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1933

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**THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK**

**1933**



THE  
WISCONSIN  
**BLUE BOOK**

1933

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Democrat Printing Company  
Madison, Wisconsin  
1933







A Journal commenced at River Dubois - Monday ~~14<sup>th</sup>~~ 1804  
May 14<sup>th</sup> 1804 Showery day Capt. Clark set out at  
3 o'clock P.M. for the western expedition the party  
consisted of 3 Sergeants and 38 working hands which manned  
the Boats and two Pirogues we sailed up the Mississippi  
6 miles and encamped on the N. side of the River  
Tuesday May 15<sup>th</sup> 1804 Rainy morning fair wind the  
later part of the day sailed on and encamped on  
the N. side some land cleared the soil very rich  
Wednesday May 16<sup>th</sup> 1804 set out early this morning present  
arrived at St. Charles at 2 o'clock P.M. one Gun fired  
a great number of French people came to see the Boat  
&c. this place is an old French village & Roman

Diary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Facsimile of First Page.  
(In the Possession of the State Historical Society.)

RBW7

.B62

1933

## Foreword

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*THE Blue Book is the oldest state publication, having been issued after each regular session of the legislature since Wisconsin was admitted to statehood. More copies are printed of the Blue Book than of any other publication, it being furnished free of charge to all public schools and to libraries and to many public officials. It is widely used in civics classes throughout the state and is a convenient source of accurate and non-partisan information on all phases of the state government and its activities.*

*Wider knowledge by all citizens of the functioning of government is very much to be desired. Particularly is this true in such a critical time as the present, when government, always a vital factor in the life of every citizen, has had to assume many new responsibilities. Never before except in wartime have its functions been so important.*

*In the "war" now being waged to end the depression, leadership has been assumed by the federal government, as the problems to be dealt with are nation and world wide. The state government has made cooperation with the federal government its first concern and has sought to enlist the support of all citizens.*

*Substantial progress has been made toward the restoration of normal economic activity, but all of the havoc wrought in four years of acute depression cannot be remedied in a few months. For some time to come government must continue to occupy a position of extraordinary importance. Citizens, consequently, will do well to become more familiar with their government. To assist in creating this familiarity has been the special purpose of the editors in preparing the 1933 edition of the Blue Book. In recom-*

*mending a study of its pages, I at the same time urge all citizens to continue their whole-hearted support of the national program for economic recovery, upon which everything is dependent.*

ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN,  
*Governor of Wisconsin.*

Executive Chambers,  
Madison, Wisconsin,  
August 1933.

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### *Agriculture*

The Development of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling (1929), pp. 51-75.

Cooperative Marketing in Wisconsin, by William Kirsch (1931), pp. 31-47.

### *Description*

Statistics relating to Wisconsin from the 1920 Census, by E. E. Witte (1923), pp. 17-40.

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

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

Hospitals in Wisconsin, by Charles R. Bardeen (1925), pp. 235-267.

Wisconsin, the Beautiful, by Elmer S. Hall (1927), pp. 55-67.

Wisconsin Writers, by Edgar G. Doudna (1927), pp. 71-80.

The Water Power Situation in Wisconsin, by Adolph Kanneberg (1929), pp. 75-96.

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

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

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

Ocean Ports for Wisconsin, by William George Bruce (1931), pp. 1-7.

Wisconsin Highways, by M. W. Torkelson (1931), pp. 9-29.

### *Education*

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

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

The Common School, University, and Normal School Funds, by John Callahan (1925), pp. 343-354.

Enrollment in the University by College and by Schools, 1849-1925 (1927), pp. 369-371.

A New Step in University Administration, by Glenn Frank (1929), pp. 389-408.

Public Education in Wisconsin, by Harold L. Henderson (1931), pp. 71-98.



*History and Government*

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

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, by John G. D. Mack (1923), pp. 41-52.

Wisconsin Indians, by Charles E. Brown (1923), pp. 65-69.

Wisconsin National Guard (1849-1922), by Charles King (1923), pp. 346-358.

The Days of Old, by W. O. Hotchkiss (1925), pp. 1-13.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Joseph Schafer (1925), pp. 61-93 (annual record).

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

Two Wisconsin Immortals (Marquette and La Follette), by Justice Charles H. Crownhart (1927), pp. 5-20.

Our State Governors, by Joseph Schafer (1927), pp. 21-53.

The Courts of Wisconsin, by Walter C. Owen (1927), pp. 603-616.

An Outline History of Wisconsin, by Louise Phelps Kellogg (1929), pp. 1-29.

A Short Industrial History of Wisconsin, by J. H. H. Alexander (1929), pp. 31-49.

Legislative Procedure in Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch (1929), pp. 501-505.

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

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

List of Members of Prior Legislatures. 1848-1915, in 1915 Blue Book, pp. 252-316; 488-539. 1917-1927, in 1929 Blue Book, pp. 581-588.

List of Officers of Prior Legislatures, 1848-1929, in 1929 Blue Book, pp. 589-591.

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

The Wisconsin System of Taxation, by J. Roy Blough (1929), pp. 49-69.

The Indians of Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch (1931), pp. 99-112.

Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox, by James J. McDonald (1931), pp. 113-128.

City Government in Wisconsin, by Frederick N. MacMillin (1931), pp. 395-400.

## Introduction

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*THE 1933 Wisconsin Blue Book has been kept well within the statutory limits to comply with instructions given the editors by the Joint Committee on Finance, which, very properly, wishes to keep state expenditures at a minimum. Consequently, some features included in former editions have had to be omitted, and it has been impossible to include any new ones.*

*The information in this issue of the Blue Book has been compiled from the fall of 1932 to the summer of 1933. The signed articles in the front of the book were all prepared prior to the legislative session of 1933 and so do not take into account legislation enacted in this session. The state government summaries and the roster of state officials, on the other hand, were brought up to date (August 1, 1933).*

*Contributed articles carry the names of their authors. Unsigned articles and all statistics were prepared by the editors. It has been their endeavor to make the Blue Book perfectly accurate as well as strictly nonpartisan, but in a volume containing such a mass of detailed information some errors are inevitable. Readers discovering them are requested to communicate with the editors.*

*The editors express their thanks to all contributors, to the Department of Visual Instruction of the University Extension Division, which supplied practically all of the illustrations, and to members of the legislature, the state departments, and other citizens who furnished information upon request. Likewise they express appreciation of suggestions offered, although limitations of space forbade adopting all of them. Because the continued interest of all*

*who use the Blue Book is vital to making it a more useful publication, criticisms and suggestions are most cordially invited.*

## BLUE BOOK EDITORS

EDWIN E. WITTE, *Chief,*  
Legislative Reference  
Library.

ALICE KELLY,  
*Research Assistant.*

## WISCONSIN'S HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

By ALICE E. SMITH

*Curator of Manuscripts for the State Historical Society*

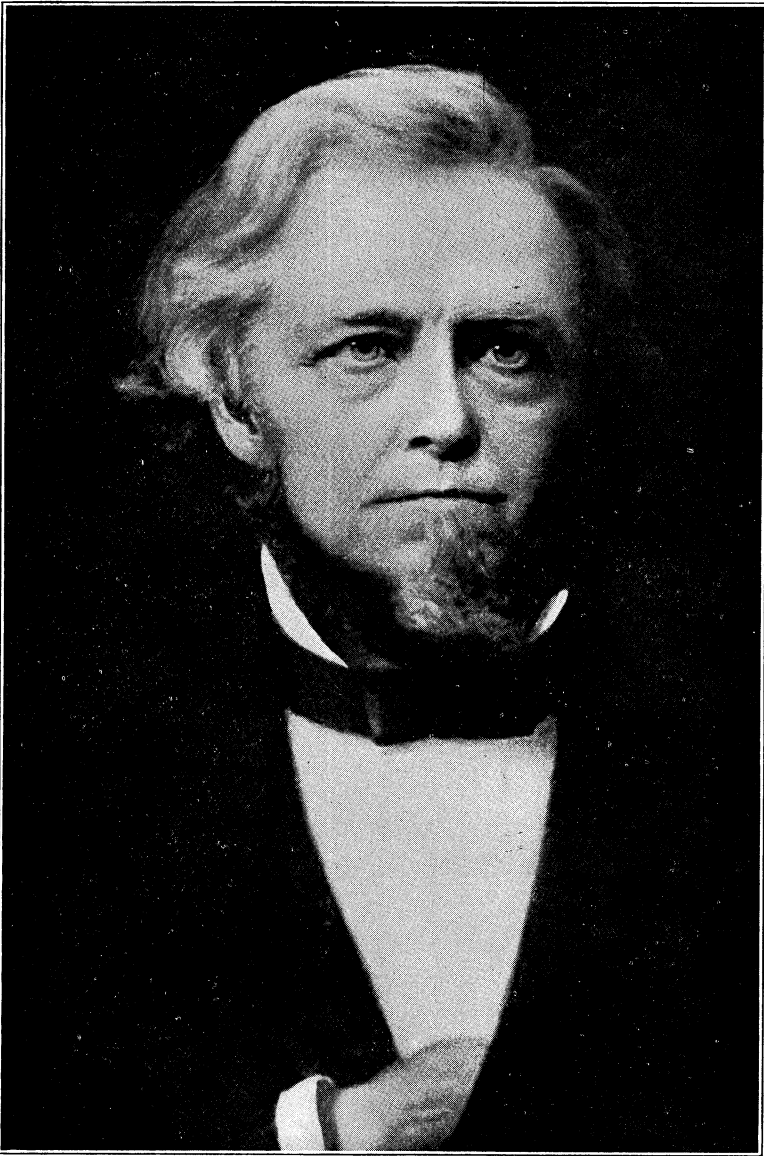
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OVER forty years ago Theodore Roosevelt wrote to Lyman C. Draper: "Pardon my writing you again. I appreciate thoroughly the impropriety of asking anyone for information which by any possibility he may himself use. . . . I thought that in your remarkably complete collection of mss. you might have material for which you yourself had no use." Roosevelt in his search for unpublished source material on the westward movement was not the first author to direct his inquiries to Madison. Scholars, writers, and collectors knew that since 1852 a quiet, unassuming little man had housed in Madison his ever growing collection of historical manuscripts. Dr. Draper had as a young man developed a deep and abiding interest in western history. He became absorbed in its sources and conceived the idea of collecting and writing biographies of the early border heroes of whom legends were recited around firesides and in contemporary literature. With a careful precision he sought beyond the legends, however, for more substantial evidence. Thanks to his indefatigable efforts, from nooks and crevices and chimney corners, from trunks and store rooms and treasure chests, from law offices and record offices came letters, certificates, diaries, account books, memoranda, files of newspapers, daguerreotypes, pamphlets, and printed circulars. Still he was not content but, studying the material he had accumulated, he found new clues to start him on further investigations that led him from New York to Mississippi and up and down the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, skillfully questioning and accurately noting down information in the little books he carried in his knapsack. Surviving Revolutionary heroes and their descendants and acquaintances in every walk of life contributed their recollections. When a collection of manuscripts was too precious to be given up or loaned to him he would spend sometimes weeks at a time copying material the originals of which have frequently since been lost, leaving only his copy in existence. Upon his return from a trip he would be reminded of missing links of evidence and would carry on an extensive correspondence, eliciting and carefully preserving replies to his detailed questionnaires. It can be guessed that little time was left to make use of the material so carefully gathered. Fearful lest he might overlook some detail, and lured aside by new enthusiasms and lines of investigations, he put off year

after year the writing of the biographies he had projected and which were the ostensible reason for his eager research.

This seeming procrastination has another explanation. During these years as first secretary of the State Historical Society, Dr. Draper with equal wisdom and industry had been laying the broad basis that has made its library the Mecca of historical scholars. In a letter written to Governor Washburn in 1873 he pictures the conditions under which he struggled to achieve this end. "I came here a little over 21 years ago, on the personal invitation of Gov. Farwell, Col. Larabee, and Judge Orton. For two years I labored for the Society, in getting it started, and showing what could be done, for no pay whatever—using up some of my own means and providing stationery and postage. And since then my salary has ranged from \$500 to \$1200. I have never clamored for large pay—contented to live in an economical way, if I could only be useful, and do our goodly State service. Though repeatedly tempted to go to other states . . . I gave no encouragement. To you who know little of me, let these facts, I pray you, have some influence in convincing you that I am laboring here, with as little selfishness as we poor mortals usually evince. Whatever tends to add to our Society's usefulness, gratifies my heart, in my old age, to an extent that language is inadequate to express: I cannot but think that similar feelings must fill the hearts of all who participate in this noble work."

At Dr. Draper's death in 1891 it was found that he had left to the historical society of which he had been the virtual founder his priceless collection of manuscripts. They were bound into a group of almost five hundred volumes, now known as the Draper Manuscripts. Only a brief survey of the subjects covered in this collection can be made here. Earliest in time are the Preston Papers, with an original diary of the Sandy Creek expedition of 1756 and correspondence concerning Indian skirmishes as early as 1742 in the mountain valleys of western Virginia. The Sumter, Brodhead, King's Mountain, Joseph Brant, Pittsburgh, and many other groups deal with the frontier aspects of the American Revolution. Here too are the papers of the heroic George Rogers Clark, including an early diary, his correspondence, his own account of the capture of the Illinois country, and quantities of material on his associates in this event. Here is information on other leaders in early trans-Allegheny migration and settlement: Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, James Robertson and John Sevier, Samuel Brady and Lewis Wetzel, Robert Patterson and John Cleves Symmes. The papers of Josiah Harmar and William Henry Harrison are among those that cover the continuing Indian warfare in the west after the Revolution. Quantities of material concern Indian tribes; most noteworthy are the collections pertaining to Joseph Brant and Tecumseh, of whom Dr. Draper contemplated making special studies. His own notes on interviews fill thirty-three volumes. The War of 1812, including Lieutenant Nathan Heald's own account of the evacuation of Fort Dearborn



Lyman C. Draper.

and the massacre of many of its inhabitants on the site of the present city of Chicago, marks chronologically the end of the Draper Manuscripts.

It was most fitting that Dr. Draper's rich collection should have been opened for public use at the time it was. The fact of the disappearance of the American frontier had just been officially announced. At the University of Wisconsin a young professor of history, Frederick J. Turner, was formulating his frontier hypothesis. The first attempt was being made at writing a more than local history of the westward movement. The American people, with no more west before them, paused to view the early stages of their advance. The Draper manuscripts had an important place in this new history writing. Their contents were eagerly explored; the characters and events they portrayed were brought to light and fitted into their historical settings. In the succeeding years their usefulness may have somewhat diminished but certainly has not disappeared. For the new interest in biography, the ventures in unexplored fields, or the revamping of old material they still contain rich sources of information and each year new students come to utilize their valuable treasures.

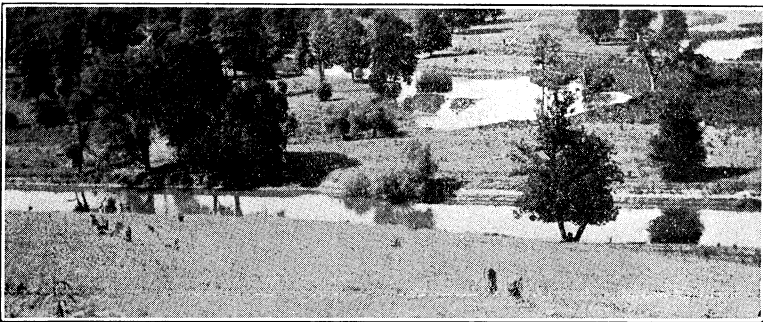
The Draper Manuscripts because of their rarity and popularity have tended to obscure the larger collection of manuscripts in the Wisconsin Historical Society's library—those that pertain more directly to the history of the state. This collection constitutes perhaps half a million pieces; it ranges in size from single items to extensive groups of personal papers, and in time from the earliest white occupation of Wisconsin to the present. There is no romantic tale connected with its acquisition but rather a record of careful, systematic, patient effort on the part of the Society, and of generous cooperation on the part of historical minded citizens of the state.

Innumerable interesting pieces are here, each with its own significance and value. When the Indian tribes of the northwest rose up in 1763 under Chief Pontiac to drive the whites from the region, the Menominee of Wisconsin protected the lives of the soldiers stationed at Green Bay and guided them to safety. The certificate of gratitude for the Menominee's faithfulness, signed and sent to them from Niagara by the British agent, Sir William Johnson, is among the oldest original manuscripts in the possession of the Society. Cherished and guarded for generations by the chiefs of the tribe, it was eventually presented by them to the historical library, where it is still to be found. Wisconsin school children have enjoyed Henry W. Longfellow's poem, "Four Lakes of Madison," which he wrote especially in honor of that city, but few of them have seen the original, in the poet's own handwriting. In a letter in a collection of papers recently presented to the Society a young Wisconsin man, who later married Longfellow's daughter, describes his first visit to the poet's home. "He is a beautiful old gentleman . . ." he wrote. "He received me as naturally and pleasantly as if I were equally great and questioned me about my trip abroad." Jefferson

Davis is best known in history as the president of the Southern Confederacy, but Wisconsin people like to remember that when he was a young soldier he was stationed first at Fort Winnebago (Portage) and later at Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien). Years after the Civil War Davis wrote a letter giving the details of a trip that had led him past the site of Madison in 1829, making him one of the first white men ever to have passed that way. "To incorporate any portion of the Territory, within the present limits of Illinois, in the new State will only lay the foundation of future dispute," wrote the "Great Pacificator," Henry Clay in 1842 apropos of Wisconsin's discontent with the boundary line fixed between it and its southern neighbor. "There are some things which, although wrong when done, must be acquiesced in; and perhaps the northern extension of the boundary of Illinois is among them."

In 1832 during the Black Hawk war scares a small group of men fortified themselves near Blue Mounds and prepared for a possible siege. The list of men there and memoranda "of Passing Events" concerning communication with the outside world and plans of defense are still preserved among the papers of Ebenezer Brigham who commanded the fort. Judge Joseph T. Mills, of Grant County, while on a visit to Washington in the late summer of 1864, was privileged to have an interview with President Lincoln whom he described as a "tall slightly stooping gentleman approaching with long, rapid strides—large feet with large slippers—with the arms of a Briareus." Judge Mills' record of the conversation which followed in which Lincoln vigorously defended his emancipation policy is recorded in a small diary. These items are suggestive of the variety and type of material contained in the manuscript collections.

In the month of August, 1834, a runner arrived at the newly established Presbyterian mission school at Yellow Lake in northwestern Wisconsin, bound on an unusual errand. For three days he had been speeding from Leech Lake in Minnesota with a proposal of marriage from the missionary there, the Reverend William T. Boutwell, to the young woman who taught the infant Chippewa class at



Pecatonica Battle Grounds.  
(Black Hawk War)



the Yellow Lake school. Boutwell had been disappointed that spring in not receiving assistants from the East and dreaded the prospect of carrying on his work unaided for another season. He describes his dilemma and the solution thereof in a letter to a brother missionary in Wisconsin. "What was duty? I will tell you what I deemed my duty after much & earnest prayer to God for wisdom & grace to direct, & what I have done. I cast my eye over the land & asked, is there a helper? I dispatched a messenger to Yellow Lake with proposals to Miss Hester Crooks, a daughter of the gentleman who is now the agent of the A[merican] F[ur] Comp[any]. She has been educated in the Mack[inac] Sch[ool] & for two years previous to coming into this country has been engaged in teaching infant schools." He further relates in his letter that the messenger returned with an acceptance whereupon Boutwell picked up his effects, proceeded to Yellow Lake, and took Hester to the mission at Fond du Lac in Minnesota. There on September 11 the Reverend Sherman Hall pronounced them man and wife. The bride and groom set out on the homeward journey to Leech Lake where they were soon established in a log hut which, the young missionary says, "to me was a palace though it afforded neither chair, stool, table or bedstead." Their food, he says, was the fall's catch of "nearly 6000 fish. These are our dependence for the winter as I have not a sack of corn or rice."

Other aspects of early Protestant missionary life in the Lake Superior region are found in a series of diaries kept by Edmund F. Ely from 1833 to 1854. Wisconsin readers will be particularly interested in his accounts of his trips to La Pointe, where the church built on Madeleine Island during these years is still standing and where what was probably the first book produced wholly in Wisconsin—Fred-



Village of La Pointe, Madeleine Island.  
Chequamegon Bay, 1898.

(Large building is old American Fur Company Trading Post)

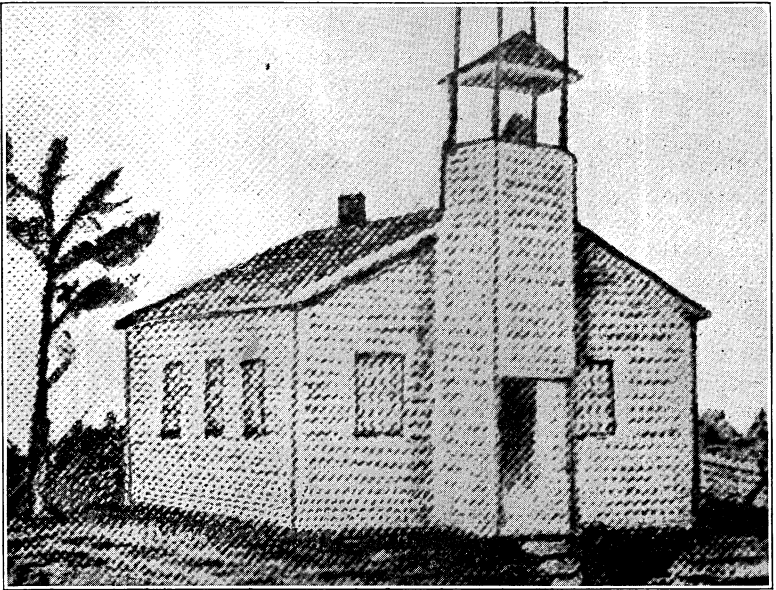
erick Ayer's Ojibway Spelling Book—was completed in 1833. Some recently acquired letters of Florantha T. Sproat, the wife of another missionary teacher, were written from the same mission. By the time of her arrival in 1838 the problem of Christianizing the red men was complicated by the machinations of white traders, whose greed stirred up the Indian's resentment against the whole white race and hardened him against missionary efforts. She writes, however, that in spite of this, "The missionaries are most of them devoted to their work; hardships and trials have served only to make them the more persevering and determined in their labor of love." Among the fellow workers she mentions are Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Wheeler, whose letters supplement Mrs. Sproat's descriptions and carry the story of the Lake Superior missions into the establishment of the Odanah school and through the Civil War period.

In the lead mining region of southwestern Wisconsin a young Methodist preacher labored in the forties to sustain the Christian faith. Matthew Dinsdale had a double adjustment to make, for he had come to his first parish directly from England, and in a series of letters back to his relatives and friends there, he aptly describes life in the new American settlements. A collection of photostatic copies of letters from such well known early churchmen as the Reverends Stephen Peet, Aratus Kent, Jeremiah Porter, and many others, written to the American Home Missionary Society headquarters, are of incalculable aid in portraying not only the establishment of religious organizations in pioneer Wisconsin but for the many phases of frontier life that they incidentally reveal. Much of the correspondence of Cutting Marsh, who served as missionary of a Scottish society to the Stockbridge Indians, has been published but thirty-nine volumes of the diaries he kept have been little used. Another set of diaries, dating from 1843 to 1888, kept in the German script, by the Reverend John G. Mueller of the Evangelical Church, forms an all too rare record of foreign speaking congregations. The state is fortunate in possessing the papers of two of its prominent bishops—Jackson Kemper and Samuel Fallows of the Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal churches respectively. The scope and nature of their services suggest the wide range of material to be found in their papers.

These groups of manuscripts are some of the little known and little used sources of information on early Wisconsin. For the years when to most of the world this region was an almost uninhabited wilderness, when the few traders here found little worthy of record in their daily lives, when difficulties of transportation kept all but the most adventurous and hardy of travellers away, the records of these observing and cultured workers who came here to study the people and make a permanent home among them are of untold value.

Among the institutions transplanted into Wisconsin with its New England and Middle Atlantic settlers was the common school. Before the state was established records show that communities, on their own initiative, were cooperating to build school buildings and employ

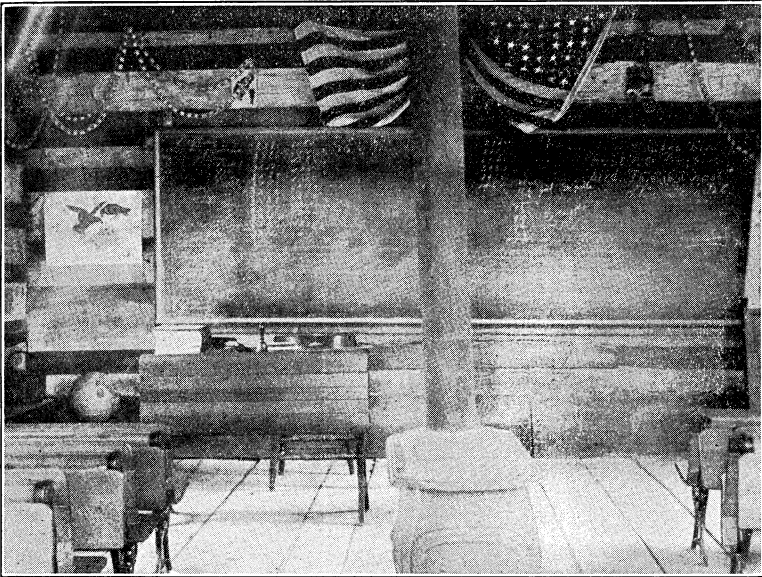
teachers. Records of early school meetings, old district registers, teachers' certificates, teachers' contracts, contemporary letters, diaries, and reminiscences await the pleasure of him who would write the story of those early schools. But the district school was merely a beginning; by 1850 ambitious schemes for secondary and collegiate education were fast materializing. Minutes for 1838 of the "Board of Visitors of the Wisconsin University to be located at or near Madison" are among the John Catlin papers. The records for the Madison Female Academy are extant for the years 1846-52. At



Old Mission at Stockbridge Built in 1834.

the end of the year 1846 residents of Appleton were petitioning for a charter for a college. About the same time Increase A. Lapham and John H. Tweedy and others in Milwaukee were laying the foundations of the Milwaukee Seminary. The papers of George Gale of Trempealeau County show early references to Galesville University. Accounts of student life have been preserved in letters written home from some of these early colleges. There were none of the elaborations of Freshmen Week when Isaac N. Stewart arrived at the University of Wisconsin. "Mr. Sterling gave us a warm and gentlemanly reception and gave us a room to put our trunks in," he wrote. Young Charles Fairchild, too, sent letters to his sister depicting his college experiences on the hill. In the same collection are letters from his elder brothers while attending Carroll College. The Rasmus B. Anderson papers contain letters written during the years

when Albion Academy was educating youths who were to become leaders in the Northwest. E. H. Merrill and O. H. Ingram wrote letters from Ripon College in later years; Peter S. Loy from Lawrence. John Anderson sent back to La Crosse vivid descriptions of the gay life at Cornell in the eighties and received in turn replies from his friends concerning their experiences in various colleges. A search through other sets of correspondence would doubtlessly bring to light many other letters giving first-hand impressions of Wisconsin's pioneer institutions of learning.

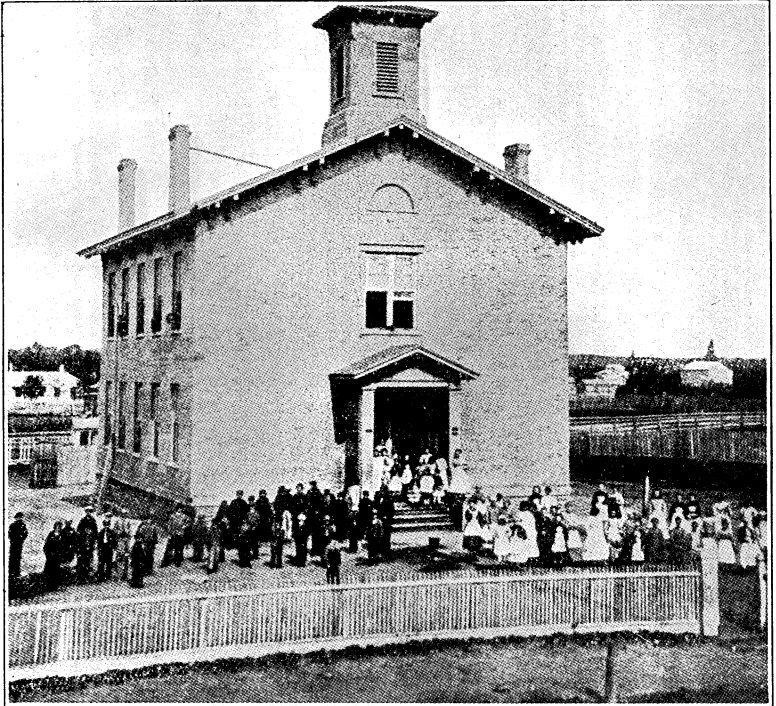


Log Schoolhouse at Weston, 1897.

The story of Wisconsin's lumbering industry has never been adequately told. In recent years there have been produced a variety of reminiscences, recalling persons and episodes connected with life in the camps, on drives, or down the rivers. Collections of lumber and river songs are finding their way into print. Paul Bunyan has expanded from the subject of an evening's tale to a national hero. Except, however, for such pleasant and romantic aspects of the industry, and a few studies on special phases and periods, the subject is still unsurveyed. It is true that the industry offers inherent difficulties from its very magnitude and the absence of any records on some of its operations. On the other hand, in addition to printed material, there must still exist quantities of manuscript material that, if made available, would throw light on the personnel, wages, regions of work, amounts of cut, methods of logging, equipment,

machinery, progress of work, finances, marketing, and dozens of other aspects of the industry.

Immediately following the Indian cessions of 1837 logging and lumbering began in earnest in the region that was represented as "one immense pine forest." In the papers of Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point may be found much information on the lumbering industry on the turbulent Wisconsin River. Cyrus Woodman had lum-

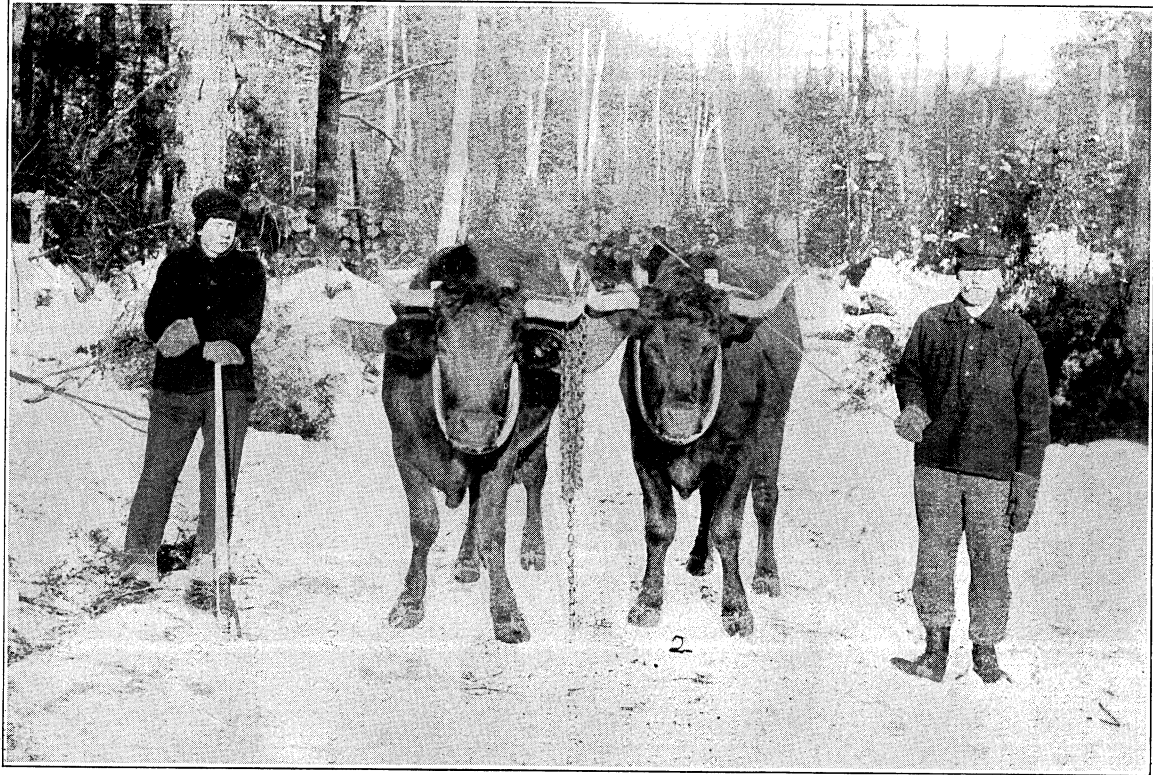


Old Third Ward School, Racine.

ber holdings on the Wisconsin, Yellow, Black, Pere Marquette, Saginaw, and other Wisconsin and Michigan streams. His is the only group of manuscripts of any extent that have been preserved in this state dealing with lumbering on Lake Michigan. The diaries of John H. Knapp, the senior member of the Knapp, Stout and Company that for years dominated the lumber industry on the Red Cedar River have been made available for public use. These twenty-three small volumes give a most interesting picture of this captain of industry from his early entries describing his trips to inspect the mills in the pineries to the days when, a retired man of wealth, he had the leisure to enjoy the finer things that he had never lost sight of

through all the busy years. The greatest single collection is that of the Ingram, Kennedy Company of Eau Claire. An idea of the information contained in this correspondence may be gleaned from a single letter from one of the members of the firm to another, wherein are discussed finances, taxes, the scarcity of men owing to the Pike's Peak gold rush, wages, milling machinery, boom improvements, amounts of logs cut, prices of provisions, and weather conditions with their probable effect on logging. This collection consists of about twenty thousand pieces of correspondence besides many volumes of letter books, time books, day books, scale books, inventories, and miscellaneous material.

The activities of a lumbering camp operated by Alfred K. Hamilton in what is now Langlade County can be reconstructed from an inventory kept for the season of 1878-79. On November 25 there are listed as being at the camp 11 sets of sleds, 6 ox yokes, 10 cant hooks, 5 swamp hooks, 22 logging chains, 1 anvil, 1 grindstone, besides bits, augurs, and other tools. "Household goods" consisted of 2 heating stoves, 46 plates, 20 bowls, 22 knives, 22 forks, 18 spoons, 2 lamps, 2 skimmers, 4 baking tins, 1 bread pan, and 1 wash basin. To these were to be added certain enumerated articles that had been used on the spring drive, presumably down the Wolf River, and were now stored in a barn near Oshkosh. A farmer had guarded the camp during the summer and had produced in the clearing around it a considerable crop of vegetables which are listed. On November 27 the foreman was started out to camp with a cook, three other men, and three horse teams loaded with groceries. Great quantities of beef, pork, and flour formed the nucleus of the supplies sent up, while such items as 122 pounds of tea (no coffee is listed), 2 barrels of syrup, 1 barrel of dried apples, 15 pounds of ginger and lesser quantities of other spices indicate that delicacies were not to be omitted from the winter menu. One hundred pounds of smoking tobacco was supplied with a view to the long winter evenings, and with equal foresight 40 pounds of candles were provided for lighting. The item "2 Box Kirks Bar Soap 60 lb. ea." presaged a busy winter for the one wash basin in camp. Further entries from time to time during the winter show additional purchases, telling in most instances the price and source. Some brief but valuable memoranda at the end sketch the weather conditions that determined the winter's work: by December 12 all the horse and ox teams and men had been sent off to camp; two days later enough snow fell to enable the crew to commence work, but a later dearth of snow necessitated the flooding of the road for an ice road; a snowfall on February 11 permitted a month's logging with sleds, followed by two weeks' logging on travois, and on March 28 the camp was disbanded. The horse teams reached Fond du Lac on April 1, and the ox teams three days later. These items cover only seven pages of a small memorandum book, yet what a surprising amount of information they furnish. Lumbering was at one time Wisconsin's leading industry. The disappearance of the northern



Logging Scene, near Draper, Sawyer County.

pineries is being accompanied by the decadence of the woodsmen who were a part of them. The American lumberjack will soon become a legendary figure like the Canadian voyageur.

Diversions were scarce on the frontier. The crowded summer days left little zest for evening's entertainment, even if there were any amusements to look forward to. Small, poorly heated houses and candle or kerosene lights did not invite the reading of the few available pieces of literature. In the homes of the good Yankee settlers Sunday was a day of church-going but not of lighter pleasures. Yet for many a lonely farmer's wife it was practically the only opportunity offered of contact with the outside world. Diary after diary records the prosaic week-day life that was lighted up only by the Sunday sermon. A pioneer school teacher's journal shows her evident enjoyment in the variety afforded in "boarding round." As settlements grew more compact and roads were improved, occasional week-day meetings became possible and societies or clubs came into being. Whatever the title and avowed aim of these early organizations, their real basis was the need for human companionship. In Waukesha in 1839 over a hundred women signed the constitution of a "Female Reform Society" whose object was nothing less than "the prevention of licentiousness" by certain enumerated methods, principally that of educating the public to the "dangerous ways of the destroyer," "pointing out his numberless lures and acts." The club's records show that at first the monthly meetings were devoted to sewing, reading, conversation, and prayer, but as time advanced their activities were narrowed to the two last named. In 1858 the young men and women of Beaver Dam established a "Sons of Temperance" society. The title of the organization is self-explanatory but the minutes which have been preserved show a regrettable lack of concern on the subject of the liquor evil. The picturesque festivities—the turnvereins, saengerfests, and kirmisses—of the foreign groups that have made their home in Wisconsin, have often been described. With improvements in communication and increase of wealth and leisure came new opportunities for enjoyment. The "Industrial Art Association" held its first exhibition in Mineral Point in 1858, awarding a premium to a Wisconsin artist, John Wilson. A group of young men of Milwaukee early in 1848 organized a private library association with a membership of 121 and a fund of fifteen hundred dollars. The record book of this "Young Men's Association" for the next twenty years attests the high standards maintained by the group and suggests what a cultural influence it must have had for those who were privileged to membership. The guest book of a hospitable Madison family contains the signatures of Lew Wallace, William Dean Howells, Margaret Sangster, Matthew Arnold, James Whitcomb Riley, Lord and Lady Bryce, and many other names familiar in literary and diplomatic circles. In Wisconsin cities lectures, concerts, and the theater made the winter a season to be anticipated. These various types of activities are illustrative



of the possibilities for a story of the methods of entertainment used by Wisconsin people in the nineteenth century.

Transportation is another absorbing subject upon which much material exists. Certain aspects of it, such as the Mississippi steamboat era and the stagecoach days have been delightfully written up. A twenty-year accumulation of bills of lading for goods carried on by steamboat up to Prescott, Wisconsin is valuable for economic phases of the Mississippi traffic. The term "Military Road" is so familiar to residents of southern Wisconsin that they fail to realize that hundreds of miles of military roads were built at Federal expense in the state. The early plank roads have been the subject of much interest but no one has yet carefully mapped the routes of these early thoroughfares. Travellers' accounts are replete with comments on the highways and vehicles on which they were for safety's sake compelled to center their attention. C. C. Washburn's brother indulged in much sarcasm when in 1846 he was compelled to wait two days in Madison for a stage coach to Galena. He declared that it took longer to travel from Milwaukee to Galena than from Boston to Milwaukee. Two subjects that occupied much time and attention almost from the beginning of Wisconsin's territorial history were canals and railroads. Quantities of correspondence, estimates, and accounts have been preserved showing plans that, if completed, would have made the state a network of waterways. Fortunately railroad building began to make headway before these projects were far advanced. It is impossible to specify the available manuscript sources on Wisconsin railroads. The papers of every man of prominence contain more or less information on the speculation, the bitter rivalries, the financial schemes, and the political influence wielded by them as well as on the part they played in advancing the settlement of the state.

Morgan L. Martin has been characterized as "one of the most conspicuous and distinguished among that band of pioneer settlers who early gave a national reputation to Wisconsin." The story of the sixty years of his life in Green Bay is virtually a history of the state for that period. Indian chiefs, government agents, voyageurs, priests, army officers, judges, governors, legislators, congressmen, all fit into the pageant. Closely paralleling his career in time and service is that of James D. Doty, whose correspondence has been but lately acquired. Scarcely a person or event of prominence in early Wisconsin is not found mentioned in the papers of these two men. Letters from Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, John Jacob Astor, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and many others attest to the close commercial and political connections existing at that time between Wisconsin and the east. As member of the territorial council and of the state constitutional convention, delegate to Congress, and candidate for governor during the forties, John H. Tweedy of Milwaukee took an active part in public affairs during the lively struggle between Whigs and Democrats. In addition to matters of political and governmental concern

his correspondents wrote to him about the influx of American and foreign-born settlers, canals, railroads, land speculation, boundary disputes, local grievances, and dozens of other matters of concern in those busy years of the development of statehood. Scattering correspondence of Henry Dodge, George W. Jones, Thomas P. Burnett, and others gives only a partial picture of the bitter conflict of the lead mining southwest with the eastern part of the state. More valuable as a source of information for the views of the former are the papers of Cyrus Woodman and Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point. Internal economic and political struggles typical of the situation in the whole Middle West are reflected in the correspondence of such leaders as General Bragg, Senator Doolittle, and Governors Fairchild and Washburn. The papers of more recent political leaders—Rusk, Usher, Vilas, Keyes, Husting, Haugen, and La Follette—have been preserved, although many of them have not been opened for public use. These collections are notable ones. A perusal of the papers mentioned in this paragraph would give one a fair representation of the political history of the state for the past hundred years. From the point of view of political parties they give intimate views of adherents and opponents of measures and throw light on the development of political tactics and the workings of political machinery. For the individual concerned they explain, as nothing else can, the motives and influences that account for his actions. Through his papers he justifies his conduct to posterity.

Numberless other fields of research are to be found here. No mention has been made of the great collections that illuminate Wisconsin's military history. The centennial of the Black Hawk War has led to a renewed interest in the skirmishes and in the chief himself. The collection of personal papers of our Civil War soldiers is constantly growing. An enormous quantity of material on civilian activities during the World War, as well as collections of soldiers' letters and diaries await a revival of interest in that event. The Wisconsin Historical Society has taken a leading part in the publication of fur trade papers, and yet there is much unused information on the Green Bay and Prairie du Chien agencies as well as on smaller posts. Visitors to museums are always fascinated at portrayals of pioneer dwellings and their inhabitants. If they would delve into old diaries and account books they would find equally interesting revelations of the equipment that was brought to wilderness homes, of the goods sold across the counters of country grocery stores, of articles of clothing, prices, menus, as well as lively comments and bits of gossip from which can be constructed a mosaic of frontier life. Recollections of early settlers and local histories have more than a local interest, for from them is formed the story of the greater unit. Systematic efforts have been made to collect letters of immigrant groups as bases for scientific studies of these migrations from Europe. This state has been particularly active in the gathering of German letters written both from relatives in the homeland and from newly arrived settlers. Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Eng-

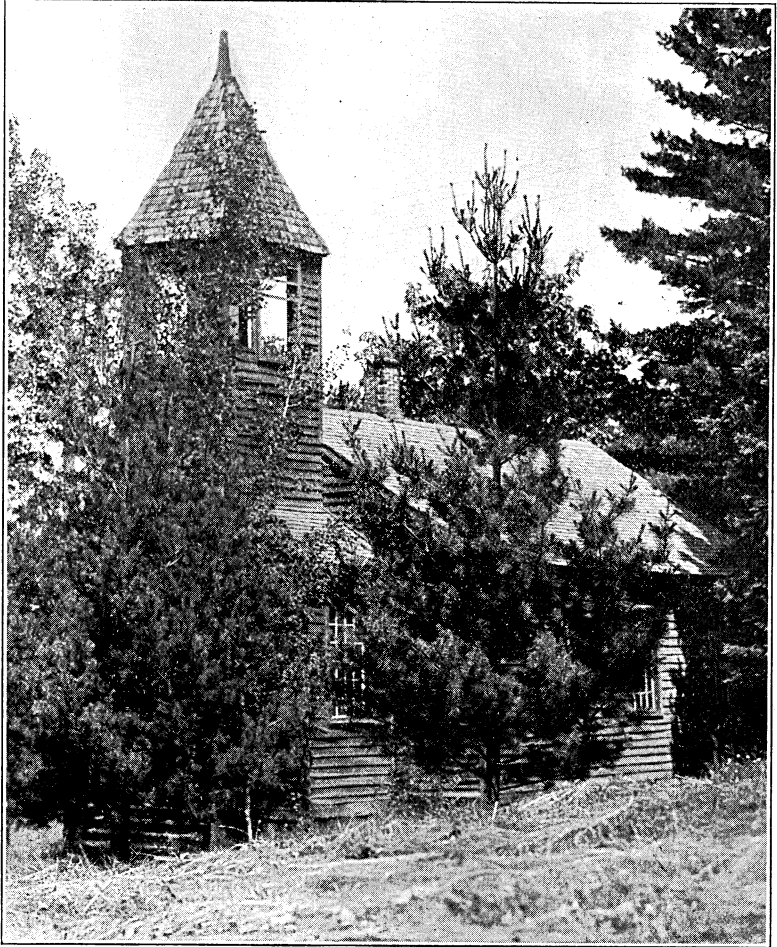


Annuity Payment at La Pointe, 1852.

lish, and other nationalities are represented in the correspondence here, although much yet exists that should be preserved. Mention has been made of some of Wisconsin's statesmen. Men who have distinguished themselves in other fields are likewise represented in the manuscript collection. The Increase A. Lapham, Stephen M. Babcock, and Rasmus B. Anderson papers all contain sufficient material for biographies.

The Wisconsin manuscript collection is valuable because it is a collection of material on those who have built up the state. Traders, missionaries, lumbermen, agriculturists, statesmen, scientists, writers, professional men—everyone who has lived here has contributed in a measure to our history. While the work of any one individual may not seem noteworthy, yet he may be representative of his time and his position in life so his diaries or letters or whatever written records he left may speak for a whole group. For this reason a farmer's comments on an early farmers' institute may be most enlightening for the impressions on the innovation. Or a German immigrant's account of a local political gathering may record the views of his countrymen on a campaign. A diary may constitute the only source of information for the date of an occurrence such as the occupancy of a piece of land or the arrival of a group of settlers. Price lists kept by country grocers before the establishment of newspapers have been found valuable for economic history. Viewed from these angles, almost every document possesses historic value, although one is justly provoked at a diarist who for years carefully records in general terms the weather and his own physical reactions to it, or the time of sunrise and sunset, totally oblivious to affairs of importance. A writer is prone to confide to his diary or to his correspondent more than he would to the printed page, so manuscript material becomes useful for currents of opinion and often for plans and designs not to be found elsewhere. Manuscript material consequently is valuable for information on beginnings, on developments, influence of leaders, episodes, views of opposing factions, and studies of personalities.

In these pages has been sketched some of the typical manuscript material in the historical library. Great quantities of valuable manuscripts still remain in private hands, neglected and perhaps forgotten. The failure to appreciate the worth of local material is responsible for much destruction. More common, perhaps, is the tendency to delay the matter of its disposal. It is hoped that these suggestions of the types of material and the uses made of them, and the examples of donors who, by presenting to the state their families' papers, have thus perpetuated more effectually than by monuments the records of their deeds, will encourage others to do likewise. The Historical Society invites the preservation of such memorials of Wisconsin's industrial, social, political, and intellectual life.



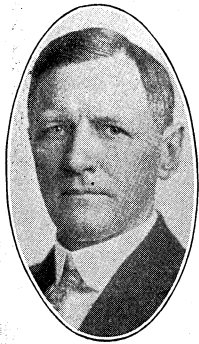
Old Mission Church, Madeleine Island.

## FIVE WISCONSIN PIONEERS

By JOSEPH SCHAFFER

### COLONEL HENRY DODGE

HENRY DODGE was an Indian fighter from boyhood. The story goes that, as a stripling of fourteen, in a Kentucky village where he then lived with his mother, Nancy Ann Hunter, he saw an Indian preparing to scalp a white woman with a butcher knife.



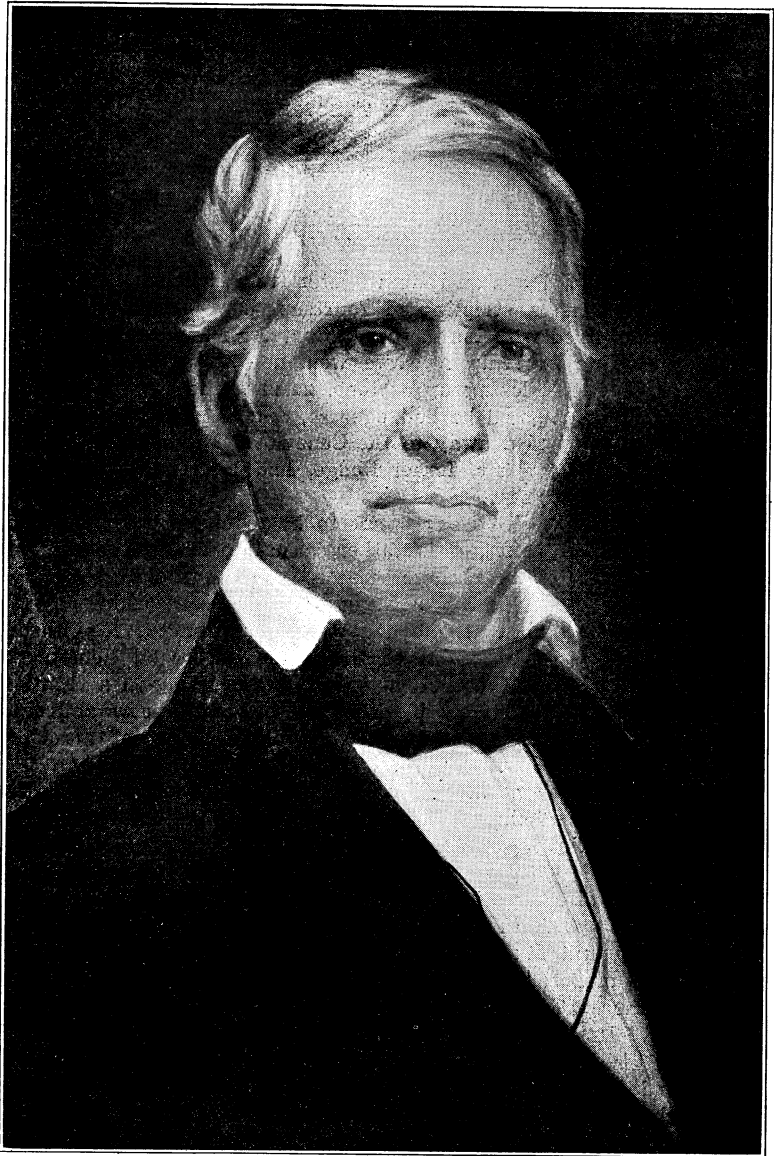
JOSEPH SCHAFFER

Picking up a stone, he slew the savage, or supposed he had done so, and to avoid trouble hurried away to St. Genevieve, Missouri, where his father, Israel Dodge, had been living for some years.

This boy seems to have inherited his intrepid spirit. His father, a native of Connecticut, at an early age became a soldier in the revolutionary army, fighting under Washington in the battle of the Brandywine at seventeen. He rose in the service to the grade of second lieutenant. His mother, at fifteen, while living in a frontier Kentucky block house, brought a cow and calf into the stockade, "while a volley of arrows," shot by redskins in ambush fell around her.

Henry Dodge was born, October 12, 1782, at Old Vincennes, Indiana, the place which was captured from the British by George Rogers Clark following his famous winter march through the overflowed Wabash Bottom in 1779. Having been partly reared in Kentucky, he had already seen life on two frontiers before emigrating to Missouri in 1796. In that new country, which was under the control of Spain and France until 1804, his father became a wealthy planter, salt maker, lead-miner; was sheriff of his county, and as a merchant, carried his own salt, lead, pork, and grain to New Orleans by flatboat. It is natural to suppose that the boy, Henry, who when he joined his father was already mature enough to fight Indians single-handed, helped in all these activities and we know from public records that he held the post of deputy sheriff and later of sheriff in his father's stead. In that capacity there once fell to him the duty of executing two criminals.

Dodge was sheriff of the St. Genevieve district at that critical period in the history of the Mississippi valley when, as many believed, Aaron Burr was conspiring to separate the West from the Union. Burr had been vice president during Jefferson's first term.



Henry Dodge.  
From Oil Painting in Historical Museum, Madison.  
(J. C. Marine)

He was a born leader, his persuasiveness attracting many good men to him without revealing his actual plans. Dodge was among those who had been won over and he actually started down river with a friend to join Burr when news came that President Jefferson was trying to bring Burr to trial on the charge of treason. Dodge immediately turned back but when he arrived at St. Genevieve he found that in his absence the grand jury had indicted him on a charge of complicity in Burr's treasonable designs. Dodge was in a towering rage: he instantly challenged the "twelve good men and true" to single combat and had already worn down nine of the twelve when the rest took to their heels, dropping the indictment.

In September, 1814, toward the close of the War with England, the Missouri frontier was suffering under attacks of the Miami Indians, who as friends of the British regularly visited Detroit to obtain presents. Dodge led a detachment of some 350 men to Boone's Lick, surrounded the Indian camp, and received their offer to surrender. But when some of the white soldiers found in the camp a rifle owned by a prominent man the Miamis had recently killed, the men from the long-suffering Boone Lick settlement were so enraged that they proposed to shoot all the Indian prisoners. Their captain was about to give such an order, in defiance of Colonel Dodge, when Dodge, pointing his sword at the Captain's breast, swore his life would be the forfeit if a single shot were fired. And no shot was fired. In this stand Dodge was supported by Major Daniel M. Boone, son of the great Kentucky pathfinder who founded the Missouri settlement.

Dodge acted as sheriff till 1821, but carried on mining, salt making, planting, and general business at the same time and on a considerable scale, using the Mississippi waterway to reach the New Orleans market as his father had done. This activity continued till 1827. Late in that year he settled with his family, some negroes he had freed, and a large group of pioneer associates near the present site of Dodgeville, where he found lead-mining especially profitable. But before doing so he had helped to put down the Winnebago uprising which started when Chief Red Bird and another Indian killed and scalped white persons near Prairie du Chien and other Winnebagoes fired upon a boat load of whites higher up the Mississippi. Colonel Dodge, at the head of a company of rangers, scouted both sides of the Wisconsin River, driving the Indians upward until, at Kilbourn, they brought in the murderers.<sup>1</sup>

Although the cause of the Winnebago outbreak was the fact that the whites were taking their lands for mining, Dodge settled on lands which still belonged to Winnebagoes, feeling sure it would soon be purchased by the government. In this he was right, for he helped to make the treaty by which the Winnebagoes ceded their claim to all lands between the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers.

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<sup>1</sup>The story of Red Bird's capture, imprisonment, and death has been beautifully told in Professor William Ellery Leonard's drama entitled: *Red Bird*, which can be found probably in all school libraries.



But the Sac and Fox Indians still remained to make trouble, which broke with terrible fury upon the lead mining country in the spring of 1832. Our histories tell us much about King Philip's War in New England, the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, the Seminole War; but the war against Black Hawk is apt to be slighted. It was, in fact—like every other Indian war of American history—a time of universal terror, of the frantic building of blockhouse forts: Fort Blue Mound, Fort Defiance, Fort Hamilton, Fort Union; the summoning of troops from a distance; the arming of the pioneers for defense; the organizing of companies for offensive warfare; ambush killings, massacres, scalplings; and finally the virtual destruction of the hostile bands, men, women, and children. From this dreadful mêlée, some incidents of which we cannot applaud, no leader emerged with a higher claim to be considered a military hero than Colonel Henry Dodge. It was after the Black Hawk War that his admirers used to sing, to the tune "Shall Auld Acquaintance be Forgot":

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

But Dodge's Indian fighting days did not close with Black Hawk's surrender. The entire upper Mississippi and Missouri frontier was unsettled. There were forts at Green Bay, the Portage, Prairie du Chien, and Rock Island, also at Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, at Fort Gibson on the Arkansas and Leavenworth on the Missouri. The United States troops at those places had been able, in normal times, to protect such white settlements as were dependent upon them, but settlements were now increasing very rapidly, especially in western Illinois, eastern Iowa, and southwestern Wisconsin. Besides, all the tribes from Michigan peninsula to the Rocky Mountains were excited and restless. Under these conditions the War Department organized a body of Mounted Rangers to patrol the frontier and of this body Dodge was made commander. The next year a regiment of dragoons was formed to take the place of the Rangers and Dodge was commissioned Colonel. This became the famous Mounted Rifle Regiment which distinguished itself in the Mexican War; it was sent overland to Oregon in 1849 and became the pattern for Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" of the Spanish War period.

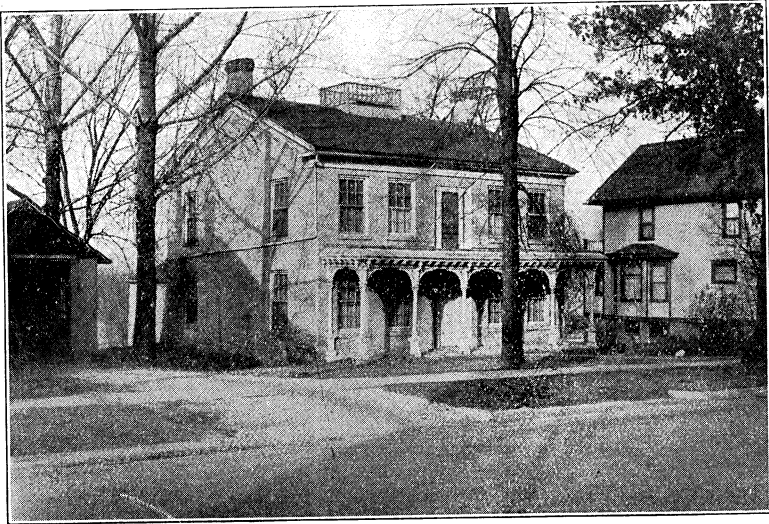
At the head of his Dragoons, Colonel Dodge made an expedition in 1834 to the upper Arkansas and Red Rivers, visiting camps of the Comanches, Toyash, and Pawnee Picts. He took with him two girls, one of the Pawnee nation, the other of the Comanche, who had been in captivity among the tribes of Oklahoma and he was very anxious to secure in exchange a boy named Martin, son of a military officer, who was known to be a prisoner among the Pawnees. At a great council with the latter tribe, Dodge promised to give up the Pawnee girl to her relatives if the Martin boy were first turned over to him. They denied having him, but proof being obtained that he was in

the camp, Dodge firmly demanded possession of the boy. The little fellow, only nine years of age, was led in.

Dodge asked: "What is your name?"

"Matthew Wright Martin," came the quick reply, and the naked child found himself in the arms of the grim but tender-hearted Colonel.

The girl was then restored to her family. The chief, tears streaming down his face, embraced and kissed the Colonel, and now the negotiation went on in a spirit of friendship.



Residence at Mineral Point Where Dodge Spent His Last Years  
in Wisconsin.

Dodge's second great western patrol, in the summer of 1835, took him along the Platte River into the Rocky Mountains, thus giving him a claim, antedating that of Fremont, to be called a Pathfinder.

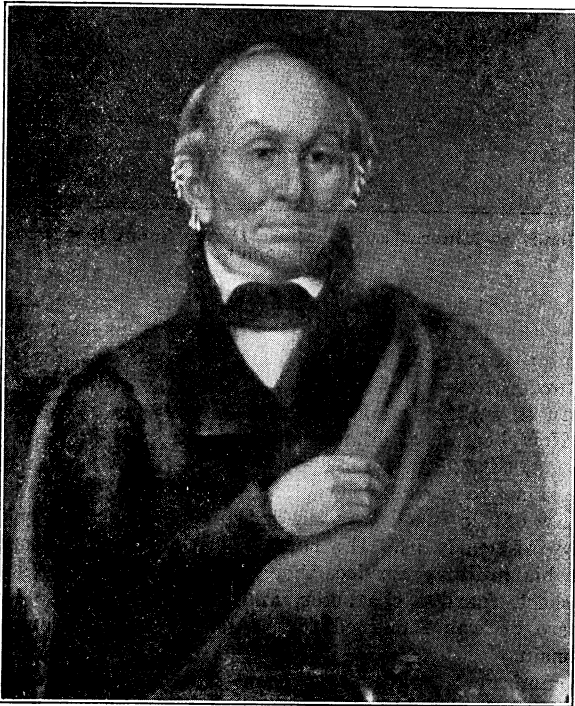
He returned to his diggings in the spring of 1836 and on July 3 was sworn in at Mineral Point as first governor of Wisconsin Territory. Now began for him a political career that lasted, without interruption, till 1857. It should be recalled that Henry Dodge was born the same year as Daniel Webster, 1782. He was already fifty at the close of the Black Hawk War, so that he entered politics late, at the age of nearly 54. His success was due to the people's gratitude for his military service, their admiration for his straightforward, honest, fearless character, and the fact that the lead region whose hero he was remained for years the most important section of Wisconsin.

His commissions so far had been signed by President Andrew Jackson, an Indian fighter like himself, and, of course, a Democratic president. When the Whigs won in the Harrison and Hard Cider

campaign of 1840, Dodge was removed as governor to make place for James Duane Doty but the people of Wisconsin immediately sent Dodge to Congress as their delegate. Then, in 1845, when James K. Polk became president, Dodge was once more appointed governor, remaining in that office until 1848 when Wisconsin became a state. But now he was promptly elected one of the two United States senators, and in the Senate he remained till 1857. It is an interesting fact that his son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, was delegate in Congress from Iowa Territory during the time his father represented Wisconsin in that body, and that he was also United States senator from Iowa while his father was senator from Wisconsin.

Henry Dodge died, at this son's residence in Burlington, Iowa, June 19, 1867, having attained to the great age of almost eighty-five years. While he had faults, as who has not, he was a man who inspired universal respect and commanded the affection of those nearest him. He represented in our history the best type of the self-educated pioneer soldier and statesman—the type of man of whom the poet Lowell may have been thinking when he wrote:

Fishers, and choppers and plowmen,  
Shall constitute a state.



Black Hawk.

## JAMES DUANE DOTY

James Duane Doty, Wisconsin's second territorial governor, was a Yankee, while Henry Dodge, the first governor, is thought of as a southwesterner. Yet Dodge's father, like Doty's, was a native of New England. The difference is one of the effects of early environment. From childhood, and throughout the impressionable, character-forming period of youth, Dodge was surrounded by the people and the conditions of the southwestern frontier. Accordingly, he contracted their habits, imbibed their social ideals and ways of looking at life. These he brought with him from Missouri to the lead region of Wisconsin, which in the earliest years was so largely settled by frontiersmen like himself to whom he was the ideal leader. This is one explanation, or at least a partial explanation, of Dodge's extraordinary political success.

Doty, on the other hand, was born within the area almost wholly occupied by Yankees, and he remained in the Yankee settlements of western New York during childhood and youth. His education, which extended beyond the common school, was acquired at a Yankee academy at Lowville, New York. His father, Chilius Doty, was prominent in Lewis County, New York, as sheriff, member of the legislature, and county judge, but Dodge's father was equally distinguished in St. Genevieve District, Missouri. These two counties, however, were occupied by different types of people, producing strikingly contrasted effects on ambitious young persons growing up among them.

Dodge was seventeen years older than Doty and had become an active western salt miner, planter, and Mississippi flatboat merchant before Doty was born in Salem, Washington County, New York, November 5, 1799. This fact helped to embitter the rivalry between the two men in Wisconsin, for it is never easy for a leader who is older in years to give way to one who is younger. The two became, in fact, heads of two parties made up largely of different classes of Wisconsin settlers. But before taking up that phase of Doty's career, we can present him in the more romantic role of western adventurer.

In 1818 Doty went to Detroit, which was about as remote in the Northwest as St. Louis was in the southwest, for each was a "jumping off place." Michigan had been a territory since the close of the War of 1812, during which Detroit had been captured by the British and afterwards restored. Lewis Cass, one of Harrison's officers in the famous Battle of the Thames, was governor of Michigan Territory, and there were judges who constituted the territorial council. Doty seems to have been well introduced, for he began at once hopefully to practise law. Such was his charm of manner, intelligence, and personal impressiveness that, despite his youth, he was promptly taken up by the governor and judges, given public offices, and made a man of importance in that far western capital.

At the time Doty went to Detroit the population of Michigan ter-

ritory numbered not more than 8,000,<sup>1</sup> and this included the settlements at Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, and Dubuque, as well as those of Michigan peninsula and the Mackinac Islands. Illinois and Indiana had only just been admitted to the Union. The population of both these new states lay mainly along the Ohio River, the lower Wabash (containing Old Vincennes with its ancient French village), and the Mississippi, where were the French-Indian communities of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Northern Illinois was bare of population except for a few shanties at Chicago, gathered around Fort Dearborn. Northern Indiana had a few white missionaries but no other settlers. West of the Mississippi in the south was Missouri, which was to be admitted to the Union in 1820, but of the lands which now constitute the great states of Iowa and Minnesota, the latter containing the sources of the great river, all was wilderness unredeemed from the savage, the buffalo, and the prairie wolf.

Governor Cass planned a great voyage of exploration into the far northwest, aiming to discover the source of the Mississippi, to make treaties with the Chippewa Indians and between the Chippewa and the Sioux, and to purchase a site for a military post at Sault Ste. Marie, the outlet of Lake Superior. Of this expedition, he made Doty secretary, while Henry R. Schoolcraft, whose writings on the Chippewa or Ojibway Indians gave Longfellow the material for his Hiawatha stories, accompanied him as geologist and mineralogist. Schoolcraft wrote by far the best account of this exploration, publishing it at Albany, New York, in 1821; but Doty kept a journal of the happenings on the 4,000-mile canoe journey which many years later was printed by the Wisconsin State Historical Society.<sup>2</sup>

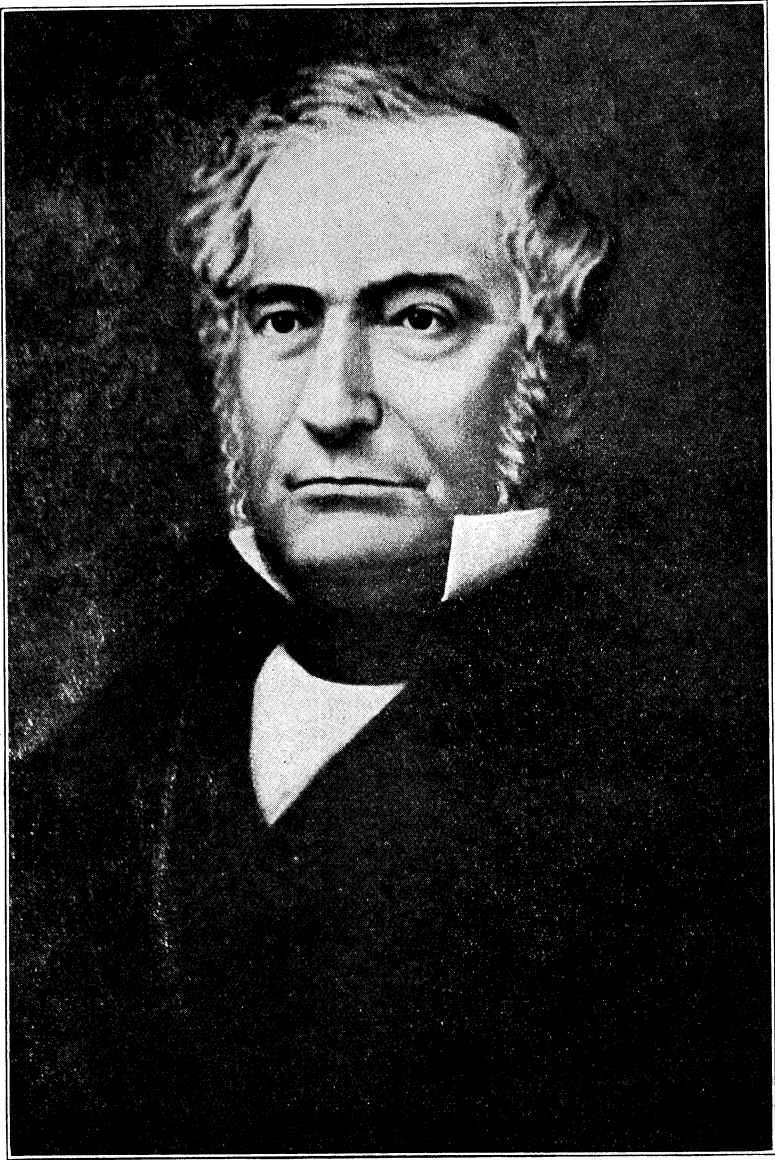
The expedition started from Detroit, May 24, 1820, and returned to the same point September 23rd of that year, having been out just four months. In birch-bark canoes, they skirted the Michigan shore of Lake Huron, crossing such formidable and sometimes stormy waters as Saginaw Bay and Thunder Bay, stopped at the American fort of Michilimackinac, and at Sault Ste. Marie, where they had a thrilling encounter with the Indians.

Cass held a council for the purpose of buying a small tract of land for a post. The Indians were ugly, refused to treat, and finally retired to their tents and raised the British flag, they having been British Indians until after the close of the War of 1812. Governor Cass, bristling with indignation, pulled the flag down with his own hands explaining through the interpreter what an insult to the great father its hoisting had been. The military guard were in readiness and it was feared the incident might lead to bloodshed, but the Chippewa chiefs gave way and signed the treaty. Doty tells the incident with keen relish, as does Schoolcraft.

From Sault Ste. Marie the party ascended the river to Lake Supe-

<sup>1</sup> It was 8,896 in 1820.

<sup>2</sup> The Schoolcraft book is entitled *Narrative Journal of Travels From Detroit Northwest through the Great Chain of American Lakes to the Sources of the Mississippi River in the Year 1820.*



James Duane Doty.  
From Oil Painting in Historical Museum, Madison.  
(George H. Patch)



"The Loggery" at Neenah.

rior, then skirted the southern coast past the great swamps, the vast sand hills, and pictured rocks to the Keweenaw Bay, which they crossed, and the peninsula, through which they found a portage way. They ascended the Ontonagon River to the big copper rock, already famous through the stories told by earlier travelers, some of whom had cut off many pounds of the pure copper with axes. When they reached Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, having passed the Apostle Islands and many of the river mouths, they entered the St. Louis River, which they ascended, overcoming many tedious portages, to Sandy Lake. From there they entered the Mississippi, traversing its sinuous upper reaches as far as Cassina or Upper Red Cedar Lake. This they decided, incorrectly as it proved, should be considered the main source of the Mississippi.

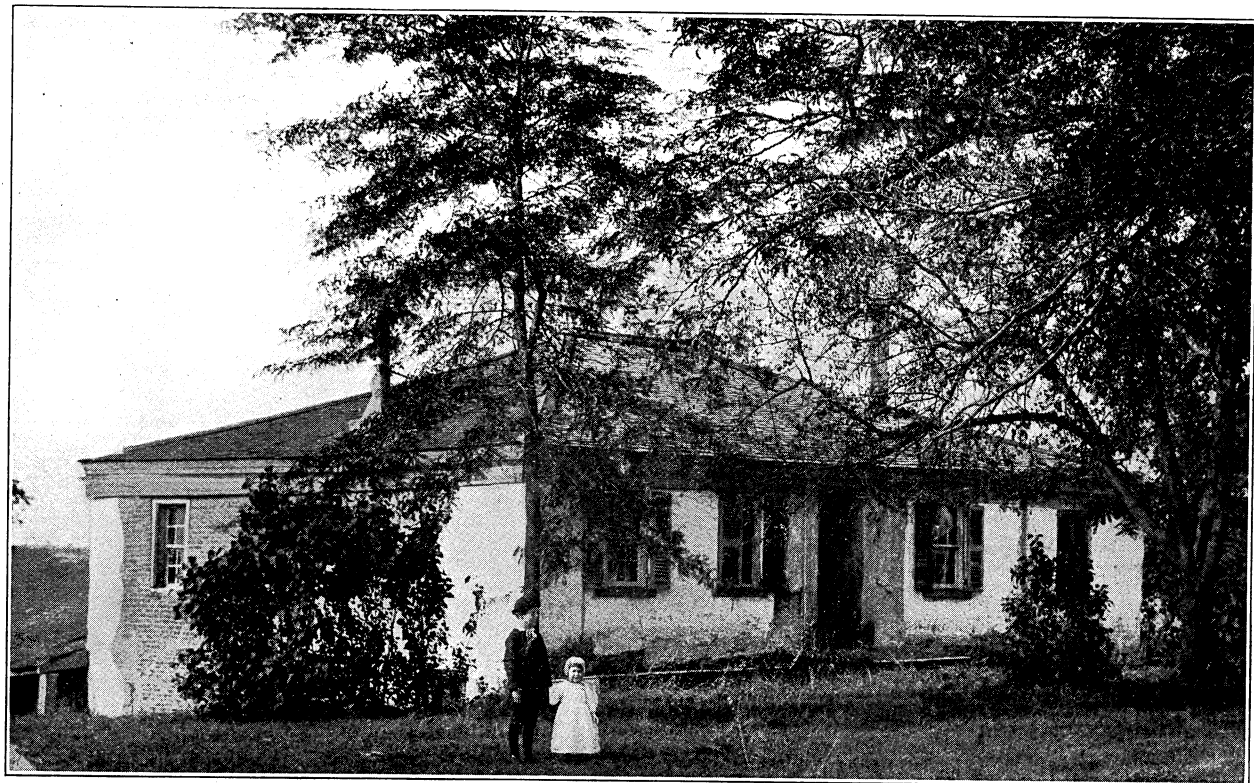
The expedition now returned, going, however, down the Mississippi as far as the Wisconsin, thence by the Wisconsin-Fox River and Winnebago Lake to Green Bay. There it divided, Doty being sent along the north shore of Green Bay and by Lake Michigan to Fort Michilimackinac, and Cass, Schoolcraft, and a portion of the men taking the south shore, portaging from Sturgeon Bay (with three pauses) to Lake Michigan, and down the lake to Chicago.

From Chicago, Governor Cass rode on horseback to Detroit while Schoolcraft with the canoes explored the Michigan shore of Lake Michigan, finding the river mouths generally choked with sand, and, joining Doty and the rest at Michilimackinac, swung back down over their former course to Detroit. In what is now Wisconsin this expedition found white people only at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay, with the exception of two at the mouth of Milwaukee River. But there was a sawmill near the mouth of Black River (above LaCrosse) operated by men from Prairie du Chien.

Doty, therefore, saw, with his own eyes, a virgin territory replete with all the natural resources to make a great state, and with this territory and state he decided to cast his lot. The first step was to procure the office of judge for the western district of Michigan (Wisconsin), which he did in 1823, married, settled at Green Bay, and held court there and at Prairie du Chien for nine years, being removed from office in 1832, some think through the enmity of Colonel Dodge, hero of the Black Hawk War. For some years thereafter Doty busied himself mainly in speculations, but he was appointed by the War Department a commissioner to lay out the territorial road from Green Bay to Chicago and the military road from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago and Fort Crawford.

Doty was probably the leading land speculator in Wisconsin in 1836 when the new territory was formed, and it was he who carried through the first legislature the project for locating the permanent capital at Madison, a town which he platted at that very time, there being no settler as he said within forty miles of the town site. Since every town in Wisconsin wanted to be the capital, his success created for him more enemies than friends. In particular, it enraged Governor





Home of Governor Doty at De Pere.  
(First Brick House Built in Wisconsin)

Dodge and his friends. From that time there was "war to the knife and knife to the hilt" between Dodge and Doty.

Doty got himself elected delegate to Congress in 1837 against Dodge's bosom friend George Wallace Jones of Sinsinawa, now in Grant County, and he was reelected in 1838. When the Harrison campaign of 1840 was tearing up old political landmarks, Doty came out vigorously for the Whigs; and after Harrison's death President Tyler removed Dodge from the governorship, appointing Doty in his place. The fight now waxed hotter than ever. Charges and counter charges flew thick and fast. Doty was terribly hounded by the Dodge party, but he also did many things as governor which could only be defended on technical grounds or not at all. So he gradually lost the good will of a majority of the Wisconsin people. Nevertheless, he had a seat in the first constitutional convention, and while he never won a senatorship, so ardently desired, he was twice chosen to represent the northern district in Congress.

In 1861 President Lincoln appointed Doty to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah. Two years later he appointed him governor of that territory, in which office he died June 13, 1865.

Doty was a man of strong personality, well read, able as a lawyer, and endlessly ambitious in politics as well as in money-making speculations, which enterprises worked his undoing. He had great knowledge of western affairs and of Indian lore. For some years he lived in the "Loggery," an elaborate complex building of many log-sided rooms, on "The Island" at the outlet of Lake Winnebago, Neenah, a place he saw for the first time August 21, 1820, on the return of the Cass Expedition which passed that point. Here he collected a fine library and also a kind of museum of Indian relics.

A poem on the Loggery Home by his daughter shows that Doty had been happy in his domestic circle. She writes:

"I hear my father's low, sweet voice  
Through all these vanished years,  
Singing his favorite 'Twilight Dews'—  
Or 'Mary's Dream'—the tears

Are in my heart to think of them!  
And 'Highland Mary' sweet—  
All dear to him for auld lang syne,  
When youth's quick pulses beat."

Doty's remains repose in his Utah "Happy Valley" girt by mountains. Dodge, so many years older, died two years later and was buried in Burlington, Iowa, by the strong-flowing waters of the great river. Each leader chose his own last resting place.

## WILLIAM STEPHEN HAMILTON

Alexander Hamilton, when a youthful member of Washington's staff during the Revolution, met Betty, the charming daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and married her. They had a large family, six sons and two daughters, all of whom but the eldest were living on that fatal eleventh of July, 1804, when Hamilton, long famous as soldier, lawyer, statesman, and first Secretary of the Treasury, fell mortally wounded in the duel with Vice President Aaron Burr. Philip, the eldest son, a rising young lawyer, had been killed in a duel in 1801.

William Stephen, the sixth child and fifth son of Alexander and Elizabeth Hamilton, born August 4, 1797, was less than seven years of age when orphaned by Burr's deadly bullet. He was a sturdy, bright, restless, energetic boy, with an active inquiring mind, of whom the family had planned to make a lawyer like his father and brother. His early education, aside from English and some Latin, had given him a mastery of the French language, which enabled him to make free use of the many French books in his father's library. Some of those, especially the writings of Voltaire, are said to have occupied a place of honor on the shelves of his miner's cabin at Wiota many years later. Perhaps some of them might still be found in the homes of his old neighbors with whom he left his belongings when he set out in the spring of 1849 to cross the plains to California.

How long or how thoroughly William studied law, we do not know, for he read mostly by himself; but he at least gained enough knowledge to be admitted to the bar, and he actually practiced now and then after going west, both at St. Louis and in Illinois. Several of his brothers graduated at Columbia University like their father before them, and became men of considerable importance as lawyers. William, however, soon entered the military academy at West Point, to which he received an appointment giving him a scholarship. There is no reason to suppose that he failed in his work there, but the records show that during his second year he left on his vacation and neglected to return, or to explain his absence.

The fact seems to be that he was tired of class work and drill. On the other hand, he was panting for adventure and longing to range the great open spaces which were to be found in the country beyond the Alleghenies. Many of his father's old friends were in that country, who would be glad to help him get started in life there. Finding that Colonel William Rector, United States Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, was willing to appoint him deputy surveyor, he went west prepared to live the free rough life of the frontiersman.

An Illinois traveler of this period tells us how, after crossing a broad open prairie, his trail dropped down into the valley of a little stream, wild and virgin as the lands on both sides, where to his surprise he found a grimy tent. That tent belonged to young Hamilton, who was surveying government land in the neighborhood. Among other assignments, he surveyed the town site of Peoria, and gave their

present names to many of the streets, calling one of them Hamilton for his great father.

Hamilton remained in Illinois about ten years, made many friends, and was twice elected to the state Legislature from the Springfield district. In 1825 when the Marquis de Lafayette made his grand



William Stephen Hamilton

tour of the west, as guest of the American nation, Hamilton had the high honor of representing the governor of Illinois in entertaining that old Revolutionary friend of his father.

A little later in the same year (1825), Hamilton made his first trip into what is now Wisconsin but was then still a part of Michigan Territory. The United States military establishment at Fort Howard (Green Bay) had in it 344 soldiers who had to be supplied with meat.

Hamilton saw how plentiful cattle were becoming among the log-house settlers in southern Illinois, people who lived near the rivers and fenced their fields, allowing their live-stock to graze at large over prairie, hill, and bottom. Herds multiplied rapidly with little or no care summer or winter, and while many were very poor in spring the lush grasses usually made them sleek and fat before the first of June. There being little chance to market beef animals, the price of fat cattle was ridiculously low. Hamilton made a contract to furnish the fort with fat beeves at very good prices and proceeded to buy up cattle through southern Illinois, paying, it is said, not more than ten dollars a head. Rounding up about 100 head in the lower Rock River Valley, he drove them first east to Chicago, or Fort Dearborn. The garrison at that place needed some fresh meat, but Hamilton could not sell any cattle there, having agreed to take them all to the other fort. So, when the herd was crossing Chicago River, one of the soldiers drowned a fat steer, the meat of which they used. From Chicago, the drive went up the lake shore, mostly along the beach, as far as Manitowoc, where it took a trail through the woods to Fox River. Despite the presence of Indians along the route, of prowling bears, panthers, and other wild beasts, not a single animal was lost on the long drive except the one at Chicago. Hamilton received from the government nearly \$3,000 for animals which had probably cost him less than \$1,000 aside from the expense of delivery.]

Hamilton appeared in the lead region at Galena for the first time on the fourth of July, 1827. At the very time of his arrival came the exciting news of the Winnebago outbreak at Prairie du Chien, with which the famous chief Red Bird was connected. White miners, during that spring and summer, had been prospecting all over the Wisconsin lead region, beginnings being made at Platteville, Mineral Point, Dodgeville, and other centers. Some of these were on land claimed by the Winnebago Indians. As the alarm spread, miners with their families rushed to Galena, and in many cases scattered to the more distant settlements of southern Illinois whence they had come. Hamilton, however, remained to help organize for the war, was made an officer of a militia company, and went forward to the defense of Prairie du Chien. However, he saw no active fighting during the Winnebago War.

The next year Hamilton, having learned something about the mysteries of prospecting for, digging, and smelting lead, found a location for himself in a place he called Wiota, in Lafayette County, built a cabin, gathered necessary equipment, and set to work. There he remained more than twenty years, or until the gold rush of 1849 carried him west on the great tide of overland emigration to California. The old maps mark the site of his establishment as "Hamilton's Diggings," just as others were called Dodge's Diggings, Gratiot's Grove, Parish's Diggings, etc.

He generally had a group of rough men working as hired hands, for he not only raised the mineral but smelted it in the then popular "log furnace," bought mineral from his mining neighbors which he

also smelted, and transported his lead in the form of pigs to Galena or to St. Louis. Located on the Pecatonica, he thought a flat-bottomed steam-boat might be constructed to navigate that river and organized a company to build one. But it would not work—too dry! Even such boats as were supposed to float, as the pioneers said, “on a heavy dew” refused to stem the shallow Pecatonica.

In 1837 Hamilton built a furnace at Muscoda on the Wisconsin, where there was more water, placing a young easterner named Charles L. Stephenson in charge as manager and employing Vincent Dziewanowski, a Polish refugee, as operator of the furnace. No lead was dug near Muscoda, but at Highland, Pedlars Creek, Wingville (the later Montfort), and Centerville, were productive mines and Hamilton bought lead from these places to be smelted at Muscoda and shipped to St. Louis on the little steam-boats which in those days ran as far up the Wisconsin as Fort Winnebago, or the present Portage. The Muscoda venture did not seem to pay very well and was soon given up.

Hamilton was also connected with other speculations, like the Mineral Point Bank; he once, for a short time, edited a newspaper at Mineral Point, and at all times he was active and alert though by no means always successful. His political ambitions equaled his urge to acquire riches. In January, 1836, when the first legislative body for western Michigan met at Green Bay, Hamilton represented Iowa County, which then embraced the lead region. Having a good record for his services during the Black Hawk War, when he saved Fort Hamilton from attack and capture, he was relatively popular among the miners, particularly since their great hero, Colonel Dodge, was away on government military service. Hamilton was elected president of the Council and took a leading part in its business.

But, being a Whig, and not a special friend of Colonel Dodge, he found the political path thereafter a weary road to travel. In 1842 he succeeded in getting himself elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature. As a member of that body he was active and energetic as usual and somewhat prominent but won no lasting reputation for statesmanship.

Had President Harrison lived a few months longer there is good reason to believe he would have appointed Hamilton governor of Wisconsin Territory, but when Tyler became president the chance for that distinction on the part of Alexander Hamilton's son was gone and James Duane Doty carried away the prize. Hamilton was equally disappointed in his hope of being chosen delegate in Congress and, finally, the last bitter disappointment was his failure to be elected a member of the state constitutional convention.

That may have been one cause of his removal to California, but probably there were others. Hamilton's Diggings had been worked down to the water level, which made their future profitableness depend upon the use of pumping machinery to lower the water. This was costly, and it is supposed that Hamilton intended to spend time enough in California to amass a quantity of gold, then return and revive his business at Wiotia.

His departure from Wiota was dramatic. I once asked an aged, blind gentleman of that village if he remembered Hamilton. "Oh, yes," said he. "I can see him now, as he started off for California. He was a short, stout, dark man and drove a spanking black team hitched to bright new red wagon." Letters from the plains tell about Hamilton crossing the Platte River but there we lose sight of him. His was one of the few horse-drawn vehicles, most gold seekers using oxen or mules, and he doubtless met with plenty of difficulties when the fat, spirited animals he started with grew lean and lazy on the prairie forage. But he arrived safely in the mines, made some money, then went to Sacramento, took the fever, and died in a lonely attic August 7, 1850, just three days more than fifty-three years of age.

I remember in my boyhood, when the first history of Grant County was published, reading the account of early Muscoda, which was our postoffice and trading village, and so for the first time coming upon the name of William S. Hamilton. The fact that he, a son of the great Alexander Hamilton, had been a pioneer of the Wisconsin lead region struck me as highly romantic. That feeling was strengthened by the knowledge that in 1837 his mother, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, visited her son at his bachelor's cabin, spent some time at Galena and Gratiot's Grove, and took the steamboat voyage up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling. She is said to have been nearly eighty years of age, but she wanted to see all there was to see in the then romantic Mississippi West.

While William Stephen Hamilton was not a successful leader like Colonel Dodge, he was nevertheless a man of note in early Wisconsin. During the Black Hawk War Fort Hamilton was in danger of being captured by a body of Indians. The settlers, gathered within the stockade, were practically without firearms for their defense. In order to save the fort, Hamilton is said to have literally made guns on a little blacksmith's forge he had, using flat bar iron for the barrels. This shows how inventive and active he could be in a crisis. His migration to California, his death among strangers, and his burial in an unmarked grave close the story of a man of restless endeavor who will long be remembered in Wisconsin, the scene of his greatest labors, the theater of his most gallant pioneer services.

## HANS CHRISTIAN HEG

The settling of Wisconsin makes a romantic story. When Hamilton drove his cattle to Green Bay in the summer of 1825, there were only a few cabins at Chicago, aside from Fort Dearborn, while at Milwaukee were only two white men, one of them Solomon Juneau, the trader. Wisconsin was still a vast wilderness, the home of the Miami, the Potawatomi, Winnebago, Sacs, and Foxes, the Chippeway and the Sioux. That same year, however, the state of New York completed its Erie Canal, connecting Hudson River with Lake Erie, which made an unbroken water route from the Atlantic Ocean to the west shore of Lake Michigan. Ten years later Chicago was a booming lake port, while Milwaukee, Racine, Southport (Kenosha), Sheboygan, and Manitowoc had been selected as promising ports on Lake Michigan within what is now Wisconsin, and Green Bay was threatening to become a city.

All hopes were fixed upon immigration from the eastern states and soon new settlers were coming up the lakes like a swelling ocean tide. In 1836, the same year that Wisconsin became a territory, the United States surveyors completed the survey of the public lands along Lake Michigan and throughout the region south of Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. This area was in part heavily wooded, but there were many lightly timbered and prairie districts in Racine, Walworth, Rock, Waukesha, Dane, Dodge, and other counties which could be made into farms at small expense and were splendid for growing wheat.

Yankee farmers, especially in western New York and in Vermont, had depended on wheat-growing, but their lands were getting tired of producing that crop year after year. Their young people therefore looked farther west for wheat farms, and thousands who owned farms that were too small to make over into livestock and dairy farms sold out to their more fortunate neighbors and joined the throng of emigrants to Michigan, northern Ohio, and Indiana, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. By 1840 Wisconsin had over thirty thousand people, among whom the Yankees coming by the Erie canal and the lakes were far the most numerous.)

By this time immigrants had just begun to arrive from Germany and from Norway, the first companies having come in during the summer of 1839. This pioneer band of Norwegians settled near Muskego, in Waukesha County. Others joined them in 1840 and among these was a man of some education, wealth, and leadership, named Even Heg. Heg had been an inn-keeper in Drammen and knew all about the movement of Norwegian farmers and mechanics to the free lands of America, which had been going on for some years. So he sold his property, gathered his family together, and made the voyage to Wisconsin.

Hans Christian was a boy of eleven at the time of their emigration, just the age to be impressed with all the strange things seen



on the voyage and in the new home. The Heg farm, which was in the Town of Norway, Racine County, near the great swamp, became a refuge for Norwegian emigrants after landing and before they had found homes, a large frame barn being always open to those needing shelter for a few days. The father and son piloted the new comers who were looking for land, taking them to Koshkonong Prairie, Rock Prairie, to settlements in Dane County, like the towns of Christiana, Pleasant Spring or Primrose, and even further west. In this way young Heg as he grew to manhood obtained a personal acquaintance with those fellow-countrymen who kept coming to Wisconsin in ever-increasing numbers. Besides, his father's house saw the beginning of the first American newspaper printed in Norwegian, also the first Wisconsin Norwegian Lutheran church. Hans Heg, we might say, was a charter member of the new Scandinavian-American civilization which was growing up in Wisconsin prior to the Civil War.

Hans was educated in the common schools. He learned English easily, spoke it almost like his native tongue, and wrote it with ease, force, and dignity. He, therefore, had a great advantage over other Norwegians who found learning English a slow and painful process. At the age of twenty, in 1849, Hans Heg went to California following the lure of gold. With a stout wagon, canvas-covered and drawn by four yoke of oxen, he and three other Norwegians joined the thousands on the overland trail, suffered the usual privations, and finally reached the mines, where they found profitable digging. But the death of Heg's father called him home in 1851 to manage the family farm, which continued to be his main business to the end of his days, politics and war being carried on incidentally.

Soon after taking charge of the home farm, Heg became an unsuccessful candidate for assemblyman. Being a staunch free soiler, he (like nearly all the Norwegians then in the state) joined the new Republican Party when it was first formed. Several years in succession he was a member of the town board of Norway, Racine County, and then its chairman. In 1859 he was elected state prison commissioner and introduced some admirable reforms in the administration of the state prison at Waupun. There was a time in the summer of 1860 when Heg had a special guest at the state prison. This was Sherman M. Booth, of Milwaukee, who had just been rescued from a United States prison where he was serving time for having helped the run-away slave, Joshua Glover, to escape to Canada. Most people in Wisconsin considered Booth a hero, but the federal government considered him a felon for violating the fugitive slave law passed in 1850. Booth left the protection of Waupun's walls and towers after awhile and made speeches at Ripon and elsewhere in favor of the election of Lincoln. His case caused great excitement throughout the state, and in fact throughout the country. Some have called Booth the cause of the Civil War.

Heg's term as prison commissioner was not completed when the Civil War broke out. As recruiting for the Wisconsin regiments proceeded, it was found that men of foreign birth—Irish, Germans,



Hans Christian Heg.  
From Photograph in G. A. R. Rooms, State Capitol.

Norwegians—preferred to serve together in regiments officered by men of their own races. The Germans made up the ninth Wisconsin; the Irish were most numerous in the eleventh. Now the Norwegians decided they would like to raise an entire regiment and Hans Christian Heg was suggested to Governor Randall for the office of Colonel.

Heg was admirably fitted to raise this regiment, because he knew the leading Scandinavians in every section of the state, was respected and trusted by them, and would be able to attract their sons to his standard. Since many of the early Scandinavian settlers of northern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota had originally been in Wisconsin, he knew those people nearly as well as the Wisconsin settlers. So he traveled also among them, made speeches, and gained volunteers everywhere. In December, 1861, Heg's regiment, the fifteenth Wisconsin, was assembled at Camp Randall, Madison, for drill, and on March 2, 1862, it left for St. Louis, hundreds of their friends gathering at the railway station to bid them godspeed. As proof that these brave men, whose bones in so many cases were to be left on southern battle fields, were mostly Scandinavians, it is only necessary to point out that in the original muster-roll of 890 persons, 115 bore the Christian name "Ole." Among surnames were many Olsens, Petersens, Johnsons, Thomsons, Ericksons, Andersons. The companies were called "St. Olaf Rifles, Wergeland Guards, Odin's Rifles, Norway Bear Hunters, Scandinavian Mountaineers, Heg's Rifles, Rock River Rangers, and Clausen's Guards."

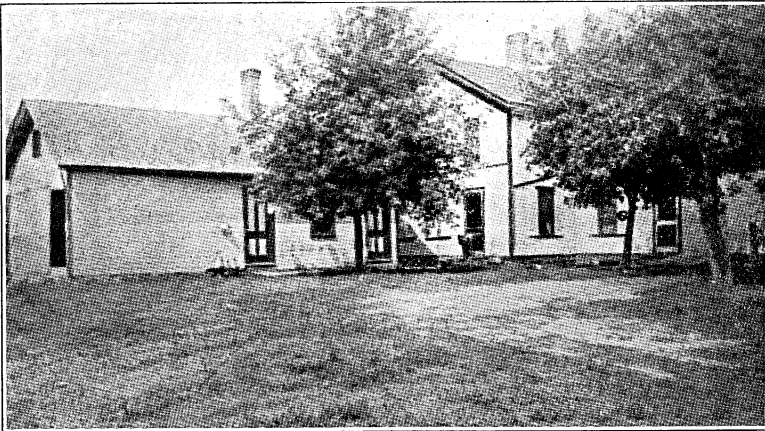
Colonel Heg led these men in the fighting along the Mississippi, and at Island Number 10 they and he won great renown. There was much sickness, with many deaths, and recruiting was therefore necessary from time to time in order to keep the regiment up to fighting strength. Heg's letters to his wife, which were regular and frequent, describe his difficulties as well as his triumphs. He gradually won a place as one of the most reliable and resourceful colonels in the western army, being effective not alone in battle, but also as a commandant and administrator. His greatest concern was the care of his men, their equipment, training, health, and morale. He allowed himself no special privileges as commanding officer but shared all the hardships which fell to the common soldiers. He wrote many letters to be printed in the home papers, urging the friends and families of the men to keep in touch with them, write letters, send needed or prized articles, and in every way bring them encouragement to hearten their spirits. But he warned them against filling their letters with lamentations and wishes for their prompt return home.

Colonel Heg, after two years in the army, had been recognized as a man deserving promotion to the grade of brigadier general and it is probable that he would have received such recognition soon. He had become a thorough soldier, had often led a brigade, was

<sup>1</sup> Blegen. *Wis. Mag. of Hist.* IV, 155.

skillful in maneuvers and cool in action. He was becoming, however, very eager to visit his family and on the evening of September 18, 1863, wrote his wife a jovial letter saying she might see a young man like himself walk through the gate at home in a very few days. On the next day occurred the bloody battle of Chickamauga near Chattanooga, Tennessee. The southern forces outnumbered the northern but every foot of that level valley floor was being bitterly contested, the casualties on both sides mounting up into the thousands. Colonel Heg, tall, blonde, bearded, keen-eyed, and resolute as any Spartan, led his troops in charge after charge; made them fall back when too hard pressed, reformed, and charged again. At last, when the fighting for that day was nearly over, a sharpshooter's bullet found him and he rode from the field mortally wounded. He lingered during the night, taking the farewells of some of his officers, but the next day came the end. His waiting wife and children, on the farm in Racine County would never see him again. The "young man" whom his letter told his wife to expect, would never more pass through the home gate.

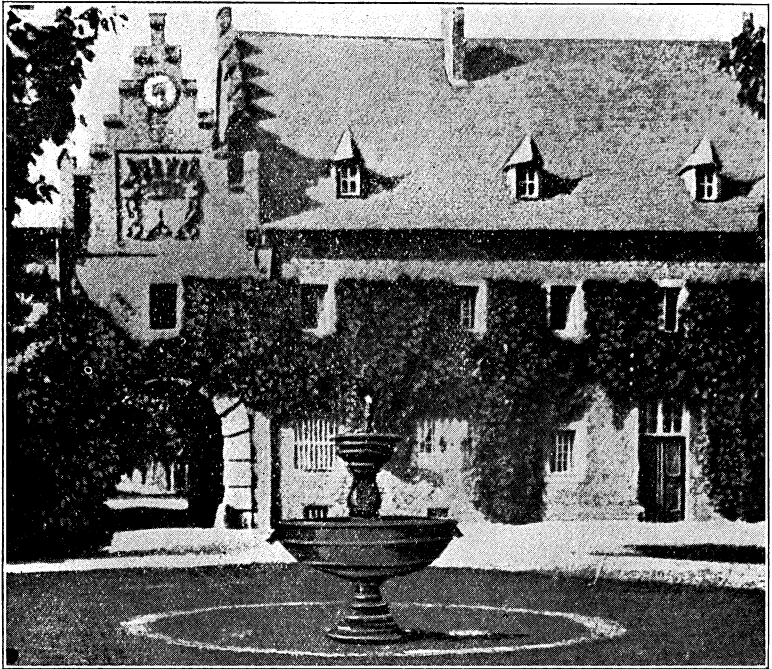
The visitor to Chickamauga battlefield will find among the hundreds of monuments which keep alive the memory of that stubborn encounter, a low pyramid built of spent cannon balls which marks the spot where Hans Heg received his mortal wound. At the Main-Pinckney corner of Capitol Park in Madison may be seen his statue, placed there by a citizenry who are grateful that Hans Heg lived to serve his nation in her day of direst need; but who drop a silent tear for the loss of a noble life, cut off at the height of its potential usefulness.



Farm Home of Hans Christian Heg.

## CARL SCHURZ

Wisconsin has often been called a German state, because of the large proportion of Germans in her population. And it is probably true that no other American commonwealth equals her in that respect. Germans commenced coming to Wisconsin soon after the Lake Michigan shore began to settle up with farmers. The earliest arrivals coming direct from the homeland reached Milwaukee late in 1839, most of them taking government land in Ozaukee County



Schurz's Birthplace.

and making farms by clearing away a heavy growth of timber. There being as yet no good roads, canals, or railroads extending into the interior, they preferred woods, with a nearby market at Milwaukee or Port Washington, to open land at a distance from the lake ports. It was the same with their fellow countrymen who followed. Thus, Milwaukee soon became a German town and many thousand Germans spread over the rich but heavily timbered land in the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Dodge, and Fond du Lac. By 1856, it is estimated, more than 100,000 of these people were living in the state and while many had followed the new roads and railways, finding

lands easier to cultivate, still they remained most densely settled in the counties named. /

The Germans took a less active interest in politics and public affairs than, for example, the Irish immigrants. For one thing, nearly all were newcomers, most of them had to work hard for a living,



Carl Schurz in Civil War Days.

and they did not speak the English language. Almost all of them, however, were at first in sympathy with the Democratic Party. This was their condition when the Republican Party arose, and with it a man of their own race who was admirably fitted to be the leader of Wisconsin Germans, namely Carl Schurz.

Carl Schurz begins his most famous book, the *Reminiscences*, by saying: "I was born in a castle." But he hastens to explain that

he did not belong to the nobility. His grandfather, as the most prominent peasant landholder on a great estate owned by Count Metternich, occupied the count's old castle while the count himself lived in a new one built hard by.

These Metternich castles are just outside of the village of Liblar, in Rhenish Prussia. The two castles, old and new, stand today facing one another across a broad moat just as they stood in 1829 when, on March 3, Carl Schurz was born in the older structure, his parents living at that time with his mother's parents. The present Count Metternich is proud of the fame which has come to his ancestral home through one of his family's leaseholders whose offspring, born in that place, became a man of world renown.

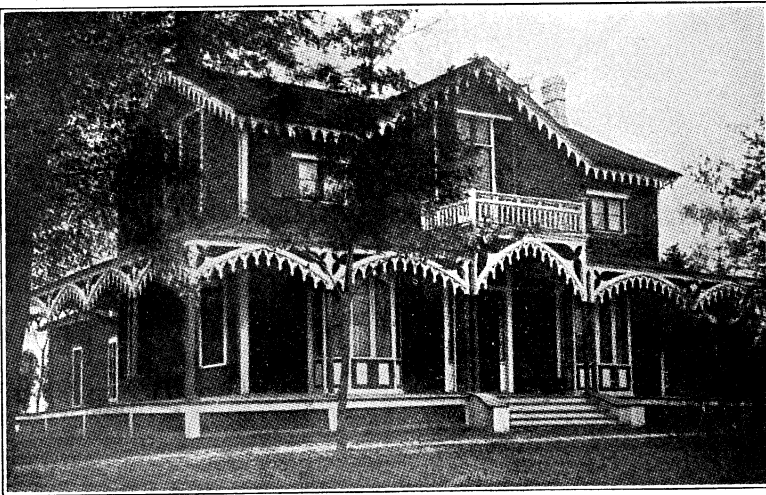
The boy Carl enjoyed his four years at his grandfather's, where he could watch the goings on at the great house as well as the activities at home. The Count had many distinguished visitors, some of whom fished for carp in the moat, while others organized hunting parties to capture the wild boar in the neighboring forest, some part of which is still standing. His father taught the village school and there he made his start in learning, but soon began going several times a week to a town four miles distant to take Latin lessons from the priest and music from the church organist. At about ten years of age he entered high school, called by the Germans, gymnasium. Being a brilliant student, keenly interested in Latin, German, and composition, he attempted when very young to become a playwright and a novelist. He also wrote many poems and essays, practicing constantly to improve his natural gifts.

Schurz completed the gymnasium course, then entered the University of Bonn, located on the Rhine not far from the better known city of Cologne, famed for its great cathedral or *Dom*. At Bonn Schurz soon became a leader among the students, adding to his earlier ambition to excel in writing a powerful urge toward oratory and public affairs. The revolution of 1848 now broke out, which produced enormous excitement among the students, and Schurz, with others, organized the Liberal Party among them, working always in harmony with the plans of his favorite professor, the poet Gottfried Kinkel.

It was not until May, 1849, that Schurz and Kinkel actually joined the revolutionists, which they did by going up the river to Baden. In the fighting around the walled city of Rastatt, held by the revolutionists, Kinkel was wounded and captured by the Prussians. Schurz had been sent on a mission into the fortress just before the Prussian siege lines were formed so that when he tried to return to his camp he found himself trapped with the main body of the defenders. In a few weeks Rastatt was forced to surrender, at discretion, to William, Prince of Prussia, who later became Emperor William I. Since Schurz was known as an agitator, he would probably have been shot with other revolutionary leaders had the Prussians once got him into the dungeons where they expected to confine all prisoners.

Schurz, however, by careful planning and wonderful luck, succeeded

in making his escape from Rastatt. He had noticed that a great brick-lined sewer-tunnel, nearly man high, began within the walls (the end of it being concealed by some shrubbery) and extended out into a cornfield in the direction of the Rhine. At the critical moment, when the captured troops, deprived of their arms, were marching out to the prisons, he with two companions dropped quietly into the tunnel and tried to go through but found the farther end carefully guarded. They returned, concealed themselves under a shed roof four days without food or drink, and then—at midnight—learning that the Prussian guard had been drawn in, they passed through the tunnel again, made their way to the Rhine, crossed in a boat to French soil, and went on south to Switzerland.



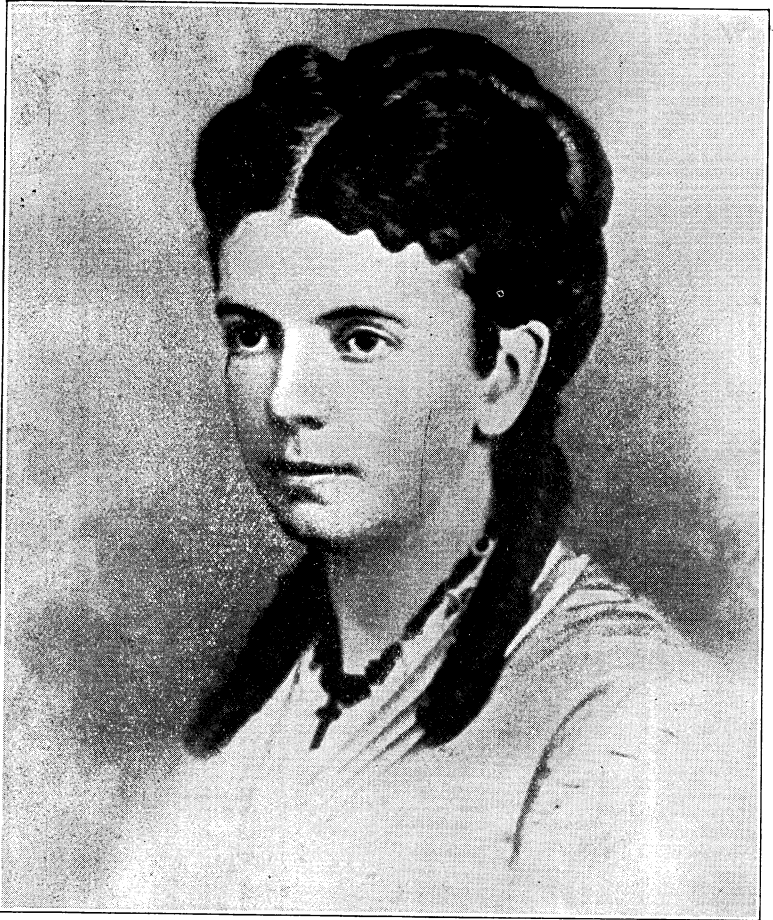
Home at Watertown.

After giving the Prussians the slip he planned to remain in Zurich as a student until he could secure the doctor's degree, for he wanted to become a professor of history. But Schurz was not yet done with dangerous adventures. His friend Kinkel had been saved from the firing squad by the verdict of the military court, but the Prussian government, determined to get rid of him, had him locked up in a felon's prison located at Spandau, near Berlin. There he was given severe labor as a spinner of wool, was fed miserably, and generally ill treated in order to break his proud and sensitive spirit.

Kinkel's family and friends decided that someone must be found who would try to liberate the poet before it was too late, and they fixed upon young Carl Schurz for that delicate and hazardous detective's job. Schurz returned to Prussia in disguise, went to Berlin, spied out the situation at Spandau, enlisted aids among political friends of Kinkel, and finally, by a large payment of money raised



by Kinkel's friends, induced a certain prison guard to let Kinkel down by a rope from a dormer window on the fourth floor of the jail. This occurred at midnight, November 7, 1850. Schurz received his friend on the pavement, hurried him into a waiting carriage, and took him to the seacoast of Meklenberg where, in a wheat boat, the two shipped to Edinburgh, Scotland, going thence to London.

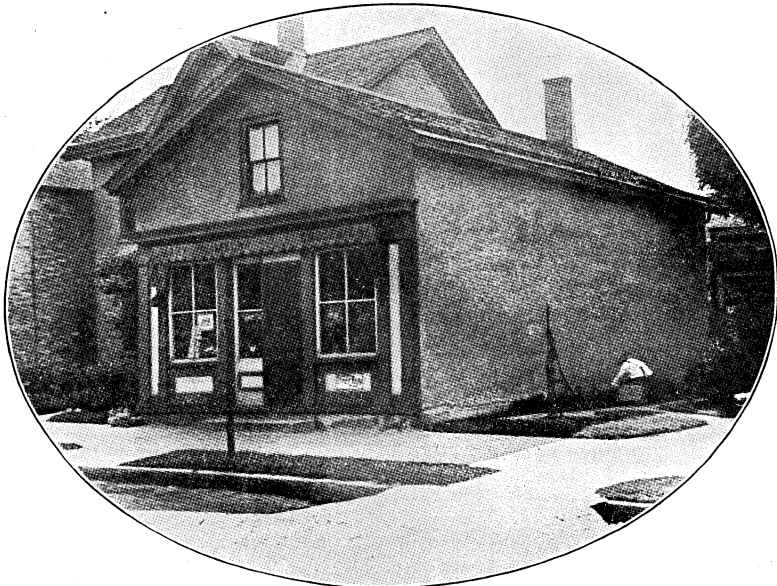


Mrs. Carl Schurz.

The rescue of Kinkel and his own escape made Schurz a hero among German liberals in both Europe and America. Accordingly, after spending about two years in Paris and in London, where he was married July 10, 1852, he sailed with his wife to America, reaching New York September 17, 1852. They took up their residence in Philadelphia, where they remained about three years, spent

most of another year in England and in Switzerland, and then settled in a new house Schurz caused to be built on a farm at the edge of the city of Watertown, Wisconsin. This Watertown home, of which pictures have often been printed, was the family residence from August, 1856 to August, 1866. Schurz's father and mother lived there continuously during that time, but Carl was frequently absent on business or on lecturing engagements.

Mrs. Carl Schurz is supposed to have started, at Watertown, the first kindergarten ever opened in the United States. Carl himself



Mrs. Schurz's Kindergarten as it Appears Today.

started a newspaper, became an alderman, a notary, a lecturer, and tried to sell lots to make money.

In the year 1856 the Republican Party made its first bid for the presidency, with a ticket headed by the Pathfinder, John C. Fremont, who ran on an anti-slavery extension platform. Schurz, who had been studying American politics and history, came out strongly for the Republican ticket. Since most of the German immigrants were Democrats, the Republican Party could make good use of this brilliant young German scholar as a speaker. They started him out and he made a whirlwind campaign, talking with tremendous power and great eloquence in the German language to audiences of his fellow countrymen who gathered eagerly to hear the celebrated hero who had saved his own life at Rastatt and rescued Kinkel from prison. Schurz, and other German speakers, made a large number of con-

verts; from this time a good share of the German settlers of Wisconsin sided with the Republican Party.

In order still further to strengthen these ties, the Republican state convention in 1857 nominated Schurz for lieutenant governor. Again he spoke to numerous audiences, generally in German, but that year he made one great speech at Madison in the finest English. This can be read in the *State Journal* of October 19 and 20, 1857, which is on file at the State Historical Library. Portions of that speech printed in eastern papers brought Carl Schurz national fame as a political orator. He was, however, defeated for the office of lieutenant governor.

Two years later he wanted to be nominated for governor. He was then just thirty years of age, had been in the country seven years and in Wisconsin three years. He failed again, and while this did not increase his love for the Yankee politicians who were in control, it made him all the more clearly the leader of that great and growing body of German citizens who one day would prove strong enough to overthrow the Yankee political monopoly.

When the year 1860 came, Carl Schurz was determined to win Republican voters among the Germans for Lincoln not only in Wisconsin, but in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. He made a campaign that year which has rarely been equalled for enthusiasm or for the number of voters addressed; while no political speaker has ever surpassed him in persuasive argument and oratory. His audiences often numbered from 4,000 to 6,000 persons. Many were attracted by curiosity, having heard that Kinkel's liberator was a splendid speaker. Some of his speeches were made in English. At Springfield, Illinois, he spoke first in German, then in English. Lincoln was sitting directly in front of Schurz throughout the meeting and said afterwards: "You are an awful fellow; I understand your power now." Crowds of Americans went to his meetings, to hear "that tremendous Dutchman," as he was called all through the 1860 campaign.

Lincoln regarded Schurz as one of the greatest contributors to his own success and, after becoming president, sent him as minister to the court of Madrid, Spain. But Schurz was too restless to remain quietly in Europe while the war was going on at home. So, next spring he returned, resigned the ministry, was commissioned Brigadier General (later Major General) and took an honorable, though not a leading, part in military affairs.

His best work after the war was done in the two fields of journalism and statesmanship. For about ten years he was editor of a powerful and widely read German paper published at St. Louis. Later, at New York, he edited first the *Evening Post*, and next wrote for *Harper's Weekly*. Schurz used German and English interchangeably and was a master of both languages both as a speaker and as a writer.

In March, 1869, when Grant took the oath of office as president, Schurz began his single term as United States senator from Missouri. Though his legislative service was brief, a great historian has called

it "nearly ideal." During the four years of Hayes' administration, Schurz was Secretary of the Interior in the President's cabinet. There, also, his service was a lasting benefit to the United States. He labored to save the national forest, to secure conservation laws; to improve the Indian service, prevent Indian wars, and he started the policy of educating young Indians in vocational boarding schools. It



As United States Senator from Missouri.

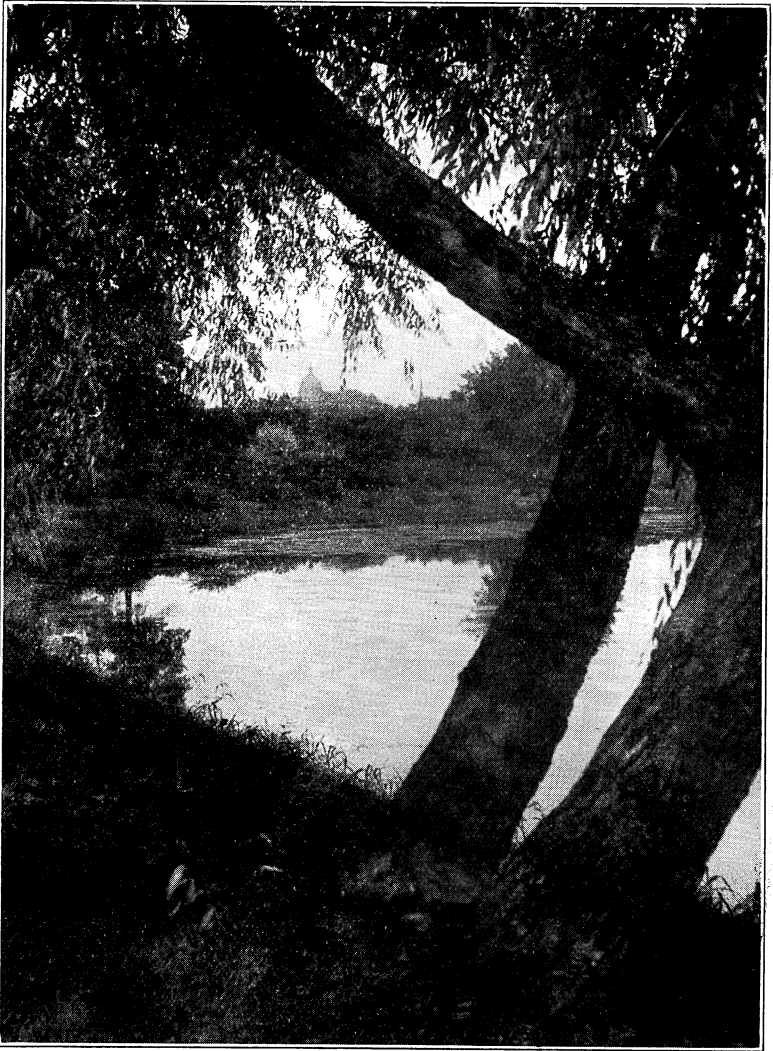
was Schurz who established the institution at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the pioneer of that type of Indian school. He opposed Blaine's candidacy in 1884.

Carl Schurz died on the fourteenth of April, 1906, aged six weeks more than seventy-seven years. He is buried in New York City. On March 3, 1929, the centenary of his birth was celebrated on two continents. He was a great liberal, a great man, and we have a right to be proud that he belonged for a time to Wisconsin. In a poem written

for the Schurz memorial service in 1906, Richard Watson Gilder said of him:

Ah, what a life. From knightly youth,  
Servant and champion of the truth.

In youth he braved a monarch's ire  
To set the people's poet free;  
Then gave his life, his fame, his fire,  
To the long praise of liberty.



Glimpse of the Capitol From a Madison Park.

# THE WISCONSIN STATE INCOME TAX

By HAROLD M. GROVES  
*Member, Wisconsin State Tax Commission*

## I—HISTORY

IN 1911, E. R. A. Seligman, national authority on taxation, wrote:

“More and more it is being realized by state officials and state tax commissions that any hope for a satisfactory state income tax is illusory.”

Mr. Seligman pointed out that where state income taxes had been tried in this country they had been a failure. A state income tax in Virginia yielded only slightly more than \$100,000 in 1909 and 1910; and in over 30% of the counties of the state no tax was collected at all. Nothing daunted by this experience, Wisconsin adopted an income tax law in 1911, the year in which Mr. Seligman drew his conclusion. It attempted to profit by the mistakes of other states and framed the administrative provisions of its new income tax law with great care. In 1912, the Minnesota State Tax Commission observed:



HAROLD M. GROVES

“That the Wisconsin income tax law has been a remarkable success for the first year is now generally admitted. Not only has it resulted in a large increase in revenue, but it has unquestionably distributed the tax burdens more equitably among those able to bear them than ever before in the history of the state.”

It is now generally conceded that the income tax has become a permanent part of the Wisconsin tax system. There is plenty of argument over this and that feature of the act, but the tax itself is an accepted fact.

The success of the Wisconsin income tax law started a new era in state taxation. In 1917, four states followed Wisconsin's example. They were Delaware, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Montana. New York and North Dakota adopted income tax laws in 1919. Twenty-three states now have a state income tax in some form applicable to individuals or corporations or both.

The Wisconsin income tax had its roots in the decay of the old general property tax. The general property tax was the subject of a

severe indictment as early as 1898. In that year a special tax commission in a vigorous report denounced the familiar evils of under-assessment and the escape of personal property (especially such intangible personal property as stocks and bonds and mortgages) from the assessment rolls. In 1899, a permanent tax commission was created. It began the systematic equalization of property valuation and the supervision of local assessments. The assessment of bonds and mortgages more than doubled under the improved administration. But dissatisfaction continued. The new tax commission recommended the abandonment of the taxation of credits (notes and bonds and mortgages) on the ground that it was unsound in theory and impossible to administer in practice. In 1903, a mortgage tax law was adopted which had the effect of exempting mortgages from taxation. It was at this time that a state income tax was first seriously considered. There were many who thought that if credits were exempt from taxation, the creditor should not be so exempt. In 1908, a constitutional amendment was approved by the voters to permit the taxation of "incomes, occupations, and privileges" at graduated rates. In 1911, the legislature applied the amendment by passing the first Wisconsin income tax law. At the same time money and credits and several classes of tangible personal property—such as household furniture and other household goods—were put upon the property tax exemption list.

#### Personal Property Tax Offset

At the time of the adoption of the income tax law probably the majority of its supporters hoped that it would eventually supplant the personal property tax altogether. Partly to safeguard local revenues and partly to apply the doctrine that the income tax is a substitute for the personal property tax, a personal property tax offset was included in the original income tax law. It provided in substance that income taxes might be paid with personal property tax receipts.

For several years after 1911, the Wisconsin Tax Commission continued to work for the repeal of the personal property tax. Following adoption of the income tax, however, the administration of the personal property tax improved steadily. This was partly because the most difficult classes to assess had been dropped and partly because the assessment machinery created for the administration of the income tax proved a very material aid in the administration of the personal property tax. Personal property continued to constitute from seventeen to twenty per cent of the assessment rolls. The offset reduced the revenue which would otherwise have been available from the income tax by about 40%. Gradually, the Tax Commission and many other people became converted to the idea of repealing the offset and maintaining the personal property tax. In 1925, after a strenuous fight, the personal property tax offset was repealed.

### Division of Revenue

Along with the belief that the income tax was a substitute for the personal property tax, went the original provision for the division of the income tax revenue according to origin. The law of 1911 provided that 10% of the proceeds of the income tax should go to the state and 20% and 70% should be retained by the county and the locality, respectively. This 10-20-70 ratio was roughly proportional to the relative expenditures of the different units of government and consequently to the division of the property tax when it was practically the sole source of revenue for all units. However, as the income tax came to be regarded as an independent source of revenue and as the demand arose for increased school aid to equalize educational opportunity, efforts to change the ratio of apportionment were made. These efforts were successful in 1925, when the ratio was changed to a 40-10-50 basis—40% to the state, 10% to the counties, and 50% to the localities. The change was accomplished without a loss of revenue to the localities since it was coupled with the repeal of the personal property tax offset.

The repeal of the personal property tax offset and the increase in the percentage of revenues paid into the state treasury are the most important changes made in the Wisconsin income tax law in twenty years, but there have been other developments, as noted further on in discussing surtaxes, administration, taxation of dividends, and other provisions of the present law, and current income tax problems.

## II—PRESENT LAW

### Base of the Tax

The base of the Wisconsin income tax is the net income derived from Wisconsin. Residents are taxed on their net income except such net income as is derived from property or business located without the state. Nonresidents are taxed on their net income derived from property or business located within the state. Income from intangibles (stocks and bonds and mortgages) and salary and professional income follow the residence of the recipient. Income from tangible property and from business follows the location of the property or business. "Every natural person domiciled in the State of Wisconsin, and every other natural person who maintains a permanent place of abode within the state or spends in the aggregate more than seven months of the income year within the state" is presumed to be residing within the state for income tax purposes. Net income, which is the base of the tax, includes receipts from whatever source derived except for a few statutory exceptions. The realized gain from the sale of capital goods such as real estate, securities, etc., is included. Among the more important receipts excluded is the interest on United States government bonds and salaries paid by the federal government.



### Apportionment of Corporation Income

A problem arises in the apportionment of the income of interstate corporations doing business within and without the state. Sometimes such corporations keep separate account of their business by states, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The Wisconsin law lays down the general rule<sup>1</sup> according to which the income of the interstate corporations shall be apportioned: it is the average of three ratios—relative tangible property, cost of manufacturing, and sales of the corporations within and without the state. Thus, if a corporation has 70% of its tangible property in Wisconsin, has 60% of its cost of manufacturing here, and makes 20% of its sales from Wisconsin offices, 50% of the entire net income is apportioned to Wisconsin and is taxable under our law. Some very important cases have arisen concerning this matter of apportionment. A few interstate corporations have attempted to shift Wisconsin income beyond the jurisdiction of the state through the device of having their Wisconsin branch sell products manufactured in this state at a loss or no profit to an affiliated company outside of Wisconsin. This was the issue in the Buick Motor Company and Palmolive Company cases. In these cases the Tax Commission computed what it considered to be a fair profit for the Wisconsin division of the interstate corporation and its authority to do so was sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

### Deductions

The theory of the net income tax is that it is a tax upon a surplus. Expenses of any kind which are necessary outlays in order to create or secure the income are allowed as deductions from gross income. Among the expenses commonly deducted are wages and salaries, business rent paid, interest paid, taxes paid on business property, state and federal income taxes, depreciation on business property, business and capital losses, automobile expense where the automobile is used for business or professional purposes, and the like. Dividends received by a Wisconsin stockholder from a corporation whose principal business is within Wisconsin are deductible. Personal and living expenses such as house rent and "doctor bills" are not deductible. Contributions for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, and made to an organization operating within the state, are deductible up to ten per cent of the taxpayer's net income.

### Exemptions

The 1927 legislature introduced a new feature into the income tax law under which exemptions were to be calculated in terms of tax rather than in terms of income. Prior to this time the taxpayer was

<sup>1</sup> Some other fair method of apportionment may be substituted by the Tax Commission, if in any particular case the rule does not result in an equitable division.

exempt on \$800 of his income and was allowed \$1600 for himself and wife or husband and \$300 for each dependent. This was objected to on the ground that the exemption was very much more valuable in dollars and cents to the taxpayer with large than with small income. A taxpayer with over \$12,000 income would have paid a tax on his exempt income had it not been exempt at the rate of 6%. One with less than \$1,000 would have paid at the rate of 1%. The new exemptions written into the law were the values in terms of tax of the former exemptions calculated at the lowest rates in the schedule. Thus, the unmarried taxpayer was given an exemption of \$8, to be subtracted from his tax calculated on all his net income. The husband and wife were given an allowance of \$17.50 and each dependent added an exemption of \$3. This new feature was attacked on the ground that it was unintelligible to the taxpayer and that it resulted in an increase in taxes, particularly for the taxpayer with many dependents. The new feature, however, has been retained with the modification that the exemption for dependents has been increased from \$3 to \$4.

### Rates

The schedule of rates in the normal income tax is as follows:

#### FOR INDIVIDUALS

##### *Normal Rate*

Taxable Income	Rate %
\$ 1 to 1,000-----	1
1,000 to 2,000-----	1½
2,000 to 3,000-----	1½
3,000 to 4,000-----	2
4,000 to 5,000-----	2½
5,000 to 6,000-----	3
6,000 to 7,000-----	3½
7,000 to 8,000-----	4
8,000 to 9,000-----	4½
9,000 to 10,000-----	5
10,000 to 11,000-----	5½
11,000 to 12,000-----	6
12,000 and up-----	7

#### FOR CORPORATIONS

##### *Normal Rate*

Taxable Income	Rate %
\$ 1 to 1,000-----	2
1,000 to 2,000-----	2½
2,000 to 3,000-----	3
3,000 to 4,000-----	3½
4,000 to 5,000-----	4
5,000 to 6,000-----	5
6,000 and up-----	6

In December, 1932, Wisconsin had the highest maximum rates in its income tax law of any state in the Union except, perhaps, Oregon, which had a maximum rate of 8% on income from intangibles (stocks and bonds), and a flat rate of 8% on corporations, but with a provision allowing an offset for personal property taxes paid by corporations up to 90% of their income taxes. Massachusetts, North Dakota, and North Carolina had maximum rates of 6%. Wisconsin exemptions were the lowest granted in state income tax statutes except those of Oklahoma and Mississippi. For a married person the Wisconsin law grants an exemption equivalent to \$1600; those of Mississippi and Oklahoma, \$1500. Outside of these states, the lowest exemption is \$2,000 in Virginia, Vermont, Missouri, Utah, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Delaware; the highest, \$4,000, in New York.

### Surtaxes

The state's portion of the normal income tax now goes into the general fund and is used to pay the general expenses of the state government, including state aids. The income tax, however, has frequently been used to provide revenue for specific purposes, and the most usual device by which this is accomplished is through the imposition of surtaxes. In 1919, the legislature used the income tax to raise money with which to pay a bonus to Wisconsin's soldiers in the World War. The law imposed the same schedule of rates on taxable income in excess of \$3000 as was imposed by the normal tax. These rates applied to the income of one year (1918) only. Another surtax, the soldiers' educational bonus surtax, was enacted in 1919 at a special session of the legislature. This surtax also applied to taxable income in excess of \$3000.<sup>1</sup> The rates ranged from seven-twentieths of one per cent to one and two-tenths per cent, and applied to the incomes from 1918 to 1922. In 1921, a third surtax was enacted, this time for the support of the teachers' retirement fund. This surtax was at the rate of one-sixth of the normal tax on incomes in excess of \$3000. This surtax is still in operation. In 1932, the legislature passed an emergency relief tax to assist the municipalities of the state in meeting the heavy costs of poor relief caused by the depression. This emergency relief tax was levied for one year only, on the net incomes (of individuals only) of the year 1931, at the same rates as the normal tax.

### Calculation of Tax

If Mr. Smith has a net income of \$3500 and is married, his normal income and teachers' retirement surtax would be calculated as follows:

<sup>1</sup> These surtaxes applied to corporations as well as individuals, and the corporation surtax rates fell upon all net income, rather than that in excess of \$3000 only.

Tax on 1st \$1000 of net income at 1% .....	\$10.00
Tax on 2nd \$1000 of net income at 1¼% .....	12.50
Tax on 3rd \$1000 of net income at 1½% .....	15.00
Tax on 4th \$1000 of net income at 2% .....	10.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$47.50</b>
Minus exemption for taxpayer and wife .....	17.50
<b>Total normal tax</b> .....	<b>\$30.00</b>
Tax before personal exemptions .....	47.50
Minus tax on \$3000 exempt for surtax .....	37.50
<b>Difference</b> .....	<b>\$10.00</b>
Divided by 6—teachers' retirement surtax .....	1.67
Plus normal income tax .....	30.00
<b>Total tax</b> .....	<b>\$31.67</b>

**Other Provisions of the Law**

The law provides that all corporations shall make returns to the Tax Commission regardless of their net income. Every individual must make a return to the assessor of incomes of the district in which he resides if he receives, during the year, a net income of \$800 or more, if single, and \$1600 or more, if married, or if the assessor of incomes shall ask him to make a return. Returns must be filed by March 15, and the tax becomes due and payable by June 1.<sup>1</sup> Income taxes are payable to the county treasurer of the county in which the taxpayer resides or has its principal office. Income taxes become delinquent if not paid within thirty days after they are due, and are then subject to a penalty of two per cent on the amount of the tax, and interest at the rate of one per cent per month until paid.

An individual taxpayer may appeal from his assessment first to a county board of review, then to the Tax Commission, and finally to the courts. Corporation appeals go directly to the Tax Commission and then to the courts.

In case of failure on the part of any person to make a report of income within the time and in the manner prescribed by law, the Tax Commission or assessor of incomes may enter an assessment against such person after ten days' notice and for an amount not less than \$500. Any person making an incorrect return with intent to defeat the law shall be assessed at twice the normal income tax rate. Other penalties are provided for late filing, for failure or refusal to make a return, for making a false or fraudulent return, for failure to file information regarding wages, interest, etc., paid out by the taxpayer, for failure after notice to keep suitable records. An officer of a corporation is subject to penalty if he signs or verifies a fraudulent return.

<sup>1</sup> Corporations and partnerships which operate on a fiscal year different from the calendar year, may make returns on such fiscal year basis. Such corporations and partnerships must pay the income taxes within thirty days after bill rendered.

**Table I**  
**1911-1932**  
**Wisconsin Tax Revenues Classified By Source, Showing Per Cent of Each to Total, 1911-1932**

Year	General Property Taxes	% to Total	Special Property Taxes <sup>1</sup>	% to Total	Other Special Taxes <sup>2</sup>	% to Total	Income Tax	% to Total	Inheritance Tax	% to Total	Motor Vehicle Taxes	% to Total	Total Taxes
1911	\$ 30,675,518	84.7	\$ 3,755,550	10.4	\$ 866,104	2.4	\$-----	-----	\$ 916,793	2.5	\$ 15,740	-----	\$ 36,229,705
1912	32,610,975	83.8	4,124,955	10.6	1,190,674	3.1	-----	-----	847,058	2.2	125,056	0.3	38,898,718
1913	33,623,412	80.0	4,314,554	10.3	1,242,703	3.0	1,631,420	3.9	999,676	2.4	180,211	0.4	41,991,976
1914	41,755,035	82.4	4,960,098	9.8	1,316,878	2.6	1,902,988	3.7	496,112	1.0	265,039	0.5	50,696,150
1915	42,061,707	80.6	5,609,179	10.7	1,388,856	2.7	2,093,842	4.0	616,401	1.2	419,775	0.8	52,189,760
1916	43,365,640	81.1	5,713,248	10.7	1,276,973	2.4	1,959,882	3.7	543,716	1.0	578,660	1.1	53,438,119
1917	47,444,622	79.6	6,061,108	10.2	1,337,239	2.2	2,959,727	5.0	930,572	1.6	834,142	1.4	59,567,410
1918	50,134,004	75.0	6,410,380	9.6	1,622,571	2.4	6,161,068	9.2	559,341	0.8	2,029,648	3.0	66,917,012
1919	56,271,297	75.4	6,509,511	8.7	1,651,255	2.2	6,999,660	9.4	841,105	1.1	2,413,413	3.2	74,686,241
1920	77,128,835	73.0	7,332,763	6.9	1,824,278	1.7	15,134,762	14.3	1,206,101	1.1	3,116,221	3.0	105,742,960
1921	96,268,625	81.6	8,579,653	7.3	2,030,642	1.7	6,034,628	5.1	1,368,061	1.2	3,650,029	3.1	117,931,638
1922	97,142,844	78.3	9,081,305	7.3	2,133,148	1.7	10,394,272	8.4	1,282,687	1.0	4,088,570	3.3	124,122,826
1923	97,003,652	79.7	9,334,704	7.7	2,337,222	1.9	6,106,713	5.0	2,102,611	1.7	4,791,158	4.0	121,676,060
1924	100,120,302	75.8	9,810,922	7.4	2,636,846	2.1	9,552,890	7.2	3,128,496	2.4	6,112,637	5.1	132,162,093
1925	104,119,726	75.3	10,234,250	7.4	2,830,305	2.1	9,185,499	6.7	3,181,989	2.3	8,598,535	6.2	138,150,304
1926	99,948,768	70.0	10,052,965	7.0	3,007,889	2.1	13,820,338	9.7	2,199,330	1.5	13,770,462	9.7	142,799,752
1927	105,584,287	68.1	9,724,960	6.3	3,232,004	2.1	18,775,019	12.1	2,439,056	1.6	15,216,107	9.8	154,971,433
1928	111,094,527	74.6	11,041,258	7.4	3,400,862	2.3	2,761,072	1.8	3,706,934	2.5	16,912,253	11.4	148,916,906
1929	117,520,468	68.0	12,030,079	7.0	3,641,280	2.1	17,883,196	10.4	2,942,400	1.7	18,668,892	10.8	172,686,315
1930	122,253,862	66.4	13,843,224	7.5	3,769,965	2.1	21,447,486	11.7	2,703,497	1.4	20,102,763	10.9	184,120,797
1931	120,855,119	65.8	14,381,487	7.8	3,406,214	1.9	20,812,439	11.3	2,810,216	1.5	21,418,269	11.7	183,683,744
1932	106,756,277	61.4	13,924,486	8.0	4,185,931	2.4	17,259,212	10.0	3,999,206	2.3	27,574,957	15.9	173,700,069

<sup>1</sup> Special property is assessed by the Tax Commission and taxes are levied at the average state rate. Taxes paid by railroads, light, heat and power companies, sleeping car, express, telegraph, conservation and regulation companies fall within this category.

<sup>2</sup> Other special taxes consist of occupational, telephone, insurance, forest crop, chain store taxes.

## III—OPERATION OF THE LAW

## Yield

The yield of the Wisconsin income tax since 1911, and the percentage of all state and local taxes derived from income taxes are shown on Table I. The accompanying table also shows the portion of all taxes over a period of years which each tax in the Wisconsin system has represented. It shows that both the income tax and the motor vehicle taxes have been gaining upon the property tax. It shows that the general property tax is still the overwhelmingly most important tax in the tax system.

Table No. II shows the division of the tax between corporations and individuals for the years 1928 and 1931, inclusive. It shows also the amounts collected under the normal tax and the surtaxes.

**Table II**  
**Net Assessments of Wisconsin State Income Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931**

Kind of Tax	1931	1930	1929	1928
Grand Total .....	\$18,731,962.85	\$21,438,551.45	\$20,946,177.63	\$19,311,654.23
Total Corporation ..	10,526,113.81	11,986,141.92	11,708,065.95	10,968,994.71
Total Individual .....	8,205,849.04	9,452,409.53	9,238,111.68	8,342,659.52
Normal Taxes, Total ..	\$16,521,805.26	\$18,880,057.63	\$18,399,537.82	\$16,987,108.57
Corporation .....	9,078,319.72	10,350,519.89	10,073,411.82	9,432,603.70
Individual .....	7,443,485.54	8,529,537.74	8,326,126.00	7,554,504.87
Teachers' Surtaxes Total .....	\$ 2,207,804.89	\$ 2,554,218.35	\$ 2,516,799.70	\$ 2,297,703.38
Corporation .....	1,446,727.91	1,635,060.02	1,607,605.28	1,521,268.63
Individual .....	761,086.98	919,158.33	909,194.42	776,434.75
Soldiers' Surtaxes Total .....	\$ 2,352.70	\$ 4,275.47	\$ 29,840.11	\$ 26,842.28
Corporation .....	1,076.18	562.01	27,048.85	15,122.38
Individual .....	1,276.52	3,713.46	2,791.26	11,719.90

In 1931, 56% of the collections were from corporations; 44% from individuals. Few people appreciate the fact that the income tax up to the present time has been more of a tax on business than on persons.

Table III shows the number of corporations paying taxes, the amount of taxable income, and the normal tax assessed in 1929 by brackets of income. It will be noted that over 65% of the tax assessed to corporations was assessed to those with average taxable incomes of more than \$100,000. The corporations with over \$100,000 of income were, however, relatively few in number—243 out of a total of 9,788. In the case of individuals, (Table III) 48% of the tax was assessed to individuals having incomes of more than \$12,000. On the

**Table III**  
**Classification of Individual and Corporation Incomes and Normal Tax By Amount Groups, 1929**

Amount Group of Average Taxable Income	Corporations			Individuals		
	Number of Corporations	Average Taxable Income, 1929 <sup>1</sup>	Normal Tax Assessed 1929	Number of Individuals	Average Taxable Income, 1929 <sup>1</sup>	Normal Tax Assessed 1929
Under \$1,000-----	3,032	\$1,181,730	\$27,113	24,292	\$21,411,002	\$35,403
\$1,000— 1,999-----	1,620	2,366,440	51,868	100,372	149,611,701	534,526
2,000— 2,999-----	988	2,406,130	56,557	75,881	182,740,377	797,857
3,000— 3,999-----	656	2,256,520	60,078	21,330	73,004,062	524,451
4,000— 4,999-----	427	1,906,330	54,494	8,476	37,600,152	374,172
5,000— 5,999-----	476	2,531,590	78,299	4,462	24,461,858	297,243
6,000— 6,999-----	255	1,654,210	56,733	2,798	18,076,714	261,528
7,000— 7,999-----	218	1,624,290	60,728	1,845	13,789,455	231,847
8,000— 8,999-----	162	1,381,130	55,944	1,262	10,688,263	205,052
9,000— 9,999-----	142	1,346,360	61,081	892	8,456,034	181,010
10,000— 10,999-----	140	1,458,330	64,588	757	7,923,167	190,029
11,000— 11,999-----	106	1,215,220	55,473	551	6,328,584	168,157
12,000— 14,999-----	251	3,365,720	160,221	1,073	14,332,937	444,353
15,000— 49,999-----	835	22,493,320	1,199,534	1,848	43,799,184	1,859,632
50,000— 99,999-----	237	17,291,590	994,352	117	7,934,081	403,511
100,000— 499,999-----	203	40,327,390	2,437,044	65	11,741,422	648,005
500,000— 999,999-----	27	19,436,180	1,179,040	1	726,771	43,224
1,000,000— 1,999,999-----	5	7,235,720	434,610	-----	-----	-----
2,000,000— 4,999,999-----	7	17,452,380	1,036,618	-----	-----	-----
5,000,000— 18,999,999-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3,414,861	204,509
19,000,000— 19,999,999-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	9,788	\$ 168,728,490	9,312,089	246,023	\$ 636,040,625	\$ 7,404,509

<sup>1</sup> Average of incomes of 1926, 1927, and 1928: additional assessments of back income not included.

Table IV

Concentration of Individual and Corporate Taxable Income in Ten Ranking Counties. Compared With Population and Full Value Assessment

County	Population 1930	Per cent of Total Population	Full Value Assessment 1931	Per cent of Total Assessment	Individual Taxable Incomes <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Total	Corporate Taxable Incomes <sup>1</sup>	Per cent to Total
All Counties-----	2,939,006	100.00	\$5,250,722,156	100.00	\$ 647,412,287	100.00	\$162,742,077	100.00
Total Remaining Counties-----	1,521,781	51.78	2,280,219,372	43.45	166,989,884	25.79	34,114,296	20.98
Total Ten Highest Counties-----	1,417,225	48.22	2,970,502,784	56.55	480,422,403	74.21	128,627,781	79.02
Milwaukee-----	725,263	24.68	1,619,906,150	30.85	297,950,782	46.02	73,230,737	45.00
Dane-----	112,737	3.84	268,017,950	5.10	37,671,721	5.82	3,294,932	2.02
Racine-----	90,217	3.07	198,483,942	3.78	30,552,156	4.72	12,094,384	7.43
Winnebago-----	76,622	2.61	136,791,191	2.60	21,125,454	3.26	3,704,019	2.28
Rock-----	74,206	2.52	126,551,785	2.41	19,459,106	3.01	11,914,026	7.32
Sheboygan-----	71,235	2.42	144,610,750	2.75	15,199,393	2.35	3,578,128	2.20
Marathon-----	70,629	2.40	111,946,532	2.13				
Brown-----	70,249	2.39	107,113,660	2.04	13,375,005	2.07	4,056,235	2.49
Kenosha-----	63,277	2.15	146,043,376	2.78	19,103,844	2.95	9,284,532	5.70
Outagamie-----	62,790	2.14	111,037,448	2.11	11,651,521	1.80		
Waukesha-----					14,333,421	2.21	3,930,322	2.41
Wood-----							3,540,466	2.17

<sup>1</sup> Individual and corporate taxable incomes average of 1928, 1929, and 1930, assessed in 1931.



other hand, these people received 12.9% of the average taxable income. They represented only a very small number of taxpayers—3,105 out of 246,023—about 1.2%.

In 1927, Wisconsin ranked second among the states in the relative yield of its income tax, that is, in the proportion of all tax revenues yielded by the income tax. The Delaware tax ranked first with a percentage of 12.22. Wisconsin was second with a yield of 11.96%. The New York income tax yielded by far the most revenue of any state income tax, yet relatively it was below Wisconsin and Delaware with a percentage yield of 11.30.

### Geographical Distribution of Income

Income is much more concentrated both among territories and among persons than property. For example, in 1931 Milwaukee County had 46% of the individual taxable income and about the same (44%) proportion of estimated corporation taxable income. Of the 1931 full value assessment of general property, Milwaukee County had 31%. The ten highest counties in 1931 had 56.6% and 74% of the individual and corporation taxable income, respectively. Of the 1927 full value assessment these ten counties had 52.5%.

The relative concentration of population and different tax bases is shown in Table IV.

The income tax is very largely an urban tax. Most of the revenue is collected from the cities, but only part goes to meet city expenditures. There is a more or less perennial conflict between rural and urban districts over the question of the distribution of income tax proceeds. The urban districts insist that taxes collected from income reported in their territory belong to them and that to use a large portion of the receipts to finance the state or for state aids is unfair. They call attention to rapidly mounting urban expenditures and the necessity of high urban taxes on real estate to meet these expenditures. Subventions and subsidies result in the continuance of homes and farms where they had better be abandoned. The rural and northern districts of the state reply that economic areas are larger than a particular town or county. Milwaukee sells goods and buys its raw materials all over the state. People who make a fortune in northern Wisconsin may go to Milwaukee to live upon their interest and dividends. Moreover, it is said that there is a common interest in many of our governmental services. Milwaukee is interested in rural education, for example, among other reasons because it draws so heavily from rural Wisconsin for its labor supply.

### Administration

The Wisconsin income tax proved to be the first successful state income tax law mainly because of its system of administration. The antiquated system of local assessment was abandoned entirely. The work of auditing and assessing was divided between the State Tax

Commission and the assessors of income. The commission deals with the returns of corporations directly and the assessors of income deal with the returns of partnerships and individuals. There are now some twenty assessors of income, each with a district of his own.<sup>1</sup> The districts range in size from one to eleven counties. The assessors are appointed under the civil service law and are directly responsible to the Tax Commission. It was thought that this arrangement would provide the centralized control and expert personnel necessary for efficiency and at the same time would be sufficiently close to the people so that they might have ready contact with the assessor. The importance of this administrative system in the success of the law can hardly be over-emphasized.

Many of the early students of taxation looked with favor upon collection at the source to simplify the administration of the income tax. The tax was to be collected from the payers of income rather than the recipients. This system has been the mainstay of the British income tax for years, but in this country we have used, instead, what is known as "information at the source". The first Wisconsin law provided that every taxpayer who makes payment to others in the form of salaries, dividends, interest, or rent, if he wishes to be allowed a deduction for such payment as an expense, is required to report the nature and the amount of the payment and the name and address of the recipient. The reports are made on prescribed forms of convenient size, and are sent to the Tax Commission. The commission acts as a clearing house and sends the information to the assessor of incomes in whose district the individual makes his return. At the assessor's office these information reports are clipped to the individual returns. Thus, corporations and individuals aid in assessing each other. This is of very material value in administering the tax, but it does not eliminate self-assessment by the taxpayer. There is no source information for business and professional income. This income can be checked only by a field audit of the taxpayer's books. Income from securities of out of state corporations cannot be checked. Eventually, perhaps an interstate clearing house may be inaugurated so that the states themselves and the states and the federal government can exchange relevant information.

Good income tax administration requires competent office and field auditing. In recent years the audit of corporation books has become more and more proficient and large amounts of back taxes have been collected as the result of these audits. The following table shows the results of corporation and individual auditing in recent years:

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<sup>1</sup> Since this was written, income tax districts have been consolidated by the Tax Commission. There are now (February, 1933) only eleven districts.—H. M. G.

Table V

**Additional Back Taxes Assessed as Result of Verification of Tax Returns by Field and Office Audit up to and Including December 31, 1931**

Year	Total Additional Taxes Assessed	Amount Thereof Pending on Appeal
1920.....	\$ 172,996.00	\$.....
1921.....	456,420.00	.....
1922.....	1,691,742.00	.....
1923.....	921,365.00	.....
1924.....	1,150,482.00	.....
1925.....	1,271,193.00	.....
1926.....	3,948,495.00	.....
1927.....	1,547,852.00	473,380.00
1928.....	1,464,886.00	179,382.00
1929.....	1,814,632.00	729,195.00
1930.....	1,488,375.00	687,383.00
1931 <sup>(1)</sup> .....	2,671,624.00	907,526.00
Total.....	\$18,600,067.00	\$2,976,868.00

(1) An additional amount of \$1,038,954 was in the process of audit or assessment at the close of 1931.

Thus far, the investment made by the state in auditing has yielded 1720% in additional taxes, or more than \$17 for every dollar expended.

Individual auditing is still in its infancy, but is rapidly expanding and improving. In the Kenosha district, for example, 75 to 100 taxpayers have been audited annually and one man regularly gives all of his time to work in this one county. In 1929, field audits in Kenosha county brought in \$102,000; in 1930, \$22,000.

No very accurate determination of the cost of administering the income tax has been made. Accurate figures are difficult to determine because of the fact that some of the expense is met by the county and some by the state; also because many employees divide their time between property tax and income tax work. During periods of good incomes the cost has probably been less than 2% of the revenue collected from the tax. As auditing is developed and self assessment is less relied upon, the cost is likely to increase. The results in equity and improved morale among taxpayers, however, will probably more than justify a heavier investment in administration.

#### Public Examination of Returns

Originally, the Wisconsin income tax law provided that all returns were to be kept confidential and that any administrative official who disclosed information on the returns was liable to penalty. The 1923 legislature repealed this secrecy clause and opened all income tax re-

turns to public inspection. No other jurisdiction in the world, so far as the author is aware, makes its income tax returns open to the public, but to date no bill has ever been introduced in the legislature to restore this provision of the original law.

#### IV—SPECIAL PROBLEMS

##### Taxation of Dividends

The Wisconsin income tax, from its inception, has covered both individuals and corporations. This has given rise to the problem of the taxation, under the personal income tax part of the law, of dividends received by stockholders from corporations which pay a corporation income tax. Dividends received by Wisconsin residents from corporations located and doing business exclusively outside the state have always been taxable to such residents. When a corporation does its business exclusively within the state, dividends to its stockholders have not been taxable. When a corporation earns part of its income within and part without the state, the present rule is to exempt the dividends received by the Wisconsin stockholders when the proportion of corporate income earned and taxable within the state is more than 50%; otherwise dividends are taxable as though the corporation earned all of its revenue outside the state.

It is contended by those who favor the retention of the dividend exemption that the tax on the corporation is a tax on the stockholder and that to tax both would be double taxation. To incorporate a partnership or individual business would result, were dividends taxable, in the payment of two income taxes instead of one. The corporation would then pay a tax as a corporation and the stockholders would pay as individuals. In other words, the corporation tax is regarded as a device for collecting at the source from individuals, and having collected once, it is unfair to do so again.

Those who favor the elimination of the exemption contend that the corporation's tax is not a tax on the stockholder. Rather, it is a payment for the special benefits corporations receive from governments and the special costs corporations impose upon governments. Corporations frequently shift their tax burdens to consumers and the stockholder may thus escape entirely the tax imposed upon the corporation.

The 1931 legislature had before it several measures seeking to eliminate the dividends exemptions. All of these measures were defeated, but the temporary emergency relief tax on the incomes of 1931 taxed dividends exactly like other income.

##### Migration of Industry

None of Wisconsin's neighboring states has a state income tax. Illinois recently enacted an income tax statute on individuals only; however, the Illinois Supreme Court has held this statute unconstitu-

tional. An income tax is based on ability to pay and in its very nature weighs more heavily upon prosperous corporations and wealthy individuals than other taxes not based upon ability to pay. State boundary lines are narrow and competition goes on across state lines. Opponents of the state income tax have always contended that it, or certain features of it, has resulted in the loss of industries to the state. Proponents of the state income tax have replied with figures showing an industrial development within the state from 1914, the year of the first United States Census of Manufacturers after the enactment of the Wisconsin income tax law, to 1929, the year of the latest Census of Manufacturers for which figures have been published, relatively greater than the average for the United States and greater than for any of the surrounding states except Michigan. Perhaps the solution of this problem lies in a federal credit for income taxes paid to a state. Such a credit is now used in the case of the inheritance tax.

### The Three Year Average

The three year average system was added to the income tax law in 1927. Under this system the base used for the calculation of any year's tax consisted of the average of the income of the three preceding years. Each year a new year was added to the combination and an old year dropped from it. The three year average is defended on the ground that it increases the stability of the levy and of the receipts and that it gives less weight to large capital gains and losses in a particular year. It is attacked on the ground that it complicates administration and makes people pay a tax on their prosperity of three years ago. The three year average provision was very much weakened by the Fitch decision of 1931. Under this decision it was held that an estate could not be taxed on the untaxed portions of its income after it had been closed. By analogy it appears that a taxpayer cannot be taxed during the two years after he leaves the state; nor can a corporation be taxed two years after it has reorganized. Beyond the specific point involved in the Fitch decision, these questions have not been definitely settled. The three year average was repealed in 1931, but its repeal will not become fully effective until 1934, in the absence of further legislation on the subject by the 1933 legislature.

## V—FUTURE OF THE STATE INCOME TAX

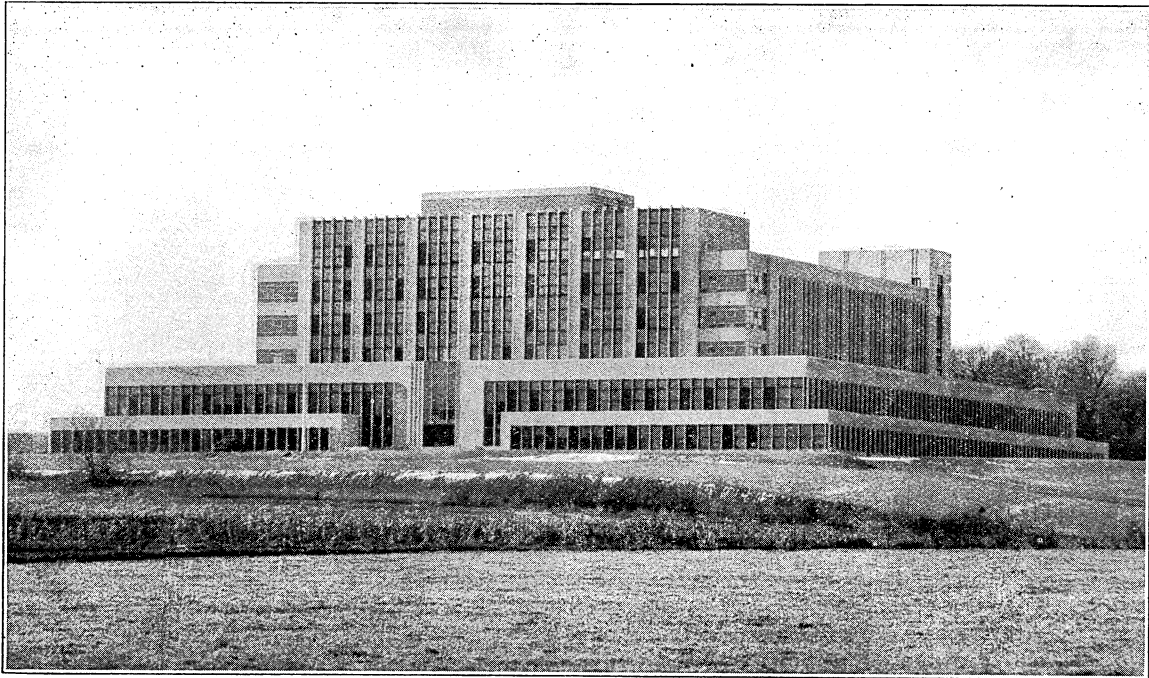
Those who favor the development of the state income tax so that it shall occupy a larger place in the tax system point to many defects in the property tax, which is now the major source of our revenue. The property tax in practice everywhere and by law in this state is largely a tax on real estate. Intangible personal property such as stocks and bonds is no longer assessed in this state, and even where these are legally subject to assessment, the property tax has proved ineffective in reaching them. Tangible personal property has been

whittled away by the increasing number of exemptions. It is contended that the principal form of wealth in the community is no longer real estate, but the stocks and bonds and mortgages which are exempt under the property tax. The narrow base which the property tax affords has necessitated a high fixed charge upon property which many owners of real estate are unable to meet in a depression. This is one of the major causes of the wholesale tax delinquency which has been one of the features of this depression. The property tax falls upon property as such and not upon persons. It is contended that ability to pay in modern times is personal and that many of the benefits of government such as education are also personal in nature. The property tax is paid by the owner of property, quite irrespective of debts which may lie against the property. It is for this reason that the property tax is particularly onerous to the debtor class.

Many are of the opinion that we have obtained the maximum practical development of the state income tax in Wisconsin and that the thing to do is to stabilize the law as it now stands. Until legislation of this kind becomes universal, no one state can go very far in advancing the rates of its schedule. The federal government also has an income tax law and gathers large sums from income taxpayers. On the other hand, others point to the fact that all taxes must come eventually out of income. They claim that income is the best measure of ability to pay and the fairest base for taxation. They call attention to the fact that before the depression the state income tax took only .77 of 1% of the net income of the people of the state. They say that as administration improves and other states adopt income tax statutes, the income tax will replace the property tax as the major source of state and local revenue. They point to European countries to prove that this can be done. To which of these views the future belongs, time alone can tell.



Lake Michigan South of Sheboygan.



United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison.

# CONSERVATION IN WISCONSIN

By JOHN M. GAUS

*Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Committee on Land Use and Forestry, 1931-1932*

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THE term "conservation" came into use fairly late in the nineteenth century. Within the brief period of time during which it has been increasingly employed, its meaning has changed with the change in the nature of the problem to which it is applied. At the present time, questions of public policy reflecting the problem of conservation are in a fluid and critical stage in all of the lake states and, indeed, throughout the continent. A brief history of the problem in Wisconsin is therefore necessary to an understanding of it.

## History of Conservation Movement

Our troubles during the present economic depression in some respects only reflect profound changes that are taking place in American economic life. The problem of conservation illustrates this general statement. In its earlier phase, because of the vast extent of natural resources such as forests and minerals in proportion to the population, no problem of "conservation" was recognized at all. The emphasis was rather upon opening up these resources to make them cheaply available, so that the new American nation that was coming into existence could realize material wealth as no other nation had hitherto been able to do. Out of this availability of resources developed an American ideal of a high standard of material wealth open to all men as a goal. Thus the public ideal of opening up the country coincided with the interest of private individuals in turning these natural resources into marketable products as quickly and with as great a profit as possible.

A questioning of this set of assumptions began when the extreme rapidity and waste with which these resources were exploited began to be noticed. Wisconsin has a special interest in this movement, for it was one of her most famous citizens, Carl Schurz, who was the pioneer in the conservation movement in this country. His latest biographer, Dr. C. N. Fuess, calling him "the original conservationist," refers to his familiarity with the developments in scientific forestry in the Schwarzwald in Germany. In his first report as Secretary of the Interior, presented in 1877, he struck out boldly at the timber thieves who were despoiling the remaining public forests and urged the appointment of a commission to study "the laws and practices adopted in other countries for the preservation and cultivation



of forests." Most significant of all, in this first report he urged the regulation of timber operations so that young trees might be protected and a permanent forest crop system established. He also recommended regulations to prevent fires and to set off timber areas from farm settlements. It is striking to see these earliest of recommendations now embodied in the accepted policies of the State of Wisconsin. But at that time Schurz was subjected immediately to a bitter attack from certain members of Congress and many lumbermen. These attacks were so successful that even the pitifully small sums available to the Department of the Interior for policing national forests against timber thieves were actually reduced.

Several decades later a conservation movement came into being through the interest of consumers aroused by rising prices of production, of resentment at the waste involved, and recognition of the public's dependence upon and financial interest in natural resources. There developed the fear of a possible future timber famine. Societies were formed for the preservation of forests and wild life. Certain areas, such as the Adirondack and Catskill Parks in New York State, were locked up by constitutional restriction against any timber cutting at all. As early as the 1890's the landscape architect, Charles Eliot, was warning the State of Maine to preserve its coasts and lake and mountain areas for recreational use as its most important resource.

This movement for preserving existing forests and giving public assistance in the planting of new forests, received a more recent impetus when it was observed that no longer was agricultural settlement following after the destruction of forests by the lumbermen. Changes in agricultural methods have made it possible to provide increasing supplies of farm products from decreased acreage by a more skillful and scientific farm management; the severe decline in prices of farm products has made agriculture a less attractive pursuit; and finally, other important agricultural areas have come into the world market as competitors. For these and other reasons, the owner of forests can no longer expect a good price for his land for agricultural use after the timber is cut.

As a result, vast areas of cut-over land in the lake states and elsewhere are now allowed to become tax delinquent since it is no longer profitable for their owners to hold them for agricultural sale.

### Present-Day Concept of Conservation

Conservation problems thus now involve problems of public finance, local government and local services, and the pressure to have those services financed through grants from the central state treasury. The term "conservation," as now understood, relates not merely to forests or to the fish and game dependent upon forest cover, but to the whole question of the use of land and the policy to be followed by governmental agencies in seeing that the best use is adopted. One may indeed say that conservation policy is now less a question

of preserving forests than it is of scientific land surveys, the classification of land based upon these surveys, and the intensive development of those areas which are revealed to be best adapted for repaying effort and the expenditure of funds. The new shift of emphasis in conservation matters includes a consideration of varied or alternative uses in addition to or in substitution for commercial forest or agricultural uses. Certain areas in which there are abundant water powers may be able to develop new industries based on cheap electric power to offset the decline, for the time being, of commercial



Young Pines, Northern Wisconsin.

forestry and wood-using industries. Other areas in which the land is not suitable or ready for commercial forestry or agriculture may prosper because they are suitable for hunting or fishing preserves or summer resorts.

#### Wisconsin Land Problems

Of the area of Wisconsin (some thirty-five millions of acres) about twenty-one million acres are classified as "land in farms," about two million acres as urban and industrialized, about eight hundred thousand are estimated as timbered, and about eight million five hundred thousand are classified as "cut-over" and "idle." Of the land in farms, ten million acres are classified as crop land, a little over four million as cleared pasture, and between five and six million acres as wood land. Farm wood lots are therefore a most important item in reckoning future wood supplies; but one is never-

theless challenged chiefly by the fact that less than one million acres of timber land remain in a state once famous for its lumbering and that nearly nine million acres of cut-over and idle land have to be carried in some way by the public or by private owners. Indeed, at the Conference on Commercial Forestry of 1928 one well-informed speaker held that only one-fourth of the land of Wisconsin was actively productive.

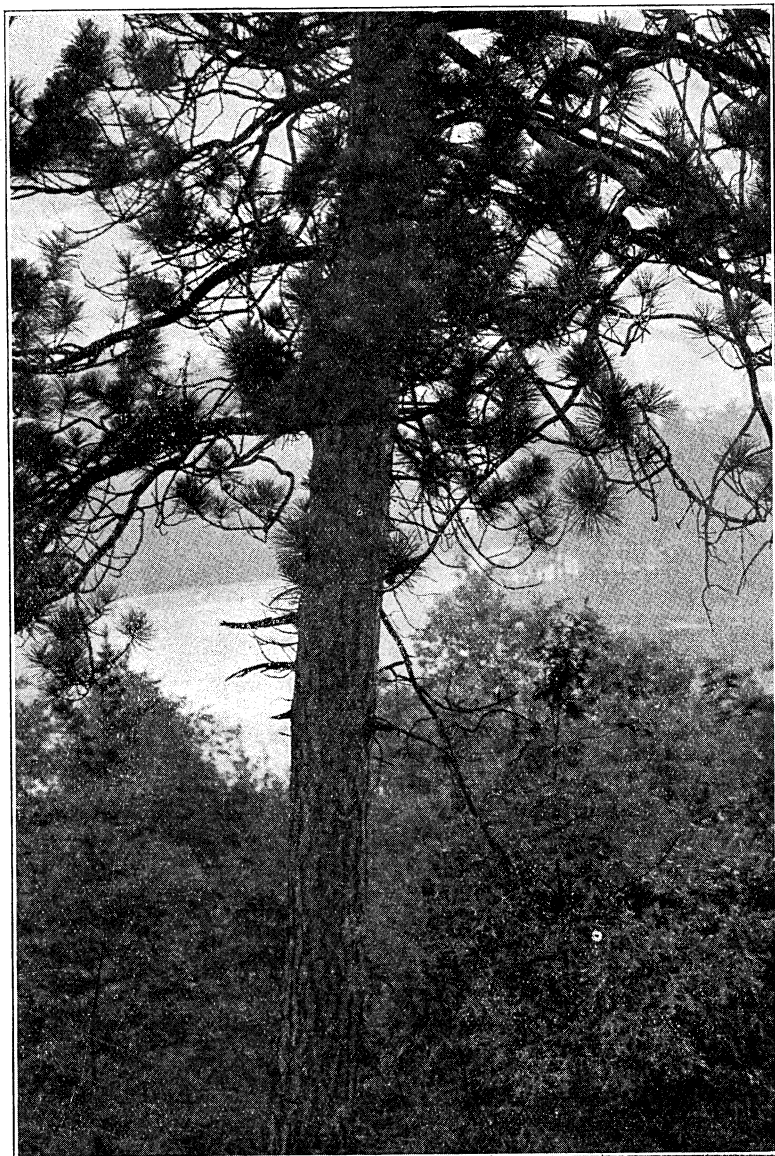
The type of forest to be found in Wisconsin at the present time reflects the history of land use in the state. With the cutting off of the white pine and the reduction in acreage of hard woods, we find large areas of aspen taking their place. It is estimated that there are over five million acres of aspen in Wisconsin, a little over four millions of oak and hickory, between three and four millions of hemlock and hard woods, about two millions of pine and a little over a million of spruce and balsam.

Until fairly recently the steady decrease in forests in Wisconsin was accompanied by the expanding agricultural settlement. After a period of expansion of wheat growing in Wisconsin, dairying followed, the western prairies having assumed the lead in wheat raising. Earlier settlers were able to sell both farm and wood lot produce, to find employment in the winter in the lumbering camps, and to raise produce for the lumber industry. Since 1920 agriculture has no longer pressed forward to take up the cut-over lands, and at the present time in the northern counties less than half the area is in farms. This percentage had been reached in the other areas of the state by 1910.

### Forest Industries

If agriculture fails to follow timber cutting in the remaining wooded areas, what is to be done with these cut-over areas? This brings us to a consideration of the forest industries which have developed in Wisconsin, notably the lumber industry and the pulp and paper industry. The lumber industry developed in importance in Wisconsin steadily up to the period from 1890 to about 1904. It has steadily declined since the latter date. In 1904 Wisconsin ranked first among the states of the Union in the production of lumber; in 1929 it ranked fourteenth. With the coming of the depression, the figures of lumber production have dropped to very low levels in this state.

The last commercial stands of white pine were cut and sawed in 1930. This was the type of tree on which the lumber industry had prospered in the last century; in recent years lumber operators have worked chiefly in hemlock and hard woods. The lumber industry in Wisconsin is confronted with the exhaustion of its former great source of supply—white pine; and it has been steadily cutting into its resources of hemlock and hard wood. As these resources have declined they have been replaced by aspen and jack pine. The aspen is of little commercial value, and indeed helps to prevent the re-



A Glimpse of the Chippewa River.

foresteering of more valuable species. The jack pine is increasingly used for pulp.

With the decline in the lumber industry has come a steady development of pulp and paper making. Wisconsin now ranks second only to Maine in its consumption of pulp wood; the industry is one of the three or four major ones of the state. Of the 1,200,000 cords of pulp wood used in Wisconsin each year, about 500,000 cords are imported from outside the state, chiefly from Minnesota and Michigan, but also from Canada and even from European countries and the Pacific Northwest. Thus again, Wisconsin has been cutting rapidly into her resources of raw materials for an important industry.

### Recreational and Other Uses of Land

And there is still another consideration. Forests are valuable not merely for the raw material which they provide for the wood-using industries, but also for their recreational uses and their importance in the protection of water supplies. The presence in Wisconsin of many lakes and streams suitable for recreational use, her extensive shore line along the Great Lakes, and her accessibility from crowded industrial centers, such as metropolitan Chicago and St. Louis, make recreational land use of great importance. Such a program would bring into productive use areas which for some decades would not be ready for forest cropping. Again, the importance of Wisconsin streams to certain industries dependent upon steady stream flow, such as the paper industry, as well as the general need for ample supplies of water for any extensive population, points to a value in forests located along the head-waters of streams. Such values might easily be overlooked, as these forests would not represent a profitable commercial enterprise; but the value would nevertheless be present if they were properly located and developed with a view to the prevention of erosion and the maintenance of a more even run-off of water. In addition, there would be the incidental values of adding to the recreational advantages of the area by supplying a cover for game, protecting stream flow, and maintaining temperature essential to fish life.

Such objectives of a conservation policy—objectives that point to an intensive treatment of selected areas of land rather than a widespread and uncritical expenditure of money and effort—are becoming more widely recognized not only among administrators, but also among laymen. How can these objectives be reached in Wisconsin?

### Development of Wisconsin Conservation Policy

Determinations of policy already made point the way. The importance of the preservation of wild life in relation to recreational land use was recognized very early in Wisconsin. A fish inspector, Wisconsin's first conservation official, was appointed under Chapter 77, Laws of 1866. Soon thereafter, the first laws placing restrictions upon hunting and fishing were enacted. Special officers for

the enforcement of these laws, known as "game wardens" and "fish wardens" (now "conservation wardens") were provided for in 1887. At first political appointees, accused of greater concern with the conservation of votes than of wild life, the entire conservation service has been under the merit system ever since the enactment of the civil service law in 1905. Law enforcement activities have grown considerably in volume and effectiveness and have in recent years been supplemented by extensive educational work, which, with the

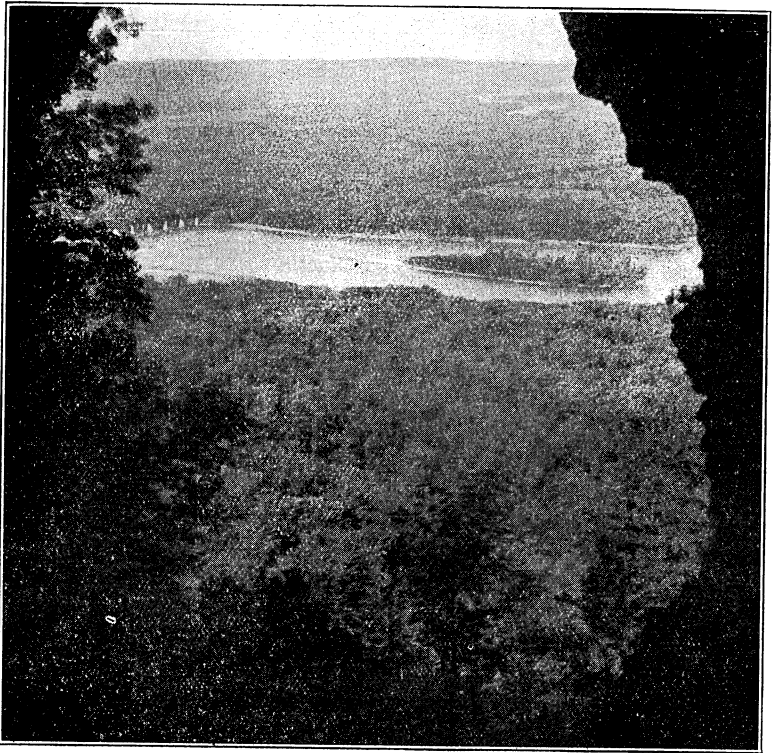


Highway 55 North of Keshena.

active support of private organizations, such as the Izaak Walton League, has created an entirely different public attitude toward the fish and game laws than existed less than a generation ago. Conservation of wild life now involves not merely restrictions upon hunting and fishing to prevent wholesale slaughter and to secure protection during the breeding season, but the creation of wild life refuges, the raising of fish and game, and the stocking of lakes, streams, and forests. The first fish hatchery was established in Wisconsin as early as 1875, but not until 1928 did the state have a game farm. Encouragement has been given to the propagation of fish and game by private persons and organizations and much effort devoted to the removal of injurious fish from the lakes of the state.

Now recognized as at least equally important, is scientific research to determine the conditions under which fish and game thrive and to combat diseases and stream pollution.

Wisconsin has also developed a state park policy. The first state park was established in Lincoln county as long ago as 1878, but the lands included in this park were sold to private interests in 1897. A few years later (1900) the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota



Lookout from Goat Cave Over the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, Nelson Dewey State Park.

established Interstate Park at the Dalles of the St. Croix and before the close of the first decade of the present century two additional state parks—Devil's Lake Park and Peninsula Park—were created. A State Park Board was organized in 1907, one of whose first acts was to employ John Nolen to make a survey of Wisconsin's park needs and possibilities, which was embodied in a comprehensive report on *State Parks in Wisconsin*. Today there are sixteen state parks, the location and area of each of which are given in the article describing the organization and work of the Conservation Commission, which now has charge of the state parks and practically

all other conservation activities. Supplementing the state parks are a number of small county parks. Plans of the Conservation Commission call for the purchase of additional areas of peculiar historic or scenic interest, particularly in populous southeastern Wisconsin and of combined park and forest areas in northern Wisconsin. Wisconsin does not have as large state and county parks as some other states, but through purchases and donations these will probably be materially increased in the next decade.

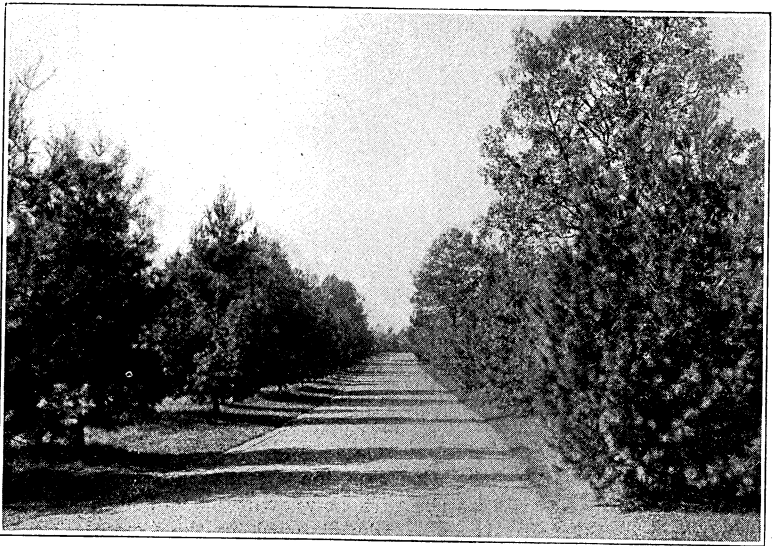
### Forestry Legislation

As early as 1895 the state began to register its interest in protection against forest fires, doubtless as the private holders began to see the advantage of state assistance. In 1903 with the establishment of a Department of Forestry, a state forest reserve was authorized, lands were assigned to this reserve, and provision was made for the purchase of additional lands with funds derived from the sale of timber on state lands. Appropriations were also made directly from the general fund; and by 1915 the state reserve contained about 365,000 acres. In 1915 came the important decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court (*State ex rel Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21) that the state lacked constitutional authority to engage in a forest reserve program. Under this decision, the chief function left to the state for some time was that of forest fire protection. Until the constitutional amendments of 1924 (Article VIII, Section 10) and of 1927 (Article VIII, Section 1, making possible the forest crop law), the development of a public forest policy and the encouragement of private forest management on a permanent crop basis were almost impossible.

At the present time the Conservation Commission is again rebuilding a state forest reserve. It now owns some 200,000 acres. An approximately equal area is administered by the Commissioners of Public Lands, who turn to the Conservation Commission for advice concerning forest management policies on state-owned lands under their control—the remainder of the land granted to this state in its early history for educational purposes. These state reserves are, of course, at present too small to make any substantial contribution to the supply of raw materials. They are supplemented, however, by the increasing holdings of the federal government in Wisconsin. National forests up to a total area of 1,000,000 acres have been authorized; purchases of about 150,000 acres have been made and a much larger area has been optioned. These areas are administered by the United States Forest Service through a Regional Forester, with headquarters at Milwaukee. In addition, the Indian reservation forests have been placed upon a permanent crop basis and the Bureau of Biological Survey administers the Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge, of which many thousand acres of land and water lie within the Wisconsin line. But the combined area of the state and federal forest lands still does not guarantee an adequate supply of raw materials for the wood-using industries of the state.



Here the lands that are coming into the possession of the counties through tax delinquency and thereby becoming potential public forest areas are very important. It is estimated that these will amount within a few years to some four or five million acres, if not more. It is now possible for a county to apply to the Conservation Commission for recognition of suitable areas as county forests and to receive a payment of ten cents per acre each year from the state to partially meet the costs of a forest management. Pursuit of such a policy would transfer from farming to forestry tax delinquent lands unprofitable for agriculture, with great advantages to the public,



A Reforestation Project in Eau Claire County.

such as reduced agricultural competition, the lessening of scattered settlements, and the possibility of closing forest areas from settlement, with the consequent reduction in fire hazards, public services, and public costs. Such grants from the state, however, should not represent mere financial assistance to county governments; they are justified only if lands most suitable for forestry are selected as county forests, and if these lands are placed under a program of scientific forestry calculated to provide raw materials as a crop to conveniently located wood-using industries. This would permit the development in the state of villages situated adjacent to these permanent sources of raw materials and would eliminate the great wastes which come from temporary lumbering towns. Incidentally, such villages would offer a steady market for the produce of farms located on land suited to agricultural use.

Private effort to shift to a permanent forest crop program has

also been encouraged deliberately by Wisconsin through the forest crop law. Under this act the private owner who agrees to practice scientific forest management upon his forests is relieved of property taxes except for a charge of ten cents per acre per year, in return for which he pays a severance tax of 10% of the value of the timber when it is cut. To replace the property tax which the towns might have received from these lands but for the forest crop law, the state contributes another ten cents an acre per year to their financial support. Several hundreds of thousands of acres have been entered under this law, which is administered by the Conservation Commission and the Tax Commission.

Thus the forest land use policies which have been initiated in Wisconsin all fit together as the basis for a comprehensive land use program. The earliest emphasis, that on fire fighting, is still an important one in the work of the Conservation Commission, and must always underlie any policy that looks to permanent forest crops. The policy of establishing state forest reserves, arrested by the court decision in 1915, has been resumed, so that the state can assist in the maintenance of wood supplies at points best adapted to wood-using industries and can also preserve desirable recreational areas. The counties through partial assistance from the state, can build up scientific forest management policies on tax delinquent lands that are developed as county forests. The federal government is contributing through its national forests and the forestry policy for the forest lands in the Indian reservations. Finally, the development of a permanent forestry policy for private owners is encouraged by the forest crop law.

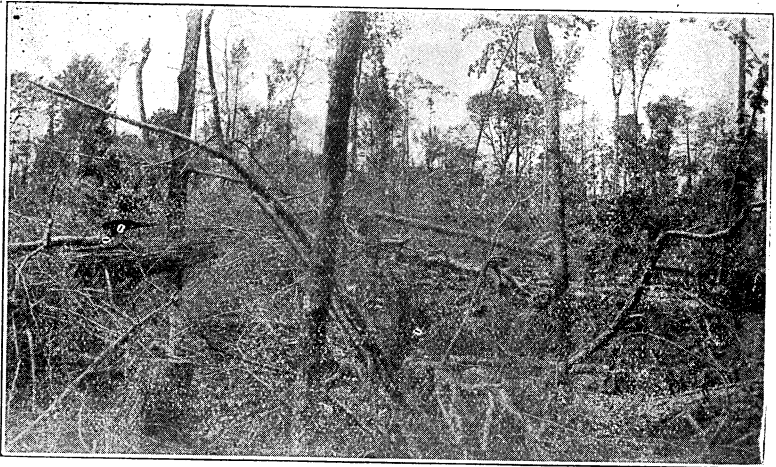
### Forestry Appropriations

For many years the work of the Conservation Commission was financed practically entirely by the license and other fees collected from fishermen and hunters. As a result of the amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII of the Constitution, the legislature was free to make appropriations and levy a tax for forestry purposes not in excess of two-tenths of a mill on taxable property. During the biennium 1929-1931 the legislature made use of this power to levy a general property tax of one-twentieth of a mill for forestry purposes yielding \$300,000 per year, and for the biennium 1931-1933 it made an appropriation of \$600,000 per year from the general fund. In the special session of 1931, as a part of the unemployment relief program, it allotted an additional \$500,000 for the employment of unemployed men in the construction of fire lanes and towers, the preparation of lands for reforestation and other forestry activities. Further expenditures for forest purposes have been made through the establishment by the Board of Control, in cooperation with the Conservation Commission, of prison camps at which forestry work is being undertaken by prisoners. This policy, reflecting enlightened development in penal administration, makes possible continuous productive development of the natural resources of the state, and repre-

sents the employment of prisoners in a line of work which is non-competitive with free labor.

Under the provisions of forest crop legislation the state is relieving the local governments of a portion of the immediate losses in property taxes that come from the entry of lands under the forest crop law. Under this legislation, \$100,000 is available for such payments during the fiscal year 1931-1932, and \$120,000 in the fiscal year 1932-1933, these amounts coming not from licenses and permits but from the general fund of the state.

The federal government, under the Weeks and the Clark-McNary Acts, extends financial aid for reforestation and for fire protection activities by this state in an amount of approximately \$50,000 per



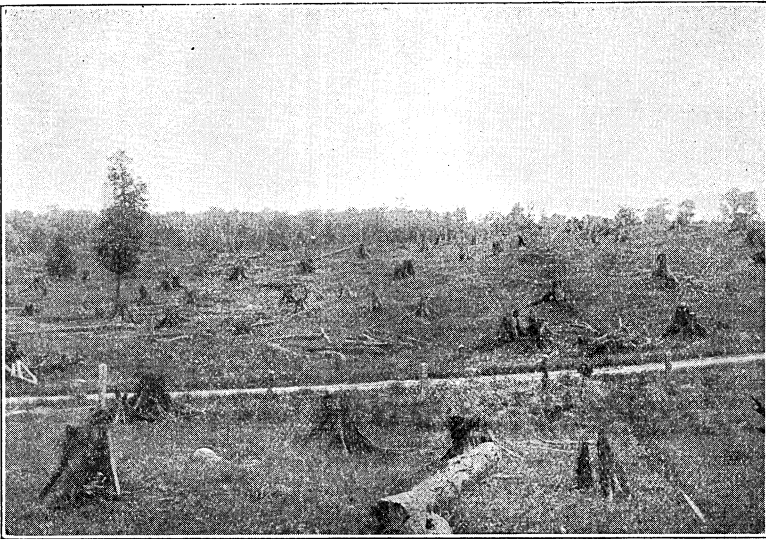
Slashings Left by Loggers.  
Fine Fuel for Forest Fires.

year. In addition, Wisconsin benefits from the extensive scientific services of the Department of Agriculture and other departments relating to conservation activities and the federal government directly administers and pays for the conduct of scientific forestry on the national forests and Indian reservations.

#### Future Conservation Activities

For the future, increased attention to the development of land for recreational use seems vital. Considerable wilderness areas unsuited to agriculture or commercial forestry should be preserved as areas protecting the privacy of the camper, hunter, and fisherman. Wilderness areas will have an increasing importance as places of rest and refreshment for those dwelling in the great cities. In order to protect and maintain such areas, both the state and local governments will have to plan their highway and other services most care-

fully, and will have to safeguard through regulation or in cooperation with organizations, the nature of the recreational community which develops. The most desirable summer colonists will hardly be attracted by reproducing in forests and wildernesses the Coney Island sort of recreation. It is significant that those eastern states which have had to face this problem at an earlier time are deliberately encouraging the development of colonies of summer residents who make such colonies their permanent summer homes. The beginnings of such a policy are now to be found in Maine, Vermont, New York, and other states.



All That Remains of a Beautiful Pine Forest in North Central Wisconsin.

The development of forest management policies for carefully selected lands most suitable for forestry in the hands of both private owners and of the counties rests upon the standards fixed by the Conservation Commission and the continuous administration of those standards. Substantial progress has been made both in the formulation and administration of such standards, but relatively little has been done to ascertain the best uses to which all lands in the state are best suited and the development of an intensive program suitable to the local needs of each area.

The survey and classification of lands is obviously fundamental in any land use and conservation program. This function is somewhat widely dispersed among many agencies in Wisconsin at the present time. Land surveys for various purposes are conducted by the College of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Commissioners of Public Lands and the

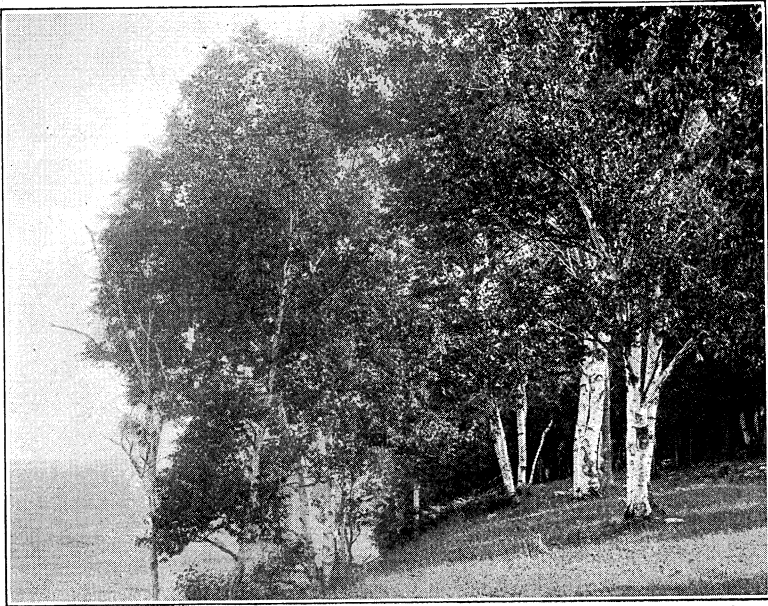
Conservation Department. Surveys have also been made by different federal agencies, either on an independent basis or in cooperation with state departments. Among the recommendations made by the Committee on Land Use and Forestry was that of the coordination of the land surveys of the different departments and the completion of an atlas of the state as a basis for all land use planning. Such coordination of survey activities has since been instituted through an informal permanent Committee on Land Use, of which the Governor is chairman, through which all of the departments having to do with land problems are brought together for consultation and planning.

The participation of county authorities in any effective conservation program is obviously essential, since tax delinquent lands revert to the counties, which possess the power of zoning lands for various basic uses. Preliminary land studies have already been made for several counties by the College of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Here again coordination with the various state and federal agencies will be essential if a comprehensive policy is to be adopted.

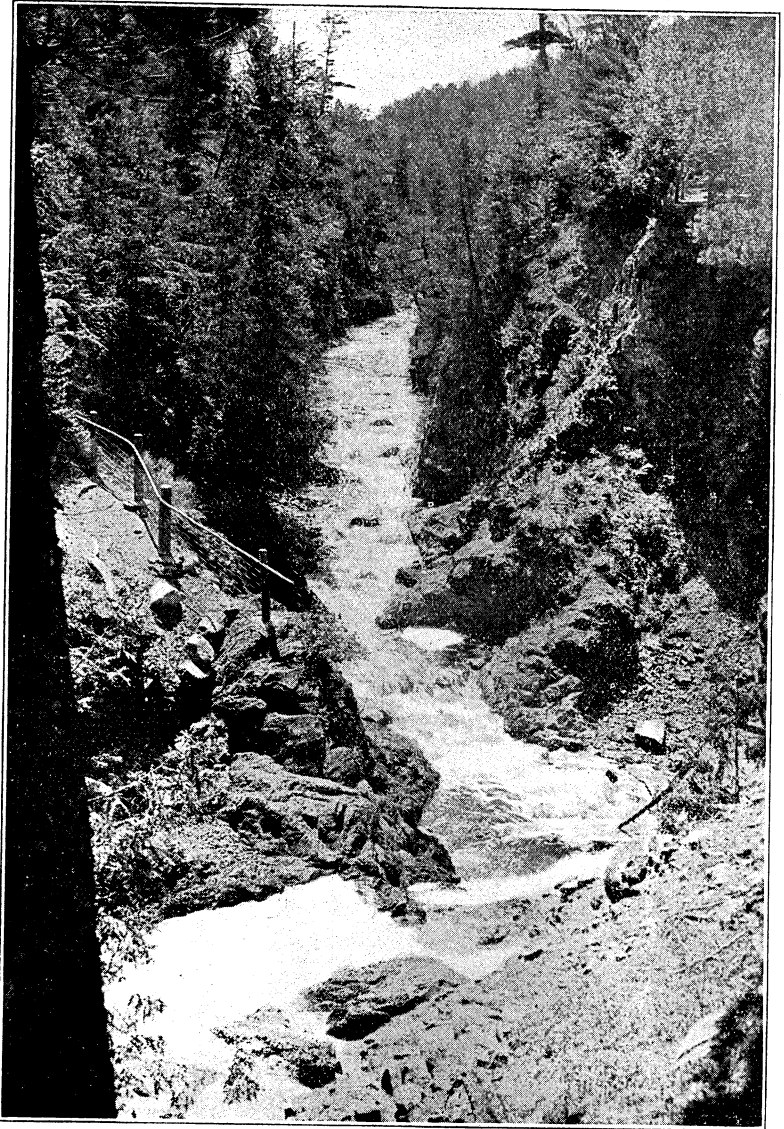
A comprehensive policy of conservation of natural resources, such as was urged and foretold by Carl Schurz and advocated by Theodore Roosevelt, is beginning to take concrete form. It is much more complex and far-reaching than is even yet understood. Such a policy involves not only the protection of forests, fish and game, but the most careful determination of the uses to which land should be put and the adoption of a policy which will encourage these uses. In the determination of the best land use and plan, all the available scientific resources of the state and national governments for conducting surveys will have to be drawn upon, in cooperation with state and county officials, private individuals, and associations of those interested in commercial and recreational forests, public health, and other fundamental interests of the community. Intensive surveys of land use and public services, such as those which the Director of Regional Planning has been authorized by the legislature to make in collaboration with local governments; recreational programs of those desiring to develop permanent summer colonies and to maintain facilities for the fisherman and hunter; projects for supplying cheap power resources and permanent forest crops to the communities in the north threatened with decline if permanent forest resources are not made available; carefully considered plans covering public services, taxation and land settlement and use—these are only a few of the fundamental elements in any program looking to the future life of Wisconsin.

**Note:** The problems that are conveniently put together under the title of conservation are complicated ones. The citizen of Wisconsin will find them presented, so far as his own state is concerned, in a number of recent reports. The first is a volume entitled *Forestry in Wisconsin*, the official report of the Wisconsin Commercial Forestry Conference held March 28 and 29, 1928. This volume, while devoted primarily to commercial forestry, contains valuable discussions which show the relation of com-

mercial forestry to other phases of land use and natural resources generally. Another document is *The Report of the Interim Committee on Forestry and Public Land to the Wisconsin Legislature of 1929*. This contains a summary of the problem and certain recommendations made by the committee. A third is that entitled *Forest Land Use in Wisconsin*, a report submitted to the Governor in April, 1932. Here again, while the primary concern was with commercial forests, the relation between this problem and other aspects of land use was emphasized and discussed. Fourth, the present Interim Committee on Northern Wisconsin Problems will undoubtedly submit a report covering many conservation problems to the legislature of 1933. A comprehensive bibliography of materials relating to conservation problems in Wisconsin, will be found in the report entitled *Forest Land Use in Wisconsin*. Still another report which is essential for an understanding of the conservation problems of Wisconsin, is a volume entitled *State Parks for Wisconsin*, which embodies the report of John Nolen to the Park Board in 1909. Finally, much information regarding Wisconsin's conservation problems and the way the state is meeting them is to be obtained from the biennial *Reports of the Conservation Commission* and the special bulletins prepared by the staff of the Commission, which are obtainable from this state department.



Gill's Rock, Tip of Door County Peninsula.



Gorge of the Bad River Below Tyler and Copper Falls.

# COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

By GEORGE S. WEHRWEIN

*College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin*

## The Legal Status of the County

"COUNTIES are nothing more than certain portions of the territory into which the state is divided for the more convenient exercise of the power of government," said Chief Justice Taney. In this sense counties are creatures of the state, and would be created whether the local inhabitants desired them or not, unlike municipal corporations which are called into existence at the solicitation or free consent of the people who compose them. In line with this idea courts have decided that the property owned by a county is held as a state agency, subject to the disposition of the legislature without the consent of the county. As a division of the state, the county could assume the prerogatives of the state, such as not being subject to suit without its own consent, and immunity from actions against it for breaking of contracts. From this came constitutional limitations to curb the power of the legislature and legislation which tends to make the counties more and more like municipal cor-



G. S. WEHRWEIN

porations. Wisconsin by statute has made the county a "body corporate, empowered to sue and be sued, to purchase, take and hold real and personal estate for public uses, including lands sold for taxes, to sell and convey the same, to make such contracts and to do such other acts as are necessary and proper to the exercise of the powers and privileges granted and the performance of the duties charged upon it by law, and shall so continue till altered by law."

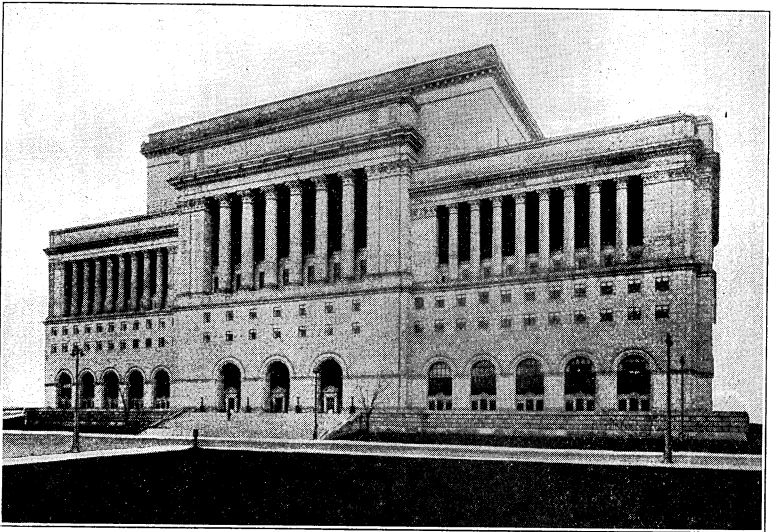
The county has a dual nature. To a certain degree it is a unit of government with power to make and administer its own laws or ordinances. However, these powers are all enumerated and delegated by the state constitution or by law. The state, by changing the constitution or statutes, can change the entire system of local government, create and abolish offices and change functions of counties and towns. Counties have "enumerated powers", some of which are mandatory and others simply permissive. For instance, counties must build court houses and jails, but may erect county normal schools.

In another sense the county is merely a subdivision of the state. It is a convenient unit for state highway administration, superintendence of schools, collection of state taxes, and holding of elections.



The sheriff, county attorney, and certain courts, although supported by county taxes, are primarily engaged in enforcing state laws. The state assumes the power of removal over certain county officers, for the constitution grants to the governor the right to remove the sheriff, coroner, register of deeds, and the district attorney. The clerk of the circuit court and county superintendent of schools are subject to removal by the judge of the circuit court, whereas the county board has the right to remove only the clerk, treasurer, and surveyor.

The legislature nevertheless is restricted by the constitution in its powers over counties. Constitutional offices cannot be abolished by law. Certain provisions in regard to fines, school taxes, and debt



Milwaukee County's New Courthouse.

limits of local governments are written into the constitution. The legislature is specifically limited in the division of counties and the location of county seats.

#### **The Location of County Seats**

The question, who shall select the county seat of a county, was warmly debated in the second constitutional convention. Some felt that local people could not intelligently decide this question because they would be unable to agree and compromise would often result in locating the county seat in the least desirable spot. However, it would be even worse to leave it to the state legislature. The article adopted provided for the fixing of a site by law and the approval of the people in a referendum election. A later amendment prohibited special legislation "for locating or changing any county seat". A general law has provided for the procedure. The county board after

the organization of the county designates the site of the county seat. Removal cannot take place except upon a petition signed by two-fifths of the legal voters naming the new site, and a majority of the votes cast at an election for this purpose must favor it. If, however, the county seat has been established for fifteen years or more, and the county has erected buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, a petition signed by one-half of the resident free-holders is necessary before an election is permitted. Five years must elapse before the question of removal can be reopened.

### **The Creation and Subdivision of Counties**

In the constitutional convention it was felt by some that division should be left to the people of the county itself. However, there was the practical consideration of the division of large counties with sparse population. The question of a minimum size also came up. Some suggested twenty-five townships, thus producing a county board of twenty-five supervisors; others mentioned twenty-four townships, but finally nine hundred square miles became a part of the constitution in the sense that the legislature cannot divide a county of this size or smaller or take away any part from it without submitting the question to a vote of the people. To avoid the necessity of submitting the question to the people, the legislature has at times enlarged a county containing less than nine hundred square miles, and then created a new county out of parts of others. Trempealeau was formed in this way, and in 1870 several townships were taken from Jackson and added to Wood, and then a much larger area was taken from the latter and added to the former.

The formation of our counties went by spurts. Thirty counties had been created before statehood was attained, of which one-half were created in 1836. Seven of these have substantially the same boundaries today, whereas the rest originally had larger areas. Between 1848 and the Civil War, twenty-nine more counties were created, of which one-half came into existence between 1850 and 1854. Some of these originated through divisions of old counties, as, for instance, Racine (taken from Kenosha), Kewaunee (from Door), Ozaukee (from Washington); whereas in the north the counties were still large and the boundaries unsettled. By 1860 all the counties south of a line drawn from Green Bay to Pepin County had practically the same boundaries as they have today. North of this line there were twelve counties with the same names as are found on the map in 1933, but whose boundaries have been changed, and from whose territory twelve additional counties were eventually created.

### **Adoption of the New York Type of County Government**

There are four general types of local government in the United States, which had their origin in the colonial days. In New England, the unit of local government was and still is, the town. It differs from the Wisconsin town in that it includes both rural and urban territory, whereas in other parts of the country urban places incor-

porate separately as villages and cities. The powers of local government were vested directly in the people assembled in their town meetings and the town was the unit of representation in the colonial assembly. Counties came into being in 1665, but only as administrative units for courts, military service, the collection of taxes, and later for certain highway functions. There is no organic connection between towns and counties through a representative board of supervisors.

In the south, where large scale agriculture predominated and urban centers were small, all local government is centered in the county. Towns are omitted entirely.

Between these two extremes is the dual type which we have adopted in Wisconsin. In New York and Pennsylvania, towns and counties had more or less equal functions and powers, but the county was the unit for representation in the colonial assembly. In New York the town and county were closely tied together through the board of supervisors, consisting of one supervisor or more from each town and village. In Pennsylvania the town is of less significance than the county. Instead of a representative board, there is a small number of commissioners elected from the county at large. Many of the functions of the New England towns, such as assessing and collecting taxes, are here county functions, and the town is reduced to a mere administrative area.

As the people moved into the West, they carried their particular local institutions with them. However, the strictly New England type of local government was not transplanted, whereas the southern townless counties spread over most of the south and the far west. The New York township-county board of supervisor type was adopted by Wisconsin, Michigan, and, in part, by Illinois and Nebraska. The remainder of the states have followed Pennsylvania's plan of commissioners instead of supervisors. In general, the states with the New York type of government have large county boards, and the others small ones, although some of the southern states elect representatives by districts and yet have large legislative bodies. Louisiana has parishes instead of counties, and there are other variations which cannot be discussed here.

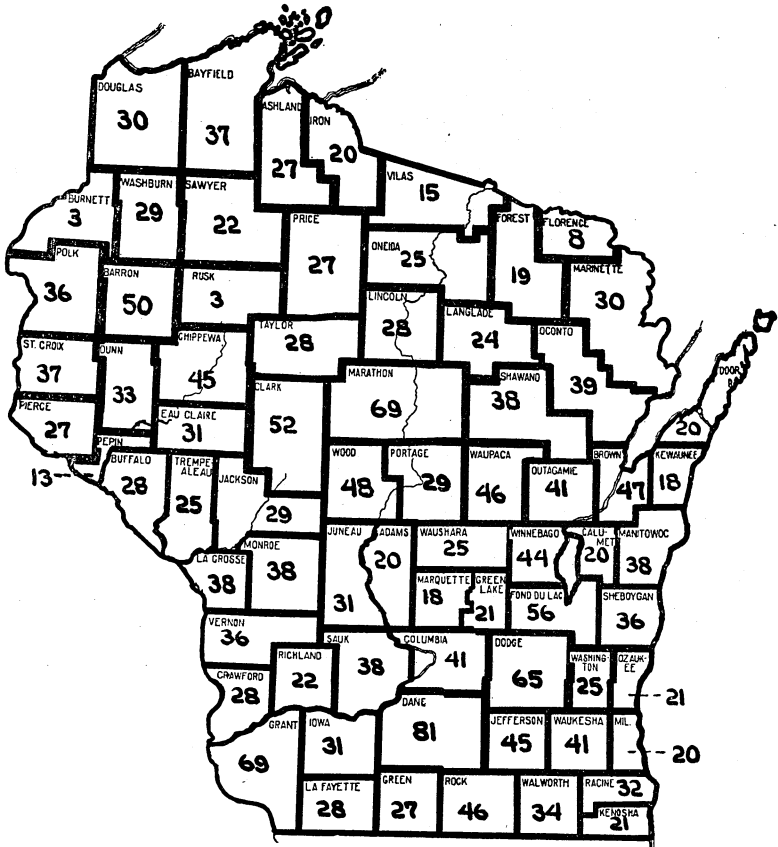
### **The Board of Supervisors**

Wisconsin did not adopt its present plan at once. In early territorial days the counties had commissioners. Under the influence of Governor Cass (of Michigan territory, of which Wisconsin was then a part), who came from New England, Congress in 1827 established the supervisor system, with the town the more important local unit. With the discovery of lead in the same year, many southerners came into the state who preferred the county commissioner plan, and caused its adoption. After the Black Hawk War, the rich farming lands of the state attracted people from New England and New York, who demanded the restoration of the supervisors. They said the existing system was "undemocratic", and that each town was more competent

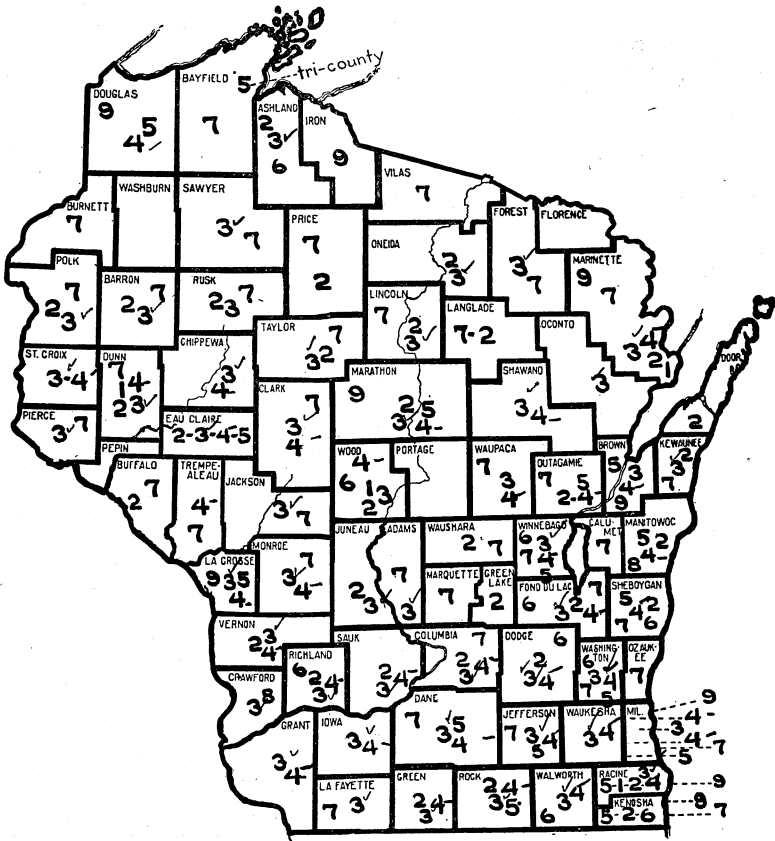
to judge its own wants and legislate in its own interests than a "remote, expensive, and to them in a measure, irresponsible body", as the *Milwaukee Sentinel* of September 8, 1840, put it. So a law was passed permitting each county to have its choice, and in 1842 eight counties changed to the board-of-supervisor system. Others changed later, and by 1848 all had adopted the plan except Grant, Green, Iowa, Sauk, and Lafayette, the old southwestern counties. With the adoption of the constitution, requiring "but one system of town and county government, which shall be as uniform as possible," it became necessary to make a choice. The constitution itself did not decide the question. In 1861 a bill was introduced calling for three commissioners elected from districts, the number to be increased with the growth of population. This bill became a law, but it did not satisfy the populous counties. Washington County had a special law passed in 1868 giving it eight supervisors instead of three, but the Supreme Court held that this was contrary to the uniformity clause of the constitution. Finally, in 1870, the present supervisor system was established.

It is an interesting fact that even though the law of 1861 was repealed, its essential features have been embodied in the present statute pertaining to counties with more than 250,000 population. Here the county board is composed of a supervisor from each assembly district elected for a period of four years. By another act, passed in 1921, counties are permitted to adopt the commission form of government, provided a majority of the votes cast at a special election favor such a move. Should the people decide against such a change, at least two years must elapse before the question can be submitted again. The number of commissioners varies with the population, from three for counties with 25,000 or less, to nine for those with population of 60,000 to 250,000. To secure local representation, the county is to be divided into as many districts as there are commissioners, having as nearly equal population as possible, subject to re-districting after each United States Census. The term of the commissioners is four years, with a salary whose maximum is fixed by law varying with the assessed valuation of the county. Burnett and Rusk Counties are operating under this law, and Vilas County voted to adopt the county board of commissioners in April, 1933. Milwaukee has the assembly-district-supervisor plan.

It is interesting to note, on the map showing the number of members in each board of supervisors, that it is not necessarily the large or populous counties that have large boards, although the largest boards are in the large counties of Dane, Grant and Marathon. Barron and Clark counties with 34,000 population have 50 or more members on their boards, compared to 36 in Sheboygan with 71,000 and 44 in Winnebago with 77,000 people. The large boards owe their size in some cases not to the large number of towns but to the villages and city wards. Every village or part of a village, city ward or part of a ward (if these happen to lie in two counties), is entitled to representation on the board of supervisors. Sometimes cities deliber-



Number of Members on Each County Board.



Numbers Indicate the Following County Institutions and Activities :

- 1—Agricultural Schools.
- 2—Normal Schools. Total 49
- 3—Poor Houses or Poor Farms.
- 4—Insane Asylums. 38
- 5—Tuberculosis Sanatoria.
- 6—Children's Boards.
- 7—Aid to Fair Associations.
- 8—Fairs.
- 9—Park Systems.

ately create more wards in order to maintain "parity" of representation of urban as against rural units.

Many objections have been raised against large and unwieldy county boards. The cost of meetings is greater, since every member is permitted a per diem of \$4 or \$5 while in session, and six cents a mile for every mile travelled in going to and from meetings. In the majority of the counties there are two regular meetings each year, but special sessions can be called, by a specified number of members. The law limits the total number of days for which per diem salary can be drawn to fifteen for counties with less than 15,000 population, and twenty days for those with more (excepting Milwaukee).

Another important consideration is that county boards have administrative as well as legislative functions. The county is unique in that it does not have an executive head comparable to the governor of the state, mayor of a city, or president of a village. The county board fills this place, and the chairman often represents the county as an executive. There is less objection to a large board, representing the various smaller political units as a legislative body, than to such a board as an administrative or executive body. The state has bestowed many administrative functions on the board of supervisors. Here action, and not deliberation and debate is required; hence the efficiency of the smaller boards and the movement for the county manager plan, which is being tried in Virginia, North Carolina, and Montana. Much of the administrative work of the county boards actually, however, is handled through small committees. Usually there are from twelve to twenty such committees whose names indicate their functions: poor relief, highways, education, finance, colonization, equalization, auditing, dance halls, etc. Per diem salary and travel allowance are paid committee members while at work, limited by law to twenty days in counties of less than 25,000 and in others to thirty days.

## 2 Functions of County Governments

The county began with purely governmental functions such as enforcing laws, registering deeds, keeping county records, etc., associated with the constitutional offices. Early the counties became responsible for the care of the poor and insane, which made asylums and poor houses necessary. Some of these have farms in connection and are more or less self-supporting. Since then the county has been given or permitted to take on additional duties. Some of these represent a shift from the town or other local unit to the county; others have been newly created by law, and may be either mandatory or permissive. For instance, the supervision of schools was once a town function; now it belongs in the county and the state; the county must raise \$250 for every elementary school teacher in the county to match the state's contribution, or the schools lose the state aid. The county may have a nurse, normal school, or a board of immigration.

### Education

The common schools offer an example of the changing functions of various units of government. Up to 1848, town officers laid out districts, levied taxes, and hired teachers. In 1848 the district system was established, but the licensing and supervising of teachers was done by a town superintendent. Not until 1862 was the county superintendent's office established by law. Now there is considerable sentiment for the abolition of the local districts and enlargement of the unit of school administration to the county, as has been done in a number of other states.

In Wisconsin the district system still prevails, but with some supervision by the county and state superintendents. The county superintendent visits and inspects the rural schools and grants teachers' certificates. He is assisted by one or more supervising teachers, whose salaries and expenses are paid by the state. The power to grant certificates and inspect schools is shared with the state department of public instruction, upon whose certification state aids to local schools are granted. Under the school equalization law, the state grants certain sums to districts of low valuation, plus \$250 for every elementary teacher in the county (urban as well as rural), and the county is required to raise an additional \$250 for every elementary teacher.

In addition, the statutes empower the county to appropriate money to carry out part-time instruction in agriculture. In counties with less than 12,000 population, the board of supervisors may establish a county high school, but no such high school has as yet been established in any county. In those counties without state normal schools, a "county normal school" may be established for the training of teachers for the common schools. Such normal schools are under the control of a committee of three, the county superintendent of schools and two others selected by the county board. These schools are supervised by the state department of public instruction, and if they come up to standard, are granted state aid. There are thirty county normals in the state, which in the fiscal year 1932 received a total of \$308,000 state aid. Counties may also establish agricultural schools which are under the same type of control as the county normal schools. They are supervised and inspected by the state superintendent and a limited amount of state aid is granted. There are now four such schools in operation.

There is a general law under which counties as well as villages, towns, and cities may establish libraries and levy taxes for their support. In the case of a county, the cost of such libraries may be apportioned back to the other local units of government, exempting any unit maintaining its own library. In lieu of establishing libraries of their own counties may cooperate with city libraries to provide travelling library service for rural districts.

### The Care of the Unfortunate—Health and Sanitation

The care of the unfortunate has traditionally been a local function; in Wisconsin it is shared by the county with the other local units.



In counties in which the "local" system of relief prevails, towns, villages, and cities take care of their legally resident poor; transient persons are also cared for by them, but the costs are charged to the county. Counties through their boards may vote to adopt the "county" system of poor relief, in which case they administer the relief and pay all costs. All counties are empowered to establish county homes for the poor, whether they have the dual system or the county system. Until within the past year only about twenty counties operated under the "county" system, but these were mainly the larger counties and had above one-half the total population of the state. Since the summer of 1932 a great many more counties have gone under the county system, at least temporarily, to meet the requirements of the federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which at the present writing is supplying a large part of the extraordinarily large funds now required for poor relief.

The county is by statute required to give aid to blind and deaf persons qualified under the law. This comes in the form of an annual pension. The law provides that the state shall reimburse the counties one-third of the amounts paid by them, but as the total appropriation is only \$50,000, the counties actually get back considerably less than one-third their expenditures for this purpose. Every county must likewise levy a tax for the relief of needy soldiers, sailors or marines, or their dependents, and also war nurses. The county also pays the burial expenses of soldiers and their dependents, and the costs of marking and caring for their graves.

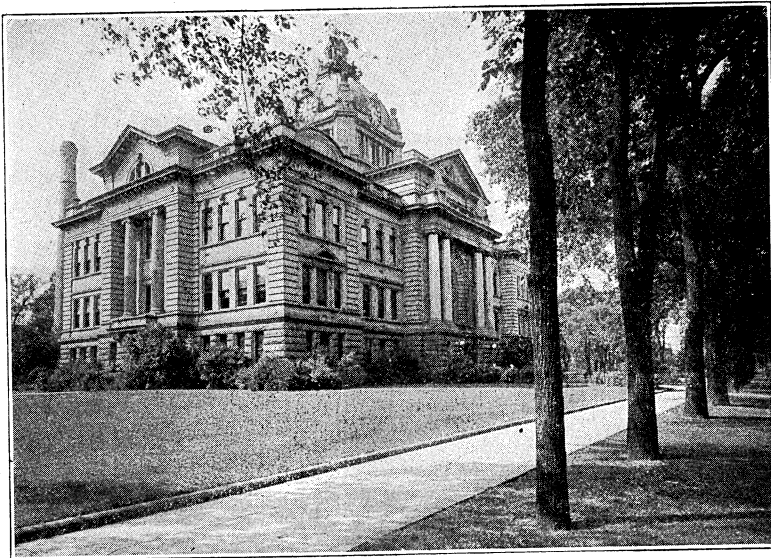
To aid mothers and their dependent children, the county is required to grant what are popularly called "mothers' pensions" to all who qualify before the county judge. Under this law the state legislature is empowered to pay one-third of the total costs of such pensions, but it has never appropriated more than a small fraction of such sum. A more recent law permits the county to grant old age pensions as well. This act, which became compulsory on July 1, 1933 unless the 1933 legislature postpones this date, is also administered by the county judge, but the towns, cities and villages reimburse the county, less one-third of such costs to be paid by the state.

Counties may establish "children's boards" to assist the county judges and other officials in the administration of all of the laws enacted to safeguard the welfare of dependent, defective, and delinquent children, particularly in investigations of the home and other conditions surrounding the lives of such children. These boards date from the Children's Code of 1929 and still exist only in a minority of the counties.

Counties may employ county nurses, who do their work under the direction of a county health committee, which is composed only in part of board members. County boards may also organize county health departments and employ a county health officer and assistants whose jurisdiction extends over the entire county except those localities maintaining their own health departments.

Both state and counties have made provisions for the treatment

and care of the insane. Thirty-nine counties have established asylums for the chronic insane, whereas the state institutions are primarily for the treatment and restoration to sanity of those who are considered curable. Counties without asylums place their patients in the asylums of other counties, paying for their maintenance. The state, however, pays approximately one-half the entire cost of maintaining all chronic insane patients. The counties, on the other hand, must pay a part of the cost of patients treated in state hospitals, and also of so-called "public patients" in the Wisconsin General and Orthopedic hospitals and in the state tuberculosis sanatoria. These required pay-



Brown County Courthouse, at Green Bay.

ments are known as "state charges" and are collected with the state taxes, as are "inter-county charges", for which the state acts as the collection agency.

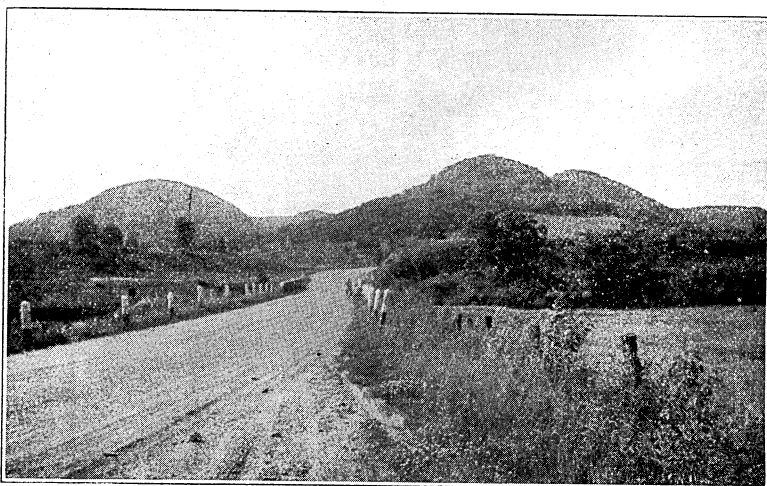
### Highways

Highways have had an evolution similar to schools. Only thirty years ago, the primitive road districts, operating under the town, provided the state with its entire mileage of roads. Since then the town, county, state and even the federal government have become partners, reflecting, again, a tendency to shift responsibility and control to larger units of government in order to secure a more unified system.

There are now three main types of roads in Wisconsin. Out of over 82,000 miles, about 58,000 miles are town roads (financed by local taxes and fifty dollars a mile state aid); 10,000 miles state

trunk highways (of which 5,600 miles are also federal highways); and 14,000 miles county trunk highways.

The state highway commission heads the road system of the state, but the county plays a very important part. The county boards are required to appoint a county highway commission of three to five members, who need not be members of the county board. This board directs the expenditure of funds, lets contracts, and buys machinery for all work done on state and county trunk highways. For the immediate supervision of construction and maintenance, the statute requires a county highway commissioner.



Hills Near La Crosse.

The county highway commissioner serves in two capacities: (1) as an officer of the county as far as county roads are concerned; (2) as a district administrator of the state where state highways are involved. All construction on the state trunk highway system is under the control of the state highway commission, but the actual execution of the work is vested in the county highway committee and the county highway commissioner. Under the 1931 law the commission has control over and pays for the entire maintenance of all state trunk highways, but the county highway forces are used in the execution of the work. Some counties also take care of the maintenance of town roads, but this is optional with the towns and when done is paid for by them.

The state cannot issue bonds, but the towns and counties have been authorized to do so by the state highway law. Bonds may be authorized by the county boards or by a referendum vote of the people. County bonds were issued very generously under the old law, which required counties to raise one-third of the cost of the improvement

of federal aid highways to match state and federal money. As long as the amount of federal money was small, this was not so burdensome, but as it increased the counties with low valuations and a large road mileage began to feel the pressure. In 1923 this law was repealed, the state assuming to match all federal money by an increase in the motor vehicle license fees. Counties now receive aid for the county trunk and the state trunk highways within their boundaries. Since 1931 there has been an annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 to the counties for the county trunk system and \$8,000,000 for the state highways. The counties are required to use this money for construction or for the retirement of outstanding bonds as these obligations come due. No county is to receive less than \$40,000 annually, nor less than the amount of bonded indebtedness due that year.

#### General Welfare, Planning and Zoning

Wisconsin counties have been granted substantial powers under which they can promote agriculture and settlement of the land, and control land utilization through planning, zoning, and reforestation. Counties may own and operate county fairs or give aid to private fair associations, the limits in both cases being fixed by law. The state in turn aids local fairs by paying a certain proportion of the premiums. Although there are town and village weed inspectors, the county board may provide for a county weed inspector, may appropriate money to control insect pests, and pay a bounty for wild animals.

More direct cooperation with agriculture is secured through the county agricultural agent. This office is supported by the county, the state, through the agricultural extension service of the College of Agriculture, and the federal government by cooperating with the College. He is kept in close contact with his county board through their agricultural committee. At the end of 1932 there were fifty-one county agents in service in the state. There are also four county club agents at the present time whose work is with the 4-H Club boys and girls.

Earlier laws reflect the period of active agricultural development, and many of these laws are still in force. Counties may create boards of immigration to promote the settlement of vacant agricultural lands and to "protect prospective settlers from unfair practices of the unscrupulous". The expenditures of these boards, however, are not to exceed \$5,000 per year. Private immigration societies may be granted county subsidies not to exceed \$1,000 a year. Special improvement bonds may be issued, and the proceeds loaned on the security of agricultural lands of the county to assist in the reclamation of these lands by drainage or removal of stumps, brush or stones. Upon a petition of twenty-five settlers, the county is permitted to raise the money needed to clear land for settlers which they are subsequently to repay with four per cent interest.

In contrast with these earlier laws is the one empowering counties to acquire land by tax deed or otherwise for the purpose of establishing county forests. The law is broad enough to include county

operation of forest nurseries (from which trees and shrubs may be sold to residents), experiment stations, and wild life refuges. The county may open the forests for parks or public hunting and fishing grounds. Counties may establish fish hatcheries and game farms. In order to block up their holdings, counties are permitted to exchange lands which they own with private owners, which also helps to promote the regulation of agricultural lands.

In all reforestation work counties are required to cooperate with the state conservation commission. This cooperation has become closer since the forest crop law was broadened to include county forests. Subject to acceptance by the conservation commission, counties may enter lands under this law and the towns will receive ten cents an acre per year state aid just as if a private individual had entered the land. Counties receive an additional ten cents an acre from the state for the administration and care of their forests. In return the state is to receive seventy-five per cent of the stumpage value of any timber which may be cut from such lands. By April 1, 1933, a total of 460,521 acres of county owned lands had been entered under the forest crop law, compared with 300,373 acres of privately owned lands.

To reduce the high per capita cost of school and other local governmental services where settlement is scattered, the county zoning law was passed in 1929. Under this act county boards are empowered to pass ordinances "to regulate, restrict, and determine the areas within which agriculture, forestry and recreation may be conducted, the location of roads, schools, trades and industries". Such ordinances must be submitted for approval to the town boards of the towns affected, except as to county owned lands. The county may also provide for a zoning adjustment board to decide appeals and permit necessary exceptions.

Under an older law, all counties except those having county park boards must establish a rural planning commission, constituted of the county chairman and four other members. These commissioners are to make comprehensive plans for rural development and may appoint a secretary skilled in this work.

Counties with more than 150,000 population must, and any other county may, have a county park commission. This commission has the power to plan a county park system, acquire such lands as are needed, and supervise the parks after they are a "going concern". They may acquire airports and landing fields. Counties are allowed to levy a one-tenth mill tax for such purposes. Rural planning boards and county park commissions are expected to aid in the zoning work of the counties by recommending boundaries of districts, submit a tentative report, and hold hearings.

#### **Cost of County Activities**

From the above discussion, several facts stand out: (1) the many mandatory and permissible functions placed upon the county as a unit of government; (2) the interrelation of the county with the

towns or other local units on the one hand, and with the state on the other (including aids as well as supervisory power); and (3) the need of an adequate tax base as county functions increase. Not all counties have had an increase in taxable wealth since the World War corresponding with great increase in county functions in this period. This means that some counties have had difficulties in carrying out the ordinary functions of government, and have had to go without or curtail many desirable permissible services. The problem in the less populated counties is not only one of their ability to carry on a given function, but the high cost per unit of service. One northern Wisconsin county maintained a poor farm costing \$4,454 in 1930 with an income of only \$128 to care for ten inmates.

This handicap can be overcome by making a given function cover more than one county. The state has been divided for judicial purposes into circuits of several counties each, and by the tax commission has created assessment districts instead of making a single county the unit. The law specifically says that two or more counties may jointly provide for a county home, asylum for the chronic insane, tuberculosis sanitarium, house of correction or work house. County normal schools and schools of agriculture may also be made joint projects. Ashland, Iron, and Bayfield counties are maintaining the Tri-County Tuberculosis Sanitarium; Racine and Kenosha, and Door and Kewaunee have joint county normals. This plan has been carried much further in some other states.

**Sources of County Revenue; Tax Delinquency**

General property taxes are the chief source of revenue of Wisconsin counties, although counties are limited to a maximum levy of one per cent per annum. Income and inheritance taxes are collected by the county treasurers, but the county receives only ten per cent of the former and seven and one-half per cent of the latter. Public utility taxes and the occupation taxes on coal and grain are collected by the state treasurer, but twenty per cent is returned to the counties. The county also has some income from fees, fines and penalties, and state aids. The various sources of county income are shown in the table which follows:

**Revenue of Counties, Fiscal Year 1931-32**

<i>Taxes</i>	
General Property .....	\$28,076,902
Street Railways, Light, Heat and Power .....	1,464,141
Conservation and Regulation .....	10,899
Occupational .....	33,912
Inheritance .....	306,767
Normal Income .....	1,523,504
<b>Total Taxes .....</b>	<b>\$31,416,125</b>
State aid received by counties .....	\$10,267,558
Aids paid by counties .....	3,951,250
<b>Total adjusted for aids .....</b>	<b>37,732,433</b>

County financing has become increasingly difficult since tax delinquency has added to the burden. Taxes are assessed by town assessors, but equalization between towns is the work of the county board and the state tax commission. Taxes are collected locally; the county treasurer receives the county and state taxes, and transmits the latter to the state. If there is any delinquency, the state, school, and local taxes are paid first, in that order. The county receives the remainder of the cash plus the right to all the delinquent taxes. The burden of collection from then on falls upon the county, including the sale in June, advertising, and other administrative work. In normal times when owners are anxious to redeem their land, or private purchasers are eager to buy tax certificates, the "back" taxes are soon paid, the penalties accrue to the county, and the land is regularly restored to the tax roll. Since 1920, however, tax delinquency has become chronic in most of the northern counties, and has spread to other parts of the state. As the other units of government are entitled to their share first, the county "holds the sack". A twenty-five per cent delinquency in the total tax levy often means seventy-five per cent of the county levy.

Since the towns can pay their share of the county taxes with tax delinquent real estate, it is to their interest to keep the land on the tax rolls. As long as it remains on the tax rolls, it is assessed and taxed. Only after three years of delinquency can the county (if no individual purchased the tax certificates thereon) take title to such delinquent tax lands. In Wisconsin, such lands revert to the counties, whereas in Michigan they revert to the state. The "new public domain" becomes county owned public property, exempt from taxation by all units of government. Therefore, the disposition of "tax title" land is a county problem in Wisconsin.

Naturally, counties are reluctant to take title. They have compromised with taxpayers and adopted other devices to keep the land on the tax roll. Not to take title after the county can do so, however, is to leave the land for all useful purposes suspended in mid-air. It will not yield taxes in any case, and towns use it to bolster an unnatural tax base. This situation involves an interesting conflict between the towns and the county, and since the board of supervisors consists primarily of representatives of towns, tax deeds in most counties have been taken only long after the minimum period of three years.

Where there is no likelihood of payment of the back taxes, the advantages are all with the counties in taking title to the tax delinquent lands, since they then can much easier control their future disposition and use. Some counties have classified their lands and sold tracts with agricultural possibilities, taking care, however, that they are near schools and roads, in order to avoid extra costs to the community. Wooded tracts have been sold to resident farmers for woodlots, and lands on streams and lakes retained for public recreational purposes. The forest crop law makes possible the productive use of

a large part of the remaining county lands, and zoning and planning laws give the counties additional powers for the orderly utilization of the large areas which all counties of the northern part of the state have been virtually obliged to take over in recent years.



A Northern Wisconsin Lake.





Not so Long Ago.  
The Chippewa and the Sioux Conclude a Lasting Peace.  
The seated figure in sombrero and light jacket is Col. William Cody, "Buffalo Bill".

## WISCONSIN IN THE 1930 CENSUS

By EDWIN E. WITTE  
*Chief of Legislative Reference Library*

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THE United States census is a comprehensive and, on the whole, accurate record of the progress of the country in each decade. Originally only a count of the population, the census now deals with all of the nation's major industries and many phases of the life of the American people. Some parts of the census are now taken more frequently than every tenth year; for instance, the census of manufacturers is taken every two years and the census of agriculture every five years. Other census reports are made for years not the regular census years; for example, the report on wealth, debt, and taxation, which is taken at ten-year intervals but in the years ending in "2". The decennial census of the years ending in "0", however, remains the great "round up".

The census of 1930 was the most extensive ever undertaken in this country. To the reports on population, agriculture, manufacture, and mining were added, this time, a census of the distribution and construction industries and of unemployment.

Only a part of the census data collected in 1930 has been published to date. Many figures available at this time (August, 1932) are preliminary, and for some parts of the census not even preliminary statistics have been published. From the great mass of statistics published so far, however, many interesting and significant facts can be gleaned, both as to conditions in 1930 and developments in the last decade.

In this article an attempt will be made to present the most important statistics published to date relating to Wisconsin, with comparisons with the entire United States and neighboring states, to serve as an aid in the interpretation of the Wisconsin figures.

### POPULATION<sup>1</sup>

#### Increase in Population

Wisconsin is the thirteenth state in population—a rank which it has held in each of the three last censuses. Its total population in 1930 was 2,939,006, as compared with 2,632,067 in 1920. This repre-

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<sup>1</sup>The index may be consulted for the population of the several counties, cities, villages, and towns of the state. For a detailed discussion of the change in population in the decade 1920-1930, see the *Wisconsin Blue Book* for 1931, pp. 588-599.

sents an increase of only 11.7%, the smallest percentage of increase in any decade.

In numbers, however, the actual increase of 306,939 was greater than in the two preceding decades. The increase in population was very unevenly distributed throughout the state. More than 60% of the total increase was accounted for by Milwaukee County alone and most of the rest by a half-dozen other counties. Sixteen counties gained more than 10% in population; 17 less than 10%; 15 lost as compared with 1920; and 23 as compared with 1910. In most counties losing population, the decreases in the last decade were small, but six counties lost more than 10%.

The counties making large gains were all counties with cities above 15,000 in population except three counties of northeastern Wisconsin, in the state's vacation land. The counties losing population were all strictly rural counties, plus a few northern counties in which the cities, as well as the rural districts, declined.

Cities increased in population by more than the total increase of the state. Unincorporated towns and villages of less than 1,000 lost above 11,500 people, and but for increases in suburban towns around large cities this decrease would have been much greater.

These trends in Wisconsin were identical with those for the entire country. Wisconsin's increase in population was considerably less than that of the United States, which was 16.1%. Wisconsin's increase, however, was greater than that of most of the distinctly rural states. Among the five states of the east north central section of the country (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin), only Indiana had a smaller increase in total population than Wisconsin, but not one of the seven west north central states<sup>1</sup> had as large an increase.

### Distribution of Population

Wisconsin is by no means densely populated. In 1930 it had a population equal to only 53 people per square mile, which is lower than that of all but six of the states east of the Mississippi River, but higher than that of any state to the west of this river.

Nearly two-thirds of the total population of Wisconsin resides in the fourth of its area lying south and east of a line drawn diagonally from Green Bay through Madison to the state line. Milwaukee County alone has nearly 25% of the total population.

Of Wisconsin's population, 1,553,843 were reported as living in urban territory and 1,385,163 in rural territory. The census, however, includes among the rural territory incorporated cities and villages under 2,500, and such places had in 1930 a population of 275,000. Using the census classification, 53% of the state's popula-

<sup>1</sup> Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

tion was urban in 1930, as against 47% in 1920 and 43% in 1910. For the entire United States, the corresponding figures were 56% in 1930, 51% in 1920, and 46% in 1910.

Wisconsin has only one city which can be included among the really large cities of the country. This is Milwaukee, which, with a population of 578,249 within its corporate limits and 743,414 in what the Census Bureau classifies as its metropolitan area, ranks twelfth and tenth, respectively, among the cities of the country according to these two classifications. No other city in Wisconsin has a population as great as 70,000, but three cities (Racine, Madison, and Kenosha) have above 50,000 each; nine fall in the class between 25,000 and 50,000, and twelve in that from 10,000 to 25,000. Thirty-six per cent of the entire population of the state lives in cities above 25,000 and 8% in cities of from 10,000 to 25,000. In all cities above 10,000, population increased by 28%, while in the rest of the state the increase was only 1%. The population of the City of Milwaukee increased 26% and that of the suburban districts included within the metropolitan area of Milwaukee, 78%. Of other large cities, Madison made the greatest gain.

The trend from country to city was stronger in the 1920's than in any previous decade, both in Wisconsin and the entire country. In the twelve months April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, however, 30,000 more people in Wisconsin moved from cities to farms than from farms to cities, and in the entire country 300,000 more.

### Composition and Characteristics of Population

More than 99% of Wisconsin's population belongs to the white race. Indians numbered 11,548, Negroes 10,739, Mexicans 2,496, other races (principally Chinese) 464. The Negro population of the state more than doubled during the decade; yet Wisconsin in 1930 still had a relatively small number of Negroes. More than three-fourths of all the Negroes in the state are in Milwaukee County. The Indian population of the state is relatively high, Wisconsin ranking as the eighth state in the total number of Indians. This population is scattered over many counties of northern and western Wisconsin, with Shawano County reporting the largest number.

Of the white population, more than 86% were native born and a little more than 13% foreign born. Of the native born, roughly 40% were of foreign or mixed parentage; that is, with either father, mother, or both born in foreign lands. Eighty-five per cent of all the native born were born in Wisconsin. In contrast with 697,505 people born in Wisconsin who in 1930 resided in other states, only 378,438 born in other states lived in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's foreign born population decreased by nearly one-fifth in the last decade, yet still represented a considerably higher percentage of the total population than the foreign born do in the entire United States. Wisconsin's percentage of foreign born, how-



A Settler's Cabin in the Chippewa Valley Fifty Years Ago.

ever, was exceeded by all New England and Middle Atlantic states, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, and California.

Of Wisconsin's 386,213 foreign born, 60% were men and 40% women. Sixty-nine per cent of all the foreign born were naturalized citizens, and 12% more had taken out their first papers. Among Wisconsin's foreign born, old people predominated. Sixty-seven per cent of all the foreign born were over forty-five years of age, and 25% over sixty-five. While constituting only a little more than one-eighth of the total population, the foreign born accounted for one-third of all persons over forty-five and nearly one-half of all who were over sixty-five.

Of the foreign born, one-third were born in Germany, and the Scandinavian countries and Poland ranked next as countries of origin. Of the entire "foreign white stock," a term which the Census Bureau applies to all persons either born in foreign countries or at least one of whose parents was born abroad, totalling 1,477,367, 608,200 trace back to Germany, 139,255 to Poland, 135,953 to Norway, 72,876 to Austria, Hungary, or Jugoslavia, 64,718 to Canada, 64,651 to Great Britain, 59,150 to Czechoslovakia, 56,915 to Sweden, 40,923 to Denmark, 40,417 to Ireland, with Russia, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands next in order.

In the entire population of Wisconsin the ratio of males to females in 1930 was 105.8. This was somewhat greater than the ratio for the United States, but less than in 1920. The excess of males was attributable entirely to the great number of men among the foreign born.

Fifty-eight per cent of all men over fifteen and 62% of all women were married. This is very nearly the same percentage as for the entire United States and is slightly higher than in 1920. The number of divorced persons almost doubled during the decade, but in 1930 was still only one per cent of the entire number over fifteen years of age.

In the age composition of the population there was a distinct tendency toward decrease in the lower, and increase in the higher, groups. The total number of children under five years of age decreased both in Wisconsin and the United States. In Wisconsin this group was 13,582 smaller in 1930 than in 1920; in contrast, the total population 45 years and over increased 137,464. The latter group constituted 22% of the entire population in 1920 and nearly 25% in 1930.

The number of families in the state increased from 595,316 to 713,576—considerably more than the population—but the number of persons per family decreased from 4.4 to 4.1. The census discloses no decrease in marriages, but a decrease in the size of families. The increase in population in the decade of the twenties was due far more to extension of life than to births or immigration. With an actual decrease in the number of persons under five years of age

and the cessation of immigration, present tendencies forecast a smaller increase in population in the next decade and a stabilization of the population of the United States by 1950 or thereabouts.

### School Attendance and Illiteracy

The last decade was one of rising school attendance and decreasing illiteracy. Of all children seven to thirteen years of age, 98% were reported as attending school in 1930; of those 14 and 15, 86%; of those 16 and 17, 63%; and of those 18 to 20, 21.5%. These percentages were all higher than for the country as a whole except in the 14 and 15-year group.

The number of illiterates in Wisconsin as reported by the census is 44,232. This is 1.9% of the total population, to be compared with 2.4% in 1920 and 4.3% for the entire United States in 1930. Wisconsin's rate of illiteracy is lower than any state east of the Mississippi except Indiana. Of the illiterates, 29,960 were foreign-born people, the majority of them in advanced age groups.

### Home Ownership

In Wisconsin, 711,889 families live in 624,201 dwellings. Of these, 559,919 were single-family dwellings; 55,032 two-family dwellings; while 9,250 accommodated three or more families, with a total of 41,906 living therein.

Of all families, nearly 62% own their homes, 36% were reported as renting, and 2% as unknown. Of the owned homes, 12.7% had a value of less than \$2,000, 12% of \$2,000 but less than \$3,000, 27% of \$3,000 but less than \$5,000, 26% of \$5,000 but less than \$7,500, and 19.5% of \$7,500 or more.

Of Wisconsin's families, 364,425 owned radio sets in 1930. This is 51% of the total number of families, in contrast with 40% for the entire country. Of urban families, 59% had radios; of rural families, 38%.

### Occupations

A total of 1,129,461 persons in Wisconsin are reported by the census to have been gainfully occupied in 1930, by which is meant that they normally were either in business for themselves or worked for hire for others (thus excluding housewives). Of this total, 914,247 were men and 215,214 women. Of all males above ten years of age 75% were reported as gainfully occupied; of all women, 19%. In the entire country these percentages were, respectively, 75 and 22.

The number of males gainfully occupied increased a little over 100,000 in the decade (12%); the number of women, 37,000 (20%). The percentage of all women over ten years of age gainfully occupied, however, increased by only .4%. Of all women gainfully occupied, 22% were married, 78% single, widowed, or divorced. In 1920 married women constituted only 12% of all women gainfully occupied

in Wisconsin. In actual numbers, the increase in the married women employes during the decade was above 25,000. This was more than 100%, in contrast with which the increase in the number of single women gainfully occupied was less than 10%. Only 7.7% of all married women in the state, however, were gainfully occupied in 1930, as compared with 49% of all single women over fifteen and 27% of the widows and divorcees.

The number of child workers decreased very markedly during the decade. The total number of children under sixteen gainfully employed in Wisconsin decreased from 15,684 in 1920 to 6,676 in 1930 and the number of those 16 or 17 years of age from 40,698 to 28,407.

A similar but much smaller decrease occurred at the other end of the life span. The total number of persons over 65 years of age reported gainfully occupied in Wisconsin decreased from 59,540 to 57,819, in spite of a large increase in the total number of persons in this age group. The census, however, does not disclose nearly so strong a trend toward the elimination of older persons from gainful employment as was to be expected from popular discussions of the subject. In some industries the percentage of older employes declined markedly, but for all combined there was no appreciable decrease below the age group of 60 to 65. It should be noted, however, that the term "gainful employment" as used in the census takes no account of unemployment, but reports merely the occupations in which the persons interviewed stated they were engaged.

Above 97% of all men in each age group from 25 to 50 are reported as having been gainfully occupied. From then on, there is a decrease for each successive age group, but even in the 70-74 year group 50% are reported as gainfully occupied. For women, the highest percentages (45%) are in the age groups 18-19 and 20-24, after which there is a sharp decline in the group 25-29 and a slower decline thereafter. For the age groups 30-50 the percentage of women gainfully employed ranges from 20 to 16, in comparison with 97% for all men of these age groups. In all higher age groups the percentage of all women gainfully employed who are married increases markedly, but in every group the single women outnumber those who are married.

The number of persons engaged in each of the general divisions of occupations distinguished by the Census Bureau and in some of the most important subclassifications in both 1920 and 1930 is shown in Table I.

This table reveals decreases in agriculture, forestry, and mining; increases in manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation and communication, trade, public service, professional service, domestic and personal service, and clerical occupations. The increase for the manufacturing and mechanical industries was almost entirely in the building trades. In transportation and communication, all types of railroad employment declined, but there were large increases in the number of truck drivers, highway laborers, and telephone operators. Considerable increases occurred in practically every oc-



TABLE I  
GAINFUL WORKERS BY GENERAL DIVISIONS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS—WISCONSIN—1930 AND 1920

Occupations <sup>1</sup>	Total		Men		Women	
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
All Occupations-----	1,129,461	995,549	914,247	813,184	215,214	182,365
Agriculture—Total-----	289,989	308,050	280,861	297,685 <sup>2</sup>	9,128	10,365 <sup>2</sup>
Farmers-----	177,432	185,248	170,845	179,319	6,587	5,929
Hired hands-----	78,516	100,134	77,650	96,399	866	3,735
Family workers-----	32,503	3	30,840		1,663	
Forestry and Fishing—Total-----	7,242		7,240		2	
Fishermen-----	1,392	1,173	1,390	1,172	2	1
Lumbermen-----	5,354	13,678	5,354	13,669	0	9
Mining-----	3,235	3,901	3,234	3,892	1	9
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries—Total-----	364,511	339,811	323,454	294,345	41,057	45,466
Apprentices-----	2,271	2,699	2,230	2,433	41	266
Carpenters-----	22,023	21,779	22,022	21,776	1	3
Electricians-----	6,231	4,769	6,230	4,769	1	0
Machinists-----	26,593	29,137	26,592	29,136	1	1
Molders-----	5,528	5,436	5,228	6,436	0	0
Painters-----	13,682	8,211	13,364	8,025	318	186
Plumbers-----	4,755	4,179	4,755	4,179	0	0
Laborers—Building and General-----	25,698	16,704	25,442	16,489	256	215
Manufacturers, Managers and Officials—Factories-----	13,773	11,233	13,460	10,924	313	309
Foremen—Factories-----	9,605	8,576	8,941	7,801	664	775
Operatives—Factories-----	100,142	87,567	69,821	59,726	30,321	27,841
Laborers—Factories-----	59,759	75,420	56,243	68,893	3,523	6,527
Transportation and Communication—Total-----	78,911	60,643	72,416	55,812	6,495	4,831
Chauffeurs and truck drivers-----	17,796		17,785		11	
Highway laborers-----	6,698	3,285	6,698	3,284	0	1
Locomotive engineers and firemen-----	4,027	4,841	4,027	4,841	0	0
Railroad laborers-----	8,097	8,765	8,061	8,675	36	90
Mail carriers-----	3,416	2,714	3,389	2,673	27	41
Telephone operators-----	6,087	4,514	279	198	5,808	4,326

TABLE I—Continued

Occupations <sup>1</sup>	Total		Men		Women	
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
Trade—Total	131,519	96,028	108,651	78,820	22,868	17,208
Bankers and bank employes	4,216	2,995	3,987	2,848	229	147
Clerks in stores	9,286	8,662	3,982	3,786	5,304	4,876
Insurance	5,708	2,646	5,410	2,528	298	118
Real estate	3,546	2,528	3,378	2,449	168	79
Retail dealers	38,806	28,899	36,452	27,126	2,354	1,773
Sales people	42,406	23,247	29,551	13,949	12,855	9,298
Public service (not included elsewhere)	14,114	10,561	13,758	10,085	356	476
Professional Service	73,328	52,036	37,497	23,498	35,831	28,538
Clergymen	3,353	3,074	3,313	3,051	40	23
Dentists	2,147	1,615	2,123	1,565	24	50
Lawyers	2,600	1,978	2,560	1,951	40	27
Physicians	3,014	2,779	2,921	2,660	93	119
Teachers and professors	28,469	23,943	6,095	3,495	22,374	20,448
Technical engineers	4,094	2,333	4,091	2,331	3	2
Nurses (trained)	6,312	3,282	62	59	6,250	3,223
Domestic and Personal Service—Total	86,883	68,435	28,802	22,702	58,081	45,733
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	7,446	4,260	5,409	3,858	2,037	402
Charwomen and cleaners	2,249	1,121	420	208	1,829	913
Cooks	6,056	4,680	2,215	1,779	3,841	2,901
Housekeepers	5,956	6,425	204	240	5,752	6,185
Janitors	6,874	3,829	6,360	3,510	519	319
Laundry operatives	3,780	1,774	1,082	477	2,698	1,297
Nurses, not trained	2,541	3,264	200	419	2,341	2,845
Servants	29,173	22,840	1,941	1,439	27,232	21,401
Waiters	6,395	3,593	1,315	764	5,080	2,829
Clerical occupations—total	79,729	61,084	38,334	31,345	41,395	29,739
Agents	3,727	3,612	3,528	3,314	199	298
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	19,761	15,838	8,670	7,481	11,091	8,357
Clerks (not in stores)	37,653	26,431	24,829	18,048	12,824	8,383
Stenographers	17,583	13,041	505	732	17,078	12,309

<sup>1</sup> The subclassifications are only a small part of those included in the Census, which explains why they do not equal the totals for the general divisions, as these include all omitted subclassifications.

<sup>2</sup> Includes forestry and fishing.

<sup>3</sup> Where 1920 figures are not given, the classification was not used in the 1920 census.



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cupation in the trade, professional service, domestic and personal service, and clerical occupational divisions.

The number of women employed decreased in agricultural and in manufacturing industries and increased in all other major divisions. The greatest increases in the number of women employes were in the occupations of telephone operators, sales women, teachers, nurses, hairdressers and manicurists, laundry operators, servants, waitresses, bookkeepers and cashiers, clerks (not in stores), and stenographers.

### Unemployment

In connection with the census of 1930, a count was taken of all persons who on the census date, April 1, 1930, were unemployed on that date although normally employed. This count showed that of the 1,129,461 persons in Wisconsin who claimed to be normally gainfully occupied, 61,585 were on that date unemployed. This total number of persons reported unemployed was divided by the census into seven classes: persons out of work, able to work, and looking for work, 46,982; laid off without pay, 17,094; out of work and unable to work, 3,321; having jobs but sick or hurt, 5,778; out of work but not looking for work, 2,034; having jobs but voluntarily taking time off without pay, 1,909; having jobs but on vacation with pay, 1,561.

Of these classes, the first two are the only ones having significance in measuring the extent of unemployment due to industrial depression. The class of persons out of work, able to work, and looking for work constituted 2.4% of all persons gainfully employed; those laid off without pay, 1.5%.

These percentages were considerably lower than for the United States as a whole, in which the first class constituted 5% of all persons gainfully employed and the second class, 1.6%. They were lower also than for any state of the east north central section. This would indicate that Wisconsin suffered less from unemployment in the early stages of the depression than most states, but it is to be repeated that the census of unemployment related only to the unemployment on one day, April 1, 1930, which was early in the depression period.

Unemployment in Wisconsin and throughout the country was, on April 1, 1930, most pronounced in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. On that date, 6.1% of all persons normally gainfully occupied in these industries in Wisconsin were able to work, out of work, and looking for work, and 2% more had been laid off without pay. Further, unemployment was much more serious among men than among women workers, the percentage of men unemployed being twice as great as women.

## AGRICULTURE

Wisconsin ranks as the sixteenth state in farm population and farm acreage, but is eighth in value of farm property, thirteenth in the value of farm crops, and first in dairy and related live stock products. A summary of the main facts regarding agriculture in Wisconsin as revealed in the census of 1930 are presented in Table II below. The index of this book may be consulted for statistics on the several counties and the states.

TABLE II

## FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY—WISCONSIN—1930 AND 1920

## Part I—Farms, Farm Population, Farm Acreage

Item	1930	1920	Per Cent Increase <sup>1</sup>
Number of farms.....	181,767	189,295	— 3
Farm population.....	881,054	920,037	— 4
Land in farms—Total (acres).....	21,874,155	22,148,223	— 1

## Part II—Ownership and Tenancy

Farms operated by			
Full owners.....	132,778	149,390	—11
Part owners.....	14,209	10,220	39
Tenants.....	33,121	27,258	21
Managers.....	1,659	2,427	—31

## Part III—Farm Property

All farm property.....	\$2,209,600,817	\$2,677,282,997	—17
Land.....	985,585,246	1,618,913,059	—39
Buildings.....	745,931,771	568,968,914	31
Implements and machinery.....	170,278,658	167,088,909	1
Domestic animals, poultry and bees....	307,805,142	322,312,115	— 4

Part IV—Farm Animals<sup>2</sup>

Number domestic animals, poultry and bees			
Horses (excluding those born in 1930)	544,297	683,364	—20
All cattle.....	3,536,603		
Cattle (excluding those born in 1930)	2,914,657	3,050,829	— 4
Cows milked.....	1,869,841		
Swine (excluding those born in 1930)	787,359	1,596,419	—50
Sheep and lambs.....	584,608	479,991	21
Goats.....	5,746	2,484	131
Mules.....	7,334	4,284	71
Chickens.....	13,139,533	11,495,057	14
Bees (hives).....	37,007	107,646	—19
Value domestic animals, poultry and bees—Total.....	\$307,805,142	\$322,312,115	— 4
Horses.....	51,945,104	66,587,715	—21
Cattle.....	220,293,045	208,673,216	5
Swine.....	18,671,225	29,956,038	—37
Sheep.....	4,446,805	5,291,347	—15
Goats.....	36,862	20,519	79
Mules.....	704,709	481,208	46
Chickens.....	11,286,743	10,726,721	5
Bees.....	410,269	566,566	—27

<sup>1</sup>Minus sign denotes decrease.<sup>2</sup>Unless otherwise stated, the figures for 1930 are those of April 1, 1930, those for 1920 of January 1, 1920.

### Farms, Farm Population, and Farm Area

Less than 62% of Wisconsin's land area was, in 1930, included in farms, and less than half of the land included in farms was crop land. Yet nearly one-third of Wisconsin's total population lived on farms. In the entire United States one-fourth of the population lives on farms, and not quite 52% of the total area is included in farms. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, of the north central states, however, all had over 80% of their land area in farms and Iowa, 96%.

Of Wisconsin's 181,767 farms, above 125,000 were classified as dairy farms, 22,000 as general farms, 7,000 as crop specialty farms, above 5,000 as self-sufficient farms, not quite 5,000 as animal specialty farms, 1,900 as poultry farms, 1,200 as truck farms, not quite 500 as fruit farms, and 400 as cash grain farms, and above 8,000 as abnormal farms, principally part-time farms. Dairy and general farms are well distributed throughout the state. Most of the part-time farms are in the north and near large cities. Some self-sufficient farms are to be found in all counties, but the largest number in the northern part of the state. The crop specialty farms are principally either potato or tobacco farms, while the animal specialty farms are devoted to pure-bred cattle. The poultry farms are scattered throughout the state but with Sheboygan County distinctly in the lead. Nearly half of the fruit farms are in Door County, and the truck farms are principally in Milwaukee, Racine, Outagamie, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, and Waukesha.

The average Wisconsin farm in 1930 was one of 120 acres, which is considerably below the average for the entire country (157 acres). Roughly 40% of the total farm acreage was in farms of 100 to 174 acres; 20% in farms of from 50 to 99 acres; and another 20% in farms of from 175 to 259 acres. There were 8,753 farms of less than 20 acres, and of this number 460 were less than three acres—nearly all of these near cities. On the other hand, there were 977 farms of 500 acres or more, of which 117 were above 1,000 acres, and three above 5,000 acres.

The largest farms in Wisconsin are in western and, particularly, southwestern Wisconsin, but in only one county in the entire state (Adams) does the average farm exceed 200 acres in size.

During the decade, Wisconsin's farm population decreased nearly 40,000, the number of farms nearly 8,000, and the land in farms by nearly 300,000 acres. This was a decrease of 3% in farm population, 4% in number of farms, and 1% in acreage. There was a slight decrease in the number of farms and farm acreage in nearly all counties of the southern two-thirds of the state, but an increase in many of the counties of northern Wisconsin. Yet the percentage of land in farms in southern Wisconsin is very much higher than in northern Wisconsin. Most southern counties have more than 20% of their total area in farms, while many northern counties have less than 20%.

In the entire United States the farm population decreased by 3%



Charcoal-Making at De Pere in the Last Century.

and the farm acreage by 2%, while the number of farms remained practically stationary. The decrease in Wisconsin in all these respects was less than that of any state in the east north central group, but Minnesota and Iowa, to the west, showed slight increases.

The average size of farms, both in Wisconsin and in the United States, increased slightly, Wisconsin's increase in the decade being from 117 acres to 120 acres. In this state, both the number of farms under 20 acres and those over 500 acres decreased considerably, but in the entire country the large farms increased while the very small farms decreased.

### Ownership and Tenancy

Eighteen per cent of all Wisconsin farms were, in 1930, operated by tenants, 73% by full owners (owning all their land), 8% by part owners (owning part of their land and renting the rest), and 1% by managers. Of the tenants, 39% were related to the landlord.

The rate of farm tenancy in Wisconsin is small compared with the average for the country, which was 42.4%. Yet tenancy in Wisconsin, as in the entire country, has been increasing each period. In 1920, it was by 14.4% in Wisconsin and 38.1% in the United States. The highest rates of tenancy in Wisconsin are in the counties bordering on Illinois and the lowest rates in the new counties of the north.

### Farm Property

The value of all farm property in Wisconsin decreased by \$450,000,000, or 17% in the decade of the twenties, but in 1930 still totalled above \$2,200,000,000. Of this total, \$986,000,000 was represented by the land itself, \$746,000,000 by farm buildings, \$170,000,000 by implements and machinery, and \$308,000,000 by domestic animals. The value of farm buildings, as reported in the census, increased by \$187,000,000 (above one-fourth) and the value of implements and machinery by \$3,000,000, but the value of farm animals decreased nearly \$15,000,000 and the value of farm land by \$633,000,000 (39%). The average value of the land and buildings per farm decreased from \$11,558 to \$9,526, and the value per acre from \$98.78 to \$76.19.

The decrease in farm values in Wisconsin was considerably less than in the entire country and was less than in any east or west north central state. In the entire United States, the value of all farm property decreased nearly 21 billion dollars, or 26.5%. This decrease, as in Wisconsin, was accounted for mainly by the land itself, there being an increase in the reported value of farm buildings and relatively small decreases in the value of farm animals and machinery.

In Wisconsin, the total value of farm property decreased in all but ten counties of the state, eight of which were northeastern or northcentral and the other two, urban counties of southeastern Wisconsin. The largest relative decreases in values were in western



and southcentral Wisconsin. The value of farm land, exclusive of buildings, decreased in every county of the state except Milwaukee.

### Mortgage Indebtedness

Despite declining farm values, mortgage indebtedness increased considerably in the last decade. Unfortunately, the census gives only very incomplete statistics upon farm mortgage indebtedness. It discloses, however, that there was a total mortgage indebtedness of \$355,029,993 on 77,180 mortgaged farms operated by full owners who reported their mortgage indebtedness. This was only a little more than the total mortgage indebtedness reported in 1920, but the total for that year included reports from 10,000 more farms. The average mortgage indebtedness per farm increased from \$4,072 to \$4,600 and the ratio of debt to value from 37.83% to 50.17%. The percentage of owned farms reported mortgaged, however, remained constant at 59%.

Wisconsin has a larger percentage of mortgaged farms and a heavier mortgage indebtedness than the United States or any of the neighboring states. In comparison with Wisconsin's 59% of all owned farms which are mortgaged, the percentage for the entire country is only 42%. Similarly, Wisconsin's ratio of debt to value of above 50% compares with less than 40% for the entire country. Of all north-central states, only Iowa has anywhere near as large a ratio of mortgage debt to value, and even for that state this ratio is 2% below Wisconsin. The reverse of the picture is that the average interest rate on Wisconsin farm indebtedness (5.3%) is also lower than the average for the entire country (6.1%), or for any state of this section. Wisconsin has far less than the average farm tenancy rate, but also a heavier mortgage indebtedness.

### Farm Animals

The change in the date of the census of agriculture from January 1 to April 1 makes comparisons between 1920 and 1930 with respect to farm animals very difficult and uncertain. If animals born between January and April 1930 are excluded from the 1930 totals, it appears that there was a decrease in Wisconsin in the number of cattle, horses, and swine, and probably also in sheep, but a considerable increase in poultry. It appears that there were 150,000 less horses in 1930 than in 1920, and the value of all horses and colts was \$15,000,000 less. More than 20,000 farmers reported no horses at all in 1930. Excluding calves born in 1930, there were 140,000 less cattle, but the total value of all cattle increased by \$12,000,000. The number of cattle decreased in practically all counties south of a line drawn diagonally across the state from Milwaukee to St. Paul and increased north of this line. The number of swine reported, again excluding those born in 1930, was only half as large as in 1920, and the total value declined by more than \$11,000,000.

Wisconsin is the third state in the total value of farm animals, the first in dairy cattle, and third in all cattle. Throughout the United

States, horses, cattle, and swine all decreased, both in number and in value.

### Farm Crops

The acreage, production, and value of Wisconsin farm crops in 1929 and 1919 are given in Part I of Table III, which gives also the three leading counties for each in the state. During the decade the acreage devoted to corn, grain of all kinds except barley, potatoes, and tobacco was decreased quite considerably, while that used for hay and forage, barley, and vegetables was increased. Above 1,000,000 acres less were devoted to crops other than hay in 1929 than in 1919. The gain in hay was principally in alfalfa and sweet clover and the gain in vegetables in green peas.

The production of practically all farm crops was also much less in 1929 than in 1919, although the yield per acre was somewhat better.

The total value of farm crops decreased by nearly one-half, from \$445,000,000 to \$228,000,000. This decrease was only slightly greater than for the United States as a whole, in which the value of farm crops fell from nearly 15 billion to 8 billion dollars. Wisconsin does not rank high in most of the standard farm crops. It is first, however, in the value of hay produced, corn cut for silage, green peas, hemp, and farm forest products. It is second in the tonnage of hay and in the value of the cabbage crop. It is third in potato acreage and fourth in potato production, and reverses these ratings for field peas. It is fifth, both in acreage and production, of oats, barley, rye, and vegetables of all kinds.

### Live Stock and Dairy Products

The census statistics for live stock and dairy products are summarized in Part II of Table II. In this respect Wisconsin did not go backward, as it did in most other aspects of agriculture. The total value of the live stock products shown in the census increased from \$213,000,000 to \$270,000,000. This increase was mainly in the value of dairy products, but \$13,000,000 was attributable to chickens and eggs.

During the decade, the average price of dairy and other live stock products decreased, but this was offset by a very great increase in production. Despite a slight decrease in the number of cows milked, the production of milk increased 44% and chickens and eggs no less than 68%.

Wisconsin was in 1930 even more distinctly a dairy state than in 1920. Practically all of its agriculture centered around dairying, supplemented by a few highly specialized cash crops. Despite the great advance in dairying in other states, Wisconsin held its own as the leader in this respect. Many other states made relatively greater gains, but in actual volume and value only Minnesota approached Wisconsin. Wisconsin agriculture, on the whole, fared appreciably better than agriculture throughout the country, and this fact, the census discloses, was due to the predominance of dairying.

TABLE III  
FARM PRODUCTION—WISCONSIN—1929 AND 1919

## Part I—Farm Crops

Item	1929	1919 <sup>1</sup>	Per Cent Increase	Leading Counties
Value of Crops—Total	\$228,133,192	\$445,347,868	—48	Dane, Dodge, Grant
Cereals	72,701,616	170,196,910	—57	Grant, Dane, Dodge
Other grains and seeds	4,772,322	13,263,716	—64	Manitowoc, Calumet, Washington
Hay and Forage	99,743,804	164,993,480	—39	Dane, Dodge, Marathon
Vegetables, including potatoes	33,908,623	77,613,026	—56	Portage, Langlade, Waupaca
Fruits	4,760,648	5,043,189	—5	Door, Wood, Marathon
Other Field Crops	7,522,313	14,237,547	—47	Dane, Vernon, Rock
Farm gardens	4,723,866			
Acreage of Crops				
Hay	3,694,889	3,282,088	12	Marathon, Dane, Grant
Oats	2,144,734	2,251,919	—4	Dane, Dodge, Marathon
Corn harvested	716,068	1,150,783	—37	Grant, Dane, Rock
Corn cut for silage	973,959			Dane, Rock, Dodge
Barley	649,707	498,292	30	Dane, Rock, Dodge
Wheat	94,387	529,745	—82	Door, Dodge, Kewaunee
Rye	187,799	529,063	—64	Adams, Marquette, Portage
Buckwheat	19,338	34,082	—43	Jackson, Chippewa, St. Croix
Potatoes	215,154	294,424	—26	Portage, Waupaca, Langlade
Tobacco	36,602	41,465	—11	Dane, Vernon, Rock
Sugar beets	6,412	12,737	—49	Fond du Lac, Calumet, Brown
Vegetables for sale	143,809	68,104	111	
Peas (green)	96,282	36,742	163	Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake
Cabbage	17,142	11,955	43	Outagamie, Racine, Kenosha
Sweet corn	10,396	6,777	53	Eau Claire, Waukesha, La Crosse
Cucumbers	5,041	4,631	8	Oconto, Waupaca, Waushara
Field peas	24,040			Manitowoc, Door, Kewaunee
Ripe beans	6,501			Waushara, Marquette, Adams
Flax	6,610	7,133	—7	Pierce, St. Croix, Douglas
Hemp	1,218	3,314	—63	Dodge, Fond du Lac
Clover Seed	247,856			Manitowoc, Calumet, Dodge
Small fruits				
Strawberries	3,852	3,652	5	Bayfield, Monroe, Marinette
Cranberries	1,150	1,850	—37	Wood, Monroe, Juneau
Orchard Fruits—Total	49,264			Door, Dodge, Washington
Production				
Hay, tons	6,226,633	5,043,708	23	
Oats, bushels	68,694,665	68,296,223	0.5	
Corn, bushels	26,019,264	44,547,398	—41	
Barley, bushels	18,646,647	12,191,861	52	
Wheat, bushels	1,835,704	7,328,444	—74	
Rye, bushels	2,144,707	6,672,383	—67	
Potatoes, bushels	20,589,825	26,376,021	—21	
Tobacco, pounds	43,289,644	52,454,246	—17	
Apples, bushels	1,966,867	1,305,984	46	Door, Marathon, Waukesha
Cherries, bushels	164,187	160,592	2	

Part II—Live Stock Production

Item	1929	1919 <sup>1</sup>	Per Cent Increase	Leading Counties
Value specified live stock products—Total.....	\$270,064,411	\$213,022,023	26	
Dairy products.....	224,669,775	180,306,599	24	Dane, Marathon, Dodge
Eggs.....	26,198,256	20,224,403	29	Dane, Dodge, Jefferson
Chickens.....	17,555,666	10,063,923	74	Dane, Dodge, Grant
Wool and Mohair.....	888,474	1,703,215	-47	Walworth, Richland, Grant
Honey.....	752,240	733,883	2	Dodge <sup>2</sup> , Vernon, Waukesha
Production specified live stock products				
Milk produced - gals.....	1,241,337,856	858,253,521	44	Dodge, Dane, Marathon
Wool shorn, pounds.....	2,716,113	3,191,940	-14	Walworth, Richland, Pierce
Honey, pounds.....	5,069,897	2,676,683	89	Dodge, Calumet, Grant
Eggs, dozens.....	89,500,076	53,222,114	68	Dane, Sheboygan, Dodge
Chickens, raised.....	19,959,817	11,839,909	68	Sheboygan, Dane, Dodge
Turkeys, raised.....	177,116			St. Croix, Polk, Pierce
Ducks, raised.....	500,804			Racine, Jefferson, Dodge
Geese, raised.....	269,634			Dodge, Grant, Dane

Part III—Farm Income

All Products, sold, traded or used by operators' families.....	\$400,103,972			Dane, Dodge, Marathon
Crops sold.....	47,321,118			Dane, Vernon, Portage
Live stock sold.....	81,234,933			Grant, Dane, Dodge
Live stock products sold.....	212,482,047			Dodge, Dane, Marathon
Forest products sold.....	5,028,167			Marathon, Shawano, Sauk
Farm products used by operators' family.....	54,037,707			Marathon, Dane, Dodge
Receipts from boarders, lodgers, etc.....	1,357,559			Dane, Oneida, Vilas

<sup>1</sup>Figures omitted in 1919 column not given in 1920 Census.

Gross Farm Income

A radical change was made in the definition of gross farm income in the 1930 census, which makes impossible a comparison with previous years. For the old conception of gross income reporting the total value of all products produced, the census of agriculture has shifted to the value of all products sold, traded, or used by the operators' families, so that all duplication is eliminated.

The total farm income of Wisconsin in 1929 was, in round numbers, \$400,000,000. The items constituting this total are shown in Part III of Table II. It is to be noted that above 50% of the total farm income came from the sale of live stock products and above 20% more from the sale of live stock. Crops sold constitute less than one-eighth of the total income of Wisconsin farmers.

### Farm Expenditures

The 1930 census gives information on farm expenditures for four purposes: feed, fertilizer, labor, and taxes. For feed, Wisconsin farmers spent \$31,086,790; for fertilizer, \$2,133,377; and for labor, \$29,481,697. Expenditures for feed increased by above \$3,000,000, while those for labor decreased \$5,000,000. Expenditures for fertilizer were nearly trebled, but are still much lower in Wisconsin than in most states.

Statistics on farm taxes were included for the first time and cover only the farms owned by full owners. On 132,778 farms, the real estate taxes in 1929 totalled \$19,170,134. This represents an average tax of \$1.17 per acre and of 1.45% of the value of the land and buildings. Farm taxes in Wisconsin in 1929 were higher than in most of the states to the west and south, but lower than in most of the states to the east. Among east north central states, Illinois had slightly lower taxes and Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan higher taxes.

### Social and Miscellaneous Statistics

In 1930, 84% of all Wisconsin farmers owned a passenger automobile, 59% of the Wisconsin farm homes had a telephone, not quite 26% were electrically lighted, 16% had water piped into the home, and 8% had bathrooms. In all these respects except telephone service, there was a great advance in the decade. In 1920, less than 50% of the farmers had automobiles, only 9% of the homes were electrically lighted, and 7% had water. With respect to telephones, the percentage for Wisconsin remained exactly the same, but there was an actual decrease of 4,000. In all these respects except water and bathrooms in farm homes (for which Wisconsin's percentage is the same as that of the United States), Wisconsin is far ahead of the average for the country. In the entire United States, only 58% of the farmers owned an automobile in 1930, 13% of the homes were electrically lighted, and 34% had telephones. More than 350,000 fewer farm homes had telephones in 1930 than in 1920.

For the first time, the census of 1930 gathered information on the type of road on which farmers lived. Of Wisconsin's 182,000 farms, less than 16,000 were located on a paved road (11,000 on concrete), 87,000 on a gravel road, 36,000 on an improved but not a paved or gravel road, 38,000 on unimproved dirt roads, with 5,000 not reported. In farm homes located on concrete roads, Wisconsin ranked fifth in the country and third in gravel roads. Of north central states, only Illinois had more farm homes on concrete and Indiana on gravel roads.

The census also gives some statistics on a few types of machinery on farms and discloses a great advance in the mechanization of Wisconsin farms in the last decade. The number of motor trucks increased from 4,044 to 51,786; tractors from 9,407 to 50,173; and the percentage of farms with trucks from 2% to 28% and those with

tractors from 5% to 27%. It also disclosed that in 1930, 13% of all Wisconsin farms were using electric motors for farm work and 49% had gas engines. With respect to all these types of equipment, Wisconsin farms were far ahead of the average for the country.

Wisconsin also ranked high with regard to sales and purchases through agricultural cooperative associations. Cooperative marketing associations in Wisconsin increased the volume of their business from less than \$29,000,000 to above \$42,500,000 in 1930. Yet less than one-fourth of all Wisconsin farms reported any sales through cooperatives. Less than half as many farms made purchases through cooperatives and the total of such purchases was only a little above \$5,000,000, which, however, represented an increase of \$1,500,000 above 1919.

An entirely different story appears from the census report on farm drainage. Wisconsin is one of the leading states in this respect, but in Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the last decade witnessed a widespread collapse of drainage enterprises. The capital invested in drainage enterprises in Wisconsin increased above \$2,000,000 and in 1930 stood at \$6,207,278. The acreage of farm lands drained, however, fell from 658,411 to 423,890. Sixty-seven per cent of all drained land in Wisconsin was in drainage districts organized under the drainage district law repealed in 1925 but which is still effective as to enterprises started before that time. The balance were smaller projects started under the farm drainage law. In 1930, 33 drainage enterprises, with 37% of all drained land in Wisconsin, were in arrears on payment of the principal or interest on bonds which they issued, and over 225,000 acres of drained lands were delinquent in drainage taxes.

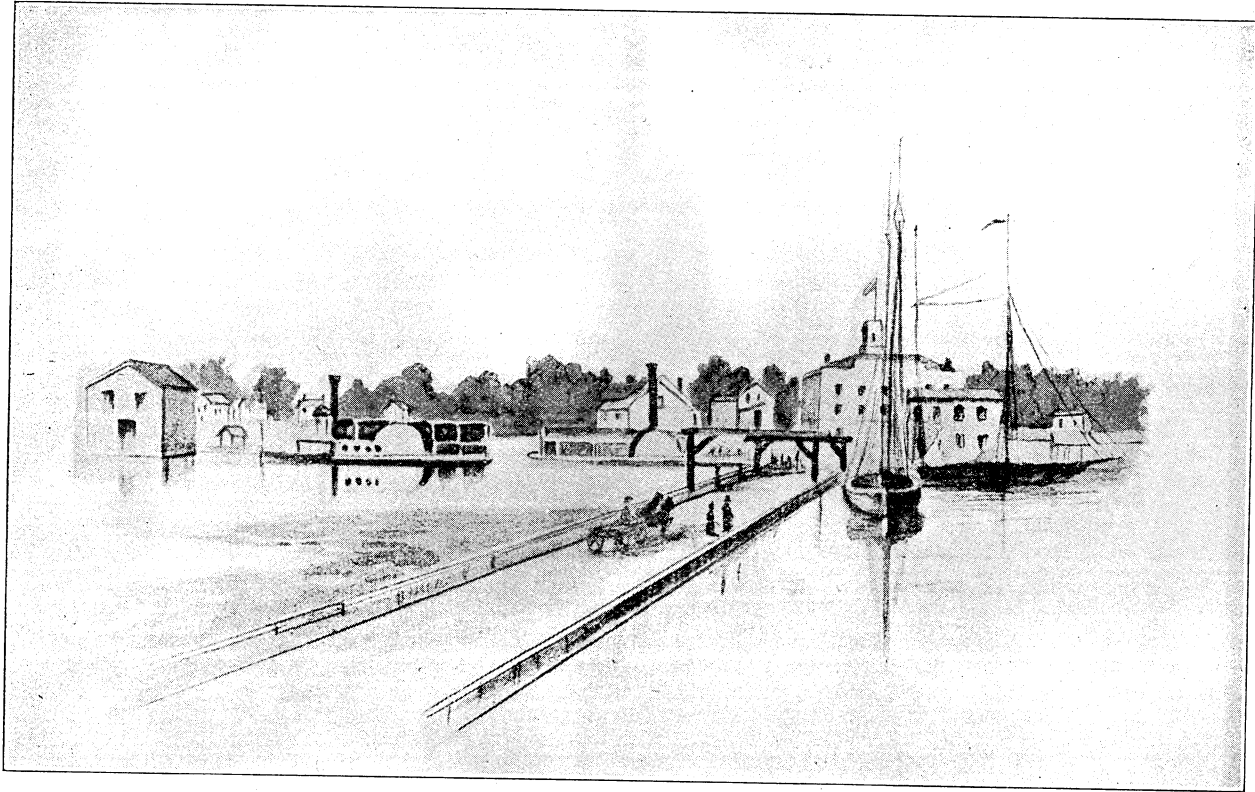
The greatest development of drainage in Wisconsin was in the two five-year periods 1900-1904 and 1915-1919. Since 1925, only a little over 14,000 acres have been drained. Most of the enterprises are in southeastern and central Wisconsin, with Racine and Kenosha Counties reporting the largest acreage of farm lands drained.

## MANUFACTURES

### State Totals

Wisconsin is the tenth state in manufactures—a rank which it has held ever since 1900. Approximately 25% more of its people are engaged in manufacturing than in agriculture, and the value added by manufacture is considerably more than twice as great as the gross value of all farm products. Yet Wisconsin has only a little more than 3% of the total manufactures of the United States.

The main facts regarding manufactures in Wisconsin and their development in the last ten years are summarized in Table IV, given below. A county summary and a summary on manufactures by states, will be found in the statistical section of this book.



Oshkosh in 1855. Float Bridge at Foot of Main Street.

**TABLE IV**  
**MANUFACTURES IN WISCONSIN—SUMMARY**

	1929	1919	Per Cent Increase 1919-1929 <sup>1</sup>
Number of Establishments.....	7,481	10,393	-39
Persons engaged.....	313,139	317,899	-1
Proprietors and partners.....	3,742	7,951	-52
Salaried officers and employes.....	44,652	45,999	-2
Wage earners.....	264,745	263,949	0.3
Horse power.....	1,239,394	874,320	41
Salaries paid.....	\$ 115,033,424	\$ 87,537,742	31
Wages paid.....	352,490,893	290,440,561	22
Value of products.....	2,156,681,769	1,846,984,307	16
Cost of materials.....	1,161,664,893	1,084,868,069	7
Cost of fuel and electric power.....	45,175,194	42,406,892	9
Value added by manufacture.....	949,841,682	719,709,346	32

<sup>1</sup>Minus sign denotes decrease.

### Growth of Manufactures

Table IV discloses an increase of 16% in the value of manufactured products and of 32% in the value added by manufacture in the decade of the twenties. This increase occurred in spite of a decline of 25% in the general level of the wholesale price of non-agricultural commodities, so that it reflects a much greater increase in the quantity of manufactured goods produced. Despite this great increase in production, however, the number of manufacturing establishments decreased by 39% and the number of persons engaged in manufacturing by 1%. The average number of wage earners employed in Wisconsin factories in 1929 was a few hundred more than the number employed in 1919, but this small increase in wage earners was more than offset by a decrease of 52% in the number of proprietors and partners and of 2% in the number of salaried officials and employes. But total wages and salaries increased by 22% and 31%, respectively.

The same tendencies are disclosed in the statistics for the entire country. The number of establishments decreased, as did the number of persons engaged, while the value of manufactured products, the value added by manufacture, and the salaries and wages paid all showed good increases. The decrease in the number of establishments was much greater in Wisconsin than in the country as a whole, but in the value of manufactured products and in value added by manufacture Wisconsin had a somewhat greater increase than the entire United States. The average number of wage earners employed in manufacturing decreased throughout the country by nearly 2%, while it increased slightly in Wisconsin, and the decrease in the number of all persons engaged was more than 3% for the entire United States, as compared with 1% for Wisconsin.

Some states made distinctly greater progress in manufactures than did Wisconsin in the last decade, and more states less progress. Only



15 of the 48 states had an increase in the number of persons engaged in manufactures, while 11 states lost not only in the number of persons engaged, but also in the value of manufactured products. Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, of the north central states, made greater progress than Wisconsin, as did most of the southeastern states, California, and Texas. On the other hand, Wisconsin's percentage of increase was greater than that of any New England or Middle Atlantic state, Minnesota, Iowa, or nearly all states farther west.

Throughout the country there was during this decade a pronounced trend toward the disappearance of individually and partnership owned manufacturing plants and toward increased mechanization. Despite a great increase in the value of manufactured products and a still greater increase in physical output, the number of persons engaged decreased slightly. On the other hand, the primary horse power employed in manufacturing increased 46% in the United States and 41% in Wisconsin. The same story of the increased use of machinery displacing labor appears in the ratio of the amounts paid in salaries and wages to the total value added by manufacture, which decreased from 53.7% in 1919 to 47.7% in 1929 in the United States and from 52.5% to 49.2% in Wisconsin.

#### Distribution of Manufactures

Just as in the United States considerably more than 50% of all manufactures are concentrated in six states (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Michigan), so within Wisconsin manufacturing is principally carried on in a relatively small number of counties in the southeastern part of the state and in the Fox River Valley. Milwaukee County, with above 117,000 wage earners employed in manufacturing, has 44% of the state total. Racine, Kenosha, Winnebago, and Sheboygan are the only other counties with as many as 10,000 wage earners. Rock, Manitowoc, La Crosse, and Outagamie have more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 wage earners; Marathon, Brown, Fond du Lac, Dane, and Waukesha, above 4,000 but less than 5,000. Among cities, Milwaukee is far in the lead, followed, in order, by Racine, Kenosha, West Allis, Sheboygan, La Crosse, Beloit, and Janesville.

During the decade the concentration of manufactures in these counties and cities distinctly increased. Milwaukee County increased in number of wage earners engaged in manufacturing by more than 11,000, and proportionately as large gains were made by Rock, Sheboygan, La Crosse, Winnebago, and Waukesha Counties. On the other hand, most of the other counties had fewer persons engaged in manufactures in 1929 than in 1919, the relatively greatest losses occurring in northern Wisconsin.

#### Leading Manufacturing Industries

Table V shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries of Wisconsin and their development in the last decade. In

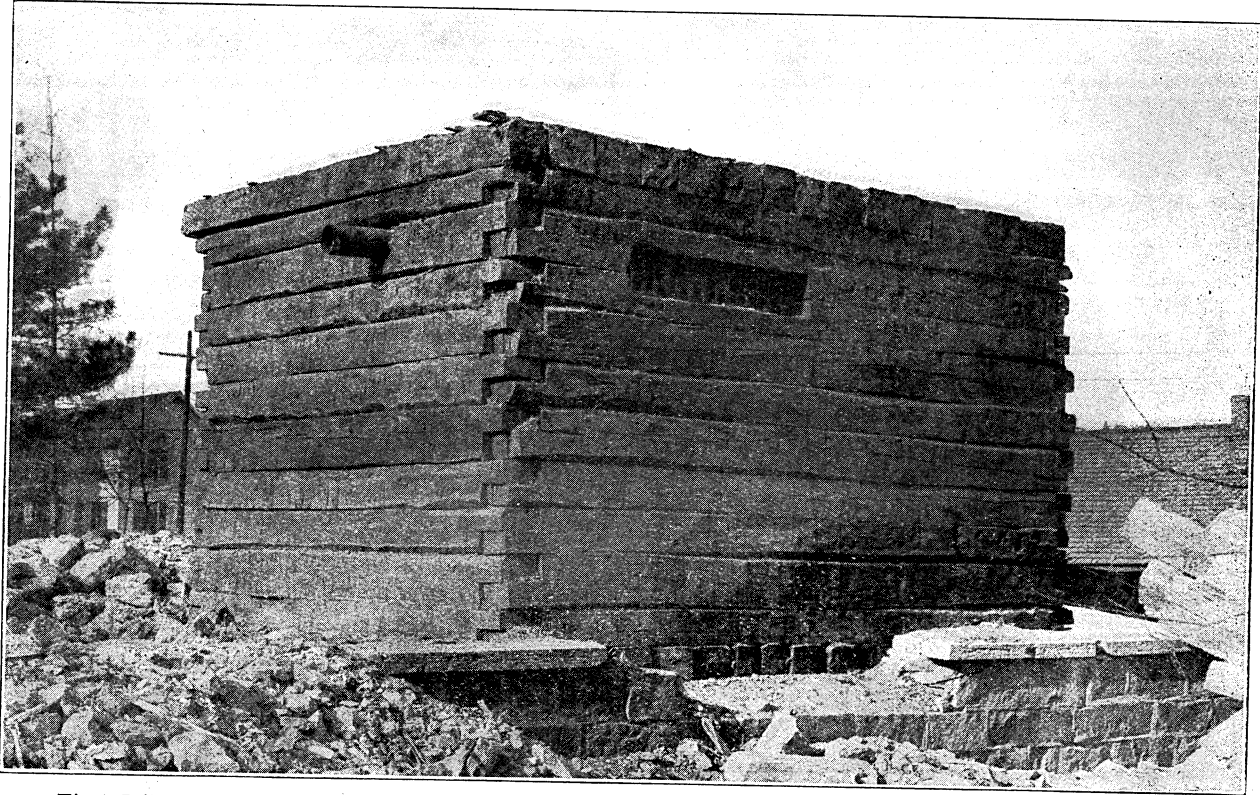
most cases industries are described as in the census, but in some instances closely related industries have been grouped.

TABLE V  
WISCONSIN'S LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry or Group of Industries	Wage Earners 1929	Wage Earners 1919	Value Added by Manufacture 1929
Foundry and machine shop products (not otherwise classified) .....	24,207	18,635	\$88,116,555
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle bodies and parts.....	23,585	14,585	117,656,660
Lumber and timber products.....	14,489	21,795	30,157,837
Paper and pulp.....	13,187	12,789	49,704,010
Engines, turbine and tractors.....	12,519	17,782	47,099,567
Hosiery and knit goods.....	11,118	8,736	30,257,574
Boots and shoes.....	10,755	7,598	25,044,150
Furniture, mattresses and springs.....	8,714	10,463	21,486,394
Railroad shops.....	8,473	12,491	15,185,678
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	7,652	5,875	31,750,112
Dairy products.....	6,067	6,360	36,995,323
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	5,327	3,441	18,149,174
Canning and preserving.....	5,290	2,883	14,437,524
Planing mill products.....	5,283	4,422	13,544,532
Steel works and rolling mills.....	5,248	3,929	17,453,820
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning.....	4,868	2,598	12,142,110
Bakery goods.....	4,758	2,546	17,795,728
Rubber products.....	4,400	5,281	20,046,139
Aluminum manufactures.....	3,921	2,147	11,881,485
Leather.....	3,791	6,825	10,253,168
Plumbers' supplies.....	3,524	-----	9,194,008
Clothing.....	3,202	-----	9,212,151
Meat packing.....	2,893	3,218	12,377,916
Stamped and enamel ware.....	2,802	-----	8,257,450
Machine tools and accessories.....	2,694	2,352	10,310,007
Agricultural implements.....	2,413	5,237	18,918,311
Confectionery.....	1,920	3,736	5,243,612
Structural iron and steel.....	1,570	1,308	6,067,055
Hardware.....	1,731	-----	6,550,213
Gas.....	1,671	1,294	9,910,689
Leather gloves and mittens.....	1,520	1,728	2,703,757
Ship and boat building.....	1,297	7,855	3,282,471
Copper, tin and sheet iron works.....	1,063	1,302	4,630,298
Beverages.....	1,039	-----	8,435,798

Explanation: Industries for which the number of wage earners in 1919 is not given were not separately listed in the Census of 1920.

As will be noted in the above table, some manufacturing industries employed considerably more wage earners in 1929 than in 1919, while others declined markedly, and the same situation is revealed in the statistics for the entire country. Industries making great advances included motor vehicles, aluminum goods, stamped and enamelled ware, electrical machinery and apparatus, plumbing supplies, canning and preserving, bakery goods, laundries and dry cleaning, hosiery, printing and allied industries, cement, concrete products, paints and varnishes, and refrigerators, and, outside Wisconsin, rayon, silk, motion pictures, and petroleum products. Among industries declining which are of considerable importance in Wisconsin were lumber and timber products, ship building, agricultural implements, engines, turbines, and tractors, railroad shops, leather, leather goods, rubber products, furniture, confectionery, meat packing, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milk; and among industries not important in Wisconsin,



First Jail in the Lead Region (Mineral Point), From Which the State's Only Legal Hanging Took Place.

cotton goods, woolen goods, flour milling, fertilizer, locomotives, musical instruments, and jewelry. Wisconsin's decrease in the rubber industry and in confectionery was greater than throughout the country, but in boots and shoes this state showed a considerable gain, while the industry declined in the United States.

Wisconsin in 1929 ranked high among the states in the following manufacturing industries:

It was first in aluminum manufactures, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milk.

It was second in engines, turbines, and tractors, wood pulp, and leather gloves and mittens.

It was third in butter, agricultural implements, dairymen's supplies, plumbers' supplies, and rubber tires and inner tubes.

It was fourth in the manufacture of paper and in canning and preserving.

It ranked fifth in motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and parts, stamped and enamel ware, hosiery and knit goods, leather, and planing mill products.

## DISTRIBUTION

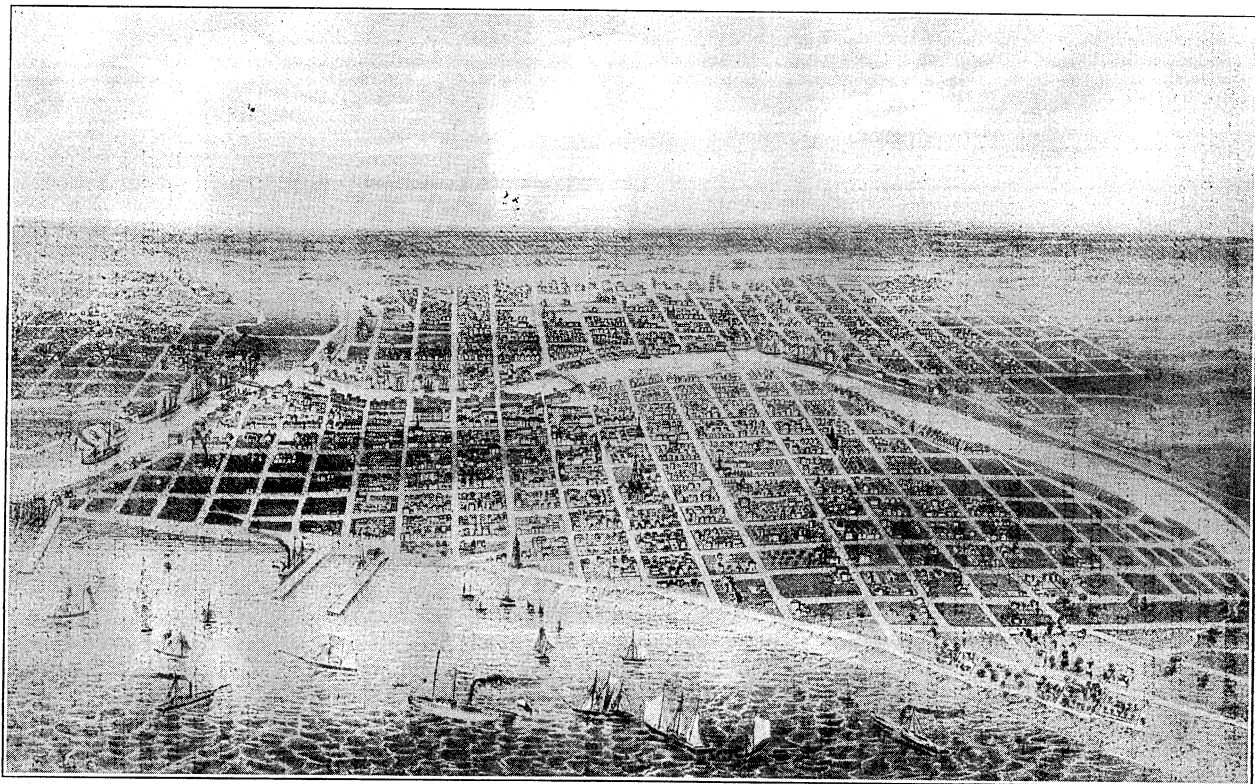
In the census of 1930 statistics were for the first time collected on the mercantile industries, both retail and wholesale. Only part of the data has thus far been compiled and published, but from this the following facts of interest can be gleaned:

### Retail Stores

Wisconsin in 1930 had 39,612 retail stores of all kinds, whose net total sales in 1929 were \$1,232,338,677. There were 13.5 stores for every 1,000 people in the state and the sales made by these stores averaged \$31,110 per store and \$419.73 per capita. In the entire United States there were 12.6 stores per 1,000 population and the sales averaged \$32,297 per store and \$407.53 per capita. Wisconsin thus had a relatively large number of stores and somewhat smaller sales per store, although per capita sales slightly exceeded the average for the country.

The census discloses a considerable concentration of the retail business in the larger cities of the state, as is to be expected in this day of the automobile and improved highways. All cities over 10,000 population had considerably higher per capita retail sales than the state as a whole. Madison ranked first in this respect with per capita retail sales in 1929 of \$806.61, Watertown second with sales of \$789.14 per capita, followed by Janesville, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, all of which had per capita sales of above \$600 as compared with the state's average of \$419.30.

The census gives detailed statistics upon the kinds of stores, the volume of their sales, and the percentage of the total consumers' dollars spent on each type of store. The distribution of the consum-



Early Days in Milwaukee.  
From an Old Engraving.

ers' dollars in Wisconsin does not differ greatly from the average for the country but is above the average in the lumber and building material, country general store, and automotive groups and below the average in the food and general merchandise groups.

When complete, the census of distribution will include figures also upon the number of employes, salaries and wages, and other expenses of all retail establishments. At the time of writing only preliminary reports giving this data have been published for 24 of the larger cities of the state. In these 24 cities 57,230 persons were employed on a full time basis in retail stores, and these cities had a little over one-third of the total population of the state. In number of store employes the first ten cities of the state were, in order, Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Green Bay, La Crosse, Kenosha, Appleton, and Superior, and these were also the first ten cities in total retail sales, although the order was somewhat different. Madison is the only large city in the state which has more employes in retail stores than in factories.

Besides these statistics on the number and kinds of stores and their sales and employes, the census gives interesting data on types of operation and ownership. Wisconsin in 1930 had 34,804 stores which were classified as "single store independents," 1,253 stores classified as "2 or 3 store independents," 1,203 stores operated by local chains of four or more stores, 1,936 stores operated by national or sectional chains, and 416 stores classified under other types of operation, among which were 61 "leased department chains," 79 "utility operated retail stores," 95 manufacturers' sales branches, 135 cooperative stores, and 3 mail order businesses. Single store independents constituted 88% of all stores and had 74% of the total sales, national and sectional chains operated 5% of the stores and had not quite 10% of the total sales, local chains had 6% of the total sales, and "2 and 3 store independents" not quite 8%. Comparable figures for the entire country are not available at this writing, but in all cities of over 10,000 population in the entire United States only 62% of the retail sales in 1929 were made by single store independents, 19% by local multi-unit stores, and 15% by national and sectional chains.

### Wholesale Distribution

There were 3,516 establishments in Wisconsin in 1930 which sold goods at wholesale, with 31,275 employes and net total sales in 1929 of \$979,288,691. Wisconsin had only 1.41% of the total wholesale trade of the country, in contrast with 2.39% of the population and 2.46% of the total retail sales—which means that Wisconsin retailers are to a large extent supplied by wholesalers in Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

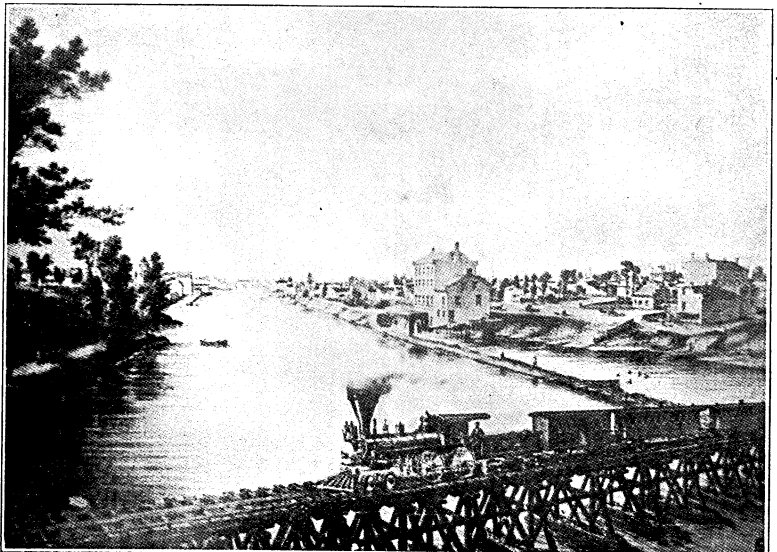
Nearly 60% of the total wholesale business of the state was done in Milwaukee. Next in order ranked as the principal wholesale centers of Wisconsin, Superior, Green Bay, Madison, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc.

## OTHER INDUSTRIES

At this writing, no figures can be given for the construction industry, as neither the report for Wisconsin nor the general summary for the United States has appeared.

Of the decennial census on mines and quarries, only the data on iron mining is available. From this report, it appears that iron mining declined from 1919 to 1929, both in Wisconsin and in the United States, in all respects except tonnage. In Wisconsin, which ranks as the fourth state in iron, there was a decrease from eight to three mines and from 1,145 to 948 wage earners employed, but an increase in the tonnage of the ore produced from 1,062,948 to 1,618,103. This was an increase of 52% in output despite a decrease of 17% in employees. Wisconsin's increase in tonnage was double that for the entire United States and its decrease in employees only half as great.

A special report has been issued by the Census Bureau on the hotel industry. From this it appears that in 1930 Wisconsin had 268 hotels operating on an all-year basis and 98 operating for part of the year only. The all-year hotels had 321 proprietors and firm members and 5,353 employes, and reported receipts in 1929 of \$17,307,000. Of east north central states, only Indiana had fewer all-year hotels than Wisconsin. The summer hotels employed at the peak of the season (July) 1,737 persons in addition to 157 proprietors, and their total receipts during the year were \$1,855,000. In summer hotels Wisconsin led all states of the east and west north central groups except Michigan.



Watertown in 1860.

## CHANGES IN WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE SINCE THE LAST CENSUS

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THE United States Census for 1930 covered the crop and livestock production for 1929. It recorded livestock numbers and also data on the number of farms and land values for 1930. It happened that the data collected by the 1930 Census enumeration largely represent conditions as they were just before the present world-wide depression. They, consequently, mark a base point for calculating the extent of the depression and the down-swing in prices which has prevailed since 1929.

The agriculture of Wisconsin is of a rather stable type, and changes in it are somewhat less rapid than in other types of farming. For the most part, the state's farm output is composed of livestock and livestock products. The Wisconsin farmer, though he may find changes necessary and desirable, has almost no satisfactory alternatives which would take him away from his program of livestock production. Changes are rather gradual in Wisconsin, but, nevertheless, adjustments are constantly going on.

Violent price changes are bound to bring adjustments in production. In 1929, Wisconsin farm prices averaged 55% above the pre-war level. In 1931, they averaged 10% below the pre-war level, a net decline of 42%. By June, 1932, the Wisconsin index of farm prices had declined to a level of 60% of pre-war, a decline of over 61% from the average of 1929. This is the most drastic decline in agricultural prices of which we have any record. As a result of it the agricultural income has fallen to the lowest level experienced in many years. Under these conditions, agriculture as an industry is certain to undertake changes and adjustments in order to meet the changed situation.

The gross farm income of the leading agricultural products as calculated for Wisconsin was a little over 254 million dollars in 1931 as compared with 434 million dollars in 1929, a decline of about 41% for the two-year period. Such a change in the state farm income results from changes in prices rather than production, for the total production of the state changes only gradually. Price fluctuations have been very much more marked than changes in production.

Unusually severe and prolonged drought has prevailed in many parts of Wisconsin during the past three years. Weather during 1929 was quite favorable and that year the state harvested a record hay crop. Since then, each succeeding year has seen a decline in hay



acreage and a reduction in the hay crop. Since tame hay in Wisconsin occupies over one-third of the cropped land, this shrinking of the hay acreage represents a fundamental change which influences all forms of agricultural production in the state.

### Crop Changes Since the Census

These three dry years in succession produced marked changes in crop acreages. The drought affected different parts of the state in different years, and the changes for the state as a whole do not necessarily represent the changes in any particular county. The accompanying table shows the acreages of the crops together with their yield and production for the past four years. The changes which have taken place since 1929 can readily be grasped from this summary.

From 1929 to 1932 Wisconsin lost about 800,000 acres of clover and timothy hay. Of the land made available by this loss, 242,000 acres went to corn production, and this crop reached a high acreage in 1932. Oats in 1932 were seeded on 98,000 acres more land than in 1929. Barley during the period increased 65,000 acres, rye 48,000 acres, wheat 10,000 acres, and potatoes 45,000 acres.

With the extremely large loss of clover and timothy hay from 1929 to 1932 the need for hay has been very marked in the state, and while much of the land made available by the reduction in clover and timothy hay was planted to corn and other feed grains, there nevertheless has been an unusual effort to provide hay by means other than clover and timothy. From 1929 to 1932 the acreage of alfalfa hay increased by 46,000, and the acreage of other minor tame hays, such as grain cut for hay, soy beans, peas, millet, Sudan and other grasses, and sweet clover, increased 159,000 acres. The sharpest increase in these other hays came in 1932 when the clover and timothy acreage had reached its low point and when alfalfa also showed a decline due to unfavorable weather. With the large livestock population on the farms of the state, the need for feed crops is at a high point, and with the destruction of hay and grass acreage, the shift to other feed crops was a necessary adjustment to provide feed supplies for Wisconsin livestock. About half of the state's corn acreage is used for silage, and much silage has been substituted for hay during these years of reduced hay production. In the main, the dry years have been favorable to the corn crop, and corn production, particularly in 1932, was large.

Among the cash crops, the leading one—the potato crop—shows a gain in acreage over the low year of 1929. Nearly all of the other cash crops in 1932 had smaller acreages, largely because of the low prices.

### Changes in Livestock Numbers

With the exception of horses, all classes of livestock at the beginning of 1932 were more numerous on Wisconsin farms than at the beginning of 1930, the year when the census was taken. As the United

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)				Yield per Acre				Production (000 omitted)				Unit
	1932 (Pre- liminary)	1931	1930	1929	1932 (Pre- liminary)	1931	1930	1929	1932 (Pre- liminary)	1931	1930	1929	
<b>Cereals</b>													
Corn.....	2,184	2,080	1,981	1,942	37.0	28.0	34.0	35.0	80,808	58,240	67,354	67,970	Bus.
Oats.....	2,533	2,459	2,485	2,435	35.0	28.0	40.0	32.0	88,655	68,852	97,400	77,920	Bus.
Barley.....	768	731	703	703	30.0	26.0	34.0	29.0	23,040	19,006	23,902	20,387	Bus.
Rye.....	236	175	194	188	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.0	2,832	2,188	2,425	2,256	Bus.
Spring wheat.....	70	64	67	66	19.0	17.0	21.0	18.5	1,330	1,088	1,407	1,221	Bus.
Winter wheat.....	36	24	32	30	19.5	19.0	20.5	22.0	702	456	656	660	Bus.
Buckwheat.....	12	11	19	20	11.5	10.0	11.0	12.0	138	110	209	240	Bus.
<b>Other Grains and Grasses</b>													
Dry peas.....	18	25	30	30	12.5	10.5	14.5	15.9	225	262	435	477	Bus.
Dry edible beans.....	6	7	9	8	6.5	4.0	6.7	7.0	38	28	60	56	Bus.
Soy beans for grains <sup>1</sup> .....	5	2	2	2	12.0	10.0	11.5	11.0	60	20	23	22	Bus.
Flax.....	6	7	7	7	12.0	9.5	11.0	11.0	72	66	77	77	Bus.
Clover seed.....	244	261	218.5	216	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	52.8	61	193.9	345.6	Bus.
Timothy seed.....	11.5	14	18	10	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.2	46	42	68.4	32	Bus.
Sweet clover seed.....	2.4	2.6	5	3	3.0	3.7	4.5	---	1.2	5.9	22.5	---	Bus.
Alfalfa seed.....	213.1	216.4	216.4	21.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	15.7	21.3	27.9	1.8	Bus.
<b>Hay and Forage</b>													
All tame hay.....	2,881	3,180	3,360	3,476	1.27	1.21	1.49	1.77	3,672	3,833	4,992	6,142	Tons
Alfalfa hay.....	364	428	382	318	1.95	1.90	2.20	2.55	710	813	840	811	Tons
All clover and timothy hay.....	2,226	2,588	2,844	3,026	1.15	1.10	1.40	1.70	2,560	2,847	3,982	5,144	Tons
Sweet clover hay.....	14	17	18	26	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.90	21	26	29	49	Tons
Annual legume hay.....	40	10	7	10	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.50	56	13	8	15	Tons
Grains cut green for hay.....	90	45	25	21	1.00	1.10	1.30	1.40	90	50	32	29	Tons
Millet, Sudan grass and other miscellaneous hay.....	147	92	84	75	1.60	.91	1.20	1.25	235	84	101	94	Tons
Wild hay.....	2381	2315	2244	2188	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.10	400	315	256	207	Tons
<b>Other Field Crops</b>													
Potatoes.....	260	268	239	215	87.0	93.0	76.0	96.0	22,620	24,924	18,164	20,640	Bus.
Tobacco.....	28	40	42	38.5	1,292.0	1,220.0	1260.0	1,250.0	36,176	48,800	52,920	48,125	Lbs.
Cabbage for market.....	13	12.5	18.78	13.34	7.27	4.98	7.12	7.62	94.6	62.3	133.7	101.7	Tons
Cabbage for kraut.....	4.3	5	7.2	5.5	7.6	5.7	8.5	8.6	32.7	28.5	61.2	47.3	Tons
Onions, commercial.....	1.24	.87	.94	.98	270.0	270.0	280.0	300.0	335	235	263	294	Bus.
Hemp.....	.2	.32	1.9	1.8	800.0	850.0	1,000.0	900.0	160	272	1,900	1,670	Lbs.
Sugar beets.....	11.9	9.8	12	8	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.0	102	80.4	1,102	59	Tons
Cucumbers for pickles.....	---	14.2	19	11.3	---	58.0	58.0	42.0	---	824	1,102	475	Tons
Peas for canning.....	75	98	127	111	950.0	1,100.0	1,810.0	1,850.0	71,250	107,800	229,870	205,350	Lbs.
Corn for canning.....	2.4	12.5	13	11.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	5.8	28.8	31.2	24.4	Tons
Snap beans for canning.....	3.6	7.2	9.5	7.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.4	8.6	10.4	9.4	Tons
Beets for canning.....	.8	1.8	3.3	2.1	8.2	7.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	14	19.8	12.6	Tons
<b>Fruit</b>													
Apples.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	1,827	1,015	1,967	Bus.
Cherries.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.9	6	5.2	4.6	Tons
Cranberries.....	2	2	2	3	37.5	22.5	20.0	14.0	75	45	40	42	Bbls.
Maple sirup.....	2281	2273	2258	2243	---	---	---	---	55	76	72	54	Gals.
Maple sugar.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	11	12	8	Lbs.
Strawberries.....	3.05	2.9	2.84	2.84	77.0	69.0	51.0	91.0	235	200	145	238	Crates
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>9,172</b>	<b>9,254</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>9,350</b>									

<sup>1</sup> Not included in acreage grown for hay.

<sup>2</sup> Not included in total acreage.

<sup>3</sup> Trees tapped for sirup and sugar production.

States Census of 1930 was taken in April, it is difficult to compare the livestock enumerations for 1930 with the January first estimates regularly made by the Department of Agriculture. However, the census figures have been used in revising the estimates of the Department of Agriculture where the classifications were not in close agreement. These estimates, as thus revised, credit the state with 3,056,000 head of cattle at the beginning of 1930, and 3,184,000 head at the beginning of 1932, a gain of 128,000 head or 4.2%. The swine population at the beginning of 1930 was estimated at 1,422,000 head; at the beginning of 1932 at 1,658,000 head, a gain of 236,000 head, or 16.6 per cent. The sheep population of the state at the beginning of 1930 was estimated at 517,000 head, and at the beginning of 1932 at 543,000 head, a gain of 29,000 head or 5.6%. The number of chickens on Wisconsin farms showed a decline during 1931 so that the number at the beginning of 1932 was only slightly above that estimated for January, 1930. The number of chickens on the farms of the state at the beginning of 1930 was estimated at 14,620,000, and the number at the beginning of 1932 at 14,800,000, a gain of 180,000 head or 1.2%. In the meanwhile, however, a large increase has taken place, the estimate for January 1, 1931, being 15,610,000 head. Unfavorable prices caused poultrymen to reduce their flocks materially during 1931, resulting in a lower inventory at the beginning of 1932.

Horses, unlike the other livestock species, continued their gradual decline in Wisconsin during the past two years. This decline began in 1915 with the incoming of tractors and automobiles in large numbers, and has continued steadily ever since. The number of horses and mules on the farms of Wisconsin on January 1, 1930 was estimated at 557,000 head, and the number on January 1, 1932 at 541,000 head. The table below gives the estimates of livestock on Wisconsin farms for 1930, 1931, and 1932:

Estimated Number of Livestock on January 1, 1930, 1931, and 1932,  
Wisconsin

Class of livestock	Number (000 omitted)		
	1930	1931	1932 (preliminary)
All cattle.....	3,056	3,150	3,184
Horses and mules.....	557	551	541
All swine.....	1,422	1,536	1,658
All sheep.....	517	529	546
Chickens.....	14,620	15,610	14,800

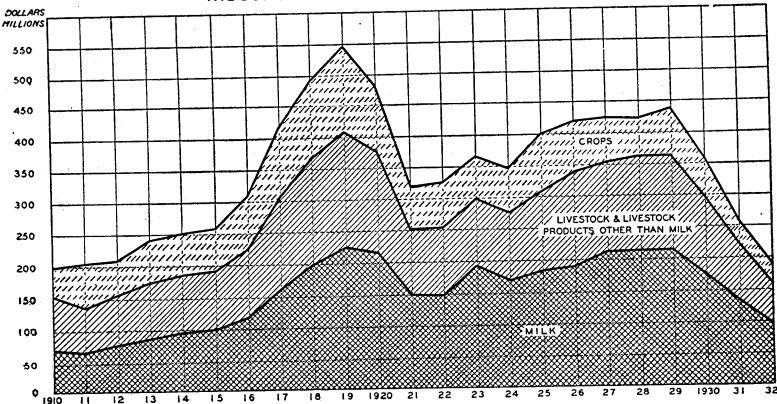
Reducing all of the livestock population, not counting poultry, to animal units, we find that from January of 1930 to January of 1932 there was an increase of about 4% in the livestock population of the state. This indicates rather clearly that under the conditions of the

past two years farmers have shifted to more livestock in their effort to meet the reduced farm income which has accompanied the price decline of the world-wide depression. In this shift toward more livestock, the dairy industry has grown steadily, and the milk production in Wisconsin rose from 1930 to 1932 in spite of the fact that the years were dry and pastures were poor.]

**Dairy and Other Changes**

[The dairymen of the state have made and are continuing to make important adjustments within their own industry to meet the changed situations resulting from the great price decline of the last few years. More production of milk in Wisconsin during the last few years has resulted primarily from an increase in the number of cows on farms. Production per cow has not been increased because of unfavorable conditions from the standpoint of pasture, hay, and feed supplies. Given favorable weather and improved feed conditions, further increases in the production per cow are probable in Wisconsin during the next few years. With the low prices of milk which have prevailed, there has been a tendency to feed somewhat more sparingly, particularly during the months of lowest prices in the summer, in spite of the fact that pastures have been poor. Wherever possible, dairymen have depended more upon home grown feeds and less upon

**WISCONSIN GROSS FARM INCOME, 1910-32**

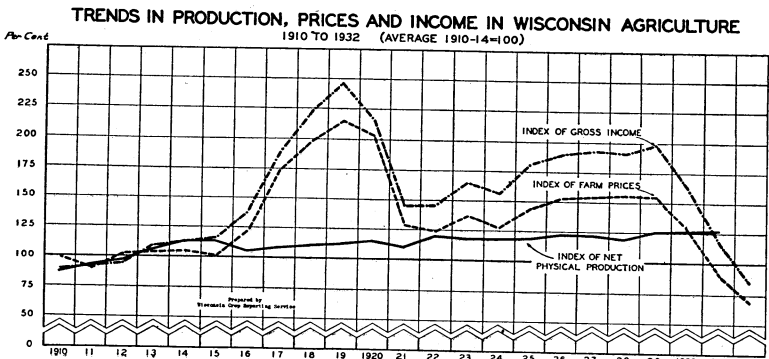


Farm income in Wisconsin has had marked rises and declines since the beginning of the World War. These changes have arisen almost wholly out of price disturbances resulting from the period of war inflation.

the commercial feeds which they had to buy. There has been also a continuation of the tendency long apparent in Wisconsin toward more winter milking so as to level out the flow of milk production in the different seasons of the year. Formerly, milk production was high during the summer months and relatively low in the winter months. For a long time there has been an increasing tendency toward more

fall freshening of cows and more winter milking, with the result that the milk flow in the winter has been greatly increased. This tendency has gone forward steadily during the last few years.

There have also been some changes in the outlets of milk available to farmers in the state. The consumption of fluid milk has declined, throwing more milk into the channels of commercial manufacture. During the past few years in particular, there seems to have been a rather marked trend toward the separation of milk on the farm for the sale of cream and away from the sale of whole milk. More recently, this trend seems to have been partly reversed, and somewhat more milk seems to be used by the cheese industry.)



Trends in prices and income in Wisconsin agriculture have little relation to the trend in production. Wisconsin's farm output since the period before the war has increased a little over one per cent a year which is slower than the rate of growth of the population of the United States.

Farmers of the state are making such adjustments as they can, both in their methods of living and in the operation of their farms. Expenditures for feed, fertilizer, farm machinery and farm labor have been relatively low during the last few years. Farm labor employed on the farms of the state has declined somewhat, but farm wages have declined a great deal more. The index of wages paid for farm labor in Wisconsin on October 1, 1932, stood at 72% of the pre-war average as compared with 172 on October 1, 1929. This indicates that the wages paid by farmers are now 58% less than they were three years ago. Living standards on a number of the farms in Wisconsin have obviously been reduced during the past few years because of the reduced buying power resulting from the low prices paid for farm products as compared with the higher levels of prices of things which farmers buy. An inquiry in 1931 showed that 2% fewer Wisconsin farmers were taking daily newspapers than was the case in 1928. Likewise, the number of farms reporting telephones has declined, there being 2% fewer farms with telephones in 1931 than in 1928. Other changes of this type are doubtless going on, and will continue until the buying power of agriculture is restored.

The 1930 Census found the farm population in Wisconsin at a low point. With the coming of the depression in industry there has been some tendency for population to flow back into the rural sections from the cities where they had been attracted by the prosperity which followed the war. For the future, this will probably mean somewhat more people on the farms of the state as well as a new increase in the number of farms.

### Farm Prices and Income Since 1929

The period since 1929 has been one of extreme price decline. This carried farm incomes far below those experienced since the war. In fact, the farm income for 1932 is below the farm income in 1910 in spite of an increase in production since pre-war days of about 28%. There is shown herewith a chart which compares agricultural production, farm prices, and farm income for Wisconsin since 1910. It will be noted that the agricultural production of the state has gone on with very little change from year to year. The rate of growth has been slow, approximately 1% per year, which is a slower rate of growth than that of the United States population.

Farm prices and farm income during this period have fluctuated enormously. During the war, prices reached a high point in 1919, when they averaged 115% above the five-year period from 1910 to 1914. Following this high point came a depression so that in 1921 Wisconsin farm prices were only 28% above the pre-war average. Following 1921, prices again improved, reaching a high point in 1928 and 1929. The price level in Wisconsin in 1928 was 56% above pre-war. Since that time there has been a very sharp drop in all prices, and agricultural prices in Wisconsin for 1932 averaged only 69% of pre-war.

Farm income has very closely followed the trend of farm prices. In 1910 the farm income of the state was slightly under \$200,000,000. The average of the five-year period just before the war was about \$222,000,000. During the war it rose sharply, reaching a high point in 1919 of \$547,000,000. Following the high point of 1919 the gross farm income in the state declined to \$320,000,000 in 1921. From that time it again rose, reaching a high point of \$438,000,000 in 1929, since which time it has declined to about \$190,000,000 for 1932, which is about 15% under the five-year average from 1910 to 1914, and nearly \$10,000,000 below the gross income for 1910 in spite of a materially larger farm production. It is quite clear that the periods of prosperity and depression in agriculture in Wisconsin have been very largely the result of changes in the price levels. The production during the period from 1910 to 1931 fluctuated relatively little from year to year, but with the sharp changes in prices the income of agriculture had fluctuations similar to those of prices.



Aeroplane View of the State Capitol, 1933.

## WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING SINCE 1929

By ORRIN A. FRIED

*Chief Statistician, Industrial Commission*

THE industrial growth of the United States, per capita of population, on a long time basis, has advanced rather uniformly at the rate of about 2.8<sup>1</sup> per cent, compounded annually, for many decades past. Such regularity may be expected in view of the long time and the vast amount of capital required to bring advancements and improvements in the arts into general use. Furthermore, any extensive shift in the occupational attachments of the people is a slow process. It takes time to develop good mechanics, good craftsmen, etc. The momentum of our ways of life, and our inertia to change, brings into relief certain economic tendencies which characterize us over long periods of years.

At any particular time there is, of course, much variability as regards economic trends in different industries. In general, total agricultural production has been increasing at about the same rate as the population, while the rate of increase in total production of fabricated goods has been very much higher. On an average, a net increase of about 0.6 per cent<sup>2</sup> per year in total consumers goods available per capita represents our productive margin for raising the general standard of living of our population.

Aside from divergent changes in the physical volume of production in various industries, the past decade has seen large changes in the per capita productivity of wage earners in individual industries. Agricultural production has continued to increase, with a slight decrease in the number of agricultural workers. The largest increases in labor productivity, however, have generally been attained in manufacturing processes where advances in mechanical, chemical and electrical applications so greatly increased the output per worker, and opened the way for shorter working hours per day and per week. This is also one reason why the on-coming workers of the new generation have found jobs in non-manufacturing industries to a relatively larger extent than in manufacturing industries during recent years.

Since 1929 both industrial and non-industrial economic activities have been ailing seriously; but this is not the place for a treatise on that subject. This brief note is to point out certain changes in Wisconsin manufactures since the beginning of this depression which

<sup>1</sup> From *Concepts of Momentum and Inertia in Economics* by Carl Snyder (p. 76) *Stabilization of Employment* edited by Charles Frederick Roos.

<sup>2</sup> From *Economic Tendencies in the United States* (p. 21) by Frederick C. Mills.



started about as early as April, 1929. Such changes stand in sharp contrast to the long term trends mentioned above.

In terms of employment and pay rolls, the production of factory goods and the financial return to the working population usually devoted to manufacturing lines, may be stated as follows:

In 1929 Wisconsin factories employed a monthly average of 264,745 wage earners at an annual wages bill of \$352,490,893. In 1932 corresponding employment averaged approximately 116,525 wage earners at an annual wages bill of only \$141,707,338. Within the brief span of 2 years, Wisconsin factory employment dropped 37.1 per cent, and corresponding wage payments decreased 59.8 per cent.

A further observation along this line is that Wisconsin factories employed 50,516 salaried officers and employes at an annual salary bill of \$130,913,267 in 1929. In 1932 the number of salaried officers and employes decreased to an estimated average of 37,892 and an annual salary bill of about \$72,002,238. There was a reduction of about 25 per cent in salaried workers, while total salary payments decreased about 45 per cent.

Excepting the construction industries, we find that the manufacturing industries as a group have suffered relatively more drastic losses in employment and pay rolls than other lines. For example, in the period from August, 1929, to February, 1933, total factory employment decreased 43 per cent and corresponding pay rolls declined 69 per cent. Losses in total employment and aggregate pay rolls for wholesale trade amounted to 22 per cent and 32 per cent respectively; for retail trade 11 per cent and 34 per cent respectively; for express, telephone and telegraph companies 29 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. In this relation one may also note that the farming population remains at work without serious curtailment of agricultural production irrespective of whether the farming business pays out or not, and regardless of the business tie-up and banking holidays which so largely characterized this industrial depression and forced some 225,000 employes into involuntary idleness in Wisconsin.

A rough estimate shows that total wage and salary payments in Wisconsin decreased from \$1,080,864,797 in 1929 to \$548,407,234 in 1932, the total reduction being \$532,457,563 per year. While wage earners and salaried employes in manufacturing total about 28 per cent of the gainfully employed in Wisconsin, approximately forty per cent of the reduction in total wage and salary payments has been carried by workers normally employed in the manufacturing industries.

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# The State Government

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# WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

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10. Treason.
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## PREAMBLE

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

## ARTICLE I

## DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE II

## BOUNDARIES

**State boundaries.** SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18, 1818. [Provided, however, that the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.<sup>1</sup>]

**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.

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



## ARTICLE III

## SUFFRAGE

**Who are electors.** SECTION 1. [As amended November, 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.

**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, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Sec. 21, relating to salary of members of the legislature, repealed April, 1929.

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

**Special legislation prohibited.** SECTION 31. [Added November, 1871; amended November, 1892.] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

**General laws must be enacted.** SECTION 32. [Added November, 1871.] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

## ARTICLE V

### EXECUTIVE

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

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

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

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

**Reprieves and pardons.** SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all

<sup>1</sup> Section 5, relating to salary of governor, repealed November, 1932.

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

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

**Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.** SECTION 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.<sup>1</sup>

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

## ARTICLE VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE

**Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general.** SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of

<sup>1</sup>Section 9, relating to salary of lieutenant governor, repealed November, 1932.

state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

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

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

**County officers; election, terms and removal; vacancies.** SECTION 4. [As amended November, 1882, and April, 1929.] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

## ARTICLE VII

### JUDICIARY

**Impeachment; trial.** SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1932.] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

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

of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Elections and vacancies.** SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such suc-

cessor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE VIII

### FINANCE

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

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

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

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

**Annual tax.** SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each

year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

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

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE IX

### EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

**Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.** SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and

forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

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

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

## ARTICLE X

### EDUCATION

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

**School fund created; income applied.** SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

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

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

**District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.** SECTION 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

**Annual school tax.** SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a

sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

**Income of school fund.** SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

**State university; support.** SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

**Land commissioners.** SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

**Lands, how sold; payment.** SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

## ARTICLE XI

### CORPORATIONS

**Corporations, how formed.** SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

**Property taken by municipality.** SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. [As amended November, 1874, November, 1912, November, 1924, and November, 1932.] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are

hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation.

**Acquisition of lands by state and cities.** SECTION 3a. [Added November, 1912.] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

**General banking law.** SECTION 4. [Substituted for former sections 4 and 5, November, 1902.] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

## ARTICLE XII

### AMENDMENTS

**Constitutional amendment.** SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such

proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

**Constitutional convention.** SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

### ARTICLE XIII

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Political year; elections.** SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1882.] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

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

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

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

**Residents on Indian lands, where may vote.** SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

**Legislative officers.** SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

**Division of counties.** SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

**County seats removed.** SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.<sup>1</sup>

**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.

**Passes, franks and privileges.** SECTION 11. [Added November, 1902.] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

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

**Recall of elective officers.** SECTION 12. [As ratified November, 1926.] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 31, subd. 5, art. IV ante.

of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

## ARTICLE XIV

### SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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



penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

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

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

**Local officers to hold over.** SECTION 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

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

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

**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

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

the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.<sup>1</sup>

**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.

<sup>1</sup> See note following sec. 9.



The State Office Building, Madison.

## STATE BUDGET 1931-1932

By JAMES B. BORDEN, *Director of the Budget*

UNDER the 1929 budget law, the director of the budget is required to prepare in simple form at the end of each fiscal year a condensed, accurate account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenues and the purposes of its expenditures. The tables and explanations given below are extracts from the summarized budget statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

**Table I**

### SUMMARY OF NET RECEIPTS AND NET DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR ALL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-1932

<i>Receipts:</i>	<i>General Receipts</i>	<i>Receipts Reappropriated By Statute</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Taxes and surtaxes	\$22,154,025.23	-----	\$22,154,025.23
Boards, Commissions, and Departments	874,169.61	\$ 853,388.42	1,727,558.03
Board of Control and Charitable and Pen- al Institutions	167,120.53	1,290,783.99	1,457,904.52
University of Wiscon- sin	-----	3,589,390.14	3,589,390.14
Board of Normal Re- gents and State Teachers' Colleges	367,044.04	120,619.13	487,663.17
Other Educational In- stitutions	26,139.58	428,470.67	454,610.25
Conservation Fund	-----	537,890.21	537,890.21
Forest Crop Lands	853.08	-----	853.08
Highway Moneys	-----	36,547,930.35	36,547,930.35
Grand Army Home for Veterans	14,142.86	41,848.46	55,991.32
Miscellaneous Re- ceipts	430,608.23	2,796.40	433,404.63
County Patients in State Institutions	1,070,030.45	-----	1,070,030.45
Agricultural Activi- ties	160,960.69	52,889.19	213,849.88
Repayment of Princi- pal of Loans, Teach- ers' Contributions, Interest, etc.	-----	12,965,462.53	12,965,462.53
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$25,265,094.30</b>	<b>\$56,431,469.49</b>	<b>\$81,696,563.79</b>

<i>Disbursements:</i>	<i>From Specific Approp. from General Receipts</i>	<i>From Receipts Approp. by Statute</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Boards, Commissions, and Departments...	\$ 3,730,685.09	\$ 757,665.01	\$ 4,488,350.10
Board of Control and Charitable and Pen- al Institutions ---	3,892,810.45	1,131,667.07	5,024,477.52
University of Wiscon- sin -----	4,609,353.31	3,442,585.59	8,051,938.90
Board of Normal Re- gents and State Teachers' Colleges -	2,205,493.37	120,123.74	2,325,617.11
Other Educational In- stitutions -----	295,484.90	67,301.38	362,786.28
Conservation Fund ---	-----	566,791.57	566,791.57
Forestry -----	562,114.02	-----	562,114.02
Highways -----	-----	40,451,086.11	40,451,086.11
Legislature and Legis- lative Committees...	248,168.85	-----	248,168.85
Supreme and Circuit Courts -----	451,022.79	-----	451,022.79
Grand Army Home for Veterans -----	232,320.74	55,415.28	287,736.02
Miscellaneous Activi- ties -----	78,227.97	1,153.84	79,381.81
Charitable Aids ----	2,536,868.39	-----	2,536,868.39
Educational Aids ----	7,819,567.36	355,556.00	8,175,123.36
Agricultural Aids ---	916,598.37	52,855.35	969,453.72
Unemployment Relief Miscellaneous Aids	3,256,576.28	-----	3,256,576.28
and Awards -----	68,372.11	-----	68,372.11
Teachers' Insur- ance and Retire- ment Fund Dis- bursements Equiva- lent to Surtax ---	1,683,133.97	-----	1,683,133.97
Soldiers' Rehabil- itation Fund Dis- bursements Equiva- lent to Surtax ---	36,087.70	-----	36,087.70
Investments from Trust Funds, etc...	-----	11,969,018.38	11,969,018.38
<b>Total Disburse- ments -----</b>	<b>\$32,622,885.67</b>	<b>\$58,971,219.32</b>	<b>\$91,594,104.99</b>

### Details of Table I

#### RECEIPTS

##### *Receipts from Taxes*

The taxes received by the state in 1931-1932, \$22,154,025.23, came chiefly from the following sources:

Steam Railroads -----	\$6,161,860.05
Insurance Companies -----	2,146,059.27
Street Railways, Light, Heat and Power Companies, and Conservation and Regulation Companies -----	1,105,040.22
Telephone Companies -----	628,585.30

Telegraph Companies -----	\$120,937.72
Income Taxes -----	6,094,013.62
Inheritance Taxes -----	3,695,737.55
Surtax on incomes for the Teachers' Pension exclusive of the 40% collected from and returned to the City of Milwaukee -----	1,683,133.97
Auto Transportation Companies and Ton Mile -----	122,962.03
Private Freight Line Companies -----	90,852.19
Surtax on Incomes for Soldiers' Rehabilitation -----	36,087.70
Parlor and Sleeping Car Companies -----	44,962.04
Occupational Taxes -----	15,466.63
Express Companies -----	15,580.36
Suit Taxes -----	20,939.00
Chain Store Tax -----	169,745.00
Surtax on Incomes for Emergency Relief -----	1,560.30

*Receipts of Boards, Commissions, and Departments*

Boards, commissions, and departments were credited with receipts of \$1,727,558.03. The principal sources from which the money was obtained were:

Insurance Agents' Certificates, Valuation Fees, etc. -----	\$153,100.47
Oil Inspection Fees -----	192,506.85
Grain and Warehouse Inspection Fees -----	79,367.06
Incorporation, Notarial, and Other Fees -----	107,748.15
Federal Aid for Vocational Education, etc. -----	244,350.88
Real Estate Brokers Licenses and Fees -----	37,736.00
Barbers, Hotels, Plumbers, and Beauty Parlors Fees and Licenses, etc. -----	116,707.01
Bank and building and loan examination fees, etc. -----	142,297.20
Bus permit fees, public utility audits, etc. -----	240,622.61
Peddlers, marketing, butter and cheese makers, beverage, commercial feeds, fees and licenses, etc. -----	196,107.52
Boxing licenses, 5% of gross receipts of boxing exhibitions, etc. -----	17,398.34
Accounting services, reassessments, etc. -----	57,303.52
Miscellaneous services -----	142,312.42

*Receipts of Board of Control and Charitable and Penal Institutions*

The receipts of the Board of Control and charitable and penal institutions totaled \$1,457,904.52. The binder twine plant and prison industries at Waupun produced \$606,823.82 and \$174,148.32 respectively; Reformatory industries at Green Bay, \$83,564.56; Workshop for the blind, Milwaukee, \$41,882.08; Farm sales, etc., \$80,076.71. The receipts from prison labor and for the care of private patients were \$162,235.36. Receipts of the Board of Control were \$5,521.80. The federal government paid \$303,651.87 for the maintenance of soldiers at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Mendota.

*Receipts of University of Wisconsin*

The receipts of the University of Wisconsin totaled \$3,589,390.14.

Nonresident tuition, incidental fees, summer session tuition, interest, etc. -----	\$771,078.63
Dormitories and cafeterias -----	645,316.48
Football games and other sports -----	242,064.14
Farm sales -----	257,975.83
University Extension fees -----	285,606.24
Federal aid -----	349,742.15
Gifts -----	179,839.01
Laboratory fees -----	187,449.55

Wisconsin General Hospital .....	\$270,550.59
Memorial Union fees, sales, etc. ....	147,283.91
Sale of apparatus .....	829.17
Stores sales .....	206,861.45
Extension lecture fees .....	22,521.30
Soils laboratory income .....	845.50
Bascom Theatre income .....	16,077.33
Miscellaneous sources .....	5,348.86

#### *Receipts of State Teachers' Colleges*

The State Teachers Colleges received from nonresident tuition, incidental fees, interest, etc., \$367,044.04; and from dormitories, cafeterias, and stationery stands, \$120,619.13.

#### *Receipts of Other Educational Activities*

Stout Institute and the Mining School paid into the State Treasury \$100,533.05 and \$1,761.50 respectively. The receipts to the common school fund income for the benefit of the common schools were \$352,315.70. This money came chiefly from interest on the principal of the common school fund which, on June 30, 1932 was approximately \$10,100,000.00.

#### *Receipts of Conservation Fund*

Receipts from local and nonresident hunting and fishing licenses, trapping licenses, federal aid, and sale of rough fish, etc., totaled \$537,890.21.

#### *Forest Crop Lands*

Fees for withdrawing forest crop lands amount to \$853.08.

#### *Highway Moneys*

The highway moneys came from the following sources:

Motor vehicle and driver's license fees .....	\$10,968,905.68
Gas tax .....	16,493,733.74
Federal highway aid .....	4,763,449.46
County contributions for state and federal projects ----	4,086,244.72
Local units' share of improvements .....	52,841.52
Contributions of railways .....	66,224.96
Engineering services, etc. ....	116,530.27

#### *Grand Army Home for Veterans*

Receipts from Federal Aid, contributions of members, and sales total \$55,991.32.

#### *Receipts from Interest and Miscellaneous*

Receipts from interest and miscellaneous include the following:

Interest on daily balances of general fund cash on deposit in Wisconsin banks .....	\$362,390.45
Excess fire department dues .....	2,796.40
Interest on General Fund bonds .....	66,857.93
Miscellaneous .....	1,359.85

#### *Receipts for the Care of County Patients in State Institutions*

The counties reimburse the state for the care of county patients committed to certain state institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control at rates prescribed by statute. The total amount paid by the counties for this service was \$788,147.56. The counties also reimbursed the state for one-half the cost (\$281,882.89) of maintaining county patients admitted to the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison.

*Receipts of Agricultural Activities*

Receipts for this group totaled \$213,849.88. The money collected at the State Fair from sale of grand stand concessions and agency receipts (\$186,555.95) was the largest item. Live stock breeders' fees and sales brought \$22,860.71 and \$4,433.22 was received from various agricultural associations.

## DISBURSEMENTS

*Disbursements of Boards, Commissions, and Departments*

The disbursements of all the boards, commissions, and departments of the state totaled \$4,488,350.10. This figure includes the amount spent by the executive department, attorney general, state treasurer, industrial commission, tax commission, railroad commission, insurance commission, superintendent of public instruction, board of health, national guard, banking department, department of agriculture and markets, bureau of engineering, etc.

*Disbursements of Board of Control and Charitable and Penal Institutions*

The disbursements of the Board of Control and of the charitable and penal institutions totaled \$5,024,477.52. This total includes the amount spent for operation, maintenance, and improvements at the hospitals for the insane at Waupun, Oshkosh, and Mendota; the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, and for Girls at Milwaukee; the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah; the Northern and the Southern Colony and Training Schools at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove; the School for the Blind at Janesville, and for the Deaf at Delavan; the State Public School at Sparta; Tuberculosis Sanatoria at Statesan and Lake Tomahawk; State Reformatory at Green Bay; Workshop for the Blind at Milwaukee; Memorial Hospital at Mendota; and the Prison at Waupun, including the Binder Twine Plant and Prison Industries. It also includes the amount spent by the Board of Control.

*Disbursements of University of Wisconsin*

The disbursements of the University of Wisconsin are for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements at the institution and for services rendered throughout the state. Disbursements on account of dairy and farm sales, the dormitories and commons, football games and other sports, and Wisconsin General Hospital, etc., are included in the total of \$8,051,938.90.

*Disbursements of State Teachers' Colleges*

The disbursements for the State Teachers' Colleges include the amount spent for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements at the nine normal schools (state teachers' colleges), the administrative costs of the board of normal regents, and the disbursements on account of dormitories, cafeterias, etc., totaling \$2,325,617.11.

*Disbursements of Other Educational Activities*

Other educational institutions are Stout Institute at Menomonie and the Mining School at Platteville, the total disbursements of which were \$329,718.65 and \$33,067.63 respectively.

*Conservation Commission*

The disbursements for administration, wardens, fish hatcheries, game preserves, fire fighting, etc., total \$566,791.57.



*Forestry*

The disbursements for Forestry include Forest Crop Lands and forestry work by the Conservation Commission amounting to \$38,433.37 and \$523,680.65 respectively.

*Highway Disbursements*

A total of \$40,451,086.11 was spent for maintenance of roads, construction of highways and bridges, the cost of collecting the motor vehicle and drivers' license fees, and the gas tax, aid to local roads, etc.

*Legislature and Legislative Committees*

The disbursements of the Legislature total \$235,754.87, and of the Legislative Committees amount to \$12,413.98.

*Courts*

The Supreme and Circuit Courts disbursed \$116,852.61 and \$334,170.18 respectively.

*Grand Army Home for Veterans*

The disbursements of \$287,736.02 cover operation, maintenance, and capital costs.

*Miscellaneous*

The miscellaneous disbursements amounting to \$79,381.81 consist of canceled drafts, predatory animal control and bounties on wild animals, fire department dues administration, and uniform forms in county courts.

*Disbursements for Charitable and Penal Aids*

Under the heading of Charitable and Penal Aids, totaling \$2,536,868.39, will be found the amount spent as the State's share of the cost of maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums, \$1,106,119.76; patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria, \$495,554.20; old age pensions, \$74,707.60; grants to counties as reimbursement for county aid to the blind and deaf, \$50,000.00; dependent children \$30,000.00; and \$780,486.83 paid the Wisconsin General Hospital for the care of county patients.

*Disbursements for Educational Aids*

The disbursements of \$8,175,123.36 listed as educational aids include:

State aid to city and rural elementary schools	\$6,324,505.20
Salaries and expenses of supervising teachers	258,584.80
Transportation of pupils	296,026.40
Maintenance of county normal schools	314,114.50
Aid for vocational education	255,000.00
Free high schools	176,227.13
Graded schools	179,400.00
Day schools for blind and deaf	142,427.83
Miscellaneous aids	228,837.50

*Disbursements for Agricultural Aids*

Disbursements under this heading, totaling \$969,453.72, include the following:

Cost of administration and payment of indemnities for cattle slaughtered because of bovine tuberculosis	\$324,703.14
Disbursements at the state fair	283,750.56
Aid to county agricultural societies (county fairs)	293,235.01
Minor aids to a number of agricultural associations	67,765.01

*Unemployment Relief*

The disbursements for unemployment relief administration amount to \$11,345.18 and for relief totals \$3,245,231.10. These disbursements are made from special surtaxes on incomes for relief purposes and from chain store taxes.

*Miscellaneous Aids and Awards*

The disbursements for miscellaneous aids and awards amounting to \$68,372.11 include compensation claims of state employees, firemen's associations, La Point Indians, and various aids to veterans, etc.

**Reconciliation With the Secretary of State's Records***Disbursements*

The gross cash disbursements and book entries as shown by the Secretary of State were \$101,749,753.60, whereas the disbursements as shown in this schedule are \$91,594,104.99. The difference is accounted for by the fact that this statement does not include interfund transfers of \$523,036.87, agency transactions of \$7,214,166.91, and refunds of receipts and disbursements of \$2,418,444.83.

*Interfund Transfers*

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

*Agency Transactions*

The state receives money that it cannot use for state purposes but returns to the local units of government. All of the ad valorem taxes assessed against street railways, interdistrict utilities, and conservation and regulation companies are paid to the state, and 85% of the gross tax is promptly returned to the counties and local units in which the property operates. The amount returned was \$6,268,919.66.

The state acts as the agent of counties in collecting what one county owes another for the care of its unfortunates. The amount returned was \$528,292.01.

It collects and redistributes the terminal taxes paid by the railroad companies. The amount returned was \$207,186.42.

It receives and redistributes the fire insurance companies' contributions to local fire protection organizations. The amount returned was \$209,691.37.

*Refunds of Receipts and Disbursements*

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

*Receipts*

The total receipts as shown in this statement are \$81,696,563.79. The Secretary of State shows book receipts of \$91,852,212.40. The

difference in the two figures is accounted for by the elimination of the following items:

Interfund transfers -----	\$ 523,036.87
Collection agency receipts -----	7,214,166.91
Refunds of receipts and disbursements -----	2,418,444.83

Table II

CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND ON JUNE 30, 1932

Cash and Bonds on June 30, 1932 -----	\$ 9,870,250.02	
Add: Amount Due the General Fund on Account of Expenditures Made for Unemployment Relief in Anticipation of the Collection of the Special Relief Sur-tax and the Chain Store Tax as Provided in Chapter 29 of the Special Session of 1931 -----		3,108,954.97
		<u>\$12,979,204.99</u>
Less Appropriations in Force on June 30, 1932:		
Revolving Appropriation Balances ---	\$2,084,013.85	
Capital Appropriation Balances -----	1,235,966.88	
Continuing Operation Appropriation Balances -----		284,067.52
Estimated Old Bills to be Paid from Lapsing and Sum Sufficient Appropriations -----		571,815.57
Terminal Taxes Due Localities -----		179,743.80
Old Bills Paid from Relief Appropriations -----		23,683.99
Reserve for Nonappropriated Highway Moneys -----	5,350,207.38	
Highway Balances -----	8,559,756.34	18,289,255.33
		<u>18,289,255.33</u>
Estimated Excess of Appropriations in Force Over Cash on June 30, 1932 --		<u>\$ 5,310,050.34</u>

# THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN

## A BRIEF ACCOUNT

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**W**ISCONSIN'S state government is a vast and varied enterprise. Except for the city of Milwaukee and, perhaps, the federal government, the state of Wisconsin is the largest employer within its borders. Its net disbursements in the fiscal year 1931-32 totalled \$80,000,000. Its investments in buildings exceed \$50,000,000 and in highways more than three times this amount. It manages and invests trust funds aggregating nearly \$40,000,000. It owns more than 370,000 acres of land, of which 10,000 acres are in cultivated farms. It operates several businesses: the binder twine plant and other prison industries, the state fair, and the university farms, dormitories and commons, whose annual sales combined exceed several million dollars.

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

### Relation to Federal Government

The state government, of course, is not the only government in Wisconsin. From a financial point of view it is less important than either the federal or the local governments. This is true of every state. Even before the recent great expansion of the federal government, its expenditures were more than twice those of all state governments put together; and the number of federal employes from Wisconsin far exceeded the total state employes. As for county and local governments, their relative importance is shown by the fact that of total disbursements by the state and its political subdivisions of nearly \$260,000,000 in 1931, as reported by the tax commission, less than \$49,000,000 was used by the state for state purposes.

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

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

### Relation to Local Governments

The relation of the state to the 71 counties, 145 cities, 360 villages, 1,289 towns, 7,799 school districts, and 108 drainage districts is more complex. The federal constitution makes no mention of political subdivisions of the states, treating them as mere departments of the state government. In dealing with political subdivisions, the federal government nearly always uses the state governments as an intermediary. In many respects the county and local governments are mere agencies of the state government, branches or departments not so very unlike the state departments. Under the home rule amendment to the state constitution adopted in 1924, cities and villages (but not counties, towns, or school districts) have power to determine their local affairs and government, subject to legislative enactments "of state wide concern, which shall with uniformity affect every city and every village." Other sections of the constitution place further limitations on the powers of the legislature in dealing with county and local governments. The county offices which existed in 1848 can neither be abolished nor their duties taken from them without amendment of the constitution, and the legislature is required to provide a uniform system of town and county government. Counties which have less than 900 square miles may not be divided without their consent and the legislature cannot change the county seat. These limitations modify but do not fundamentally alter the relationship between the state and the local governments. The home rule amendment has conferred upon cities and villages some powers which the legislature cannot take away. What these powers are, however, is still but indistinctly defined. The constitution expressly reserves to the legislature the power to prescribe how cities and villages shall be organized, although it is precisely in this respect that the greatest latitude has been accorded. Education has been held to be a matter of state-wide concern, and so are undoubtedly assessments, taxation, through highways, general elections, the regulation of public utilities, and many other important subjects. The supreme court, moreover, has held that there are subjects which are both of "state-wide concern" and matters "of local affairs and government", leaving the situation that as to such subjects the legislature may at any time step in and through general laws prescribe what the local governments may do. The constitutional requirements that town and county governments must be uniform and

that county offices which existed in 1848 may not be abolished makes it difficult to meet the present-day need for different types of government in rural, urban, and metropolitan areas, but the courts have allowed considerable latitude and, in any event, these restrictions leave the towns and counties entirely within control of the state. School districts and all matters of education are still more so. Cities and villages have home rule, but nevertheless find it necessary constantly to come to the legislature for changes in the statutes which prescribe how they shall be organized and what they may do.

This does not mean that local government is not important. On the contrary, local government affects the citizen most directly, and its expenditures exceed even those of the federal government. Within its sphere are the common and high schools, the county and local roads and all streets, police and fire protection, parks and playgrounds, waterworks and sewerage systems, and primary responsibility for poor relief and the care of dependents, to mention only a few of the major activities of the county and local governments. While some former county and local functions have been taken over by the state (as, for instance, the improvement and maintenance of the main through highways), as society has become more complex the functions of the political subdivisions have increased, particularly those of the cities and counties.

### **Functions of the State Government**

Many important functions are performed directly by the state government. Of these the most familiar are the law making, law enforcing, and regulatory functions. The state legislature and the state courts make and interpret the great body of the laws governing the relations of the individual to society—the criminal law, the law of property, the law of domestic relations, the business law, etc. Law enforcement is less directly a state responsibility, in the main being a duty of the county and local governments, but the governor is the principal law enforcing officer. Some state departments have special police officers of their own, such as the conservation wardens and the deputy treasury agents. Related are the regulatory functions of the state government: the regulation of public utilities and insurance companies, the inspection of banks and factories, the enforcement of the pure food and weights and measures laws, the licensing of the real estate brokers and the several professions, and still others. These are combined law making and law enforcing powers, and their object is protective, rather than penal.

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

Looming largest financially is highway construction and maintenance, to which is devoted considerably more than one-third of the total state expenditures. The state has exclusive jurisdiction over the improvement and maintenance of the 10,218 miles of state trunk highways (which include the 5,600 miles of federal aid highways) and aids in the improvement of the 13,700 miles of county trunk highways, 58,000 miles of town highways, and 6,200 miles of city and village streets. Between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 has been invested in the state trunk highway system and \$750,000,000, from all sources, in all roads and streets within the state—a figure which far exceeds the entire investment in railroads.

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

Next is the care of the unfortunates: dependents, defectives, and delinquents. For these the state has eighteen institutions, not counting the Grand Army Home, some of whose problems are similar but whose services exist for an entirely different class of people. In these institutions are 8,750 inmates, students, and patients to be daily housed, fed, clothed, helped, and cared for in every way, plus 1,200 employes to serve them, a population exceeding that of any city but the 25 largest of the state. In addition, the state supervises and pays approximately one-half the cost of operation of 66 county institutions, with above 11,200 people under their care. Five thousand more people are on probation or parole under state supervision. The state government, in recent years, moreover, has interested itself more and more in those needing aid outside of institutions and in the prevention of dependency and delinquency, including assumption in 1932 and 1933 of a large part of the very great cost of poor relief incident to the depression.

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

The conservation of natural resources is an activity which has developed rapidly in recent years. In round numbers, the state spent \$1,100,000 for this purpose in the fiscal year 1931-32. Its activities in this field embrace the purchase and development of state forests, prevention and suppression of forest fires, encouragement of forestry on private and county owned lands, the conduct of fish hatcheries and

game farms, the enforcement of fish and game laws, and the operation of state parks.

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

### State Constitution

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

### Organization of the State Government

The manifold duties of the state government are performed by some forty or more departments, their number depending upon the sense in which this term is used. The great majority of these are not mentioned in the constitution, but have been set up by statutes. Aside from the legislature, the supreme and circuit courts, and the six so-called elective state officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction), only the commissioners of public lands, of all existing state departments, are mentioned in the constitution.

The constitution groups the state departments in four divisions: legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative. The first three of these are independent and coequal, and their structure and functions are prescribed in the constitution itself. The administrative branch of the state government, in contrast, is little more than the heading of



an article in the constitution, which mentions only four of the existing administrative departments, without clearly defining their relations to the executive.

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

### The Legislature

These three major divisions have undergone comparatively little change since the constitution was adopted. Wisconsin's legislature is constituted substantially as are all other American legislatures, and performs the same functions. The two houses are known respectively as the senate and the assembly, the concurrence of both of which is necessary to legislation. The legislature controls the purse strings and the organization of nearly all administrative departments. Its fundamental function is law making, but through its control of appropriations and its right to investigate any state department it can to a very large extent control the actions of all branches of the government. It is the division of the government closest to the people and in the enactment of laws speaks for them, every law enacted beginning with the clause, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows."

### The Governor

The executive power is vested in the governor, an elective state officer, with the lieutenant governor as his alternate. The constitution gives the governor broad powers, and all recent developments have tended to give these increasing significance. The governor has primary responsibility for law enforcement, appoints the principal administrative officers and, as noted, is fast becoming, if he is not already, the head of the entire state administration. He also has an important part in legislation, being expressly charged by the constitution with recommending legislation and vested with a veto power which, while not legally final, is practically so in most cases.

### The Courts

The supreme and circuit courts are established by the constitution, with powers independent of the legislature or the executive. Municipal and inferior courts are creatures of legislation and can be changed as the legislature may deem advisable. The function of the courts of Wisconsin is the same as that of all American courts. They interpret the statutes and the constitution and apply these in concrete disputes which come to them for settlement. This power includes the nullification of laws enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor when these are in conflict with the state or federal constitutions, the supreme law of the state. It also includes of necessity what might be called "a supplemental law making power". Constitutional clauses are written in broad, general terms and no statute can possibly anticipate all of the questions which may arise under them. The courts faced with concrete situations must determine what the statutes and the constitution mean with reference to these situations. Often more than one view might well be taken, but someone must have the final decision, and under our constitutional system this power is vested in the courts. Hence, the law which actually governs property rights and human relations is to be found not alone in the statutes but in the court decisions as well.

### The Administrative Departments

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

Wisconsin has never adopted a "blue print" plan for the organization of its state government, and hence there is room for argument as to exactly how many departments there are. There are some forty divisions of the state government which everyone would agree are state departments. Plus this there are examining boards, temporary commissions, *ex officio* boards without employes, and societies receiving state appropriations, some of which also turn their receipts in to the state treasury. Whether all or some of these should be classified as state departments is a matter upon which students of government differ. Still more perplexing are recent statutes in which newly created offices and boards are attached to existing departments but have a virtually independent status. Thus, the bureau of the budget, the bureau of engineering, the bureau of personnel, and the bureau of purchases, created in 1929, were declared to be within the executive department, but in every respect are legally as distinct from the executive offices as other state departments. The banking

review board, the building and loan advisory committee, and the state inspection bureau represent a still different set-up, being attached to other departments but composed of direct appointees of the governor. In the accounts of the individual "departments" which follow this introduction, every agency or organization which might possibly be regarded by anyone as a state department is included and the full facts are presented regarding its relations to the state government and to other departments, so that every interested reader can draw his own conclusions as to the number of state departments.

### State Employees

Performing the work of the state government there were in October 1932 a total of 7,880 permanent employes and 1,921 employes classified by the bureau of personnel as "occasional" employes, a term applied to temporary, seasonal, and part-time employes. In May 1933 there was a total of 10,028 state employes and officers of all classifications; in January 1931, 9,489. In October 1932 the state's payroll totalled \$1,233,356; in May 1933, \$1,211,079. No comparable statistics are obtainable for any earlier date than July 1930, as no complete compilation of state employes was made for any purpose; now such a table is made each month by the bureau of personnel.

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

Of the total 10,028 employes and officers on state payrolls in May 1933, 6,939 were in the competitive class of the civil service, 583 in the exempt class, and 2,506 unclassified, that is, outside the civil service law. Of the latter, the majority belonged to the instructional staffs of the state institutions and the rest were mainly appointive officers and members of examining boards. The total number of appointive and elective officers is less than two hundred, and of the major departments of the state government only the executive office, the courts, and the national guard are now exempt from the civil service law.

The largest group of state employes are those of the university, totalling in October 1932, 3,208, almost equally divided between the instructional staff and the civil service employes; the board of control and the institutions under its management employed 1,763 persons, the state teachers colleges 596. In the capitol and state office building in Madison about 2,000 persons are employed or have their

headquarters. There are state employes in every county of the state, but Dane county, with the university, capitol, and state office building, has a little more than half of the total number. Milwaukee county ranks next, with 582 state employes; followed by other counties in which a state institution or teachers college is located, all of which have more than 100 state employes.

A question frequently asked relates to the number of state inspectors. Here again, the answer depends upon the definition of the term. If "inspector" is used to refer only to persons whose duties are concerned with law enforcement, all state departments combined, according to reports made by them in October 1932, employed a total of 290 full-time and 125 seasonal or part-time inspectors. In addition, however, these departments had 789 other employes whose duties involved a considerable amount of travel.

### State Expenditures

There are even more answers which may truthfully be given to the question, how much does the state government spend? There are several widely differing figures which are accurate, but which standing alone do not tell the entire story. To begin with, there are the gross disbursements from all funds in the state treasury, which in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, totalled above \$97,000,000 and in 1932 above \$101,000,000. These gross disbursements include investments, agency transactions, interfund transfers, refunds, and many other items which no one considers state expenditures. When such items are eliminated, net disbursements of \$67,000,000 in 1931 and \$80,000,000 in 1932 are shown by the books of the secretary of state. But a large part of the net disbursements have nothing to do with the cost of the state government. Above \$1,000,000 are payments from special funds, such as the teachers retirement fund, which are administered by the state for the benefit of particular classes of citizens. Much more important are the state aids, which are payments made to counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts for specified purposes and, in many cases, subject to conditions which these political subdivisions of the state must observe. Such state aids totalled above \$18,000,000 in 1931 and above \$27,000,000 in 1932. Eliminating these items brings the total state expenditures down to \$48,000,000 in 1931 and \$51,000,000 in 1932, which are roughly the state's total disbursements for state purposes in these years, as reported by the tax commission.

For a more complete analysis of the state's expenditures made on a somewhat different basis, the reader is referred to the article on the Wisconsin state budget, by James B. Borden, budget director, which immediately precedes this article. This shows not only how much the total expenditures of the state government are, but how they are distributed by major divisions. Highway activities (including highway aids) accounted for above \$40,000,000 of the expenditures of the

state government in 1931-32, representing more than one-half the total expenditures from all operating funds. Next in amount were the expenditures for educational institutions, activities, and aids, which aggregated \$19,500,000. Charitable and penal institutions and aids cost not quite \$6,800,000; unemployment relief, nearly \$3,300,000; and boards, commissions, and miscellaneous activities, \$6,700,000.

### Revenues

Governmental expenditures are not identical with tax burdens, as most people assume. Like other governments, the state government has many sources of revenue other than taxes. Of total net receipts of \$69,000,000 (continuing to use round numbers and eliminating agency transactions and refunds) in the fiscal year 1931-32, as shown in the state budget of 1933, nearly one-fourth was derived from sources other than taxes, including such diverse items as federal aid, tuition fees, farm and prison industry sales, dormitory and cafeteria receipts, departmental earnings, football gate receipts, state fair admissions, and many others. Of the balance, more than half came from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees, which are devoted to highway purposes. The remainder was derived mainly from railroad, income, inheritance, insurance, and public utility taxes, and not one dollar came from taxes on general property.

### Departmental Summaries

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

The statistics on expenditures are taken from the Wisconsin state budget of 1933. These do not in all cases agree precisely with those given in the departmental reports, as the budget figures are on an accrual basis—which means that all expenditures are charged to the year in which incurred, not when paid. The data as to expenditures relates to the fiscal year 1931-32 (July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932), which is the last one for which audited figures are available. The summaries of appropriations have been made from the executive budget and other appropriation acts passed by the 1933 legislature. The statistics as to personnel come from a detailed study of the payrolls of all departments made by the bureau of personnel for the month of October 1932. The totals given take account of every person whose name appeared on the payrolls in this month and include many part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees. Where these are very

numerous, they have been distinguished from the permanent employees, being grouped together as "occasional" employees.

The rosters and summaries of departmental activities given have been brought down to August 1, 1933, and thus include changes made by 1933 laws. These summaries were prepared in all instances by the editors who also prepared this introduction.



Lake Mendota.



Tyler Falls.

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**Legislative Branch of the  
State Government**

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## THE LEGISLATURE

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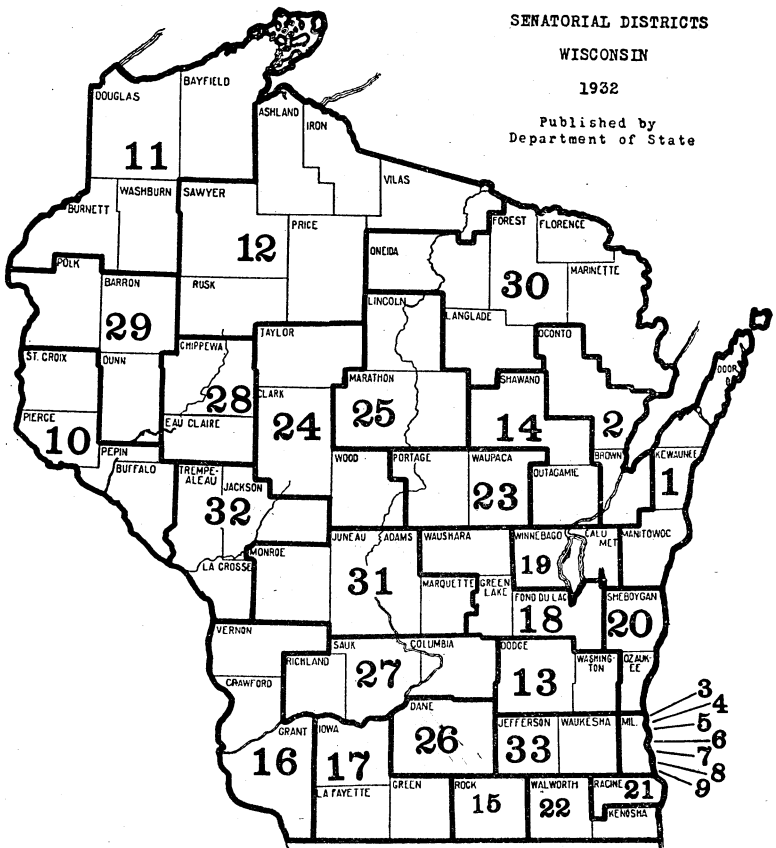
Total personnel: 133 members, 4 officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 105 employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1930-31: \$300,446, of which amount \$15,171 was by interim and special committees; fiscal year 1931-32, \$222,073, of which \$11,809 was by interim committees.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Legislature, a sum sufficient, with an allotment of \$1,000 per year to each house as a contingent fund. Should any interim committees be created special appropriations of limited amounts will, if the usual practice is followed, be made to them.

Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules; Legislative Directory; Bulletins of committee hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); Calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); Bills, Joint Resolutions; Amendments to bills and joint resolutions; Acts; Session Laws (published by the secretary of state after close of sessions); Interim Committee Reports. (All of the above publications except the Session Laws will be mailed as they appear for \$25 per session paid to the secretary of state for this service, or the acts alone, as published, for \$5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, on request from members of the legislature or the legislative reference library. The Session Laws are sold by the director of purchases at cost.

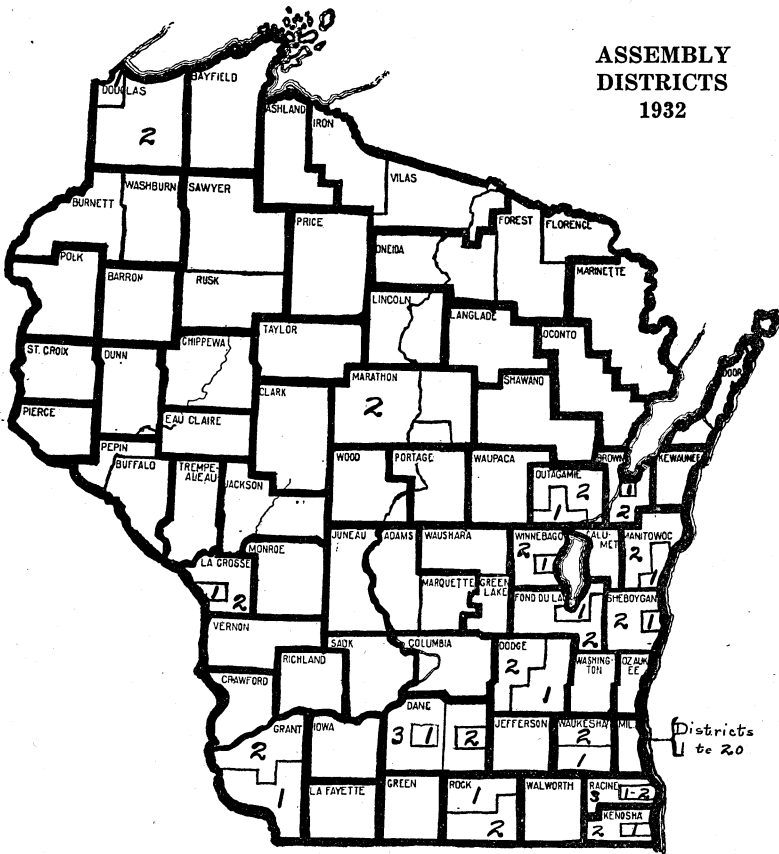
THE Wisconsin legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly, the members of both of which are elected by the people in the November general election, from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census. There are thirty-three senators, who are elected for terms of four years. The sixteen senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the seventeen who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. The assembly consists of one hundred members, elected for two-year terms. The present salary of both senators and assemblymen is \$100 per month throughout their term of office, plus which they receive ten cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. They receive no additional compensation either for special sessions or for interim committee service.



Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year, beginning on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session, the legislature may be convened in special session by the Governor, but in special sessions can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been ten special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the lieutenant governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate, with a casting vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant-at-arms in each house, elected by the members. The legislature has a total of 105 employes, all of whom are appointed under civil service rules. These

ASSEMBLY  
DISTRICTS  
1932



employees are under the direction of the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the state capitol in the chambers assigned respectively to the senate and the assembly. Under the rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10:00 A. M., and these sessions usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10:00 A. M. and often hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.

The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has 23 standing committees, the senate 9, but 6 of the assembly committees and 2 of the senate committees have other functions than the consideration of bills. The committees of the assembly are appointed by the speaker and those of the senate upon the recommendation of a committee on committees elected by the senate. In the senate the rule prevails that

each senator shall be appointed to one of the committees to which bills are referred and only one such committee, while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of two houses, the joint committee on finance, is a joint body, which acts and votes on all measures jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings, but act upon all measures independently. All bills upon introduction are referred to committees, which schedule hearings upon them. These hearings are announced in the bulletins of committee hearings, which appear on each Friday and list the hearings of the coming week. All hearings are held in the afternoon beginning at 2:00 P. M., usually in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee.

Besides the regular committees, some special committees are appointed during each legislative session. These study special problems or conduct special investigations. Each legislature also creates several interim committees to investigate special subjects. These committees function during the interval between legislative sessions and report their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Interim committees have no bills referred to them and special committees only infrequently.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction—in both houses unless “killed” in the first. Amendments may be reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor within ten days. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy, which carries his signature, with the secretary of state. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at some other time as specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings known as the “Journal”. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing, which after the session is filed in

the office of the secretary of state, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published, usually on the day after their approval, in the official state paper, now the *Sheboygan Press*. Later the Session Laws are issued in book form by the secretary of state, and soon thereafter the revisor of statutes issues the biennial *Wisconsin Statutes* in one volume which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session.



The Three Chimneys.  
(Near Viroqua)

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY

### Senate

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Name	Address	District and Politics	Occupation	Committees
Anderson, J. A.	Barron	29-P. R.	Merchant	Agriculture and Labor
Blanchard, G. W. (Resigned Mar. 4, 1933)	411 Randolph St., Edgerton	15-R.	Attorney	Judiciary, Mortgage Foreclosures
Bolens, H. W.	1242 Grand Ave., Port Washington	20-D.	Manufacturer	Contingent Expenditures, Corporations and Taxation, State and Local Government, Small Loans Lobbying (Chm.)
Brunette, E. F.	R. 4, Green Bay	2-D.	Fuel and Lumber	Jt. Committee on Finance, Sources of Revenue for School Purposes, State Fair for 1933.
Carroll, W. D.	120 S. Michigan St., Prairie du Chien	16-D.	Hotel Keeper	Education and Public Welfare.
Cashman, J. E.	R. 1, Denmark	1-P. R.	Farmer	Highways (Chairman), Legislative Procedure, Huber Memorial Exercises (Chairman)
Clifford, E. A.	248 E. Oak St., Juneau	13-D.	Attorney	Judiciary, Farm Machinery Prices, Reduction in Cost of Government (Chm.)
Edwards, W. H.	Sussex	33-R.	Retired Farmer	Committee on Committees (Chairman), Corporations and Taxation, Legislative Procedure
Engbretson, George	R. 1, South Wayne	17-R.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures, Education and Public Welfare, Mortgage Foreclosures
Fons, L. C.	3050 S. Superior St., Milwaukee	7-P. R.	Attorney	Judiciary, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation
Gehrman, B. J.	R. 1, Mellen	12-P. R.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures, Agriculture and Labor, Investigation of Grain & Warehouse Commission, Mortgage Foreclosures, Stabilization of Milk Prices (Chairman)

Gettelman, Bernhard	2248 N. Hi-Mount Blvd., Milwaukee	5-I. R.	Publisher	Contingent Expenditures (Chairman), Education and Public Welfare, Legislative Procedure, Mortgage Foreclosures, Reduction in Cost of Gov't, Sources of Revenue for School Purposes (Chairman)
Goodland, W. S.	1632 Wisconsin St., Racine	21-R.	Editor	Jt. Committee on Finance, Stabilization of Milk Prices
Griswold, H. W.	West Salem	32-R.	Farmer	Agriculture and Labor, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation (Chairman) Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture and Markets
Hunt, W. H.	River Falls	10-P. R.	Teacher and Farmer	Education and Public Welfare (Chm.), Legislative Procedure.
Ingram, G. E.	252 S. 11th St., Eau Claire	28-P. R.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture and Markets (Chm.)
Kelly, M. G.	184 E. 13th St., Fond du Lac	18-D.	Linotype Operator	Agriculture and Labor, Mortgage Foreclosures, Investigation of Quality and Price of Beer (Chairman), Investigation of Grain and Warehouse Commission (Chairman)
Loomis, O. S.	404 Tremont St., Mauston	31-R.	Lawyer	Education and Public Welfare, Legislative Procedure (Chairman), Mortgage Foreclosures (Chairman)
Mack, Mike	Shiocton	14-R.	Farmer	Highways
Mehigan, I. P.	231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee	9-R.	Attorney	Judiciary, Investigation of Quality and Price of Beer.
Morris, O. H.	740 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee	4-R.	Dept. Mgr., Ass'n of Com.	Corporations and Taxation (Chairman) Legislative Procedure.
Mueller, Otto	615 Grand Ave., Wausau	25-R.	Real Estate Broker	Jt. Committee on Finance (Chairman) Legislative Procedure, Additional Farm Lands for State Prison (Chm.)
Nelson, P. E.	R. 1, Maple	11-R.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures, Jt. Committee on Finance, Investigation of Grain and Warehouse Commission



LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY—Continued

Name	Address	District and Politics	Occupation	Committees
Paul, A. M.	Milton Junction	15-D.	Farmer	State and Local Government
Phillips, C. H.	1230 N. 21st St., Milwaukee	6-D.	Lawyer	State and Local Government
Polakowski, Walter	2200 S. 11th St., Milwaukee	3-S.	Master Upholsterer	Corporations and Taxation, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation
Reis, A. C.	414 Com. State Bank Bldg., Madison	26-R.	Lawyer	Corporations and Taxation, Stabilization of Milk Prices
Rush, W. J.	202 S. Clay St., Neillsville	24-P. R.	Lawyer	Committee on Committees, Jt. Committee on Finance
Severson, H. J.	Iola	23-P. R.	Lawyer	Judiciary (Chairman), Legislative Procedure, Huber Memorial Exercises, Farm Machinery Prices (Chairman), Small Loans Lobbying
Shearer, Conrad	520-68th Place, Kenosha	22-R.	Office Mgr., Sec'y	Agriculture and Labor (Chairman), Committee on Committees, Legislative Procedure, Small Loans Lobbying, Huber Memorial Exercises
Shenners, W. H., Jr.	7207 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis	8-D.	Real Estate & Insurance	State and Local Government, Mortgage Foreclosures, State Fair for 1933 (Chairman)
Wade, S. W.	107 E. Fifth Ave., Antigo	30-D.	Lumbering and Farming	Highways, Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture and Markets
White, M. F.	Winneconne	19-R.	Retired	Legislative Procedure, State and Local Government (Chairman)
Zantow, F. W.	R. 4, Box 30, Baraboo	27-P. R.	Farmer	State and Local Government

## Assembly

Name	Address	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Alfonsi, P. R. Iron and Vilas	Pence	P. R.	Educator	Education.
Bachhuber, F. E. Marathon, 2nd	Wausau	D.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation, Small Loans Lobbying.
Baker, A. J. Dane, 3rd	Mt. Horeb	P. R.	Retired Farmer	Municipalities.
Balzer, A. J. Milwaukee, 3rd	1116 S. 85th St., West Allis	D.	Salesman	Labor (Chairman), Municipalities, State Fair for 1933.
Becker, Lorenz Dodge, 1st	Woodland	D.	Insurance	Insurance and Banking, Labor.
Bliese, J. E. Price	R. No. 3, Phillips	D.	Farmer	Conservation (Chairman), Third Reading.
Budlong, C. A. Marinette	2628 Parkridge Ave., Marinette	I. R.	Retired	Elections, Highways, Farm Machinery Prices, Small Loans Lobbying, Huber Memorial Exercises.
Caffrey, T. H. Milwaukee, 15th	1956 N. 37th St., Milwaukee	D.	Machinist	Insurance and Banking, Public Welfare.
Caldwell, W. G. Waukesha, 1st	411 N. Grand Ave., Waukesha	D.	Civil Engineer	Highways (Chairman), Stabilization of Milk Prices.
Callahan, K. J. Adams & Marquette	Montello	R.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Small Loans Lobbying.
Carow, J. W. Rusk and Sawyer	Ladysmith	R.	Lawyer	Judiciary.
Cavanaugh, J. T. Langlade	622 Lincoln St., Antigo	D.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Rules.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY—Continued

Name	Address	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Chermak, Frank Milwaukee, 10th	1318 Madison Ave., So. Milwaukee	D.	Insurance	State Affairs, (Chairman) Municipalities.
Clancy, Joseph Racine, 1st	1308 College Ave., Racine	D.	R. E., Ins., & Securities	Contingent Expenditures, Insurance & Banking, Small Loans Lobbying, Sources of Revenue for School Purposes.
Clemens, B. A. Grant, 1st	Cuba City	R.	Insurance & Justice of Peace	Highways, Revision.
Conway, J. P. Juneau	Elroy	D.	Farmer	Taxation, Revision, Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.
Daug, P. F. Jefferson	801 East St., Ft. Atkinson	D.	Salesman	Commerce & Manufactures (Chairman), Taxation.
Dettinger, W. F. Jackson	R. 1, Hixton	P. R.	Farmer	Revision, Transportation.
Dolan, W. J. Shawano	Shawano	D.	Real Estate & Insurance	Contingent Expenditures (Chairman), State Affairs, Reduction in cost of Government.
Donley, W. E. Dunn	Menomonie	D.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Commerce & Manufactures.
Dueholm, Marius Polk	R. 2, Luck	P. R.	Farmer	Engrossed Bills, Public Welfare.
Evans, I. C. Sauk	Spring Green	D.	Live Stock Dealer	Transportation (Chm.), State Affairs.
Fitzsimons, Maurice, Jr. Fond du Lac, 1st	P. O. Box 129, Fond du Lac	D.	Fur Farmer, Retail Shoes	Excise and Fees, Finance, State Fair for 1933, Additional Farm Hands for State Prison.
Flatley, G. C. Oconto	Oconto Falls	D.	Furniture Dealer	Conservation, Public Welfare.

Fox, Jerome Calumet	121 No. State St., Chilton	D.	Lawyer	Judiciary, (Chairman), Elections, Rules.
Franzkowiak, M. B. Milwaukee, 11th	2501 S. 15th St., Milwaukee	D.	Retired Grocer	Conservation, Education.
Galasinski, M. J. Milwaukee, 12th	2483 S. 6th St., Milwaukee	D.	Retired	Municipalities (Chairman), Commerce and Manufactures, Excise & Fees.
Garvens, J. L. Milwaukee, 19th	2435 N. 38th St., Milwaukee	D.	Real Estate	Commerce and Manufactures, Taxation, Labor.
Grassman, Edward Rock, 1st	501 Washington St., Edgerton	R.	Tobacco Buyer, Farm Owner	Insurance and Banking.
Grimes, W. P. Winnebago	R. 3, Neenah	D.	Farmer	Revision (Chairman), Agriculture.
Grosvenor, A. C. Kenosha, 1st	5933 7th Avenue, Kenosha	D.	Prop. Mgr. & Merchant	State Affairs, Taxation.
Hall, E. D. Monroe	Tunnel City	R.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures, Transportation.
Halvorsen, H. S. Vernon	Westby	P. R.	Hardware Dealer	Education.
Hamata, J. C. Racine, 2nd	1659 N. Main St., Racine	D.	Secretary	Finance (Chairman).
Hanson, J. C. Dane, 2nd	Deerfield	R.	Farmer	State Affairs.
Hardgrove, J. H., M. D. Fond du Lac, 2nd	Eden	D.	Physician	Public Welfare.
Harper, H. A. Grant, 2nd	Lancaster	R.	Farmer	Commerce and Manufactures, State Affairs.
Higgins, J. W. Milwaukee, 8th	2319 W. Michigan St., Milwaukee	D.	Mgr. Cleaning and Dyeing	Excise and Fees, State Affairs.
Hitt, Arthur Buffalo and Pepin	R. 2, Alma	P. R.	Farmer	Contingent Expenditures, Transportation.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY—Continued

Name	Address	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Hoesly, E. J. Green	New Glarus	R.	Stock Dealer	Finance.
Inman, Ira Rock, 2nd	Beloit	R.	Farmer	Municipalities.
Jackson, J. S. Iowa	R. 4, Mineral Point	R.	Farmer	Agriculture.
Kaiser, J. N. Milwaukee, 6th	Milwaukee	D.	Salesman	Commerce & Manufactures, Highways.
Kellman, F. A. Trempealeau	Galesville	R.	Real Estate and Insurance	Public Welfare.
Kelly, A. D. St. Croix	R. No. 3, Hudson	P. R.	Farmer	Public Welfare.
Kiefer, E. H. Milwaukee, 18th	2603 W. Nash St., Milwaukee	S.	Painter and Decorator	Education, Third Reading.
Kieker, L. G. Ozaukee	Thiensville	D.	Prop. Hotel and Apt.	Excise and Fees, Highways, Huber Memorial Exercises.
Koegel, Arthur Milwaukee, 7th	2548A N. 15th St., Milwaukee	S.	Bricklayer	Elections.
Kostuck, J. T. Portage	Stevens Point	R.	Piano tuner	Education.
Kretlow, C. C. Milwaukee, 2nd	2113 W. Galena St., Milwaukee	D.	Mgr. Private Bowling Alley	Municipalities, Printing, State Affairs.
Krueger, H. E. Dodge, 2nd	R. 1, Beaver Dam	D.	Farmer	Rules (Chairman), Agriculture.
Kryszak, M. O. Milwaukee, 5th	2003 S. 11th St., Milwaukee	D.	Editor	Public Welfare, (Chm.), Education.

Laabs, A. W. Outagamie, 1st	347 W. College Ave., Appleton	R.	Real Estate Broker	Enrolled Bills, Labor.
Laack, Charles Sheboygan, 2nd	R. 1, Plymouth	D.	Farmer	Agriculture, Enrolled Bills.
La Bar, D. E. Walworth	Delavan	R.	Various Interests	Insurance and Banking, Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.
Lamb, Francis Dane, 1st	1 S. Pinckney St.	R.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Bldg. & Loan Ass'n Legislation, Investigation of Quality and Price of Beer.
Leary, W. D. Barron	25 E. Marshall St., Rice Lake	D.	Newspaper Publisher	Printing (Chairman), Insurance & Banking, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation (Chm.), Small Loans Lobbying.
Leidiger, Louis Lincoln	1604 E. Main St., Merrill	D.	Mfr. of Soft Drinks	Excise and Fees (Chm.), Conservation.
Lynch, R. E. Brown, 1st	1144 Cass St., Green Bay	D.	Salesman	Finance, Revision, Reduction in Cost of Government.
Lyons, J. E. Clark	Colby	D.	Gen. Prod. Warehouse	Agriculture, Engrossed Bills.
Mahoney, G. E. Kenosha, 2nd	R. 2	D.	Farmer and Real Estate	Elections, Municipalities.
Martin, H. A. Richland	Richland Center	D.	Farmer & Sec. Live Stk. Ass'n	Agriculture (Chairman), Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture & Markets.
Mau, B. A. La Crosse, 2nd	West Salem	D.	Banker	Insurance & Banking (Chairman).
McDonald, Alex Green Lake and Waushara	Markesan	D.	Retired Farmer, R. E. & Ins.	Insurance and Banking.
McEachin, Neil Florence, Forest and Oneida	Rhineland	D.	Attorney	Conservation, Judiciary.
Moldenhauer, E. F. Waupaca	Clintonville	D.	Editor	Taxation (Chm.), Transportation.
Moore, W. H. Door	R. 1, Sawyer	P. R.	Farmer	Conservation, Printing.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY—Continued

Name	Address	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Mulder, John La Crosse, 1st	822 Rose St., La Crosse	R.	Retired	Excise and Fees, State Affairs.
Murray, M. T. Milwaukee, 14th	3044 N. Maryland Ave., Milwaukee	R.	Lawyer	Judiciary, State Fair for 1933.
Nixon, R. A. Bayfield	Washburn	P. R.	Attorney	Taxation, Huber Memorial Exercises.
Novotny, Ray Winnebago, 1st	395-23rd St., Oshkosh	D.	Industrial Engineer	Finance, Investigation of Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, Sources of Revenue for School Purposes, Additional Farm Hands for State Prison.
Olson, C. V. Ashland	Ashland	R.	Attorney	Education, Elections.
O'Malley, John Milwaukee, 4th	848 N. 9th St., Milwaukee	D.	Retired	Elections, Labor.
Opachen, A. J. Taylor	R. 3, Medford	D.	Laborer	Engrossed Bills (Chairman), Agriculture.
Perry, C. B. Milwaukee, 20th	7208 Milwaukee Ave., Wauwatosa	R.	Lawyer	Finance, Reduction in Cost of Gov't.
Peterson, T. A. Crawford	Soldiers Grove	D.	Farmer	Agriculture, Contingent Expenditures.
Prince, J. E. Chippewa	R. 1	P. R.	Farmer and Resort Owner	Agriculture, Printing.
Pritchard, J. T. Eau Claire	R. 5, Eau Claire	R.	Farmer	State Affairs.
Rakow, E. F. Racine, 3rd	391 Jefferson St., Burlington	D.	Retired	Education (Chm.), Municipalities.
Ramstack, G. W. Milwaukee, 13th	2645 N. Second St., Milwaukee	D.	Railway Clerk	Transportation.

Robinson, J. S. Lafayette	Platteville
Rohan, W. M. Outagamie, 2nd	R. 4, Kaukauna
Rowlands, E. M. Columbus	Cambria
Russell, J. E. Washington	R. 5, Hartford
Scheuer, R. J. Manitowoc, 2nd	Mishicot
Shimek, A. D. Kewaunee	Algoma
Shortner, F. J. Marathon, 1st	Edgar
Steele, W. H. Waukesha, 2nd	Pewaukee
Sweeney, W. J. Brown, 2nd	P. O. Box 232, De Pere
Theisen, J. M. Sheboygan, 1st	1904 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan
Thompson, L. J. Burnett and Washburn	Spooner
Tombleson, Lloyd Pierce	Ellsworth
Vaughan, B. M. Wood	121 Drake St., Wisconsin Rapids
Wegner, H. B. Milwaukee, 16th	1305 W. Cottage Place, Milwaukee
Weinberg, M. E. Douglas, 1st	1017 Hammond Ave., Superior

R.	Farmer	Labor.
D.	Farmer	Highways, Stabilization of Milk Prices, Investigation of Quality and Price of Beer.
P. R.	Banker	Insurance and Banking, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation.
D.	Farmer	Third Reading (Chairman), Printing, State Affairs.
D.	Automobile Financing	Education, Investigation of Quality and Price of Beer.
D.	Automobiles and Farm Imp.	Finance.
D.	Real Estate and Insurance	Agriculture, Labor, Stabilization of Milk Prices.
R.	Farmer	Agriculture, Taxation, Stabilization of Milk Prices.
D.	Farmer	Labor, Municipalities.
D.	Accountant and Notary	Elections (Chairman), Commerce and Manufactures.
D.	Insurance	Finance.
R.	Farmer	Municipalities, Stabilization of Milk Prices, Sources of Revenue for School Purposes.
R.	Lawyer	Municipalities.
S.	Leather Garment Cutter	Labor.
D.	Salesman	Enrolled Bill, (Chairman), Highways.



LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY—Continued

Name	Address	Politics	Occupation	Committees
Weissleder, G. H. Milwaukee, 9th	2813 N. 54th St., Milwaukee	D.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Transportation, Building and Loan Ass'n Legislation.
Werner, E. C. Milwaukee, 17th	3212 S. Indiana Ave., Milwaukee	D.	Barber	Finance.
Westlund, J. E. Douglas, 2nd	Superior	R.	Pharmacist	Conservation, Excise and Fees.
Yindra, F. A. Manitowoc, 1st	904 S. 8th St., Manitowoc	D.	Lawyer	Judiciary, Rules.
Young, C. T. L. Milwaukee, 1st	735 N. Water St., Room No. 1424, Milwaukee	D.	Attorney	Rules (ex officio).

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1933

Thomas J. O'Malley, Lieutenant Governor, Milwaukee.....President  
 Orland S. Loomis, Mauston .....President Pro Tem  
 R. A. Cobban, Madison .....Chief Clerk  
 Emil A. Hartman, Madison.....Sergeant-at-Arms

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

*Committee on Committees*—Senators Edwards (Chairman), Shearer, Rush.  
*Committee on Legislative Procedure* — Senators Loomis (Chairman), Shearer, Morris, Edwards, White, Hunt, Severson, Cashman, Mueller, Gettelman.

*Agriculture and Labor*—Senators Shearer (Chairman), Griswold, Anderson, Gehrmann, Kelly.

*Contingent Expenditures*—Senators Gettelman (Chairman), Nelson, Gehrmann, Bolens, Engebretson.

*Corporations and Taxation*—Senators Morris (Chairman), Edwards, Polakowski, Reis, Bolens.

*Education and Public Welfare*—Senators Hunt (Chairman), Gettelman, Loomis, Ingram, Carroll.

*Highways*—Senators Cashman (Chairman) Mack, Wade.

*Judiciary*—Senators Severson (Chairman), Mehigan, Fons, Clifford, Blanchard.

*State and Local Government*—Senators White (Chairman), Zantow, Shenners, Phillips, Engebretson.

*Joint Committee on Finance*—Senators Mueller (Chairman), Goodland, Rush, Nelson and Brunette. Assemblymen Hamata (Chairman), Perry, Hoesly, Novotny, Lynch, Fitzsimons, Thompson, Werner, and Shimek.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES

*Building and Loan Association Legislation*—Senators Griswold (Chairman), Fons, Polakowski.

*Investigation of Grain and Warehouse Commission*—Senators Kelly (Chairman), Nelson, Gehrmann.

*Mortgage Foreclosures*—Senators Loomis (Chairman), Gehrmann, Kelly, Shenners, Gettelman, Engebretson, Blanchard.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1933

Cornelius T. Young, Milwaukee.....Speaker  
 John J. Slocum, Wausau.....Chief Clerk  
 George C. Faust, Oshkosh.....Sergeant-at-Arms

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

*Agriculture*—Martin (Chairman), Lyons, Krueger, Opachen, Grimes, Shortner, Peterson, Laack, Jackson, Steele and Prince.

*Commerce and Manufactures*—Daug's (Chairman), Galasinski, Kaiser, Donley, Harper, Theisen, Garvens.

*Conservation*—Bliese (Chairman), Flatley, Leidiger, McEachin, Moore, Westlund, Franzkowiak.

*Contingent Expenditures*—Dolan (Chairman), Hall, Hitt, Peterson, Clancy.

*Education*—Rakow (Chairman), Kostuck, Scheuer, Kiefer, Halvorsen, Olson, Alfonsi, Franzkowiak, Kryszak.

*Elections*—Theisen (Chairman), O'Malley, Mahoney, Fox, Koegel, Olson, Budlong.

*Engrossed Bills*—Opachen (Chairman), Lyons, Dueholm.

*Enrolled Bills*—Weinberg (Chairman), Laack, Laabs.

*Excise and Fees*—Leidiger (Chairman), Kieker, Galasinski, Higgins, Fitzsimons, Mulder, Westlund.

*Finance*—Hamata (Chairman), Perry, Hoesly, Novotny, Lynch, Fitzsimons, Thompson, Werner, Shimek.

*Highways*—Caldwell (Chairman), Kieker, Rohan, Clemens, Weinberg, Kaiser, Budlong.

*Insurance and Banking*—Mau (Chairman), Leary, Becker, LaBar, Rowlands, Clancy, Grassman, Caffrey, McDonald.

*Judiciary*—Fox (Chairman), Cavanaugh, Donley, McEachin, Yindra, Bachhuber, Weissleder, Murray, Callahan, Carow, Lamb.

*Labor*—Balzer (Chairman), Ramstack, O'Malley, Wegner, Laabs, Robinson, Becker, Sweeney, Shortner.

*Municipalities*—Galasinski, (Chairman), Kretlow, Mahoney, Balzer, Rakow, Chermak, Sweeney, Tombleson, Inman, Vaughan, Baker.

*Printing*—Leary (Chairman), Russell, Kretlow, Prince, Moore.

*Public Welfare*—Kryszak (Chairman), Dueholm, Hardgrove, Kellman, Kelly, Caffrey, Flatley.

*Revision*—Grimes (Chairman), Lynch, Conway, Clemens, Dettinger.

*Rules*—Krueger (Chairman), Cavanaugh, Fox, Yindra, Young (Speaker) *ex officio*.

*State Affairs*—Chermak (Chairman), Grosvenor, Higgins, Kretlow, Dolan, Hanson, Evans, Russell, Pritchard, Harper, Mulder.

*Taxation*—Moldenhauer (Chairman), Daus, Grosvenor, Nixon, Garvens, Conway, Steele.

*Third Reading*—Russell (Chairman), Bliese, Kiefer.

*Transportation*—Evans (Chairman), Moldenhauer, Weissleder, Ramstack, Hall, Hitt, Dettinger.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE

*Building and Loan Association Legislation*—Leary (Chairman), Weissleder, Rowlands, Bachhuber, Lamb.

### SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEES

*Investigation of the Department of Agriculture and Markets*—Senators Ingram (Chairman), Griswold, Wade; Assemblymen Martin, Novotny, LaBar, Conway.

*Farm Machinery Prices*—Interim Committee appointed during 1931 special session continued: Senators Severson (Chairman), Clifford; Assemblyman Budlong.

*Stabilization of Milk Prices*—Senators Gehrman (Chairman), Goodland, Reis; Assemblymen Caldwell, Tombleson, Rohan, Shortner, Steele.

*Small Loans Lobbying*—Senators Bolens, (Chairman), Severson, Shearer; Assemblymen Bachhuber, Leary, Callahan, Clancy, Budlong.

*Reduction in Cost of Government*—Senators Clifford (Chairman), Gettelman; Assemblymen Lynch, Dolan, Perry.

*Sources of Revenue for School Purposes*—Senators Gettelman (Chairman), Brunette; Assemblymen Clancy, Novotny, Tombleson.

*Investigation of the Quality and Price of Beer*—Senators Kelly (Chairman), Mehigan; Assemblymen Scheuer, Rohan, Lamb.

*State Fair for 1933*—Senators Shenners (Chairman), Brunette; Assemblymen Balzer, Murray, Fitzsimons.

*Additional Farm Lands for State Prison*—Senator Mueller (Chairman); Assemblymen Fitzsimons, Novotny.

*Huber Memorial Exercises*—Senators Cashman (Chairman), Shearer, Severson; Assemblymen Nixon, Kieker, Budlong.

## INTERIM COMMITTEES OF THE 1931 LEGISLATURE

Directed to Report in 1933

### I. JOINT COMMITTEES:

*Consolidation of University and Capitol Heating Plants:*

(Jt. Res. 163, A., 1931, continuing committee appointed by Jt. Res. 58, S., 1931)

Members:

Senators: O. S. Loomis, Mauston, Chairman; G. D. Roberts, Madison.

Assemblymen: A. J. Baker, Mt. Horeb; L. S. Shauger, Ogema; P. F. Wenz, Milwaukee.

Appropriation:

Not to exceed \$1,000, including expenses of members.

*Cut-Over Land and Tax Problems of Northern Wisconsin:*

(Jt. Res. 28, S., 1931)

Members:

Senators: J. H. Carroll, Glidden, Chairman; P. E. Nelson, Maple; V. S. Keppel, Holman.

Assemblymen: J. R. Fronek, Antigo, Secretary; Paul Fuhrman, Bowler; B. J. Gehrmann, Mellen; L. S. Shauger, Ogema.

Appropriation:

Chap. 398, Laws of 1931—\$5,000.

*La Follette Memorial:*

(Jt. Res. 104, S., 1931, continuing committee created by Jt. Res. 106, A., 1925, and continued by Jt. Res. 106, S., 1927, and Jt. Res. 118 S., 1929)

Members:

Senator: J. E. Cashman, Denmark, Chairman.

Assemblymen: J. W. Eber, Milwaukee; H. M. Groves, Madison.

Ex-Senator: Howard Teasdale, Sparta.

Ex-Assemblyman: F. J. Weber, Milwaukee.

Appropriation:

None.

*Mississippi River Pollution:* (Chap. 284, Laws of 1931, continuing committee created by Jt. Res. 18, S., and Jt. Res. 69, A., 1925, and continued by Jt. Res. 107, A., 1927 and Chap. 90, Laws of 1929)

Members:

Senator: W. H. Hunt, River Falls, Chairman.

Assemblyman: C. B. Perry, Wauwatosa.

Ex-Assemblyman: Theodore Swanson, Ellsworth.

Appropriation:

A sum sufficient to enable the committee to complete its work, but not to exceed \$500, and the unexpended balance of the \$500 appropriation made by Chap. 90, Laws of 1929.

*Revision of the Standard Fire Insurance Policy:* (Jt. Res. 76, A., 1931)

Members:

Commissioner of Insurance, Revisor of Statutes, and an assistant attorney general.

**Appropriation:**

Members shall be reimbursed actual and necessary expenses from appropriations made to their respective departments.

*Unification of Courts of Milwaukee County:* (Jt. Res. 103, S., 1931)

**Members:**

Senators: I. P. Mehigan, Milwaukee, Chairman; Walter Polakowski, Milwaukee.

Assemblymen: J. W. Eber, Milwaukee; M. T. Murray, Milwaukee; A. J. Busby, West Milwaukee.

**Appropriation:**

County board of Milwaukee county is authorized to pay expenses of the committee.

**II. OTHER INTERIM COMMITTEES:**

*State Memorial to Wisconsin Soldiers:* (Chap. 467, Laws of 1931) (Bill 999, A., 1931)

**Members:**

Senator: O. S. Loomis, Mauston, Chairman.

Assemblymen: R. J. Keller, Sauk City; E. F. Hilker, Racine.

Citizens: Captain W. Szulakiewiz, Milwaukee; Peter Crane, Beloit.

**Appropriation: \$500.**

Commission also authorized to use any moneys which may be contributed voluntarily by veterans' organizations and private individuals.

*State Office Building:* (Chap. 486, Laws of 1929)

**Members:**

Senators: W. S. Goodland, Racine, Chairman; Otto Mueller, Wausau.

Assemblymen: Michael Laffey, Milwaukee, Vice-Chairman; H. A. Martin, Richland Center, Secretary; E. M. Rowlands, Cambria.

**Appropriation:**

Ch. 115, Laws of 1931—\$37,980.

Ch. 385, Laws of 1931—\$70,625 on July 1, 1931 and \$70,625 on July 1, 1932 for granite needed to complete the central portion of the state office building; \$40,000 for completion of plans and specifications of state office building.

*Investigation of Wisconsin Boxing Commission:*

(Res. 43, S., 1931-32 Special Session.)

**Members:**

Senators: Bernhard Gettelman, Milwaukee, Chairman; O. H. Morris, Milwaukee; P. E. Nelson, Maple.

**Appropriation: None.****EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE****Chief Clerk's Force:**

C. J. Knoche, Madison, assistant chief clerk.  
 H. A. Wesley, Iola, journal clerk.  
 Joseph N. Kienzle, West Allis, assistant journal clerk.  
 M. P. Coakley, Beloit, record clerk.  
 L. A. Gordon, Madison, assistant record clerk.  
 F. W. Hunter, Fox Lake, revision clerk.  
 William P. Welch, Madison, enrolling clerk.  
 C. G. Riley, Madison, index clerk.  
 Marvin F. Hartman, Madison, mailing clerk.

## EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE—Continued

Donald B. Roethe, Fennimore, mailing clerk.  
 Norman S. Anderson, Madison, mailing clerk.  
 Erwin H. Voigt, Madison, engrossing clerk.  
 Walter E. Hasse, Monroe, clerk, joint committee on Finance.  
 Harry L. Scheimpflug, Boscobel, clerk, committee on Highways.  
 M. R. Wold, Ashland, clerk, committee on Agriculture and Labor.  
 Fred H. Meyer, Milwaukee, clerk, committee on Corporations and Taxation.  
 F. E. Simon, Milwaukee, clerk, committee on Judiciary.  
 Gordon A. Huseby, Madison, clerk, committee on Education and Public Welfare.  
 Robert E. Scullin, Fort Atkinson, clerk, committee on State and Local Government.  
 Arthur W. Markham, Independence, stenographer.  
 George R. Neuhauser, Madison, stenographer.  
 Robert C. Thrun, Eagle River, stenographer.  
 Harry G. Luer, Eau Claire, typist.  
 Richard Mueller, Madison, typist.  
 James C. Femrite, Blooming Grove, typist.  
 William Nathenson, Madison, typist.  
 Carl A. Buss, Jefferson, typist.

**Force of Sergeant-at-Arms:<sup>1</sup>**

Norman J. Hippert, Two Rivers, assistant sergeant-at-arms.  
 James E. Trainor, Madison, assistant sergeant-at-arms.  
 Robert Rush, Neillsville, document clerk.  
 Harold Schultz, Milwaukee, document clerk.  
 William Kasiska, Baraboo, postmaster.  
 Joseph Kernler, Ashland, postmaster.  
 Albert Daley, Superior, policeman.  
 John Danielson, Manitowoc, night watchman.  
 Wenzel Koula, Coon Valley, night watchman.  
 Roy Larsen, Denmark, night watchman.  
 Everett P. Skroch, Neillsville, night watchman.  
 Edward Dithmar, Baraboo, night laborer.  
 Arthur K. Ehrlich, Racine, night laborer.  
 Richard G. Harvey, Jr., Racine, night laborer.  
 Lyle Hopper, Beloit, night laborer.  
 Maurice G. Young, Oshkosh, night laborer.  
 William M. Brinkley, Madison, gallery attendant.  
 Hermant Boldt, Jr., Sheboygan Falls, messenger.  
 Henry Cline, Dane, messenger.  
 John Donaghey, Madison, messenger.  
 Leon Edman, Madison, messenger.  
 Arthur Fadness, Madison, messenger.  
 Joseph Gehrman, Mellen, messenger.  
 Price J. George, Mauston, messenger.  
 Edward H. Gibson, Madison, messenger.  
 Alois Graczyk, Milwaukee, messenger.  
 Walton Green, Madison, messenger.  
 Merle Jackson, Madison, messenger.  
 Richard J. Knoche, Madison, messenger.  
 Robert M. Larson, Madison, messenger.  
 Ray J. Lavin, Madison, messenger.  
 Lester Lingard, Madison, messenger.  
 Francis McCloskey, Sun Prairie, messenger.  
 Richard Noelck, Hartford, messenger.  
 Harry Polakowski, Milwaukee, messenger.  
 Clarence Pollard, Madison, messenger.  
 William Ramstack, Milwaukee, messenger.  
 Reuben Raymond, Madison, messenger.  
 Thomas F. Reynolds, Green Bay, messenger.  
 Thorof Rogeberg, Madison, messenger.  
 John W. Scheib, Madison, messenger.  
 Hubert Schneider, Madison, messenger.  
 Bruce D. Scott, Madison, messenger.  
 Richard Showman, Kenosha, messenger.  
 Mark Shumway, Beloit, messenger.  
 Charles H. Statz, Madison, messenger.  
 Henry Temkin, Madison, messenger.  
 Glen F. Vogel, Shiocton, messenger.  
 Fredric Young, Milwaukee, messenger.

<sup>1</sup> All positions under the sergeant-at-arms of the senate have been staggered, there being two appointees for each position, who have alternated in filling it.

## EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

**Department of Chief Clerk:**

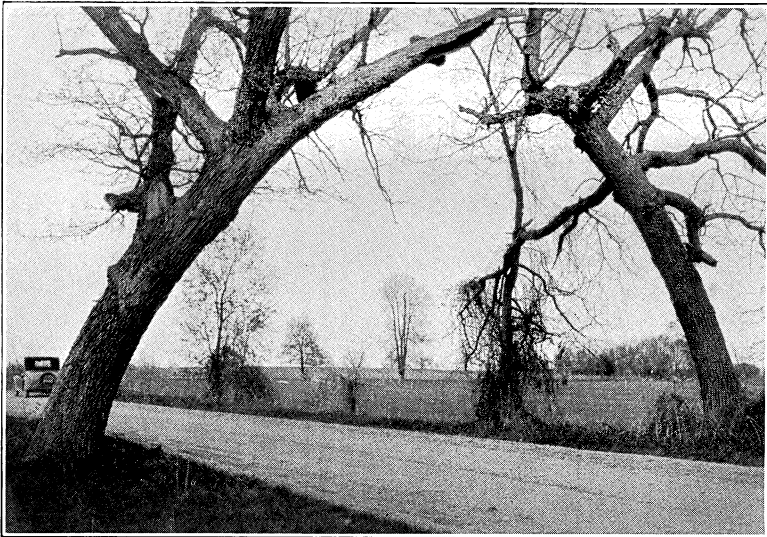
Arno C. Handel, Madison, general clerk.  
 Cyril J. Ballam, Madison, general clerk.  
 Mark Russell Kilp, Oshkosh, record clerk.  
 Hyman Navin, Superior, record clerk.  
 Edmund L. Lenahan, Madison, journal clerk.  
 Charles W. Woerpel, Sun Prairie, journal clerk.  
 Norman Berggren, Madison, voting machine operator.  
 Robert C. Stadelman, Madison, engrossing clerk.  
 Robert Maffett, Madison, proof reader.  
 Bennett Odegard, Rice Lake, proof reader.  
 Fred Frusher, Jr., Madison, index clerk.  
 Thomas M. Donahue, Kenosha, mailing clerk.  
 Joseph Sullivan, Milwaukee, mailing clerk.  
 Milton Bailey, Elderon, stenographer.  
 Wallace W. Dolan, Shawano, stenographer.  
 Eugene Dunn, Milwaukee, stenographer.  
 Royal Gordon, Madison, stenographer.  
 Robert Hibbard, Ft. Atkinson, stenographer.  
 Edmund T. Kubiak, Milwaukee, stenographer.  
 Leo E. Packard, Milwaukee, stenographer.  
 Charles G. Pagel, Brandon, stenographer.  
 Frank Rivers, Milwaukee, stenographer.  
 Russell Ryan, Brillion, stenographer.  
 Arthur Stofen, Madison, stenographer.  
 Martin West, Elcho, stenographer.  
 William L. Wollin, Jefferson, stenographer.  
 Joseph L. York, Milwaukee, stenographer.  
 Lawrence Larson, Racine, stenographer.  
 Lewis Koltes, Dane, typist.  
 Anthony T. Mickle, Richland Center, typist.  
 Bruce Pannier, Chippewa Falls, typist.  
 Claude Salter, Germantown, typist.  
 Clarence J. Williamsen, De Pere, typist.  
 John Hanson, Fond du Lac, clerk.  
 Eugene Seelig, Milwaukee, clerk.  
 George Gafney, Madison, clerk.  
 Joseph Sweeney, Madison, clerk.

**Department of Sergeant-at-Arms:**

John E. Rohan, Madison, asst. sergeant-at-arms.  
 James Carew, Waupaca, postmaster.  
 Conrad A. Lewis, McFarland, document room.  
 W. Wrenn O'Connell, Milwaukee, document room.  
 Harold Stryzewski, Oshkosh, floor policeman.  
 Curtis Farmer, Crandon, night watchman.  
 Ray Adomaitis, Chilton, post office messenger.  
 Hilmer Woelfel, Milwaukee, messenger.  
 Everett Stevenson, Gays Mills, state filer.  
 Martin J. Roehm, Antigo, messenger.  
 Leo Callahan, Montello, messenger.  
 Lloyd P. Connor, Webster, messenger.  
 Cyril A. Talbot, Merrill, messenger.  
 Wm. J. Rowe, Burlington, messenger.  
 Francis Grogan, Kaukauna, messenger.  
 Arvid Morner, Prentice, messenger.  
 Harold Schneider, Manitowoc, messenger.  
 William Reilly, Madison, night laborer.  
 Emmett Killeen, Rice Lake, night laborer.  
 Judson G. Bogart, Milwaukee, gallery attendant.  
 William Rabinowitz, Sheboygan, gallery attendant.  
 Thomas Bourke, Madison, night messenger.  
 Edward J. Owens, Milwaukee, messenger.  
 Leo J. McCoy, Fond du Lac, night messenger.  
 Dan C. O'Connor, Portage, night gallery attendant.  
 Kermit Berger, Hales Corners, night cloak room attendant.  
 Robert Dixon, Chippewa Falls, night messenger.  
 William Norton, Watertown, night messenger.  
 Mark Schmitz, Madison, messenger.  
 Morris Barber, Madison, messenger.  
 Eugene Cawley, Madison, cloak room attendant.  
 Kenneth McLeod, Rice Lake, night laborer.

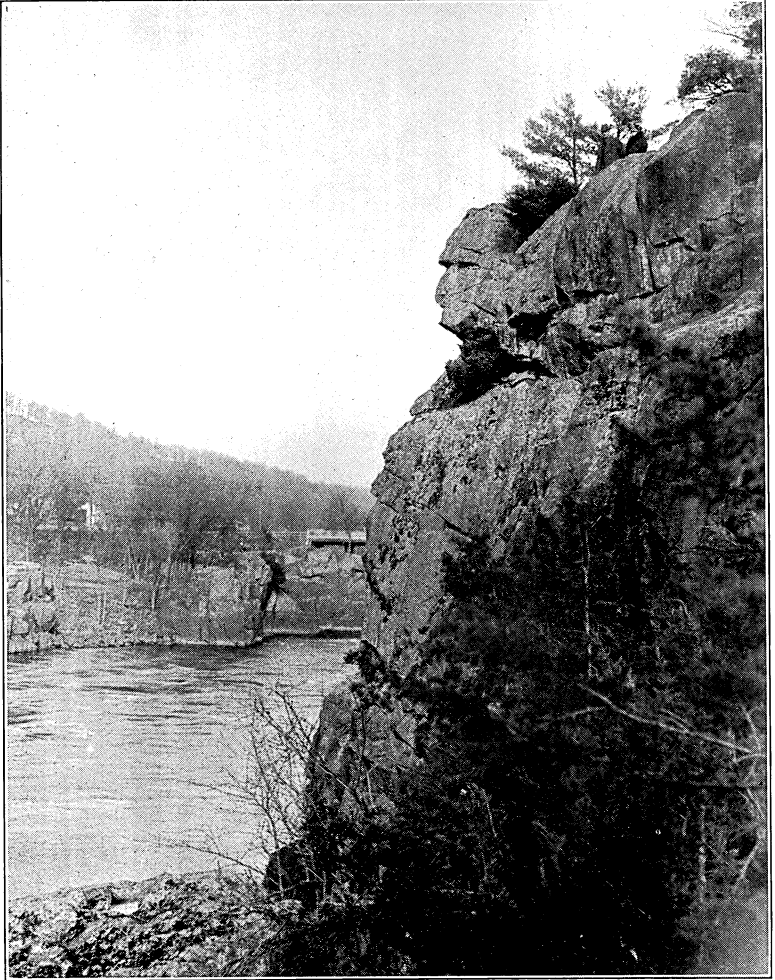
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

E. L. Almen	-----	Associated Press
Don Anderson	-----	United States News
Calmer Browy	-----	The Capital Times
William F. Canfield	-----	Wisconsin Press Association
George Crownhart	-----	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Harry G. Croy	-----	Wisconsin News
J. Winter Everett	-----	The Wisconsin State Journal
William T. Evjue	-----	The Capital Times
Lawrence Fitzpatrick	-----	The Wisconsin State Journal
Michael Griffin	-----	The Wisconsin State Journal
Bryn Griffiths	-----	Wisconsin State Employees Magazine
Edward N. Hein	-----	Milwaukee Sentinel and Holmes News Service
Charles W. Holmburg	-----	The Capital Times
Fred L. Holmes	-----	Milwaukee Sentinel and Holmes News Service
Kenneth Hopping	-----	Associated Press
E. Dee Ingold	-----	Chicago Tribune
Carson F. Lyman	-----	Associated Press
Bruce R. McCoy	-----	Wisconsin Press Association
William F. McIlrath	-----	United Press
E. R. McIntyre	-----	Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer
Roy L. Matson	-----	The Wisconsin State Journal
Z. H. Mischka	-----	Wisconsin Press Association
J. Craig Ralston	-----	Milwaukee Journal
Leonard Schubert	-----	United Press
Fred C. Sheasby	-----	Milwaukee Journal
Thornton L. Smith	-----	Chicago Tribune
Willard R. Smith	-----	United Press
Arthur A. Tiller	-----	Tiller News Service
William P. Welch	-----	Eau Claire Telegram



White Oaks Make a Natural Arch.  
(Near Montello)





Old Man of The Dalles.  
(St. Croix Falls)

## MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

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### FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Rep.) was born in Franklin, Kewaunee County, where he farms the land his father purchased from the government when Wisconsin was very much a wilderness. He was educated in the common schools, a term at Valparaiso University, and two years at the Chicago Law School. For a number of years he taught school in Kewaunee and Brown Counties. In 1901 he took a position as inspector for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Chicago. After two years he was advanced to a position in the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, which position he held until 1919, when he returned to the farm. In 1924, Senator Cashman was one of the La Follette delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cleveland. In the same year he was made a University regent and served in this capacity for a full term of six years.

He was first elected to the state Senate in 1922; he was reelected in 1926 and again in 1930. He is chairman of the Senate Committee on Highways and the author of the new highway measure which bears his name, and which takes the place of the 1925 highway law of which he was the sponsor.

Home Address: Denmark.



### SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Brown and Oconto Counties.

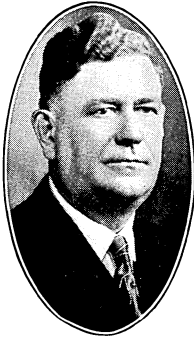
E. F. BRUNETTE (Dem.) was born in the Town of Howard, Brown County. His education was received in the common schools, Green Bay Business College, and the state teachers college at Oshkosh. He was formerly engaged in the lumber and fuel business as secretary of his company. Senator Brunette has served for the past nine years as member of the Brown County Board of Supervisors, being chairman of the Town Board of Howard. He represented the second district of Brown County in the Assembly in the session of 1929, and was elected to the Senate in 1932.

Address: Route 4, Green Bay.



## THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.



WALTER POLAKOWSKI (Soc.) was born in Buffalo, New York, January 18, 1888; began to earn his living when a lad as a newsboy and boot-black; at fourteen was apprenticed to an upholsterer, and at eighteen represented the upholsterers' union in the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Style Builders Cooperative Clothes Shop, Milwaukee. Until elected to the Assembly in 1920, he had never held a public office. In 1922, he ran for the Senate and has been a member of that body ever since. Senator Polakowski was the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Fourth District in 1928 and 1932.

Address: 2200 S. 11th St., Milwaukee.

## FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The 13th, 18th, and 21st Wards of the City of Milwaukee; the Town of Milwaukee; and the Villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay.



OSCAR HASKELL MORRIS (Rep.) was born in Springfield, Mass., March 8, 1876, and came to Milwaukee with his parents when two years of age. He left graded school at an early age to become "copy boy" on the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. Later he became reporter and sports writer on this paper; reporter, city editor, and sports editor on the *Milwaukee Daily News*; and department manager of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He was elected to the Senate in 1920, 1924, 1928, and 1932; and served as president pro tempore in 1927. He was chairman of the interim committee on prison labor which reported to the 1929 legislature and of the aeronautics committee which reported in 1931; and is now the chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Taxation.

Address: 740 N. Second St., Milwaukee.

## FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The 9th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th Wards of the City of Milwaukee.



BERNHARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) was born Dec. 23, 1889, in Chicago and moved to Milwaukee at an early age, where he was educated in the public schools. He was the chief deputy sheriff during the Cudahy riots, and is the father of the Gettelman Firemen's Law and of a plan to tax chain stores, having been the first sponsor of this idea in Wisconsin. Through his efforts, lumber companies have been compelled to use a more careful method of disposing of timber on state owned lands. Senator Gettelman is chairman of the La Follette Bronze Tablet memorial committee and of the state interim traffic committee which presented safety recommendations to the 1931 legislature. He was elected to the Assembly in 1916, and is now serving his fourth successive term in the Senate.

Home Address: 2248 N. Hi-Mount Blvd., Milwaukee.

## SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Second, Seventh, Tenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-Fifth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

CHARLES H. PHILLIPS (Dem.) was born January 21, 1859, at Milwaukee. He received his education in the parochial and public schools, Markham's Academy, and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the Law School in 1893. For a time he worked with his father and with a Milwaukee leather company, and is at present practicing law. He has held, previous to his election to the Assembly in 1932, no elective office, but was with Governor Peck's administration from 1891 to 1895 in the office of the Secretary of State, and has been chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He is chairman of the Wisconsin Chicago Centennial of Progress Committee.

Address: 1230 N. 21st St., Milwaukee.



## SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee and the Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; Towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

LEONARD C. FONS (Rep.) was born October 30, 1903, in Milwaukee, the son of former Senator Louis A. Fons, who represented the same district. He was born and educated in Milwaukee county, and is a graduate of Marquette and Georgetown universities. He is now practicing law in Milwaukee. Senator Fons has held no previous public office.

Home Address: 3040 S. Superior St., Milwaukee.



## EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, and Wauwatosa; Village of West Milwaukee; Sixteenth and Twenty-third wards of the City of Milwaukee and the cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis.

WILLIAM H. SHENNERS, Jr. (Dem.) was born on July 21, 1902, in the Twenty-third Ward of Milwaukee. After receiving a public and parochial school education, he entered the real estate and insurance business. He has always been interested in local government, but had never held public office before his election to the Senate in 1932.

Address: 7207 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis.





## NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The First, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Wards of Milwaukee.

IRVING P. MEHIGAN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, January 15, 1898. After graduating from Marquette Academy, he took a six-year course at Marquette University, receiving his law degree in 1923, and is now practicing law in Milwaukee. He was elected to the Senate in December, 1924, to fill a vacancy, and was elected for the full term in 1926 and reelected in 1930.

Home Address: 512 N. Fifteenth St., Milwaukee.

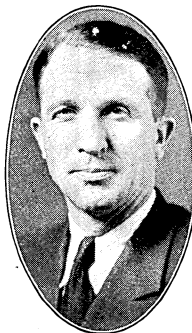


## TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

WALTER H. HUNT (Rep.) was born in the town of Kingston in Green Lake County September 5, 1868. He received a common and high school education and graduated from Valparaiso University, Indiana, later on receiving the master's degree from the same university. He has been county superintendent of schools and state school inspector, and since 1916 a teacher in River Falls State Teachers College. During the war he enlisted in the Army Educational corps and did overseas educational work. He also owns and operates a farm. He was elected to the Senate in 1924 and reelected in 1928.

Home Address: River Falls.



## ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, and Washburn Counties.

PHILIP E. NELSON, (Rep.) was born on a farm at Curtiss, Wisconsin, September 1, 1891. He is a graduate of the Colby High School and the Williams Business College of Oshkosh. For a time he was employed as cost accountant for the Oakland Motor Car company at Pontiac, Michigan; operated cheese factories in Clark and Rusk Counties, and later kept a general store at Conrath, Rusk County. He served on the county board of supervisors of Douglas County from 1921 to 1923 and 1925 to 1931. He is a director of the Tri-State Fair Board. He served one year and ten months in the World War, most of this time with the A. E. F. in France. At the present time he owns and operates a farm in the town of Cloverland, Maple

P. O., Douglas County. He was a member of the Assembly in 1927, and 1929, and was elected to the State Senate in 1930.

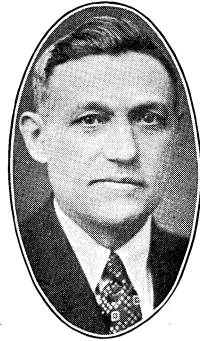
Home Address: Maple.

## TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties.

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) was born in Germany, February 13, 1880, and was thirteen when he came to this country and went to work in a packing plant, attending night school at the same time. In 1895, he moved to Clark County where he lived until 1915, when he moved to Ashland County and cleared a farm five miles from Mellen. He has been an officer of the American Society of Equity for years, serving as county president and member of the state executive board, and is now the vice-president of this farmers' organization. He served as town chairman for four years, assessor for five years, and school clerk since 1919. Mr. Gehrman was elected to the Assembly in 1926 and again in 1930, and to the Senate in 1932.

Home Address: Route 1, Mellen.



## THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dodge and Washington Counties.

EUGENE A. CLIFFORD (Dem.) was born December 5, 1886, in the town of Clyman, Dodge County. He was educated in the Juneau High School and the University of Wisconsin law school, and is a practicing attorney. Senator Clifford was for fifteen years city attorney of Juneau, for four years supervisor, and for four years mayor; and has been a member of the board of education for fifteen years. This is his second term in the legislature.

Home Address: 248 E. Oak Street, Juneau.



## FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

MIKE MACK (Rep.) was born November 15, 1873, in Trempealeau County, but has lived in Outagamie County for the past thirty-eight years. He was educated in common school. He spent ten years in the lumber business, but has been for many years a farmer. He has held several public offices before his election to the Senate in 1932, having served as county board member for seventeen years (chairman for eight of these) and member of county highway committee for four years. During the World War, Senator Mack was chairman of the village Council of Defense. He is a member of the Senate committee on Highways.

Address: Shiocton.



## FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Rock County.



ALEXANDER M. PAUL (Dem.) was born at Milton Junction on November 30, 1875, and has lived there all his life. He finished his education in the local high school. His occupation is farming, and he is a director of the Farmers Bank of Milton Junction. Senator Paul was a member of the Assembly in the legislative session of 1931 and was elected to the Senate in a special election held on April 18, 1933, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Senator George W. Blanchard to the House of Representatives. In this election Senator Paul received 7,296 votes against 4,843 for his opponent, L. A. Markham (Rep.).

Address: Milton Junction.

## SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

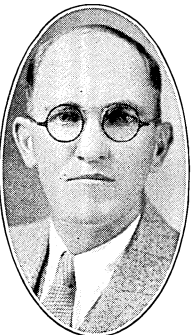


WILLIAM D. CARROLL (Dem.) was born June 5, 1880, at Hayton, Calumet County, and received a common school education. He has lived in Prairie du Chien for the past twenty-five years, and has been a member of its City Council (1920-1926), school board president for three years, and county board member for one term. From 1920-1926 Senator Carroll was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and acted as delegate to the Democratic National Convention in the years 1924 and 1928. He owns a hotel and several farms. For many years he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. While on the Prairie du Chien City Council, he was instrumental in securing the lowered electric rates which that city now enjoys.

Address: 120 S. Michigan St., Prairie du Chien.

## SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties.



GEORGE ENGBRETSON (Rep.) was born at Warren, Illinois, on June 3, 1890. His parents moved shortly thereafter to the Township of Wiota, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, where he has since lived. He received his education at the Wiota common school and the Platteville State Teachers College. His occupation is farming. Senator Engbretson was a member of the Republican State Central Committee during 1930-31. This is his initial term in the Senate.

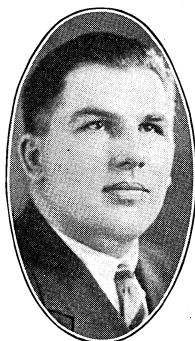
Address: Route 1, South Wayne.

## EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Waushara Counties.

MORLEY GARFIELD KELLY (Dem.) was born at Watertown, South Dakota. After finishing his education at the Wadena (Minnesota) High School, he became first a linotype operator and later a newspaper editor. He has been a member of the National Guard, Company K of Dickinson, North Dakota. Before his election to the present Legislature, Senator Kelly had held no public office.

Address: 184 E. 13th St., Fond du Lac.



## NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

MERRITT F. WHITE (Rep.) was born August 26, 1865, at Winneconne, and was educated in the Winneconne public schools and at Oshkosh State Teachers College. He has been a merchant and a traveling salesman, but is now retired from business. He was a member of the Senate in the sessions of 1911 and 1913, and has been a member from 1923 to the present time. Senator White was village president and member of the county board for thirty years; was a member of the county highway committee for twelve years, and school board member for eighteen years.

Address: Winneconne.

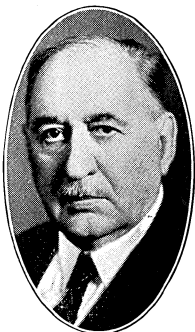


## TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

HARRY W. BOLENS (Dem.) was born on January 13, 1864, and has lived since 1879 at Port Washington except for six years spent in Sheboygan, where he published the *Sheboygan Daily Journal*. He is an inventor, manufacturer, and farmer. For two terms beginning in 1898 he was alderman at Port Washington, has been county supervisor and county board chairman for several terms, and mayor for three terms. Senator Bolens was the first president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association (1910), and a charter member (1898) and past president of the Wisconsin League of Municipalities. He organized the first independent military company in Wisconsin in the Spanish-American War, and in 1917 organized the first Wisconsin company for the World War. At that time also, he was chairman of Draft District Board No. 2, chairman of the County Council for Defense, and Fuel Administrator. He is serving for the first time as member of the Legislature.

Address: 1242 Grand Ave., Port Washington.





## TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The County of Racine.



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 the Municipal Water Commission of Racine. Since 1887 he has been engaged in the newspaper business and was editor of the Racine Times-Call from 1900 to its merger with the Journal last year. He was elected to the Senate in 1926 and 1930.

Home Address: 1632 Wisconsin St., Racine.

## TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Kenosha and Walworth Counties.



CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born at Somers, Kenosha County, October 18, 1874. He was educated in the rural schools, Kenosha High School, Milwaukee State Teachers College, and Kenosha College of Commerce. He taught school six years and served as an employe of the Kenosha Post Office for five years. During the past twenty-five years Senator Shearer has been secretary and manager of the central office, Kenosha Manufacturing Industries. He has many times been a member of Republican state and county conventions; was a member of the Kenosha City Council from 1913 to 1919 and of the City Park Commission from 1919 to 1923. He was elected to the Assembly in 1923, serving three terms; and was elected to the Senate in 1928 and 1932.

Address: 520-68 Place, Kenosha.

## TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Portage and Waupaca Counties.



HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Prog. Rep.) 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, Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University, and the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. For two years he taught school in Jefferson and Dane Counties, and one year was principal of the graded school at London. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and is by profession a lawyer. He was chairman of the Waupaca Co. Republican Committee 1904-08, district attorney 1908-10 and has been a member of important committees in each session of the legislature since his first election in 1918.

Home Address: Iola.

## TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Clark, Taylor, and Wood Counties.

WALTER J. RUSH (Rep.) was born April 21, 1871, at Waterford, Racine County. He received a B.S. degree from the Valparaiso University in 1893 and his LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin in 1900. He has been a practicing attorney since that year. Senator Rush was district attorney of Clark County from 1911 to 1919, and has been a member of the Senate since 1929.

Address: 202 S. Clay St., Neillsville.



## TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

OTTO MUELLER (Rep.) was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, December 19, 1875, where he attended the public schools. He served two years as county supervisor of Marathon County, and as trustee of Mt. View Tuberculosis Sanitorium for eight years. He is a jeweler by profession. The present is Senator Mueller's fourth legislative session in the Senate.

Home Address: 615 Grand Ave., Wausau.



## TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dane County.

ALVIN C. REIS (Rep.) was born in Evansville, Indiana, on March 24, 1892. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1913 and from Harvard Law School in 1917. He was a major in the United States Army during the World War, serving nineteen months in France and taking part in the Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. From 1920 to 1926 Senator Reis was Assistant Attorney General and counsel for the Department of Markets. He has been chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Committee on Cooperative Organization for the National Association of Marketing Officials and is now a member of the administrative board of the National Association of Cooperative Marketing Attorneys, composed of American and Canadian lawyers. Senator Reis was elected to the Assembly in 1926 and 1928 and was Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee in the 1927 and 1929 sessions. He was elected to the Senate in 1932.

Address: 2262 West Lawn Ave., Madison.



## TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Richland, and Sauk Counties.



FRED W. ZANTOW (Rep.) was born February 24, 1879, in the town of Sumpter, Sauk County. He was educated in a common school in Sumpter and the high school of Sauk City. Senator Zantow is occupied in farming and dairying, and has lived his entire life on the farm where he was born. He has been affiliated with various farm organizations, is a staunch advocate of the contract system of cooperative marketing, and has been interested in political campaigns all his life. He was a staunch supporter of Robert La Follette, senior. On March 11, 1930, at a Progressive conference at Sauk City, he was unanimously endorsed for the position of State Senator.

Home Address: Route 4, Box 30, Baraboo.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.



G. ERLE INGRAM (Prog. Rep.) was born at Eau Galle, Wisconsin, April 1, 1883, and received his education in the common schools of Dunn County, Whitewater and La Crosse State Teachers College, Kansas City Business College, and Northern Indiana Law School (Valparaiso). He began to teach school at the age of seventeen, and taught in the common and high schools of the state for several years. He began the practice of law in Eau Claire in 1921. Senator Ingram was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1928 and 1929, and is vice-president of the State Bar Association for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. He was elected to the Assembly in 1930 and to the Senate in 1932.

Address: 252 S. 11th St., Eau Claire.

## TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Barron, Dunn, and Polk Counties.



JOHN A. ANDERSON (Rep.) was born December 28, 1870, in Carver County, Minnesota, and was educated at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. He is in the clothing and shoe business. He has been mayor of Barron since 1924, with the exception of the years 1928-1929, and was a member of the school board in 1924-25. He was elected to the Senate in 1930.

Home Address: Barron.

## THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Forest, Florence, Langlade, Marinette, and Oneida Counties.

SHERMAN W. WADE, (Dem.) was born on December 12, 1895, at Hurley. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Antigo and commercial schools at Antigo and Wausau. Since 1916 he has been in the lumber business. During the World War he served with the 102nd Squadron A. S. S. C. Before his election to the Senate in 1932, he had held no public office.

Address: 107 E. Fifth Ave., Antigo.

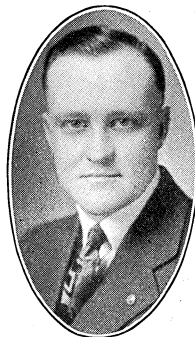


## THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties.

ORLAND S. LOOMIS (Rep.) was born at Mauston on November 2, 1893. He was educated in the common and high schools of that city, Ripon College, and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the Law School in 1917. He has been a practicing attorney at Mauston since that time. In 1918-1919 he served in the World War as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He served as city attorney of Mauston from 1921 to 1931. He represented Juneau County in the Assembly in 1929 and served during that session as a member of the Interim Committee on Education. In 1930 he was elected to the Senate and has served in the 1931 regular session, the 1931-1932 special session, and the 1933 regular session. In 1932-1933 he served as chairman of the veterans memorial commission. In 1933 he was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Address: 404 Tremont St., Mauston.

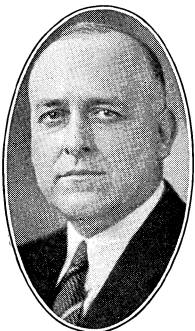


## THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jackson, La Crosse, and Trempealeau Counties.

HARRY W. GRISWOLD (Rep.) has spent his entire life on the farm at West Salem where he was born on May 19, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of West Salem and in the Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He has served as president, secretary, and director of the Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association, and was one of the organizers of the La Crosse County Guernsey Breeders' Association, at present serving as its president. He also has been sales manager for the County Guernsey Breeders and the Monroe and La Crosse County Holstein Breeders. Senator Griswold was for seventeen years a member of the West Salem High School Board, and is now a member of the State Board of Vocational Education. He was elected to the Legislature for the first time in 1932.

Address: West Salem.



## THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



WILLIAM H. EDWARDS (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Lisbon, May 14, 1861. After completing his course at Carroll College, he taught school for fifteen years, six of them as principal of the school at Sussex. For the next twenty years he was actively engaged in the management of his farm, retiring to his home in Sussex in 1914. He served two terms as town clerk and ten terms as county supervisor, during one of which he was chairman of the county board. He was a member of the Assembly from 1915 to 1929 with the exception of the 1923 session and was elected to the Senate in 1930.

Home Address: Sussex.



## CHIEF CLERK

ROBERT A. COBBAN (Rep.) was assistant chief clerk during the 1929 session of the Legislature. He was born in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and educated in the common and high schools of this state. During the World War, he was a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, serving for twenty-eight months. In the 1931 session Mr. Cobban was made chief clerk of the Senate, and was reelected at the beginning of the present session.

Address: Madison.



## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

EMIL A. HARTMAN was born at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, March 25, 1864. He received his schooling in that city, graduating from the First Ward School in June, 1880. After leaving school he worked as bookkeeper and salesman for nearly six years, when he became a paper hanging and painting contractor. When Co. H., 2nd Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard, was organized in December, 1881, he enlisted as a private and charter member, and resigned from the service as second lieutenant in 1893. In 1896 he was elected secretary of the Manitowoc County Republican Committee, and served as delegate to the Republican State Conventions in 1896 and 1898. In 1897 he took a position in the Adjutant General's office; four years later he changed to the Secretary of State's department, resigning in 1904 to

resume his contracting business, in which he is still engaged. He has served the Senate since 1915, as document clerk, mailing clerk, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and since 1931, sergeant-at-arms.

Address: 2253 Fox Ave., Madison.

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

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### ADAMS AND MARQUETTE COUNTIES

K. J. CALLAHAN (Rep.) was born at Montello, Wisconsin, November 17, 1897. He graduated from the Montello High School, Oshkosh State Teachers College, and the University of Wisconsin Law School, beginning the practice of law in 1924. He served as district attorney from 1924 to 1930, when he was first elected to the Legislature.

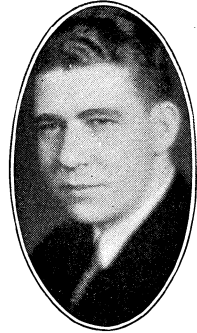
Address: Montello.



### ASHLAND COUNTY

CLARENCE V. OLSON (Prog. Rep.) was born July 17, 1904, at Ashland. After attending Northland College, at Ashland, he entered the University of Wisconsin, receiving his law degree in 1930. He is an attorney. His membership in the present Assembly is his first public office.

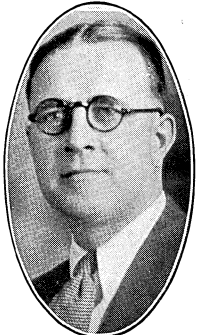
Address: 515 W. Eighth Ave., Ashland.



### BARRON COUNTY

WARREN D. LEARY (Dem.) was born at Elmira, New York, on December 3, 1891. He is a graduate of Elmira Academy (1909), and has the degree of B. Litt. from Columbia University (1916). During the World War he served as second lieutenant with the 148th Field Artillery, A. E. F., and during the spring of 1919 attended the Université de Grenoble, in France. Mr. Leary has always been a newspaper man, being now business manager and half-owner of the Rice Lake Chronotype and having been in the past reporter and editorial assistant of the New York Herald and New York Tribune, editor of Le Digesteur at Grand'Mere, Quebec, and editor of the Chippewa Falls Gazette. Up to his recent election to the Assembly he had held no public office.

Address: 25 East Marshall St., Rice Lake.



## BAYFIELD COUNTY



ROBERT A. NIXON (Prog. Rep.) was born June 25, 1900, on a farm in the Town of Sterling, Vernon County, where he grew up. He was educated in the rural schools of Vernon County, the Viroqua High School, and George Washington University, Washington, D. C. While a student in Washington he was employed as secretary to Congressman J. D. Beck and later to Congressman H. H. Peavey. Since 1927 he has been practicing law in Washburn. He has been a member of the Assembly since 1929, was the Progressive floor leader in the regular session of 1931, the special session of 1931-1932, and the regular session of 1933, and was secretary of the Republican State Platform Convention in 1930.

Address: Washburn.

## BROWN COUNTY

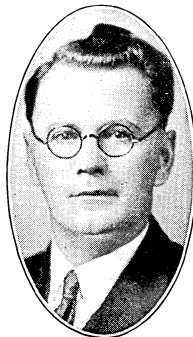


First District: The City of Green Bay exclusive of the Twenty-first Ward.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) was born in Chicago. After graduation from Notre Dame University, he became baseball coach for his alma mater, and later for Northwestern University, Northwestern Academy, and Clemson College. He has played in and managed professional baseball with clubs in the Wisconsin-Illinois League, the American Association, and the Western, Eastern, and Southern Leagues. Mr. Lynch is a sales manager. He is serving in public office for the first time.

Residence: 1144 Cass St., Green Bay.

## BROWN COUNTY



Second District: All the towns, cities and villages of Brown County except the city of Green Bay; and the twenty-first ward of the city of Green Bay.

WILLIAM J. SWEENEY (Dem.) was born in the Town of Glenmore, Brown County, April 2, 1887. His education, besides that of the common schools, included a correspondence business course. From 1922 to 1931 he was a road and bridge contractor, but since then he has combined the professions of auctioneer, insurance agent, and farmer. He was highway commissioner 1920-1922, town clerk 1922-1927, town chairman 1927-1929, all of Glenmore Township, and was elected to the Assembly in 1932.

Address: Box 232, De Pere.

## BUFFALO AND PEPIN COUNTIES

ARTHUR A. HITT (Prog. Rep.) was born in the town of Alma, Buffalo County, on November 9, 1890. He was graduated from the Alma High School in 1910, La Crosse State Normal School in 1913, and the University of Wisconsin (A.B. 1916, M.A. 1926). From 1921 to 1932 he taught school, the last five years in the Milwaukee Vocational School. He has given up teaching to devote full time to his farm, near Alma, and to the Assembly, in which he is serving his fourth consecutive term. He is taking an active and prominent part in the farm organizations of his district. Mr. Hitt is a World War veteran.

Address: Alma.



## BURNETT AND WASHBURN COUNTIES

LOU J. THOMPSON (Dem.) was born June 10, 1876, at Black River Falls, where he finished his education in the Black River Falls High School. In 1898 he became an employe of the Great Northern Railway at Superior, and three years later moved to Spooner, where he has since resided, combining in business insurance, real estate, and timber products. He was for fourteen years secretary-treasurer of the Federal Loan Association. Mr. Thompson has enjoyed a long public career, having held the offices of city clerk for one term, city supervisor for eight years, chairman of the Washburn County Board for five years, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Education for twelve years. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1932.

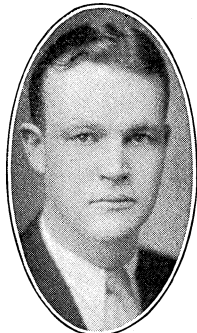
Address: Spooner.



## CALUMET COUNTY

JEROME FOX (Dem.) was born at Chilton, March 26, 1904. He was educated in St. Augustine's Parochial School, Chilton High School, Notre Dame University (B.S. 1924), Marquette Law School (1926-1928), and the University of Wisconsin (LL.B. 1930). He was an instructor in Trinity College, Sioux City, Iowa, from 1924 to 1926. Mr. Fox is practicing law in Chilton in the firm of Fox and Fox, and is serving his second term in the Assembly.

Address: 121 N. State Street, Chilton.





## CHIPPEWA COUNTY



JOHN E. PRINCE (Rep.) was born in the Town of Auburn, Chippewa County. He received his education in the public schools, and has spent practically all of his life farming, with the exception of one year cattle ranching in Alberta, Canada. He was a member of the town board for fourteen years, has been a member of the American Society of Equity for twenty-six years, serving on its executive board for five of these, and has been active in the cooperative movement for thirty-four years, helping to promote the first cooperative creamery in Chippewa county. He acted as treasurer of the school board of Auburn for twenty years. At the present time, he is conducting Prince's Resort at Cornell Lake. He is serving for the first time in the Legislature.

Address: Route 1, Jim's Falls.

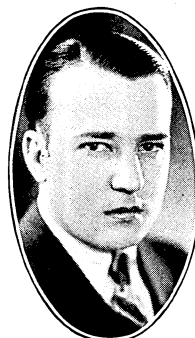
## CLARK COUNTY



JAMES E. LYONS (Dem.) was born June 23, 1857, in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States (Fond du Lac) at the age of eleven. He later moved to Appleton and, in 1899, to Colby, where he has since resided. He has been in the general produce business practically his entire life. While a resident of Appleton, he served four years as alderman. At Colby he served as alderman from 1904 to 1906 and as mayor from 1908 to 1914, and from 1926 to date, a total of six terms. Mr. Lyons was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1932, and has been a delegate to many state conventions. The present is his first term in the Legislature.

Address: Colby.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY



E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS (Rep.) was born in the village of Cambria, April 1, 1901. After graduation from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, he finished his education at Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-three he was elected a trustee of the village board of Cambria, the youngest man who has ever held that office. He is a director and assistant cashier of the Bank at Cambria. He has been a member of the Assembly since the legislative session of 1927.

Address: Cambria.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY

THORLIEF A. PETERSON (Dem.) was born in the Town of Utica, Crawford County, December 9, 1886, on the farm where he still lives. Mr. Peterson's grandfather was the first Scandinavian settler in Crawford County and his father was a Civil War veteran. Mr. Peterson received a common school education, and has been a farmer all his life. He was a town supervisor in the years 1926, 1928, 1929, and 1930, and a member of the school board for eighteen years. He is the secretary-treasurer of a creamery and cheese company, and has been active in the good roads movement for many years. This is his first term in the Legislature.

Address: Route 3, Soldiers Grove.

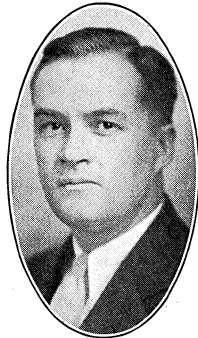


## DANE COUNTY

First District: The City of Madison.

FRANCIS LAMB (Rep.) was born at Freeport, Illinois, November 12, 1900. He received his education in Madison, attending the public schools and the University of Wisconsin, taking his bachelor's degree in 1923 and his law degree in 1926. Since that time he has practiced law in this city. He is holding his first governmental office.

Address: 1809 Keyes Ave., Madison.



## DANE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor, and York; Villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Rockdale, and Sun Prairie; City of Stoughton.

JAMES C. HANSON (Rep.) was born in Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, July 11, 1862, and came to America at the age of four. His family settled on a farm in the town of Christiana, where Mr. Hanson has since made his home. He was educated in the common schools, Albion Academy, and Milton College. He is a farmer by occupation and has been active in the cooperative movement for several years. He has held many offices of trust and honor, and has been a member of the Assembly since 1917, being in point of service the oldest member of the Legislature. In 1932, the University Board of Regents presented Mr. Hanson with a testimonial of appreciation of his pioneering services to cooperative marketing and organization of other cooperatives.

Address: Route 2, Deerfield.



## DANE COUNTY



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

ALBERT J. BAKER (Rep.) was born Dec. 14, 1874, in the Town of Primrose, Dane County, the son of the late P. O. Baker, member of the Assembly. Mr. Baker was educated in the common schools, and has been a farmer all his life. He has been town chairman, president and manager of a creamery company, member and clerk of the school board, and town assessor; director and treasurer of a farmers' mutual insurance company. He has been a member of the Assembly since the session of 1927.

Address: 204 Wilson St., Mt. Horeb.

## DODGE COUNTY



First District: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, and Williamstown; Villages of Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, and Theresa; Cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the 5th, 6th, 13th and 14th Wards of Watertown.

LORENZ BECKER (Dem.) was born at Woodland, Wisconsin, August 10, 1889, and was educated in the public school and later in business college. He is in the general insurance business, and has been secretary of the Woodland Farmers Town Mutual since 1920 and cashier of the Woodland State Bank from 1915 to 1932. He is serving for the first time in public office.

Address: Woodland.

## DODGE COUNTY



Second District: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, and Westford; Villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; Cities of Beaver Dam and Juneau and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th wards of the City of Waupun.

HENRY EDWARD KRUEGER (Dem.) was born in the Town of Beaver Dam on May 14, 1882. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of the county and the Short Course of the University of Wisconsin. He is a farmer, specializing in pure-bred seeds. He has been given several public offices by the Town of Beaver Dam, including those of clerk, assessor, school board clerk, and chairman. He has been a member of the Assembly during the sessions of 1911, 1913, and 1933. Mr. Krueger has been a member of the Democratic County Committee for twenty-six years. He has been treasurer of the Burnett and Beaver Dam Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1919.

Address: Route 1, Beaver Dam,

## DOOR COUNTY

WILLIAM H. MOORE (Prog. Rep.) was born November 13, 1886, on a farm in the Town of Gardner, Door County. He was educated in the public schools of that county and the Dollar Bay (Michigan) High School, graduating in 1905. He has been running his present farm since 1910, specializing in breeding purebred Guernsey cattle and pedigreed seed grain. He is president of the Door County Live Stock Breeders Association and the Door County Purebred Seed Growers Association. Mr. Moore has been assessor and chairman of the Town of Nasewaupée and member of the Door County Board. He was elected to the Assembly for the first time in 1932 as an independent after having been defeated in the primary election.

Address: Route 1, Sawyer.



## DOUGLAS COUNTY

First District: The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of the City of Superior.

MAURICE E. WEINBERG (Dem.) was born May 17, 1907, at Superior. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Superior, attended the Superior State Teachers College for one year, and spent two and one-half years at the University of Wisconsin, part of this time in the law school. While attending high school Mr. Weinberg worked as a shoe salesman, and later managed the shoe department in a department store. In 1930 he was a financial census taker for the United States government. Since then he has been a salesman of insurance and clothing. His membership in the present Assembly is his first public office.

Address: 1017 Hammond Ave., Superior.

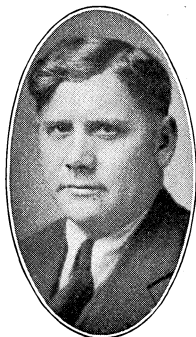


## DOUGLAS COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior, and Wascott; Villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Solon Springs, and Poplar; First, Second, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards of Superior.

JOSEPH E. WESTLUND (Rep.) was born February 1, 1896, at Superior. After completing his high school course, he attended the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy, in Minneapolis, and is now a registered pharmacist practicing in Superior. During the war he served with the 150th Field Artillery, 42nd (Rainbow) Division. He is serving his second term in the Assembly.

Address: 1915 Susquehanna Ave., Superior.





## DUNN COUNTY

**WILLIS E. DONLEY** (Dem.) was born June 24, 1901, on a farm in the Town of Frankfort, Pepin County. He attended the rural schools of that county, and later Durand High School, Ripon College and the Law College of Marquette University, whence he was admitted to the bar in 1925. For a time Mr. Donley taught rural school in Pierce County. He is now a practicing attorney, president of the Menomonie Civic and Commerce Association, and state president of the Loyal Order of Moose. Until his election to the Legislature in 1932 he held no public office.

Address: Menomonie.



## EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

**JOHN T. PRITCHARD** (Rep.) was born in Caernarvon, Wales, December 20, 1883. He received his early education in his native land, and in 1905 came to the United States, attended the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture for two years, and has engaged in farming ever since. He moved to Eau Claire County in 1913 and has served the public in various capacities, including membership on the county board, for the past ten years. This is Mr. Pritchard's initial term in the Assembly.

Address: Eau Claire.



## FLORENCE, FOREST, AND ONEIDA COUNTIES

**NEIL McEACHIN** (Dem.) was born January 28, 1900, at Cavour, Wisconsin. He attended Marquette University from 1918 to 1921 and Valparaiso University in 1921 and 1923, and is now a practicing attorney. Mr. McEachin served for five months in the World War and later, from 1927 to 1930, as municipal judge of Oneida County. The present is his first term in the Legislature.

Address: 103 Alban St., Rhinelander.

## FOND DU LAC COUNTY

First District: Towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah; City of Fond du Lac.

MAURICE FITZSIMONS, JR. (Dem.) was born in the City of Fond du Lac, September 30, 1906, where he has lived ever since. After his graduation from high school in 1924, he attended Marquette University for two years. He has been affiliated with M. Fitzsimons and Sons Shoe Company since 1923 and has been the owner and operator of the Fitzsimons Fur Farm since 1927.

Address: Box 129, Fond du Lac.



## FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, and Waupun; Villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale, and St. Cloud; City of Ripon and Fifth and Sixth Wards of Waupun.

JOSEPH H. HARDGROVE (Dem.) was born at Fond du Lac on November 26, 1870. At the age of fifteen he learned the cooper trade, and until 1901 worked at his trade and taught district school. In 1903 he was graduated from Oshkosh State Teachers College and was made principal of the state graded school at Tigerton. Later he helped organize the Tigerton High School and was its first principal. Thereafter, he was the principal of Manawa High School for five years, and then entered the Medical School of Marquette University, where he took his M. D. in 1916, and since that year has practiced medicine at Eden. He has been president of the Fond du Lac County Rural Normal School Board since 1921. He was elected to the Assembly for the first time in 1932.

Address: Eden.



## GRANT COUNTY

First District: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, and Waterloo; Villages of Cassville, Hazel Green, Livingston, and Potosi; Cities of Platteville and Cuba City.

BERT A. CLEMENS (Rep.) was born at Cuba City August 15, 1874. He graduated from common school in 1890 and from business college three years later. Since 1926 he has been occupied with insurance and real estate; prior to that year he was engaged in farming. During his life Mr. Clemens has held many positions of trust. The present is his first term in the Assembly.

Address: Cuba City.



## GRANT COUNTY



Second District: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscodia, N. Lancaster, Patch Grove, S. Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing; Villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscodia, Patch Grove and Woodman; Cities of Boscobel, Fennimore and Lancaster.

HUGH A. HARPER (Rep.) was born at Lancaster, December 24, 1885. After finishing grade school, he went through Madison Central High School and the University of Wisconsin, studying both agriculture and liberal arts; for three years playing guard and center on the University basketball team. Mr. Harper was with Company F, 3rd Wisconsin Regiment, for six years and has held a great many public offices, including chairman of town board, secretary Grant County National Farm Loan Association, school board member, director of American Farm Bureau, first president Wisconsin Live Stock Shippers' Federation, president of Wisconsin Farm Bureau, director Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, secretary Grant County Farm Bureau, member of Grant County Board. He is serving his second term in the Assembly.

Address: Lancaster.

## GREEN COUNTY



E. J. HOESLY (Rep.) was born June 18, 1885, at New Glarus, and was educated in the New Glarus High School and Northwestern Business College, Naperville, Illinois, where he graduated in 1903. He served for seven years as assistant cashier of the Bank of New Glarus; for four years as assistant postmaster; for six years as village clerk; for nine years as supervisor of the village of New Glarus, and for seven years, member of the county highway committee. At present he combines the occupations of banker and cattle dealer. This is his fourth successive term in the Assembly.

Address: New Glarus.

## GREEN LAKE AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES



ALEX McDONALD (Dem.) was born June 28, 1866, at Manchester, Green Lake County. He was educated in the common schools and Valparaiso University, from which he graduated in 1889. From that time until 1910 his occupation was farming. He is now doing field work for a canning factory. Mr. McDonald was town clerk from 1889 to 1902 and supervisor of assessment of Green Lake County from 1902 to 1906. He was elected to the Assembly for the first time in 1932.

Address: Markesan.

## IOWA COUNTY

JOHN S. JACKSON (Rep.) was born in the Town of Waldwick, Iowa County, and received his education in the common schools. He has served as chairman of the Town of Mineral Point and member of the County Board of Iowa County for thirteen years, clerk of the school board for fourteen years, and president of the Southwestern Wisconsin Shipping Association for ten years. He has been a farmer all his life, and a member of the Assembly since 1927.

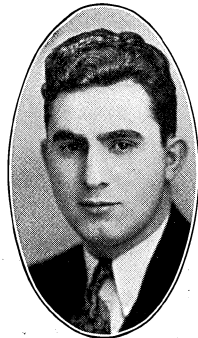
Address: Mineral Point.



## IRON AND VILAS COUNTIES

PAUL R. ALFONSI (Prog. Rep.) is the first person of Corsican descent to serve in the Wisconsin Legislature. He was born February 13, 1908, at Pence, Wisconsin, graduated from Lincoln High School, Hurley, in 1924, and from Whitewater State Teachers College three years later. During the three college years he was a member of the debate team at Whitewater. Since graduation from Whitewater, Mr. Alfonsi has headed the commercial department of the Washburn High School and at the same time acted as forensic coach, having had several entries in the state contests. His present term in the Assembly is his first in public office.

Address: Pence.



## JACKSON COUNTY

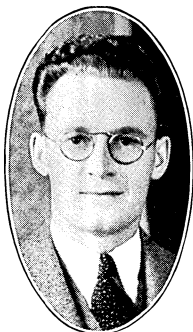
WILLIAM F. DETTINGER (Prog. Rep.) was born in the Town of Northfield, Jackson County, on September 24, 1880. He was educated in the common schools and in the Short Course of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. Except for five years with the Armour Packing Company, he has always lived on a farm. He was president of the York Creamery Association, Northfield, for three years; town supervisor from 1912 to 1915; and town chairman from 1915 to 1918. Mr. Dettinger is a successful farmer, specializing in purebred Guernsey cattle and seed grain. He is serving his sixth term in the Assembly, having been a member from 1919 to 1925 and from 1931 to the present time.

Address: Route 1, Hixton.





## JEFFERSON COUNTY



PALMER F. DAUGS (Dem.) was born February 10, 1903, in the town of Farmington, Jefferson County. He attended high school in Fort Atkinson and later the College of Business Administration, Marquette University. Mr. Daugs has always been a salesman and at the present time is a representative of Remington Rand, Inc. Although this is his first term in the Assembly, he has held many previous offices, including those of chairman Red Cross Roll Call in southern Jefferson County, 1930; chairman Fort Atkinson Community Drive, 1931; vice chairman Fort Atkinson Red Cross Chapter for the past two years; vice president Fort Atkinson Lions Club, 1931 and 1932; past president of Fort Atkinson High School Alumni Association, 1929. Mr. Daugs is a member of Delta Sigma Pi International Commerce Fraternity and is the secretary of the Wisconsin Division, Young Democratic Clubs of America. He is a member of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Democrat Publishing Company, publishers of the Wisconsin Democrat. This is his first term in the Assembly.

Address: 801 East Street, Fort Atkinson.

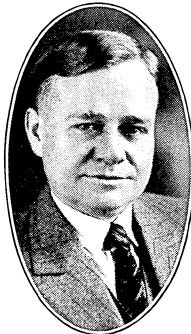
## JUNEAU COUNTY



JOHN P. CONWAY (Dem.) was born October 25, 1880, at Elroy. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Elroy and in 1905 attended the short course of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Since then his occupation has been farming. He has held the offices of town clerk, for three years, town chairman, for one year, school board member, for six; and was elected to the Legislature for the first time in 1932. In addition to his public offices, Mr. Conway has been a director of the Elroy Fair Association for twelve years, director of the Elroy Cooperative Dairy Association for two years, and captain of the Fourth Company, Wisconsin State Guards Reserve.

Address: Elroy.

## KENOSHA COUNTY



First District: Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards of the City of Kenosha.

ALFRED C. GROSVENOR (Dem.) was born September 8, 1888, at Kenosha, and received his education in the high school and the College of Commerce of that city. For the next three years he was the local distributor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and for the two following was associated with his mother in a confectionery and notions store. Since then he has been occupied with a recreation parlor and the management of real estate. Public offices held before his election to the Assembly include those of common council member (1921-1922), member of Kenosha County Board (1923-1933), chairman of the latter (1927-1929). Mr. Grosvenor is a member of the Kenosha Safety Council and the Kenosha Historical Society, and is a World War veteran, having served ten months in France.

Address: 5933 Seventh Avenue, Kenosha.

## KENOSHA COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; Village of Silver Lake; First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Kenosha.

GEORGE E. MAHONEY (Dem.) was born April 30, 1867, in Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County. He was educated in the common schools of the county and in the mechanical department of the Chicago Vocational School. From 1888 to 1903 Mr. Mahoney was a locomotive engineer; since then he has engaged in farming and real estate. Public offices held before his recent election to the Assembly include those of Justice of the Peace and member of the County School Board.

Address: Route 2, Box 149, Kenosha.



## KEWAUNEE COUNTY

ALBERT D. SHIMEK (Dem.) was born April 23, 1873, in the Town of Casco, Kewaunee County, and grew up on a farm. He graduated from Stevens Point State Teachers College in 1904, from the Green Bay Business College a year later, and from the teachers' commercial course of the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan, in 1908. He was a teacher in public and private schools for eighteen years, teaching various business subjects, including higher accounting. For several years he has been in the garage and farm implement business at Algoma, and is president of the Algoma School Board. He is serving his first term in the Legislature.

Address: Algoma.

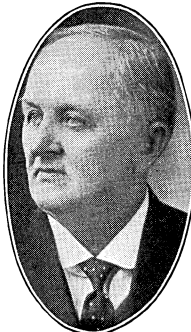


## LA CROSSE COUNTY

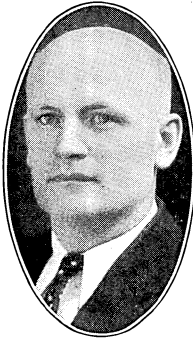
First District: The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th Wards of La Crosse.

JOHN MULDER (Rep.) was born at New Amsterdam, La Crosse County, March 22, 1865, and all his life has made his home in that county. He is of Dutch descent, his parents having immigrated to this country from Holland in 1856. His education was received in the schools of the village where he was born, supplemented by a course at the La Crosse Business College. For forty years prior to 1929 he was engaged in the retail grocery business. Mr. Mulder has held various political offices, having served the city of La Crosse as treasurer, alderman, and member of the board of education. He has been a member of the Assembly since 1929.

Address: 822 Rose St., La Crosse.



## LA CROSSE COUNTY



Second District: The Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City of La Crosse, and the entire county outside La Crosse.

BERNHARD A. MAU (Dem.) was born March 26, 1886. After completing his second year at West Salem High School, he entered Keefe Business College and graduated in 1904. For the next five years he was employed by a general store in West Salem. From 1910 to 1921 he was an assistant bank cashier; for the following three years manager and part owner of a general store. He became bank cashier in 1924, in which position he remained up to 1932, when he became vice president of another West Salem Bank. He has been village treasurer (1911-1913, 1931 and 1932), and trustee

of the village board (1916-1920). He is serving his first term in the Assembly.

Address: West Salem.

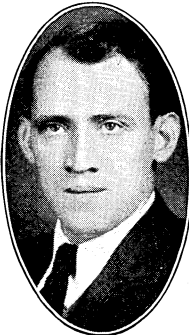
## LAFAYETTE COUNTY



JOSEPH S. ROBINSON (Rep.) was born at Elk Grove, January 31, 1900. He had two years' work at the Platteville State Teachers College after graduating from high school. Mr. Robinson is a farmer, and has followed this occupation practically his entire life. He was elected assessor of the Town of Elk Grove in 1928 and, with the exception of the next year, held this office until he entered the Assembly in the present year. He is a member of the Leo M. Kane Post No. 42 of the American Legion.

Address: Platteville.

## LANGLADE COUNTY



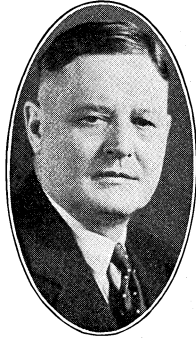
JAMES T. CAVANAUGH (Dem.) was born September 1, 1903, at Milwaukee, but has lived most of his life at Antigo. There he attended St. John's School and the Antigo High School. He did his college work at St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota, and the Law School of Marquette University. Before his admission to the bar, in 1931, Mr. Cavanaugh had been employed as passenger brakeman on the Northwestern Railroad. His election to the Assembly in 1932 was his first to public office.

Address: 622 Lincoln St., Antigo.

## LINCOLN COUNTY

LOUIS LEIDIGER (Dem.) was born December 18, 1882, at Sturgeon Bay. After attending high school at Merrill, Wisconsin, he enrolled in the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology, where he graduated in 1907. Mr. Leidiger was manager of the Leidiger Brewing Company at Merrill up to 1920, since when he has been a manufacturer of soft drinks. He was a member of his county board from 1917 to 1922 (its chairman in 1921), and was elected to his first term in the Legislature in 1932.

Address: 1604 E. Main Street, Merrill.

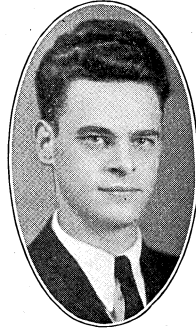


## MANITOWOC COUNTY

First District: Towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, and Newton; City of Manitowoc.

FRANCIS A. YINDRA (Dem.) was born January 17, 1906, at Manitowoc. His education was received in Lincoln High School at Manitowoc and the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Law of Marquette University, from which institution he received the degrees of Ph. B. and LL. B. While a student, Mr. Yindra acquired a wide variety of experience in part-time work, in the aluminum, canning, and furniture industries, farming, telephone operation, and mail carrying. He is now a practicing attorney, and is serving for the first time in public office.

Address: Manitowoc.

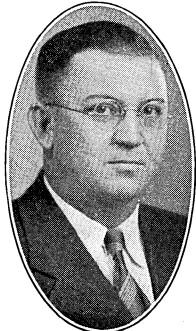


## MANITOWOC COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers; Villages of Reedsville and Valders; Cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.

RAYMOND J. SCHEUER (Dem.) was born November 8, 1887, at Mishicot, where he attended the graded school. After attending high school in Manitowoc, he went into the brewing business (1904-1918). From 1920 to 1931 he was in the retail automobile business, which he left for automobile financing. Mr. Scheuer was a sergeant in the Medical Corps during the World War. He has held no previous public office.

Address: Mishicot.



## MARATHON COUNTY



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

FRANK J. SHORTNER (Dem.) was born in Wood County, November 10, 1890, and attended the public school at Edgar up to the seventh grade, when he left school. From 1904 to 1906 he was clerk in a general store; from 1906 to 1913, laborer. Since 1913 he has been in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Shortner has held many public offices, and is at present chief of the Edgar Fire Department, village president, and member of his county board. He has been, besides, justice of the peace and clerk and assessor of his village. He is serving his first term in the Legislature.

Address: Edgar.

## MARATHON COUNTY

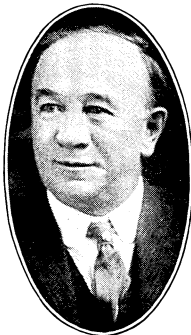


Second District: Towns of Easton, Harrison, Hewitt, Norrie, Plover, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; Villages of Brokaw, Hatley, Rothschild, Schofield; City of Wausau.

FRANK E. BACHHUBER (Dem.) was born November 17, 1884, on a farm in Dodge County. He was graduated from the Mayville High School in 1902, Marquette University in 1907, and the American Institute of Banking in 1912. He was employed by the Marshall and Ilesley Bank of Milwaukee from 1902 to 1919 and has since then practiced law. Mr. Bachhuber is a police and fire commissioner of his city. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1932.

Address: 716 McIndoe Street, Wausau.

## MARINETTE COUNTY



CHARLES A. BUDLONG (Rep.) was born at Frankfort, New York, and came to Black Earth, Wisconsin, at the age of three, where he received his education in the public schools. He followed the occupation of telegrapher and railroad agent for twelve years, moved into Marinette County in 1891, and for a time kept a general store at Amberg. Mr. Budlong has held the position of town clerk, town chairman, clerk of the circuit court, and sheriff. For three years he was immigration inspector on the Canadian border; for eight years, state inspector for the board of control; for five years, police judge of the City of Marinette. The present is his fifth term in the Assembly.

Address: 2628 Parkridge Ave., Marinette.

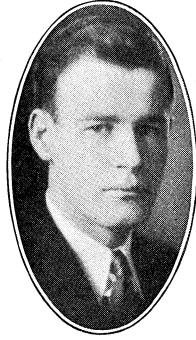
## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

First District: The First and Third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (Dem.) was born July 28, 1907, in Milwaukee, where he has spent his entire life. His education was received in St. John's Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1926, and the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he was admitted to the bar in 1931. The present is Mr. Young's second term in the Assembly, of which he has been elected the youngest speaker in its history.

Office Address: 735 N. Water Street, Milwaukee.

Home Address: 719 E. Pleasant Street, Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Second District: Second and Tenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

CLARENCE C. KRETLOW (Dem.) was born December 13, 1892, at Milwaukee. He received his education in the public and parochial schools and the Badger State Business College. After finishing school, he became an inspector for the Milwaukee Gas Light Company (1909-1923), was an assistant cemetery superintendent from 1924 to 1926, and has since then been the manager of recreational enterprises. He served as inspector of elections and Democratic committeeman 1928-1932. During the World War Mr. Kretlow was a sergeant in the Infantry. The present is his first term in the Legislature.

Address: 2235 W. Cherry St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Third District: Towns of Franklin and Greenfield; Village of West Milwaukee; City of West Allis.

ARTHUR J. BALZER (Prog. Dem.) was born on March 6, 1895, above the school house at Mequon where his father taught for twenty-three years. During his attendance at Marquette University, he was varsity cheer leader, and received a medal in 1922 for proficiency in debate. He was in the hospital corps of the Navy during the World War and a government student after the Armistice. Mr. Balzer has for the past nine years resided in West Allis, where he is in the real estate business. In 1932 he was a Smith candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He is serving his first term in the Assembly, and is chairman of the Committee on Labor.

Address: 1116 S. 85th Street, West Allis.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourth District: The Fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.



JOHN O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born May 13, 1875, in County Mayo, Ireland. Coming to the United States in 1888, he lived for a time in Rock County, and thereafter in Chicago and St. Louis. After a common school education Mr. O'Malley learned the stone mason trade, but has since worked at a great variety of occupations and has been the owner of saloons in both St. Louis and Milwaukee. Since 1902 he has resided in the fourth ward and for the past five years has been employed in the street department. His present term in the Assembly is his first in public office.

Address: 848 N. Ninth Street, Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifth District: Fifth and Eighth Wards of Milwaukee.



MARY O. KRYSZAK (Dem.) has lived in Milwaukee all her life. After graduating from St. Mary's High School and the Spencerian Business College, she entered the University of Wisconsin, and has since been school teacher, music teacher, bookkeeper, librarian and newspaper writer, having been editor of *Glos Polek* (Polish Women's Voice) since 1919; and has found time to combine with her duties as housewife and mother of three children a great many other activities of social, charitable, and political nature. She was president of the Defense Council and chairman of the Liberty Loan Drives in Milwaukee, and is now a

member of the Motion Picture Commission and the Municipal Christmas Tree Commission. Mrs. Kryszak was first elected to the Assembly in 1929, and was again elected to that body in November, 1932, being in both these sessions the only woman member. She is chairman of the Committee on Public Welfare and member of the Committee on Education.

Address: 2003 S. 11th St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixth District: The Sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.



JOHN N. KAISER (Dem.) was born May 16, 1899, at Milwaukee. He graduated from St. Ann's Parochial School in 1914, and later took a position with the Mayer Boot and Shoe Company. He was employed by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company for ten years, and afterward was a salesman for various companies. Prior to the World War he was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard and served in the U. S. Army throughout the war. For sixteen months he was in France with the Thirty-second Division (Battery C, 120th Field Artillery). Mr. Kaiser was elected to the Assembly for the first time in 1932. His principal interest in government lies in taxation problems.

Address: 2235 N. Holton St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventh District: Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

ARTHUR KOEGEL (Soc.) was born May 2, 1898, in Milwaukee. After graduating from public school, he took a technical course and has since been a bricklayer, having been a member of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union of America for twenty-four years. Mr. Koegel's election in November, 1932, was his first to public office.

Address: 2548 N. 15th St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighth District: The Sixteenth and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

JAMES W. HIGGINS (Dem.) was born on September 6, 1896, at Milwaukee, attended the Holy Rosary school from 1904 to 1912, and East Side High School from 1912 to 1914. He has held several positions, including those of manager of cleaning and dyeing establishment, press agent, and manager of the Orpheum Circuit theaters. He was a United States food administrator in 1917, and the following year joined the Navy. He is now holding his first public office.

Address: 2319 W. Michigan St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Ninth District: The Ninth and Twenty-sixth Wards of Milwaukee.

GEORGE H. WEISSELEDER (Dem.) was born on December 13, 1879, at Hartford. He received his education in Milwaukee, attending the public schools, Milwaukee Law School (now a part of Marquette University), and for many years receiving private instruction in higher mathematics, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Since admission to the bar in 1909, he has been a practicing attorney, and has been a consulting engineer since 1900. He represented the Sixth Senatorial District in the legislative sessions of 1913 and 1915, and was elected to the Assembly in 1932.

Address: 2813 N. 54th St., Milwaukee.



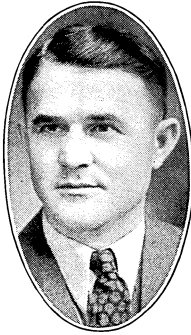


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Tenth District: Towns of Lake and Oak Creek; Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

**FRANK CHERMAK** (Dem.) was born in Austria-Hungary on September 20, 1893, and attended the Roman Catholic High School in Pressburg, graduating in 1910. After coming to America Mr. Chermak clerked for a time in a grocery store, and later owned stores, first at Cudahy and later at South Milwaukee. Since 1929 he has been a member of the City Planning Commission of South Milwaukee. He is serving his first term in the Assembly.

Address: 1318 Madison Ave., South Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eleventh District: Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

**MARTIN B. FRANZKOWIAK** (Dem.) was born in Poland, November 10, 1870, and came to Milwaukee in 1878, where he was educated in the parochial schools. After working as a press hand, order and shipping clerk with the Kieckhefer Brothers Company for twenty-two years, he began a retail grocery business, remaining in this business from 1905 to 1932, when he retired. He was one of the organizers of the Federation Life Insurance Company of America in 1913, of which later on he was the treasurer for six years and director for four. He has been this organization's local secretary for the past fifteen years. In 1924

he was one of the organizers of the Star Building and Loan Association and has been its director and president for three years each. Mr. Franzkowiak has been an election inspector for the past twenty-four years. The present is his first term in the Assembly.

Address: 2501 S. 15th St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twelfth District: 12th and 14th Wards of Milwaukee.

**MAX J. GALASINSKI** (Dem.) was born March 18, 1879, in the part of Milwaukee which he now represents in the Assembly. He was educated in the public and parochial, and in evening schools, where he took a course in bookkeeping. From 1891 to 1893 he was apprentice pharmacist, and in the following nineteen years learned and practiced his father's trade of stone cutting and sculpturing, building some of the best known monuments in Milwaukee, including that erected to General Kosciuszko in South Side Park. In 1912 he became, after a civil service examination, superintendent of street sanitation for the fourteenth ward, and

remained in this position for sixteen years. In 1928 he was chosen alderman for his ward, and was instrumental during his term of office in securing the purchase and development of Woodrow Wilson Park. He has held many other offices, including that of director of a building and loan association and secretary of St. John Cantius Church. The present is Mr. Galasinski's first term in the Legislature.

Address: 2483 S. Sixth St., Milwaukee.

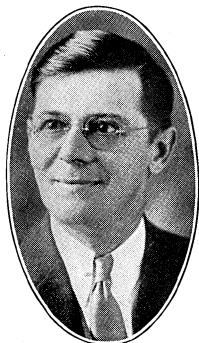


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Thirteenth District: Thirteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

GROVER W. RAMSTACK (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on June 3, 1886, and was educated in parochial and public schools. He became a civil service employe in the water department of the City of Milwaukee, resigning this position to enter the moulding business, in which he was employed as time keeper and foreman. Later he became a railway clerk, and has held this position ever since. Mr. Ramstack has always been prominent in civic activities. In 1922 he was chairman of the Pageant of Progress Committee. He is serving his first term in the Legislature.

Address: 2645 N. Second St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourteenth District: Town of Milwaukee; Villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay; Eighteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

MILTON T. MURRAY (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee June 1, 1898. He received his education in Milwaukee Teachers College, Marquette University and the University of Chicago. He spent ten years as teacher and athletic coach, and now is engaged in the practice of law at 774 North Water Street. This is his second term in the Assembly.

Address: 3044 N. Maryland Ave., Milwaukee.

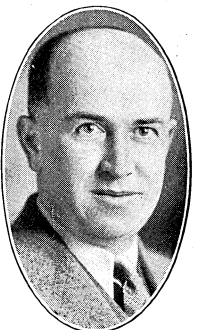


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifteenth District: The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Milwaukee.

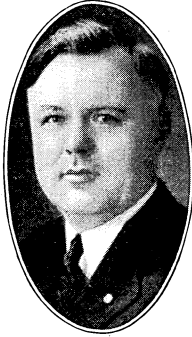
THOMAS H. CAFFREY (Dem.) was born at South Bound Brook, New Jersey, on October 3, 1893. Moving to Milwaukee, he attended St. Thomas Aquinas Grade School and later Marquette Academy, graduating from the latter in 1912. After leaving school, he learned the machinist trade, but is at present engaged in the amusement business. During the War, Mr. Caffrey served with the 410th Telegraph Battalion for twenty-six months, thirteen of these overseas. Prior to his recent election to the Assembly, he had held no public office.

Address: 1956 North 37th Street, Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixteenth District: The Twenty-fifth Ward  
of Milwaukee.



HERMAN B. WEGNER (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee on January 3, 1891. He attended both parochial and public schools up to the age of fourteen, when he became an apprentice in the glove cutting trade. In 1915 he left glove cutting for shoe cutting, and in 1923 changed to leather garment cutting, his present trade. Mr. Wegner has, since his apprenticeship, been an active union man and has been a member of the Glove Workers International Union and the United Shoe Workers Union. He has held no previous public office.

Address: 1305 W. Cottage Place, Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventeenth District: Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Wards of Milwaukee.



EDWARD C. WERNER (Dem.) was born on May 26, 1850, at Milwaukee, where he attended public and parochial schools. After learning the barber trade, he worked first as a journeyman and later kept shop for about fifty years. He was later elected Justice of the Peace and resigned upon the creation of civil courts; served as deputy sheriff one term; was appointed and served nine years as inspector of public utilities. The present is his first term in the Legislature.

Address: 3212 S. Indiana Avenue, Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighteenth District: Twentieth Ward of  
Milwaukee.



EDWARD H. KIEFER (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee May 1, 1874. He attended the parochial and public schools of that city up to the age of fifteen, when he became an apprentice in the painting trade, which he has followed since. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers since 1900 and held the office of business manager of Local No. 781 for over eight years. He has been a member of the Assembly in the sessions of 1911, 1913, 1931 and 1933.

Address: 2603 W. Nash St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Nineteenth District: The Twenty-second Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH L. GARVENS (Dem.) was born April 20, 1886, at Elm Grove. After graduating from parochial school he took an engineering course and an evening course at Marquette University. He was engaged in agriculture up to 1911, when he changed his occupation to carpentry and building. Since 1921 he has been a real estate dealer. Before his recent election to the Assembly Mr. Garvens had held no public office.

Address: 2435 N. 38th St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twentieth District: Towns of Granville and Wauwatosa; City of Wauwatosa.

CHARLES B. PERRY (Rep.) was born in New Haven County, Connecticut. After graduating from the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain, and spending a year in the Yale Law School, he entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin and has, since taking his degree, been a practicing attorney. He has lived in Wauwatosa since 1892; was its city attorney, 1895-1905; mayor for five consecutive terms, 1906-1916; and has been chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee County since 1921. He served in the Assembly during the sessions of 1911, 1923, 1925, 1929, and 1931, being speaker in 1929 and 1931, including the special session. Mr. Perry was vice president of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission created by Congress several years ago.

Home Address: Wauwatosa.

Office: Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.



## 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 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 and the Monroe County Highway Commission for several years. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition in 1924, and was reelected in 1926, 1928, 1930, and 1932.

Address: Tunnel City.



## OCONTO COUNTY



GREGORY C. FLATLEY (Dem.) was born March 14, 1898, in the Town of Stiles, Oconto County. After graduation from the Oconto Falls High School in 1917, he attended St. Thomas College at St. Paul, Minnesota, and later completed some special courses of study at the University of Chicago. He served in the World War, being commissioned with the rank of ensign in the United States Navy, and is one of the past post commanders of his local American Legion post. For the past several years he has been associated in business with his father, as secretary and treasurer of the Flatley Furniture Company, and is also acting manager of the telephone exchange of Oconto Falls. He is serving in the Legislature for his first term.

Address: Oconto Falls.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

First District: Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, and Greenville; Village of Shiocton; City of Appleton.

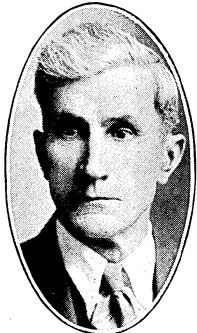


A. W. LAABS (Rep.) was born October 26, 1873, at Milwaukee, and was educated in the public schools. From 1892 to 1907 he was employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad as telegraph operator, train dispatcher, and chief train dispatcher. He then founded the Wisconsin Rendering Works at Appleton, of which he was owner and operator until 1918. During these years he also owned and operated several farms. He served as alderman in Appleton from 1918 to 1923, town chairman of Grand Chute from 1918 to 1923, and town chairman and county board member in Outagamie County from 1926 to 1931. He was elected to the Assembly for the first time in 1932.

Address: Route 6, Appleton.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, and Vandenbroek; Villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville, Kimberly and Little Chute; Cities of Kaukauna, Seymour, and Third Ward of New London.



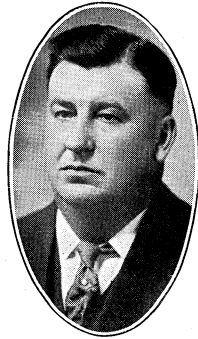
WILLIAM M. ROHAN (Dem.) was born in the Town of Buchanan, Outagamie County, March 31, 1873, and still resides there on a farm east of Kaukauna. He received his early education in public and parochial schools, and later attended Green Bay Business College. He served four terms as town treasurer beginning in 1905. From 1922 to 1925 he was town chairman and county board member; in 1926 he was made chairman of the county highway committee. He was a member of the Assembly in the session of 1911.

Address: Route 4, Kaukauna.

## OZAUKEE COUNTY

LOUIS G. KIEKER (Dem.) was born in the Town of Mequon, Ozaukee County, October 4, 1880. He lived on a farm with his parents, attending rural school, until he was sixteen; and graduated from Oshkosh State Teachers College in 1898. Mr. Kieker was chairman of the Board of Supervisors in the Town of Mequon from 1908 to 1911; school clerk 1907-1924; postmaster at Thiensville, 1915-1921. He has served for a number of years on the county board of supervisors and is a member of the county highway committee. Since 1900 he has run the Thiensville Hotel. He is active in various real estate companies. In the November, 1928, election he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was reelected in 1932.

Address: Thiensville.



## PIERCE COUNTY

LLOYD TOMBLESON (Rep.) was born at Ellsworth in 1883. After finishing public school, he entered the River Falls State Teachers College, graduating in 1905. From 1900 to 1911 he held several school positions, ranging from rural school teacher to high school principal. He has since then been occupied in farming in Pierce County. Mr. Tombleson was chairman of his county board for two years, and has been town chairman for eleven. He is serving his first term in the Assembly.

Address: Ellsworth.



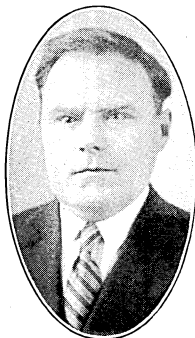
## POLK COUNTY

MARIUS DUEHOLM (Rep.) was born at Sonberg, Denmark, January 5, 1881. He came to America at the age of nine and has lived ever since in Polk County. He has always been a farmer. Mr. Dueholm was a member of the town board for fifteen years and of the county board for nine years prior to his legislative service. He has been a member of the creamery board for eighteen years and of the school board for fourteen years. He has served in the Assembly since 1931.

Address: Route 2, Luck.



## PORTAGE COUNTY



JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Rep.) was born October 7, 1893, in Stevens Point. He left school at the end of the third grade to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen, while assisting in blasting stone, he became blind. Soon after, he entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind, where he spent ten years, graduating in 1918 from the high school department. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, doing work in political science and economics. For three years, he taught in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, and has since been in the piano business at Stevens Point. Recently, he gave this up and is now devoting full time to his legislative work. Mr. Kostuck is the first blind member of the Legislature. He was elected for the first time in 1930.

Address: 711 Center Ave., Stevens Point.

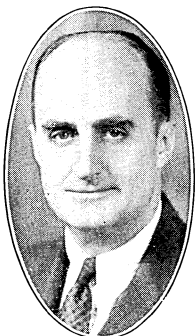
## PRICE COUNTY



GUSTAVE E. BLIESE (Dem.) was born in Aldendorff, Germany, and came to the United States as a small child. He attended school in Fontanelle, Iowa, and Phillips, Wisconsin, and then became manager of a general store (1905-1915) and employment manager for West Lumber Company (1915-1931). In 1910 he moved to a farm near Phillips, which he still occupies. He served as treasurer of the Price County Agricultural Society for six years and has been its secretary for the past four. His present term is his first in the Legislature, but he has held many other public offices, including those of alderman, president of city council (both of Phillips), and chairman of the Town of Worcester.

Address: Phillips.

## RACINE COUNTY



First District: The First, Second, Third, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of Racine.

JOSEPH CLANCY (Dem.) was born at Racine, August 2, 1890. He attended St. Rose School, Winslow School, and the Racine High School, from which he graduated with the class of 1908. He was employed as general traffic manager for two large rubber companies from 1914 to 1924. Since then he has been occupied in selling securities. The present is his first term in the Assembly.

Address: 1308 College Ave., Racine.

## RACINE COUNTY

Second District: The Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Racine.

JOSEPH C. HAMATA, (Dem.) was born February 15, 1882, at Racine, Wisconsin. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of the city of Racine. At the age of eighteen years he took over his father's business, that of a retail grocer. He conducted this until the year 1917, when he was elected secretary of Racine Aerie of Eagles, a position which he still holds. He has also served as a member of the school board and the local draft board for Division Number One, Racine; and as deputy collector of customs for the Port of Racine. In the year 1912 he was elected a member of the Assembly and served one term.

Address: 1659 N. Main St., Racine.



## RACINE COUNTY

Third District: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, and Yorkville; Villages of Corliss, Rochester, Union Grove, and Waterford; City of Burlington and Ninth Ward of Racine.

EDWARD F. RAKOW (Dem.) was born at Burlington on August 30, 1861, and was educated there in the public schools. For nineteen years preceding his retirement from business, he was manager of the Citizen's Gas Company. In 1895 he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland and held this office for four years. He was elected Mayor of Burlington in 1901 and held this office for six terms at various times, and was a member of the Assembly in the session of 1903.

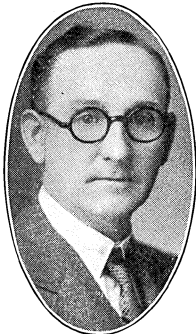
Address: 391 Jefferson St., Burlington.



## RICHLAND COUNTY

HARLEY A. MARTIN (Dem.) was born January 3, 1880, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when four years old. He graduated from the Sextonville High School in 1898, the Wisconsin Business College in 1899, and the University Short Course two years later. He is a raiser of purebred livestock, and for the past twenty-eight years has been secretary of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America. Mr. Martin served as a rural school director for ten years and for eight years as a director of the Richland Center city schools. In 1926, Mr. Martin was elected to the Assembly, and in 1928 and 1932 was reelected. In 1929 he was made a member of the State Office Building Commission, while serving his second term in the Legislature.

Address: Richland Center.





## ROCK COUNTY



First District: Towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter, Union; Village of Milton; Cities of Edgerton, Evansville, and Janesville.

EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born November 16, 1882, in Richland County. He was graduated from the Sextonville High School in 1900, spent a year in Whitewater State Normal, and took a six months' correspondence course so as to acquire a first grade teacher certificate. His first eight years out of school were spent as a teacher and the following years in the tobacco and farming occupations. Mr. Grassman served as an alderman of Edgerton from 1922 to 1926, as mayor for the next biennium, and resigned his office as county supervisor, which he had held for three years, when elected to the Assembly in 1932.  
Address: 501 Washington St., Edgerton.

## ROCK COUNTY



Second District: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley, Turtle; Villages of Clinton, Footville, Orfordville; City of Beloit.

IRA E. INMAN (Rep.) was born December 7, 1868, in Plymouth Township, Rock County. He was educated in rural school, and has been a farmer all his life. Since 1911 he has held the offices of secretary-treasurer of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association and of the Register of Production of Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association. Mr. Inman was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in June, 1932. The present is his first term in the Assembly.  
Address: Beloit.

## RUSK AND SAWYER COUNTIES



J. W. CAROW (Rep.) was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, on April 20, 1874. After finishing his elementary educational work in the common schools, he attended the University of Wisconsin. Since then Mr. Carow has been engaged in the practice of law, with headquarters at Ladysmith. He was chairman of the Rusk County Board for three years. In the legislative session of 1929 he was appointed to the Corrupt Practices Committee, and was co-author with Assemblyman Nixon of the corrupt practices bill of 1931 and 1933. He is serving his third consecutive term in the Assembly.  
Address: Ladysmith.

## ST. CROIX COUNTY

ARTHUR D. KELLY (Prog. Rep.) was born June 9, 1873, on the farm near Hudson where he still lives. He graduated from Hudson High School in 1892 and attended the Curtiss Business College at St. Paul the next year. Since leaving school his occupation has been farming, with the raising of pure-bred Jersey cattle as a specialty. He has been town chairman for nineteen years, and chairman of his county board for seven years. This is Mr. Kelly's first term in the Assembly.

Address: Route 3, Hudson.



## SAUK COUNTY

ISAAC C. EVANS (Dem.) was born January 17, 1879, at Spring Green in the house he now occupies. After graduation from high school, he spent two years at the University of Wisconsin before becoming a farmer and livestock buyer. The present term is his first in the Legislature.

Address: Spring Green.



## SHAWANO COUNTY

WALTER J. DOLAN (Dem.) was born in the town of Highland, Iowa County, on July 22, 1876. He received his education in the Highland High School, and taught in the schools of Iowa County for several years following, later entering the cheese business. Moving to Shawano County in 1908, he went into partnership with his brother in the real estate and insurance business. During the World War he was chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Council of Defense. At present he is a member of the Shawano County Board. Mr. Dolan owns and operates several farms.

Address: Shawano.



## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

First District: The City of Sheboygan.



JOSEPH M. THEISEN (Dem.) was born in Sheboygan, February 24, 1877, and has lived in this city all his life. He was graduated from the Holy Name School in 1890 and the Sheboygan Business College in the next year. After working for many years as a stenographer and typist, he was employed, in 1913, as cost accountant, pay roll clerk, and employment manager for a motor concern. In 1924 he changed his employment, working as cost accountant until 1931, since which year Mr. Theisen has been out of employment. He has been secretary of the North Side Improvement Association since its inception in 1915, and has been especially active in singing societies, having been secretary of the East Wisconsin Singing Societies since 1920, and secretary of four songfests held in his city between 1905 and 1929. In 1932 he was elected secretary of the Northwest Saengerfest Association. He served one term each on the Library Board and the Board of Aldermen, and is serving his first term in the Assembly.

Address: 1904 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan.

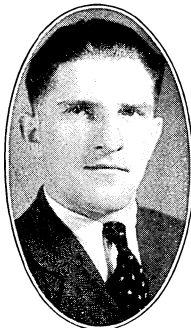
## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Second District: The entire county outside the City of Sheboygan.



CHARLES LAACK (Dem.) was born in the Town of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, May 30, 1871. He attended public school, and for the past twenty-six years has operated a farm on Highway 23 near Plymouth. For twenty-one years he was manager of the Plank Road Telephone Company and has been president of the Farmers Call Board of Plymouth since its organization eleven years ago. He was elected to the Legislature for the first time in 1932. Other public offices held by Mr. Laack include those of town assessor, for twelve years, and school district treasurer, for eighteen.

Address: Route 1, Plymouth.



## TAYLOR COUNTY

ANTHONY J. OPACHEN (Dem.) was born in the Town of Hammel, Taylor County, on October 18, 1909. Since his graduation from grade school (1922) and the Medford High School (1927) he has been a candy maker, and since 1930, a laborer. His present term in the Assembly is Mr. Opachen's introduction to public office.

Address: Route 3, Medford.

## TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

FRANK A. KELLMAN (Rep.) was born April 24, 1869, in Boras, Sweden. He attended graded school until the age of sixteen, after which he worked for a number of years as a tinsmith. He then went into the hardware business, which occupation he pursued for thirty-five years. Mr. Kellman was mayor of Galesville for two terms, president of the business men's association for six years, and manager of the Arctic Springs Creamery for ten years, and has been a member of the local library board for the past decade and a half. The present term is his second in the Legislature. He is now in the real estate and insurance business, and is a collector of first editions.

Address: Galesville.



## VERNON COUNTY

H. S. HALVORSEN (Prog. Rep.) was born on a farm near Westby. His education was received in the public schools and at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Since 1915 he has been in the hardware business at Westby. Mr. Halvorsen served as deputy county auditor of Wells County, North Dakota, from 1911 to 1914, and as a member of the Board of Education and the City Council of Westby in 1918 and in 1931-1932. The present is his first term in the Legislature.

Address: Westby.



## WALWORTH COUNTY

DANIEL E. LABAR (Rep.) was born August 21, 1857, in the town of Delavan, Walworth County. He graduated from the Delavan High School and Wayland Academy. He has held numerous public offices, among them alderman in Delavan 1901 to 1905, member of the county board 1906-07, and mayor of Delavan 1908-10 and 1912-16. In November, 1928, he was elected to represent Walworth County in the Assembly and was reelected in 1930 and 1932.

Address: 134 S. Sixth St., Delavan.



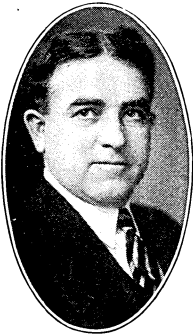
## WASHINGTON COUNTY



JOSEPH E. RUSSELL (Dem.) was born in the Town of Erin, Washington County, April 7, 1864, and has lived there all his life. After completing his education in the Whitewater Normal School, he taught in the schools of the county for ten years. Since that time he has been a farmer and was an organizer of the first cooperative cheese factory in his town, serving as its director until its close in 1918. Mr. Russell's public activities include those of town clerk and school district clerk. He was chairman of the Town of Erin Council of Defense during the World War. With the help of his son, Mr. Russell is at present the proprietor and operator of the Russell Stock Farm, noted for production of Poland China hogs and Guernsey dairy cattle. He was first elected member of the Assembly in November, 1932.

Address: Route 5, Hartford.

## WAUKESHA COUNTY



First District: Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha; Villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, North Prairie, and Wales; City of Waukesha.

WALTER G. CALDWELL (Dem.) was born at Pewaukee on February 19, 1886; was graduated from the Pewaukee High School in 1903, attended Marquette College for the next two years, and the University of Wisconsin for the following five, receiving his degree in civil engineering. For the following eight years he was employed by the Wisconsin Highway Commission and other agencies as engineer in the construction of roads and bridges, and from 1923 to the present time has been a consulting engineer. Public offices held by Mr. Caldwell include those of county highway engineer (1919-1923), county surveyor (1922 to date), and secretary of City of Waukesha Board of Appeals (1926 to date). In 1918 Assemblyman Caldwell served in the Engineering Corps at Camp Humphreys.

Address: 411 N. Grand Ave., Waukesha.

## WAUKESHA COUNTY



Second District: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonie, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, and Summit; Villages of Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonie Falls, Merton, New Butler, Sussex, and Pewaukee; City of Oconomowoc.

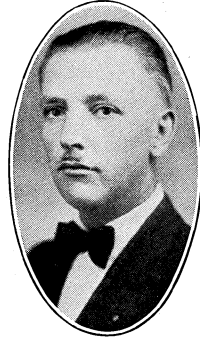
WILLIAM H. STEELE (Rep.) was born in Waukesha County, May 15, 1872. He was educated in the Pewaukee schools and the University of Wisconsin, and taught school for twelve years in Waukesha and Pewaukee. In 1911, he bought a dairy farm on the outskirts of Pewaukee, where he has lived since then. He was town chairman and member of county board from 1919 to 1925; has been president of the Pewaukee School Board for twenty-four years; and is a director of the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n and the Golden Guernsey Milk Cooperative.

Address: Pewaukee.

## WAUPACA COUNTY

EARLE F. MOLDENHAUER (Dem.) was born on May 7, 1898, in the Town of Lebanon, Dodge County. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Waupaca County, where he grew up on a farm. After graduation from the Clintonville High School in 1916, he entered the journalism course of the University of Pennsylvania. In December, 1917, he enlisted in the army and served fourteen months until the end of the World War, largely with Co. B of the Eighth Division Motor Supply Train. Upon return, he became associated with his father in the Clintonville Tribune and in 1920 became editor, in which capacity he is still engaged. He has been actively associated with the American Legion and the Lions Club, in both of which he has been an officer, but has never before the 1932 campaign been a candidate for any public office. He is the first Democrat to have been elected to any county office in Waupaca County in forty years.

Address: Clintonville.

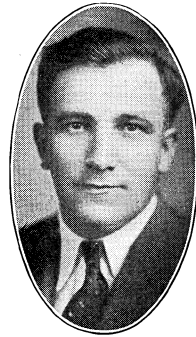


## WINNEBAGO COUNTY

First District: City of Oshkosh.

RAY NOVOTNY (Dem.) was born July 31, 1902, in Jennikov, Czechoslovakia. He came to America at the age of eleven and has since lived in Oshkosh. For two years after his graduation from the Oshkosh High School, Mr. Novotny was a student in civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He is now an industrial engineer and his present term in the Assembly his introduction to public office.

Address: 395—23rd Street, Oshkosh.



## WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, villages, and cities of the county except the City of Oshkosh.

WILLIAM P. GRIMES (Dem.) was born in the Town of Menasha, Winnebago County, August 17, 1868. After finishing district school, it became necessary for him to assume the management of the home farm. In 1911 he organized the West Menasha Telephone Company, a group of farmers who built their own lines, and has continued as an officer of this company ever since. In 1898 he was elected to the town board and three years later became its chairman, to which position he was re-elected for eighteen consecutive years. He was treasurer of the district school board from 1910 to 1930, and has been a director of the Vinland Fire Insurance Company since 1920. He is serving his first term in the Legislature.

Address: Route 3, Neenah.



## WOOD COUNTY



BYRDE M. VAUGHAN (Rep.) was born November 30, 1862, at Byron, in Fond du Lac County. He received his education in the Howe High School, Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), University of Wisconsin General Science Course (class of 1885), and the University of Wisconsin Law School (1888). He has practiced law ever since, specializing in drainage law, and for many years running a farm as a side line. From 1888 to 1928 he was a court commissioner, and has also served as city superintendent of education and member of the library board of his city. Mr. Vaughan was for several years a member of the National Guard and for a time captain of his company. The present is his first term in the Assembly.

Address: 121 Drake St., Wisconsin Rapids.

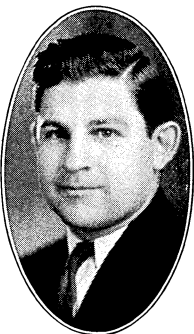
## CHIEF CLERK



JOHN J. SLOCUM (Dem.) chief clerk of the Assembly, was born in Wausau, September 20, 1905. He was educated in the schools of that city, graduating from St. Mary's Parochial School in 1919 and from the Wausau High School in 1923. He then attended Notre Dame University, studying law during the years 1923, 1924 and 1925. Returning to Wausau, he became affiliated with the Democratic organization of Marathon County and has been one of the leading campaigners since that time. In April, 1933, he was the unanimous choice of the Young Democratic Club as convention chairman and was later elected state chairman of that organization. His selection as chief clerk by the present Assembly was his first appointment to public office.

Address: 412 Prospect Ave., Wausau.

## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS



GEORGE C. FAUST (Dem.) was born at Rhineland, October 21, 1901, moving shortly thereafter to Oshkosh, where he has resided ever since. He attended the common schools of the city and the Oshkosh Teachers College, later establishing connection with a large contracting firm in an executive capacity. He is one of the active members of the local Democratic county organization, which endorsed his candidacy in the last election for the office of Clerk of Court, and is a member of the Oshkosh police and fire board. This is his first public office.

Address: 149 High St., Oshkosh.

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**Executive and Administrative  
Branches of the State  
Government**

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# ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS\*

August 1, 1933

## ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor.....	Albert G. Schmedeman.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935.....	\$6,000
Lieutenant Governor....	Thos. J. O'Malley.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935.....	1,000
Secretary of State.....	Theodore Dammann.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935.....	5,000
Attorney General.....	James E. Finnegan.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935.....	5,000
State Treasurer.....	Robert K. Henry.....	Jefferson.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935.....	5,000
Supt. Public Instruction	John Callahan.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. July 1933.....	5,000

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary (1)
Accountancy, Board of.....	Lloyd L. Birkett.....	Milwaukee.....	June 25, 1933.....	\$10 per day
	Archie W. Kimball.....	Madison.....	June 25, 1934.....	\$10 per day
	Clarence Lichtfeldt.....	Milwaukee.....	June 25, 1935.....	\$10 per day
Adjutant General.....	Ralph M. Immell.....	Blair.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
Agriculture and Markets(2).....	Wm. F. Renk(3).....	Sun Prairie.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1933.....	\$5,000
	Charles L. Hill.....	Rosendale.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1935.....	\$5,000
	J. D. Beck.....	Viroqua.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1937.....	\$5,000
Annuity and In- vestment Board (2)(4)	John H. Puelicher.....	Milwaukee.....	March 1, 1935.....	\$25 per day
	Grace B. Ogden.....	La Crosse.....	March 1, 1935.....	\$25 per day
	John Thiel.....	Mayville.....	March 1, 1937.....	\$25 per day
	Adolph Schmitz.....	Milwaukee.....	March 1, 1939.....	\$25 per day
Athletic Commission....	W. P. Hart.....	Eau Claire.....	August 20, 1935.....	\$5 per day
	Victor H. Manhardt.....	Milwaukee.....	August 20, 1936.....	\$5 per day
	Frank J. Rojacki.....	Milwaukee.....	August 20, 1937.....	\$5 per day
Banking Commission(2)	Stanley N. Schafer.....	Madison.....	April 1, 1937.....	\$5,000
	Peter A. Cleary.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1939.....	\$5,000
	Appointment still to be made.....	.....	April 1, 1935.....	\$5,000
Banking Review Board(2).....	H. A. Von Oven.....	Beloit.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1934.....	\$15 per day
	Charles J. Kuehmuensch.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935.....	\$15 per day
	John King (4).....	Marathon.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1936.....	\$15 per day
	F. J. Schreiner.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1937.....	\$15 per day
	Leo T. Crowley.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1938.....	\$15 per day
	Fred Schulz.....	Racine.....	1st Mon. July 1934.....	Expenses
Building and Loan Ad- visory Committee (in Banking Dept.)(2).....	Fred M. Krueck.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. July 1935.....	Expenses
	Paul M. Berndt.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. July 1935.....	Expenses
	A. F. Wanta.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. July 1936.....	Expenses
	Barney A. L. Czerwinski.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. July 1936.....	Expenses
	F. E. Bachhuber.....	Wausau.....	1st Mon. July 1937.....	Expenses
	J. M. Crowley.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. July 1937.....	Expenses

\* See end of table for notes.

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary (1)
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners(?)	Prof. Robert N. Bauer	Milwaukee	April 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Prof. F. M. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Prof. W. H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day
Board of Control(?)	George B. Harris	Waukesha	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$5,000
	John Hannan	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Mrs. Katherine Sullivan	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
Budget Director(?)	James B. Borden	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Chicago Centennial of Progress Com. (5)	Gustave A. Dick	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Mrs. Esther Haas	Madison	Life of Commission	Expenses
	George A. Nelson	Milltown	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Paul Hemmy	Juneau	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Wm. C. Thompson	Racine	Life of Commission	Expenses
	John L. Barchard	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
Chiropractic Examiners(?)	Frederick G. Lundy	La Crosse	April 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	A. T. Week	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Patrick Murphy	Green Bay	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day
Conservation Commission(?)	T. J. Kerner	Manitowish	July 27, 1935	Expenses
	Louis M. Hobbins	Madison	July 27, 1935	Expenses
	Ralph M. Immell	Madison	July 27, 1937	Expenses
	Robert B. Goodman	Marinette	July 27, 1937	Expenses
	James Corcoran	Webster	July 27, 1939	Expenses
	Nelson Le Claire	Two Rivers	July 27, 1939	Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of	Dr. W. J. McFarlane	Tomahawk	May 2, 1934	\$10 per day
	Dr. W. W. Wick	Sheboygan	May 2, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May 2, 1936	\$10 per day
	Wm. Housman, Sr.	West Bend	May 2, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. J. Bauman	Milwaukee	May 2, 1938	\$10 per day
Engineer, State	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Executive Department	Theodore G. Lewis	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
	James Ward Rector	Madison	Indefinite	\$2,400
	John H. Casey	Milwaukee	For legislative session	\$300 per mo.
Governor's Military Staff	Col. Leo T. Crowley	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Col. George F. O'Connell	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Col. Philip J. Zink	Beaver Dam	Term of Governor	
	Col. John V. Derner	Green Bay	Term of Governor	
	Col. Chas. E. Broughton	Sheboygan	Term of Governor	
	Col. John Cudahy	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. Julius W. Jamieson	Pardeeville	Term of Governor	
	Col. Louis D. Sumner	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Col. Gustave Pabst, Jr.	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. Frank P. Krukar	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. Frederick Lenfesty	De Pere	Term of Governor	
	Col. Jos. W. Davies	Washington, D. C.	Term of Governor	
	Col. Henry C. Baker	Racine	Term of Governor	
	Col. E. B. Burczyk	St. Francis	Term of Governor	
	Col. L. B. Von Spach	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. C. Jos. Snyder	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Major Theodore G. Lewis	Madison	Term of Governor	

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary (1)
Governor's Military Staff (cont.)	Major Frank J. Prohaska	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Major Louis Dieden	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Capt. James H. McGillan	Green Bay	Term of Governor	
	Capt. Pat Engelbreth	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Capt. Roy Westbury	Madison	Term of Governor	
Executive Council	Leo T. Crowley	Madison	Term of Governor	Expenses
	5 appointments still to be made		Term of Governor	Expenses
Grain & Warehouse Commission	W. R. McCabe	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	\$3,600
	Charles W. Peacock	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$3,600
	C. J. McRae	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	\$3,600
Health, Board of (2)	Dr. Stephen Cahana	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. A. Ainsworth	Birchwood	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Gustave Windesheim	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. A. Harper	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Dr. Mina B. Glasier	Bloomington	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. W. D. Stovall	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. J. Seelman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	\$10 per day
Highway Commission (2)	Fred Russell	Superior	March 1, 1935	\$5,000
	Thomas J. Pattison	Durand	March 1, 1937	\$5,000
	Wm. E. O'Brien	Kenosha	March 1, 1939	\$5,000
Industrial Commission (2)	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	June 30, 1935	\$5,000
	Peter A. Napiecinski	Milwaukee	June 30, 1937	\$5,000
	Harry McLogan	Milwaukee	June 30, 1939	\$5,000
Inspection, Bureau of (in Treasury Dept.) State Chief Inspector	Adam Port	Horicon	May 1, 1937	\$4,000
Insurance, Com. of (2)	Harry Mortensen	New Lisbon	June 30, 1937	\$5,000
Library Commission, Free (3)	Anita Koenen	Milwaukee	June 1, 1936	Expenses
	J. D. Millar	Menomonie	June 1, 1936	Expenses
Library Certification Board, Public (3)	Margaret Biggert	Berlin	January, 1934	Expenses
	Helen Mathews	De Pere	January, 1936	Expenses
	Vacancy		January, 1935	Expenses
Medical Examiners	Dr. A. J. Gates	Tigerton	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. Wilbur N. Linn	Oshkosh	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. E. C. Murphy	Eau Claire	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. T. J. Sheehy	Tomah	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. E. Guy	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. A. D. Galloway	Barron	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Henry T. Graumling	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Robt. E. Flynn	La Crosse	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
Memorial Hall, Custodian of	E. B. Heimstreet	Lake Mills	May 1, 1937	\$1,500
Mining School Board (4)	John Beck (3)	Benton	July 1, 1928	None
	Charles W. Stoops (3)	Platteville	July 1, 1931	None
Normal School Regents (5)	Edward J. Dempsey	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	J. H. Grimm	River Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	W. E. Atwell	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Jerome Baker	Whitewater	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Robert E. Curran	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary <sup>(1)</sup>
Normal School Regents (cont.)	Mrs. Jessie E. Crownhart	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Mrs. Anna B. Cunningham	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Joseph A. Padway	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	A. W. Zeratsky	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Archie V. Hurst	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners	Emanuel D. Newman	Kenosha	August 9, 1934	\$10 per day
	C. F. Behnke	Oshkosh	August 9, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Wm. Leissring	Milwaukee	August 9, 1936	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. C. Rood	De Pere	August 9, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. T. O. F. Randolph	Burlington	August 9, 1938	\$10 per day
Pharmacy, Board of	Edwin Boberg	Eau Claire	April 12, 1934	\$5 per day
	Oscar Rennebohm	Madison	April 12, 1935	\$5 per day
	B. J. Kremer	Fond du Lac	April 12, 1936	\$5 per day
	H. G. Ruenzel	Milwaukee	April 12, 1937	\$5 per day
	Edith Schmitz	Platteville	April 12, 1938	\$5 per day
Portage Levee Commission	A. J. Dempsey	Portage	Life of Commission	
	G. C. Gault	Portage	Life of Commission	
	Frank Kaiser	Portage	Life of Commission	
Personnel, Bureau of <sup>(2)</sup>	Janet Syverson	Tomah	July 1, 1935	\$25 per day
	John Campbell	Dodgeville	July 1, 1937	\$25 per day
	Adolph J. Bieberstein	Madison	July 1, 1939	\$25 per day
Director of Purchases	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Public Service Commission <sup>(2)</sup>	Andrew R. McDonald	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$5,000
	Theodore Kronshage	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Fred S. Hunt	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
Real Estate Brokers' Board <sup>(2)</sup>	E. H. Grootemaat	Milwaukee	July 12, 1935	\$10 per day
	Wm. P. Gumma	Milwaukee	July 12, 1937	\$10 per day
	Harry B. Haley	Madison	July 12, 1939	\$10 per day
Soldiers Rehabilitation Board <sup>(2)</sup>	Dr. W. S. Middleton	Madison	Feb. 2, 1937	Expenses
Tax Commission <sup>(2)</sup>	Charles D. Rosa	Madison	1st Mon. May 1935	\$5,000
	Alvin M. Johnson	Hayward	1st Mon. May 1937	\$5,000
	Wm. J. Conway	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. May 1941	\$5,000
Utility Corporation <sup>(2)</sup>	J. H. Wallis	Rice Lake	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$25 per day
	Richard P. Murray	Marinette	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$25 per day
	A. C. Wolfe	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$25 per day
	Henry Traxler	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$25 per day
	A. S. Horn	Cedarburg	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$25 per day
University Regents <sup>(2)</sup>	August C. Backus <sup>(3)</sup>	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1933	Expenses
	Mrs. Meta Berger	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	George W. Mead	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	Peter Eimon	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Arthur H. Sholts	Oregon	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Fred H. Clausen	Horicon	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Carl Drexler	Menasha	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Herman W. Ullsperger	Sturgeon Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Dr. Gunner Gundersen	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Harold M. Wilkie	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Robert Baker, Jr.	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Rev. E. M. Christopherson	Pigeon Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Mrs. Clara T. Runge	Baraboo	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Daniel H. Grady	Portage	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
Mrs. Jessie Coombs	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses	

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary <sup>(1)</sup>
University Board of Visitors <sup>(2)</sup>	Dr. W. W. Kelly	Green Bay	July 1, 1934	None
	Mrs. Annette Roberts	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	None
	Dr. E. L. Schraeder	Shawano	1st Mon. July 1936	None
	Carl J. Hesgard	Orfordville	1st Mon. July 1937	None
Veterans Home, Wisconsin, Bd. of Mgrs. <sup>(2)</sup>	E. B. Heimstreet	Lake Mills	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	Mrs. M. L. Luch-singer	Monroe	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	M. O. Rockwell	Pleasant Pr.	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	George L. Thomas	Milwaukee	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
Vocational Education, Board of <sup>(2)</sup>	H. W. Griswold	West Salem	July 1, 1935	\$100 per yr.
	Louis Holthusen	Green Bay	July 1, 1935	\$100 per yr.
	Harold S. Falk	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$100 per yr.
	John Wickstrand	Superior	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	J. E. Leverick	Sparta	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	E. W. Schultz	Sheboygan	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	Edwin Roll	Eau Claire	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Peter T. Schoemann	Milwaukee	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
Waterways Commission, Wis. Deep <sup>(2)</sup>	Wm. George Bruce	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Life of Commission	Expenses

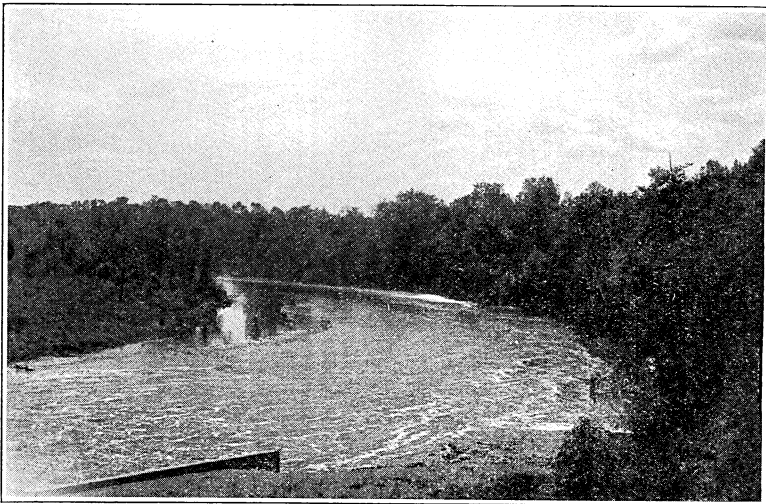
(1) The salary rates given are those prescribed in the statutes and take no account of waivers.

(2) Appointments to these departments require confirmation by the senate; other appointments are made by the governor alone. Persons appointed to positions not requiring confirmation and those appointed to positions requiring confirmation but who have not been confirmed may be removed by the governor at pleasure; officers whose appointments have been confirmed may be removed only for cause.

(3) Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

(4) Appointment has not been confirmed and the appointee is subject to removal by the governor at pleasure.

(5) Besides the members appointed by the governor listed here, these boards have one or more other (usually *ex officio*) members. For a complete list of the members of these boards consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.



The Chippewa River above Ojibwa.

## CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

## THE GOVERNOR

ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN (Dem.) was born at Madison on November 25, 1864. After graduating from public school and the Northwestern Business College, he became one of Madison's principal merchants, for many years being proprietor of a men's clothing store on the Square. In 1913 he was appointed Minister to Norway by President Woodrow Wilson and administered this office during the years of the World War, representing the United States at the International Conference on Spitzbergen. Returning to the United States, he became mayor of the City of Madison in 1926, and resigned this office to become Governor of Wisconsin on the first of January, 1933.

Residence: Madison.

## THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

Residence: 1322 N. 14th St., Milwaukee.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Rep.) was born on November 4, 1869, at Milwaukee, the son of the Reverend William Dammann, pioneer Lutheran pastor of that city. Mr. Dammann received his early education in the public and parochial schools and later attended Concordia College, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in that city for twenty years, and has long been active in educational, civic, and charitable organizations. He has been president since 1911 of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, in Milwaukee; for thirty-two years, a member of A Capella Chorus, serving nine years as president; and since 1916 has been 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 treasurer of the Milwaukee County Republican Committee, 1920-1924. He was elected Secretary of State in November, 1926, and was reelected in 1928, 1930, and 1932, being in the last election of state officers the only Republican elected.

Residence: Route 9, Station F, Milwaukee.

## THE STATE TREASURER

ROBERT K. HENRY (Dem.) was born on February 9, 1890, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. After his graduation from Jefferson High School in 1910, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he studied during the next two years. Mr. Henry assisted in the installation of a uniform system of accounting in the Jefferson Water & Light Company, a system which later came to be demanded of all municipally owned utilities in the state. For five successive terms Mr. Henry was elected clerk



Governor Albert G. Schmedeman.





of the city of Jefferson. For the past eleven years he has been active in the Jefferson County Bank, of which he is the cashier. In July, 1928, Mr. Henry was appointed special deputy commissioner by the state commissioner of banking to liquidate the affairs of the Rome State Bank, which had closed. For the past ten years Mr. Henry has been an active member of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, having served one year as its treasurer. In June 1932, he was elected president of the Jefferson County Bankers' Association. He was elected State Treasurer of Wisconsin in 1932.

Residence: Jefferson.

#### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAMES E. FINNEGAN (Dem.) was born on November 26, 1892, in Milwaukee, where he has resided all his life. He first attended the Gesu (parochial) School, from which he graduated in 1908, and later, West Division High School and the School of Law, Marquette University, graduating in 1913 and 1916. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1918. From 1913 to 1925, Mr. Finnegan was record clerk of the Milwaukee County Court; from 1916 to 1923, Americanization instructor in the Milwaukee public evening schools. Previous to his election as Attorney General in 1932, he had held no public office.

Residence: 1316 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN was elected to his present position in April, 1921, and was reelected in 1925 and 1929 without opposition and in 1933 by a large majority. He was born at Goldens Bridge, Westchester County, New York, December 16, 1865, and came with his family to Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin, in 1869. Here he spent his boyhood and received his education, which, supplemented by private study, made him the recipient of an unlimited state certificate in 1894. After teaching rural school and serving as school principal for several years, he was elected city superintendent of schools at Menasha, a position he retained for seventeen years. In 1918, he was elected state director of vocational education, in which capacity he served until he assumed his present office. During Mr. Callahan's long career as teacher in the public schools of the state, he has served in numerous educational capacities, among them conductor of teachers' institutes and summer schools, president of Northwest Teachers Association in 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association in 1908, president of the State Teachers Association in 1913, and for many years a member of the Teachers Legislative Committee.

Residence: 1441 Mound St., Madison.

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STATE OFFICERS

## Governors

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

## Lieutenant Governors

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

## Secretaries of State

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

## Treasurers

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

## Attorneys General

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

## Superintendents of Public Instruction

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

# CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

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## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

*Governor:* ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN.

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*Lieutenant Governor:* THOMAS J. O'MALLEY.

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*Private Secretary:* THEODORE G. LEWIS.

*Executive Clerk:* JAMES WARD RECTOR.

*Executive Counsel:* JOHN H. CASEY.

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Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, Oct., 1932: 9.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32 (exclusive of the executive council): \$29,220.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$20,000 per year; executive counsel, \$300 per month in legislative sessions; contingent fund, \$2,000 per year; pardon proceedings and investigations of charges against county officers, sum sufficient; industrial code administration, \$10,000 and receipts.

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

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

The Constitution makes it the duty of the governor "to faithfully execute the laws of the state and to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction". He is the commander-in-chief of the militia, all of whose officers he appoints. He has exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations for criminal offenses, and passes upon applications for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses in other states. He appoints the principal officers of nearly all state departments (some of them subject to approval by the senate). These he can also remove—those appointed subject to confirmation by the senate, after hearing and for cause only, and those appointed without confirmation, at his will. He receives the resignations of state officers and fills vacancies. He also may

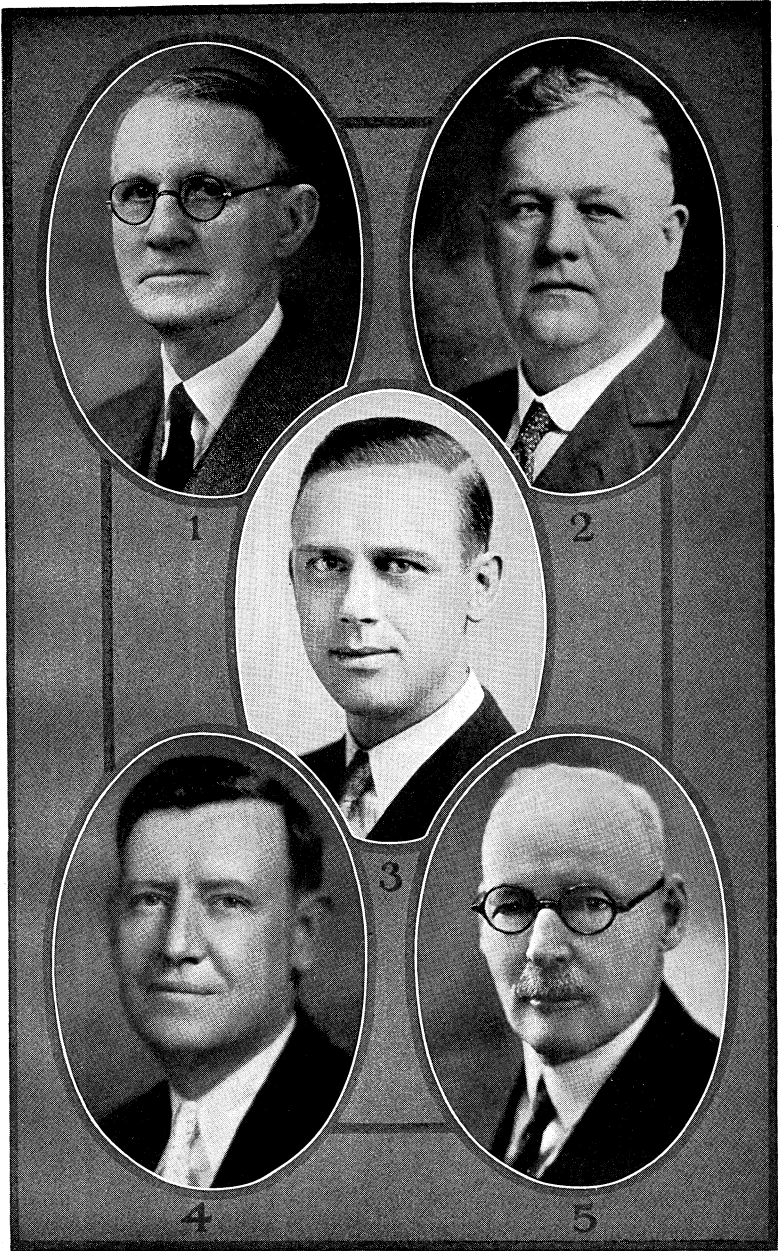
remove county officers after a hearing, for misconduct in office, and he fills all vacancies occurring in county offices for any reason.

The governor has extensive, but by no means complete, control over the expenditures of state departments. Under the existing budget system, he recommends to the legislature what appropriations should be made to each state department and is responsible for presenting a balanced state budget. After the budget act is passed the governor may veto any item included therein. Appropriations made by the legislature are in most instances subject to release by the director of the budget, who is an appointee of the governor, removable at pleasure. The governor himself must approve all land purchases and all building and highway contracts. The governor is the chairman of the emergency board and controls when its meetings shall be held, and for most of its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary.

Under the Constitution the governor is an important part of the legislative machinery of the state. He is charged with the duty of making recommendations to each legislature upon changes in law that he deems necessary, which duty he discharges through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the legislature and special messages from time to time. The Constitution further provides that every bill passed by the legislature must go to the governor for his approval or veto. A bill disapproved by the governor becomes a law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in each house—an unusual occurrence.

Extensive new duties were imposed upon the governor by the 1933 legislature in relation to economic recovery. The governor was directed to cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the several acts of Congress for agricultural and industrial recovery and authorized to designate state departments, officers and employes to act as his agents in carrying out such policy; also, to create committees of representative citizens to advise and assist the national government and to secure for this state and its citizens all benefits obtainable under these acts. (For a list of such committees set up prior to August 1, 1933, see pages 387-88.) In another act the governor is vested with power to approve and enforce codes of fair competition affecting intrastate commerce which are to have the same effect as the industrial codes affecting interstate commerce approved by the president under the national industrial recovery act. In short, the governor is given emergency powers in dealing with the economic depression within the state paralleling those conferred by congress on the president, but the governor is directed to exercise these powers in cooperation with the federal government, to the end of making a united drive for economic recovery.

The lieutenant governor acts as governor when the governor is incapacitated or leaves the state, and succeeds the governor if he dies or resigns. His other constitutional duty is to preside over the senate during legislative sessions, with a vote only in case of a tie.



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





**SECRETARY OF STATE**

*Secretary of State:* THEODORE DAMMANN.

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*Assistant Secretary of State:* R. L. SIEBECKER.

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

*Director Auto License Division:* A. C. HARTMAN.

*Corporation Clerk:* J. R. EDWARDS.

*Supervisor Records and Elections:* GEORGE BROWN.

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

Total Personnel, October, 1932: 293 permanent and 3 part time employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: Administration of motor vehicle registration and drivers' license laws, \$710,974; all other departments, \$74,352.

Receipts, fiscal year, 1931-32: motor vehicle fees, \$10,698,905. Other Receipts, \$107,748.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$55,000 per year; motor vehicle registration and drivers' licenses, sum sufficient; election manuals and notices, \$5,000 in 1933-34, and \$4,500 in 1934-35.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election laws; Election manual; Corporation laws; Automobile laws.

Under the constitution the secretary of state has two principal functions: (1) keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence and (2) serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by the secretary of state, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The secretary of state passes upon the validity of all claims against the state and any of its departments. He keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

Besides these constitutional duties, numerous others have been imposed upon the department by law. The most extensive of these is the administration of the motor vehicle registration, certificate of title, and drivers' license laws. The auto license division of the state department is the largest unit among the administrative departments of the state government outside of the highway commission. A total of 704,054 motor vehicle licenses were issued in the calendar year 1932 and above \$10,000,000 was collected for the state through this source. Certificates of title are issued for all motor vehicles and records are kept of all transfers. Stolen cars are reported to the department and in turn reported by it to police departments, both in and out of the state. More than a million drivers' licenses

are in force and revocations of these licenses for serious violations of the traffic laws are being made daily upon the recommendations of courts.

Another important statutory duty of the department is the administration of the corporation laws. All domestic corporations must procure charters from the secretary of state and foreign corporations licenses to do business in the state, and all corporations operating in the state must file annual reports.

The secretary of state, further, is the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department, which prepares all notices and ballot forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all the tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Other important duties of the department of state include the issuance and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, and the licensing of collection agencies and private detective agencies.

## STATE TREASURER

*State Treasurer:* ROBERT K. HENRY.

*Assistant State Treasurer:* G. F. ZWICKY.

*Chief Accountant:* ARTHUR PUGH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 31 regular and 7 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$73,692. Receipts: Gasoline tax, \$16,493,733; other receipts, \$1,924.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: General administration, \$40,000 per year; collection of gasoline tax, \$50,355 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The state treasurer performs the duties implied by the title of his office. He has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. He holds all securities owned by any state fund and collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the board of deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. He collects directly the special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies and receives weekly (daily in the case of the motor vehicle fees) from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees.

An important statutory duty of the department is the administration and collection of the gasoline tax. This involves a checking of the returns of all oil companies and an examination of their books and records. It also entails passing upon and paying all claims for refunds on account of gasoline not used on the highways. The gasoline tax is the most productive of all state taxes, producing in 1932 above \$16,500,000 of revenue, exclusive of \$1,285,434 paid in refunds.

The state treasurer also collects the one dollar per barrel tax on fermented malt beverages and light wines imposed in 1933. This tax is payable on all such beverages consumed within the state and is collected through stamps sold by the treasurer and usually placed on the keg or other container by the brewer or bottler. In excess of \$1,000,000 is expected to be realized from this tax in its first year of operation.

(For the newly created state inspection bureau in the treasury department, see page 337.)

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Attorney General:* JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

*Deputy Attorney General:* JOSEPH G. HIRSCHBERG.

*Assistant Attorneys General:* JOSEPH E. MESSERSCHMIDT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; FRED C. SIEBOLD; FRANK W. KUEHL; HERBERT H. NAUJOKS; A. T. TORGE (*Examiner for the Annuity and Investment Board*); R. M. ORCHARD (*Counsel for the Department of Agriculture and Markets*).

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 23 permanent and 2 temporary employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$92,143. Receipts: \$1,170.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: General administration, \$53,500 per year; workmen's compensation cases, \$6,000 per year; special counsel, legal expenses and work done for the teachers' retirement fund, sum sufficient.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and annually in bound report).

The attorney general is the law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the supreme court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the governor or the legislature, the attorney general also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents the industrial commission, railroad commission, tax commission, highway commission and all other administrative departments which have order-making powers in all appeals from commission decisions.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the attorney general upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the 71 district attorneys of the state. The opinions of the attorney general are given in writing, and while not having the force of court decisions are, to all practical intents and purposes, binding upon the state officers until the courts render a contrary decision.

In addition, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The attorney general drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction:* JOHN CALLAHAN.

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*Assistant State Superintendent:* O. H. PLENZKE.

*Second Assistant State Superintendent:* C. L. HARPER.

*Supervisors of rural schools:* GEORGE S. DICK, J. F. SHAW.

*Supervisors of elementary schools:* LEAVELVA BRADBURY, MAYBELL G. BUSH, DELIA E. KIBBE.

*Supervisors of state graded schools:* GEORGE H. DREWRY, GEORGE H. LANDGRAF, A. A. THOMSON.

*Supervisors of high schools:* J. T. GILES, H. W. SCHMIDT, J. F. WADDELL.

*Supervisor of physically disabled children:* MRS. MARGUERITE LISON INGRAM.

*Supervisor of deaf and blind and those having defective speech:* LAVILLA A. WARD.

*Supervisor of school libraries:* M. H. JACKSON.

*Director of Statistics and Research:* CHARLES E. LIMP.

*Physiotherapist:* FLORENCE L. PHENIX.

*Clinical Psychologist:* HENRIETTA V. RACE.

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Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 37 permanent and 2 temporary employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$139,684. Receipts, \$10,284.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$112,000 per year; teachers' institutes and reading circles, \$2,000 per year.

Publications: Biennial Reports; School laws; School directory (annual); Arbor and Bird Day Annual; Memorial Day Annual; Manuals of teaching; List of books for school libraries (biennial); Price lists of textbooks; Reading circle annual; Plans and specifications for schoolhouses; Special research studies on various subjects.

The Department of Public Instruction has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state and also of special education for handicapped children. Its head is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a constitutional officer elected by the people for a four year term. Under an amendment to the Constitution in 1902 this election occurs in the spring and is on a nonpartisan basis.

The supervision of the elementary and secondary public schools is carried out through visits to these schools and advice and assistance to teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools. It renders special assistance in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares courses of reading for children in the public schools who join the Wisconsin State Reading Circle, upon completion of which they are issued special diplomas. No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the state superintendent, and plans for all school buildings must be submitted to the department.

The state superintendent apportions all state aids for education, totalling in the current fiscal year more than \$7,000,000. Annual reports are made by all school districts and cities conducting any public schools and these statistics are compiled and published in the biennial reports of the state superintendent. The total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools is above 825,000, and their expenditures in the last fiscal year exceeded \$22,500,000.

The department supervises the teachers' institutes and county normal schools for the training of rural teachers. The courses, teachers, and salaries in these schools are all subject to the approval of the superintendent. The department also issues state teachers' certificates, which permit the holders to teach anywhere in the state, while certificates issued by the county superintendents of schools are good only within their respective counties.

Special aid and supervision is given to classes for handicapped children, conducted principally in the cities. These include deaf, blind, crippled and mentally retarded children. The department assists in the organization of such classes, approves courses and teachers, and makes mental and other tests of the retarded children.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

THEODORE DAMMANN, *Chairman*; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

A. D. CAMPBELL, *Chief Clerk*.

Office: State Capitol.

Total Personnel, Oct., 1932: 4 permanent, 1 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$13,348.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Administration, \$7,500 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the constitution. This department is headed by the commissioners of public lands, who under the constitution are the secretary of state, the state treasurer, and the attorney general. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds, of which there are four: the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund, and the agricultural college fund. These funds at one time owned millions of acres of land but now have only a little more than 200,000 acres left, all of which are uncultivated lands. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total about \$13,000,000. These are loaned to school districts and municipalities, with the former having the preference.



Tree-bordered Lake Mendota, Madison.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

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### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

*Commissioners:* C. L. HILL, *chairman*; W. F. RENK; J. D. BECK.

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*Secretary:* O. J. THOMPSON.

Livestock Sanitation: Dr. W. N. WISNICKY, *director*.

Markets:

Cooperative Marketing: W. L. WITTE, *chief*; R. M. ORCHARD, *counsel*; WILLIAM KIRSCH, *senior statistician*.

Standardization: HOWARD C. KING, poultry and eggs; A. W. POMERENING, fruits and vegetables; J. W. MOORE, dairy products.

Radio News: F. R. CALVERT.

Trade Practices: F. A. STATEN, *senior investigator*.

Agricultural Statistics: WALTER H. EBLING, *agricultural statistician*.

Dairy and Food Division: HARRY KLUETER, *chief*; GEORGE WARNER, *chief inspector weights and measures*.

Insects and Plant Diseases: E. L. CHAMBERS, *state entomologist*.

Fairs and State Development: RALPH AMMON, *chief*.

Feed and Fertilizer Inspection: WALTER B. GRIEM, *director*.

Seed and Weed Control: A. L. STONE, *director*.

Horse Breeding and Dog Licenses: O. J. THOMPSON, *director*.

State Humane Work: GEORGE F. COMINGS, *state humane agent*.

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Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at the University of Wisconsin; state fair grounds at West Allis.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 207 permanent, 91 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: State fair: operation \$256,073, capital \$10,756, maintenance \$20,005; bovine tuberculosis eradication, \$317,284; all other expenditures, \$479,201.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: State fair, \$185,765; all other receipts, \$196,107.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, nominally \$493,815 per year, but this appropriation has been reduced 25% by the emergency board, making the amount available \$370,361 per year; bovine tuberculosis eradication, \$120,000 in 1933-34 and \$180,000 in 1934-35; state fair: \$25,000 per year plus receipts for operation; \$10,000 per year for maintenance, \$4,000 per year for concessions; oleomargarine law enforcement, \$3,000 per year; grasshopper and army worm eradication, \$10,000 in 1933-34;



dog licenses, necessary expenditures, from receipts; licensing of fruit and vegetable graders, receipts; deputy treasury agents, 10% of collections as salary.

Publications: Biennial reports; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued monthly in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual); Reprint of various laws administered by department.

Since 1929 all activities of a regulatory character relating to agriculture have been centralized in the department of agriculture and markets, while the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has charge of all work done in agricultural research and education.

The department of agriculture and markets was a consolidation of four independent departments: the department of agriculture, the department of markets, the dairy and food commission, and the treasury agent. Of these, the department of agriculture was itself a consolidation in 1915 of six prior departments. The first independent agricultural department created in this state was that of the state veterinarian in 1885, followed by the dairy and food commission in 1889.

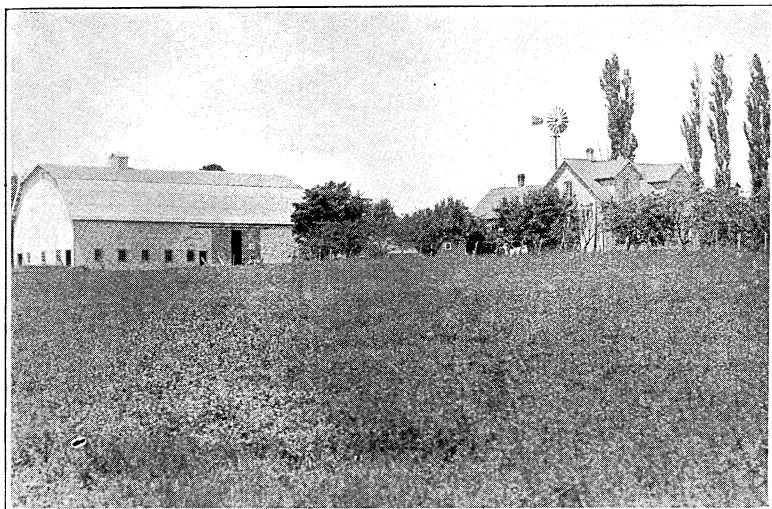
### Marketing Activities

Assistance to farmers in their marketing problems is the most recent of the major activities of the state government in the field of agriculture, dating back only to 1919 when the division of markets was established, but now receiving more attention than any other function of the department of agriculture and markets. The work in this field includes the organization of cooperative marketing associations and assistance to cooperatives in many different respects, the establishment and enforcement of grades and standards for agricultural products, and the dissemination of market information. The department also enforces the general fair trade practices statute, the fraudulent advertising law, the trading stamp law, the bonded warehouse law, and the 1933 act relating to the establishment of market milk prices.

Cooperative associations have been recognized and protected by law since 1913 and, at least since 1921, it has been the definite policy of this state to give active assistance to the cooperatives. Since 1929 the law has specifically made it a duty of the department of agriculture and markets to organize cooperatives. The department aids cooperatives after they are organized through installing accounting systems, auditing cooperative accounts, giving free legal advice, and in numerous other ways—always at the request of the cooperatives and, in the case of accounting services, at their expense. Closely related to these duties is the licensing and inspection of bonded warehouses, which enable cooperatives to get loans on products stored in

these warehouses, from which they can make payments to producers prior to the sale of these products.

In the last year a major concern of the department has been the milk price. Through conferences between producers and distributors, some increases in prices were secured, but the legislature of 1933 deemed it advisable to vest the department with power to fix the price of market milk, both to producers and consumers, in all cities which require milk to be pasteurized within the county. At present this applies to Milwaukee, Racine, Madison, and Kenosha, but additional cities may hereafter come under this law. Under another 1933 act, the department has authority to require the licensing of all milk dealers.



A Typical Wisconsin Farm Scene.  
(Washington Island)

Still another marketing service to farmers is the dissemination of information regarding farm prices. This is done through daily mail bulletins, newspaper market reports, and radio market news broadcasts. The last have been a daily feature from the state owned radio station WLBL at Stevens Point. Contemplated discontinuance of the federal leased market wire circuit and shortage of funds, however, will probably compel discontinuance of this service in the near future.

The establishment and enforcement of grades for farm and dairy products has the same general purpose of helping the farmers get a better price for their products. In this field the department has order-making powers similar to those of other regulatory commissions. Grades have been established for potatoes, cabbage, onions,

apples, cherries, honey, maple syrup, tobacco, various kinds of cheese, canned peas and other canned vegetables, and, on a voluntary basis, for eggs and baby chicks. These grades conform with all federal requirements governing shipments in interstate commerce. Grading is not compulsory, but when products are sold by grade they must conform to the standards prescribed by the department. To enforce these standards inspections are made at shipping points, dealers in fruits and vegetables are licensed, and chicken hatcheries are supervised. The actual grading is, for most products, done by graders employed and paid by the shippers, but licensed and supervised by the department.

In the field of general trade practices, the department enforces the fraudulent advertising and unfair trade practices statutes. These are functions similar to those performed by the federal trade commission, except that the latter deals with interstate commerce and the department of agriculture and markets with intrastate commerce. Orders are issued, after investigations and hearings, requiring the correction of unfair practices, and assistance is given in working out codes of fair competition.

#### Live Stock Sanitation

Of the activities of the department concerned with production, rather than marketing, the most extensive is the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication, in which the state has been interested since 1911, but which has been carried on extensively only since 1920. On the first tests in many counties five or more per cent of all cattle reacted positively and were slaughtered (in one county nearly forty per cent). Through repeated tests, however, this disease (which is transmissible to man through both milk and beef) has been reduced so that on January 1, 1932, the entire state was accorded the status of a modified accredited area by the United States Department of Agriculture—which means that in every county less than one-half of one per cent of all cattle are infected. To keep the state clear, however, retests are constantly being made, and animals found to be infected are condemned and slaughtered, and the farmers partially indemnified.

Besides bovine tuberculosis, the department gives attention to avian tuberculosis, Bang's disease, bovine mastitis, hog cholera, scabies, rabies, glanders, and anthrax. Avian tuberculosis infects about twenty per cent of all hogs and an even larger percentage of the flocks of chickens in the state. Measures of control, along lines similar to those used in the elimination of bovine tuberculosis, have been commenced within the last two years. Bang's disease (contagious abortion) is a dangerous cattle disease, fortunately not transmissible to human beings. Control is effected principally through educational efforts and tests made through the department's veterinary control laboratory. Hog cholera is combated through vaccines sold at cost by the university, and other diseases principally through quarantines when outbreaks occur.

### Dairy and Food Division

Through this division the department enforces all of Wisconsin's laws relating to dairying, pure food, weights and measures, and peddlers' licenses.

The primary purpose of the dairy laws is to maintain the high reputation of Wisconsin dairy products, which has made this the first of all dairy states. All of Wisconsin's 3,600 cheese factories, creameries, condenseries and receiving stations are licensed annually, as are buttermakers and cheesemakers. Periodic inspections are made of all dairy manufacturing plants as well as city and village milk supplies and farm dairies, this being the work of fifteen district dairy inspectors. Inspections are made to insure sanitary conditions in production and manufacture, to prevent adulteration of milk and milk products, and to protect producers in such matters as the accuracy of butter fat tests and the weighing of milk and cream. Besides periodic inspections, special inspections are made upon complaint and when deemed necessary by the department.

The department also enforces all laws governing the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products. Filled milk and filled cheese are prohibited; skim milk cheese and oleomargarine may be sold only if appropriately labeled, and oleomargarine is further subject to a retail tax of ten cents per pound and all dealers must be licensed. Standards for all dairy products are prescribed in the statutes and imitation or misbranding is severely penalized.

This division also enforces the pure food law, which is similar to the federal pure food law but applies in intrastate commerce. All of the common foods and drugs are defined in the statutes and products may not be sold under a misleading name. To prevent this the department collects samples through its food inspectors and analyzes these in its chemical laboratory, which is housed in a university building. The department licenses bakeries and confectioneries, cold storage warehouses, canning factories, and bottling plants. It inspects these establishments and also groceries, meat markets, and drug stores, to insure the sanitary handling of food products and to prevent adulteration and misbranding.

The enforcement of the weights and measures laws is another duty inherited from the former dairy and food commission. The department has custody of the official standards of weights and measures of the state and checks the standards used by city sealers with these official state standards. It directly inspects and tests all weighing and measuring apparatus in commercial use outside of cities having five thousand or more population, which have their own city sealers. Defective apparatus may be condemned or required to be repaired. Deliberate fraud is prosecuted.

As successor to the treasury agent, this division enforces the peddlers' license law. Peddlers and transient merchants are required to have a state license, in addition to which cities, towns, and villages may also license them. These licenses are issued and the fees col-

lected through local part-time deputies known as treasury agents, who receive as compensation ten per cent of the amounts they collect.

### Fairs and Development

An important duty of the department of agriculture and markets is the conduct of the state fair. The state fair grounds are located in the City of West Allis and the state fair is held annually for one week in late August or early September. The Wisconsin state fair is an enterprise costing around a quarter million dollars per year, but the larger part of the expenses are covered by receipts. The primary purpose of the fair is to encourage high quality production of agricultural products and live stock.

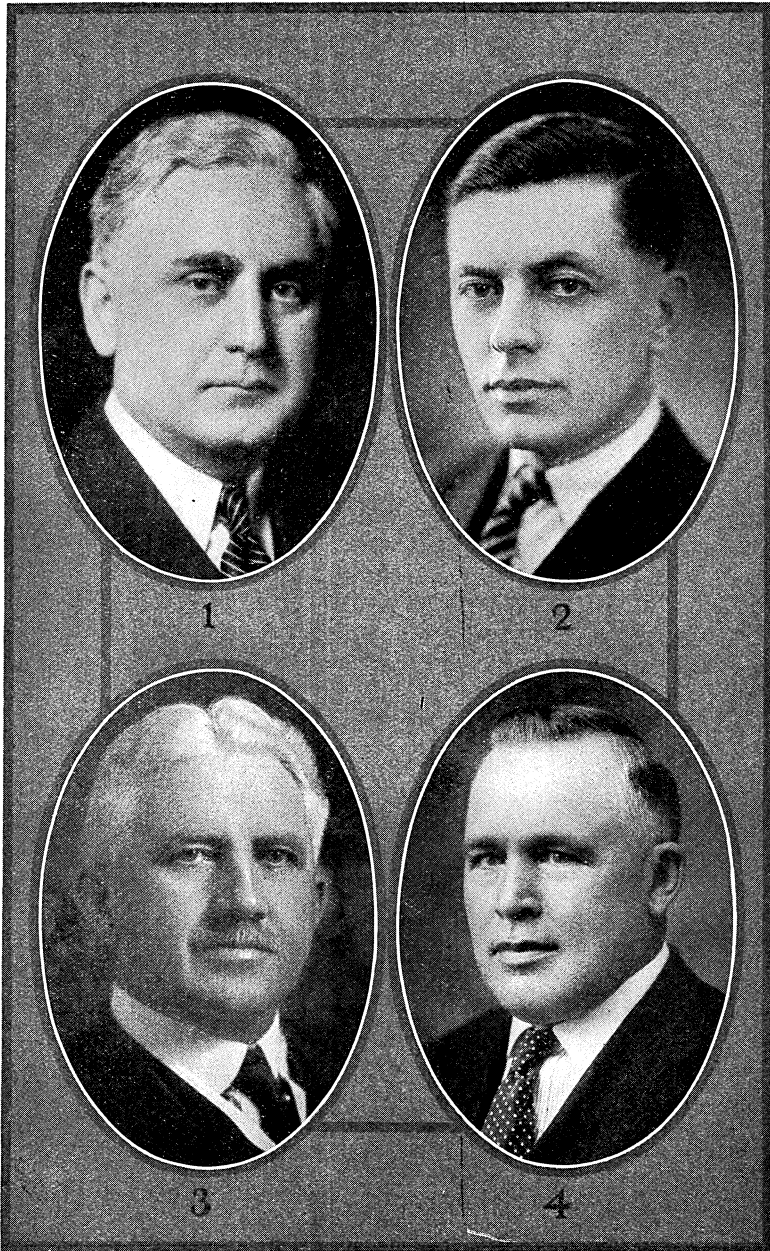
The department supervises all county fairs and distributes the state aid payable to the county agricultural societies which conduct these fairs. This aid was formerly \$300,000 per year, but was reduced by the 1933 legislature to \$134,000. The aid goes to reimburse the associations for a part of the premiums paid for agricultural and related exhibits and the department must approve the premium lists in advance and audit the claims. In 1932, 74 county fairs were conducted in the state, all of them in late summer or early fall.

The state for many years maintained an independent immigration department, which in 1915 was absorbed in the consolidated department of agriculture. For some years thereafter the bringing of settlers into northern Wisconsin was one of the major functions of the department. Since 1923, this work has been confined to answering inquiries to protect prospective settlers from being swindled. Major attention is now given to detailed land economic inventories which have been made of various northern counties to determine the best uses to which all lands therein can be put.

### Other Divisions

The insect and plant diseases division is concerned with combating plant and insect diseases which have gained a foothold in this state and keeping other diseases out of Wisconsin through quarantine measures. Its work includes, among other duties, the inspection and certification of nurseries, barberry eradication, tobacco wildfire control, white pine blister control, rust control, the inspection of apiaries, potato spraying demonstrations, San Jose scale spraying, cranberry insect and disease control, and, in recent years, quarantine and control measures to keep the corn borer out of Wisconsin and the eradication of grasshoppers and army worms.

The seed and weed inspection division enforces the state seed law and has general supervision of the administration of the weed laws, the direct responsibility for which rests upon local officials. Under the seed law, all seeds must be properly labeled to show the percentage of seeds that will germinate and strict limits are placed upon the weed seeds and other foreign materials that may be contained



(1) Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Executive Council, the Banking Review Board, and the President's Emergency Reemployment Campaign Committee of Wisconsin; (2) Theodore G. Lewis, Private Secretary to the Governor; (3) William J. Conway, Chairman of the Tax Commission; (4) Andrew R. McDonald, Member of the Public Service Commission.



therein. The noxious weed law requires the extermination of specified weeds that are particularly harmful and provides that when the owners of property do not remove these weeds the weed commissioners shall do so at the expense of these owners. The state department endeavors to create public sentiment favorable to the eradication of weeds and tries to stimulate the weed commissioners to do their duty.

The federal fertilizer division enforces the state laws relating to the sale of commercial feeds and commercial fertilizers. This is carried out through the establishment of standards of purity and quality, the inspection of milks, and the gathering and analyses of samples of feeds and fertilizers sold at retail.

The horse breeding and dog licensing division registers pure-bred stallions and supervises the administration of the dog license law. This is a statute under which all dogs must be licensed annually and the license moneys used to indemnify the owners of sheep killed by dogs. These licenses are issued locally and each county has its own dog license fund, but general supervision rests with the department of agriculture and markets.

This department also administers the veterinarians license law. This work is done through a board of veterinary examiners, composed of three members who are appointed especially for each examination by the commissioners of the department of agriculture and markets.

The state humane agent prior to 1929 occupied a quasi-independent position, but is now an integral part of the department of agriculture and markets. His duties in this field consist of promoting county humane societies and working in conjunction with them to insure the humane treatment of animals at all times.

The agricultural statistics division is maintained cooperatively with the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This division collects monthly reports and estimates of all farm crops, live stock movements, farm prices, and similar data, through several thousand volunteer crop reporters in all parts of the state. In addition, production statistics are collected by the local tax assessors and reported by them to the department of agriculture and markets. The statistics gathered through these sources, together with data furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, are utilized for a comprehensive annual statistical and graphical survey of Wisconsin agriculture and for monthly crop reports, which give current information upon agriculture and live stock production and prices, together with probable trends. Plus these reports, the dairy and food division publishes an annual report giving statistics on the output and value of all dairy products.



## ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

*Members of Annuity and Investment Board:* JOHN H. PUELICHER, *chairman*; JOHN CALLAHAN; GRACE B. OGDEN; ADOLPH SCHMITZ; JOHN A. THIEL.

*Public School Retirement Board:* FRANK CONVERSE, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING; EDITH MCEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MARY M. EVANS.

*Normal School Retirement Board:* J. E. MERRILL, *chairman*; E. T. SMITH; MRS. H. A. SEVERY; W. H. WILLIAMS; W. S. WATSON.

*University Retirement Board:* E. B. SKINNER, *chairman*; M. H. INGRAHAM; RAY A. BROWN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK.

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Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: C. E. BROOK.

Chief Real Estate Evaluator: O. G. REWEY.

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Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 22 permanent, 3 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$64,772.

Appropriations: Administration of retirement law, \$35,000 per year from the retirement fund; Investment of funds, \$50,000 per year from funds invested.

Publications: Teachers' retirement law.

The annuity and investment board has two principal functions, the administration of the teachers' retirement fund and the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over twenty-five years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older University professors who are under the non-contributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. All teachers subject to the law have 5% of their salaries deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. Plus this, the state contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes above \$3,000, which is imposed at one-sixth the normal rates.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members either of the public school retirement association, the normal school retirement association, or the University retirement association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duties of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the annuity and retirement

board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they have deposited, with the interest earnings thereon, at any time subsequent to six months after withdrawal. The state's deposits to their credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of fifty years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both their own and the state's deposits. About 11,000 teachers are subject to the retirement law and the total reserve funds accumulated by the system amount, in round numbers, to \$23,000,000.

The other duty of the annuity board is the investment of all non-operating funds of the state except the school funds which the constitution places under the control of the commissioners of public lands. By far the largest of these is the teachers' retirement fund, but the board also invests six other funds. In investing these funds, preference must be given to Wisconsin real estate mortgage loans and to loans to cooperative societies. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by evaluators in the employ of the board, and no loans are made in excess of 50% of the appraised value. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

This board dates back to 1911, when the first teachers' retirement law was passed. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the annuity board reorganized. In 1929 the board was again reorganized and its name changed to the annuity and investment board. At that time also, the investment of all loan funds of the state was centralized in this board, which previously had only administered and invested the teachers' retirement fund.

## ATHLETIC COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* VICTOR H. MANHARDT, *Chairman*; W. P. HART;  
FRANK J. ROGACKI.

*Secretary:* ALBERT L. GOETTER.

*Office:* 161 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee.

*Personnel, October, 1932:* 1 permanent and 17 occasional employees.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32,* \$12,647. *Receipts:* \$17,398.

*Appropriations, 1933-1935:* \$6,500 per year.

*Publications:* Biennial Report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The athletic commission, organized in 1913, controls and supervises all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin other than boxing

in colleges and universities. This includes both amateur and professional bouts. It has adopted rules and regulations to govern all boxing contests. It licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must have its sanction, and at every boxing exhibition it has an official representative to see that all rules and regulations are observed. Through license fees and a tax of 5% on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state, the department is more than self supporting.

## BANKING COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* MILO C. HAGAN, *chairman*; STANLEY N. SCHAFER; PETER A. CLEARY.

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*Banking Review Board Members:* LEO T. CROWLEY, *chairman*; CHARLES J. KUEHNMUENCH; H. A. VAN OVEN; JOHN KING; (one vacancy).

*Secretary:* M. C. HAGAN.

*Building and Loan Advisory Committee:* A. F. WANTA, *chairman*; F. E. BACHHUBER; PAUL M. BERNDT; J. M. CROWLEY; BARNEY A. L. CZERWINSKI; FRED M. KRUECK; FRED SCHULZ.

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*Chief Examiner:* (Vacancy, August 1, 1933).

*Liquidation Division:* H. F. IBACH, *director*.

*Stabilization Division:* GEORGE O'F. POUNDSTONE, *director*.

*Scrip Division:* THOMAS HERRIED, *director*.

*Building and Loan Division:* CLYDE P. DIGGLES, *supervisor*.

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*Office:* State Capitol.

*Personnel, October 1932:* 58 permanent, 4 occasional employees.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32:* \$185,923. *Receipts:* \$142,297.

*Appropriations, 1933-35:* General administration, \$185,000 per year, plus moneys received in reimbursement of expenses incurred by the department in stabilizing and liquidating banks and building and loan associations and in making audits of banks before stabilization agreements are approved; also fees collected from small loan companies and discount companies; credit unions, \$2,500 per year, to be available only if the appropriation for general administration is not sufficient to defray all expenses of the department; issuance of scrip, balance of \$25,000 appropriation made for this purpose in 1933-34 and a sum sufficient to reimburse a proportionate part of the payments made by banks for scrip, in the event that the scrip is called for redemption prior to July 1, 1934.

*Publications:* Annual report on condition of banks; Annual report on building and loan associations; Annual report on credit unions (provided for in 1933); Banking laws.

The state constitution as adopted in 1848 prohibited the legislature from chartering any bank, but this provision was amended in 1852 to permit banking under general laws adopted by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature. At that time the office of bank controller was created, which was filled by election of the people. This office was abolished in 1870 and the duties of the controller transferred to the secretary of state. In 1895 a banking commissioner was provided for as a subordinate of the state treasurer. In 1903 an independent banking department was created, headed by the commissioner of banking, an appointee of the governor. This organization was replaced in 1933 by a three-member banking commission, whose members are appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, for initial terms of two, four, and six years, and thereafter for six years.

A banking review board was attached to the department in the special session of 1931-32, to advise the commissioner and to serve as a board of appeal from his decisions in designated matters affecting the continued operation of banks. In 1933, the appellate powers of the board were extended to include any action or decision of the commissioner from any interested party who might seek a review, and this power was continued in the new act creating the banking commission. The banking review board is composed of practical bankers, appointed for five-year terms by the governor, with the approval of the senate. They receive \$15 per day for services and are expected to devote part time only to their duties.

### Regulation of Banks

The banking department has been greatly expanded in the last two years, under legislation enacted in the special session of 1931-32 and in 1933. Prior to the depression the principal duties of the department in relation to banks were to pass upon applications for new charters, to receive reports and compile statistics, to make examinations of banks periodically to determine their solvency, and, in the rare cases when banks failed, to liquidate their assets. These duties remain, but others have been added which relate to helping banks out of their difficulties and protecting the depositors in so doing.

One phase of this new work has been associated with stabilization and readjustment agreements, which on August 1, 1933 were in force in 144 state banks, with about 25 more in the process of being stabilized. Under these agreements old and new deposits are segregated and all assets at the time they are concluded are liquidated for the benefit of the old depositors. This enables the community to retain a bank which is often very greatly needed, safeguards the new deposits, and gives the old depositors the maximum possible return. The banking department has lent active assistance to the conclusion of such agreements, and in all cases where they have been entered into it has examined all of the bank's assets, to determine the percentage of waiver necessary to give all old depositors an equal share in the old

assets. After this is done, the department keeps the stabilized banks under closest supervision throughout the life of the agreement and enforces the statutory double liability on stockholders who do not voluntarily pay the one hundred per cent assessment on their stock which the law requires whenever a bank goes under a stabilization plan.

Often other methods have been used to get banks out of their difficulties, either apart from or in connection with stabilization agreements. In numerous instances banks have been consolidated or taken over by stronger banks and in many other cases additional capital has been put into them. In all these steps the banking department has usually been the originator and has assumed much of the burden in actually carrying out the proposals for improving the local banking situation.

Banks not in a condition warranting efforts to save them have been liquidated. Liquidation is a direct responsibility of the banking department. Banks which are insolvent are placed in the hands of the commission, either through the voluntary action of their directors or through an order of the commission. When this occurs the commission usually designates a special deputy to take charge of the assets and to convert them into cash as rapidly as possible. Such special deputies must make reports to the circuit court of the county wherein the bank is located, but practically all of the actual work of liquidation is done by them, under the supervision of the liquidation division of the banking commission.

Additional work was thrown upon the department by the state and national bank holiday in March. To provide a medium of exchange while the banks were closed the banking department was by law authorized to manufacture and distribute scrip at cost to the banks, which was to be redeemed by them at par whenever the banking review board should determine that the emergency requiring its use had ended. Relatively few banks took advantage of this law, but considerable quantities of scrip were issued and are still outstanding. Another and more important statute passed at this time provided that state banks might be reopened after the holiday only when and as prescribed by the banking department, after careful examination of all their assets. This necessitated a check of all banks as thorough as that previously made only of banks which had concluded stabilization agreements with their depositors. Pending such all-embracing examinations, many banks were permitted to reopen only on a restricted basis.

In consequence of the depression there has been a considerable shrinkage both in the number of banks and their total deposits and footings. On June 30, 1933, there were, however, still 591 state banks, 4 mutual savings banks, and 12 trust companies with total combined footings of nearly \$360,000,000. While conditions had greatly improved, 148 banks were on August 1, 1933, being liquidated; 144 were operating under stabilization agreements, and 133 were still being conducted on a restricted basis.

### Building and Loan Associations

Among other financial institutions supervised by the banking commission the building and loan associations are the most important. On December 31, 1932, there were 184 such associations, with footings totaling \$260,000,000 and nearly 300,000 members. Most of these are in industrial communities and during the depression period have had to face problems similar to those of the banks. Unemployment rendered it impossible for many of their members to pay dues or installments of principal and interest falling due, while many others sought to withdraw their paid up or matured stock. For the relief of the associations and the protection of members who loyally stood by them, legislation similar to that enacted in relation to banks was passed, limiting withdrawals, providing for the stabilization and voluntary liquidation of the building and loan associations and authorizing them to take advantage of federal acts passed to refinance home owners.

For years there has been a building and loan division in the banking department. In the depression period the duties of this division have increased as have those of divisions of the department concerned with banks. The creation of a three-member banking commission has made it possible to put on the commission itself a building and loan man, who will doubtless devote most of his time to this field. Another 1933 law has added a building and loan advisory committee to the department, with functions in relation to building and loan associations similar to those of the banking review board. This committee consists of seven practical building and loan association executives, appointed by the governor, subject to approval by the senate for terms (after the initial terms) of four years.

### Small Loan and Discount Companies

Since passage of the first small loans law in 1927 the banking department has had supervision of small loan companies. This includes the issuance of licenses to these companies, periodic inspections, and the receipt and analysis of reports on their operations. The 1927 small loans law was repealed in 1933, but under the new law the banking department has the same duties as previously, plus the duty of determining a reasonable rate of interest on all classes of small loans.

Similarly, the banking department licenses and supervises the discount companies, which discount notes given for automobile and other installment purchases. On December 31, 1932 there were in Wisconsin 30 discount companies with \$4,300,000 total assets and liabilities and 84 small loan companies with total footings of \$12,200,000.

### Credit Unions

A different kind of institution for loans to people of small means are credit unions. These are essentially cooperative banks, generally small institutions but operated very economically. Credit unions have

long been favorably known in Massachusetts and other eastern states, but did not spread to Wisconsin until quite recently. The 1931 legislature made it the duty of the banking department to assist in the organization of credit unions and to give them every possible aid in solving their problems. In compliance with this act the banking department has employed a credit union organizer, and the number of these institutions has grown apace. On December 31, 1932 there were 131 credit unions with combined footings of nearly \$900,000.

#### Other Financial Institutions

Other financial institutions supervised by the banking commission are investment associations, foreign exchange brokers, and land mortgage associations.

### BUDGET BUREAU

*Director of the Budget:* JAMES B. BORDEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 9.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$23,738.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$22,500 per year.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied only to members of the legislature and state departments).

The bureau of the budget was established in 1929, as successor to the board of public affairs, which was created in 1911. Its duties all relate to the budget system of the state. Its executive is the director of the budget, who is a direct subordinate of the governor, being appointed by him for an indefinite term, and being removable at pleasure except during legislative sessions, when he may be removed only for cause.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the director of the budget but presents the recommendations of the governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows, in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and the appropriations recommended by the governor.

With the budget the governor also presents the executive budget bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. This bill, like the budget, is prepared by the budget director under instructions from the governor. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the joint committee

on finance, which conducts hearings thereon and then recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the governor's recommendations, but the governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the governor and the legislature.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the director of the budget. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the budget director may not approve until he is satisfied that they are lawful and may be made without exhausting, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

All departments are required to follow accounting systems prescribed by the director of the budget. The budget bureau biennially goes over all disbursements of all departments to allocate them to the proper fiscal year. It makes detailed annual audits of the accounts of the state treasurer and the expenditures of the University, the normal schools, the board of control, and the state fair.

The director of the budget is the financial aide and advisor of the governor. He also is virtually the secretary of the joint committee on finance and of the emergency board. At present he is also the secretary of the executive council. His duties, however, are of an expert, rather than a policy-determining, character. He advises and assists both the governor and the legislature in financial matters but they and not the budget director are responsible for the policies which are adopted.

## STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

*Members:* THEODORE DAMMANN; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

*Employes:* None.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1932:* None.

*Appropriations 1933-35:* None.

This is an *ex-officio* board whose sole purpose is to officially canvass the primary and election returns for officers elected in districts which are larger than a single county. The members are the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general. The actual tabulation of the returns is made by the office force of the secretary of state. The board's duties are confined to formally declaring and publishing the results and the issuance of certificates of election.



**CHICAGO CENTENNIAL OF PROGRESS COMMITTEE***Members:*

Representing the State Senate: CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, *chairman of the committee*; HARRY W. BOLENS; E. F. BRUNETTE; J. H. CARROLL.

Representing the Assembly: WALTER G. CALDWELL, *treasurer of the committee*; JEROME FOX; CARLTON W. MAUTHE; E. G. SMITH; CORNELIUS T. YOUNG.

Appointed by the Governor: MRS. GRANT HAAS, *secretary of the committee*; JOHN L. BARCHARD; GUSTAVE DICK; PAUL HEMMY; GEORGE NELSON; WILLIAM D. THOMPSON.

This temporary committee has charge of Wisconsin's exhibit at the Chicago Centennial of Progress. It was originally created in the regular session of 1931 and then consisted of two state senators, three assemblymen, and three citizens appointed by the governor. In this original act the functions of the committee were limited to making recommendations to the legislature regarding Wisconsin's participation in the Chicago World's Fair, but in the special session of 1931-32, it was given charge of Wisconsin's exhibit. In the session of 1933 the committee was reorganized and two senators, two assemblymen, and three appointees of the governor were added to its membership. In the original act creating the committee, \$2,500 was



Indian Medicine Man, John King, and Squaw, near Lac Court Oreilles.

appropriated for its work, but a considerable part of this appropriation lapsed with the close of the session. Subsequently the emergency board allotted \$9,000 for reservation of space at the World's Fair and the legislature of 1933 appropriated \$35,000 for Wisconsin's exhibit.

## CONSERVATION COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* JAMES CORCORAN; ROBERT B. GOODMAN; L. M. HOBBS; RALPH M. IMMELL; T. J. KERNER; NELSON LE CLAIRE.

*Director of Conservation:* PAUL D. KELLETER.

*Deputy Director:* MATT PATTERSON.

*Superintendent of Forests and Parks:* C. L. HARRINGTON.

*Superintendent of Fisheries:* B. C. WEBSTER.

*Superintendent of Game:* WILLIAM F. GRIMMER.

*Superintendent of Law Enforcement:* H. W. MACKENZIE.

*Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry:* F. G. WILSON.

*Superintendent of Public Relations:* D. H. KIPP.

*Chairman of Research Bureau:* DR. M. L. JONES.

*State Geographic Board:* PAUL D. KELLETER, *executive secretary*;  
E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 301 permanent employes; 393 occasional employes (nearly all of the latter employed for short periods in the construction of fire lanes under the emergency relief act of 1932).

Expenditures, 1931-32: General administration, \$33,842; Forestry, \$611,453; State parks, \$36,856; Warden's division, \$166,781; Fisheries division, \$141,618; Game farm, \$62,840; Bounties and predatory animal control, \$37,348; All other purposes, \$3,108. Total from conservation fund, \$491,748; Total from general fund, \$602,098; Total for all conservation activities, \$1,093,846.

Receipts, 1931-32: Non-resident fishing licenses, \$155,810; Hunting licenses, \$157,366; Federal aid for forestry, \$51,393; All other receipts, \$193,284.

Appropriations, 1933-35: All moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds, plus a sum sufficient for bounties from the general fund. The moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds are derived from licenses and other receipts, a one-twentieth mill tax on all taxable property for forestry purposes, and federal aid of about \$50,000 per year for forest fire prevention.

Publications: Biennial report; Fish and game laws; Forest crop law; Forest fire protection laws; State parks (illustrated booklet); Warden's manual; Forest trees of Wisconsin; and numerous other publications on conservation subjects.

The conservation commission was established in 1915 by consolidating five departments: the fisheries commission, established in 1874; the fish and game warden, created in 1897; the board of forestry, created in 1905; the state park board, established in 1907; and the conservation commission, in 1908. The conservation commission, in turn, was reorganized in 1923 and again in 1927. The purpose of the conservation commission is, in the words of the statute "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin".

The conservation commission is composed of six members who are appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, for six-year terms. The commission's functions are policy-determining and the members devote only part time to their duties. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual expenses. The administrative head of the department is the director of conservation, who is elected by the commission for an indeterminate term.

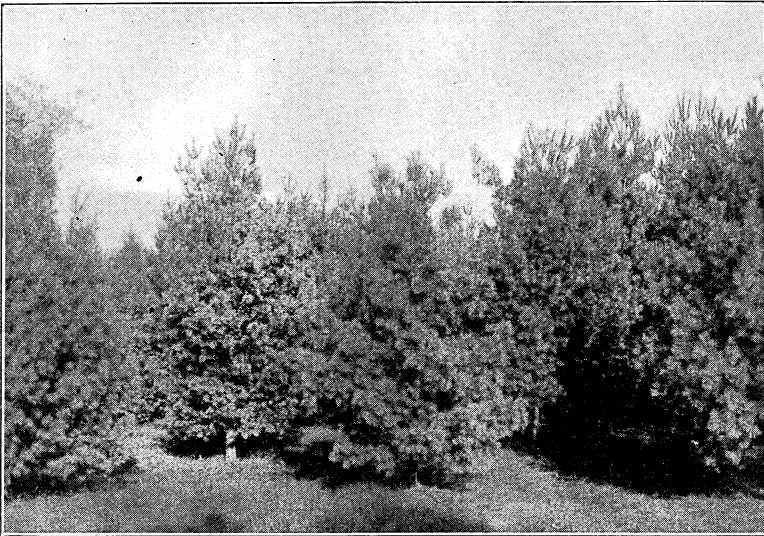
The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations, inaugurate such studies and surveys, and establish such services as may be necessary to carry out the conservation law. Specifically, the commission is to enforce the fish and game laws, to designate game and fish refuges, to propagate game and fish for restocking the lands and waters of the state, to establish and maintain a fire fighting system to protect forests, to regulate the use of fire in the woods, to conduct research and disseminate information on conservation matters, and to acquire lands or waters by gift, purchase, lease, or condemnation for state forests, state parks, public hunting or fishing areas, fish hatcheries or game farms, or forest nurseries or experimental stations. A 1933 act has also made it the duty of the commission to establish such open and close seasons for the several species of fish and game (except deer, and fish in outlying or boundary waters) and such bag limits, size limits, rest days, and conditions governing the taking of fish and game as will conserve the fish and game supply and insure to the people of Wisconsin continued opportunities for good fishing, hunting, and trapping. Orders issued pursuant to this grant of power may be made either on a statewide basis, or for particular counties, localities, or bodies of water. In all cases, however, they must be preceded by public hearings, which may be initiated either by the commission on its own motion or through petitions of interested citizens.

### Forests

The state activities in forestry include the establishment and maintenance of state forests, reforestation on state-owned lands, the production of forest nursery stock, the encouragement of forestry by private parties and by counties through financial assistance, and the prevention of forest fires. Systematic state activities in this field were begun thirty years ago, but received a great set-back in the

"Forestry Case" in 1915, in which the Supreme Court held that under the constitution as it then stood the state could not engage in forestry. In 1924 the constitution was amended to permit the state to expend money for this purpose, and in 1926 it was further amended to permit forest lands to be taxed on a different basis from other property. Since then activities in this field have grown apace, until they now rank among the major state functions.

Wisconsin now has four state forests: the Northern State Forest, of more than 100,000 acres in Vilas county; the American Legion Forest, of 17,000 acres in Oneida county; the Brulé River Forest, of nearly 4,000 acres in Douglas county; and the Flambeau River



A Wisconsin Reforestation Project.

Forest, of 3,000 acres in Sawyer county. Besides these, areas for future purchase for state forests have been designated in the Thunder Mountain district in Oconto county, the Kettle Moraine region in Sheboygan county, and in Central County district, in Wood, Jackson and Juneau counties.

Reforestation on state-owned lands has been practiced to some extent ever since 1911, but not until 1930 did the plantings in any year exceed 1,000 acres. In 1932, approximately 10,000 acres were reforested, as compared with 8,644 acres in all prior years combined. In 1933, it is expected that a still larger area will be planted, as the federal government has undertaken to render assistance in the work of reforestation, as a measure to relieve unemployment. The stock planted is mainly grown at the state forest nursery at Trout Lake,

which also supplies schools and private parties with planting stock at cost.

Forest fire prevention and fire fighting are among the major activities of the conservation commission. The commission has established eleven forest protection districts in northern and central Wisconsin, grouped in four areas, and embracing a total of 13,600,000 acres. In each of these districts the state maintains forest rangers and look-out towers which are interconnected by telephone. It also has on call emergency wardens and closely watches all signs of fire, particularly during dry seasons. Outside of forest fire protection districts, the town chairmen are the fire wardens, but are subject to direction of the conservation commission. When forest fires break out, adequate numbers of people are employed to keep them in check and paid from state and county funds. For starting brush or land clearing fires in certain seasons of the year, special permits are required from a fire warden. As a further measure for forest fire prevention, the state in 1932 built hundreds of miles of fire lanes, out of an appropriation of \$500,000 made available by the emergency relief act of that year for this purpose and that of providing employment for many destitute and unemployed persons.

Besides preventing and fighting forest fires, the state directly encourages forestry by counties and private parties through giving them financial assistance under the forest crop law. This was an act of the 1927 legislature, which has been improved upon in each session since. Under the provisions of this law either counties or private owners desiring to practice forestry on their lands may enter them under this law if the conservation commission finds that the lands are suitable for this purpose and that the applicants are acting in good faith. Entering lands under the forest crop law in effect means making a contract with the state to devote these lands to scientific forestry and to share the proceeds with the state, in return for special treatment in the matter of taxation. Such lands are exempted from the general property tax; instead the owners pay an annual tax of only ten cents per acre (counties nothing), to which the state adds another ten cents, as a contribution to the towns wherein these lands are located. To recover its advances, the state is to receive ten per cent of the net stumpage value when the timber is cut. Up to June 1, 1933, a total of 1,163,131 acres had been entered under the forest crop law, two-thirds of this total by counties.

### State Parks

The first state park was established in 1878, but this park was discontinued in 1897. At the present time there are 14 state parks, the oldest of which dates from 1900. The name, location, area, date of establishment, method of acquisition, and manner of reaching these fourteen state parks are shown in the table "Wisconsin State Parks" included in this article. All state parks are open without charge to visitors, but small charges are made for camp sites, rental of cottages, and other facilities.

### Fish

The conservation commission issues fishing licenses to nonresidents and commercial fishermen and, under a 1933 act, rod and reel licenses to residents for fishing with such equipment in inland waters. It also enforces the laws governing the taking of fish, and is intrusted with the task of restocking the streams and lakes.

The first state hatchery was established in Madison in 1875. At present such hatcheries are maintained at Bayfield, Bohner's Lake (Racine county), Brulé, Delafield, Eagle River, Eau Claire, Haugen (Barron county), Hayward (two hatcheries), Hebron (Jefferson county), La Crosse, Lakewood (Oconto county), Langlade, Osceola, St. Croix Falls, Sheboygan, Sparta, Spider Lake (Vilas county), Spooner, Sturgeon Bay, Wild Rose, Westfield, and Woodruff. Over 425,000,000 trout, pike, and other fish were produced at these hatcheries in 1932 and planted in lakes and streams of the state. In addition, cooperative hatcheries are operated in conjunction with counties and cities, these municipalities furnishing the building and equipment, and the state trained personnel to supervise their operation. To further aid in maintaining an abundant fish supply the conservation commission has several hundred fish refuges in waters of the state, in which fishing is prohibited permanently or for specified periods, either because they are natural spawning grounds or have recently been stocked with fish.

### Game

Much more recently than with fish, the state has given attention to the production and replacement of game. It now has state game farms in the Peninsula State Park in Door county and at Moon Lake in Fond du Lac county. Here pheasants, partridges, wild turkeys, and waterfowl are raised, to be released in various parts of the state. In the state also are many private game and fur farms, which are licensed and supervised by the conservation commission. Extensive research has been carried on by the commission to determine the needs of all species of game. Under a 1931 law, hunters are required to make annual reports of all game taken, and, for the first time, something like complete information was secured in 1932, as to what game there really is in Wisconsin.

### Law Enforcement

Fish and game are the property of all the people of the state. To protect this valuable property, numerous restrictions have been imposed upon hunting and fishing, and upon the conservation commission falls the responsibility for enforcing these restrictions. This duty is discharged through the conservation wardens, who until 1915 were known as "game wardens." These wardens are civil service employes, devoting full time to their duties. Each warden has an

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Name of Park	Location	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Estab.	How Reached	
					Highway	Railroad
Interstate	St. Croix Falls (Polk county)	580	Purchase	1900	35, 8, 87	Soo
Peninsula	Fish Creek (Door county)	3,400	Purchase	1910	17	G. B. & W.
Devil's Lake	Baraboo (Sauk county)	1,400	Purchase	1911	12, 113, 159	C. & N. W.
Cushing Memorial	Delafield (Waukesha county)	8	Gift	1915	18	C. M. St. P. & P.
Nelson Dewey	Wyalusing (Grant county)	1,650	Purchase	1917	35, 60, 18	Burlington
Perrot	Trempealeau (Trempealeau county)	910	Gift	1918	167	C. & N. W. Burlington
Pattison	Brule (Douglas county)	660	Gift	1920	35	Soo
Tower Hill	Spring Green (Iowa county)	60	Gift	1922	11	C. M. St. P. & P.
First Capitol	Belmont (Lafayette county)	2	Gift	1924	118, 80	C. & N. W.
Rib Mountain	Wausau (Marathon county)	160	Gift	1927	51, 29	C. & N. W. C. M. St. P. & P.
Potawatomi	Fish Creek (Door county)	1,100	Purchase	1928	17, 78	G. B. & W.
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan (Sheboygan county)	112	Gift	1928	141	C. & N. W.
Copper Falls	Mellen (Ashland county)	520	Purchase	1929	13, 77	Soo
Merrick	Fountain City (Buffalo county)	1,000	Gift	1932	35	C. & N. W.

assigned district and is responsible for the enforcement of the fish and game laws within this area.

### State Geographic Board

Attached to the conservation commission is an interdepartmental committee known as the "state geographic board." This board was established at the request of the federal government and exists to determine officially the correct names and spelling of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in this state, to name unnamed features, and, as far as possible, avoid duplication. The names and spellings which this board decides upon are thereafter to be used in all maps and public records. The board consists of the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer, with the conservation director as the executive secretary. It has no separate appropriation or employes. It was first organized in the statutes in 1931, but was actually established some years earlier, with a somewhat different composition.



Eagle Cliff or Second Peak, Perrot State Park.



## BOARD OF CONTROL

*Members:* JOHN J. HANNAN, *President*; GEORGE B. HARRIS; MRS. KATHERINE SULLIVAN.

Secretary: Allan W. Bayley.

Director, Juvenile Department: Elizabeth Yerxa.

Chief Probation Officer: L. F. Murphy.

Supervisor of Farms: G. M. Householder.

Chief Accountant: H. B. Evans.

Psychiatrist: Dr. F. C. Richmond.

Superintendents of Institutions:

State Hospital for the Insane: Dr. M. K. Green, Mendota.

Northern Hospital for the Insane: Dr. Peter Bell, Winnebago.

Central State Hospital for the Insane: Dr. W. A. Deerpake,  
Waupun.

Wisconsin Memorial Hospital: Dr. H. C. Werner, Mendota.

Northern Colony and Training School: Dr. A. L. Beier, Chip-  
pewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: Dr. C. C. Atherton,  
Union Grove.

State Sanatorium: Dr. R. D. Thompson, Wales.

Lake Tomahawk State Camp: F. A. Reich, Tomahawk Lake.

State Prison: Oscar Lee (Warden), Waupun.

State Reformatory: E. H. Eklund (Warden), De Pere.

Prison for Women: Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, Taycheedah.

Industrial Home for Women: Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, Tay-  
cheedah.

Industrial School for Girls: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Prescott, Mil-  
waukee.

Industrial School for Boys: H. E. Philip, Waukesha.

State Public School: C. D. Lehman, Sparta.

School for the Deaf: T. Emery Bray, Delavan.

School for the Blind: L. F. Murphy (Acting Superintendent),  
Janesville.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. Costigan (Assistant Superin-  
tendent), Milwaukee.

Office: State Capitol. Institutions at places indicated.

Total Personnel, October, 1932: 63 permanent and 4 occasional em-  
ployees in the central office of the board of control and 1700 per-  
manent and 65 occasional employees in state institutions.

Expenditures and Receipts, fiscal year, 1931-32:

Board of Control and Institutions	Expenditures		Receipts
	Operation & Maintenance	Capital	
Board of Control.....	\$203,658	\$ 4,996	\$ 5,522
State Hospital.....	307,068	10,874	24,550
Northern Hospital.....	286,769	8,916	9,943
Central State Hospital.....	153,544	8,753	3,903
Memorial Hospital.....	245,175	45,587	307,355
Northern Colony & Training School.....	322,825	31,341	2,611
Southern Colony & Training School.....	173,836	27,062	9,152
State Sanatorium.....	214,860	3,479	11,746
Lake Tomahawk State Camp.....	48,710	5,838	2,692
State Prison.....	462,524	51,547	129,681
State Reformatory.....	263,807	30,366	19,884
Industrial Home for Women.....	59,179	121,783	1,645
Industrial School for Boys.....	189,382	11,320	14,149
Industrial School for Girls.....	118,132	276,413	6,586
State Public School.....	230,781	49,003	649
School for Deaf.....	138,038	5,518	1,173
School for Blind.....	145,112	6,580	2,073
Workshop for Blind.....	66,566	1,006	41,882
Binder Twine Plant.....	334,598	10,328	556,367
Prison Industries.....	172,050	67,149	170,321
Reformatory Industries.....	72,711	19,816	83,565
Total Board of Control and Institutions.....	\$4,209,325	\$ 797,675	\$ 1,405,449

State Charitable Aids 1931-32: Blind and Deaf Pensions, \$50,000; Aid to dependent children, \$30,000; Old age Pensions, \$75,000; County Tuberculosis Sanatoria, \$500,764; Chronic Insane, \$1,107,713. Total charitable aids, \$1,773,477.  
Total Expenditures \$6,780,467.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): General administration, \$229,000; Investigation of the financial conditions of persons committed as public charges to state and county, \$5,000; Operation of institutions, \$2,185,000; Maintenance of institutions, \$217,000; Miscellaneous capital at institutions, \$88,000; Prevention of procreation, \$2,500; Insurance and coal, sum sufficient; Compensation of innocent prisoners, sum sufficient; Probationers' fund, \$2,000 on July 1, 1933. Total specific and sum sufficient (estimated) appropriations, fiscal year, 1933-34, \$3,035,425; fiscal year, 1934-35, \$3,039,425.

Revolving appropriations of all receipts from the binder twine plant and other prison industries (of which the board of control is authorized to use \$25,000 to cooperate with other states in the protection and coordination of prison industries and the market for prison products), farm and livestock sales and premiums, sales of articles made by blind artisans, absconding probationers' earnings, occupational therapy, witness fees of prisoners, and the income of the benevolent fund of the industrial school for girls.

State aids for charitable purposes paid to counties on certification of the state board of control: Aid to dependent children, \$230,000 in 1933-34, and \$30,000 in 1934-35; Old age assistance, \$75,000 per year; County tuberculosis sanatoria, \$550,000 per year; Aid to blind and deaf, \$50,000 per year; Aid for chronic insane, sum sufficient (estimated at \$990,000 in 1933-34, and \$1,000,000 in 1934-35).

Publications: Biennial Reports of Board of Control; biennial reports and rules and regulations of most of the state institutions; Old Age Assistance in Wisconsin (annual report); Inmate Population of State Institutions (monthly mimeographed sheet); reprints of all laws administered by board.

The state board of control is composed of three members, one of whom must be a woman, appointed for six-year terms by the governor, with confirmation by the senate. It is given by law the management of the charitable, curative, correctional, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state. In addition, it has supervisory power over county tuberculosis sanatoria, county asylums for the insane, county and city jails, county and city homes for the poor, and child-caring and placement agencies of the state. The board sits as a commission in lunacy in the cases of inmates of state or county institutions and as a parole board for the state prison, the Milwaukee House of Correction, and the reformatory and correctional institutions. It has supervision of all persons on parole from criminal institutions and of all adults on probation under sentence from any court. It is the guardian of neglected and dependent children committed to the State Public School and supervises the state and county aid to all such children. It maintains a juvenile department for the administration of the child protection statutes. It administers the law providing for the sterilization of defectives. It supervises and audits the state and county aid to the blind and the aged and is the auditor of state and county payments for the care of the tubercular, the insane, and the feeble-minded.

On May 31, 1933 there were in the state institutions under the control of the state board of control a total of 8,758 inmates, plus 3,612 persons on parole from these institutions. Of this number 2,189 were in the four state hospitals for the insane, 2,160 in the two institutions for the mentally deficient, 2,602 in the three state penal institutions, 255 in the two tubercular hospitals, and 1,552 in the six state training schools. On the same date, the board had direct supervision of 1,804 persons under sentence of probation from courts. Plus this it had general supervision over 38 county hospitals for the insane, with 9,185 inmates; 19 county tuberculosis sanatoria, with 1,663 inmates; the Milwaukee House of Correction, with 1,059 inmates; and 1,419 persons on parole from county institutions.

The number of inmates of the state institutions exceeds the population of all but about twenty-five cities of the state. All of these inmates are housed, clothed, and fed at state expense, and provided care and treatment. A considerable part of the cost, however, is defrayed from receipts realized from work done by the inmates, although no institution is self-supporting. Nearly ten thousand acres of land are farmed in connection with these institutions, almost entirely by inmate labor. Most of the produce, however, is used in the institutions and the primary purpose of these farms is to build up and restore the inmates employed thereon.

## WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS—INMATES AND EMPLOYES

Institution	Location	Inmates May 31, 1933	Rated Capacity	Inmates on Parole May 31, 1933	Employes Oct. 1932
State Hospital for Insane	Mendota	869	790	557	166
Northern Hospital for Insane	Winnebago	864	727	525	164
Central State Hospital for Insane	Waupun	375	204		79
Memorial Hospital	Mendota	81	300	213	157
Northern Colony & Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,477	1,216	325	198
Southern Colony & Training School	Union Grove	683	458	126	110
State Sanatorium	Wales	214	224		124
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	Lake Tomahawk	41	40		27
State Prison	Waupun	1,800	1,076	209	143
State Reformatory	De Pere	693	671	308	94
Industrial Home for Women	Taycheedah	109	67	25	28
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha	406	420	481	87
Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee	218	200	257	53
State Public School	Sparta	522	381	586	143
School for the Deaf	Delavan	217	220		87
School for the Blind	Janesville	162	140		98
Workshop for the Blind	Milwaukee	27			5
Total—State Institutions		8,758	7,134	3,612	1,765

## Institutions for the Insane

The state maintains four hospitals for the insane from which patients are discharged as cured, paroled to relatives, or transferred to county asylums for the insane as incurable. Persons are committed to insane institutions upon an order of a court of record following a request for examination by three citizens and a court hearing or a trial by jury if the patient demands it, which includes the testimony of a physician competent to diagnose mental diseases. Any person confined for insanity may have on his own petition or that of a guardian or friend a retrial or reexamination for insanity. Any person believing himself to be suffering from a mental disorder may, by presenting a certificate signed by two physicians, be admitted at the discretion of the superintendent to any public hospital for the insane. These patients receive the same treatment as others, but are allowed to leave upon five days' notice if in the discretion of the superintendent they are in fit condition.

The two general state hospitals for the insane are the State Hospital for the Insane, at Mendota, in operation since 1860, and the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Winnebago (near Oshkosh), which was opened in 1872. The former serves the western and southern parts of the state, the latter the northern and eastern parts, with the exception of Milwaukee county which has its hospital for the acute insane. Both hospitals are intended only for acute cases of

mental and nervous disorders and drug addiction, patients whose cases prove incurable being transferred to the county asylums.

The Central State Hospital at Waupun is a place for commitment of the criminal insane. This institution was established by the 1911 legislature and opened in 1914. To it are committed persons who commit crimes while insane, persons who become insane while serving prison sentences, persons adjudged insane who previously had been convicted of a felony, and insane persons who are dangerous to themselves or others.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, located on grounds adjoining those of the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota was erected in 1921 as an institution for the treatment of ex-service men suffering from nervous and mental diseases. This hospital is of the cottage type and was built entirely from state funds. The costs of operation have been largely paid from federal funds. Under the federal Economy Act of 1933 the majority of the patients have been removed to other hospitals and all support from federal funds withdrawn.

The chronic insane are treated not in state institutions but in county asylums. Counties which do not have asylums of their own make use of the asylums of neighboring counties, paying their share of the costs of operation. For every patient in a county asylum the state contributes \$4.20 per week and the county of residence a like amount. Such charges against other counties are certified to the state board of control, collected as a state tax, and paid over in full to the counties entitled thereto.

### **Institutions for the Mentally Deficient**

The state has two institutions for the mentally deficient: the Northern Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls and the Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove, opened, respectively, in 1897 and 1919. The former is, aside from the state prison, the largest institution under the management of the board of control. Both institutions provide custodial care for the approximately thirty percent of their inmates who are uneducable and provide training for those who are educable. Academic training is given all children who can profit therefrom and industrial and vocational training to both children and adults. Inmates who have received training are paroled when parole is believed safe, but are kept under supervision. Both institutions are overcrowded and have long waiting lists.

Under a law enacted in 1913, the state board may cause any inmate of an institution for the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, or criminals to be sterilized, if this is deemed to be in the best interests of society and without danger to the individual. In practice this law has been applied principally to feeble-minded inmates before release on parole, and then only when the parents or guardians have given their full consent to the operation.

### Tuberculosis Hospitals

The State Sanatorium is located on a 200-acre tract near Wales in Waukesha county. This institution was opened in 1907 and serves as an institution for observation or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A positive diagnosis of tuberculosis is not necessary for admission, as the purpose of the institution is prevention as well as cure. Anyone who has resided in the state for at least one year can be admitted. Those who can afford to do so must pay all or a part of the cost of their treatment. Indigents who have a legal residence in some county and who are unable to pay for their maintenance are admitted free on an order of the county judge. Those who have resided in the state the required length of time but do not have a legal residence in any county are admitted on application to the board of control, and, if indigents, the state pays the entire cost.

The Lake Tomahawk State Camp was established in 1915 for persons threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. Here convalescents, who are gathered from the county and state tuberculosis sanatoria, do graded labor under medical supervision and gradually regain their strength before returning to normal life.

Besides supporting these two state institutions, the state pays a large part of the costs of operation of the nineteen county tuberculosis sanatoria, with more than six times as many inmates. The state's contribution is nominally seven dollars per week, but this is subject to pro-rating if the state's total appropriation of \$550,000 is not sufficient to pay the claims of the counties in full.

### Penal Institutions

The state maintains three penal institutions: the State Prison at Waupun, the Reformatory located near DePere, and the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, established respectively, in 1851, 1897, and 1921. To these are sent offenders sentenced for one year or more, except residents of Milwaukee county, who are confined in the House of Correction. Those sentenced for less than one year are confined in the county jails. The State Prison is the institution to which are sentenced male offenders over thirty years of age, younger persons who commit very serious crimes, and repeaters, plus whom there are some prisoners transferred from the Reformatory for bad conduct. To the Reformatory are sentenced male first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty except persons guilty of first or second degree murder. The Industrial Home for Women is an institution for young women paralleling the State Reformatory for young men. In 1933, a prison department was opened on the same grounds and under the same management, under the name of the Wisconsin Prison for Women, to which have been transferred the comparatively

small number of older women confined heretofore in the State Prison at Waupun.

All sentences to state penal institutions, except for the most serious crimes, are indeterminate, the court fixing both a minimum and a maximum: for example, from two to five years. After expiration of the minimum sentence, prisoners whose conduct has been good are eligible to be paroled, but no parole is granted until employment has been found. While on parole, the prisoners continue to be closely supervised and are liable to be returned to prison for any breach of the conditions of their parole. Prisoners are finally released only on completion of their sentences, deducting credit allowed by statute for good behavior, or after a pardon granted by the governor.

Large farms are operated in connection with all three of the state penal institutions. At the State Prison also are manufactured binder twine, automobile license plates and highway markers, novelty brushes, hosiery, shoes and some other articles. A considerable number of prisoners have been employed in the last two years in land clearing and farming operations in Oneida county, in forestry camps at various places in northern Wisconsin, and in the erection of the buildings of the Industrial School for Girls at Oregon. In the State Reformatory, suits, overalls, and shirts are manufactured for use in state and county institutions and there is quite a large auto trade school. In connection with this institution the state operates a leased stone quarry at Amberg. The total sales from all prison industries exceed \$850,000 per year, and these considerably reduce the net cost of the penal institutions.

### Children's Institutions

The state maintains three types of institutions for children. The industrial schools for boys and girls are for delinquent children; the State Public School, for orphaned and neglected children; the schools for the deaf and blind, for handicapped children.

Commitments are made to the industrial schools only up to the age of eighteen, but these institutions retain jurisdiction of delinquent children committed to them until they are twenty-one. Most of the children are paroled long before reaching this age, usually in eighteen months to two years. Children placed on parole are visited frequently by parole officers and in all cases the home conditions are carefully checked before the children are placed. In the schools themselves both academic and vocational training is given. The Industrial School for Boys was originally the "House of Refuge" and dates back to 1860. The Industrial School for Girls started as a private institution in 1875 and did not pass under the state's control until 1915. The Industrial School for Boys is located on a spacious farm at Waukesha, the Industrial School for Girls in a restricted area in Milwaukee. A new location for this school has been acquired at Oregon and necessary buildings are in process of construction.

The State Public School, at Sparta, was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children, including babies and crippled children. Children under sixteen are admitted when found by any county or juvenile court to be dependent or neglected. Crippled children are admitted up to age twenty-one, and are sent, as rapidly as space will permit, to the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children at Madison for treatment. When cured or pronounced incapable of further help, the children are returned either to their parents or to Sparta. At Sparta there is a complete graded school, from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Advanced students are educated at state expense in the Sparta high school. Children suitable for adoption are placed in private homes, which are carefully investigated and visited by agents of the board. Many of these children are subsequently adopted by the families with whom they are placed.

The School for the Deaf is located at Delavan and was organized in 1852. It is intended for children between six and twenty and gives them training in reading lips and speaking in sign language, as well as in ordinary academic and vocational subjects. It is conducted in every respect as a free public school, but boards and houses most of the children in attendance. The School for the Blind is a similar institution, located at Janesville, and conducted as a state institution ever since 1850. Its course of study parallels that of other public schools, but includes, in addition, instruction in reading Braille type for the blind. Graduates from the high school course are admitted to the University of Wisconsin without examination. A summer course is offered for adults who became blind after reaching school age.

#### **Assistance to Adult Blind**

Since 1903 the state has conducted in Milwaukee the Workshop for the Blind. This is an institution in which adult blind people engage in the manufacture of reed and willow products and receive the entire proceeds from the sale of such articles. Since 1924 the state board of control has also maintained a Field Agency for the Blind through which it assists adult blind persons in finding means of earning a living. Under state law every county must pay a pension to all blind or blind and deaf persons who do not have independent means of livelihood. The state is supposed to pay one-third of these blind pensions, but its annual appropriation of \$50,000 falls short of enabling it to pay its full share.

#### **Preventive Activities of the Board of Control**

In recent years increasing attention has been given to the prevention of crime and dependency and a considerable number of activities having this objective have been added to the duties of the board of control. Among the most important are those performed by the



juvenile department, the probation department, and the state psychiatrist.

The juvenile department performs the functions vested in the state board of control by the children's code of 1929. These include the investigation of applications for adoption at the request of the county judges, the licensing and supervision of child welfare agencies, the inspection and issuance of permits to foster homes in which children may be placed for care, the safeguarding of the interests of illegitimate children, and assistance in the organization of county children's boards.

The state psychiatrist makes an examination of every person committed to a state penal or correctional institution to determine appropriate treatment. Persons committed to the wrong institution are transferred to the proper one.

The probation department supervises adults who at the court's discretion are placed on probation upon conviction of a felony for the first time. Persons placed on probation by the municipal court of Milwaukee county are supervised by the probation department of that court. In the rest of the state probationers may be placed under the supervision of some suitable person of the locality or of the state board of control. About one-third of all probationers are direct charges of the state board. Supervision includes finding employment for the probationers, control of their earnings, and checking upon their work and conduct. Frequent reports are required from all probationers and every effort is made to help them with their problems. Violations of the conditions of the probation are followed by arrests of the probationers, a new arrangement in court, and, frequently, by cancellation of the probation and commitment to prison to serve the original sentence. Seventy per cent of all probationers, however, successfully complete their period of probation and the net cost of supervision per inmate is but one-eighth as much as that of institutional care in prisons.

### County Institutions and State Charitable Aids

The supervision of county and local charitable and penal institutions takes the form of periodical visits by inspectors of the state board of control, monthly reports, and uniform accounts. The state board also serves as the central clearing house for inter-county charges.

All state charitable aids are appropriated to the state board and disbursed upon its certification. These cover approximately one-half of the cost of maintenance of patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria and county asylums for the insane, somewhat less than one-third of the cost of old age and blind pensions, and a small part of the cost of the aid paid by counties to dependent children. Counties file their claims for these aids with the state board of control, which audits them, and, when the state appropriation is not sufficient to pay the claims in full, pro-rates the available amount on a percentage basis

among the claimants. On the reverse side, each county is required to pay a part of the maintenance costs of patients in the state insane asylums and tuberculosis hospitals who have a legal settlement in such county. These are the so-called "state charges", which are collected virtually as taxes and popularly often so regarded. Some collections are also made from patients or relatives who can afford to pay for their care, but by far the larger part of the cost of all institutions comes from general state funds.



The Lonesome Pine.  
(Chippewa Valley)

## DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* C. A. HALBERT, *Secretary*; WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE;  
HERMAN L. EKERN.

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Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Emploees: None.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$5,753.

Appropriation, 1933-35: \$4,500 per year.

The deep waterways commission is a temporary commission which was created in 1919 to cooperate with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation is expended through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, of which Wisconsin is one of the member states. The secretary is the state engineer.

## BOARD OF DEPOSITS

*Members:* ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN; THEODORE DAMMANN; ROBERT  
K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

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*Assistant Secretary:* GERALD C. MALONEY.

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Personnel, October, 1932: 8.

Office: State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$7,048.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Sum sufficient from the state depository fund.

This board, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state depository fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-32, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the depository fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the board of deposits, which is now two per cent per year. In return, the depository fund is to reimburse them if losses result through the failure of banks.

## EMERGENCY BOARD

*Members:* GOVERNOR ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN, *chairman*; SENATOR OTTO MUELLER; ASSEMBLYMAN JOSEPH C. HAMATA.

*Office:* Executive department, state capitol.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32:* \$1,225.

*Appropriations, 1933-35:* General emergency appropriation, \$200,000 per year, out of which are paid the expenses of the board and the balance is available for allotment to supplement insufficient appropriations to other departments; emergency committees set up by the governor under the national recovery acts, \$40,000 in 1933-34; legislative interim committees, sum sufficient but not to exceed \$1,000 for each committee.

The emergency board consists of the governor and the chairmen of the senate and assembly committees on finance. It was organized in 1915 and reorganized as now constituted in 1929. Thus far, the board has had no employes, but the legislature of 1933 expressly authorized it to employ help, if necessary, in the discharge of its duties. Meetings are held upon call of the governor, at least once each quarter. The governor is *ex officio* the chairman of the board and conducts all of its correspondence. The legislative members are reimbursed their actual expenses and in addition receive ten dollars per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the governor.

The primary function of the emergency board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. To this end, an appropriation of \$200,000 per year is made to the board to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. On the other side of the picture, the emergency board, under legislation enacted in the special session of 1931-32 and again in the session of 1933, is authorized to reduce state appropriations when necessary to keep the state expenditures within its receipts. Any appropriation may be thus reduced, but by not more than twenty-five per cent.

The emergency board has the additional function of passing upon proposed increases in state salaries, no department being permitted to increase any salary without its approval. Some appropriations also are made conditional upon release by this board, and in 1933 the appropriations for legislative interim committees and committees set up by the governor under the national recovery acts were made to this board to be allotted as it sees fit. There has been a distinct tendency toward vesting additional and increased powers in the emergency board during periods when the legislature is not in session.

**BUREAU OF ENGINEERING**

*State Chief Engineer:* C. A. HALBERT.

*State Architect:* ARTHUR PEABODY.

*Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds:* FRED DUGDALE.

*Chief Power Plant Engineer:* J. C. WHITE.

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Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 152 permanent, 9 occasional employes. Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Operation, \$250,337; Maintenance, \$60,113; Capital, \$13,347.

Appropriations, 1931-33: Operation, \$227,000 per year; Maintenance, \$48,000 per year. Revolving appropriations for engineering services rendered to other departments and for repair of machinery at state power plant.

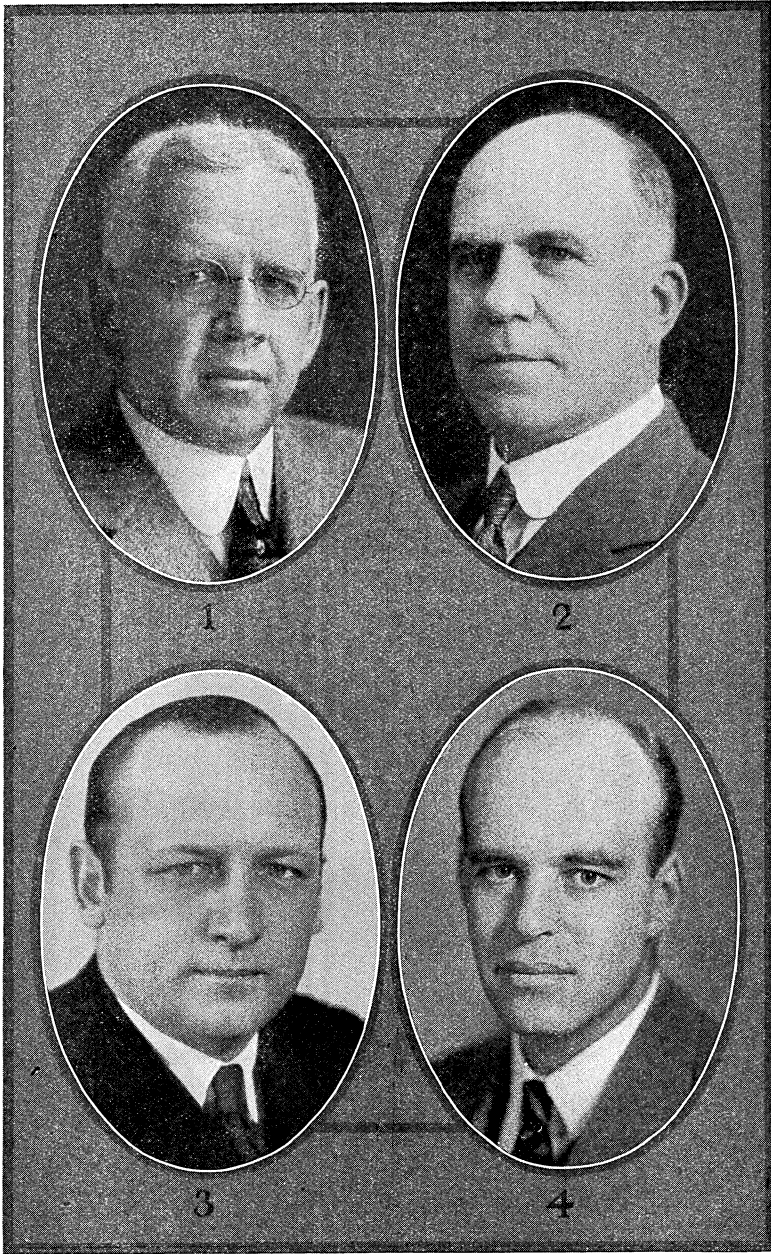
Publications: Quarterly Progress Reports (mimeographed).

The state engineering department was organized in 1915. Its name was changed to the bureau of engineering and its duties somewhat modified in 1929. Its executive officer is the state chief engineer, who is appointed by the governor for an indeterminate term, having civil service status.

The bureau of engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction work done for the state. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises the work done under contracts.

The state chief engineer, under the statutes, also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the highway commission. These engineers are all under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries, but the state chief engineer is consulted in their appointment and receives quarterly reports on the engineering work done in each department. He also has authority to make arrangements for interchange of engineering services between departments and temporary transfers of employes.

The bureau of engineering directly operates the capitol power plant and has supervision over all other state power plants. In connection with the capitol power plant it conducts a machine shop for the rebuilding and repair of machinery at state institutions, at the cost of the departments using this machinery. It draws the specifications on which all coal used by state departments is purchased and tests this coal upon delivery to determine the heating value and other qualities which determine the price to be paid therefor. All coal is purchased by the state on a heating unit basis, with premiums to the sellers for superior quality and deductions where the specifications are not complied with.



(1) George C. Sellery, Dean of the College of Letters and Science; (2) Fred H. Clausen, President of the Board of Regents of the University; (3) Chris L. Christensen, Dean of the College of Agriculture; (4) Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the College of Law.



The bureau of engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties, as well as the supplying of all permanent equipment.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Members:* Appointed by the Governor: LEO T. CROWLEY, chairman.  
Representing the Assembly: F. E. BACHHUBER; WARREN D. LEARY; C. T. YOUNG.  
Representing the Senate: E. F. BRUNETTE; WILLIAM H. EDWARDS; O. S. LOOMIS.

Office: Executive department, state capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$3,608.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$7,500 per year.

The executive council was established in 1931, and its membership reduced from fifteen to twelve in 1933. It consists of two senators and two assemblymen selected pursuant to the rules of the respective houses, and six citizens who are appointed by the governor without confirmation, for terms coinciding with his term of office. The members receive no compensation, but are reimbursed their expenses.

The executive council is to advise the governor in any matter on which he may seek its advice. It is authorized to investigate any department of the state government and specifically directed to study the possibilities for consolidations and other measures for increasing efficiency and promoting economies in the state service, and may initiate studies of any governmental problems existing or arising within the state and affecting the state government. The council may create any subcommittees that it deems necessary and may include on the membership of such subcommittees persons not members of the council.

The Wisconsin executive council is the first body of the kind created anywhere in the United States, but is quite similar to the legislative council provided for in the model state constitution promulgated by the National Municipal League.



### FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Chairman*; ANITA K. KOENEN;  
JAMES D. MILLAR; JOHN CALLAHAN; GLENN FRANK.

*Secretary:* CLARENCE B. LESTER.

*Legislative Reference Library:* EDWIN E. WITTE, *Chief*.

*Library School:* MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Principal*.

*Traveling Library and Study Club:* JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *Chief*.

*Book Selection:* MARY K. REELY, *Chief*.

Office: Secretary's Office and Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol; Library School, Madison Free Library; Traveling Library, State Office Building.

Personnel, Oct., 1932: 36 permanent and 5 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Legislative Reference Library, \$26,953; other departments, \$65,668. Receipts, \$5,074.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration (including traveling library), \$30,000 per year; books, \$6,000 per year; library school, \$12,000 per year; Legislative Reference Library, \$25,000 in 1933-34 and \$38,000 in 1934-35.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price \$1 per year); Library School catalogue; Book Lists (occasional).

The five-member board of the free library commission includes three *ex officio* members (the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University, and the superintendent of the state historical society) and two members appointed by the governor, without confirmation, for terms of five years. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. The members receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in attending meetings.

The commission was organized in 1895. The traveling library work and a summer library school were started the same year; the legislative reference library in 1901, and the library school in 1905.

It is the duty of this commission to assist in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff of the library school. The commission publishes a monthly bulletin dealing with subjects of interest to librarians, containing notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase.

### Library School

The library school is by statute a school of the University of Wisconsin, but is conducted by the free library commission. The members of the faculty have university rank and students receive university credits.

The school offers a one-year professional course for public library work. This course covers all the main branches of library work and includes two months of practical apprenticeship in the libraries of the state, under the supervision of experienced librarians and the faculty of the school.

Besides this professional library course, summer school courses for public librarians and teacher-librarians are offered. There is also a two-hour course throughout the year for teacher-librarians, in cooperation with the school of education.

### Traveling Library

The traveling library service is maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may make requests for single books or for sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of women's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the traveling library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the traveling library to the local libraries, which distribute the books.

### Legislative Reference Library

The legislative reference library is a research and bill drafting service rather than a library, although it has a collection of material on questions of current legislative interest. Its work is principally with the legislature and state departments, but private citizens may secure information from it on public questions.

The best known function of the legislative reference library is to draft the bills, resolutions, and amendments introduced in the legislature. This has led some people to call this service the "bill factory", but in fact it is more like an old-fashioned custom order shop—bills being drafted pursuant to written instructions and being submitted in advance to the members for correction. The legislative reference library never drafts a bill without a specific request, and does not advocate legislation. Members are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

The research or reference service consists of furnishing information on legislative and related subjects in response to specific inquiries; e. g., how other states handle their delinquent taxes; argu-

ments for and against the county issuance of automobile licenses; the number and different kinds of state inspectors; and many similar questions. Many of these inquiries involve extensive research on part of the staff of the legislative reference library. All requests are treated as confidential, and information given out is presented in digested, understandable form, over the library's signature. Unlike bill drafting, much of the reference work is done between legislative sessions, particularly for interim committees of the legislature, the governor, and state departments.

The legislative reference library also edits the biennial state *Blue Book*, and assists in the drafting of messages, committee reports, proclamations, and departmental orders.

### GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* W. R. McCABE, *chairman*; C. J. McRAE, *vice chairman*; CHARLES W. PEACOCK, *secretary*.

Office: Superior.

Personnel, October, 1932: 47 permanent employes plus the three commissioners.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$117,886. Receipts: \$79,367.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: Receipts, with provision that balances in excess of \$60,000 at the end of any fiscal year revert to the general fund.

Publications: No regular publications.

The grain and warehouse commission was organized January 1, 1908, and functions in the city of Superior. It is composed of three members appointed by the governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported wholly from its receipts.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; at the request of the shippers, to inspect grain shipped to Superior; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and to make analyses at its protein laboratory, on request, of all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to insure a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain and thereby to develop the grain trade of Superior. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.

## GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

*Board of Managers:* GEORGE L. THOMAS, *president*; E. B. HEIM-STREET, *secretary*; WILLIAM HELD, *vice president*; MRS. M. L. LUCHSINGER; M. O. ROCKWELL; GEORGE R. HOWITT; O. C. CLAUS; JOSEPH DEUSTER; GENERAL RALPH IMMELL; COL. GILBERT E. SEAMAN; LT. COL. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

*Administrative Officer in Charge of Home:* Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL.

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*Commandant:* COL. WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

*Adjutant:* MAJOR JOHN G. SALSMAN.

*Chief Surgeon:* DR. E. HAFEMEISTER.

*Quartermaster:* MAJOR WALDO G. HANSEN.

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Location of Home, and Address of Commandant: Waupaca.

Office of Adjutant General: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1932: 35 full-time and 56 part-time employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Operation, \$229,437; maintenance, \$19,970; capital, \$33,690; total \$283,097.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: \$55,284.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): Operation, \$170,000, plus receipts other than from the federal government; maintenance, \$20,000; miscellaneous capital, \$10,000; coal and insurance, sum sufficient; canteen, revolving appropriation of receipts.

Publication: Annual report of adjutant general for Grand Army home for veterans.

The Grand Army home for veterans at Waupaca, called originally the Wisconsin home for veterans, was established after the Civil War for soldiers of that war who needed a home. Since that time it has been extended to receive veterans of others wars of the United States, and certain of their dependents. Applications for entrance are passed upon in the following order: veterans of the Civil War, their brothers, wives, and widows, and Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American war, Phillipine insurrection, and China relief expedition, and their mothers, wives, and widows; the veterans and their mothers, wives, and widows of the World War.

The board of managers of the veterans home is composed of eight members: the adjutant general, the chief surgeon, the chief quartermaster, the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and four persons, members of the G. A. R. or the Women's relief corps, appointed by the governor for terms of six years. The executive officer of the home is the adjutant general, who has legal responsibility for its management. He appoints the commandant, who has immediate charge of the home.

In the fiscal year 1931-32, 139 men and 273 women were registered at the home for veterans, among whom were the Civil War widows.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

*Members:* DR. GUSTAVE WINDESHEIM, *president*; DR. JOSEPH DEAN, *vice-president*; DR. C. A. HARPER, *secretary*; DR. H. A. AINSWORTH; DR. STEVEN CAHANA; DR. W. D. STOVALL; DR. MINA B. GLASIER; DR. J. J. SEELMAN.

*State Health Officer:* DR. C. A. HARPER.

*Assistant State Health Officer:* DR. G. W. HENIKA.

*Deputy State Health Officers:* *First District,* DR. W. J. MILLER, *Madison*; *Second District,* DR. GEORGE E. HOYT, *Milwaukee*; *Third District,* V. A. GUDEX, *Oshkosh*; *Fourth District,* DR. F. P. DALY, *Eau Claire*; *Fifth District,* DR. R. L. FRISBIE, *Rhineland*.

*Bureau of Vital Statistics:* L. W. HUTCHCROFT, *chief statistician*.

*Bureau of Communicable Diseases:* DR. H. M. GUILFORD, *director*.

*Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing:* DR. CHARLOTTE J. CALVERT, *director*; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, *director public health nursing*.

*Bureau of Education:* JOHN CULNAN, *director*.

*Bureau of Nursing Education:* ADDA ELDRIDGE, *director*.

*Bureau of Sanitary Engineering:* L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*.

*Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering:* FRANK R. KING, *plumbing and domestic sanitary engineer*.

*State Laboratories:* DR. W. D. STOVALL, *director*.

*Hotel and Restaurant Division:* WALTER G. MASE, *director*.

*Barber and Beauty Parlor Divisions:* CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*.

### Subordinate Boards

*Barbers Examining Board:* FRANK E. ZUEHLKE; WILLIAM L. SMITH; J. W. HACKER.

*Beauty Parlor Examining Board:* ANTONIA THIE; BELLE PICKARD; MARGARET DOHERTY.

*Embalmers' Examining Board:* ALVIN T. HANSON; J. R. McLAIN; CARL F. NOWACK.

*Nursing Education, Committee on:* DR. JOSEPH LETTENBERGER; DR. OSCAR LOTZ; FAITH COLLINS; MRS. AGNES DUFFIN; REV. HERMAN FRITSCHER; OLIVE GRAHAM; SISTER M. FLORINA NIELAND; CORNELIA VAN KOOY; DR. C. A. HARPER; ADDA ELDRIDGE.

*Nurses' Examiners, Board of:* SISTER M. DIGNA DESCH; MRS. AGNES REID DUFFIN; MRS. JEANETTE PUGH JOHNSON; GRACE KNIGHT.

*Plumbers' Examining Board:* FRANK J. SMITH; A. J. MATTHIAS; FRANK R. KING.

*Public Health Nurses Committee on Certification:* DR. C. A. HARPER, ERNA KOWALKE; STELLA STILLSON.

Water Pollution, Committee on: DR. C. A. HARPER, *Executive Secretary*; C. A. HALBERT; L. M. HOBBS; ADOLPH KANNEBERG; L. F. WARRICK.

Office: State Capitol. Deputy state health officers have offices in the cities given above following their names. The state laboratories are located at the University of Wisconsin, and the branch and cooperative laboratories in Rhinelander, Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, Wausau, and Sheboygan.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 98 permanent and 19 occasional employes.

Expenditures, 1931-32: \$300,973. Receipts, \$116,700.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (for each year): General administration, \$135,000; embalmers, \$5,000; hotels and restaurants, \$27,000; barbers, \$15,000; plumbers, \$16,000; beauty parlors, \$15,000; child welfare and public health nursing, \$43,350; registration of nurses, \$16,000; enforcement of medical practices acts, \$2,500.

Publications: Biennial reports; Health bulletin (quarterly); Proceedings of the biennial conference of health officers; Reprints of laws enforced by board and its various codes; Health manuals and special studies.

The state board of health has had a continuous existence since 1876, but many of its duties are of much more recent origin, practically every legislature having added to them. It consists of seven members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for seven-year terms. These members elect the state health officer, who is the secretary and executive officer of the board, which is itself a policy-determining and order-making body, rather than an administrative agency.

The duties and powers of the board of health vary widely. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers. These include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of a considerable number of permanent codes in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies and orders are issued for the abatement of nuisances.

The state board of health and the state health officer are supplemented by the local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages, and cities, most of whom are laymen and devote only part time to this work. Through the five deputy state health officers, the state board keeps in constant touch with these local boards and officers and assists them with their problems.

A major concern of the state board of health, the deputy health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of communicable diseases. For this work the state board has organized a bureau of communicable diseases, which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. This bureau receives and analyzes weekly reports from the local health officers giving the

number of new cases of all reportable diseases. When any disease becomes alarming in a particular locality, the state board investigates the situation and cooperates with the local authorities in establishing control. Among communicable diseases, special attention is given to venereal diseases. Physicians and hospitals must report all cases of such diseases and attempts are made to follow them up to insure treatment.

For the more extensive control of these and other diseases, a state laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories are maintained. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the university, and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. At this laboratory chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases; also of water to test its fitness for drinking purposes. These tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or public health officer. A branch laboratory is maintained at Rhinelander and cooperative laboratories, whose cost is shared by the municipalities, in six other cities of the state. These laboratories assist physicians in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other respects.

At the hygienic laboratory, the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia is given to persons who have been bitten by animals suspected of suffering from rabies. This laboratory manufactures anti-typhoid vaccine and pertussis vaccine and distributes them to physicians. The board of health also distributes silver nitrate, which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put into the eyes of all new born babies to prevent blindness.

A specialized service is that carried on by the bureau of child welfare in the field of maternity and infancy care. This has taken many different forms: monthly letters to expectant mothers, literature upon the care of the mother and the child, a child welfare special truck and exhibit, and stimulation of and cooperation with local maternity and infant health centers established in many places in the state, where expectant mothers and children under six are examined free of charge.

A related field is that of public health nursing. The state board of health keeps in close touch with all public health nurses, including not only the county, city, and school nurses, but those employed by social agencies. A state law requires such public health nurses to be certified by the board of health, which discharges this duty through a committee on the certification of public health nurses.

The board of health is likewise concerned with the qualifications of general nurses. Under the existing statute no license is required to engage in the nursing profession, but no nurse may hold herself out as a registered nurse unless she has been registered by the board of health. Through a board of examiners the board conducts examinations of applicants for registration. Through another committee and a salaried director of nursing education, it prescribes standards for all training schools for nurses and inspects and generally supervises all such schools within the state.

The state board of health, through its bureau of vital statistics, receives, classifies and preserves all records of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Persons born in Wisconsin wishing to obtain certified copies of birth certificates can procure them by applying to the board of health and paying a small fee.

Another line of work of the board of health is that of sanitary engineering. This bureau is concerned with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. It must approve all waterworks plants, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools.

A related line of work is plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering. The board of health has adopted and enforces a state plumbing code, which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and drainage installations in the state, and rules and regulations governing industrial camp sanitation, private water supplies and waste disposal, public comfort stations, and (with the industrial commission) rules governing general sanitation for places of employment. It has adopted and enforces a state plumbing code, which prescribes minimum standards applicable throughout the state for all plumbing and drainage installations. Where there are no local inspectors, such installations are inspected by representatives of the board of health. The board licenses plumbers and registers plumber apprentices in all places having a population above three thousand. Such licenses are issued after examinations conducted by a special examining board named by the board of health.

Similar licensing laws apply to embalmers, barbers, and cosmeticians. All of these have special examining boards composed of licensed practitioners in these professions, who are named by the state board of health. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board, which has adopted and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service. Hotels, restaurants, and lunch stands are likewise licensed by and subject to inspection and regulation of the state board of health. So are maternity hospitals.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the board of health. This committee, which was created in 1927, is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any manner interested in the problem of stream pollution, but the state health officer is the executive officer of the committee and has charge of all of its administrative work. Its principal activity has been to conduct research into methods of preventing the pollution of streams by wastes from pulp and paper mills, without shutting down these factories.



## HIGHWAY COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, *chairman*; THOMAS J. PATTISON, *secretary*; FRED RUSSELL, *vice chairman*.

Central Office Staff: JOHN T. DONAGHEY, *state highway engineer*; M. W. TORKELSON, *regional planning engineer*; A. L. HAMBRECHT, *construction engineer*; WILLIAM HOENIG, *maintenance engineer*; C. H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; C. R. STOKES, *materials engineer*; H. D. BLAKE, *grade crossing engineer*; FRANK CNARE, *engineer of plans and surveys*; W. D. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, J. C. Jones, State Office Building, Madison;

Division No. 2, Joseph A. Stransky, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee;

Division No. 3, D. F. Culbertson, Nicolet Bldg., Green Bay;

Division No. 4, W. J. Haselton, Citizen's National Bank Bldg., Wisconsin Rapids;

Division No. 5, T. M. Reynolds, Batavian National Bank Bldg., La Crosse;

Division No. 6, W. F. Baumgartner, 213 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire;

Division No. 7, S. A. Koszarek, Court House, Rhinelander;

Division No. 8, G. I. Germond, 1517 Tower Ave., Superior;

Division No. 9, T. W. Reilly, Herald Bldg., Lancaster.

State Regional Planning Committee: A. R. McDonald; R. G. Knutson; T. J. Pattison; Charles A. Halbert; Paul D. Kelleter; Dr. C. A. Harper, M. W. Torkelson, *executive secretary*.

Offices. General Office: State Office Building; Division offices: in places given above as the addresses of the division engineers. Total Personnel, Oct. 1932: 480 permanent and 273 occasional employes.

Expenditures, 1931-32: Total expenditures for highway activities (including construction, maintenance, and allotments to counties and municipalities), \$39,430,909. Of this amount a total of \$1,441,519 was expended for administration, supervision, and engineering service (of which amount the major part appears again in the totals for construction and maintenance); \$20,004,431 for construction; \$5,139,963 for maintenance, including snow removal and marking; and \$13,834,604 for aids to counties and other municipalities.

Receipts, 1931-32: Federal aid, \$4,763,449; county and local funds, \$4,139,086; payments by utilities for their share of highway improvements, \$66,224; other receipts, \$116,530—Total \$9,085,290.

Appropriations, 1933-35: All receipts from motor vehicle license fees, drivers' license fees, and the gasoline tax above the cost of collection, plus all federal aids paid to this state, are appropriated

to the highway commission for highway purposes and allotted in the following order, the amounts specified being the allotments for each of the two years of the biennium: Gasoline tax retained for general state purposes, \$1,000,000; Administration, highway commission, \$100,000; Privilege highway tax, distributed to municipalities, equal to the amounts which they, respectively, received from the property tax on motor vehicles for the year 1930, ca. \$3,536,000; State aid for county trunk highways, \$3,000,000; Allotment to counties for construction on the state trunk highway system, \$8,000,000; Special bridges, \$250,000; Roads to charitable and penal institutions, \$5,000; State park and forest roads, \$75,000; Locating and testing road materials, \$10,000; Aid to cities, villages, and towns for local roads and streets (specified amounts per mile), ca. \$4,065,000; Maintenance of the state trunk highway system and connecting streets, improvement of state trunk highway system, and allotments to counties where the allotments from the \$8,000,000 fund above are not sufficient to pay installments falling due on bonds issued by counties for improvement of the state trunk highway system—balance of available funds.

Publications: Biennial Reports.

The highway commission is, in the number of employes and in total expenditures, the largest state department. It was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It now consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation, for six-year terms, who devote full time to their duties.

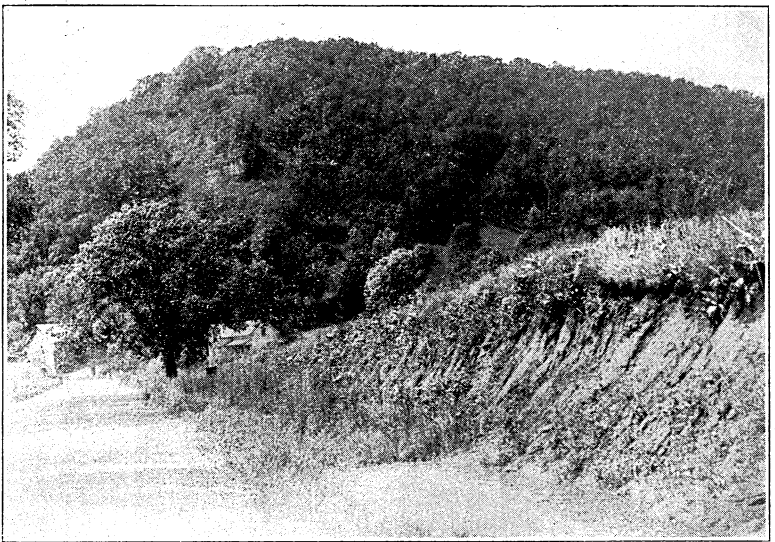
The highway commission, as the name implies, has jurisdiction over all state highway activities. These activities were described very fully in the article on "Wisconsin Highways", by M. W. Torkelson, in the Wisconsin *Blue Book* for 1931, pages 9-29, to which interested readers are referred. Only minor changes have been made in the highway laws and their administration since, so that this article remains the best available brief account of Wisconsin's highway legislation.

The highway commission has direct charge of all federal highway construction in this state. In conjunction with the United States bureau of public roads, it selects the specific location of all federal aid projects, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. All state and county aid construction on the state trunk highway system is, similarly, under the control of the state highway commission, but with the difference that the actual execution of the work is vested in the county highway committees. The construction of roads to state parks and charitable and penal institutions is a direct responsibility of the state commission, acting in cooperation with the conservation commission and the board of control, respectively. The state highway commission also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds, preparing the plans and specifications,

letting the contracts, and inspecting the construction. The highway commission has direct control over the maintenance of all state trunk highways, including snow removal. The county highway forces are utilized to do the actual work of maintenance, but this is under state supervision and the entire costs are borne by the state.

Another important duty is the allotment of the state highway funds. All moneys collected from motor vehicle registration fees and the gasoline tax (above the cost of collection), plus all federal highway aids, are devoted exclusively to highway improvement and maintenance. The allotments from this so-called highway fund (which as a matter of law is not a separate fund at all, but a part of the general fund) are controlled by statute, as described in the article by Mr. Torkelson. The particular projects on which construction work is to be done, however, are largely within the determination of the highway commission. It is responsible for the development of a coordinated construction program and its completion, harmonizing local demands with state needs.

Other duties of the highway commission include the collection of statistics of serious automobile accidents and roadside beautification. Under a 1931 act a state regional planning committee has been attached to the commission, to develop plans for river valley zoning. This committee consists of the state chief engineer, the state health officer, the director of conservation, one member each of the highway, industrial and public service commissions, and the state director of regional planning (an employe of the highway commission), who is the executive officer.



Highway Eleven Near Richland Center.

## INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* VOYTA WRABETZ, *Chairman*; HARRY MCLOGAN,  
PETER A. NAPIECINSKI.

*Secretary:* A. J. ALTMAYER.

*Assistant Secretary:* HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *Engineer*; C. D. SATTERFIELD, *Assistant to the Engineer*; W. C. MUEHLSTEIN, *Building Engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *Chief Boiler Inspector*; J. E. FLORIN, *Superintendent of Fire Prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *Electrical Engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *Mine Inspector*.

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *Director*.

Woman and Child Labor Department: TAYLOR FRYE, *Assistant to the Commission*; MAUD SWETT, Milwaukee, *Field Director*.

Apprenticeship Department: W. J. SIMON, *Supervisor of Apprenticeship*.

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *Chief Statistician*.

Employment Department: R. G. KNUTSON, *Director*; HARRY LIPPART, *Assistant Director*, 904 N. Edison St., Milwaukee.

Unemployment Relief: FLORENCE PETERSON, *Supervisor*.

Unemployment Reserves: F. H. CLAUSEN and PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *Consultants*.

Offices: General office: State Office Building: Milwaukee office, 744 N. Fourth St.; Employment offices, as listed in section on Employment and Unemployment in article below.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 132 permanent and 6 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$351,624. Receipts, \$10,508.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$295,000; Establishment of voluntary systems of unemployment reserves, \$18,000 on July 1, 1933; Fire prevention inspections where neglected by local departments, sum sufficient taken from fire department dues payable to the municipalities served by these departments; Wage collection, costs and attorneys' fees recovered.

Principal Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report (annual); Annotated Labor Laws (1930); Unemployment Relief, 1932-33; reprints of the laws administered by commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders); Wisconsin Labor Statistics (periodical); Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The industrial commission is the labor department of the state. The first labor law was passed in 1867 and new laws on this subject have been enacted in every session since that date. A special department to enforce the labor laws of the state, the bureau of labor statistics, was created in 1887. In 1911, when the workmen's compensation law was enacted, this was replaced by the industrial commission. This

commission consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, for six-year terms.

### Safety and Sanitation

The largest division of the industrial commission is the safety and sanitation department, on which is expended one-third of the commission's total appropriation. The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public buildings, such as factories, stores, schools, theaters, churches, and hotels. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements. They merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places which are safe to employes and frequenters. It is then made the duty of the industrial commission to determine what is safe. In the discharge of this duty the industrial commission has adopted approximately 1,300 separate regulations. All of these regulations were drafted by advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employes and the public. To enforce these regulations the commission has eleven district deputies who make systematic inspections of all the principal places of employment. In addition, there are a number of engineers who deal with special problems.

### Workmen's Compensation

The industrial commission administers the workmen's compensation act, whose purpose it is to guarantee necessary medical treatment to injured employes, and enough compensation to keep them and their dependents from becoming public charges. During the year ended June 30, 1932, 21,771 industrial accidents were reported. In approximately eighty-five per cent of these cases settlements were made without a formal order of the commission. Complete reports, however, were furnished in all these cases in order to make certain that injured employes received the full amount due them. In fifteen per cent of the cases, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Such orders are entered after hearings held at some place within the state in or near the place where the accident occurred or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by one of the five examiners of the commission or by a single commissioner, but all decisions are made by the commission as a body.

### Woman and Child Labor

Children under fourteen years of age may not be employed at any work during the school term except farm work or casual work around the home. During school vacations children over twelve years of age may be employed at certain specified occupations. Employers are required to secure permits for the employment of children under seven-

teen years of age in any occupation except agriculture or casual work around the home. In Milwaukee these permits are issued directly by the commission; elsewhere in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies, 190 in number, who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. There were 2,207 child labor permits issued in Milwaukee and 4,608 in the rest of the state during the year 1931.

The industrial commission also enforces the laws limiting the hours of labor of minor and women employes and the minimum wage law for minors and the oppressive wage law for adult women. Children under sixteen may not be employed except in domestic service or farm labor for more than eight hours per day or forty-eight per week, or before 7 A. M. or after 6 P. M. Women employes in factories, stores, and restaurants are restricted to a maximum nine-hour day and fifty-hour week, and those in hotels to a ten-hour day and a fifty-five-hour week. Experienced employes, whether women or minors, may not be paid less than 22½ cents per hour in cities of 5,000 or more and 20 cents per hour in smaller places. Another Wisconsin law, also enforced by the industrial commission but applicable to men as well as women employes, provides for one day of rest in each seven days for employes of factories and stores.

#### Employment and Unemployment

The industrial commission maintains public employment offices, as follows:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>
Green Bay -----	223 Cherry St. -----	Robert M. Baldwin
La Crosse -----	326 State St. -----	R. F. H. Schultz
Madison -----	111 West Main St. -----	John Brahany
Milwaukee -----	511-a West Wells St. -----	H. Dippart
Oshkosh -----	18-20 Otter St. -----	Murt Malone
Racine -----	119 Third St. -----	R. D. Scoon
Sheboygan -----	City Hall -----	Martha Miller
Superior -----	1712 Winter St. -----	R. J. Harmon
Wausau -----	407 First St. -----	F. J. Smrcina

All these offices are conducted under a cooperative arrangement with city (or city and county combined) in which they are located, whereby the industrial commission pays the salaries of employes and the local community pays all other expenses. There is no charge made for the services rendered by these employment offices, which, in normal times, find jobs for more than 100,000 persons per year. During the year ended June 30, 1932, in spite of the depression, jobs were found for 39,097 persons.

The industrial commission also has supervision over the distribution to the county and local governments of state and federal funds appropriated for unemployment relief. Under the emergency relief

act passed in the special session of 1931-32, above \$5,000,000 was distributed from state funds for this purpose, largely on a basis definitely prescribed in this statute. In addition, above \$12,000,000 was advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and allotted by the commission to the several county and local units in accordance with their needs and actual expenditures. In April, 1933, 85,000 families were receiving public relief in this state, plus 14,000 unattached persons.

The legislature in the special session of 1931-32 also passed and placed under the jurisdiction of the industrial commission the first unemployment compensation law enacted by any American state. The compulsory provisions of this law are not yet effective, but it is the duty of the commission to aid employers in formulating voluntary unemployment benefit plans. To assist it in this work and to devise a method of administering this law when its compulsory provisions become effective, the commission has created an advisory committee of the employers and employes of the state, which has formulated model plans for unemployment benefits and guaranteed employment.

#### Apprenticeship

Wisconsin is the only state that has a supervised system of apprenticeship. This system was inaugurated in 1915, since which time approximately 3,258 apprentices have completed their training under the supervision of the industrial commission.

#### Wage Collection

The 1931 legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to assist wage earners in collecting wages due them. When workmen claim that they have not been paid wages due them the industrial commission investigates the facts and frequently calls in both parties. In the great majority of cases this procedure results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action, but if necessary the commission may take an assignment of the wage claim and prosecute it for the workman.

#### Statistics

Through its statistical department the commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. On the basis of reports voluntarily made by many employers, index numbers of the volume of employment and payrolls are compiled monthly, which are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable from any source.

## INSPECTION BUREAU

(In the Treasury Department)

*State Supervisor of Inspectors:* ADAM PORT.

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Office: State Capitol.

Appropriation: Enforcement of motor vehicle registration and traffic laws, \$35,000 per year from the motor vehicle registration fees; oil inspection, fees received, with any unused balance reverting to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

The state inspection bureau is a creation of the 1933 legislature representing a consolidation of the oil inspection department, the traffic division of the highway commission, and the automobile license inspectors of the secretary of state. The statute provides that the state inspection bureau shall be within the treasury department and the appropriations for the work of the bureau are made to the state treasurer. The state supervisor of inspectors, however, is appointed by the governor, not the state treasurer, and this officer is vested with all powers and duties which the statutes prescribe shall be performed by the bureau, although he is also to perform such other duties as the state treasurer may direct. The state supervisor has a four-year term and confirmation by the senate is not required.

The largest department taken over by the new bureau is the oil inspection department, which was created in 1880. In succession to this department, the state inspection bureau has charge of the inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products and assists in the collection of the gasoline tax.

In succeeding the traffic division of the highway commission, the state inspection bureau is charged with the duty of enforcing the state traffic laws and is to assist the public service commission in enforcing the ton-mile tax law. The bureau also takes over all field inspection in connection with the enforcement of the motor vehicle registration, heretofore under the secretary of state.

There have been some fifty oil inspectors working in assigned districts, five automobile license inspectors, and not to exceed ten traffic inspectors. The new law contemplates that inspection work along all these lines shall be done by the same inspectors, but does not specify how many there shall be.



## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

*Commissioner of Insurance:* HARRY MORTENSEN.

*Deputy Commissioner:* J. E. KENNEDY.

*Chief Actuary:* JOHN R. LANGE.

*Director State Insurance and State Life Funds:* FRANK P. LAWTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 26.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$81,197. Receipts, \$153,344, in addition to which the department collected \$2,146,059 insurance taxes and \$188,000 fire department dues.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$68,850 per year, plus cost of insurance company examinations; \$3,500 per year for duties formerly performed by the compensation insurance board.

Publications: Annual reports; Insurance laws.

The insurance department dates from 1870, but until 1878 the secretary of state was *ex officio* insurance commissioner. Since then the department has been headed by the commissioner of insurance, who was an elective officer until 1911 and is now appointed by the governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate. An independent fire marshal's department was established in 1907 and in 1911 combined with the insurance department.

The insurance department administers all laws relating to all of the seventeen forms of insurance recognized by the statutes of Wisconsin. In 1932 there were 310 domestic insurance companies in Wisconsin, plus which 503 foreign companies were licensed to do business in the state. All domestic companies are chartered by the department and examined by it at least once every three years. Foreign companies are examined before being admitted to the state, and special examinations of either domestic or foreign companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems advisable. All companies are required to file annual reports, which are examined in detail to determine their financial standing. When a foreign company is found to be in unsound condition or has been guilty of a violation of any laws of this state, the commissioner can revoke its license, and in similar situation may initiate proceedings to wind up a domestic company and take over its business.

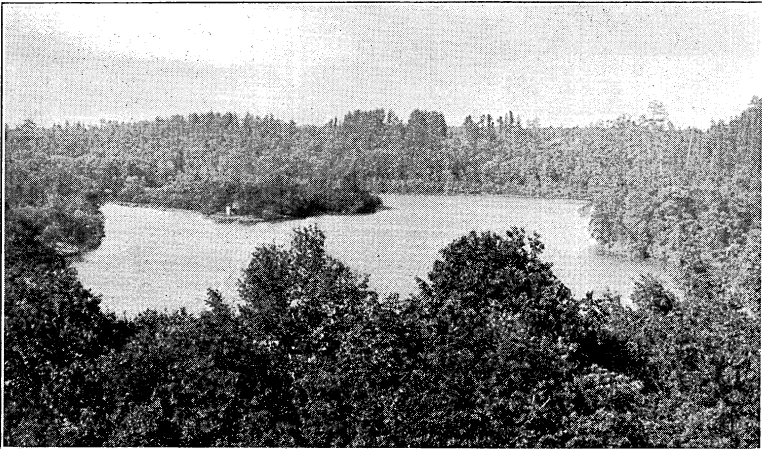
All insurance policy forms used in the state must be approved by the commissioner, and he also prescribes the methods for computing reserve liabilities. The department licenses rating bureaus and insurance agents. It collects all insurance taxes and fire department dues, totalling above \$2,500,000 per year, and distributes the fire department dues to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. Upon complaint or on its own initiative the de-

partment may make investigations to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; it adjusts differences between policy holders and insurance companies; and may revise insurance rates, rules, and classifications, if unreasonable or discriminatory.

The commissioner of insurance manages and operates the state insurance fund established in 1903, and the state life fund established in 1911. The former is in effect a fire insurance company for the insurance of state owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which desire to insure with the fund. The net premium income of this fund is around \$200,000 per year and its total assets are above \$2,800,000, including \$1,000,000 invested in the state office building and the orthopedic hospital for children. The state life fund insures any citizen of the state, but operates without agents. Its annual premium income is now \$52,000 and its total assets \$380,000.

The commissioner of insurance is *ex-officio* state fire marshal. As fire marshal, it is his duty to collect statistics of fire losses, to investigate fires of suspicious origin, and to prosecute arson cases.

Under a 1933 law the commissioner of insurance has succeeded to all of the duties formerly assigned to the compensation insurance board. These include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks to insure the solvency of all companies operating in this field and the prevention of discrimination between employers through the checking of all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks, which the companies are required to file with the department. In the discharge of these duties, the commissioner is to consult with the industrial commission, but the legal responsibility rests entirely with him.



A Northern Wisconsin Lake.

## WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

*Regents:* JOHN CALLAHAN, *president*; CHARLES W. STOOPS, *secretary*; JOHN BECK.

*Director:* H. B. MORROW.

Location: Platteville.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 7 faculty and 4 other employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$33,255. Receipts, \$1,761.

Appropriations, 1933-1935 (per year): Operation, \$24,000; maintenance, \$1,500; miscellaneous capital, \$900; coal, sum sufficient.

Publications: Bulletins of the Wisconsin Mining School.

The Wisconsin Mining School was established in 1907 and is an institution for training practical mining engineers and foremen, although in recent years a large percentage of the graduates have gone into highway construction, instead of mining. Two courses are offered: the regular three-year course for students who are not high school graduates and a two-year course for high school graduates. Pupils who complete the latter course can transfer to the University of Wisconsin or some other engineering school with two full years' credit or can complete the third year of the regular course and receive a diploma from the mining school. Tuition is free to residents of the state and is \$50 per semester for non-residents, plus which there are laboratory fees.

This institution is under the control of the Wisconsin Mining School Board. This consists of two persons appointed by the governor for four-year terms and the state superintendent of public instruction, *ex officio*. The head of the school is the director, selected by the board.

## WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

*Commander-in-Chief:* GOVERNOR ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN.

*Military Staff of the Commander-in-Chief:* COL. LEO T. CROWLEY; COL. GEORGE F. O'CONNELL; COL. PHILIP J. ZINK; COL. JOHN V. DERNER; COL. CHARLES E. BROUGHTON; COL. JOHN CUDAHY; COL. JULIUS W. JAMIESON; COL. LOUIS D. SUMNER; COL. GUSTAVE PABST, JR.; COL. FRANK P. KRUKAR; COL. FREDERICK LENFESTY; COL. JOSEPH E. DAVIES; COL. L. B. VON SPACH; COL. HENRY C. BAKER; COL. C. JOSEPH SNYDER; MAJOR E. B. BURCYZK; MAJOR FRANK L. PROHASKA; MAJOR LOUIS DIEDEN; CAPT. JAMES H. MCGILLAN; CAPT. PAT ENGELBRETH; CAPT. ROY WESTBURY; MAJOR THEODORE G. LEWIS, *military secretary*.

**Adjutant General's Department**

*Adjutant General:* BRIG. GEN. RALPH M. IMMELL.

*Assistant Adjutant General and Finance Officer:* LT. COL. NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ.

*Director, Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves Registration Divisions:* MAJOR JOHN F. MULLEN.

**Quartermaster's Corps**

*Chief Quartermaster:* LT. COL. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

*Surveying Officer:* MAJOR ALLEN B. ELLIS.

*Motor Transport Officer:* CAPTAIN GEORGE N. NEHF.

*Chief Clerk:* CAPTAIN GEORGE M. GOVE.

**Judge Advocate General's Department**

*Judge Advocate:* LT. COL. JOHN B. SANBORN.

**Medical Department**

*Chief Surgeon:* COL. GILBERT E. SEAMAN.

**Infantry Section**

MAJOR JOHN F. MULLEN, MAJOR FRANK W. KUEHL, LT. COL. EDWARD J. GEHL.

Offices: Adjutant general, State Capitol; quartermaster general, Camp Douglas.

State military reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

Total personnel, October 1932 (adjutant general's department): 35 permanent and 56 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$235,522. Receipts, \$4,410.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): General administration, \$195,000; maintenance of armories, \$3,000; marking veterans' graves, \$3,500; purchase of new military property and of land and improvements at Camp Williams, moneys received for lost military property and reimbursements by the federal government for expenses incurred by the state in equipping the national guard in the World War.

Publications: Biennial report; Wisconsin veterans laws; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

The Wisconsin National Guard has had a continuous existence since 1849, but its present organization dates from the national defense act of 1916. On June 30, 1932, the guard numbered 4,848 men, forming about one-half the 32nd Division and a few detached military units.

The Wisconsin National Guard is made up of volunteers distributed throughout the state in companies, battalions, and regiments. The members enlist for three years and during this time participate in weekly drills under the direction of the commanding officers. The armories or other headquarters are in some instances furnished by the state, but most of them are built or rented by the municipalities.

The months of July and August are set apart for an annual encampment at Camp Williams, the state military reservation. Each unit of the guard spends two weeks at this encampment. This time is devoted to intensive training and an annual review of the troops by the governor. Members of the guard are paid a small allowance from federal funds for time spent in drills and at the annual encampment.

Members of the guard are subject to being called into active service by the governor in the event of war, riot, or public disaster. Most frequently the guard has been called out in connection with forest fires and other disasters.

The constitution makes the governor the commander-in-chief of the national guard, with the adjutant general in charge immediately below the governor. Assisting the governor at the annual review of the guard is his personal military staff. The officers constituting this staff are appointed for the term of the governor and have no other duties than to be with the governor on occasions when he reviews the guard. The military secretary of the governor is generally also his personal secretary.

The adjutant general is to all intents and purposes the active head of the national guard, but is subject at all times to the governor's orders. He is the medium of military correspondence, audits all accounts of the guard, and is the custodian of all military records. In his office is kept the military record of each Wisconsin veteran. It is the duty of the adjutant general to assist all Wisconsin veterans and their widows who may ask for his assistance in their efforts to get pensions and disability allowances from the federal government. He has the further duty of seeing to it that the grave of every veteran is suitably marked and is required to keep a record of the place of burial of each veteran. He is also the administrative head of the Grand Army home for veterans and administers the soldiers' rehabilitation and soldiers' educational bonus laws.

The quartermaster general's department is the other permanent, full-time division of the national guard. The quartermaster general has charge of all military property belonging to the state and of the state military reservation. He purchases all supplies and distributes them as required by the guard.

**BUREAU OF PERSONNEL**

*Members of Personnel Board:* ADOLPH J. BIBBERSTEIN, *chairman*;  
JOHN CAMPBELL; JANET SYVERSON.

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*Director of Personnel:* A. E. GAREY.

*Chief Examiner:* A. J. OPSTEDAL.

*Secretary:* ELSA A. SAWYER.

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Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 20 regular and 3 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$43,906.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$35,000 per year.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Civil Service Law; Specifications  
and Salary Ranges for the Classified Service.

The bureau of personnel administers the Wisconsin civil service law, which was originally enacted in 1905. This original law set up a civil service commission which was a part-time body which employed a full time secretary and chief examiner. In 1929 this department was reorganized as the bureau of personnel "within the executive department". This bureau is in charge of a personnel board and a director of personnel. The personnel board is constituted of three members who are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for six-year terms. This is a part-time board, meeting on the average of twice a month. The director of personnel is the administrative head of the department and, like the members of the board, is appointed by the governor, but has an indefinite term, subject to removal by the governor with the approval of the board.

Amendments of the civil service law in 1929 and 1931 extended this act to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. This law governs appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes.

When a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the appointment is made by the head of the department, but he is confined in his selection to the three persons who stand highest on the appropriate civil service list. To make up these lists, competitive examinations are conducted. For such positions as clerk and stenographer these examinations are usually given twice a year; for lines of work where there are few positions, as need for a new list arises. The examinations are conducted at Madison and at other places in the state as advertised. For highly technical positions, non-assembled examinations are given and there are a relatively small number of so-called "exempt" positions for which no examinations

are required but which are in all other respects subject to the civil service law. Eligibility to appointment after successful passage of examinations expires after one year, unless the personnel board extends the list for such additional period as it may deem advisable, not exceeding, altogether, three years. Under rules of the board, employes may be transferred from one department to another, and if they have left the service may on application be reinstated within one year.

Promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations. The employing departments have full power of discharge, but must file their reasons with the bureau of personnel, which may not be based on political or religious grounds. Employes who claim to have been discharged for such reasons are entitled to a hearing before the personnel board with an appeal from its decision to the courts.

All positions in the civil service of the state have been classified and salary ranges established for each classification. These fix entrance and maximum salaries which the departments may not exceed, but there is no restriction on their paying less than these salaries. The salary ranges for all civil service positions must, under the statutes, be submitted by the director of personnel to the joint committee on finance of the legislature at the opening of each regular session and may be modified by that committee as it deems advisable. Thereafter, for a two-year period changes in salary ranges can be made only with the approval of the governor, the emergency board, and the budget director; and all salary increases, even if within the salary ranges, must be approved by the emergency board.

## PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* A. J. DEMPSEY; W. C. GAULT; FRANK KAISER.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 2 part-time employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933: \$4,012.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$4,000 per year.

Publications: None.

This commission has charge of the levees at Portage which have been built by the state to prevent the Wisconsin River from overflowing its banks and flooding the Fox River valley during the high water of spring. The levees were built in 1903 and have since several times been rebuilt. The annual appropriation is for the maintenance of these levees.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* THEODORE KRONSHAGE, *chairman*; A. R. McDONALD;  
FRED S. HUNT.

*Secretary:* WILLIAM M. DINNEEN.

## Public Utility Regulation

Rates and Research Division: E. W. MOREHOUSE, *chief*.

Accounts and Finance: J. H. BICKLEY, *chief accountant*.

Engineering Department: A. V. GUILLOU, *chief public utility engineer*.

## Transportation Regulation

Railroad Rates and Research Division: W. F. EHMANN, *chief*.

Transportation Engineering: L. P. ATWOOD, *chief*.

Auto Transportation Division: R. H. TRAINOR, *chief*.

Securities Division \_\_\_\_\_ (Vacancy), *director*.

*Offices:* General Office, State Capitol; Securities Division, State Office Bldg.; Auto Transportation Division, Tenney Bldg., Madison; Milwaukee office, Bartlett Bldg.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 165 permanent, 10 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$484,026. Receipts, \$187,692.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General appropriation, \$120,000 per year, plus amounts charged to public utilities for expenses of regulation and in connection with the issuance of securities, and a contingent appropriation of \$100,000 per year which is available only as released by the emergency board; also, receipts from auto transportation and motor vehicle hauling company permits, to be used for the administration of the auto transportation laws and the collection of the ton-mile tax.

The public service commission, organized in 1931, consists of three commissioners, appointed by the governor for six years, subject to confirmation by the senate, with terms arranged so that one term expires in February of each odd-numbered year. This commission is the successor of the railroad commission, organized in 1905, which in turn succeeded the office of railroad commissioner, established in 1874.

The office of the railroad commissioner was established during the Granger agitation for railroad rate regulation and originally had extensive rate-making powers. Within a few years these extensive powers were taken away, but the office was continued. In 1905, the railroad commission was vested on its creation with the power to fix railroad rates. In 1907, in the original public utility law, the regulation of public utilities was added to the duties of the department, and in a short time became its major function. In 1915 the present water power law was passed and the commission given jurisdiction over its administration. In 1919, the regulation of securities



was added, and in 1927 the regulation of auto transportation companies. In 1931 the public utilities law was extensively revised and the powers of the commission in relation to utilities greatly extended, and in the same year motor vehicle hauling companies were brought under its jurisdiction and the commission was charged with the duty of collecting the ton-mile tax. This brief recital of the growth of the functions of the department take account only of major new activities, minor changes having been made in each session of the legislature and some new duties added in practically every session.

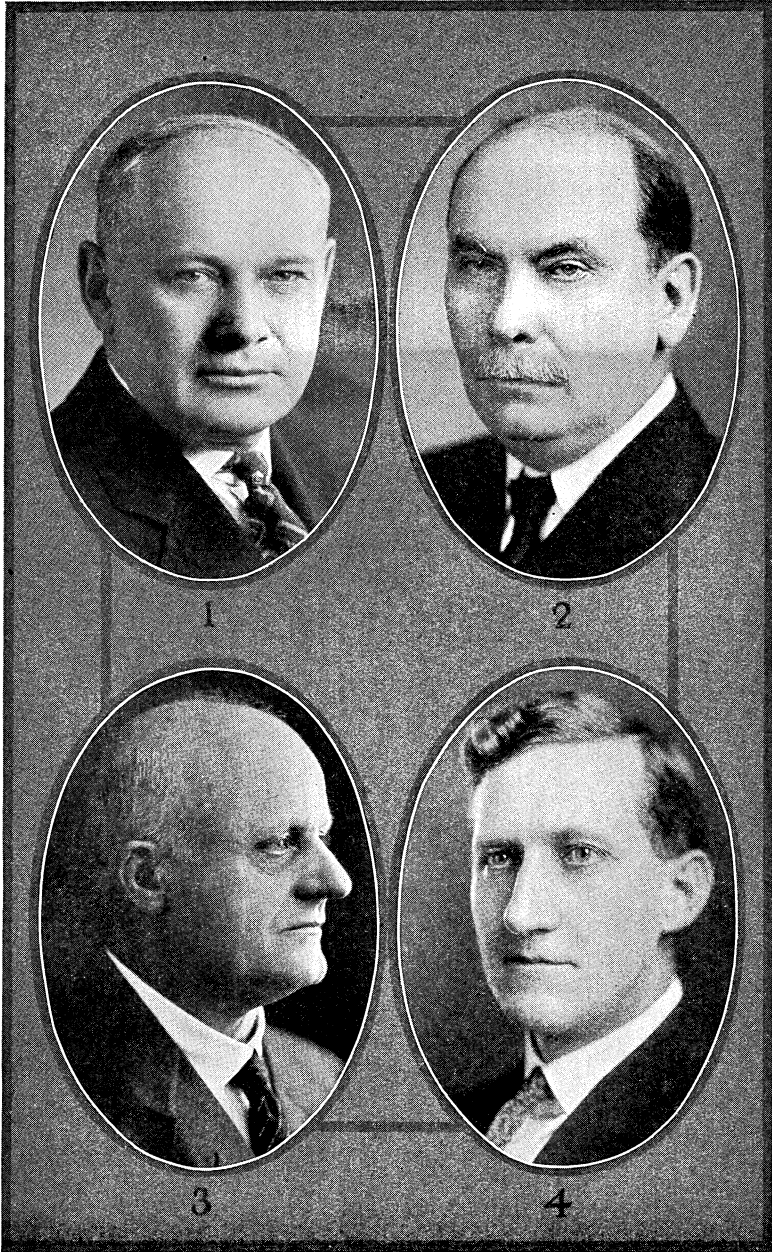
### Public Utility Regulation

The public service commission regulates all utilities operating in this state, whether privately or municipally owned, including all electric light, heat, and power companies, gas companies, water companies, telephone companies, street and interurban railways, and toll bridges. A total of 1,302 utilities were in operation in this state at the close of 1931 and their gross operating revenues in that year amounted to nearly \$120,000,000.

Before any public utility may be established, consolidated, sold, or abandoned, permission must be secured from the commission, which must likewise approve all security issues on any Wisconsin utility property. Under the existing statutes, most of the public utilities of Wisconsin have indeterminate permits, which protect them against competing plants unless the public service commission finds that public necessity requires such competition. However, at any time a municipality within which such a utility operates so desires, it may take over the plant, at a fair value to be determined by the commission.

The public service commission has complete jurisdiction over the rates charged by the utilities. Every rate must be filed with the commission and its approval is necessary for all changes. Either upon complaint or its own motion, it may investigate the reasonableness of any established rate and if it finds such rate to be unreasonable may fix a new rate. In connection with its control over rates, the commission audits the accounts of the utilities, values their property, conducts public hearings, renders formal decisions, and makes informal adjustments. It has prescribed uniform accounting systems for all of the utilities, and requires annual reports from all utilities and special reports in connection with pending rate and other cases.

The 1931 revision of the public utility law gave the public service commission control over the relations between out-of-state holding companies and operating companies in this state. It was also given increased powers with reference to depreciation, dividend payments, security issues, and still other matters. More adequate financial support was made available to the commission through the provision allowing assessment of the costs of regulation to the utilities; and this law was further strengthened in 1933 by requiring the utilities



(1) Voyta Wrabetz, Chairman of the Industrial Commission; (2) Edward J. Dempsey, President of the Board of Normal School Regents; (3) Eugene E. Brossard, Revisor of Statutes; (4) Paul D. Kelleter, Director of Conservation.



to pay such assessments before they may contest them in court and by increasing the maximum of such assessments.

The public service commission also has control over the service rendered by the utilities. This includes check of the pressure, purity, and heating value of gas, voltage conditions, metering practices, street car and telephone service, and, in recent years, the matter of radio interference. Under the statutes, it is charged with responsibility for the public safety in connection with the operation of utilities. In discharge of this duty, the commission has adopted, jointly with the industrial commission, a state electrical code, which it enforces upon all public utilities. It has issued many other orders governing service matters and safe operation, and makes field inspections for the enforcement of these orders.

Another field of activity is the administration of the water power law. No dam may be erected in any navigable water of this state without a permit from the public service commission. Before any such permit may be issued, the commission must determine the value of the water power, as the statute provides that the property may, after thirty years, be taken over by the public at this original value plus the actual investment in the dam. Dams after being built are subject to inspection by the commission and their operation is under its control.

The commission, on petition, establishes the water level of lakes. It maintains gauging stations on all the larger streams of the state and keeps complete records of stream flow. Its consent is necessary to the removal of marl from lake bottoms, for which a royalty is payable to the state.

### **Railroads**

The Transportation Act of 1920 and decisions of the United States Supreme Court construing this act have deprived the commission of some of the power it formerly exercised over railroad rates and in other matters affecting railroads. Except in purely intrastate cases, (including switching, demurrage, storage, and similar charges), its functions with reference to railroad rates are now largely to represent the interests of Wisconsin and its shippers in cases pending before the interstate commerce commission and in some of these cases to assist that commission in taking testimony. It still, however, has extensive jurisdiction over matters of railroad safety and service, although here also the state requirements must yield when federal regulations are promulgated. The commission collects statistics of railroad accidents and has jurisdiction over the protection afforded at railroad grade crossings.

### **Auto Transportation Companies and Motor Vehicle Hauling Companies**

Common carriers and contract carriers engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers by motor vehicle outside the limits of

incorporated cities and villages must have an annual permit from the public service commission. Both classes of motor vehicle carriers engaged in trucking also must pay a special tax known as the ton-mile tax, which is collected by the commission. All rates, routes, rules, and regulations of common carrier auto transportation companies are filed with the commission and subject to its control, in much the same manner as are the rates and service of railroads.

### Securities Division

Through its securities division, the public service commission administers the law regulating the sale of securities in this state, known as the "securities" or the "blue sky" law. Under a 1933 revision of this statute, the commission avoids putting its stamp of approval on any security, but before securities other than those issued by governmental units may be sold in this state, complete information relating thereto must be filed with the commission. The commission is vested with broad powers to stop the sale of fraudulent or worthless securities and misrepresentations in advertisements or otherwise. It issues permits to brokers in securities and may revoke these for cause. A filing fee is charged for all securities registered with the commission, which makes this division entirely self-supporting.

## BUREAU OF PURCHASES

*Director of Purchases:* F. X. RITGER.

*Printing Supervisor:* E. F. GIBBS.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 23 permanent employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32 (from specific appropriations): \$43,787. Receipts (from sale of publications): \$15,931.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$35,000 per year, plus revolving appropriations for supplies, printing, binding, etc., furnished state departments; sum sufficient appropriations for the publication of the Blue Book and for the printing and distribution of the Statutes and Reports furnished to the courts of the state, and \$600 for printing the proceedings of veterans' organizations.

Publications: None.

The bureau of purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. It was organized in 1929, as successor to the superintendent of public property and the printing board. It is described in the statutes as "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the director of purchases, who is appointed by the governor and is removable only for cause.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the director of purchases. This officer, however, may delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and allows considerable local purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the University to largely handle its own purchases. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are made by the director of purchases and the costs are paid in the first instance from his revolving appropriation and then charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from road machinery, coal and cement, to lead pencils, paper, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the director of purchases. When the value of the products to be purchased exceeds three thousand dollars, they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract.

The bureau of purchases also has charge of all state printing. Departments desiring printing make requisitions therefor to the bureau of purchases, which alone deals with printers. The state's printing work is divided into various classes and let every two years (in the fall of the even numbered years) upon bids to the lowest bidder. The costs of printing are in all cases charged back to the department for which the work is done.

Another function of the bureau of purchases is the distribution of public printing. The bureau distributes documents to public officials, who under the law receive them free, and sells Statutes, Session Laws, Blue Books, and other publications to the general public at cost.

## REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

*Members:* E. H. GROOTEMAAT, *president*; HARRY B. HALEY, *vice president*; W. P. GUMM, *treasurer*.

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*Secretary:* RUSSELL A. CLARK.

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General Office: Capitol Annex; Milwaukee Office: 312 East Wisconsin Avenue.

Personnel, October, 1932: 14 permanent, 2 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$35,854. Receipts, \$37,711.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: Receipts.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Law (Annotated).

This board administers the real estate brokers' license law, which has for its purpose to protect the people of the state from unscrup-

ulous and incompetent real estate brokers and salesmen. Under this law all such brokers and salesmen are required to be licensed annually. Licenses are granted after written examinations and investigation of the trustworthiness of the applicant. No application is denied nor renewal of a license refused except after a hearing. Licenses granted are subject to revocation, but, again, only after a hearing. Complaints regarding practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated by the board and appropriate action taken to protect the public.

There are in the neighborhood of 3,500 licensed real estate brokers and 1,400 licensed salesmen. In 1932, 19 licenses were revoked and licenses denied to 8% of all applicants, on grounds of incompetency and untrustworthiness. As a result of the hearings and investigations conducted by the board nearly \$100,000 was refunded to dissatisfied clients of real estate brokers and salesmen.

The real estate brokers' board was organized in 1919 and entirely reorganized in 1929. The annual license fees collected from real estate brokers and salesmen exceed the expenditures of the board.

## REVISOR OF STATUTES

*Revisor of Statutes:* E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1933: 5.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: General, \$14,277; Printing and distribution of Statutes, \$16,992.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$12,000 per year; Printing and distribution of Statutes, Town Laws, and Annotations, sum sufficient.

Publications: No reports.

The office of revisor of statutes, organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision which Wisconsin has adopted. The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes, which involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional sections, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The work done in this connection is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills", which carry full explanations of the changes made in the statutes, and which do not take effect until enacted into law in the same manner as ordinary bills.

The revisor of statutes also edits and publishes the Wisconsin Statutes. These are issued biennially and usually appear within four months after the close of the session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume, in-

cluding the enactments of the preceding session. They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5. Besides the Statutes the revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin, which reprints the statutes with which town officers must deal, and gives forms needed in the performance of their duties. The revisor also prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session by the secretary of state. Finally, he prepares the Wisconsin Annotations (latest edition, 1930), which summarizes court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin constitution and statutes.

The revisor of statutes is selected for an indefinite term of office by the board of trustees of the state library, which is constituted of the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general.

## SOLDIERS REHABILITATION BOARD

*Members of Board:* DR. W. S. MIDDLETON; DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ; DR. C. A. HARPER; O. C. CLAUS; GEORGE HOWITT; JOSEPH DEUSTER; GENERAL RALPH IMMELL.

*Executive Officer of the Board:* The Adjutant General, RALPH M. IMMELL.

*Rehabilitation Division of the Adjutant General's Office:* MAJOR J. F. MULLEN, *director*.

*Office:* With the adjutant general in the State Capitol.

*Personnel:* No separate personnel. All administrative work performed by the office of the adjutant general.

*Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32:* \$58,752 for administration and rehabilitation; \$37,053 for soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus.

*Appropriations, 1933-35:* Sum sufficient from soldiers rehabilitation fund.

*Publications:* None.

The soldiers rehabilitation board is an unpaid part-time board which decides questions of policy coming up under the soldiers rehabilitation act. The carrying out of these policies is vested in the adjutant general, who is designated in the statutes the administrative officer of the board.

The soldiers rehabilitation act was passed in 1923 to provide free hospital care and medical treatment to Wisconsin veterans of the World War suffering from diseases or injuries directly or indirectly traceable to military service, who do not receive such care and treatment from the federal government. The funds for such hospitaliza-



tion and medical treatment come from the soldiers rehabilitation fund, to which were transferred the unused balance of the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus taxes on incomes and property levied in the years immediately following the World War. Hospitalization is provided whenever the board deems most advisable.

When the soldiers rehabilitation act was passed it was realized that there was still a considerable number of Wisconsin veterans who had not taken advantage of the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus acts. Therefore, the 1923 law provided that veterans entitled thereto might still get their bonus out of the rehabilitation fund. By successive acts of the legislature, the time for taking advantage of the bonus acts was extended until in 1933 the number of veterans who filed claims for soldiers educational bonus based upon attendance at some vocational school increased alarmingly. As the federal government was at the same time denying hospitalization and medical care to many veterans previously in receipt of such benefits, it was feared that the many educational bonus claims would deplete the fund. To insure hospitalization to the veterans cut off from federal aid, the legislature then terminated the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus acts on July 1, 1933. It provided, however, that veterans who have completed two years of college work might continue to draw soldiers educational bonus until they finish their course.

The soldiers rehabilitation board was originally an entirely independent department, with full responsibility for the administration of the soldiers rehabilitation, soldiers bonus, and soldiers educational bonus acts. In 1925 the present set-up was created, in which all administrative work is done by the adjutant general. The board as now constituted consists of the commanders of the Wisconsin departments of the three organizations of World War veterans (the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans), the adjutant general, the director of the psychiatric institute, the state health officer, and one member appointed by the governor for a six-year term.

## STOUT INSTITUTE

*Board of Trustees:* The state board of vocational education.  
 GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *secretary*, State Capitol, Madison.

*Officers of Administration:*

BURTON EDSSEL NELSON, *president*.

CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean, School of Industrial Education and director of summer session*.

RUTH E. MICHAELS, *dean, School of Home Economics*.

J. ERLE GRINNELL, *director, Department of Liberal Arts*.

*Location:* Menomonie.

*Personnel,* Oct. 1932: 43 full-time and 10 part-time members of faculty; 45 permanent, 11 occasional civil service employes.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32:* \$317,697. *Receipts,* \$100,533.

*Appropriations, 1933-35:* Operation, \$165,000 per year; maintenance, \$9,470 in 1933-34, \$9,690 in 1934-35; miscellaneous capital, \$10,000 in 1933-34, \$9,000 in 1934-35; coal, sum sufficient; receipts from dormitories, dining halls, laundry, library fees, payments for materials and supplies, and sales of products made by students, appropriated as revolving appropriations.

*Publications:* Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly). One number of this bulletin each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement.

Stout Institute is a teacher training institution specializing in home economics and industrial education. It had its beginning in 1893 when James H. Stout, a lumberman and later state senator, established classes for manual training and domestic economy in conjunction with the public schools of Menomonie. In 1903 the connection with the public school system was broken and the Stout Training School was launched as an independent educational institution. In 1908 this became the Stout Institute and in 1911, after the death of Senator Stout, was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the board of trustees of Stout Institute. Since organization of the state board of vocational education this board has served as the board of trustees of Stout Institute, and the state director of vocational education is the secretary of the board.

This institution has usually in the neighborhood of 500 students all of whom are preparing themselves as vocational school, manual training, and home economics teachers. The courses in home economics and industrial education are four-year courses, with high school education as an entrance requirement. Upon completion of these courses the students are granted bachelor of science degrees and after two years of successful teaching are eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin.

Special two-year courses are offered for students who are not high school graduates. These are vocational in nature and trade experience is a prerequisite. Graduates of these courses receive vocational certificates and licenses to teach in the vocational schools.

No tuition is charged residents of the state; non-residents pay \$124 per year. Both residents and non-residents pay library, laboratory, and incidental fees. Dormitories are maintained for both men and women, but students may reside outside of the dormitories.

Stout Institute is the only institution in the entire country devoted exclusively to teacher training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is a nationally known institution and its graduates are widely distributed.

## TAX COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* WILLIAM J. CONWAY, *chairman*; CHARLES D. ROSA, ALVIN M. JOHNSON.

*Secretary:* J. E. USHER.

Income tax division: H. B. REYER, *chief accountant income tax division*.

Inheritance tax division: NEIL CONWAY, *inheritance tax counsel*.

Public utility division: C. B. CHAPMAN, *chief accountant public utility division*.

Municipal statistics: R. S. MALLOW, *chief accountant municipal accounting division*; L. B. KRUEGER, *chief statistician*; W. H. SHOARD, *valuation engineer*.

Office: General office, State Capitol. Income tax assessors and supervisors of property tax assessments have offices in the districts which they serve. For list of these write the Tax Commission.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 234 permanent, 27 occasional employes. Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: Total, \$548,782. Receipts, \$57,726.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$141,972 in 1933-34, \$143,172 in 1934-35; income tax verification, \$312,781 per year; chain store tax collection, \$20,000 per year; reassessments, sum sufficient; revolving appropriation for municipal accounting.

Publications: Biennial report; Bulletins on municipal statistics (issued periodically); Reprints of tax laws; Various special reports on taxation.

The tax commission has supervision over the administration of all assessment and taxation laws of the state and directly administers some of these laws. It is also its duty to collect statistics and disseminate information on tax levies and governmental revenues and ex-

penditures. It is to advise the governor and the legislature as to needed changes in the tax laws and is to assist local officials in the discharge of their duties under tax laws they administer.

### Income Tax

Of the taxes administered directly by the tax commission the most important is the income tax, which in good years has produced above \$20,000,000 of revenue. The duties of the tax commission in connection with the income tax include the assessment and determination of the tax field audits to check the accuracy of the taxpayers' returns, hearings and decisions on taxpayers' appeals from assessments, and, beginning in 1934, the collection of this tax, which is now a duty of the county treasurers. The original assessment of income taxes is based mainly upon the returns which all corporations and all individuals with taxable income are required to file annually, respectively, with the central office of the tax commission and the district assessor of incomes. Returns are filed by nearly 20,000 corporations and 300,000 individuals. Field audits are made through the examination of the taxpayers' books and records by auditors employed by the commission. When such audits disclose underpayments, additional (back) taxes are assessed, which may be done at any time within four years after the original assessment. If the audit discloses an overpayment the taxpayer is given credit therefor in the next annual assessment. Above \$20,000,000 has been assessed in back income taxes since field audits were started in 1920. Applications for the review of assessments filed by individuals are heard in the first instance by the county board of review, from which an appeal lies to the tax commission, the members of which sit as a body in hearing and determining such appeals; while in the case of corporations the appeal is made directly to the commission.

The work of the tax commission in connection with the income tax is done through the income tax division attached to the central office, the field auditors, and the assessors of incomes. The latter are employes of the tax commission concerned principally with the assessment of individual income taxes. Each assessor of incomes has an assigned district composed of one or more counties and with an office within the district.<sup>1</sup>

### Inheritance Tax

Inheritance taxes are determined by the county courts, but the tax commission has an important part in making the assessments. The county court of each county appoints a public administrator, who appears for the state and county in the probate of estates. These public administrators act under the supervision of the tax commission, which receives notice of all hearings for the determination of inheri-

<sup>1</sup>In view of changes in the income and property tax districts being made as this book goes to press the list of assessors is omitted. Readers desiring this may obtain it from the tax commission.

tance taxes and makes investigation to determine that the full tax due is paid by every estate. The major attention is devoted to the larger estates, from which most of the inheritance tax is collected.

### Railroad and Public Utility Taxes

The tax commission has direct charge of the assessment of the special property taxes levied against railroads, telegraph companies, express companies, electric light, heat, and power companies, gas companies, water companies, conservation companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line and other transportation companies. All of these companies file reports with the commission and it determines the value of their property and also the average rate at which general property is taxed throughout the state, which is the rate at which the property of railroads and public utilities is taxed. In the case of the railroads, the commission must separately determine the value of terminal property, and for gas, electric, heat, water, and conservation companies must apportion the assessed value of the property of each company to each assessment district in which located, and in counties of 40,000 to 250,000 population, also to the school districts.

### Chain Store Tax

Under the 1933 act levying an occupational tax on chain stores, the duty of assessing and collecting the tax falls on the tax commission. This is a tax effective until January 1, 1935, applicable to all mercantile businesses of all kinds which have more than one place of business in the state. The tax is based upon the total income from retail operations throughout the state and is levied at progressive rates. The personal property taxes paid to local units on the merchandise inventories of chain stores are an offset against the chain store tax. Upon the tax commission falls the duty of determining the chain store tax to be paid and the amount of the offset.

### General Property Tax

With regard to the general property tax, the most important of all taxes, the duty of the commission relates solely to assessments, it having no jurisdiction in the determination or limitation of the tax levies. In the assessment of the tax also the commission's duties are mainly supervisory. The actual assessment (except when there is a reassessment) is made by the local assessors, but with some guidance from the tax commission. This is extended mainly through instructions to the assessors and personal contacts with them through the supervisors of property tax assessments. Until within recent years, the supervisory work of the tax commission in relation to property tax assessments was an additional function of the assessors of incomes. In recent years the commission has in many instances divided these duties, reducing the number of income tax assessors and assigning some of them

to property tax work. In 1933 this development was expressly sanctioned by the legislature, the supervisors of property tax assessments being given a special title and put on a basis of complete equality with the assessors of incomes.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to assisting and to some extent guiding the local assessors, the tax commission makes reassessments of the taxable property in any taxation district where at least five per cent of the property owners petition therefor and the commission after a hearing finds that there is need for a reassessment. Revaluations may also be made of the property of individual taxpayers, who believe that they have been overassessed and are unable to get satisfaction from the county board of review. All such revaluations and reassessments are made by assessors appointed by the commission, but the costs thereof are charged back to the taxing district or the property owner whose property is reassessed.

The tax commission and the supervisors of property tax assessments have important duties also in connection with county and state equalization. Through study of the actual salaries and other methods, they ascertain the extent of underassessment in each taxing district and the supervisors of property tax assessments (or the income tax assessors acting as supervisors of property tax assessments) make recommendation to the county boards for the equalization of assessments between taxing districts within the county. The county boards need not accept these recommendations, but usually do so with but little change. The tax commission makes a similar equalization between counties and fixes the true value of all taxable property in the state, which is used in the determination of the average state rate and the distribution of any state tax on property which may be levied.

### Municipal Statistics and Accounting

Pursuant to the statutes, the tax commission collects, compiles, and disseminates statistics and other information relating to taxation. Counties, cities, towns, and villages are required to report their assessments, taxes, expenditures, and receipts. The data contained in these reports is compiled and published by the commission in its municipal statistics bulletins, which are the best source of information upon local governmental expenditures and tax levies in this state. Besides these, the commission has from time to time made special statistical studies of tax problems, and constantly furnishes data to the members of the legislature and other interested parties.

A final major activity of the tax commission is its work in the field of municipal accounting. It is by law required to install uniform accounting systems for counties, towns, cities, villages, and drainage districts which make requests therefor. The costs involved in this work are charged back to the units for which accounting systems are installed.

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<sup>1</sup> See note on page 357.

## TEACHERS COLLEGES

*Board of regents of normal schools:* EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*;  
W. E. ATWELL; JEROME BAKER; MRS. ANNA B. CUNNINGHAM;  
JOHN CALLAHAN; ROBERT CURRAN; MRS. CHARLES H. CROWN-  
HART; J. H. GRIMM; ARCHIE V. HURST; JOSEPH A. PADWAY;  
A. W. ZERATSKY.

*Secretary and Director:* EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

*Presidents of the State Teachers Colleges:* See table on "State Teachers Colleges" below.

*Office:* Location of the state teachers colleges given in table below.  
*Personnel, Oct. 1932:* In the office of the board, 9 permanent, 2 occasional employees; in the teachers colleges, 444 permanent and 58 occasional faculty members, and 162 permanent and 21 occasional civil service employees.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32:*

Operation, \$1,793,232 from specific appropriations; \$108,704 from revolving appropriations.

Maintenance, \$82,922 from specific appropriations; \$6,502 from revolving appropriations.

Capital, \$235,640. Total disbursements: \$2,227,003.

*Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32:* Appropriated receipts (from dormitories, cafeterias, stationery stands and farm sales), \$118,428; non-appropriated receipts (tuition, fees, miscellaneous), \$262,370; interest from normal school fund, \$109,780.

*Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year):* Board of normal school regents, \$19,000 plus cost of annual audit of accounts; teachers' salaries at all colleges, \$1,126,909; operation other than teachers' salaries, \$335,000; insurance and coal, sum sufficient; maintenance, \$70,000; miscellaneous capital, \$75,000; revolving appropriations: gifts, receipts of dormitories, dining halls, cafeterias, stationery stands, model farms, Milwaukee music department.

*Principal publications:* Biennial reports of board of regents; Bulletins and catalogues of the separate colleges.

The state teachers colleges are teacher training institutions, which furnish the majority of the elementary teachers in city schools and a considerable percentage of the rural and high school teachers. The state teachers colleges now conducted, date of establishment, and latest figures on enrollment are shown in the table following.



(1) Adam Port, Supervisor of Inspectors; (2) Janet Syverson, Member of the Board of Personnel; (3) H. J. Mortensen, Commissioner of Insurance; (4) William E. O'Brien, Chairman of the Highway Commission.





## STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Location	Year Established	Enrollment Second Semester 1932-33	President
Eau Claire -----	1916	640	H. A. Schofield
La Crosse -----	1909	742	George M. Snodgrass
Milwaukee -----	1885	1,419	Frank E. Baker
Oshkosh -----	1871	627	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville -----	1866	464	Asa M. Royce
River Falls -----	1875	515	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point -----	1894	705	Frank S. Hyer
Superior -----	1896	658	J. H. Hill
Whitewater -----	1868	668	C. M. Yoder

The state teachers colleges offer a great variety of courses. Conducted strictly as teacher training institutions, they naturally also attract a great many local students who desire a college education and do not intend to make teaching their life work. Costs being less than at the university, the teachers colleges have considerably increased their enrollment during the depression period.

For many years the teachers colleges were known as normal schools and offered two-year courses only. In 1925 the normal schools were authorized to grant bachelors' degrees to the graduates of their four-year courses and in 1927 their designation was officially changed to state teachers colleges.

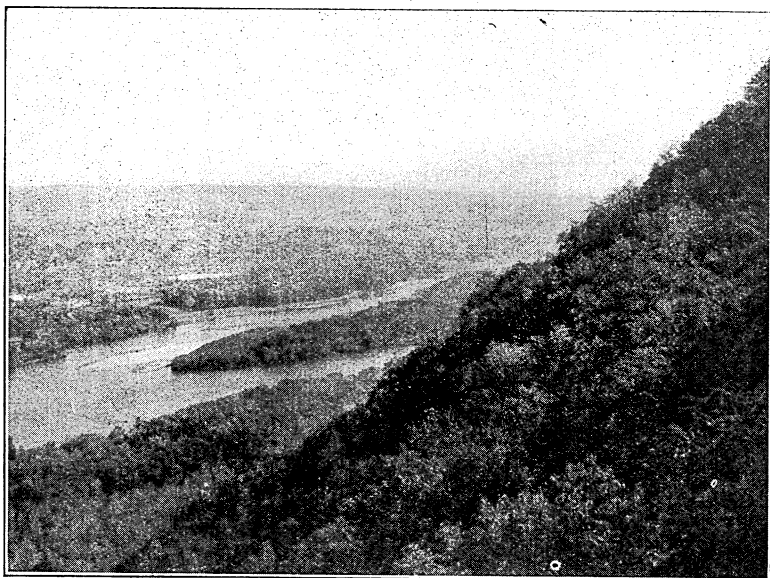
The teachers colleges now give courses ranging from one to four years. There are one and two-year courses for rural school teachers and two, three, and four-year courses for elementary, junior high school, and senior high school teachers. Plus these, each college has one or more departments for special types of teaching, not given elsewhere or in only a few of the colleges. There are special departments for teachers of agriculture at Platteville and River Falls; for teachers of art and for teachers of the deaf in Milwaukee; for teachers of exceptional children at Oshkosh; for home economics teachers at Stevens Point; for kindergarten teachers at Milwaukee and Superior; for manual arts teachers at Platteville and Oshkosh; for music teachers at Milwaukee; for physical education teachers at La Crosse; and for commercial teachers at Whitewater. All teachers colleges conduct summer sessions, in which a large percentage of the students are teachers seeking further training to qualify themselves for better positions. All colleges conduct training schools for demonstration and practice purposes. These schools all have kindergartens and the eight grades of the elementary schools. In these training schools a total of nearly 2,500 pupils are enrolled—an average of little less than thirty pupils per grade.

Graduation from high school is a prerequisite for all courses in the teachers colleges. Tuition is free to residents of the state and is \$25 per semester for non-residents, plus which there are incidental, laboratory, and library fees. Dormitories are conducted in connection with the teachers colleges at Oshkosh, Stevens Point, and Superior,

and cafeterias and stationery stands at Eau Claire, La Crosse, and Milwaukee. Farms are operated in connection with the courses for agricultural teachers at Platteville and River Falls.

The state teachers colleges are financed mainly from state appropriations, but derive considerable revenue from tuition, dormitory, and other receipts and also from the interest on the normal school fund. This is a constitutional trust fund derived from lands donated to the state under the federal swamp land grants of the eighteenth-fifties. The total of this fund is now above \$3,100,000 and considerably exceeds the endowment of the university.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the board of normal school regents. This is a board of ten members appointed by the governor for five-year terms and the state superintendent of public instruction *ex officio*. Generally, but not necessarily, there is one member of the board from each city or vicinity in which a teachers college is located. The board selects a secretary and director, who is virtually its executive officer. Each teachers college has a president, selected by the board of normal school regents, as are all teachers and other employes. Teachers now have permanent tenure, which means that after a probationary period they can be removed only for cause.



The Wisconsin River Seen From Bluffs Above its Mouth.

## COMMITTEE ON THE TRICENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE WHITE MAN'S DISCOVERY OF WISCONSIN

*Members of Committee:* Not appointed by August 1, 1933.

*Appropriation:* \$500.

This is a temporary commission created by the 1933 legislature to make arrangements for an appropriate observance and commemoration in 1934 of the tricentenary of the landing at Green Bay of Jean Nicollet and his party, the first white men to set foot on the soil of Wisconsin. The committee is to consist of four senators and five assemblymen appointed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

### STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

*Employe members:* JOHN WIKSTRAND, PETER P. SCHOEMANN, LOUIS HOLTHUSEN.

*Agricultural members:* J. E. LEVERICH, EDWIN ROLL, H. W. GRISWOLD.

*Employer members:* E. W. SCHULTZ, HAROLD S. FALK, JESSEL S. WHYTE.

*Ex officio members:* JOHN CALLAHAN, VOYTA WRABETZ.

GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *state director of vocational education.*

C. L. GREIBER, *secretary.*

E. E. GUNN, Jr., *assistant director and supervisor of trades and industry.*

L. M. SASMAN, *supervisor of agriculture.*

ALMA MAY GANZ, *supervisor of home economics.*

W. F. FAULKES, *supervisor of rehabilitation.*

H. C. THAYER, *supervisor of teacher training.*

JENNIE M. TURNER, *assistant in teacher training.*

*Office:* State Office Building. Milwaukee office of the rehabilitation division in the Milwaukee Vocational School.

*Total personnel, Oct. 1932:* 26.

*Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32:*

General administration -----	\$26,684
Part time instruction in agriculture -----	24,865
State teacher training -----	17,216
Rehabilitation -----	49,969
State aid to vocational schools -----	255,000
Federal aid, vocational education -----	210,123
Federal aid, rehabilitation -----	38,758
Scholarships -----	19,987
All other expenditures -----	1,109

Receipts, 1931-32: \$244,263 (principally federal aid).

Appropriations 1933-35 (per year): General operation, \$20,000; vocational rehabilitation, \$50,000 plus federal aid; teacher training, \$14,400; state aid for vocational education, \$255,000 (distributed to local vocational schools); federal aid for vocational education, amounts received (allotted to local schools); preparation and publication of textbook material for vocational schools, revolving appropriation.

Publications: Biennial reports (in three parts: city schools, agriculture, vocational rehabilitation); Bulletins (on various phases, at irregular intervals); Courses of study (mimeographed, for teachers).

The state board of vocational education supervises all of the vocational schools of the state and all part-time education in agriculture, and has the direct administration of Wisconsin's program for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. This is a board composed of nine members appointed by the governor for six-year terms and of two *ex officio* members, the state superintendent of public instruction and a member of the industrial commission selected by the commission. Of the appointed members three must be employers of labor, three employes not having supervisory duties, and three farmers. The appointive members receive salaries of \$100 per year and all members are reimbursed their expenses incurred in attendance at meetings. The board elects the state director of vocational education, who is the executive officer of the department.

Vocational education in Wisconsin dates from 1911, when the first law for part-time education for employed minors was passed. This was the first law of the kind anywhere in the United States and preceded the enactment of federal legislation on the subject by six years. This law provided for an entirely new type of school, known as continuation (now vocational), whose establishment is compulsory in cities of 5,000 or over and optional in smaller places. Where such schools are established, employed children and also unemployed children not attending a full-time school must attend the vocational school half time until the end of the school year in which they become sixteen and for eight hours per week thereafter until the end of the school year in which they become eighteen. All required attendance is in daytime, and employers must allow time off for it.

From the outset the vocational schools were placed locally under the control of an independent board, now known as the local board of vocational education. Central supervision was originally vested in a director of industrial education in the department of public instruction, but in 1917 the present system was instituted, of an independent state board of vocational education, with a state director of vocational education as the executive officer. To avoid friction with the "regular" school system, the city superintendent is *ex officio* a member of the local board of vocational education and the other members are selected by the local school board. Similarly, the state super-

intendent of public instruction is *ex officio* a member of the state board of vocational education. Both the local and state boards are constituted on the representative principle, with both capital and labor represented, to insure the absolute neutrality of the schools in controversies between employers and employes.

While originally designed for the part-time education of employed children, the vocational schools now have a larger enrollment of persons not required by law to attend than of those whose attendance is compulsory. The daytime classes include many students attending full time and older pupils taking special courses. In evening classes a great many adults are enrolled and in many cities the total adult enrollment is larger than that of minors. Both academic and vocational instruction are given, serving the dual purpose of enabling people who have not had the opportunities of high school and college education to get equivalent instruction and of giving special vocational training desired in connection with work in which the pupils are engaged. For younger pupils the work offered is largely academic and pre-vocational except for registered apprentices, who receive academic instruction especially devised to supplement their shop training.

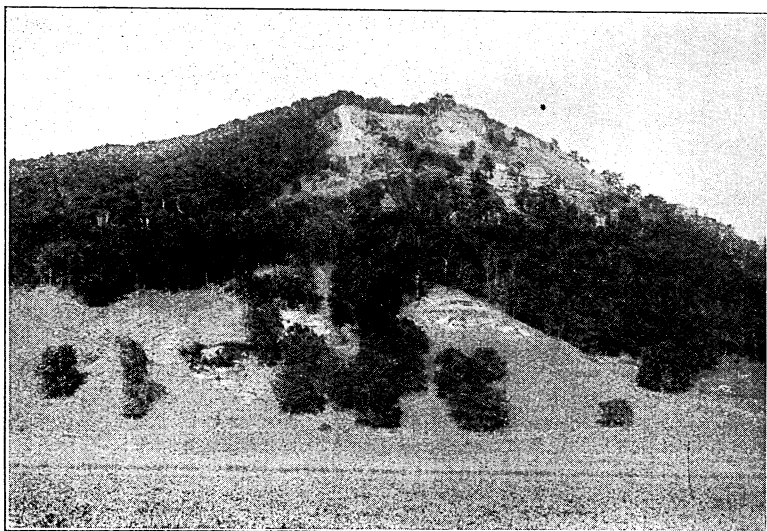
The work of the state board is to supervise all of the vocational schools. The state board has the final decision on courses of instruction and qualifications of teachers. It distributes the federal and state aids for vocational education. But the board acts rather as an advisor to the local vocational schools than as a dictator of policies. It helps to find and train competent teachers and in many instances has worked out arrangements under which special vocational instructors give classes in several towns of the same part of the state, affording pupils the advantage of a specialist as instructor, at minimum cost. The state board also has devoted much attention to the development of suitable courses and textbooks. This being a comparatively new field of education, great opportunity is afforded for ingenuity and originality and a primary function of the state board is to supply and encourage these qualities.

A special field of work is part-time instruction in agriculture. This is carried on, with federal aid, in high schools and county schools of agriculture. Supplementing such classroom instruction, actual farming operations are carried on by the pupils under the guidance of practical farmers hired as instructors. Part-time and evening classes in home economics are given in high schools on a somewhat similar basis.

A very different field of work is that of rehabilitation. This is on an individual, rather than class, basis and most persons enrolled are adults. Attention to the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped dates from the World War, when the sad plight of the wounded and injured aroused public opinion to the need for retraining and special efforts at placement. Out of this developed widespread public interest in the need for retraining many of the workers accidentally injured in industry. In 1920 the federal industrial rehabilitation act was

passed providing for aid to the states for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise. In Wisconsin some experiments in the rehabilitation of persons injured in industry were made during the war time by the industrial commission, and the legislature of 1921 very promptly accepted the federal industrial rehabilitation act and, in accordance with its terms, placed this work under the supervision of the state board of vocational education.

Originally, the rehabilitation work was concerned principally with the victims of industrial accidents. These still constitute a considerable number, but only a minority of all rehabilitation cases. Persons injured in farm, street, and home accidents constitute a much larger part of the total load than those injured in industry, and a considerable number are persons handicapped from birth or through infantile paralysis. The duty of the rehabilitation division is to get in touch with the seriously injured as soon as they are able to give thought to the future, and to arrange for the training of those who need it. This may be instruction in a school or college or special vocational training in a shop or under a private instructor. Normally the costs of providing such instruction are met locally, either from school budgets or through contributions by service clubs and similar organizations. Efforts are made to find positions for those newly trained and friendly assistance is extended to them in readjusting themselves. This work is carried on by a staff consisting of a state supervisor and six assistant supervisors, who work in districts and give individual attention to those in their charge.



Hill on Highway 53 near Galesville.

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

*Board of Regents of the University:* FRED H. CLAUSEN, *president*;  
HAROLD M. WILKE, *vice-president*; AUGUST C. BACKUS; ROBERT  
BAKER, Jr.; MRS. META BERGER; REV. E. M. CHRISTOPHERSON;  
MRS. JESSIE COOMBS; CARL DREXLER; PETER EIMON; DANIEL H.  
GRADY; DR. GUNNER GUNDERSON; GEORGE W. MEAD; MRS. CLARA  
T. RUNGE; ARTHUR H. SHOLTS; HERMAN W. ULLSPERGER; JOHN  
CALLAHAN; GLENN FRANK.

*Secretary, Board of Regents:* M. E. MCCAFFREY.

*Board of Visitors:*

Appointed by the Governor: CARL J. HESGARD; DR. W. W.  
KELLY; MRS. ANNETTE ROBERTS; DR. E. L. SCHROEDER.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: CHARLES R. CARPENTER;  
LOYAL DURAND; GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT; ALFRED C. KINGSFORD.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: BEN A. KIEK-  
HOFER; FRED H. DORNER; JUDGE EVAN A. EVANS; MRS. CARL  
A. JOHNSON.

*Administrative Officers:*

*President of the University:* GLENN FRANK.

*Dean of Men:* SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT.

*Dean of Women:* MRS. LOUISE F. TROXELL.

*Secretary of the Faculty:* CHARLES A. SMITH.

*Registrar and Director, Bureau of Records and Guidance:*  
FRANK O. HOLT.

*University Librarian:* WALTER M. SMITH.

*Commandant (Department of Military Science):* MAJOR GUSTAV  
J. GONSER.

*Physician in Chief (Department of Student Health):* DR.  
WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

*Chairman, Athletic Board:* A. T. WEAVER.

*Business Offices:*

*Business Manager:* J. D. PHILLIPS.

*Comptroller:* HERBERT A. BORK.

*Accountant:* CLARENCE W. VAUGHN.

*Dormitories and Commons:* DONALD L. HALVERSON, *director*.

*Buildings and Grounds:* ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.

*University Editor:* WILLIAM H. NEGLEY.

## Educational Divisions

*College of Letters and Science:* GEORGE C. SELLERY, *dean*; H. GLICKS-  
MAN, *junior dean*.

*School of Commerce:* CHESTER L. JONES, *director*.

*School of Journalism:* WILLARD G. BLEYER, *director*.



- Library School: CLARENCE B. LESTER, *director*; MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *principal*.
- School of Music: CHARLES H. MILLS, *director*.
- Course in Chemistry: J. HOWARD MATHEWS, *director*.
- Course in Humanities: FRANK C. SHARP, *director*.
- Course in Pharmacy: EDWARD KREMERS, *director*.
- College of Engineering: FREDERICK E. TURNEAURE, *dean*; A. V. MILLAR, *assistant dean*.
- Course in Chemical Engineering: OTTO L. KOWALKE, *chairman*.
- Course in Civil Engineering: L. F. VAN HAGAN, *chairman*.
- Course in Electrical Engineering: EDWARD BENNETT, *chairman*.
- Course in Mechanical Engineering: G. L. LARSON, *chairman*.
- Course in Mining and Metallurgy: R. S. MCCAFFERY, *chairman*.
- College of Agriculture: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *dean*; IRA L. BALDWIN, *assistant dean*.
- Agricultural Extension: K. L. HATCH, *associate director*.
- Farmers' Institutes: E. L. LUTHER, *superintendent*.
- Short Course: V. E. KIVLIN, *director*.
- Dairy Course: H. C. JACKSON, *director*.
- Course in Home Economics: ABBY L. MARLATT, *director*.
- Law School: LLOYD K. GARRISON, *dean*.
- Medical School: DR. CHARLES R. BARDEEN, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.
- School of Nursing: HELEN I. DENNE, *director*.
- School of Education: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.
- Course in Art Education: WILLIAM H. VARNUM, *chairman*.
- Course in Physical Education for Men: GUY S. LOWMAN, *chairman*.
- Course in Physical Education for Women: BLANCHE M. TRILING, *chairman*.
- University High School: HEBER H. RYAN, *principal*.
- Graduate School: CHARLES S. SLICHTER, *dean*.
- Extension Division: CHESTER D. SNELL, *dean*; M. G. LITTLE, *assistant dean*.
- Milwaukee Extension Center: CHARLES M. PURIN, *director*.
- Field Organization: CHARLES ALLEN, *director*.
- Summer Session: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, *director*.

#### Institutions Connected With The University

- Wisconsin General Hospital: DR. R. C. BUERKI, *superintendent*; DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.
- Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.
- State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director*.
- State Toxicological Laboratory: R. P. HERWICK, *state toxicologist*.
- Pharmaceutical Experiment Station: DR. EDWARD KREMERS, *director*.

Washburn Observatory: JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director*.  
 Agricultural Experiment Station: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *director*;  
 NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director*.  
 Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS, *house director*.  
 Forest Products Laboratory (financed by the United States Govern-  
 ment): C. B. WINSLOW, *director*.  
 United States Weather Bureau: ERIC R. MILLER, *meteorologist*.

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the university are located at Madison. The extension division (whose general office is at Madison) has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 West State Street. It has other district offices at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton, 1015 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire, and Box 743, La Crosse. The branch agricultural experiment stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door county.

Total number of persons on payrolls, October 1932: 1,186 permanent and 436 occasional (mostly part-time) administrative and faculty members exempt from civil service, and 1,387 permanent and 199 occasional civil service employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Operation, \$7,697,914; maintenance, \$211,945; capital, \$831,030; Total, \$8,740,890.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: \$3,427,696.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year):

General operation, \$2,150,000 plus receipts from student fees, estimated at \$833,110.

Maintenance ----- \$140,000

Miscellaneous capital ----- \$140,000

Extension Division: Operation, \$215,000; miscellaneous capital, \$5,000; maintenance Milwaukee center, \$2,500.

Agricultural extension, county agents, and soils laboratory, \$88,100 plus receipts of the soils laboratory.

Branch Experiment Stations ----- \$40,000

Hog Cholera Serum ----- 2,000 plus receipts

Tobacco Investigation ----- 6,000

Truck crops ----- 4,000

Memorial Park Maintenance ----- 600

Research ----- 36,000

Psychiatric Institute ----- 32,000

Hygienic Laboratory ----- 32,000

State geologist ----- 7,500 plus \$10,000 transferred from highway funds for surveys of road materials.

Coal and insurance ----- Sum sufficient.

**Revolving Appropriations:** Receipts from laboratory, gymnasium, and military fees, lectures and entertainments, athletic games, extension lectures and entertainments; all receipts of the Wisconsin general and orthopedic hospitals; receipts from farm and dairy sales and land clearing operations; receipts of pharmaceutical laboratory, dormitories, commons, and field house; and all moneys received as federal aids.

**Principal Publications:** Annual report of business manager; University press bulletin (weekly newspaper release); Bulletins (occasional, including announcements of courses and publications of the bureau of business and economic research); University of Wisconsin studies in language and literature; University of Wisconsin studies (quarterly scientific); Agricultural experiment station reports (annual); Agricultural experiment station bulletins (popular research); the Wisconsin retail bulletin (monthly, \$1.00 per year to persons outside the state; free in state); Wisconsin law review (quarterly magazine; subscription rate, \$2.50 per year).

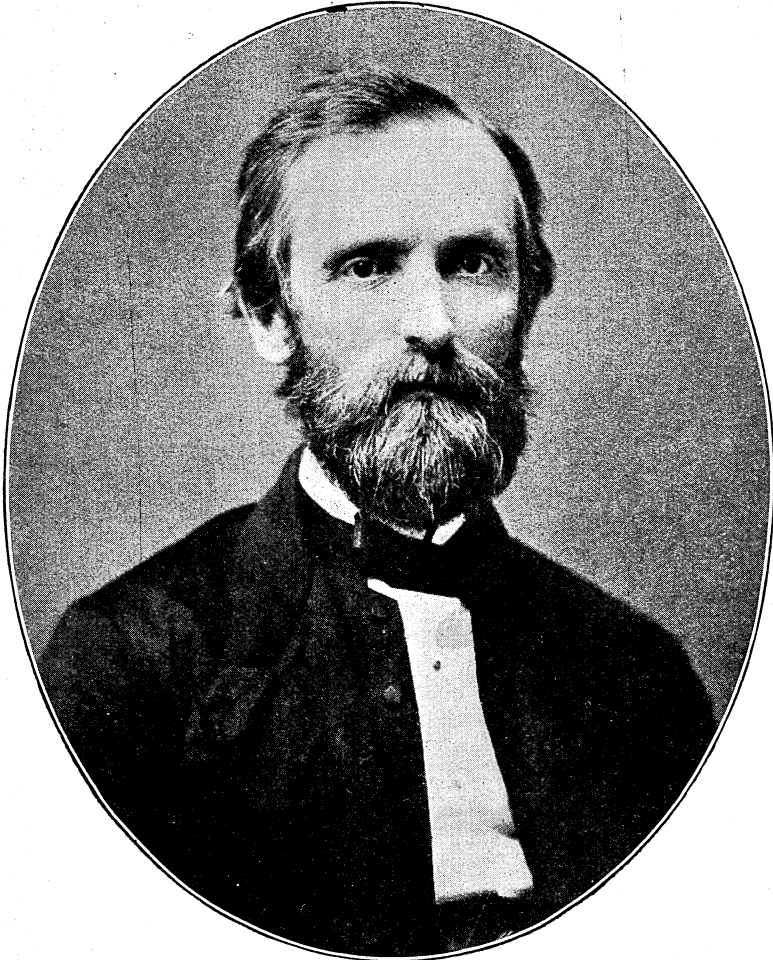
The University of Wisconsin is an institution provided for in the constitution of the state. Section 6 of Article X reads: "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of government and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require."

In compliance with this mandate of the constitution, a university was established in the first year of statehood, 1848. Classes were started the next year and the first building (North Hall) erected in 1851. Not until 1869, however, was any appropriation made to the university from state funds, the institution subsisting up to that time entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of a university. The constitution contemplated that these lands should be a permanent endowment, but in the necessities of the early years of the university, when the legislature made no appropriations, the proceeds from the sale of university lands were used to defray current expenses. Thus, practically the entire endowment from the United States was lost. In recent years the university has received some sizable gifts, but its total endowment still stands at only a little above \$1,500,000.

#### Instruction on the University Campus

In its early years the university was really a small classical college of the New England type. A large part of the students were enrolled in preparatory courses and until after the close of the Civil War the entire student body was less than 200. After the war the state extended financial support and in a few years the number of students more than doubled. A college of agriculture was established in 1866, under the stimulus of the Morrill land grant act of Congress, and a

college of law in 1868. The college of engineering followed in 1889, the extension division and the medical school in 1907, and the school of education in 1930. By the school year 1891-92 the university had 1,000 students; ten years later, approximately 3,000. Thereafter the



John Bascom.  
President of the University 1874-1887.

university increased steadily in enrollment and very rapidly after the World War. Attendance reached a peak of 10,000 students in the regular session of 1929-30. Depression has since decreased the enrollment, which is now between 8,000 and 8,500 in the regular year. Including the summer session and the "short" and dairy courses, the total

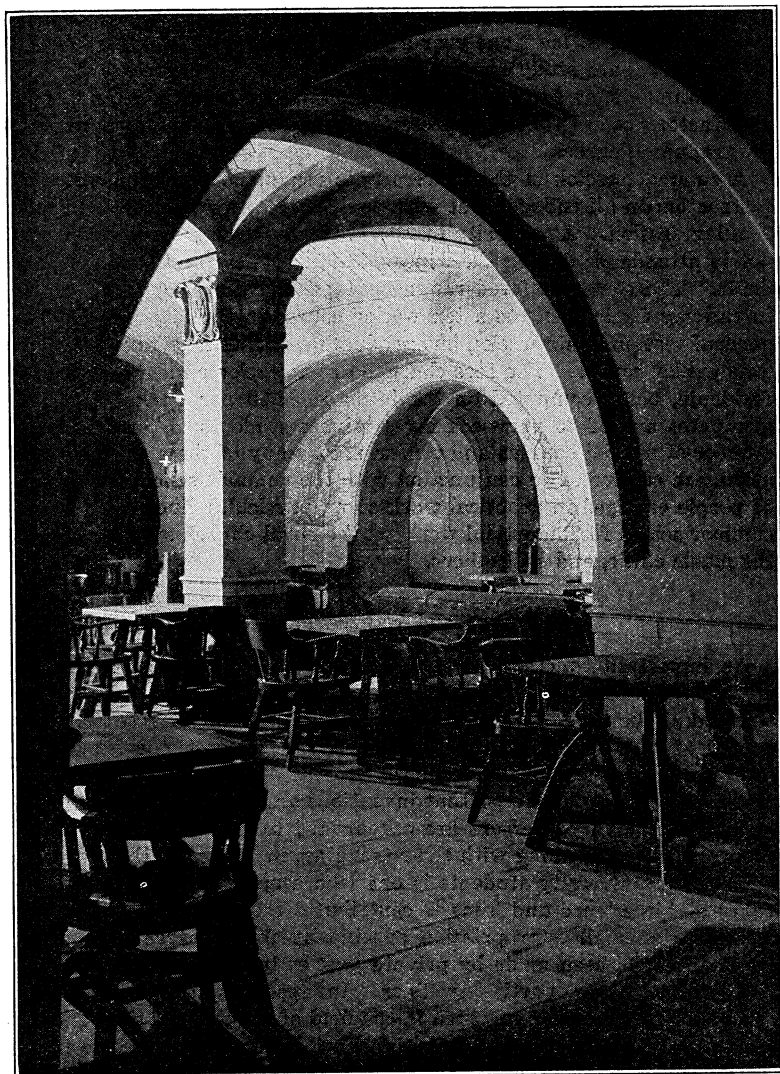
enrollment in 1931-32 was 13,242, plus which number 8,359 men and women registered for correspondence courses and 10,345 in extension classes.

For all regular courses graduation from high school is a prerequisite but adult special students are admitted to courses for which they are qualified without meeting entrance requirements. For admission to the law school completion of three years of college work is required, and two years for the medical school and the library school. Residents of the state pay no tuition fee, while non-residents must pay \$100 per semester. All students are required to pay a general fee of \$21.50 per semester, and there are also laboratory and library fees. By legislative act, not to exceed eight per cent of the non-resident students may be excused from paying tuition fees. These "legislative scholarships" are granted on the basis of scholarship and need.

The university operates two dormitories for women and two for men, but only a small part of the student body is housed in them. Dining halls are maintained in the dormitories and a variety of dining services are provided in the Memorial Union for students who do not live in the dormitories. The Memorial Union is a building which can best be described as the students' "living room", being the center for student life and activities outside of the classroom.

Instruction given on the campus of the university to resident students is organized in seven colleges: letters and science, engineering, agriculture, law, medicine, education, and the graduate school. Subordinate to these colleges are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions given at the head of this article. Within each college are departments for the various major divisions of study. The total number of separate classes in which instruction is given exceeds one thousand. Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but in most courses four years of work is required for a degree. The library school offers a one-year course, the nursing school three and five-year courses, the law school a three-year course. In the college of agriculture there are, besides four-year courses in home economics, a long course in agriculture of four years, a middle course of two years, a short course of two winter sessions of fifteen weeks each, and a winter dairy course of two six-weeks terms and a summer dairy course of ten weeks. In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of particular subjects of study; in others these are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon the completion of each course offered. Teachers' certificates entitling their holders to teach in any school of the state are granted to students completing required work in the school of education in addition to work required in the college in which they seek a degree. Graduates of the law school are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Post graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges except the law school. All graduates are enrolled in the graduate school, but do their class work in the college of their special study. In 1931-32 a total of 1,384 graduate students were enrolled in the uni-



The Rathskeller, Memorial Union.

versity. Many of these do part-time teaching as scholars, fellows, or assistants, earning a part of the costs of their advanced education and affording to the university an assistant teaching corps at low cost. Both second (masters') and third (doctors') degrees are conferred. For the former at least one year and for the latter at least three years of post graduate study are required, but advanced degrees are given on attainments, as demonstrated by examinations and theses, not upon satisfactory completion of a prescribed number of courses, as are undergraduate degrees.

A summer session of the university is conducted each summer, with instruction in all colleges, but with far fewer courses than during the regular session. A majority of the students in summer sessions are not in attendance during the winter, being teachers and graduate students. The courses offered range in length from a two weeks' course in railway engineering to a ten weeks' course in the law school. The general session is six weeks, but graduate students may take a special nine weeks' course. The fees charged are alike for residents and non-residents, being computed on the basis of \$4.50 per week for undergraduates and of \$5 per week for graduate students. A considerable number of special courses and conferences, many of them of short duration, are conducted in conjunction with the summer school for groups of people engaged in practical work along particular lines, such as the summer school for industrial workers, the rural church summer school, the music clinic, and still others.

### Research and Experimentation

An important function of every true university is research and the advancement of knowledge. This is a function which has long been stressed at the University of Wisconsin. As a result of research conducted at the university, the Babcock butter fat test, the submarine detector of war time, the Steenbock process of putting vitamins into foods, and many other important inventions and discoveries were given to mankind. All professors are encouraged to engage in research in their special fields along with their teaching, in the belief that the best teacher for university students is one who keeps abreast with the advance of his science and himself contributes thereto. The legislature has made a small appropriation specifically for research and a few donations have been made by private parties to the university for investigations along particular lines. In recent years, considerable financial assistance for research in the field of the natural sciences has been afforded by the Alumni Research Foundation, whose income is derived from patents assigned to it by university professors who have made commercially valuable discoveries in their research.

The greatest amount of attention to research and experimentation has been paid in the college of agriculture, one of whose definite functions is the development of improved agricultural methods. This work is done through the agricultural experiment station, whose director is the dean of the college of agriculture and whose staff are the members

of the faculty. The university conducts two good sized farms at Madison and five branch agricultural stations in different parts of the state, which serve the dual purpose of demonstration and experiment. Members of the staff of the experiment station are constantly engaged in experiments along such lines as the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the development of better seed grains and farm animals, the best use to be made of various types of soil and their improvement through fertilizers, the most economical feeds, and numerous others. In recent years much attention has been given to marketing problems and rural social life. The results of all such studies and experimentation are usually embodied in bulletins issued by the college of agriculture and widely distributed, the purpose of all of the research being to improve farming in this state and to make it more profitable and enjoyable.

### University Extension

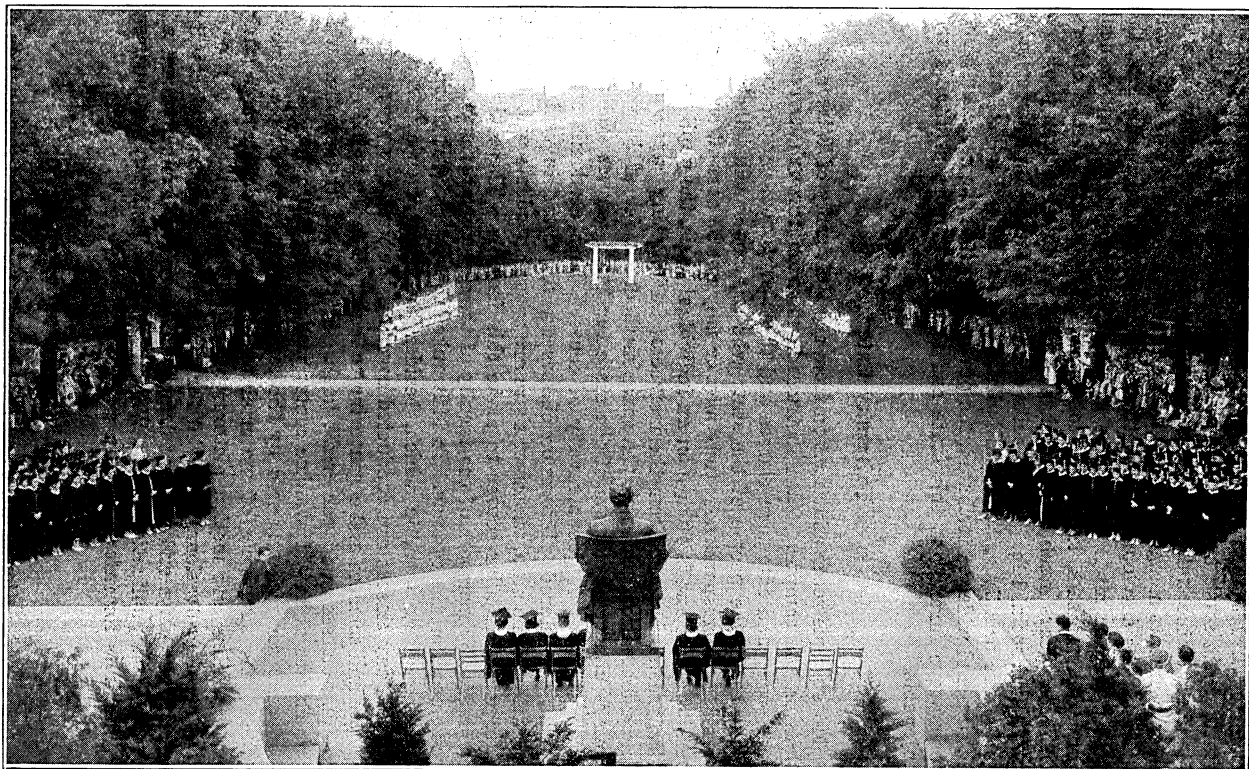
More people receive instruction from the University of Wisconsin off than on the campus. Such instruction is given through correspondence study and extension classes and through various special services available to the people of the state who are not enrolled in the university. Correspondence study may or may not be carried on for university credit and is always on an individual basis, the pupil receiving assignments by mail from the instructor and writing papers and taking examinations through the same method. A fee of \$5 per credit hour is charged residents of the state for these courses and of \$8 to non-residents. A great variety of courses, both academic and vocational, are offered. Extension classes are organized in various communities of the state wherever there are enough students who desire to pursue a particular course to make this feasible. These classes are conducted by members of the faculty of the extension division much as are classes on the campus. In Milwaukee the extension division has a building of its own, in which, besides the usual evening extension classes, day classes are conducted covering the first two years of the letters and sciences and engineering colleges. The fee in both day and evening classes is \$5 per credit hour. In 1931-32, the enrollment in day classes at the Milwaukee center was nearly 800.

Special services rendered by the extension division include, among others, the supplying of material to high school debate and study groups, films and motion pictures on educational subjects, a special library of professional material for physicians, selection and staging of amateur plays and pageant dramas, lectures and commencement addresses, the publication of the Wisconsin Retail Bulletin, and answers to inquiries for information in many fields.

### Agricultural Extension

A major function of the college of agriculture is the dissemination of practical information for the betterment of farming and rural life among the farmers and farm women of the state. This is done, not





Senior Swingout at the University.

through classes, but through publications, demonstrations, conferences, and county agents. The publications distributed are those of the agricultural experiment station, which are written in popular style and furnished free on application to residents of the state. The demonstrations are given both on the state owned farms and through the county and special agents. The principal conferences are now the so-called campus extension courses, which are really institutes conducted for a few days: the farmers' week, the women's week in home economics, and the special dairy course conducted between semesters in February; the young people's week in June; and the rural church summer school during the summer session. There also are a number of field agents who are specialists in particular fields of agricultural extension, such as farm accounting, home economics, and Four H Club work.

County agricultural agents (generally called "county agents") are demonstration agents and instructors in agricultural extension, living and working in the counties by which they are employed. Employment of such county agents is optional with the county boards and part of their salary comes from the counties. These county agents, however, are under the direction of the college of agriculture and one-half or more of their salary comes from the state. The ultimate source of these funds, however, is the federal government, which under various acts of Congress pays the major part of the cost of all agricultural extension work and a considerable part of the costs of research in agriculture.

The college of agriculture also conducts a soils laboratory at which tests are made at cost of soils submitted for analysis and advice given on treatment necessary for best results.

### Hospitals

At the university are located two state hospitals: the Wisconsin general hospital, which was erected under legislation enacted in 1920, and the Wisconsin orthopedic hospital for children, established in 1929. Both hospitals and also the student clinic and infirmary, which is located in a wing of the general hospital, are under the same management and are conducted as an integral part of the university.

The student clinic and infirmary serves the students of the university and is supported by \$4.50 per semester of each student's general fee. The majority of the patients in the general hospital are public patients, who are sent to the hospital upon order of the county judge of the county in which they reside, on the recommendation of a local physician and upon proof that they are unable to pay for treatment. One-half the cost of the treatment and care of public patients is borne by the county and the other half by the state, but subject to a limitation inserted in 1933 that not more than two patients per thousand of population from any county may be treated at state expense in any year, except from counties in which there is no hospital. Persons who can pay a part of the cost of their treatment may be admitted on this

basis. The orthopedic hospital is an institution for the physical restoration of crippled children. Like the general hospital, it draws its patients from all over the state and most of them receive treatment at public expense. A large percentage of all children treated are charges of the state board of control, particularly children from the State Public School at Sparta.

#### Psychiatric Institute

The psychiatric institute was established in 1915 and was under the management of the board of control until 1925, when it was transferred to the university by legislative act. Its principal purpose is to investigate causes of insanity and to promote measures of relief and prevention. It conducts Wassermann and other blood tests for syphilis free of charge from samples sent in by physicians, and also makes tests of cerebro-spinal fluid and chemical blood examinations. The institute also serves the state board of control in the investigation of medical and medico-social problems arising in the administration of the state charitable and penal institutions.

#### State Toxicological Laboratory

The state toxicological laboratory was established in 1923 to assist district attorneys in the investigation of cases of apparent criminal poisoning, but also investigates cases of industrial poisoning, food poisoning, and other similar cases.

#### State Laboratory of Hygiene

The state laboratory of hygiene is a joint enterprise of the university and the state board of health. At this laboratory tests are made for communicable diseases and vaccines are prepared for the treatment of various diseases. Three-fourths of all physicians of the state made use of the services of this laboratory in the last year.

#### Forest Products Laboratory and United States Weather Bureau

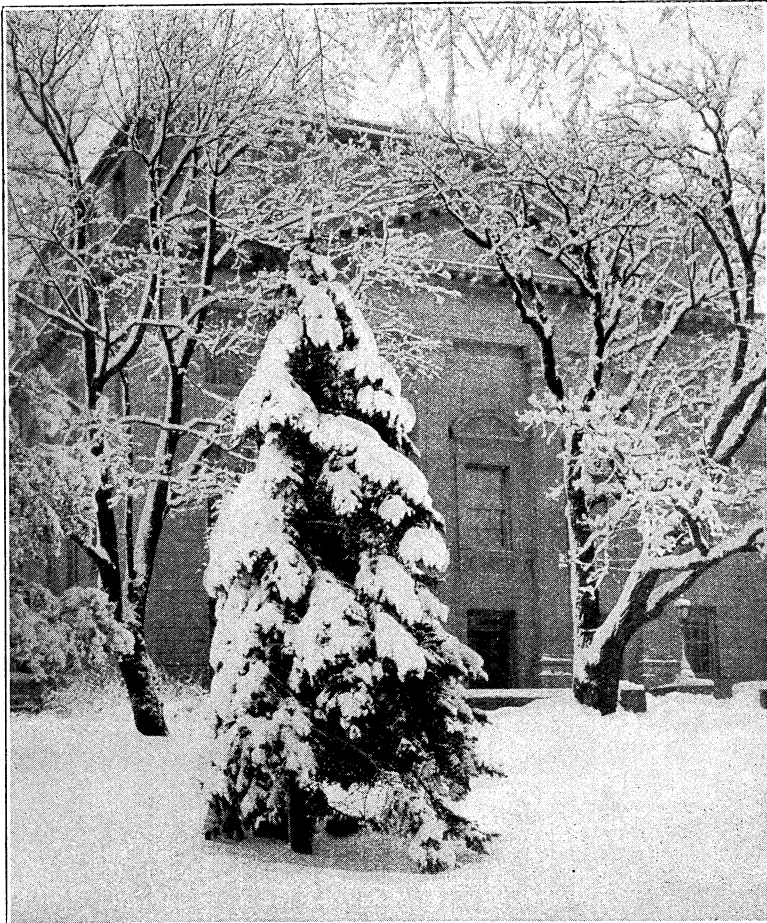
These two scientific institutions are conducted by the United States government but are located on the university campus. Courses in the special fields of these institutions, taught by members of their staffs, are offered as part of the university curriculum.

#### Administration

The university is under the management of the board of regents of the university. This board consists of one member from each congressional district, four members from the state at large, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the university, who has a vote only in case of a tie. Of the regents, at least two must be women, two farmers, and two manual workers. The regents re-

ceive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held as necessary, on the average about once in two months.

The regents select the president, the deans, and all other officers, and employ the faculty and other employees. The president is the executive head of the entire institution; the deans, of the several colleges; and the business manager, of the business offices. In 1931-32, the faculty consisted of a total of 1,522 persons, including those on leave of absence. Of this number, however, only 542 were of the rank of assistant professor or higher, and nearly one-half were employed on a part-time basis only.



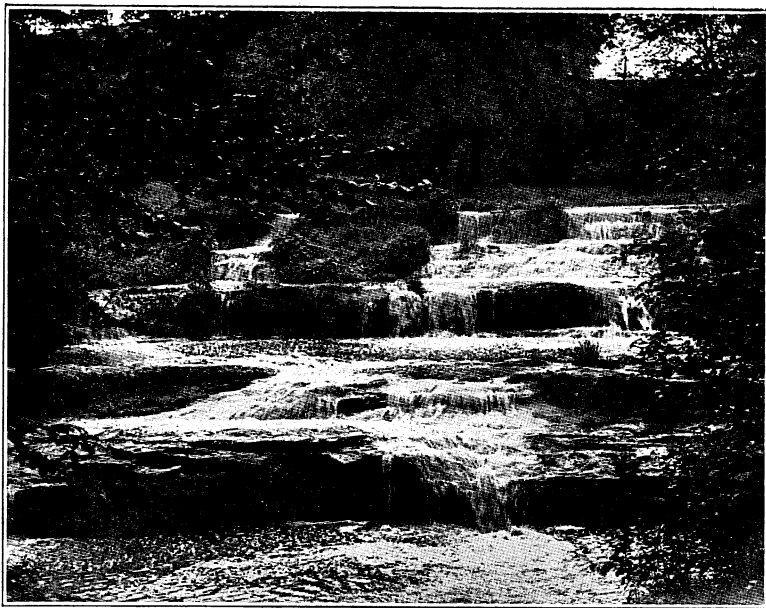
Bascom Hall.

## STATE UTILITY CORPORATION

*Directors:* A. S. HORN; RICHARD P. MURRAY; HENRY TRAXLER; J. H. WALLIS; A. C. WOLFE.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: None.  
Appropriations, 1933-35: \$1,000 per year.

This is a new department created in 1931, which has not actually functioned to date (July 1933). This department is a public corporation, organized to develop a unified public utility service in Wisconsin. It is directed to develop a state-wide plan for such a unified public utility service, to enter into cost-of-service contracts with private utilities, and, when the constitution permits, to lease or purchase utility properties for the state. The directors are appointed by the governor, with the approval of senate, for initial terms of two, four, six, eight, and ten years, and subsequent terms of ten years.



Skillet Falls.  
(Near Baraboo)

**PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS**

(As of April 15, 1933)

The nine boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them has a separate office and most of them no regular employes.

The State Bar Commissioners are another professional examining board. As this board is directly responsible to the Supreme Court, it is treated in the section of this book dealing with the Judicial Department of the state government, on page 414. Plus these ten professional examining boards which have an independent status, there are seven other such boards which are subordinate boards within state departments. Six of these are connected with the State Board of Health; namely, the examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, plumbers, and public health nurses. These are dealt with in the account of the State Board of Health on pages 326 to 329. The seventh is the Board of Veterinary Examiners, which is subordinate to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

**BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY**

*Members:* LLOYD L. BIRKETT, *Secretary*; ARCHIE W. KIMBALL;  
CLARENCE LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 68 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.  
Total personnel, October, 1932: None.  
Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$4,088. Receipts: \$3,764.  
Appropriations, 1933-1935: Receipts only.

This board, created in 1911, conducts examinations for certified public accountants. No license is at this time required to practise public accountancy in this state, but no person may advertise himself as a certified public accountant (C. P. A.) unless he has been certified by this board after passing the required examination. Certificates are subject to revocation for cause.

**REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS  
AND ENGINEERS**

*Members of Board:*

*Ex Officio:* ARTHUR PEABODY, *Secretary of board*; CHARLES A. HALBERT; F. E. TURNEAURE.

*Representing Architects:* J. J. FLAD; H. A. FOELLER; G. J. DE GELLEKE.

*Representing Engineers:* ROBERT C. JOHNSON; JAMES L. FENEBEE; L. F. VAN HAGAN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, October, 1932: No employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$2,880. Receipts: \$7,995.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: Rules and Regulations; List of Registered Architects and Engineers.

This board examines and licenses architects and civil engineers and revokes licenses for cause, after a hearing. The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the state architect, the state engineer, and the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin; and of three architects and three civil engineers who are appointed by the industrial commission from lists submitted by the state architectural and engineering societies. The term of office of these appointed members is three years, and they receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. This board was organized as the board of examiners of architects in 1917, and was broadened to include civil engineering in 1931.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

*Members:* PROFESSOR ROBERT N. BAUER, *Secretary*; PROFESSOR M. F. GUYER; PROFESSOR W. H. BARBER.

Secretary's address: 3414 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel: No regular employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$1,567. Receipts: \$2,682.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: Fees only.

Publications: None.

The board, organized in 1925, conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences. This board consists of three members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

*Members:* FREDERICK G. LUNDY, *Secretary*; PATRICK MURPHY; A. T. WEEK.

Secretary's address: 307 Rivoli Building, La Crosse.

Total personnel, October, 1932: One employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$2,967. Receipts: \$1,612.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: None.

The board of examiners in chiropractic issues and revokes for cause licenses to practice chiropractic. The three members of the board are appointed for three-year terms by the governor, subject to confirmation. It was created in 1925.

### BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

*Members:* DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *Secretary*; DR. WILLIAM HOUSMAN, SR.; DR. W. W. WICK; DR. C. J. BAUMAN.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 1 regular and 1 occasional employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$4,261. Receipts: \$5,623.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: Annual Reports.

The above board, which was organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. They receive a *per diem* salary of \$10 for each day actually engaged in the performance of duties for the board. Their duties consist of conducting examinations for licenses to practice dentistry in Wisconsin, admitting dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and revoking licenses for cause.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

*Members:* EARLE W. JOHNSON, *Secretary*; CHARLES F. BEHNKE; DR. WILLIAM LEISSRING; EMANUEL D. NEWMAN; DR. H. C. ROOD.

Secretary's address: Berlin.

Total personnel, October, 1932: One part time employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$1,612. Receipts: \$1,386.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Receipts only.

Publications: None.

This board was organized in 1915 to issue licenses for the practice of optometry. Five members are appointed to it by the governor for five-year terms. Members receive \$8.00 for each day spent in the performance of duties, and the secretary an annual salary of \$300.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

*Members:* HELEN MATHEWS, *Chairman*; C. B. LESTER, *Secretary*; MARTHA BIGGERT; PROFESSOR ROBERT R. AURNER; (One vacancy on August 1, 1933).

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: No employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$333. Receipts: \$35.

Appropriations, 1933-35. Fees only.

Publications: None.



The public library certification board issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their professional training and practical experience. Three of its five members are appointed by the governor (without confirmation) for five-year terms; another member is selected by the president of the University and the fifth, who is *ex officio* the secretary of the board, by the free library commission. Of the appointed members two must be librarians and the third a public library trustee. The members receive no salary but are entitled to reimbursement of their expenses.

### BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

*Members:* DR. EDWARD C. MURPHY, *President*; DR. ROBERT E. FLYNN, *Secretary*; DR. A. J. GATES; DR. A. D. GALLOWAY; DR. J. E. GUY; DR. HENRY A. GRAUMLING; DR. WILBUR N. LINN; DR. T. J. SHEEHY.

Secretary's address: La Crosse.

Total personnel, October, 1932: Two regular employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$8,491. Receipts: \$11,815.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The board of medical examiners was instituted in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on medical practice and institutes prosecutions against violators. Its eight members are appointed by the governor for a term of four years and receive \$5 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

### BOARD OF PHARMACY

*Members:* H. G. RUENZEL, *Secretary*; EDWIN BOBERG; PROF. B. J. KREMERS; OSCAR RENNEBOHM; EDITH SCHMITZ.

Secretary's address: 2336 W. Vliet St., Milwaukee.

Total personnel, October, 1932: Three employes.

Expenditures: Fiscal year 1932: \$13,957. Receipts: \$14,440.

Appropriations: Fees only.

Publications: Pharmacy Law; Annual Reports.

The state board of pharmacy, organized in 1882, consists of five pharmacists. They are appointed by the governor for terms of five years, and receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists and to revoke licenses for cause, after hearings.

## EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS

(Address of all committees and officers, State Capitol, Madison,  
unless otherwise stated)

### THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY REEMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF WISCONSIN

*State Chairman:* LEO T. CROWLEY, Madison.

*State Women's Chairman:* MRS. MARGARET FRAGSTEIN, Menomonee Falls.

*Director:* DR. E. A. FITZPATRICK, Milwaukee.

*Executive Secretary and Administrative Assistant:* C. PAT ENGELBRETH, Madison.

*Advisor on Trade Policies:* FRANCIS A. STATEN, Department of Agriculture and Markets.

*Advisor on Labor Policies:* A. J. ALTMAYER, Industrial Commission.

*Members of Committee:* FRANK D. CHAPMAN, Berlin, *chairman*; FRED H. CLAUSEN, HORICON; F. J. SENSENBRENNER, Neenah; GEORGE W. MEAD, Wisconsin Rapids; W. A. HOLT, Oconto; RALPH MOODY, Appleton; J. T. WILSON, Kenosha; HENRY L. NUNN, Milwaukee; J. JENSEN, Racine; E. J. MALLOY, Milwaukee; JOHN L. BARCHARD, Milwaukee; JENS JENSEN, Luck; JOSEPH P. CARNEY, Milwaukee; PETER T. SCHOEMANN, Milwaukee; MRS. MARY PECKHAM GROSS, Milwaukee; ROBERT JOHNSON, Fond du Lac; NICK M. ISABELLA, Madison; VOYTA WRABETZ, Madison.

The primary purpose of this committee is to secure acceptance by Wisconsin employers of the President's emergency reemployment agreement, promulgated late in July 1933.

### WISCONSIN STATE RECOVERY BOARD

*Members:* JULIUS HEIL, Milwaukee; AUGUST GARVIN, Milwaukee; JOHN BURNS, La Crosse; AL SCHUBERT, La Crosse; JENS JENSEN, Racine; MILES McNALLY, New Richmond; CHRIS HOEN, Edgerton; J. M. CONWAY, Green Bay; C. F. COFFMAN, Fond du Lac.

*Director:* DR. E. A. FITZPATRICK, Milwaukee.

The state recovery board is the state agency appointed by the President to aid the federal government in the enforcement of industrial codes entered into under the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

### STATE RECOVERY COUNCIL

This committee under an order issued by the President is to be constituted of the president of each labor, manufacturing, trade, civic, social service, or welfare organization which agrees actively to cooperate in securing acceptance and observance of the President's emergency reemployment agreement.

## REGIONAL RECOVERY BOARD

*Wisconsin Members:* WILLIAM MAUTHE, Fond du Lac; FRANK LAUERMAN, Marinette; FRANK B. SCHUTZ, Milwaukee.

This board is an advisory group on the enforcement of industrial codes, appointed by the President, for the midwestern section of the country. Besides the Wisconsin members, there are members from other states.

## WISCONSIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

*Members:* WALTER G. CALDWELL, Waukesha, *chairman*; WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, Milwaukee, *vice chairman*; JOHN T. DONAGHEY, Madison, *secretary*.

This is a committee appointed by the President to advise the national public works administration on public works projects in Wisconsin to be undertaken under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

## NATIONAL CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

## Farm Loan Division

*Office Manager:* MORTIMER J. FOX, Jr.

Office: 1 West Main St., Madison.

## HOME LOAN ADMINISTRATION

*Director:* J. R. MCQUILLAN, Antigo.

Office: 1 West Main St., Madison.

## FEDERAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE

*Director:* PAUL C. WINNER.

Office: State Office Building.

## WISCONSIN FARM LOAN COMMITTEE

*Members:* LEO T. CROWLEY, Madison; H. F. IBACH, Banking Commission; J. B. BORDEN, Budget Bureau.

## WISCONSIN SOIL EROSION COMMITTEE

*Members:* ROBERT B. GOODMAN, Conservation Commission; CHARLES L. HILL, Department of Agriculture and Markets; CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, College of Agriculture; J. B. BORDEN, Budget Bureau; WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, Highway Commission.

## COMMITTEE ON DAIRY MARKETING PROBLEMS

*Members:* MAX LEOPOLD, Arpin, *chairman*; WILLIAM MARTIN, Darlington; H. C. HEMMINGWAY, Janesville; CHARLES DINEEN, Milwaukee; PAUL WEIS, Barnum; JENS JENSEN, Luck; FRITZ SCHULTHEIS, Prairie Farm; EARL LEVERICH, Sparta; WILLIAM HENNLICH, Dorchester; Dean CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, Madison, *advisor*.

## SOCIETIES

The organizations listed below are not state departments in the usual sense of this term. Instead, they are private organizations which are aided by state funds. All are membership organizations, whose members select the officers. All, however, are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. The Historical Society is the only one of the ten organizations listed which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

In addition to the organizations listed, the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters will receive state aid until the close of the current fiscal year (June 30, 1933), but is not listed because it will not receive state funds after this year.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies, poultry associations, and firemen's associations. These are local organizations, and, unlike the societies here listed, their revenues are not handled through the state treasury, the state merely paying state aid to them for specified purposes. The state aid to county agricultural societies is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies. In 1931-1932, 75 county agricultural societies (including Manitowoc county, which conducts its fair as a county institution) received state aid. For the ensuing biennium the state appropriation for this purpose is \$134,000 per year. To poultry associations aid is paid for exhibitions, the appropriation in 1933-1934 being \$2,250, after which state aid will be discontinued. To firemen's associations state aid has been paid for prizes and premiums in contests conducted by them, but no state aid will be paid after this year.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* PROF. R. A. MOORE, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$6,473. Receipts: \$745.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$4,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: Annual Reports; Annual Reports of the Alfalfa Order; Lists of Seed Grains offered for sale by members (occasional).

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The three lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) carrying on tests in various parts of the state of seeds bred at the university experiment station, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds, and (3) finding a market for the seeds thus grown. Allied to the association are several associations of growers of particular products (Alfalfa Order, Hemp Order, etc.) and also a large number of county experiment associations.

### ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*Secretary:* CHARLES E. BROWN, Historical Library, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$693. Receipts: \$200.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$750 plus receipts, in 1933-1934; no state appropriation thereafter.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archeological Society Publications.

This society was organized in 1902. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and the recording of its Indian history and folk lore.

### CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS', BUTTER MAKERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* MISS LINDA C. BRUHN, Auburndale.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$465.

Appropriation, 1933-1935: \$500 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: No printed report.

This organization is, as the name implies, an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has been receiving aid since 1925.

### SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S AND CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* HENRY ELMER, Monroe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$960.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$1,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: No printed reports.

This organization operates in the foreign cheese industry. It was organized in 1900, and has received state aid since 1913.

### WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* PROF. J. L. SAMMIS, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$1,370. Receipts: \$950.

Appropriation, 1933-1935: \$600 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: Annual Proceedings.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese.

## WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* P. C. BURCHARD, Fort Atkinson.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$7,429. Receipts \$863.  
 Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$2,700 plus receipts in the fiscal year 1933-1934. No appropriation made up to May 15, 1933, for the fiscal year 1934-1935, but a bill to allow the same amount as in 1933-1934 is pending.  
 Publications: No printed report.

This association is the oldest of the organizations in the dairy field, having been organized in 1892. It has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its principal activity, besides an annual convention, is the promotion of cow-testing associations.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

*Superintendent:* DR. JOSEPH SCHAFER, Historical Library, Madison.

*Assistant Superintendent:* ANNIE NUNNS.  
*Research Associate:* DR. LOUISE KELLOGG.  
*Director of the Museum:* CHARLES E. BROWN.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 42 permanent employes; 1 temporary employe.  
 Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$95,947. Receipts: \$36,882.  
 Appropriations, 1933-1935: Operation, \$50,000 per year; Maintenance, \$13,350 in the biennium; Capital, \$16,000 in the biennium.  
 Publications: The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Check-list of Wisconsin Public Documents (monthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings (annual); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but in many respects, functions as a state department. Its government is vested in a board of curators, elected at the annual meeting of the society by its members. The curators elect the superintendent, who is the administrative head of the society.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and compile the history of the state. It collects manuscripts and records relating to the history of the state and makes historical studies and publishes these for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with local historical societies in many parts of the state.

The Historical Society has a library which ranks among the largest historical libraries in the entire country. This is housed in a building

owned by the society, which houses also the university library. These two libraries are distinct organizations, but being conducted in the same building, research students and others can conveniently use the facilities of both. In this building is housed also the museum of the Historical Society, which contains a large collection of historical and archeological relics of Wisconsin<sup>1</sup>.

### WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

*Secretary:* H. J. RAHMLow, Washington Building, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$9,866. Receipts: \$1,704.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$4,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); Annual reports.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. Its membership includes both amateur growers and professional fruit growers and florists.

### WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* ARLIE MUCKS, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$31,534. Receipts: \$22,861.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$4,000 per year plus receipts in the fiscal year 1933-1934; thereafter none.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory.

The Livestock Breeders Association seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of dairy cattle. It was organized in 1911, and has been state aided since 1913.

### WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* PROF. J. G. MILWARD, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$4,018. Receipts: None.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (as reduced by the Emergency Board): \$3,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Potato Growers Association has been state aided since its organization in 1913. Its purpose is the standardization of the potato crop and the development of improved varieties of potatoes.

<sup>1</sup>For a description of the historical manuscripts belonging to the Historical Society, consult the article "Wisconsin's Historical Manuscripts", by Alice E. Smith on pages 1-17.

## VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

*Department officers, 1933-34:* WILLIAM HELD, Milwaukee, *department commander*; E. B. HEIMSTREET, Lake Mills, *assistant adjutant*; LOUIS HOBART, Sheboygan, *senior vice commander*; WILLIAM HOPPER, Friendship, *junior vice commander*; CHARLES HENRY, Eau Claire, *judge advocate*; HOSEA W. ROOD, Milton, *patriotic instructor*; J. C. ELLISON, Milwaukee, *inspector*; E. B. HAMBRIGHT, Milwaukee, *master of transportation*; GEORGE H. POUNDER, Fort Atkinson, *chief of staff*; W. H. CHESBROUGH, Beloit, *musterling officer*; THAD SHERRIN, Neenah, *color sergeant*; J. H. GOODMAN, Whitewater, *chaplain*; H. EICHFELD, Milwaukee, *medical director*.

*Custodian of the Memorial Hall:* E. B. HEIMSTREET.

Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Memorial Hall, \$2,256; G. A. R. encampment, \$1,000.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): Memorial Hall, \$2,260; G. A. R. encampment, \$1,000.

The Grand Army of the Republic is the national organization of the Civil War veterans. It was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year, as the second of the state departments.

The Grand Army of the Republic has played a very large part in the history of the state and nation. No less than seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. Now the ranks are rapidly thinning and within a few years the last Civil War veteran will have answered the last call, but the record which these men made will endure forever. Wisconsin's part in this record was a most honorable one. This state, with a population of only 800,000 in 1861, supplied 91,379 Union soldiers, plus 1,000 who served the Navy, and 10,752 Wisconsin men and women lost their lives in this great struggle.

The state has for many years given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as a memorial hall and headquarters. These rooms are open to the public and house a valuable historical collection. The state pays the custodian and the entire costs of upkeep. In addition the state appropriates \$1,000 per year for the annual state encampment of the G. A. R., including publication of its proceedings and those of its auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps.



## UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

*Department officers, 1933-34:* COL. NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ, Madison, *department commander*; A. E. SCHUMACHER, Green Bay, *senior vice commander*; AUGUST W. RIESE, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *department adjutant*; FRED H. WOLFE, Madison, *quartermaster*; ALBERT NOTT, Janesville, *chaplain*; CHARLES B. MONTGOMERY, Madison, *marshal*; J. J. MCDEVITT, Milwaukee, *chief of staff*; MAX W. HECK, Racine, *judge advocate*; LEWIS B. DOWNEY, Milwaukee, *inspector*; FRANK MULVANEY, Marion, *surgeon*; HENRY C. GRUNDMAN, Milwaukee, *historian*; L. A. MEININGER, Waukesha, *patriotic instructor*; LOUIS KAZILEK, Sheboygan, *musician*; W. E. CALKINS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; RICHARD P. BARLOW, Milwaukee, *recruiting officer*.

Department headquarters, 1933-34: Adjutant General's Office, state capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35: \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual encampment and of the ladies' auxiliary.

This is an organization of veterans who served in the War with Spain in 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1901 and encampments have been held annually since. The purposes of the organization are substantially the same as those of other veterans' organizations; to inculcate patriotism, foster national defense, and aid comrades and their families when in need of assistance.

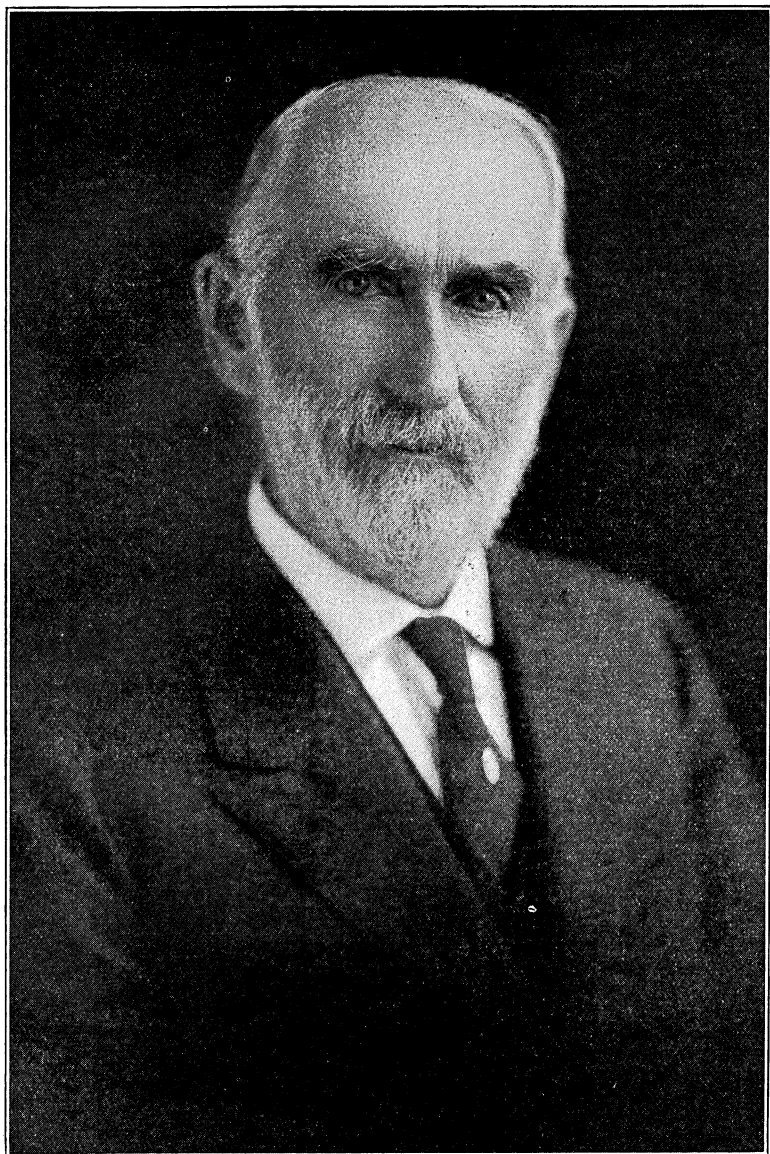
## AMERICAN LEGION

*Department officers, 1932-33:* GEORGE R. HOWITT, Milwaukee, *department commander*; W. H. SIEMERING, Milwaukee, *vice commander*; ARTHUR M. SCHMALZ, Kaukauna, *vice commander*; JOHN FAVILLE, Jr., Waupun, *vice commander*; WALTER A. GUSTAFSON, Washburn, *vice commander*; G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; JAMES F. BURNS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; REV. FRANCIS BLOODGOOD, Madison, *chaplain*; DR. C. A. DAWSON, River Falls, *national executive committeeman*.

State Headquarters: 744 N. 4th Street, Milwaukee.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35, \$1,000, plus \$200 for publication of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Wisconsin department of the Legion and its auxiliary.

The American Legion is the largest of the organizations of veterans of the World War, in both the nation and the state. It was organized in 1919 and has since been steadily increasing in membership and influence. All persons who served during the World War in any branch



Jesse S. Meyers (1843-1933).  
(For Several Years Custodian of Memorial Hall)

of the United States army, navy, or marine corps, or in the naval, military, or air forces of any allied nation and who are now citizens of the United States are eligible to membership.

### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

*Department officers, 1933-34:* O. C. CLAUS, Racine, *department commander*; RUSSELL AGNEW, Janesville, *senior vice commander*; LESTER MEYERS, Green Bay, *junior vice commander*; C. E. SKOEN, Black River Falls, *chaplain*; WILLIAM BAUCHLE, Beloit, *judge advocate*; E. J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant and quartermaster*; LEON DEALY, Milwaukee, *department service officer*.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35, \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual encampment and of the convention of the ladies' auxiliaries.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in 1922. It is an organization to which any person who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of the World War who saw service in France, but veterans of other foreign wars of the United States are likewise eligible.

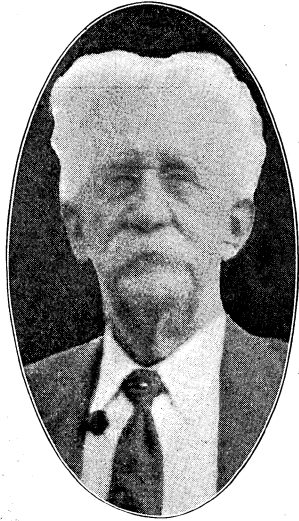
### DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

*Department officers, 1933-34.* JOSEPH H. DEUSTER, Green Bay, *commander*; DR. J. A. MANIUS, Racine, *senior vice commander*; JAMES P. FOTEY, Green Bay, *treasurer*; ANTON AUGUSTINE, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; JESSE BOWMAN, Racine, *1st district commander*; MATT MUELLER, Wausau, *2nd district commander*; ALFRED MUELLER, Sheboygan, *3rd district commander*; JOHN SMITH, Eau Claire, *4th district commander*; LAMONT I. EWALT, Green Bay, *adjutant*; CYRIL J. BALLAM, Madison, *publicity officer*; H. L. HAGEN, Chippewa Falls, *sergeant-at-arms*; THOMAS GLENN, Eau Claire, *officer of the day*; THEODORE CORRADO, Milwaukee, *national service and rehabilitation officer*.

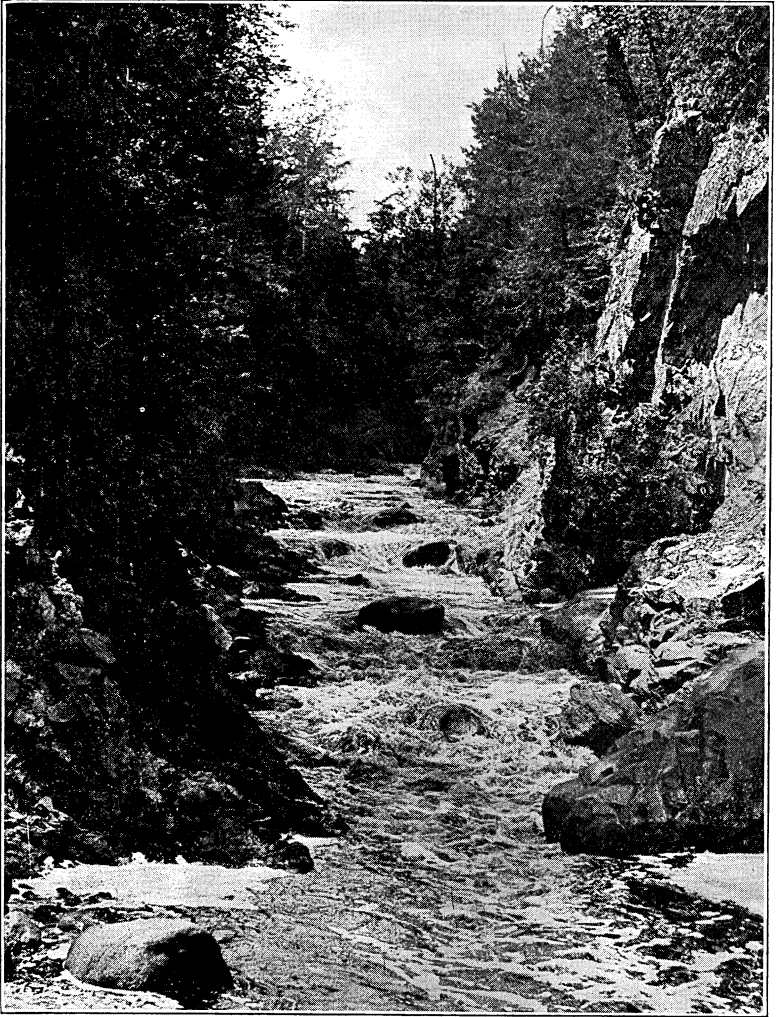
Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35, \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual convention and that of the ladies' auxiliary.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War was organized in 1920 and granted a federal charter in 1932. Cincinnati is the city in which the national headquarters is located. The Wisconsin Department was formed in 1921 and reorganized in 1924, when it was incorporated under state law. Any man or woman who was wounded, gassed, or injured during the World War is eligible to membership, but no one whose injuries are not directly traceable to service.

E. B. Heimstreet.  
The present Custodian  
of Memorial Hall.



"Old Abe."  
Mascot of the Eighth Wisconsin  
Regiment in the Civil War.



Gorge of the Bad River below Copper Falls.

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**Judicial Branch of the  
State Government**

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## WISCONSIN COURTS

### SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term Expires
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY.....	Chief Justice.....	January, 1940
WALTER C. OWEN.....	Justice.....	January, 1938
CHESTER A. FOWLER.....	Justice.....	January, 1942
OSCAR M. FRITZ.....	Justice.....	January, 1935
EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD.....	Justice.....	January, 1937
JOHN D. WICKHEM.....	Justice.....	January, 1944
GEORGE B. NELSON.....	Justice.....	January, 1936

ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*  
 G. E. LANGDON, Deputy Clerk.

FRED DOAR, *Marshal.*

*Other Employes:* FRED W. ARTHUR and FRANKLIN E. BUMP, *reporters*; GILSON G. GLASIER, *librarian*; WILLIAM H. ORVIS, *assistant librarian*; ROY MARSDEN, *messenger*; L. WESTLAKE, HILBERT LIESS, H. C. HEANY, M. C. ORTH, K. KERSHAW, M. F. MASE, G. D. MEYERS, *private secretaries to the supreme court justices.*

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Terms of Court: January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January. August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$116,230, including \$3,905 for the counsel of the state board of bar commissioners.

Appropriation, 1933-35: sum sufficient, with specific allotments of \$10,000 per year for reporting decisions and \$4,000 per year for the counsel of the board of bar commissioners.

Publications: Calendar of the supreme court (each term); Wisconsin (supreme court) reports (published by Callaghan, Chicago, and sold at \$2.65 per volume).



## CIRCUIT COURTS

(Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January.)

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year term expires
1st Circuit <sup>(1)</sup> .....	ELLSWORTH B. BELDEN...	Racine.....	1938
2nd Circuit			
(1st Branch)....	OTTO H. BREIDENBACH....	Milwaukee.....	1936
(2nd Branch)....	DANIEL W. SULLIVAN.....	Milwaukee.....	1936
(3rd Branch)....	JOHN J. GREGORY.....	Milwaukee.....	1940
(4th Branch)....	WALTER SCHINZ.....	Milwaukee.....	1936
(5th Branch)....	GUSTAV G. GEHRZ.....	Milwaukee.....	1939
(6th Branch)....	JOHN C. KLECZKA.....	Milwaukee.....	1935
(7th Branch)....	AUGUST E. BRAUN.....	Milwaukee.....	1938
(8th Branch)....	CHARLES L. AARONS.....	Milwaukee.....	1938
3rd Circuit.....	FRED BEGLINGER.....	Oshkosh.....	1939
4th Circuit.....	EDWARD VOIGT.....	Sheboygan.....	1935
5th Circuit.....	SHERMAN E. SMALLEY.....	Cuba City.....	1937
6th Circuit.....	ROBERT S. COWIE.....	La Crosse.....	1937
7th Circuit.....	BYRON B. PARK.....	Stevens Point.....	1939
8th Circuit.....	GEORGE THOMPSON.....	Hudson.....	1939
9th Circuit			
(1st Branch)....	A. G. ZIMMERMAN.....	Madison.....	1939
(2nd Branch)....	AUGUST C. HOPPMANN.....	Madison.....	1938
10th Circuit.....	EDGAR V. WERNER.....	Shawano.....	1940
11th Circuit.....	WILLIAM R. FOLEY.....	Superior.....	1937
12th Circuit.....	GEORGE GRIMM.....	Jefferson.....	1937
13th Circuit.....	CHARLES M. DAVISON.....	Juneau.....	1936
14th Circuit.....	HENRY GRAASS.....	Green Bay.....	1938
15th Circuit.....	GULLICK N. RISJORD.....	Ashland.....	1936
16th Circuit.....	ALEXANDER H. REID.....	Wausau.....	1940
17th Circuit.....	EMERY W. CROSBY.....	Neillsville.....	1940
18th Circuit.....	CLAYTON F. VAN PELT.....	Fond du Lac.....	1936
19th Circuit.....	JAMES WICKHAM.....	Eau Claire.....	1940
20th Circuit.....	AROLD F. MURPHY.....	Oconto.....	1936

1. An additional judge will be elected in this circuit in April, 1934, to serve as judge of the newly created court of domestic relations.

Terms of Courts: Held at county seat at time shown in the circuit court term calendar published with this article.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$333,621.

Appropriation 1933-35: sum sufficient.

Publications: none.

## BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge G. N. RISJORD, Ashland, *president*; ALFRED FROSETH, Ashland, *secretary*.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$383.

Appropriation, 1933-35: none.

## COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the List of County Officers, 1933-1934, published in the Miscellaneous Section of this book. All county judges have their offices and hold court at the county seats.

All expenses of the county courts are paid by the counties.

SPECIAL COURTS

(Term of office in all cases six years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year indicated.)

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Year Term Expires
1st Branch	A. J. Hedding	1938
2nd Branch	Carl Runge	1940
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	1938
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	1936
5th Branch	Henry Cummings	1936
6th Branch	Joseph E. Cordes	1940
7th Branch	Edmund Gausewitz	1940

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	George Page	1937
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SUPERIOR COURTS

Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	1939
Douglas County (Superior)	Archibald McKay	1935

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland	Ashland	Thomas A. Humphrey	4 years Jan., 1938
Barron, 1st	Barron	Clarence C. Coe	4 years May, 1936
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Lawrence S. Coe	4 years May, 1935
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	Ernest F. Wright	4 years May, 1935
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	Emerson C. Hart	4 years May, 1935
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May, 1936
*Brown	Green Bay	Nicholas J. Monohan	4 years May, 1936
Douglas	Superior	Fred S. Parker	4 years May, 1936
Dunn	Menomonie	C. R. Freeman	4 years May, 1937
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years May, 1936
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Henry M. Fellenz	4 years May, 1937
*Kenosha	Kenosha	Calvin Stewart	4 years May, 1934
*Langlade	Antigo	Ami N. Whiting	4 years Jan., 1938
Lincoln	Tomahawk	Ellsworth C. Smith	6 years May, 1935
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Osuld T. Bredezen	4 years May, 1937
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George A. Shaughnessy	6 years Jan., 1938
*Outagamie	Appleton	Theodore Berg	6 years May, 1937
*Polk	Balsam Lake	Melvin J. McDonald	4 years May, 1937
*Racine	Racine	E. R. Burgess	4 years May, 1937
*Rock	Janesville	Charles H. Lange	4 years Jan., 1938
*Rock	Beloit	Chester H. Christensen	6 years June, 1935
Sawyer	Hayward	Harley O. Moreland	4 years May, 1936
Vilas	Eagle River	Alex Higgins	4 years May, 1935
Washburn	Spooner	L. J. Jones	4 years May, 1935
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	Thomas W. Parkinson	6 years May, 1937
*Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Newton W. Evans	6 years May, 1937
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Silas L. Spengler	6 years April, 1937
Winnebago	Winneconne	Otto G. Anserge	4 years May, 1936

\* Court of record.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which located.

The constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. In addition there have been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

### SUPREME COURT

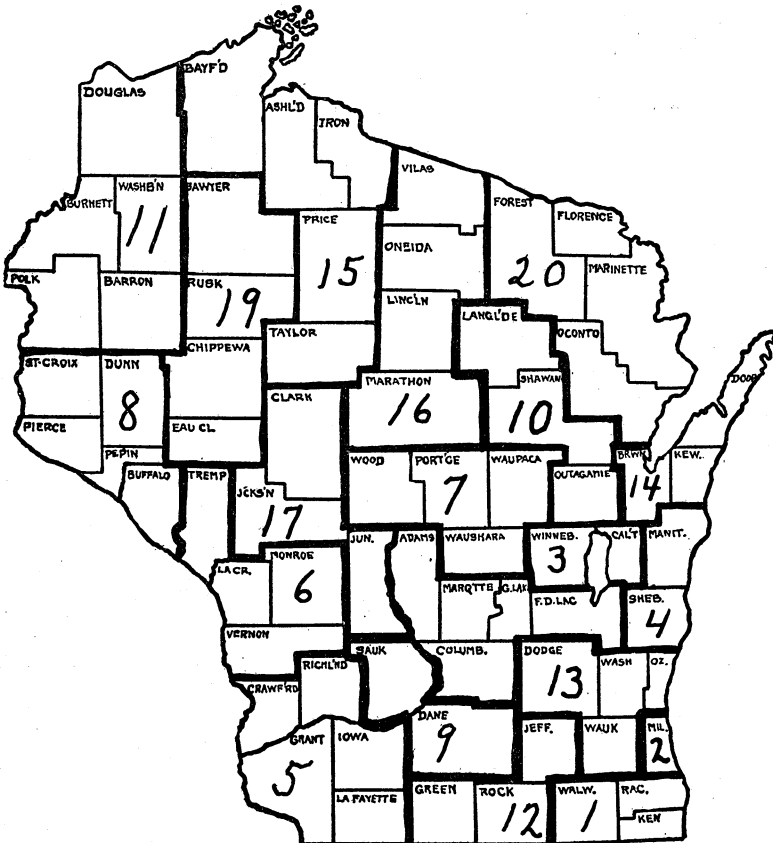
The supreme court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the governor, but such appointees must come up for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are nonpartisan, party designations or slogans being prohibited.

The justice who has longest been a member of the court serves as chief justice. The statutory salary of the justices is \$10,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional, but all justices have waived one month of their salary in each year of the biennium 1933-35.

The supreme court elects the clerk of the supreme court, who is a constitutional officer. The clerk keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the board of bar commissioners. He receives no salary except the statutory fees. Besides the clerk, the court has a marshal and two reporters, and each justice has a private secretary.

The supreme court under the constitution has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It hears and decides between 400 and 500 appeals each year from the circuit and other courts and about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the supreme court, but in cases involving the original jurisdiction of the court it may provide for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal, the supreme court disposes of the case on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The clerk arranges a calendar of hearings and the court takes up cases in turn. The supreme court holds two terms, beginning respectively in August and January, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are given in writing and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by memoranda giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin reports and unofficially in the northwestern reports. The supreme court is the final authority on the constitution of the state and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a question under the federal constitution is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The supreme court appoints the state board of bar commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and for cause, after a hearing, may disbar attorneys. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. With the attorney general, the justices of the supreme court constitute the board of trustees of the state library, which controls the state library and appoints the revisor of statutes.



The Judicial Districts.

## CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from municipal and other special courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state. From them appeal lies directly to the supreme court. There are twenty judicial circuits, as shown in the map. Two of these circuits have more than one judge, so that there are now 28 circuit judges and, beginning in 1934, there will be 29. All circuit judges are elected for six-year terms by the electors of their circuits, the elections occurring in April preceding the January in which their term commences. Their statutory salary is \$8,000 per year, but, like the supreme court justices, all circuit judges have waived one month of their salary in each year of the current biennium. The judges of the second circuit receive in addition to the salary from the state such amount as the county board of Milwaukee may pay from county funds. The salaries of all circuit court reporters are paid by the state, as are the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters.

Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length with the usual amount of business to come before the circuit court in the county.

## BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

For the efficient functioning of the circuit courts, the board of circuit judges has been organized. This board consists of all of the circuit judges, who, under the statutes, must meet once a year to consider the due and prompt administration of the judicial business of the circuit courts. The board elects a chairman (at present Judge W. R. Foley of Superior) and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. Each circuit judge is required to report to the chairman upon the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, the chairman of the board of circuit judges assigns another circuit judge to help out in the trial of cases in such circuit.

## COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state, presided over by a county judge (in Milwaukee county there are two county judges). The term of office of such judge is six years and the election is by the people of the county. The salaries of the county judges are fixed by the county board and paid by the county. (For a list of the county judges see the list of county officers published elsewhere in this book.)

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. The

county judges also administer the aid for dependent children and the old age assistance law in counties operating under this law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. In addition, criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of forty counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs widely and can be ascertained only by an examination of the statutes creating these courts, as amended, which are to be found only in the Session Laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court lies directly to the supreme court; in other cases, either to the supreme court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

### MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other special courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority thirty-one municipal courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee county with seven branches, and a district court in the same county, which are listed at the head of this article.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the Session Laws. These confer widely varying jurisdiction. Some of these courts are not courts of record and have a jurisdiction not much greater than that of the justices of peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

The two superior courts operate in Madison and Superior. Except for the title, they are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The civil court of Milwaukee county has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The district court of Milwaukee county is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

### JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the constitution. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. The jurisdiction of the justice courts in counties where municipal or other special courts have been established is very

often limited much more narrowly by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee there is only one justice and he has no jurisdiction in either civil or criminal cases.

Justices of the peace are not required to be attorneys. The justice courts are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are paid fees only, which are prescribed in the statutes.

### POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

### JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts, but are constituted of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under sixteen years of age, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between sixteen and eighteen. The juvenile court procedure is best described as confidential, and the primary function of these courts is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

### COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which there are a larger number. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other duties. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

MARVIN B. ROSENBERY was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, February 12, 1916, upon the resignation of the late Justice John Barnes. Two years later, in April, 1918, he was elected for the residue of the term, and in April, 1919, was reelected for the regular term ending January, 1930. He was born February 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina County, Ohio, but his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, eight months later, and he was brought up on a farm, attending common schools until he was sixteen. He attended the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti for three years, teaching in the meantime to defray his expenses. Later he became a student of law in the office of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan and Jones in Wausau, where he remained a year and a half, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1893. Returning to Wausau, he entered practice and on January 1, 1895, became a member of the firm of Bump, Kreutzer and Rosenberry, which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird and Rosenberry. He was married Sept. 2, 1897, to Miss Kate Landfair at Leslie, Michigan, who died January 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918, Justice Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois Mathews, dean of women of the University of Wisconsin. He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan in 1926 and by the University of Wisconsin in 1930. He became Chief Justice April 11, 1929, upon the death of Chief Justice Vinje.

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, September 26, 1868; was educated in the common and high schools of Pierce County and the University of Wisconsin, graduating in law with the class of 1891. He immediately began the practice of law in Superior, where he remained seven years, after which period he practiced in Maiden Rock until elected attorney general. In 1907 he was elected to the state Senate without opposition, to succeed James A. Frear, who had resigned to become secretary of state; and was reelected in 1908, again without opposition. He was elected attorney general in 1912, reelected in 1914 and 1916, and elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1917. In April, 1927, he was elected for a ten-year term commencing January 1, 1928.

CHESTER A. FOWLER was born at Rubicon, Dodge County, December 24, 1862, and spent his boyhood on a farm near Richland Center. He graduated from Whitewater Normal School and the College of Letters and Science of the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin upon state bar examination in 1889, after reading law in the office of D. W. Clements at West Union, Iowa. After practicing law for five years at Omaha, Nebraska, and for eleven years at Portage, Wisconsin, he was elected judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin on its creation in 1905 and was reelected four times thereafter without opposition. He served as chairman of the Board of Circuit Judges for the first ten years of its existence. He was appointed by Governor Kohler in 1929 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Vinje, and in April, 1930, was elected to this position by the people. In April, 1931, he was elected for a ten-year term.

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler, on May 28, 1929, and was unanimously elected for the balance of the unexpired term in the spring of 1932. His accession to the Supreme Court followed seventeen years of service on the Milwaukee County Circuit Court bench, to which he had been appointed and thereafter reelected four times, twice without opposition. He had been chairman of

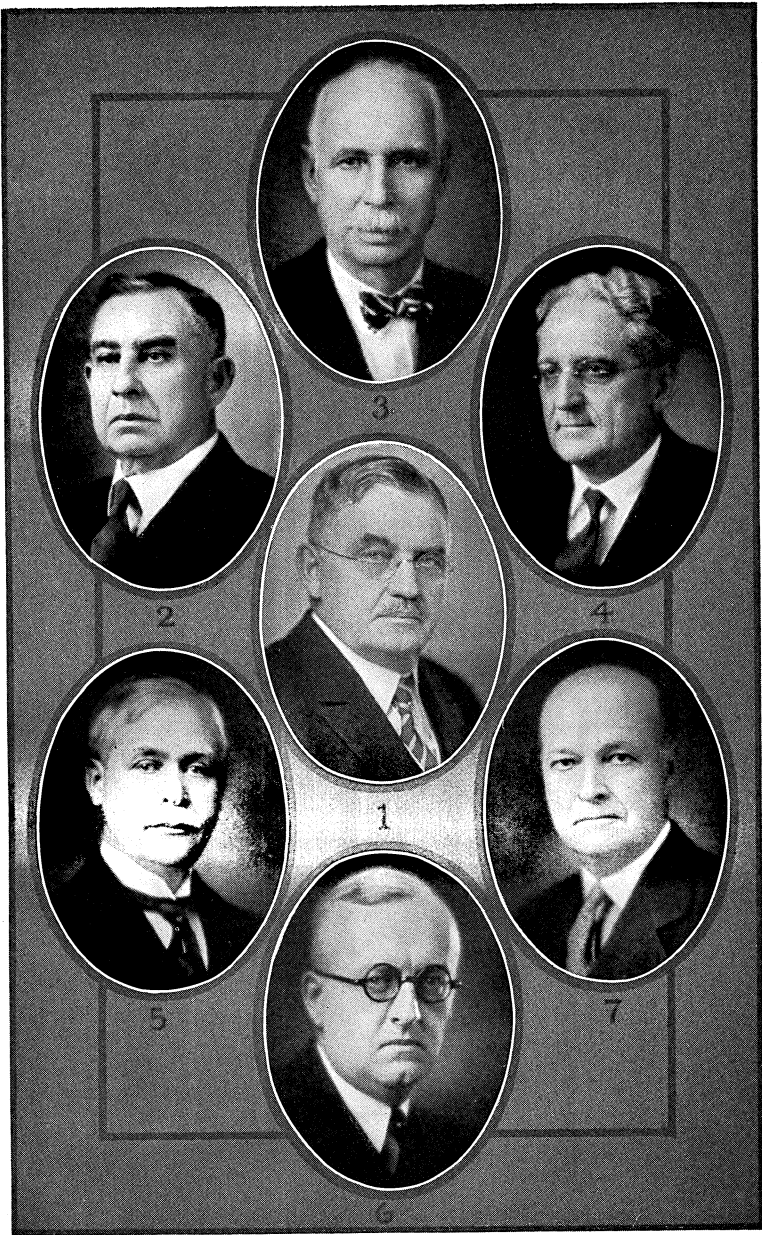


the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges. He was born on March 3, 1878, in Milwaukee, where he attended the public graded and high schools and the Milwaukee Law School (now a department of Marquette University). He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1901. In July of that year he became associated, at Milwaukee, with the law firm which was then composed of Warren D. Tarrant, Theodore Kronshage, and Francis E. McGovern, and of which Guy D. Goff, Walter D. Corrigan, and Timothy J. Hannan became members prior to his appointment in May, 1912, to succeed Warren D. Tarrant, deceased, as circuit judge. In 1902 he was married to Ena B. Lorch, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Marion Theodore and Norma Louise.

EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD was born June 17, 1872, at Towanda, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the district school and the village high school at Dansville, New York. Later he went to work in a newspaper office and studied law in the office of Rowe and Coyne. After being admitted to the bar he moved to Milwaukee, where he took up the practice of law. He was a state senator in the sessions of 1907, 1909, and 1915, and a circuit judge from 1916 to April, 1930, when he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court.

JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, May 25, 1888. His father, also a native of Wisconsin, was a practicing lawyer of that city. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit, graduated from Beloit College in 1910, and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1916. For four years following his graduation from college he taught history and was director of athletics at Beloit High School, and served by appointment a portion of a term as city treasurer. In 1916, he entered the law office of Burr W. Jones, Madison, and while there also lectured at the University Law School. In 1917, he became a member of the firm of Leni-check, Boesel & Wickhem, Milwaukee, and retained membership in this firm until his appointment to the Supreme Court. From August 1918, until April, 1919, he was chief of the editorial division of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence, at Washington. In April, 1919, he was made assistant professor of law, University of Wisconsin Law School; became associate professor in 1922, and professor of law in 1925. He was appointed commissioner on Uniform State Laws in 1929. He was appointed to the Supreme Court September 25, 1930, to succeed Justice Charles H. Crownhart, and was elected for a ten-year term in the spring of 1933. He is married and has two sons.

GEORGE B. NELSON was born at Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin, on May 12th 1876. His parents were James J. Nelson and Juniata Andrews Nelson. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the Amherst High School in 1893 and the Stevens Point High School in 1894. He entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated therefrom in 1898. He entered the University law school in the fall of 1898 but in March of the following year, due to ill health, temporarily abandoned his law studies. In the fall of 1899 he entered George Washington Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1902. He began the practice of his profession at Stevens Point, where he continued to practice until appointed to the Supreme Court in September, 1930. He served as district attorney of Portage County from October, 1906, to January 1, 1913; as city attorney of Stevens Point for one term, and as member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from 1910 to 1920. He was married in 1912 to Ruth Weller, daughter of Bishop Reginald H. Weller of Fond du Lac, and has three sons, James J., Reginald W., and George B., Jr.



THE SUPREME COURT

(1) Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, (2) Justice Walter C. Owen, (3) Justice Chester A. Fowler, (4) Justice Oscar M. Fritz, (5) Justice Edward T. Fairchild, (6) Justice John D. Wickhem, (7) Justice George B. Nelson.



JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT  
SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY

Justices During the Territorial Period

Charles Dunn (Chief Justice).....	1836-1848
William C. Frazier.....	1836-1838
David Irwin.....	1836-1838
Andrew G. Miller.....	1838-1848

Justices Since Statehood<sup>1</sup>

Edward V. Whiton.....	Janesville.....	1848-1853
Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.....	1848-1853
Charles H. Larrabee.....	Horicon.....	1848-1853
Alexander W. Stow.....	Fond du Lac.....	1848-1851
Mortimer M. Jackson.....	Mineral Point.....	1848-1853
Wiram Knowlton.....	Prairie du Chien.....	1850-1853
Timothy O. Howe.....	Green Bay.....	1851-1853
Edward V. Whiton.....	Janesville.....	1853-1858 (C. J.) <sup>2</sup>
Luther S. Dixon.....	Portage.....	1859-1874 (C. J.)
Edward G. Ryan.....	Racine.....	1874-1880 (C. J.)
Samuel Crawford.....	New Diggings.....	1853-1855
Abram D. Smith.....	Milwaukee.....	1853-1859
Orsamus Cole.....	Potosi.....	1855-1892 (C. J. 1880-1892)
Byron Paine.....	Milwaukee.....	1859-1864, 1867-71.
Jason Downer.....	Milwaukee.....	1864-1867
William P. Lyon.....	Racine.....	1871-1894
David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.....	1878-1891
Harlow S. Orton.....	Madison.....	1878-1895 (C. J. 1892-95)
John B. Cassoday.....	Janesville.....	1880-1907 (C. J. 1895-1907)
John B. Winslow.....	Racine.....	1891-1920 (C. J. 1907-1920)
Silas U. Pinney.....	Madison.....	1892-1898
Alfred W. Newman.....	Trempealeau.....	1894-1898
Roujet D. Marshall.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1895-1918
Charles V. Bardeen.....	Wausau.....	1898-1903
Joshua E. Dodge.....	Milwaukee.....	1898-1910
Robert G. Siebecker.....	Madison.....	1903-1922 (C. J. 1920-1922)
James C. Kerwin.....	Neenah.....	1905-1921
William H. Timlin.....	Milwaukee.....	1907-1916
Robert M. Bashford.....	Madison.....	Jan.-June, 1908
John Barnes.....	Rhineland.....	1908-1916
Burr W. Jones.....	Madison.....	1920-1926
Aad J. Vinje.....	Superior.....	1910-1929 (C. J. 1922-1929)
Marvin B. Rosenberry.....	Wausau.....	1916-Term ending 1940(C. J. since 1922)
Franz C. Eschweiler.....	Milwaukee.....	1916-1929
Walter C. Owen.....	Maiden Rock.....	1918-Term ending 1938
Christian Doerfler.....	Milwaukee.....	1921-1929
Charles H. Crownhart.....	Madison.....	1922-1930
E. Ray Stevens.....	Madison.....	1926-1930
Chester A. Fowler.....	Fond du Lac.....	1929-Term ending 1942
Oscar M. Fritz.....	Milwaukee.....	1929-Term ending 1935
Edward T. Fairchild.....	Milwaukee.....	1929-Term ending 1937
John D. Wickhem.....	Madison.....	1930-Term ending 1944
George B. Nelson.....	Stevens Point.....	1930-Term ending 1936

(1) Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.  
(2) Chief Justice.

## CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

County	County Seat	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Adams	Friendship	18th			4th Mon						3d Mon <sup>*b</sup>			
Ashland	Ashland	15th		1st Mon										
Barron	Barron	11th					1st Mon						3d Mon	
Bayfield	Washburn	15th					2d Mon					2d Mon		
Brown	Green Bay	14th	2d Mon			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Buffalo	Alma	8th				4th Mon						2d Mon		
Burnett	Grantsburg	11th			3d Mon								1st Mon	
Calumet	Chilton	3d			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	19th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Clark	Neillsville	17th										3d Mon		
Columbia	Portage	18th				2d Mon	1st Mon					3d Mon		
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	5th											3d Tues	1st Mon
Dane	Madison	9th No. 1	2d Mon		2d Mon		*d				2d Mon			
Dane	Madison	9th No. 2	2d Mon		2d Mon						2d Mon			
Dodge	Juneau	13th		2d Mon							4th Mon			
Door	Sturgeon Bay	14th									1st Tues			
Douglas	Superior	11th		1st Mon	2d Tues					4th Mon				
Dunn	Menomonie	8th			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	19th			3d Mon						3d Mon			
Florence	Florence	20th					1st Mon				1st Wed			
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	18th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Forest	Crandon	20th					2d Tues				3d Tues			
Grant	Lancaster	5th		3d Mon								2d Mon		
Green	Monroe	12th		4th Mon								4th Mon		
Green Lake	Green Lake	18th	3d Mon					1st Mon						
Iowa	Dodgeville	5th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Iron	Hurley	15th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Jackson	Blk. River Falls	17th			1st Mon						1st Tues			
Jefferson	Jefferson	12th		1st Mon								1st Mon		
Juneau	Mauston	17th				1st Mon					4th Mon			
Kenosha	Kenosha	1st			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14th					3d Mon						1st Wed.	
La Crosse	La Crosse	6th				3d Mon						4th Mon		
Lafayette	Darlington	5th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Langlade	Antigo	10th				2d Mon						1st Mon		
Lincoln	Merrill	16th			4th Mon							4th Mon		
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	4th	*a					*e						
Marathon	Wausau	16th					2d Mon						3d Mon	
Marinette	Marinette	20th	2d Mon			*i						2d Mon		
Marquette	Montello	18th			2d Tues							1st Tues		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 1	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 2	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		

**CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR—Concluded**

County	County Seat	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 3	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 4	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 5	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	2d, No. 6	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Monroe	Sparta	6th			3d Mon						2d Mon		2d Mon	
Oconto	Oconto	20th		1st Mon				2d Mon				3d Mon		
Oneida	Rhineland	16th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Outagamie	Appleton	10th			1st Mon						1st Mon			
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	13th			1st Mon									
Pepin	Durand	8th					4th Mon					3d Mon		*h
Pierce	Ellsworth	8th					2d Mon					4th Mon		
Polk	Balsam Lake	11th				3d Mon						1st Mon		1st Mon
Portage	Stevens Point	7th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Price	Phillips	15th				3d Mon							3d Mon	
Racine	Racine	1st				2d Mon								
Richland	Richland Center	5th				2d Tues					2d Tues			
Rock	Janesville	12th			3d Mon								3d Mon	
Rusk	Ladysmith	19th					2d Mon						*h	
St. Croix	Hudson	8th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	9th, No. 1			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	9th, No. 2			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sawyer	Hayward	19th						1st Mon						2d Mon
Shawano	Shawano	10th					2d Mon							1st Mon
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	4th				2d Mon					3d Mon			
Taylor	Medford	15th			2d Mon						4th Mon			
Trempealeau	Whitehall	6th				1st Tues					4th Mon			
Vernon	Viroqua	6th			1st Mon							2d Mon		
Vilas	Eagle River	16th				4th Mon						2d Mon		
Walworth	Elkhorn	1st		2d Mon							3d Mon			
Washburn	Shell Lake	11th				*c						3d Mon		
Washington	West Bend	13th			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Waukesha	Waukesha	13th					1st Mon						1st Mon	1st Mon
Waupaca	Waupaca	7th					1st Mon							
Waushara	Wautoma	7th					3d Mon				3d Mon			
Winnebago	Oshkosh	3rd	2d Mon				2d Mon				2d Mon			
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	7th			2d Mon							1st Mon		

\*a 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January  
 \*b Friday preceding the 1st 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  
 \*h Wednesday succeeding first Monday in November  
 \*i 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in April

## STATE LIBRARY

*Board of Trustees:* The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

*State Librarian:* GILSON G. GLASIER.

*Assistant Librarian:* W. H. ORVIS.

*Location:* East Wing, State Capitol.

*Total personnel, Oct., 1932:* 6 permanent employes.

*Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32:* \$20,010.

*Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year):* administration, \$10,000; books, \$6,000.

*Publications:* None.

The state library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the governor. Since then the state library has been under the control of a board of trustees constituted of the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general. The trustees select the state librarian, the administrative head of the library.

The state library is often referred to as the law library, because its collection consists mainly of law books, statutes, court reports, and government documents. It serves first of all the supreme court and the attorney general, but its collections are used also by state departments and private attorneys.

## STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

*Commissioners:* FERRIS M. WHITE, *President*; EDWARD J. DEMPSEY; ROBERT M. RIESER; JOHN C. CARBYS; PAUL N. GRUBE.

*Secretary:* ARTHUR A. McLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court*.

*Secretary's address:* State Capitol.

*Total personnel, October, 1932:* None.

*Expenditures, fiscal year 1932:* \$4,394. *Receipts:* \$600.

*Appropriations, 1933-35:* Administration, \$2,000 per year, plus fees.

*Publications:* None.

The members of this board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of five years, and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. Its function is to examine applicants for admission to the bar and to investigate complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. All activities of the board are under the supervision of the Supreme Court. Qualifications for admission to the bar are in part prescribed by statute and in part by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and complaints of misconduct are investigated by the state bar commissioners, but an order for disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court after a hearing. The board of state bar commissioners was first organized in 1886.

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# Federal Government

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# UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

#### SECTION

1. Legislative power, where vested.
2. House of Representatives—How composed—Eligibility—Term—Apportionment—Officers—Impeachment.
3. Senate—How composed—Classification—Eligibility—Term—Officers—Impeachment.
4. Senators and representatives, election of—Sessions of congress.
5. Membership—Quorum—Rules of Order—Discipline and expulsion—Journals—Yeas and nays—Adjournments.
6. Compensation—Privileges—Ineligibility.
7. Revenue bills—How a bill becomes law—Veto.
8. Powers of congress enumerated.
9. Limitations on power of congress—Title of nobility.
10. Limitations on power of states.

## ARTICLE II

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

#### SECTION

1. Executive power vested in president—Term—Election—Eligibility—Successor—Compensation—Oath.
2. President chief of army and navy—May require opinions from cabinet, grant pardons, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc., and fill vacancies.
3. President's message—He may convene and adjourn congress, receive foreign ministers—Execute laws—Commission officers.
4. Removal of president, vice president and civil officers.

## ARTICLE III

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

#### SECTION

1. Judicial power—Tenure and compensation of judges.
2. Jurisdiction—Original and appellate—Criminal trials, venue, jury.
3. Treason—Proof and punishment.

## ARTICLE IV

#### SECTION

1. Full faith and credit provision.
2. Privileges of citizens—Extradition of criminals and slaves.
3. New states—Territories and property of United States.
4. Republican form of government and protection guaranteed to states.

## ARTICLE V

Constitution, how amended.

## ARTICLE VI

Public debt validated—Supreme law defined—Constitutional oath, who to take—No religious test.

## ARTICLE VII

Adoption of constitution.

## AMENDMENTS

#### ARTICLE

- I. State Church—Freedom of worship, of speech, of assemblage and of petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. Quartering of soldiers.
- IV. Searches and seizures.
- V. Indictments—Second jeopardy—Self-incrimination—Due process of law, private property for public use.
- VI. Conduct of criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Jury and civil cases.
- VIII. Excessive bail and fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
- IX. Rule of constitutional construction.
- X. Constitutional construction—rights of states.
- XI. Constitutional construction—Judicial power limited.
- XII. Election of president and vice president.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship—Representatives apportioned—Official disability—Public debt validated—Confederate debt repudiated.
- XV. Suffrage granted to negroes.
- XVI. Income taxes authorized.
- XVII. Popular election of senators—Vacancies in senate.
- XVIII. Prohibition of intoxicating beverages.
- XIX. Suffrage granted to women.

## PREAMBLE

WE, THE People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. [1] The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

[2] No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[3] [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

[4] When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

[5] The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. [1] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

[2] Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make tempo-

<sup>1</sup>The clause included in brackets is amended by the Fourteenth amendment, second section.

<sup>2</sup>The first paragraph of section three of article I, of the Constitution of the United States, and so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to filling vacancies are amended by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

rary Appointments [until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies].

[3] No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

[4] The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

[5] The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

[6] The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

[7] Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. [1] The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

[2] The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. [1] Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

[2] Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

[3] Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

[4] Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. [1] The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

[2] No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof should have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

**SECTION 7.** [1] All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

[2] Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

[3] Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

**SECTION 8.** The Congress shall have Power [1] To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

[2] To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

[3] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

[4] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

[5] To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

[6] To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

[7] To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

[8] To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

[9] To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

[10] To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

[11] To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

[12] To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two years;

[13] To provide and maintain a Navy;

[14] To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

[15] To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

[16] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Ap-

pointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

[17] To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

[18] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. [1] The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

[2] The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

[3] No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

[4] No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

[5] No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

[6] No preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

[7] No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

[8] No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. [1] No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

[2] No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

[3] No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger, as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. [1] The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term

<sup>1</sup> See XVI Amendment.

of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

[2] Each state shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

<sup>1</sup>[The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse, by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List, the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

[3] The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

[4] No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

[5] In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[6] The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

[7] Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. [1] The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States,

<sup>1</sup>This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

[2] He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and 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 Offices, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

[3] The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on Extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. [1] The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

[2] In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

[3] The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said



Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. [1] Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

[2] The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

#### ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. [1] The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

[2] A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[3] No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. [1] New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

[2] The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

#### ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

[1] All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

[2] This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

[3] The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

**ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,  
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND  
RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEV-  
ERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTI-  
CLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION**

## ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV

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

## ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, ex-

cept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

#### ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII

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

#### ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State.

#### ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the vote shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such ma-

majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

#### ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions

and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

#### ARTICLE XV

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

#### ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

#### ARTICLE XIX

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

#### ARTICLE XX

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Repre-

sentatives at noon on the 3d day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

## PENDING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

### CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT<sup>1</sup>

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SECTION 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

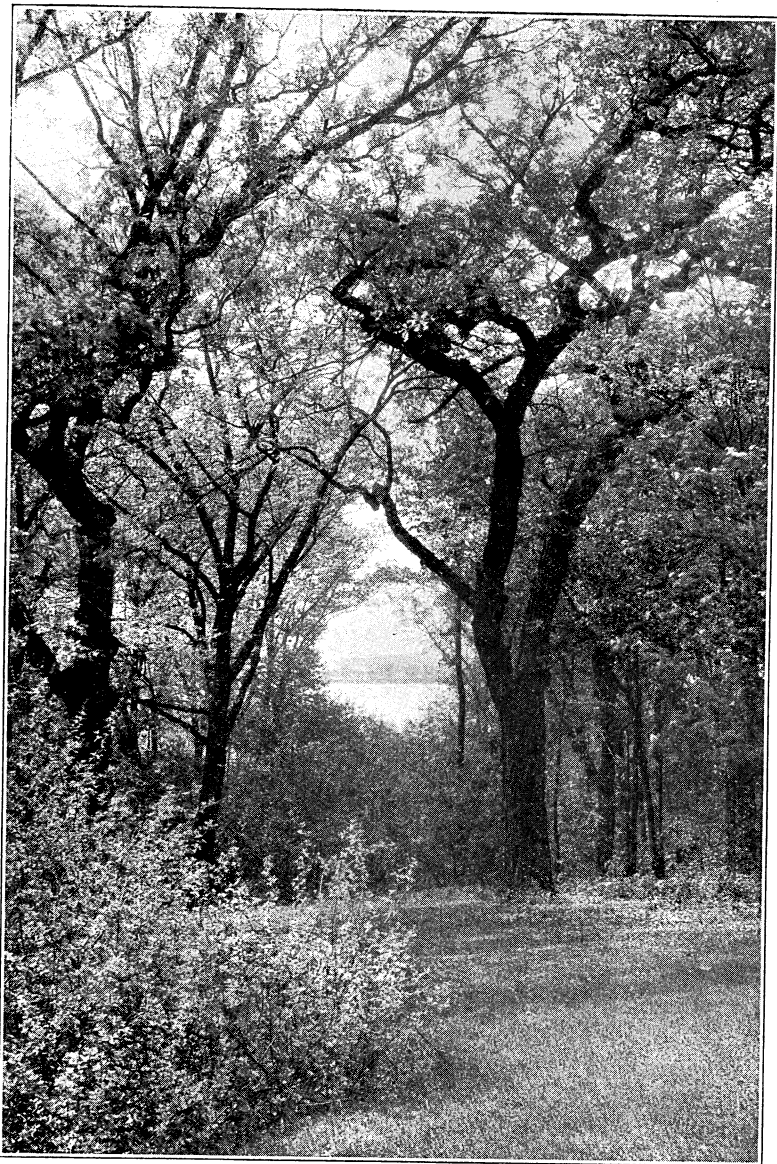
### ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR AMENDMENT

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

<sup>1</sup> This amendment was proposed in 1924 and by May 15, 1933, had been ratified by ten states, among them Wisconsin.



"The Spyglass", Madison.

# THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

*President*, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, New York.  
*Vice-President*, JOHN NANCE GARNER, Texas.

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Secretary to the President, LOUIS MC H. HOWE.

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THE President is the head of the executive department of the Federal government. He appoints all principal Federal officers, some with the approval of the Senate and others without necessity of confirmation. He conducts all foreign relations, and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He is elected by the people through the indirect device of the electoral college. His term is for four years, but due to the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment, the present term of the President will be somewhat less than four years, expiring on January 20, 1937. The statutory salary of the President is \$75,000 per year, but the President has waived fifteen per cent of this salary.

The Vice-President is the presiding officer of the Senate, and acts as President when the President is absent from the country or is incapacitated. He becomes President when a vacancy occurs in the presidency. The salary of the Vice-President was formerly \$15,000 per year and is now \$12,750.

### Members of the Cabinet and Their Departments

(In order of precedence)

Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, Tennessee.  
Secretary of Treasury, William H. Woodin, New York.  
Secretary of War, George H. Dern, Utah.  
Attorney-General, Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.  
Postmaster General, James A. Farley, New York.  
Secretary of Navy, Claude A. Swanson, Virginia.  
Secretary of Interior, Harold C. Ickes, Illinois.  
Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, Iowa.  
Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina.  
Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, New York.

The members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President and hold office at his pleasure. Prior to the economy act of 1932, their salary was \$15,000 per year, and is now (under the 1933 economy act) \$12,750.



*The Department of State*, whose head is the Secretary of State, has charge of the foreign relations of the United States government, subject to the direction of the President. This includes both the diplomatic and consular services, and also the issuance of passports. The Secretary of State conducts all official correspondence with foreign powers and with the Governors of the several states, and is custodian of the Great Seal of the United States.

*Department of the Treasury.* The functions of the Treasury Department are indicated by some of its principal bureaus, which include the Comptroller of the Currency, the Treasurer of the United States, the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Bureau of the Mint, the Register of the Treasury, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the Public Health Service, the Coast Guard, the Supervising Architect, and the Bureau of the Budget. The head of the department is the Secretary of the Treasury, who is also *ex officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

*The Department of War* has control of the United States Army, and most of its bureaus are immediately connected with the administration of military affairs. The department, however, also has jurisdiction over river and harbor improvements and the government of the insular possessions of the United States. Its head is the Secretary of War.

*Department of Justice.* This is the legal department of the United States government. Its head is the Attorney General and the principal subordinate officer, the Solicitor General. The department has charge of the marshal's offices in the United States District Courts, enforces the prohibition law, and administers all federal penitentiaries.

*Post-Office Department.* This department conducts the post offices of the United States, including the postal savings system. The head of the department is the Postmaster General, and the principal subordinate officers are known as assistant postmasters general.

*The Department of the Navy* controls the Navy of the United States, the Navy Yards, and the Marine Corps. It is headed by the Secretary of the Navy.

*Department of the Interior.* The principal functions of this department are indicated by its bureaus: the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Pensions, the Office of Education, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Alaska Railroad. The Secretary of the Interior is its head.

*Department of Agriculture.* Besides purely administrative divisions, this department includes the following bureaus: Weather, Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Dairy Industry, Forest Service, Chemistry and Soils, Entomology, Biological Survey, Public Roads, Agricultural Economics, Home Economics, Plant Quarantine, Grain Futures, and Food, Drugs, and Insecticides. The head of this department is the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Department of Commerce.* This department includes the following bureaus: Aeronautics, Radio, Census, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Standards, Fisheries, Lighthouses, Navigation, Mines, Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Steam Boat Inspection Service, and the Patent Office. Its head is the Secretary of Commerce.

*Department of Labor.* The principal bureaus of the Department of Labor are Labor Statistics, Immigration, Children's Bureau, Women's Bureau, Naturalization, Industrial Housing and Transportation, and the United States Employment Service. The Secretary of Labor is in charge.

### Independent Departments

A large number of the administrative activities of the federal government are not under any cabinet officer but are under independent boards or officers directly responsible to the President. Some of the principal independent departments of the federal government are the following:

- Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman.
- Federal Home Loan Bank Board, William F. Stevenson, Chairman.
- Farm Credit Administration, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman.
- Federal Reserve Board, Eugene R. Black, Governor.
- Federal Trade Commission, Charles H. March, Chairman.
- Interstate Commerce Commission, Patrick J. Farrell, Chairman.
- United States Tariff Commission, Robert L. O'Brien, Chairman.
- General Accounting Office, J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General.
- Civil Service Commission, Harry B. Mitchell, President.
- United States Employees Compensation Commission, William McCauley, Secretary.
- United States Board of Mediation, Samuel E. Winslow, Chairman.
- United States Board of Tax Appeals, Logan Morris, Chairman.
- Veterans Administration, Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs.
- Federal Board for Vocational Education, J. C. Wright, Director.
- Federal Power Commission, George Otis Smith, Chairman.
- Federal Radio Commission, Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman.
- Smithsonian Institution, C. G. Abbot, Secretary.
- Pan-American Union, L. S. Rowe, Director General.
- National Academy of Sciences, Frederick E. Wright, Secretary.
- Library of Congress (under control of Congress, not the President), Herbert Putnam, Librarian.
- Budget Bureau (in the Treasury Department, but under direct control of the President), Lewis H. Douglas, Budget Director.
- United States Railroad Administration, William H. Woodin (Secretary of the Treasury), Director General; Joseph B. Eastman, Coordinator of Transportation.
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator.
- Tennessee Valley Authority, Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman.

Emergency Conservation Work, Robert Fechner, Director.  
 National Industrial Recovery Administration, General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator.  
 Agricultural Adjustment Administration, George N. Peek, Administrator.  
 Federal Public Works Administration, Harold C. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior), Administrator.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

### Seventy-Third Congress (Expires January 3, 1935)

The legislative department of the United States government is the Congress of the United States. The Congress consists of two houses, the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress now convenes in regular session on the first Monday in January, and special sessions are held on call of the President. The Seventy-Third Congress convened in its first special session on March 9, 1933.

#### UNITED STATES SENATE

The United States Senate is composed of two senators from each state, making a total number of 96 senators. Senators are elected by direct vote of the people of their respective states for terms of six years. Senators receive a salary of \$8,500 (formerly \$10,000) per year. At the opening of the first special session of the present Congress, the Senate was composed of 59 Democrats, 36 Republicans, and 1 Farmer-Labor member. The officers at this session were the following:

President, John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States.  
 President Pro Tempore, Key Pittman, Nevada.  
 Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, Virginia.  
 Sergeant-at-Arms, Chesley W. Journey, Texas.

The Senate has 33 standing committees, the most important of which, with their chairmen, are:

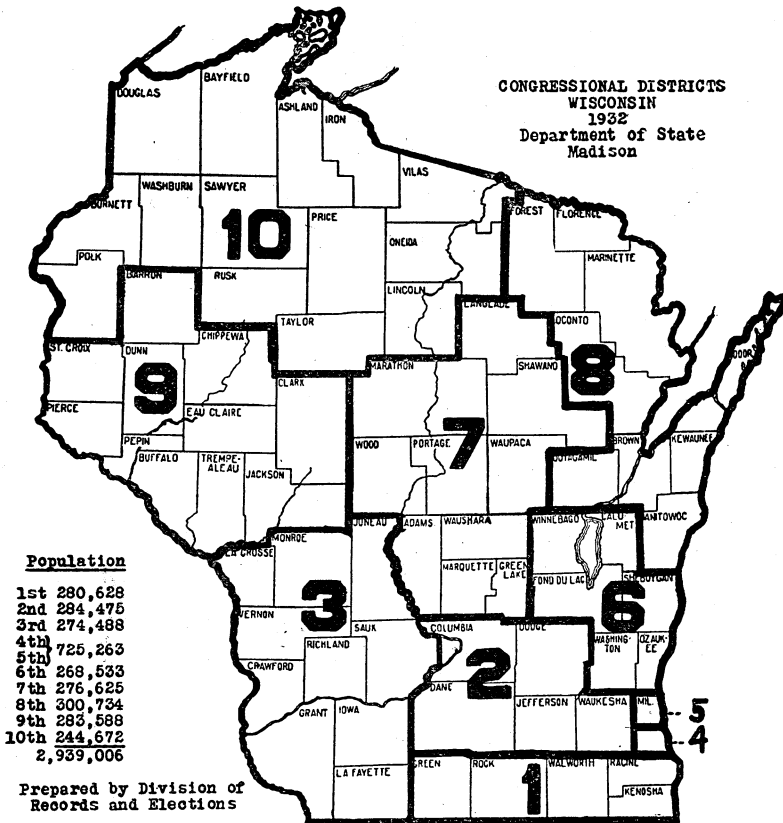
Agriculture and Forestry, Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina.  
 Appropriations, Carter Glass, Virginia.  
 Banking and Currency, Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida.  
 Finance, Pat Harrison, Mississippi.  
 Foreign Relations, Key Pittman, Nevada.  
 Interstate Commerce, Clarence C. Dill, Washington.  
 Judiciary, Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona.

#### *Senators from Wisconsin*

Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Madison. Republican. Term expires March 4, 1935.  
 F. Ryan Duffy, Fond du Lac. Democrat. Term expires March 4, 1939.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members, plus five territorial delegates and commissioners, who have all the prerogatives of members except the right to vote. The members are elected by the people for two-year terms from districts approximately equal in population. The number of representatives ranges from one mem-



ber from Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming, to forty-five from New York. Wisconsin now has ten members, whose districts are shown in the map included in this article. The salary of members of the House of Representatives is the same as that of United States Senators, being now \$8,500 per year (prior to the present Congress, \$10,000). The Speaker receives the same salary as the Vice President, namely, \$12,750.

At the opening of the first special session of this Congress, there were in the House of Representatives 312 Democrats, 117 Republicans, 5 Farmer-Labor members, and 1 vacancy. Ten seats were contested, and decisions in these contests, plus changes occurring through deaths and registrations, may slightly alter the strength of the political parties. In the first special session the House of Representatives elected the following officers:

Speaker, Henry T. Rainey, Illinois.  
 Clerk, South Trimble, Kentucky.  
 Sergeant-at-Arms, Kenneth Romney, Montana.  
 Majority Floor Leader, Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee.  
 Minority Floor Leader, Bertrand H. Snell, New York.

The House of Representatives has 45 standing committees, the most important of which, with their chairmen, are:

Appropriations, James P. Buchanan, Texas.  
 Agriculture, Marvin Jones, Texas.  
 Banking and Currency, Henry B. Steagall, Alabama.  
 Foreign Affairs, Sam D. McReynolds, Tennessee.  
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Sam Rayburn, Texas.  
 Judiciary, Hatton W. Summers, Texas.  
 Ways and Means, Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina.

Wisconsin's representatives in the Seventy-Third Congress are:

First district, George W. Blanchard, Edgerton, Republican.  
 Second district, C. W. Henney, Portage, Democrat.  
 Third district, Gardner C. Withrow, La Crosse, Republican.  
 Fourth district, Raymond Cannon, Milwaukee, Democrat.  
 Fifth district, Thomas O'Malley, Milwaukee, Democrat.  
 Sixth district, M. K. Reilly, Fond du Lac, Democrat.  
 Seventh district, Gerald C. Boileau, Wausau, Republican.  
 Eighth district, James Hughes, De Pere, Democrat.  
 Ninth district, James A. Frear, Hudson, Republican.  
 Tenth district, H. H. Peavey, Washburn, Republican.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Judicial Department of the United States government consists of a Supreme Court and of inferior federal courts, known as Circuit Courts of Appeals and District Courts. In addition, there are three special courts (also inferior to the Supreme Court) with headquarters at Washington: the United States Customs Court, the United States Court of Custom and Patent Appeals, and the Court of Claims of the United States.

The United States District Courts are the trial courts in the federal judicial system. There are one or more districts in each state (two in Wisconsin), each of which is presided over by a District Judge.

From the District Courts, appeal lies to the United States Courts of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Courts of Appeals are appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court. There are ten such courts functioning in an equal number of districts into which the United States has been divided. Each Circuit Court of Appeals consists of from three to five circuit judges and one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who, however, never sits in the trial of cases. These are heard and decided by the Circuit Judges sitting as a body in the city in which the headquarters of the court are located. Wisconsin is included in the Seventh Judicial Circuit whose headquarters is in Chicago.

The Justices of the United States Supreme Court receive a salary of \$20,000 per year and the Chief Justice \$500 in addition. Circuit Judges are paid \$12,500 per year, and District Judges \$10,000 per year.

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice, Charles E. Hughes, New York.

Associate Justices, Benjamin N. Cardozo, New York; Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming; James C. McReynolds, Tennessee; Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts; George Sutherland, Utah; Pierce Butler, Minnesota; Harlan F. Stone, New York; Owen J. Roberts, Pennsylvania.

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Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Cropley.

#### CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Seventh Judicial District—States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.  
Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter, of the Supreme Court.

Circuit Judges: Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Illinois; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; One vacancy.

#### United States District Courts in Wisconsin

There are two United States District Courts in Wisconsin: one for the Eastern District, with headquarters in Milwaukee, and one for the Western District, with headquarters at Madison. The Eastern District embraces the following counties: Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago. The Western District includes the counties of Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dunn, Douglas, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jack-

son, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, and Wood.

Terms of court are held in the Eastern District as follows: first Mondays in January and October, at Milwaukee; second Tuesday in June, at Oshkosh; first Tuesday in April, at Green Bay. In the Western District, court is held at Madison on the first Tuesday in June; at La Crosse on the third Tuesday in September; and at Superior on the fourth Tuesday in January and the second Tuesday in July.

The officers of the United States District Courts in Wisconsin are as follows:

	<i>Eastern District</i>	<i>Western District</i>
District Judge -----	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Patrick T. Stone, Wausau
District Attorney ----	Berthol J. Husting, Mayville	Stanley M. Ryan
Marshal -----	James N. Tittmore	John M. Comeford, Janesville
Clerk -----	B. H. Westfahl	Herbert F. Hale
Referees in Bank- ruptcy -----	F. C. Westfahl, Jr., Milwaukee Milton J. Knoblock, Racine Oscar L. Wolters, Sheboygan Charles H. Forward, Oshkosh William L. Evans, Green Bay	C. F. Lamb, Madison C. L. Baldwin, La Crosse Charles A. Wilson, Superior
Court Commissioners--	Floyd E. Jenkins, Milwaukee James F. Watermolen, Green Bay C. B. Dillett, Shawano	Frank R. Bentley, Madison A. J. Sutherland, Eau Claire T. H. Skemp, La Crosse Myron Stevens, Madison W. S. Cate, Ashland Brayton E. Smith, Wausau C. W. Bishop, Superior Arthur M. Fisher, Janesville

## OTHER FEDERAL OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

Internal Revenue Department, District of Wisconsin:

Collector, Otto A. La Budde, Milwaukee.

Chief of Field Division, Herman Ansoerge.

Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice:

Special Agent, Ray J. Casserly, Madison.

Investigator in Charge, Ivan Kantcheff, Milwaukee.

Postmasters:

All post offices in the state are conducted by the Post Office Department and are in charge of a postmaster. All postmasters are appointed for four years by the President, subject to confirmation of the Senate, but only persons who qualify through civil service examinations are eligible.



Approach of Spring in Northern Wisconsin.



## WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 73RD CONGRESS

### Senators

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr. (Rep.), was born February 6, 1895, at Madison. Having been obliged through illness to leave the University, he became the intimate companion, and later the private secretary, of his father. His first real political appearance was at Cleveland in 1924, where he read his father's message to the third party convention. At his father's death in 1925, he was elected to the Senate to complete the elder La Follette's unexpired term, being at this time just thirty years of age. In April, 1928, he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and was the Wisconsin member of the Committee on Resolutions, presenting the Progressive minority report. In November of the same year, he was reelected to the Senate. His present term expires March 3, 1935.  
Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison.

F. RYAN DUFFY (Dem.) was born on June 23, 1888, at Fond du Lac. He attended the public schools there, graduating from high school in 1906. He received an A. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1910 and an LL. B. two years later, and has been practicing law in Fond du Lac since 1912. Senator Duffy served for twenty-five months in the World War and was discharged with the rank of Major. In 1922 he was state commander of the American Legion and the next year was made national vice-commander. As member of the United States Senate he is serving for the first time in public office.  
Home Address: Fond du Lac.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

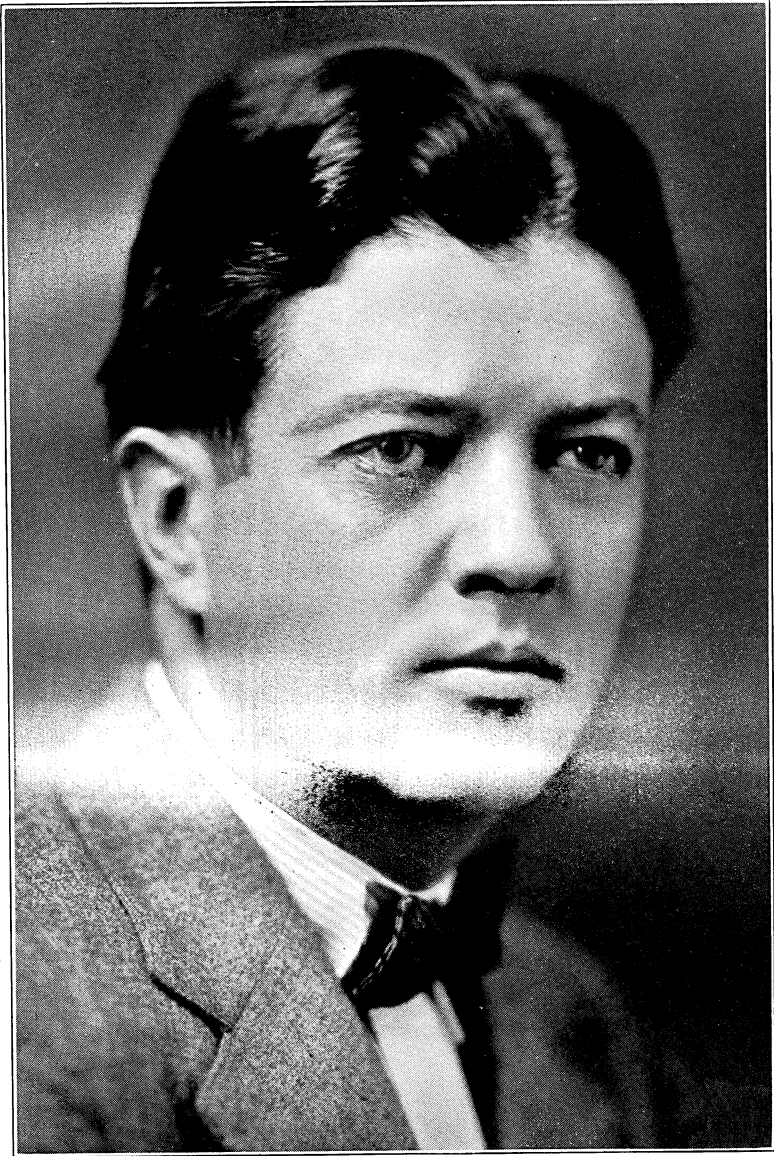
Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, and Walworth Counties.

GEORGE W. BLANCHARD (Rep.) was born at Colby, January 26, 1884. He received a common and high school education and graduated from the College of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin, in 1906 and from the Law School in 1910. For two years he was principal of the Colby High School. In Edgerton, where Mr. Blanchard practices law, he served as city clerk and resigned the office of city attorney, which he had held for twenty years, to take up his duties at Washington. He was elected to the Assembly in 1924 and to the Senate in 1926, where he resigned his seat in March, 1933, to become a member of the House of Representatives.  
Home Address: Edgerton.

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties.

CHARLES W. HENNEY (Dem.) was born at Dunlap, Iowa, on February 2, 1885. He received his early education in Dunlap, graduated from the Fremont (Nebraska) State Normal School in 1906, and from the Medical School of Northwestern University of 1910. He served as interne at the Cook County Hospital at Chicago for the next two years, and became a member of the American College of Surgeons in 1927. He became a practicing physician and surgeon in 1910. Dr. Henney was an examining surgeon for the selective draft board at Portage in 1918, and has been a member of the Portage Park Board since 1926. He was elected to Congress for the first time in 1932.  
Home Address: Portage.



United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.



## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Rep.) was born in La Crosse, October 5, 1892, and was educated in the grade schools and high schools of La Crosse. After finishing school, he entered the train service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and in 1929 and 1931 was the representative of the trainmen's union. He served in the Assembly of 1927, and in this session was a member of the Joint Committee on Finance. He was elected to Congress in 1930 and reelected in 1932.

Home Address: La Crosse.

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek, and Wauwatosa; Village of West Milwaukee; Cities of Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

RAYMOND J. CANNON (Dem.) was born August 26, 1894, at Ironwood, Michigan. His father and mother died when he was six months old, and he spent his early life in a home for dependent children. Graduating from high school at the age of seventeen, he taught school for one year, and then worked his way through Marquette University Law School by playing professional baseball. At the age of twenty-one he received his law degree and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Cannon is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to Congress for the first time in 1932.

Home Address: 4751 Woodlawn Court, Milwaukee.

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; Villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay; and the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

THOMAS O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee in 1901. After completing grammar and high school courses in that city, he entered Loyola College, taking the arts and science course, and later took a post graduate course in commerce and economics at the Y. M. C. A. College of Liberal Arts, Chicago. During these years from high school upward, he supported himself at a variety of occupations, and has since been principally engaged in advertising. Although his present term in Congress is Mr. O'Malley's first public office, he has engaged in many activities of a public nature, having been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932, a representative of business interests and railroad labor on legislation in Washington, and a delegate to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. During the World War he was enrolled in an officers training school, returning to college after the armistice.

Home Address: 1322 N. 14th St., Milwaukee.

## SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

MICHAEL K. REILLY (Dem.) was born in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac County, and educated in the country school, Oshkosh Normal School, and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the College of Letters and Science in 1894 and the Law School in 1895. He is now a member

of the law firm of Reilly and Cosgrove. He was a member of the 63rd and 64th Congresses, and was elected in November, 1930, to fill the unexpired term of Florian Lampert, deceased, and to serve the full term of the 72nd Congress. He was reelected in 1932.

Home Address: Fond du Lac.

#### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GERALD J. BOILEAU (Rep.) was born January 15, 1900, at Woodruff, Wisconsin. He attended Minocqua High School and received an LL. B. from the Marquette University Law School in 1923. During the World War, he served one and one-half years in the Army—twelve months with the A. E. F. He was district attorney of Marathon County from October, 1926, to January, 1931, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City in 1928. Mr. Boileau is associated with Mr. Edward P. Gorman of Wausau in the general practice of law under the firm name of Gorman and Boileau. He has been a member of Congress since 1931.

Home Address: Wausau.

#### EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JAMES FREDRIC HUGHES (Dem.) was born August 7, 1883, at Green Bay. He graduated from West Green Bay High School in 1901. He then became a shipping clerk, leaving this occupation four years later to become a salesman of foundry supplies and equipment. He has been a member of the De Pere Board of Education since 1917, and was a member of the library board from 1916 to 1924. Congressman Hughes has long been an active member of the Democratic Party, having been a delegate to the national conventions of 1920 and 1928, member of the state central committee from 1920 to 1924, and chairman of his district's congressional committee from 1928 to 1932. He is serving his first term in Congress.

Home Address: De Pere.

#### NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

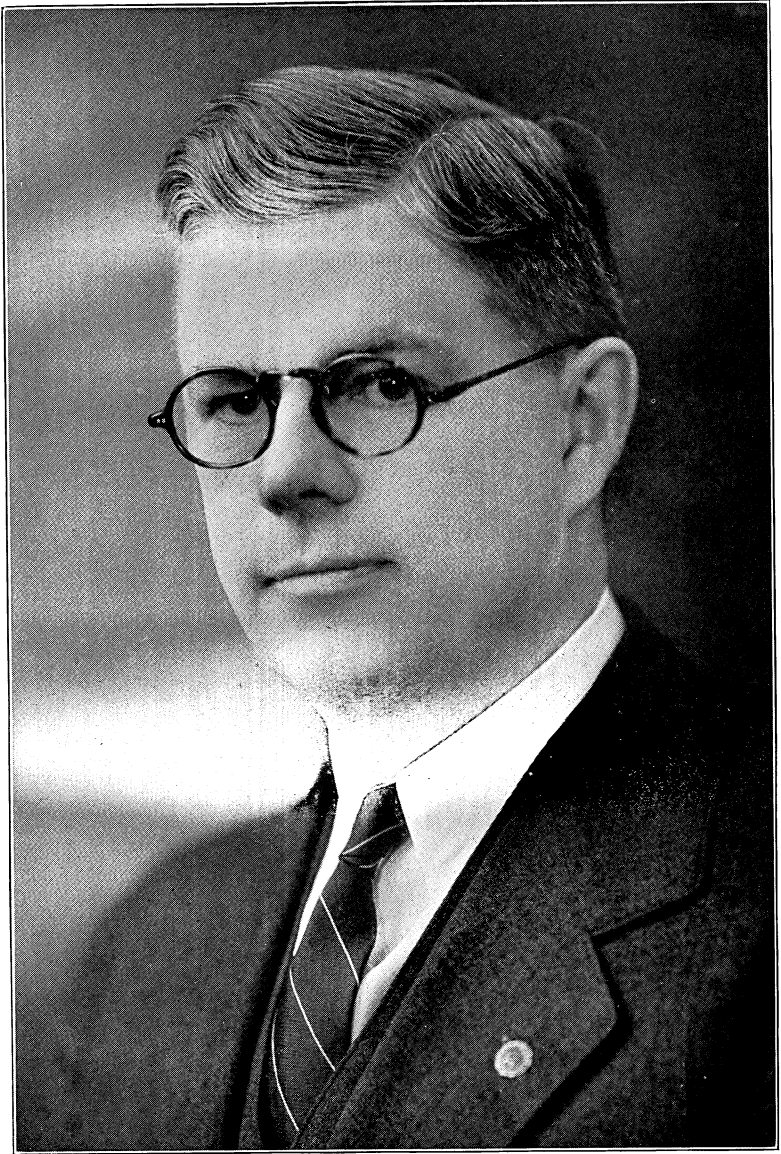
JAMES A. FREAR (Rep.) was born at Hudson, and graduated from the National Law University at Washington. He was appointed in 1896 district attorney for St. Croix County and elected for three terms thereafter. He became a member of the Assembly in 1902 and of the state Senate in 1904. He served three terms as secretary of state and has been continuously a member of the House of Representatives since his election to Congress in 1912. Congressman Frear served for five years in the regular army, enlisting at the age of seventeen. He raised a provisional company for the Spanish-American War, which, however, was not called into service. He also served for eleven years in the Wisconsin National Guard, retiring as a colonel and judge advocate of Wisconsin.

Home Address: Hudson.

#### TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

HUBERT H. PEAVEY (Rep.) was born January 12, 1881, at Adams, Minnesota, and was educated in the Redwood Falls High School, and the



United States Senator F. Ryan Duffy.



Pillsbury School at Owatonna, Minnesota. He moved to Washburn, Wisconsin, in 1910, and was elected alderman in 1911 and member of the Assembly and Mayor of Washburn in 1912, which last position he held for three years. In 1915, he became owner and editor of the *Washburn News*. During the war, Mr. Peavey served in France as a captain of infantry, and at the close of the war reentered the newspaper field. He has been a member of Congress since 1922.

Home Address: Washburn.

## SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM WISCONSIN

### DELEGATES TO CONGRESS FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

Name and Party	Residence	Term
George W. Jones, Dem.....	Sinsinawa Mound.....	1837—1839
James D. Doty, whig.....	Doty's Island.....	1839—1841
Henry Dodge, Dem.....	Dodgeville.....	1841—1845
• Morgan L. Martin, Dem.....	Green Bay.....	1845—1847
John H. Tweedy, Whig.....	Milwaukee.....	1847—1848

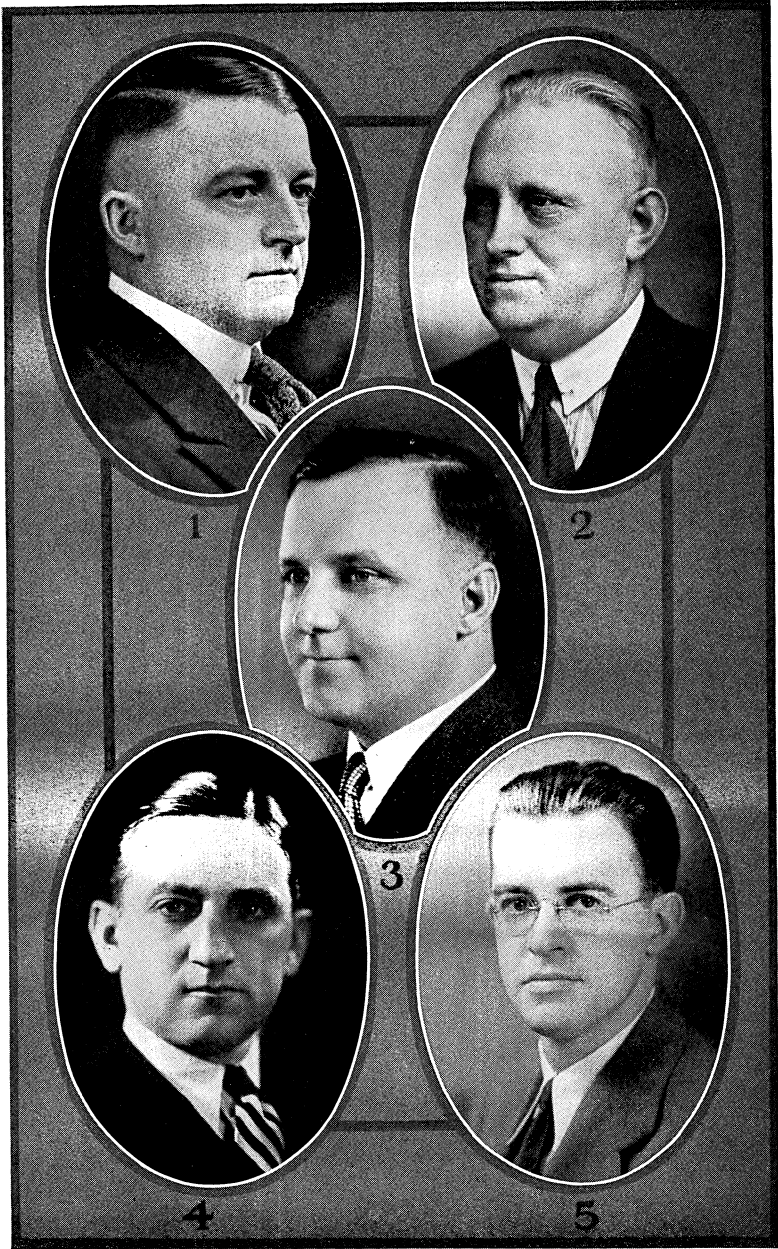
### UNITED STATES SENATORS

Name and Party	Residence	Term
Isaac P. Walker, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1848—1855
Henry Dodge, Dem.....	Dodgeville.....	1848—1857
Charles Durkee, Rep.....	Kenosha.....	1855—1861
James R. Doolittle, Rep.....	Racine.....	1857—1869
Timothy O. Howe, Rep.....	Green Bay.....	1861—1879
Matthew H. Carpenter, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1869—1875; 1879—1881
Angus Cameron, Rep.....	La Crosse.....	1875—1885
Philetus Sawyer, Rep.....	Oshkosh.....	1881—1893
John C. Spooner, Rep.....	Hudson, Madison.....	1885—1891; 1897—1907
William F. Vilas, Dem.....	Madison.....	1891—1897
John L. Mitchell, Dem.....	Milwaukee.....	1893—1899
J. V. Quarles, Rep.....	Milwaukee.....	1899—1905
Robert M. La Follette, Rep.....	Madison.....	1906—1925
Isaac Stephenson, Rep.....	Marinette.....	1907—1915
Paul O. Husting, Dem.....	Mayville.....	1915—1917
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....	Superior.....	1918—1927
Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Rep.....	Madison.....	1925—
John J. Blaine, Rep.....	Boscobel.....	1927—1933
F. Ryan Duffy, Dem.....	Fond du Lac.....	1933—



## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

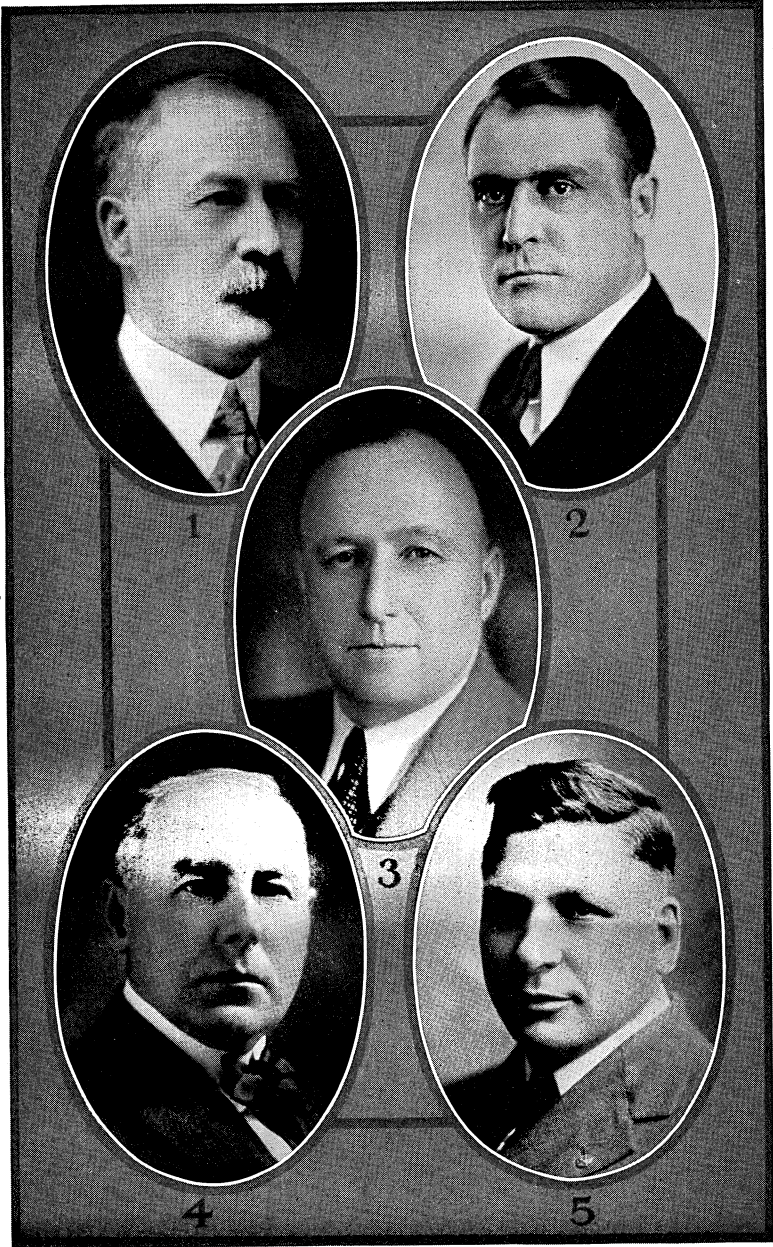
Name and Party	Residence	Term Served
William Pitt Lynde, Dem.	Milwaukee	1848-1849; 1875-1879
M. C. Darling, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1848-1849
Charles Durkee, Free Soil	Kenosha	1849-1853
Orasmus Cole, Whig	Potosi	1849-1851
James D. Doty, Dem.	Neenah	1849-1853
Ben C. Eastman, Dem.	Platteville	1851-1855
John B. Macy, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1853-1855
Daniel Wells, Jr., Dem.	Milwaukee	1853-1857
Cadwallader C. Washburn, Rep.	Mineral Point, La Crosse	1855-1861; 1867-1871
Charles Billinghamurst, Rep.	Juneau	1855-1859
John F. Potter, Rep.	East Troy	1857-1863
C. H. Larrabee, Dem.	Horicon	1859-1861
Luther Hanchett, Rep.	Plover	1861-1832
Walter D. McIndoe, Rep.	Wausau	1863-1837
A. Scott Sloan, Rep.	Beaver Dam	1861-1863
James S. Brown, Dem.	Milwaukee	1863-1855
Ithamar C. Sloan, Rep.	Janesville	1863-1837
Amasa Cobb, Rep.	Mineral Point	1863-1871
Charles A. Eldridge, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1863-1875
Ezra Wheeler, Dem.	Berlin	1863-1865
Halbert E. Paine, Rep.	Milwaukee	1865-1871
Philetus Sawyer, Rep.	Oshkosh	1865-1875
Benjamin F. Hopkins, Rep.	Madison	1867-1870
David Atwood, Rep.	Madison	1870-1871
Alexander Mitchell, Dem.	Milwaukee	1871-1875
Gerry W. Hazelton, Rep.	Columbus	1871-1875
J. Allen Barber, Rep.	Lancaster	1871-1875
Jeremiah M. Rusk, Rep.	Viroqua	1871-1877
Charles G. Williams, Rep.	Janesville	1873-1883
Alexander S. McDill, Rep.	Plover	1873-1875
Lucien B. Caswell, Rep.	Fort Atkinson	1875-1883; 1885-1891
Henry S. Magoon, Rep.	Dalington	1875-1877
Samuel D. Burchard, Dem.	Beaver Dam	1875-1877
Alanson M. Kimball, Rep.	Wausau	1875-1877
George W. Cate, Dem.	Stevens Point	1875-1877
George C. Hazelton, Rep.	Boscobel	1875-1877
Edward S. Bagg, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1877-1883; 1885-1887
Gabriel Bouck, Dem.	Oshkosh	1877-1881
Herman L. Humphrey, Rep.	Hudson	1877-1883
Thaddeus C. Pound, Rep.	Chippewa Falls	1877-1883
Peter V. Deuster, Dem.	Milwaukee	1879-1885
Richard W. Guenther, Rep.	Oshkosh	1881-1889
John Winans, Dem.	Janesville	1883-1885
Daniel H. Sumner, Dem.	Waukesha	1883-1885
Burr W. Jones, Dem.	Madison	1883-1885
Joseph Rankin, Dem.	Manitowoc	1883-1886
Gilbert M. Woodward, Dem.	La Crosse	1883-1885
William T. Price, Rep.	Black River Falls	1883-1886
Isaac Stephenson, Rep.	Marinette	1883-1889
Robert M. La Follette, Rep.	Madison	1885-1891
Isaac V. Van Schaick, Rep.	Milwaukee	1885-1887; 1889-1891
Thomas R. Hudd, Dem.	Green Bay	1886-1889
Ormsby B. Thomas, Rep.	Prairie du Chien	1885-1891
Hugh H. Price, Rep.	Black River Falls	1887-1887
Henry Smith, Union Labor	Milwaukee	1887-1889
Charles B. Clark, Rep.	Neenah	1887-1891
Nils P. Haugen, Rep.	River Falls	1887-1895
Charles Barwig, Dem.	Mayville	1889-1895
George H. Brickner, Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	1889-1895
Myron H. McCord, Rep.	Merrill	1889-1891
Clinton Babbitt, Dem.	Beloit	1891-1893
Allen R. Bushnell, Dem.	Madison	1891-1893
John L. Mitchell, Dem.	Milwaukee	1891-1893
Lucas M. Miller, Dem.	Oshkosh	1891-1893
Frank P. Coburn, Dem.	West Salem	1891-1893
Thomas Lynch, Dem.	Antigo	1891-1895
Henry Allen Cooper, Rep.	Racine	1893-1919; 1921-1931
Joseph W. Babcock, Rep.	Necedah	1893-1907
Peter J. Somers, Dem.	Milwaukee	1893-1895
Owen A. Wells, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1893-1895
George B. Shaw, Rep.	Eau Claire	1893-1894
Michael Griffin, Rep.	Eau Claire	1894-1899
Lyman E. Barnes, Dem.	Appleton	1893-1895
Edward Sauerhering, Rep.	Mayville	1895-1899
Theobald Otjen, Rep.	Milwaukee	1895-1907
Samuel S. Barney, Rep.	West Bend	1895-1903



MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

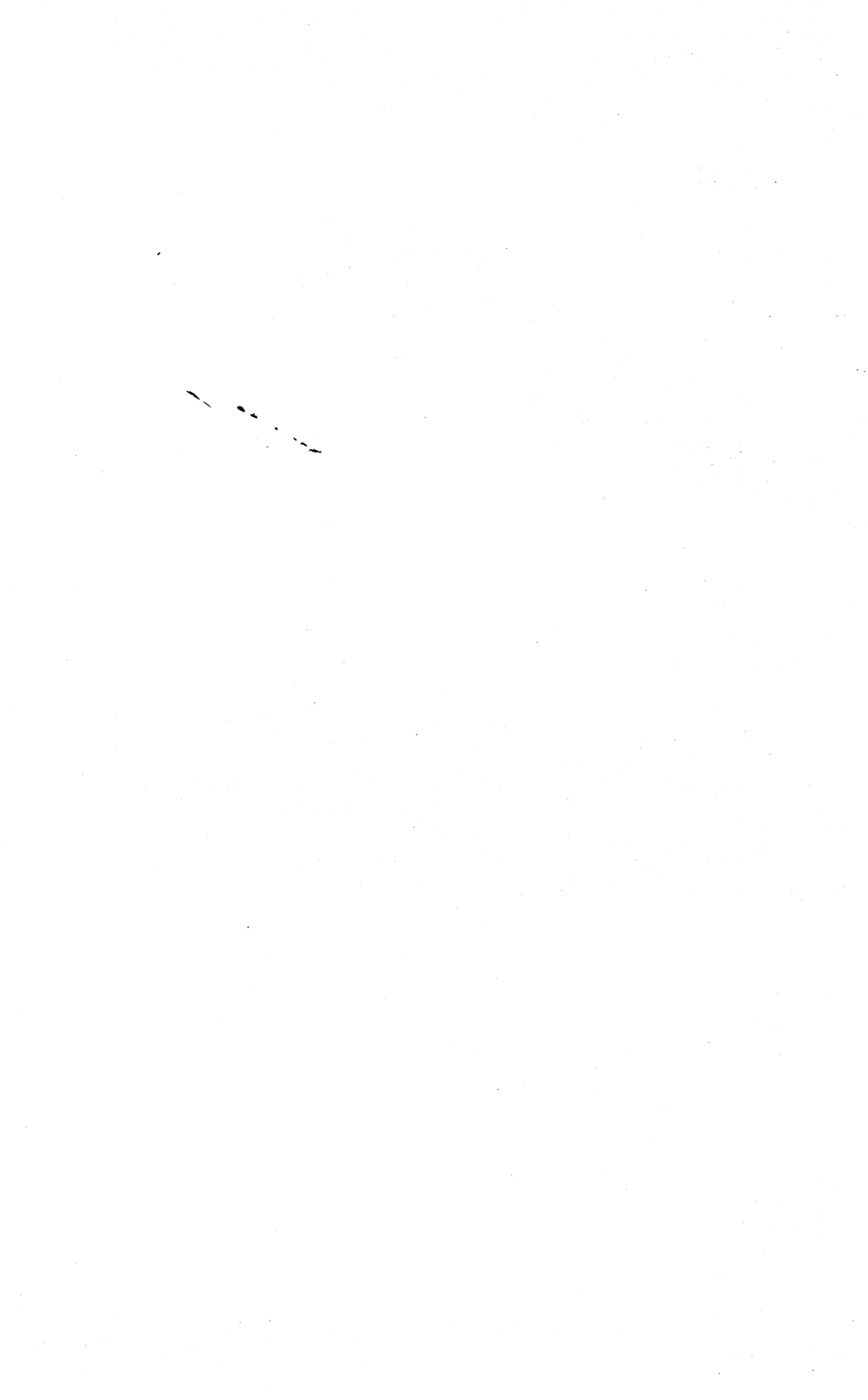
(1) George W. Blanchard, 1st District; (2) C. W. Henney, 2nd District;  
(3) Gardner R. Withrow, 3rd District; (4) Raymond J. Cannon, 4th Dis-  
trict; (5) Thomas O'Malley, 5th District.





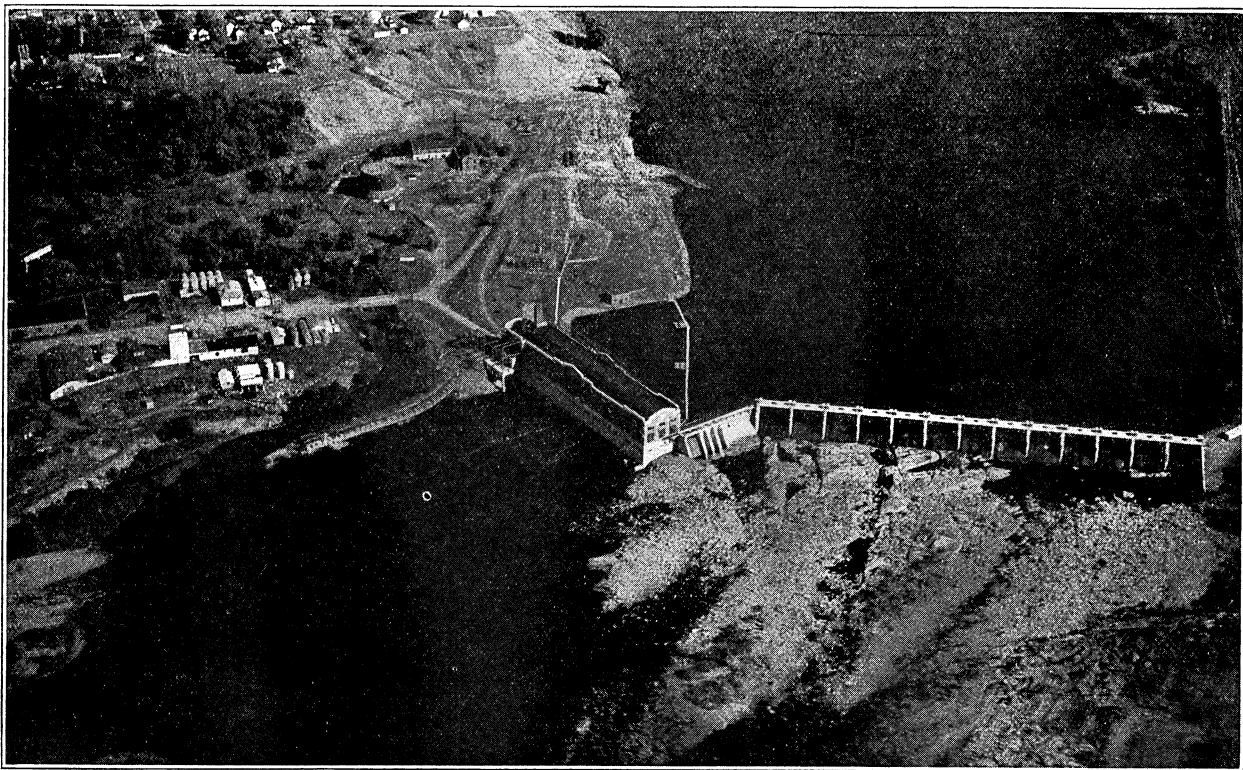
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(1) Michael K. Reilly, 6th District; (2) Gerald J. Boileau, 7th District;  
(3) James Hughes, 8th District; (4) James A. Frear, 9th District; (5)  
Hubert H. Peavey, 10th District.



## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

Name and Party	Residence	Term Served
Samuel A. Cook, Rep.	Neenah	1895-1897
Edward S. Minor, Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	1895-1907
Alexander Stewart, Rep.	Wausau	1895-1901
John J. Jenkins, Rep.	Chippewa Falls	1895-1909
James H. Davidson, Rep.	Oshkosh	1897-1913; 1917-1918
Herman B. Dahle, Rep.	Mount Horeb	1899-1903
John J. Esch, Rep.	La Crosse	1899-1921
Webster E. Brown, Rep.	Rhineland	1901-1907
Henry C. Adams, Rep.	Madison	1903-1906
William H. Stafford, Rep.	Milwaukee	1903-1911; 1913-1919; 1921-1923; 1929-1933
Chas. H. Weiss, Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	1903-1911
John M. Nelson, Rep.	Madison	1906-1919; 1921-1933
James W. Murphy, Dem.	Platteville	1907-1909
William J. Cary, Rep.	Milwaukee	1907-1919
Gustav Kustermann, Rep.	Green Bay	1907-1911
Elmer A. Morse, Rep.	Antigo	1907-1913
Arthur W. Kopp, Rep.	Platteville	1909-1913
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.	Superior	1909-1913
Victor L. Berger, Soc.	Milwaukee	1911-1913; 1923-1929
Michael E. Burke, Dem.	Beaver Dam	1911-1917
Thomas F. Konop, Dem.	Madison	1911-1917
Edward E. Browne, Rep.	Waupaca	1913-1931
Michael K. Reilly, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1913-1917; 1930- 1931
James A. Frear, Rep.	Hudson	1917-1927
Edward Voigt, Rep.	Sheboygan	1918-1930
Florian Lampert, Rep.	Oshkosh	1917-1923
David G. Classon, Rep.	Oconto	1918-1923
Adolphus P. Nelson, Rep.	Grantsburg	1918-1923
Clifford E. Randall, Rep.	Kenosha	1919-1921
James G. Monahan, Rep.	Darlington	1919-1921
John C. Kleczka, Rep.	Milwaukee	1919-1923
Joseph D. Beck, Rep.	Viroqua	1921-1929
John C. Shafer, Rep.	Milwaukee	1923-1933
George J. Schneider, Rep.	Appleton	1923-1933
Hubert Peavey, Rep.	Washburn	1923-
Charles A. Kading, Rep.	Watertown	1927-1933
Merlin Hull, Rep.	Black River Falls	1929-1931
Gardner R. Withrow, Rep.	La Crosse	1931-
Gerald J. Boileau, Rep.	Wausau	1931-
Thomas R. Amlie, Rep.	Elkhorn	1931-1933
George W. Blanchard, Rep.	Egerton	1933-
C. W. Henney, Dem.	Portage	1933-
Raymond J. Cannon, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933-
Thomas J. O'Malley, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933-
James Hughes, Dem.	De Pere	1933-



Chippewa Falls, 1931.  
Aeroplane View Showing Dam, Power House, and Small Section of the City.

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# Parties and Elections

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## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted June, 1932

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**I**N THIS time of unprecedented economic and social distress the Democratic party declares its conviction that the chief causes of this condition were the disastrous policies pursued by our government since the world war, of economic isolation, fostering the merger of competitive businesses into monopolies and encouraging the indefensible expansion and contraction of credit for private profit at the expense of the public.

Those who were responsible for these policies have abandoned the ideals on which the war was won and thrown away the fruits of victory, thus rejecting the greatest opportunity in history to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to our people and to the world.

They have ruined our foreign trade, destroyed the values of our commodities and products, crippled our banking system, robbed millions of our people of their life savings, and thrown millions more out of work, produced wide-spread poverty and brought the government to a state of financial distress unprecedented in times of peace.

The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people, and bringing the nation back to the proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic governmental policies.

We believe that a party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know in plain words the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe. We hereby declare this to be the platform of the Democratic party:

The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies, and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods, and practices herein condemned. We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than twenty-five per cent in the cost of federal government, and we call upon the Democratic Party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.

We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.

We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards and

an international monetary conference called on the invitation of our government to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions.

We advocate a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange.

We advocate the extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief wherever the diminishing resources of the states make it impossible for them to provide for the needy; expansion of the federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as adequate flood control and waterways.

We advocate the spread of employment by a substantial reduction in the hours of labor, the encouragement of the shorter week by applying that principle in government service. We advocate advance planning of public works.

We advocate unemployment and old age insurance under state laws.

We favor the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry; better financing of farm mortgages through recognized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure.

Extension and development of Farm Cooperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost.

We advocate a Navy and an Army adequate for national defense, based on a survey of all facts affecting the existing establishments, that the people in time of peace may not be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching a billion dollars annually.

We advocate strengthening and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws, to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices, and revision thereof for the better protection of labor and the small producer and distributor.

The conservation, development, and use of the nation's water power in the public interest.

The removal of government from all fields of private enterprise except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest.

We advocate protection of the investing public by requiring to be filed with the government and carried in advertisements of all offerings of foreign and domestic stocks and bonds true information as to bonuses, commissions, principal invested, and interests of the sellers.

Regulation to the full extent of federal power of

- (a) Holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce;
- (b) Rates of utility companies operating across state lines;
- (c) Exchanges in securities and commodities.

We advocate quicker methods of realizing on assets for the relief of depositors of suspended banks, and a more rigid supervision of national banks for the protection of depositors and the prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation to the detriment of local credits.

The severance of affiliated security companies from, and the divorce of the investment banking business from, commercial banks, and further restriction of federal reserve banks in permitting the use of federal reserve facilities for speculative purposes.

We advocate the full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from actual service in time of war and for their dependents.

We advocate a firm foreign policy, including peace with all the world and the settlement of international dispute by arbitration; no interference in the internal affairs of other nations; the sanctity of treaties and the maintenance of good faith and of good will in financial obligations; adherence to the World Court with appending reservations; the Pact of Paris abolishing war as an instrument of national policy, to be made effective by provisions for consultation and conference in case of threatened violations of treaties.

International agreements for reduction of armaments and cooperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

We oppose cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations.

Independence for the Philippines; ultimate statehood for Porto Rico.

The employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal.

Simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justice speedy, certain, and at less cost.

Continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures; strengthening of the Corrupt Practices Act and severe penalties for misappropriation of campaign funds.

We advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. To effect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately propose a Constitutional Amendment to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal, we urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

We advocate continuous responsibility of government for human welfare, especially for the protection of children.

We condemn the improper and excessive use of money in political activities.

We condemn paid lobbies of special interests to influence members of Congress and other public servants by personal contact.

We condemn action and utterances of high public officials designed to influence stock exchange prices.

We condemn the open and covert resistance of administration officials to every effort made by Congressional committees to curtail the extravagant expenditures of the Government and to revoke improvident subsidies granted to favorite interests.

We condemn the extravagance of the Farm Board, its disastrous action which made the Government a speculator of farm products and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural products to the demands of domestic markets.

We condemn the usurpation of power by the State Department in assuming to pass upon foreign securities offered by international bankers as a result of which billions of dollars in questionable bonds have been sold to the public upon the implied approval of the Federal Government.

We condemn the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Law, the prohibitive rates of which have resulted in retaliatory action by more than forty countries, created international economic hostilities, destroyed international trade, driven our factories into foreign countries, robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets, and increased the cost of production.

In conclusion, to accomplish these purposes and to recover economic liberty we pledge the nominees of this convention the best efforts of a great party whose founder announced the doctrine which guides us now in the hour of our country's need: equal rights to all; special privileges to none.

## PROHIBITION NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted July 7, 1932

**P**ROHIBITION—The liquor traffic never willingly obeyed any restrictive measures before prohibition, has not obeyed the law under prohibition, nor can it be expected to obey any restrictive measures should the Eighteenth amendment be repealed or modified. The difficulty of enforcing any such restrictive measures would be greater than that now experienced.

We unequivocally oppose the repeal or weakening of the Eighteenth amendment or of the laws enacted thereunder, and insist upon the strengthening of such laws. Being unanimously agreed upon the principle having within our ranks no voter opposed thereto, this party, if placed in power, by voters of like mind, can and will co-ordinate all the powers of government, federal, state and local, strictly to enforce

by adequate and unescapable punishment of all violators of this wise and beneficent law. Concurrently with such enforcement activities, a constructive and comprehensive educational campaign will be conducted, stressing the evil effects of alcoholic beverages.

We indict and condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for the continued nullification of the Eighteenth amendment and their present determination to repeal that amendment on the excuse that it can not be enforced, and reiterate that adequate enforcement can not be had from a party dependent on proliquor votes for success at the polls.

**Economic Relief**—The country finds itself in the depths of the most severe depression in its history. As a result of unemployment, the orgy of gambling on the stock exchanges, bank failures and consequent loss of confidence, millions of dollars have been withdrawn from banks and hoarded. The banks, in their turn, are hoarding untold other millions in their vaults, refusing to lend even on prime security. Thus a severe contraction of the currency actually in circulation, and of credit based thereon, has taken place with the consequent fall in prices and general business stagnation, usually following such contraction, now constantly growing greater, and to restore the amount of money in actual circulation to normal proportions, with consequent expansion of credit, we advocate the purchase by the government of legally issued bonds of states and subdivisions thereof, now unable to market same through banks and bank-controlled agencies to an amount sufficient to accomplish this purpose, paying therefor by the issue of legal-tender treasury notes, directly to the people through such states and subdivisions without the intermediary of the banking system, such bonds to be gradually retired by repayment to the government.

To further restore and maintain normal prosperity, an economic council will be created to be composed of the best and most sincere leaders in the fields of economists, agriculture, labor, finance, commerce and industry, for the consideration and development of further measures such as:

1. Regulation of stock exchanges and boards of trade.
2. Rehabilitation of wage schedules and hours of labor.
3. Revision of tariff schedules.
4. Revision of the banking system to assure safety of deposits.
5. Development of a comprehensive economic plan to stabilize industry.
6. Relief of the destitute and unfortunate.
7. Governmental unemployment and other insurance.
8. The revaluation of all utilities, transportation systems and basic industries in order to disclose actual values so that earnings may be freed to pay a just schedule of wages and increase employment.
9. Any other related measures designed to assure economic security.

**Taxation**—We pledge an economic administration of government. Waste, extravagance, duplication in public office, unnecessary com-

missions and bureaus, padded pay rolls and graft cost more than the amount required to pay the soldiers' bonus and feed the poor. We condemn the plan of the old political parties to raise revenue on beer, wine and whiskey as being a scheme to tax the poor and exempt the rich. Vast increase in revenue can be obtained by compelling the payment of taxes on huge amounts of property now escaping taxation.

**Agriculture**—To aid agriculture, we favor the principle of the equalization fee, or such other measure as may be agreed upon by the leading farm organizations of the United States.

**Conservation**—We condemn the prodigal waste and criminal exploitation of the nation's coal, timber, oil, water power and other natural resources by private interests. All such remaining resources should be utilized and developed under government control for the benefit of all the people.

**Reform of Judicial Procedure**—We pledge a comprehensive reform in judicial procedure to eliminate legal technicalities and to secure speedy and substantial justice, and the abolition of unjust injunctions.

**Foreign Representatives**—All representatives of the United States government in foreign nations should be required to observe the principles of the Eighteenth amendment, and we condemn the negligence of the present administration in not requiring such observance. We also demand that representatives of foreign nations in this country shall not be permitted liquor concessions denied to American citizens.

**Motion Pictures**—We favor federal control of the source of the output of the motion picture industry to prevent the degrading influence of immoral pictures and insidious propaganda connected therewith.

**Unjust Ballot Laws**—We denounce the enactment by the Republican and Democratic parties in many states of unjust and discriminatory election laws that make it almost impossible for minor parties to retain their place on the official ballot, or for new parties to be formed.

**Peace**—We declare our abhorrence of war and favor continued efforts for peaceful settlement of international difference, the reduction of military armaments and the entrance of our country into the world court.

**Alien Representation**—Representation in state and federal legislative bodies should be based on citizenship, and not on population.

**Free Institutions**—We reiterate our position in favor of free speech and a free press.

**Child Labor**—We favor the abolition of all child labor in mills, factories and other industries, that their places may be taken by adult laborers.

**Public Utilities**—We favor the governmental ownership of all public utilities which can be owned and operated by the federal government, all proceeds above the cost of operation to be applied to the support of the federal government.

**Conclusion**—On these principles the national Prohibition party invites all those who favor suppression of the liquor traffic, the enforcement of law, honesty and efficiency in administration, and the building of a better citizenship to join with us in a new political alignment to achieve these great objectives.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted June 27, 1932

**I**NTRODUCTION—We, the representatives of the Republican Party, in convention assembled, renew our pledge to the principles and traditions of our Party and dedicate it anew to the service of the nation.

We meet in a period of widespread distress and of an economic depression that has swept the world. The emergency is second only to that of a great war. The human suffering occasioned may well exceed that of a period of actual conflict.

The supremely important problem that challenges our citizens and governments alike is to break the back of the depression, to restore the economic life of the nation and to bring encouragement and relief to the thousands of American families that are sorely afflicted.

The people themselves, by their own courage, their own patient and resolute effort in the readjustments of their own affairs can and will work out the cure. It is our task as a party, by leadership and a wise determination of policy to assist that recovery.

To that task we pledge all that our party possesses in capacity, leadership, resourcefulness and ability. Republicans collectively and individually in nation and state hereby enlist in a war which will not end until the promise of American life is once more fulfilled.

**Leadership**—For nearly three years the world has endured an economic depression of unparalleled extent and severity. The patience and courage of our people have been severely tested, but their faith in themselves, in their institutions, and in their future remains unshaken. When victory comes, as it will, this generation will hand on to the next a great heritage unimpaired.

This will be due in large measure to the quality of the leadership that this country has had during this crisis. We have had in the White House a leader,—wise, courageous, patient, understanding, resourceful, ever-present at his post of duty, tireless in his efforts, and unswervingly faithful to American principles and ideals.

At the outset of the depression, when no man could foresee its depth and extent, the President succeeded in averting much distress by se-



curing agreement between industry and labor to maintain wages and by stimulating programs of private and governmental construction. Throughout the depression unemployment has been limited by the systematic use of part-time employment as a substitute for the general discharge of employes. Wage scales have not been reduced except under compelling necessity. As a result there have been fewer strikes and less social disturbance than during any similar period of hard times.

The suffering and want occasioned by the great drought of 1930 were mitigated by the prompt mobilization of the resources of the Red Cross and of the government. During the trying winters of 1930-31 and 1931-32 a nation-wide organization to relieve distress was brought into being under the leadership of the President. By the spring of 1931 the possibility of a business upturn in the United States was clearly discernible when, suddenly, a train of events was set in motion in Central Europe which moved forward with extraordinary rapidity and violence, threatening the credit structure of the world, and eventually dealing a serious blow to this country.

The President foresaw the danger. He sought to avert it by proposing a suspension of inter-governmental debt payments for one year, with the purpose of relieving the pressure at the point of greatest intensity. But the credit machinery of the nations of Central Europe could not withstand the strain, and the forces of disintegration continued to gain momentum until in September Great Britain was forced to depart from the gold standard. This momentous event, followed by a tremendous raid on the dollar, resulted in a series of bank suspensions in this country, and the hoarding of currency on a large scale.

Again the President acted. Under his leadership the National Credit Association came into being. It mobilized our banking resources, saved scores of banks from failure, helped restore confidence, and proved of inestimable value in strengthening the credit structure.

By the time the Congress met, the character of our problems was clearer than ever. In his message to Congress, the President outlined a constructive and definite program which in the main has been carried out; other portions may yet be carried out.

The Railroad Credit Corporation was created. The capital of the Federal Land Banks was increased. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation came into being, and brought protection to millions of depositors, policy holders and others. Legislation was enacted enlarging the discount facilities of the Federal Reserve System; and, without reducing the legal reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks, releasing a billion dollars of gold, a formidable protection against raids on the dollar, and a greatly enlarged basis for an expansion of credit. An earlier distribution to depositors in closed banks has been brought about through the action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Above all, the national credit has been placed in an impregnable position by provision for adequate revenue and a program of drastic curtailment of expenditures. All of these measures were designed to lay

a foundation for the resumption of business and increased employment. But delay and the constant introduction and consideration of new and unsound measures has kept the country in a state of uncertainty and fear, and offset much of the good otherwise accomplished.

The President has recently supplemented his original program. To provide for distress, to stimulate the revival of business and employment, and to improve the agricultural situation, he recommended extending the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enable it:

- (a) To make loans to political subdivisions of public bodies or private corporations for the purpose of starting construction of income-producing or self-liquidating projects which will at once increase employment;
- (b) to make loans upon security of agricultural commodities so as to insure the carrying of normal stocks of those commodities, and thus stabilize their loan value and price levels;
- (c) to make loans to the Federal Farm Board to enable extension of loans to farm cooperatives and loans for export of agricultural commodities to quarters unable otherwise to purchase them;
- (d) to loan up to \$300,000,000 to such states as are unable to meet the calls made on them by their citizens for distress relief.

The President's program contemplates an attack on a broad front, with far-reaching objectives, but entailing no danger to the budget. The Democratic program, on the other hand, contemplates a heavy expenditure of public funds, a budget unbalanced on a large scale, with a doubtful attainment of at best a strictly limited objective.

We strongly endorse the President's program.

**Unemployment and Relief**—True to American traditions and principles of government the administration has regarded the relief problem as one of state and local responsibility. The work of local agencies, public and private, have been co-ordinated and enlarged on a nation-wide scale under the leadership of the President. Sudden and unforeseen emergencies such as the drought have been met by the Red Cross and the government. The United States Public Health Service has been of inestimable benefit to stricken areas.

There has been magnificent response and action to relieve distress by citizens, organizations and agencies public and private throughout the country.

To provide against the possible failure of local and state agencies, the President has urged the Congress to create an emergency relief fund to be loaned temporarily to any state on a showing of actual need and temporary failure of its financial resources.

The Republican Party endorses this record and policy and is opposed to the Federal Government entering directly into the field of private charity and direct relief to the individual.

**Public Economy**—Constructive plans for financial stabilization cannot be completely organized until our National, State and Municipal Governments not only balance their budgets, but curtail their current expenses as well to a level which can be steadily and economically maintained for some years to come.

We urge prompt and drastic reduction of public expenditure and resistance to every appropriation not demonstrably necessary to the performance of the essential functions of government, national or local.

**The Dollar**—The Republican Party established and will continue to uphold the gold standard and will oppose any measure which will undermine the government's credit or impair the integrity of our national currency. Relief by currency inflation is unsound in principle and dishonest in results. The dollar is impregnable in the marts of the world today and must remain so. An ailing body cannot be cured by quack remedies. This is no time to experiment upon the body politic or financial.

**Banks and the Banking System**—The efficient functioning of our economic machinery depends in no small measure on the aid rendered to trade and industry by our banking system. There is need of revising the banking laws so as to place our banking structure on a sounder basis generally for all concerned and for the better protection of the depositing public there should be more stringent supervision and broader powers vested in the supervising authorities. We advocate such a revision.

One of the serious problems affecting our banking system has arisen from the practice of organizing separate corporations under and controlled by the same interests as banks, but participating in operations which the banks themselves are not permitted legally to undertake. We favor requiring reports of and subjecting to thorough and periodic examination all such affiliates of member banks until adequate information has been acquired on the basis of which this problem may definitely be solved in a permanent manner.

**International Conference**—We favor the participation by the United States in an international conference to consider matters relating to monetary questions, including the position of silver, exchange problems, and commodity prices, and possible cooperative action concerning them.

**Home Loan Discount Bank System for the Benefit of Home Owners of the United States**—The present Republican Administration has initiated legislation for the creation of a system of Federally supervised Home Loan Discount Banks, designed to serve the home owners of all parts of the country and to encourage home ownership by making possible long term credits for homes on more stable and more favorable terms.

There has arisen in the last few years a disturbing trend away from home ownership. We believe that everything possible should be

done by governmental agencies, national, state and local, to reverse this tendency; to aid home owners by encouraging better methods of home financing; and to relieve the present inequitable tax burden on the home. In the field of national legislation we pledge that the measures creating a home loan discount system will be pressed in Congress until adopted.

**Agriculture**—Farm distress in America has its root in the enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919, 1920, and the dislocation of markets after the war. There followed, under Republican administrations, a long record of legislation in aid of the cooperative organization of farmers and in providing farm credit. The position of agriculture was gradually improved. In 1928 the Republican Party pledged further measures in aid of agriculture, principally tariff protection for agricultural products and the creation of a Federal Farm Board "clothed with the necessary power to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations."

Almost the first official act of President Hoover was the calling of a special session of Congress to redeem these party pledges. They have been redeemed.

The 1930 Tariff Act increased the rates on agricultural products by thirty per cent, upon industrial products only twelve per cent. That act equalized, so far as legislation can do so, the protection afforded the farmer with the protection afforded industry and prevented a vast flood of cheap wool, grain, livestock, dairy and other products from entering the American market.

By the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Federal Farm Board was created and armed with broad powers and ample funds. The object of that act, as stated in its preamble, was—"To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that . . . agriculture will be placed on the basis of economic equality with other industries. . . . By encouraging the organization of producers into effective association under their own control . . . and by promoting the establishment of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations.

The Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act, has been compelled to conduct its operations during a period in which all commodity prices, industrial as well as agricultural, have fallen to disastrous levels, a period of decreasing demand and of national calamities such as drought and flood has intensified the problem of agriculture. Nevertheless, after only a little more than two years' efforts the Federal Farm Board has many achievements of merit to its credit. It has increased the membership of co-operative farm marketing associations to coordinate efforts of the local associations. By cooperation with other Federal agencies, it has made available to farm marketing associations a large value of credit, which, in the emergency, would not have otherwise been available. Larger

quantities of farm products have been handled cooperatively than ever before in the history of the cooperative movement. Grain crops have been sold by the farmer through his association directly upon the world market.

Due to the 1930 Tariff Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act, it can truthfully be stated that the prices received by the American farmer for his wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, cattle, butter and many other products, cruelly low though they are, are higher than the prices received by the farmers of any competing nation for the same products.

The Republican Party has also aided the American farmer by relief of the sufferers in the drought-stricken areas, through loans for rehabilitation and through road building to provide employment, by the development of the inland waterway system, by the Perishable Product Act, by the strengthening of the extension system, and by the appropriation of \$125,000,000 to recapitalize the Federal Land Banks and enable them to extend time to worthy borrowers.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to cooperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the preamble of that act.

*Tariff and the Marketing Act*—The Party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry.

The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes therefor.

The Party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry.

We will support any plan which will help to balance production against demand, and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound, and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy.

The burden of taxation borne by the owners of farm land constitute one of the major problems of agriculture. President Hoover has aptly and truly said—"Taxes upon real property are easiest to enforce and are the least flexible of all taxes. The tendency under pressure of need is to continue these taxes unchanged in times of depression, despite the decrease in the owner's income. Decreasing price and decreasing income results in an increasing burden upon property owners . . . which is now becoming almost unbearable. The tax burden upon real estate is wholly out of proportion to that upon other forms of property and income. There is no farm relief more needed today than tax relief."

The time has come for a reconsideration of our tax systems, Federal, state and local, with a view to developing a better coordination,

reducing duplication, and relieving unjust burdens. The Republican Party pledges itself to this end.

More than all else, we point to the fact that, in the administration of executive departments, and in every plan of the President for the coordination of national effort and for strengthening our financial structure, for expanding credit, for rebuilding the rural credit system and laying the foundations for better prices, the President has insisted upon the interest of the American farmer.

The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the cooperative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff, to hold the home market for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of the acreage of land under cultivation, as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production.

We favor a national policy of land utilization which looks to national needs, such as the Administration has already begun to formulate. Such a policy must foster reorganization of taxing units in areas beset by tax delinquency, and divert lands that are submarginal for crop production to other uses. The national welfare plainly can be served by the acquisition of submarginal lands for watershed protection, grazing, forestry, public parks, and game reserves. We favor such acquisitions.

**The Tariff**—The Republican Party has always been the staunch supporter of the American system of a protective tariff. It believes that the home market, built up under that policy, the greatest and richest market in the world, belongs first to American agriculture, industry and labor. No pretext can justify the surrender of that market to such competition as would destroy our farms, mines and factories, and lower the standard of living which we have established for our workers.

Because many foreign countries have recently abandoned the gold standard, as a result of which the costs of many commodities produced in such countries have, at least for the time being, fallen materially in terms of American currency, adequate tariff protection is today particularly essential to the welfare of the American people. The Tariff Commission should promptly investigate individual commodities so affected by currency depreciation, and report to the President any increase in duties found necessary to equalize domestic with foreign costs of production.

To fix the duties on some thousands of commodities, subject to highly complex conditions, is necessarily a difficult technical task. It is unavoidable that some of the rates established by legislation should, even at the time of their enactment, be too low or too high. Moreover, a subsequent change in costs or other conditions may render obsolete a rate that was before appropriate. The Republican Party has, therefore, long supported the policy of a flexible tariff, giving power to the President, after investigation by an impartial commission

and in accordance with prescribed principles, to modify the rates named by the Congress.

We commend the President's veto of the measure, sponsored by Democratic Congressmen, which would have transferred from the President to the Congress the authority to put into effect the findings of the Tariff Commission. Approval of the measure would have returned tariff making to politics and destroyed the progress made during ten years of effort to lift it out of log-rolling methods. We pledge the Republican Party to a policy which will retain the gains made and enlarge the present scope of greater progress.

We favor the extension of the general Republican principle of tariff protection to our natural resource industries, including the products of our farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on the manufactured and refined products thereof.

**Veterans**—Our country is honored whenever it bestows relief on those who have faithfully served its flag. The Republican Party, appreciative of this solemn obligation and honor, has made its sentiments evident in Congress.

Increased hospital facilities have been provided, payments in compensation have more than doubled, and in the matter of rehabilitations, pensions, and insurance, generous provision has been made. The Administration of laws dealing with the relief of veterans and their dependents has been a difficult task, but every effort has been made to carry service to the veteran and bring about not only a better and generous interpretation of the law, but a sympathetic consideration of the many problems of the veteran.

We believe that every veteran incapacitated in any degree by reason of illness or injuries attributable to service in defense of his country should be cared for and compensated, so far as compensation is possible, by a grateful nation, and that the dependents of those who lost their lives in war or whose death since the war in which service was rendered is traceable to service causes, should be provided for adequately. Legislation should be in accord with this principle.

Disability from causes subsequent and not attributable to war and the support of dependents of deceased veterans whose death is unconnected with war, have been to some measure accepted obligations of the nation as a part of the debt due.

A careful study should be made of existing veterans legislation with a view to eliminating inequalities and injustices and effecting all possible economies, but without departing from our purpose to provide on a sound basis full and adequate relief for our service disabled men, their widows and orphans.

**Foreign Affairs**—Our relations with foreign nations have been carried on by President Hoover with consistency and firmness but with mutual understanding and peace with all nations. The world has been overwhelmed with economic strain which has provoked extreme nationalism in every quarter, has overturned many governments, stirred the springs of suspicion and distrust, and tried the spirit of international

cooperation, but we have held to our own course steadily and successfully. The Party will continue to maintain its attitude of protecting our national interests and policies wherever threatened but at the same time promoting common understanding of the varying needs and aspirations of other nations and going forward in harmony with other peoples without alliances or foreign partnerships. The facilitation of world intercourse, the freeing of commerce from unnecessary impediments, the settlement of international difficulties by conciliation and the methods of law, and the elimination of war as a resort of national policy have been and will be our party program.

**Friendship and Commerce**—We believe in and look forward to the steady enlargement of the principles of equality of treatment between nations great and small, the concession of sovereignty and self-administration to every nation which is capable of carrying on stable government and conducting sound and orderly relationships with other peoples, and the cultivation of trade and intercourse on the basis of uniformity of opportunity of all nations.

In pursuance of these principles, which have steadily gained favor in the world, the administration has asked no special favors in commerce, has protested discriminations whenever they arose, and has steadily cemented this procedure by reciprocal treaties guaranteeing equality for trade and residence. The historic American policy known as the "most favored nation principle" has been our guiding program and we believe that policy to be the only one consistent with a full development of international trade, the only one suitable for a country having as wide and diverse a commerce as America and the one most appropriate for us in view of the great variety of our industrial, agricultural and mineral products and the traditions of our people. Any other plan involves bargains and partnerships with foreign nations and as a permanent policy is unsuited to America's position.

**Conditions on the Pacific**—Events in the Far East, involving the employment of arms on a large scale in a controversy between Japan and China, have caused world-wide concern in the past year and sorely tried the bulwarks erected to insure peace and pacific means for the settlement of international disputes. The controversy has not only threatened the security of the nations bordering the Pacific, but has challenged the maintenance of the policy of the Open Door in China and the administrative and political integrity of that people, programs which upon American initiation were adopted more than a generation ago and secured by international treaty. The President and his Secretary of State have maintained throughout the controversy a just balance between Japan and China, taking always a firm position to avoid entanglement in the dispute but consistently upholding the established international policies and the treaty rights and interests of the United States, and never condoning developments that endangered the obligation of treaties or the peace of the world. Throughout the controversy our government has acted in harmony with the governments represented in the League of Nations, always making it



clear that American policy would be determined at home but always lending a hand in the common interest of peace and order.

In the application of the principles of the Kellogg Pact the American Government has taken the lead, following the principle that a breach of the Pact or a threat of infringement thereof was a matter of international concern wherever and however brought about.

As a further step the Secretary of State, upon the instruction of the President, adopted the principle later enlarged upon in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that this government would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement brought about between Japan and China by force and in defiance of the covenants of the Kellogg Pact. This principle, associated as it is with the name of President Hoover, was later adopted by the Assembly of the nations at Geneva as a rule for the conduct of all those governments. The principle remains today as an important contribution to international law and a significant moral and material barrier to prevent a nation obtaining the fruits of aggressive warfare. It thus opens a new pathway to peace and order.

We favor enactment by Congress of a measure that will authorize our government to call or participate in an international conference in case of any threat of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris (Kellogg-Briand Pact).

**Latin America**—The policy of the Administration has proved to our neighbors of Latin America that we have no imperialistic ambitions but that we wish only to promote the welfare and common interest of the independent nations in the Western Hemisphere. We have aided Nicaragua in the solution of its troubles and our marines are remaining in that country, in greatly reduced numbers at the request of the Nicaraguan government, only to supervise the coming election. After that they will all be returned to the United States. In Haiti, in accord with the recommendations of the Forbes Commission, appointed by the President, the various services of supervision are being rapidly withdrawn and only those will be retained which are mandatory under the treaties. Throughout Latin America the policy of the Government of the United States has been and will, under Republican leadership, continue to be one of frank and friendly understanding.

**World Court**—The acceptance by America of membership in the World Court has been approved by three successive Republican Presidents and we commend this attitude of supporting in this form the settlement of international disputes by the rule of law. America should join its influence and gain a voice in this institution, which would offer us a safer, more judicial and expeditious instrument for the constantly recurring questions between us and other nations than is now available by arbitration.

**Reduction of Armament**—Conscious that the limitation of armament will contribute to security against war, and that the financial

burdens of military preparation have been shamefully increased throughout the world, the administration under President Hoover has made steady efforts and marked progress in the direction of proportional reduction of arms by agreement with other nations. Upon his initiative a treaty between the chief naval powers at London in 1930, following the path marked by the Washington Conference of 1922, established a limitation of all types of fighting ships on a proportionate basis as between the three great naval powers. For the first time, a general limitation of a most costly branch of armament was successfully accomplished.

In the Geneva disarmament conference now in progress America is an active participant, and a representative delegation of our citizens is laboring for further progress in a cause to which this country has been an earnest contributor. This policy will be pursued.

Meanwhile, maintenance of our Navy on the basis of parity with any nation is a fundamental policy to which the Republican Party is committed. While in the interest of necessary government retrenchment, humanity and relief of the taxpayer we shall continue to exert our full influence upon the nations of the world in the cause of reduction of arms, we do not propose to reduce our navy defenses below that of any other nation.

**National Defense**—Armaments are relative and, therefore, flexible and subject to change as necessity demands. We believe that in time of war every material resource in the nation should bear its proportionate share of the burdens occasioned by the public need and that it is a duty of government to perfect plans in time of peace whereby this objective may be attained in war. We support the essential principles of the National Defence Act as amended in 1920 and by the Air Corps Act of 1926, and believe that the Army of the United States has through successive reductions, accomplished in the last twelve years, reached the irreducible minimum consistent with the self-reliance, self-respect and security of this country.

**Labor and Immigration**—We believe in the principle of high wages.

We favor the principle of the shorter work week and shorter work day with its application to government as well as to private employment, as rapidly and as constructively as conditions will warrant.

We favor legislation designed to stimulate, encourage and assist in home building.

**Immigration**—The restriction of immigration is a Republican policy. Our Party formulated and enacted into law the quota system which for the first time has made possible an adequate control of foreign immigration. Rigid examination of applicants in foreign countries has prevented the coming of criminals and other undesirable classes, while other provisions of the law have enabled the President to suspend immigration of foreign wage-earners who otherwise, directly or indirectly, would have increased unemployment among native-born and legally resident foreign-born wage-earners in this coun-

try. As a result, immigration is now less than at any time during the past one hundred years.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of our present laws upon this subject.

*Department of Labor*—We commend the constructive work of the United States Department of Labor.

*Labor*—Collective bargaining by responsible representatives of employers and employees of their own choice without the interference of anyone is recognized and approved.

Legislation such as laws prohibiting alien contract labor, peonage labor, and the "Shanghai-ing" of sailors, the eight-hour labor law on government contracts, and in government employment; provision for railroad safety devices, of methods of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in industrial labor disputes, including the adjustment of railroad disputes, the providing of compensation for injury to government employes (the forerunner of Federal Workers' Compensation Acts), and other laws to aid and protect labor are of Republican origin, and have had and will continue to have the unswerving support of the Party.

*Employment*—We commend the constructive work of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor. This service was enlarged and its activities extended through an appropriation made possible by the President with the cooperation of the Congress. It has done high service for the unemployed in the ranks of civil life and in the ranks of the former soldiers of the World War.

*Freedom of Speech*—Freedom of speech, press and assemblage, are fundamental principles upon which our form of government rests. These vital principles should be preserved and protected.

*Public Utilities*—Supervision, regulation and control of interstate public utilities in the interest of the public is an established policy of the Republican Party to the credit of which stands the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission with its authority to assure reasonable transportation rates, sound railway finance and adequate service.

As proof of the progress made by the Republican Party in government control of public utilities, we cite the reorganization under this Administration of the Federal Power Commission with authority to administer the federal water power act. We urge legislation to authorize this Commission to regulate the charges for electric current when transmitted across state lines.

*Transportation*—The promotion of agriculture, commerce and industry requires coordination of transportation by rail, highway, air and water. All should be subjected to appropriate and constructive regulation.

The public will of course select the form of transportation best fitted to its particular service, but the terms of competition fixed by

public authority should operate without discrimination, so that all common carriers, by rail, highway, air and water shall operate under conditions of equality.

The railroads constitute the backbone of our transportation system and perform an essential service for the country. The railroad industry is our largest employer of labor and the greatest consumer of goods. The restoration of their credit and the maintenance of their ability to render adequate service are of paramount importance to the public, to their many thousands of employes and to savings banks, insurance companies and other similar institutions, to which the savings of the people have been intrusted.

We should continue to encourage the further development of the merchant marine under American registry and ownership.

Under the present administration the American merchant fleet has been enlarged and strengthened until it now occupies second place among the merchant marines of the world.

By the gradual retirement of the government from the field of ship operations, and marked economies in costs, the United States Shipping Board will require no appropriation for the fiscal year 1933 for ship operations.

**Saint Lawrence Seaway**—The Republican Party stands committed to the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway. Under the direction of President Hoover negotiation of a treaty with Canada for this development is now at a favorable point. Recognizing the inestimable benefits which will accrue to the nation from placing the ports of the Great Lakes on an ocean base, the Party reaffirms allegiance to this great project and pledges its best efforts to secure its early completion.

**Inland Waterways**—The Republican Party recognizes that low cost transportation for bulk commodities will enable industry to develop in the midst of agriculture in the Mississippi Valley, thereby creating a home market for farm products in that section. With a view to aiding agriculture in the Middle West the present administration has pushed forward, as rapidly as possible, the improvement of the Mississippi Waterway System and we favor a continued vigorous prosecution of these works to the end that agriculture and industry in that great area may enjoy the benefits of these improvements at the earliest possible date.

**Highways**—The Federal policy to cooperate with the states in the building of roads was thoroughly established when the Federal Highway Act of 1921 was adopted under a Republican Congress. Each year since that time appropriations have been made which have greatly increased the economic value of highway transportation and helped to raise the standards and opportunities of rural life.

We pledge our support to the continuation of this policy in accordance with our needs and resources.

**Crime**—We favor the enactment of rigid penal laws that will aid the states in stamping out the activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnapers. We commend the intensive and effective drive made upon these public enemies by President Hoover and pledge our party to further efforts to the same purpose.

**Narcotics**—The Republican Party pledges itself to continue the present relentless warfare against the illicit narcotic traffic and the spread of the curse of drug addiction among our people. This Administration has by treaty greatly strengthened our power to deal with this traffic.

**Civil Service**—The merit system has been amply justified since the organization of the Civil Service by the Republican Party. As a part of our governmental system it is now unassailable. We believe it should remain so.

**The Eighteenth Amendment**—The Republican Party has always stood and stands today for obedience to and enforcement of the law as the very foundation of orderly government and civilization. There can be no national security otherwise. The duty of the President of the United States and of the officers of the law is clear. The law must be enforced as they find it enacted by the people. To these courses of action we pledge our nominees.

The Republican Party is and always has been the party of the Constitution. Nullification by non-observance by individuals or state action threatens the stability of government.

While the Constitution makers sought a high degree of permanence, they foresaw the need of changes and provided for them. *Article V* limits the proposals of amendments to two methods: (1) Two-thirds of both Houses of Congress may propose amendments; or (2) On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states a national convention shall be called by Congress to propose amendments. Thereafter ratification must be had in one of two ways: (1) By the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states; or (2) By conventions held in three-fourths of the several states. Congress is given power to determine the mode of ratification.

Referendums without constitutional sanction cannot furnish a decisive answer. Those who propose them innocently are deluded by false hopes; those who propose them knowingly are deceiving the people.

A nation-wide controversy over the Eighteenth Amendment now distracts attention from the constructive solution of many pressing national problems. The principle of national prohibition as embodied in the Amendment was supported and opposed by members of both great political parties. It was submitted to the states by members of Congress of different political faith and ratified by state legislatures of different political majorities. It was not then and is now not a partisan political question.

Members of the Republican Party hold different opinions with re-

spect to it and no public official or member of the Party should be pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon this question.

We do not favor a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal. For the American nation never in its history has gone backward, and in this case the progress which has been thus far made must be preserved, while the evils must be eliminated.

We, therefore, believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment the provision of which, while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses.

Such an amendment should be promptly submitted to the states by Congress, to be acted upon by state conventions called for that sole purpose in accordance with the provisions of *Article V* of the Constitution, and adequately safeguarded so as to be truly representative.

**Conservation**—The wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control is a Republican policy, initiated by Theodore Roosevelt. The Roosevelt, Coolidge and Hoover reclamation projects bear witness to the continuation of that policy. Forestry and all other conservation activities have been supported and enlarged.

The conservation of oil is a major problem to the industry and the nation. The administration has sought to bring coordination of effort through the states, the producers and the Federal Government. Progress has been made and the effort will continue.

**Negro**.—For seventy years the Republican Party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican Party, and our Party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge.

**Hawaii**—We believe that the existing status of self-government which for many years has been enjoyed by the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii should be maintained, and that officials appointed to administer the government should be bona-fide residents of the Territory.

**Puerto Rico**—Puerto Rico being a part of the United States and its inhabitants American citizens, we believe that they are entitled to a good faith recognition of the spirit and purposes of their Organic Act. We, therefore, favor the inclusion of the Island in all legislative

and administrative measures enacted or adopted by Congress or otherwise for the economic benefit of their fellow citizens of the mainland.

We also believe that in so far as possible all officials appointed to administer the affairs of the Island government should be qualified by at least five years of bona-fide residence therein.

**Alaska**—We favor the policy of giving to the people of Alaska the widest possible territorial self-government and the selection so far as possible of bona-fide residents for positions in that Territory and the placing of its citizens on an equality with those in the several states.

**Welfare Work and Children**—The children of our nation, our future citizens, have had the most solicitous thought of our President. Child welfare and protection has been a major effort of this Administration. The organization of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection is regarded as one of the outstanding accomplishments of this Administration.

Welfare work in all its phases has had the support of the President and aid of the Administration. The work of organized agencies, local, state and Federal, has been advanced and an increased impetus given by that recognition and help. We approve and pledge a continuation of that policy.

**Indians**—We favor the fullest protection of the property rights of the American Indians and the provision for them of adequate educational and health facilities.

**Reorganization of Government Bureaus**—Efficiency and economy demand reorganization of government bureaus. The problem is non-partisan and must be so treated if it is to be solved. As a result of years of study and personal contact with conflicting activities and wasteful duplication of effort, the President is particularly fitted to direct measures to correct the situation. We favor legislation by Congress which will give him the required authority.

**Democratic Failure**—The vagaries of the present Democratic House of Representatives offer characteristic and appalling proof of the existing incapacity of that Party for leadership in a national crisis. Individualism running amuck has displaced party discipline and has trampled underfoot party leadership. A bewildered electorate has viewed the spectacle with profound dismay and deep misgivings. Goaded to desperation by their confessed failure, the party leaders have resorted to "pork barrel" legislation to obtain a unity of action which could not otherwise be achieved. A Republican President stands resolutely between the helpless citizen and the disasters threatened by such measures; and the people, regardless of party, will demand his continued service. Many times during his useful life has Herbert Hoover responded to such a call, and his response has never disappointed. He will not disappoint us now.

**Party Government**—The delays and differences which recently hampered efforts to obtain legislation imperatively demanded by prevail-

ing critical conditions strikingly illustrate the menace to self-government brought about by the weakening of party ties and party fealty. Experience has demonstrated that coherent political parties are indispensable agencies for the prompt and effective operation of the functions of our government under the Constitution. Only by united party action can consistent, well planned and wholesome legislative programs be enacted. We believe that the majority of the Congressmen elected in the name of a party have the right and duty to determine the general policies of that party requiring Congressional action, and that Congressmen belonging to that party are, in general, bound to adhere to such policies. Any other course inevitably makes of Congress a body of detached delegates which, instead of representing the collective wisdom of our people, become the confused voices of a heterogeneous group of unrelated local prejudices. We believe that the time has come when Senators and Representatives of the United States should be impressed with the inflexible truth that their first concern should be the welfare of the United States and the well-being of all of its people, and that stubborn pride of individual opinion is not a virtue but an obstacle to the orderly and successful achievement of the objects of representative government. Only by cooperation can self-government succeed. Without it, election under a party aegis becomes a false pretense. We earnestly request that Republicans through the Union demand that their representatives in the Congress pledge themselves to these principles, to the end that the insidious influences of party disintegration may not undermine the very foundations of the Republic.

**Conclusion**—In contrast with the Republican policies and record, we contrast those of the Democratic as evidenced by the action of the House of Representatives under Democratic leadership and control, which includes:

1. The issuance of fiat currency;
2. Instructions to the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to manipulate commodity prices;
3. The guarantee of bank deposits;
4. The squandering of the public resources and the unbalancing of the budget through pork-barrel appropriations which bear little relation to distress and would tend through delayed business revival to decrease rather than increase employment.

Generally on economic matters we pledge the Republican Party—

1. To maintain unimpaired the national credit.
2. To defend and preserve a sound currency and an honest dollar.
3. To stand steadfastly by the principle of a balanced budget.



4. To devote ourselves fearlessly and unremittingly to the task of eliminating abuses and extravagance and of drastically cutting the cost of government so as to reduce the heavy burden of taxation.
5. To use all available means consistent with sound financial and economic principles to promote an expansion of credit, to stimulate business and relieve unemployment.
6. To a thorough study of the conditions which permitted the credit and the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities, resulting in ruinous consequences to millions of our citizens and to the national economy, and to correct those conditions so that they shall not recur.

Recognizing that real relief to unemployment must come through a revival of industrial activity and agriculture to the promotion of which our every effort must be directed, our Party in state and nation undertakes to do all in its power that is humanly possible to see that distress is fully relieved in accordance with American principles and traditions.

No successful solution of the problems before the country today can be expected from a Congress and a President separated by partisan lines, or opposed in purposes and principles. Responsibility cannot be placed unless a clear mandate is given by returning to Washington a Congress and a Chief Executive united in principles and program. The return to power of the Republican Party with that mandate is the duty of every voter who believes in the doctrines of the party and its program as herein stated. Nothing less, we believe, will insure the orderly recovery of the country and that return to prosperous days which every American so ardently desires.

**The Republican Party faces the future unafraid!**

With courage and confidence in ultimate success, we will strive against the forces that strike at our social and economic ideals, our political institutions.

## SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted May, 1932

**W**E ARE facing a breakdown of the capitalist system. This situation the Socialist party has long predicted. In the last campaign, it warned the people of the increasing insecurity in American life and urged a program of action which, if adopted, would have saved millions from their present tragic plight.

Today, in every city of the United States, jobless men and women by the thousands are fighting the grim battle against want and starvation, while factories stand idle and food rots on the ground. Millions of wage-earners and salaried workers are hunting in vain for jobs, while other millions are only partly employed.

Unemployment and poverty are inevitable products of the present system. Under capitalism the few own our industries. The many do the work. The wage-earners and farmers are compelled to give a large part of the product of their labor to the few. The many in the factories, mines, shops, offices and farms obtain but a scanty income and are able to buy back only a part of the goods that can be produced in such abundance by our mass industries.

**Masses of People are Destitute**—Capitalism spells not only widespread economic disaster, but class strife. It likewise carries with it an ever present threat of international war. The struggle of the capitalist class to find world markets and investment areas for their surplus goods and capital was a prime cause of the world war. It is today fostering those policies of militarism and imperialism which, if unchecked, will lead to another world conflict.

From the poverty, insecurity, unemployment, the economic collapse, the wastes and the wars of our present capitalistic order, only the united efforts of workers and farmers, organized in unions and co-operatives and, above all, in a political party of their own, can save the nation.

The Republican and Democratic parties, both controlled by the great industrialists and financiers, have no plan or program to rescue us from the present collapse. In this crisis, their chief purpose and desire has been to help the railroads, banks, insurance companies and other capitalist interests.

The Socialist party is today the one democratic party of the workers whose program would remove the causes of class struggles, class antagonisms and social evils inherent in the capitalist system.

It proposes to transfer the principal industries of the country from private ownership and autocratic and cruelly inefficient management to social ownership and democratic control. Only by these means will it be possible to organize our industrial life on a basis of planned and steady operation without periodic breakdowns and disastrous crises.

It proposes:

**Unemployment and Labor Legislation**—1. A federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 for immediate relief for those in need to supplement state and local appropriations.

2. A federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 for public works and roads, reforestation, slum clearance and decent homes for the workers, by federal government, states and cities.

3. Legislation providing for the acquirement of land, buildings and equipment necessary to put the unemployed to work producing food, fuel and clothing and for the erection of houses for their own use and consumption.

4. The six-hour day and the five-day week without a reduction of wages.

5. A comprehensive and efficient system of free public employment agencies.

6. A compulsory system of unemployment compensation with adequate benefits, based on contributions by the government and by employers.

7. Old age pensions for men and women sixty years of age and over.

8. Health and maternity insurance.

9. Improved systems of workmen's compensation and accident insurance.

10. The abolition of child labor.

11. Government aid to farmers and small homeowners to protect them against foreclosures and sales for non-payment of taxes, including a moratorium on interest charges and payments on mortgages in the case of destitute farmers and unemployed workers.

12. Adequate minimum wage laws.

**Social Ownership**—1. Public ownership and democratic control of our mines, forests, oil and power resources; our public utilities dealing with light and power, transportation and communication and our basic industries.

2. The operation of these publicly owned industries by boards of administration on which the wageworker, the consumer and the technician are adequately represented; the recognition in each industry of the principles of collective bargaining and civil service.

**Banking**—1. Socialization of our credit and currency system and the establishment of a unified banking system, beginning with the complete governmental acquisition of the Federal Reserve Banks and the extension of the services of the Postal Savings Banks to cover all departments of the banking business and the transference of this department of the post office to a government-owned banking corporation.

**Taxation**—1. Steeply increased inheritance taxes and income taxes on the higher incomes and estates of both corporations and individuals.

2. A constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of all government securities.

**Agriculture**—Many of the foregoing demands for socializing the power, banking and other industries, for raising living standards among the city workers, etc., would greatly benefit the farming population.

As special measures for agricultural upbuilding, we propose:

1. The reduction of tax burdens, by a shift from taxes on farm property to taxes on incomes, inheritances, excess profits and other forms of taxation.

2. Increased federal and state subsidies to road building and educational and social services for rural communities.

3. The creation of a federal marketing agency for the purchase and marketing of agricultural products.

4. The acquisition by bona fide cooperative societies and by governmental agencies of grain elevators, stockyards, packing houses and warehouses and the conduct of these services on a non-profit basis. The encouragement of farmers' cooperative societies and of consumers' cooperatives in the cities, with a view of eliminating the middleman.

5. The socialization of federal land banks and the extension by these banks of long term credit to farmers at low rates of interest.

6. Social insurance against losses due to adverse weather conditions.

7. The creation of national, regional, and state land utilization boards for the purpose of discovering the best uses of the farming land of the country, in view of the joint needs of agriculture, industry, recreation, water supply, reforestation etc., and to prepare the way for agricultural planning on a national and, ultimately, on a world scale.

**Constitutional Changes**—1. Proportional representation.

2. Direct election of the president and vice-president.

3. The initiative and referendum.

4. An amendment to the constitution to make constitutional amendments less cumbersome.

5. Abolition of the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress.

6. The passage of the Socialist party's proposed Workers' Rights' amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to establish National systems of unemployment, health and accident insurance and old age pensions, to abolish child labor, establish and take over enterprises in manufacture, commerce, transportation, banking, public utilities and other business and industries to be owned and operated by the government, and, generally, for the social and economic welfare of the workers of the United States.

The plank dealing with prohibition is being submitted to a referendum on the party membership as provided for in the party constitu-

tion, having been demanded by 25 percent of the delegates to the National Convention.

Until the results of the referendum are known, the Socialist party has no official stand on this question.

**Civil Liberties**—1. Federal legislation to enforce the First Amendment to the Constitution so as to guarantee freedom of speech, press and assembly, and to penalize any official who interferes with the civil rights of any citizen.

2. The abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, the outlawing of yellow dog contracts and the passage of laws enforcing the rights of workers to organize into unions.

3. The immediate repeal of the Espionage Law and other repressive legislation, and the restoration of civil and political rights to those unjustly convicted under wartime laws.

4. Legislation protecting aliens from being excluded from this country or from citizenship or from being deported on account of their political, social or economic beliefs, or on account of activities engaged in by them which are not illegal for citizens.

5. Modification of the immigration laws to permit the reuniting of families and to offer a refuge to those fleeing from political or religious persecution.

**The Negro**—The enforcement of Constitutional guarantees of economic, political and legal equality for the Negro.

The enactment and enforcement of drastic anti-lynching laws.

**International Relations**—While the Socialist party is opposed to all war, it believes that there can be no permanent peace until Socialism is established internationally. In the meanwhile, we will support all measures that promise to promote good will and friendship among the nations of the world including:

1. The reduction of armaments, leading to the goal of total disarmament by international agreement, if possible, but, if that is not possible, by setting an example ourselves. Soldiers, sailors, and workers unemployed by reason of disarmament to be absorbed, where desired, in a program of public works, to be financed in part by the savings due to disarmament. The abolition of conscription, of military training camps and the R. O. T. C.

2. The recognition of the Soviet Union and the encouragement of trade and industrial relations with that country.

3. The cancellation of war debts due from the allied governments as part of a program for wiping out war debts and reparations, provided that such cancellation does not release money for armaments, but promotes disarmament.

4. The entrance of the United States into the World Court.

5. The entrance of the United States into the League of Nations under conditions which will make it an effective instrument for world peace, and renewed cooperation with the working class parties abroad to the end that the League may be transformed from a league

of imperialist powers to a democratic assemblage representative of the aspirations of the common people of the world.

6. The creation of international economic organizations on which labor is adequately represented, to deal with problems of raw material, investments, money, credit, tariff and living standards from the viewpoint of the welfare of the masses throughout the world.

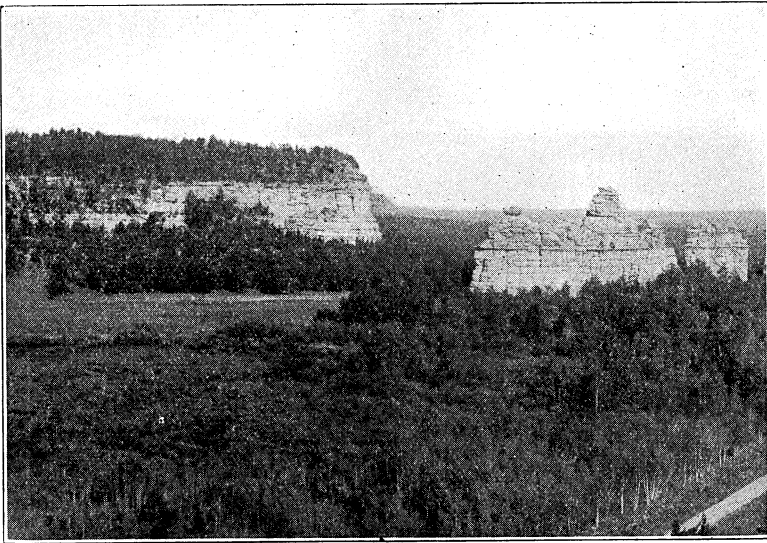
7. The abandonment of every degree of military intervention by the United States in the affairs of other countries. The immediate withdrawal of military forces from Haiti and Nicaragua.

8. The withdrawal of United States military and naval forces from China and the relinquishment of American extra-territorial privileges.

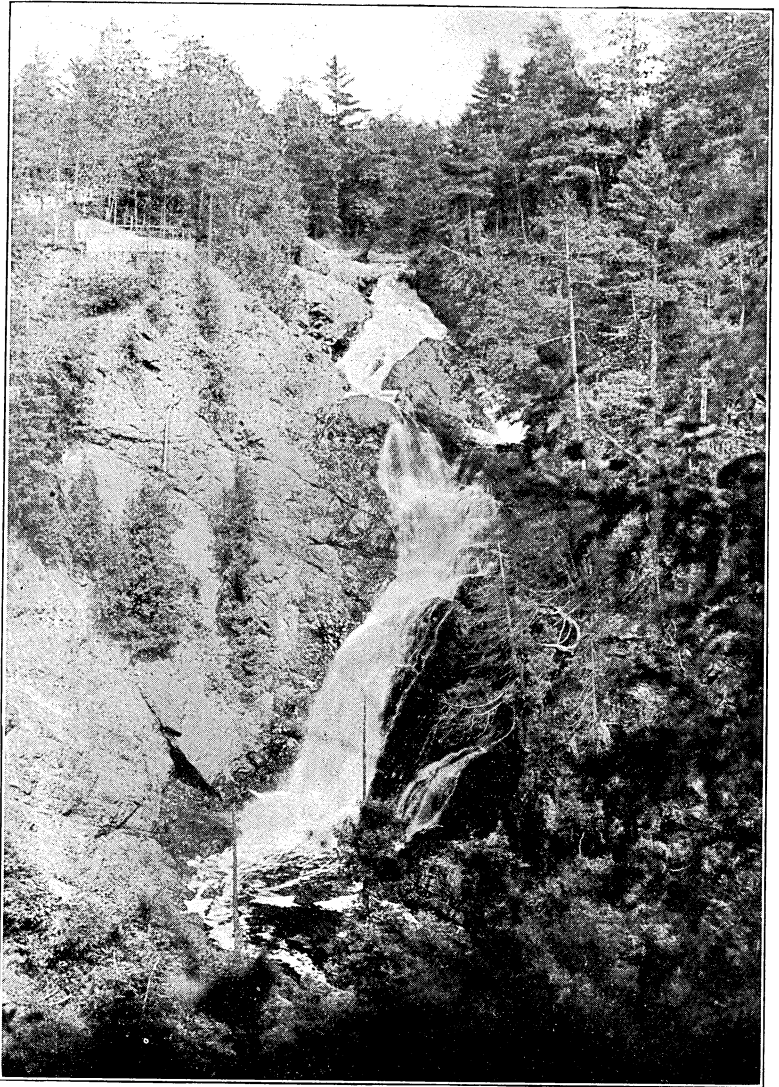
9. The complete independence of the Philippines and the negotiation of treaties with other nations safeguarding the sovereignty of these islands.

10. Prohibition of the sales of munition to foreign powers.

Committed to this constructive program, the Socialist party calls upon the nation's workers and upon all fair-minded and progressive citizens to unite with it in a mighty movement against the present drift into social disaster and in behalf of sanity, justice, peace and freedom.



Castellated Rocks, Camp Douglas.



Manitou Falls, Pattison State Park.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM****1932****Preamble**

**W**ISCONSIN democracy has always been thoroughly progressive in theory, spirit and action. We commend the Democratic national convention for the progressive platform adopted by it and endorse Franklin D. Roosevelt and John M. Garner, the Democratic nominees.

We earnestly appeal for the support of all liberal and progressive minded citizens of Wisconsin for both the national and state Democratic platforms and for the national and state candidates.

**Taxation**

The cost of state government has become so burdensome, excessive and oppressive that taxation has risen to the danger point of confiscation. We therefore pledge that the budget of state expenditures be reduced by at least 25% of the present budget and that ways and means should be devised for the overhauling and revising of our entire system of taxation so as to relieve us of the present excessive taxation. We favor a like reduction in maximum taxes now permitted to all local units. We favor legislation providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes. We also recommend the immediate reduction of the number of existing commissions in the state of Wisconsin and the speedy dismissal from the pay roll of all unnecessary and non-essential office holders and the abolition of their offices.

**Agriculture**

The welfare of the state depends upon the happiness and contentment of the people; to insure this the earning power of the farmer and worker should be restored and their farms and homes saved from loss and burdensome taxation. We therefore favor a moratoria on foreclosures on farms and homes. We favor the reduction of the interest rate on delinquent taxes to 3% before sale and 6% after the issuance of tax certificates. We favor encouraging all banks holding state funds and loan companies to refinance farms and mortgages on a 4% amortization basis. We pledge ourselves to lend our support to all farm volunteer organizations which have for their legitimate purpose the obtaining of fair prices for their products. We favor memorializing congress to outlaw short selling of farm and dairy products. We favor the amendment of section 272.18 (15) so as to extend to the farmer an exemption free from garnishment or execution of \$30 per month of his cash income from dairy products and \$90 for the preceding three months. We recommend further recognition of the corner cheese factory, bringing it back to the point where it



will be able to compete with big combinations; the encouraging of competitive bidding on our dairy products and the discouragement and elimination of the so-called plan of a committee to fix the price of cheese. We further recommend the increase of the moisture content in the manufacture of American cheese to 30% with a limit of 40%. We criticize and condemn the arbitrary method of grading potatoes and other farm produce by the department of agriculture.

### Utilities

The question of regulation of utilities is a state as well as national issue. Here we wish to quote the honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, governor of New York and candidate on the Democratic ticket for president: "The regulating commission, my friends, must be a tribune of the people, putting its engineering forces, accounting and legal resources, into the breach for the purpose of getting the facts and doing justice to both the consumers and the small investors in the public utilities. This means positive and active protection of the people against greed."

We are in entire sympathy with that statement of principle.

Much good work has been done in Wisconsin recently in the protection of the interest of utility service consumers. This work shall be continued and will be continued under a Democratic administration in Wisconsin. We believe abolition of the present Public Service Commission, which has for its sole purpose the safeguarding of that for the people which should be theirs at the cost of production plus the cost of management with a legal and humane rate of interest for financial risk and capital investment would be economically unsound.

If it is definitely shown that state and national governments are unable to cope with the problem of private monopoly through the operation of regulatory commission, then we believe, as does Franklin D. Roosevelt, that the people have or should have the right to referendum to set up its own governmentally owned and operated public utility services. Wisconsin should not be permitted to part with one iota of its sovereignty or control over its power resources. If the operation of wise and just regulatory commission cannot protect this sovereignty, then the only other alternative is the appearance of public ownership.

### Labor and Unemployment

We recognize that unemployment is due to the following causes:

1. The present excessive tariff, which gave many of our manufacturers the excuse for discharging their American employes by establishing factories in foreign lands, thus engaging a ruinous competition with American industry.
2. The dismantling of numerous industrial units by swollen mergers and the pyramiding of fictitious bonds and stocks.
3. Machinery and other labor saving devices.
4. The eighteenth amendment.

However, we realize that the just settlement of the problem between labor and capital is national in scope and not the problem of the state acting separately and exclusively. That for the state of Wisconsin to attempt by itself, while its manufacturers are in competition with manufacturers of other states and nations, to set up such a separate and exclusive system amounts to a ruinous burden on its manufacturers and a loss to its workers and society in general. We recommend solving the unemployment problem in Wisconsin by securing work for our people and furthering the sale of Wisconsin agricultural, dairy, and manufactured products by a legislative program designed to give those Wisconsin groups a competitive edge over their competitors outside of the state so as to bring more employment to Wisconsin.

Realizing that it is a national problem, we request that congress be memorialized to provide ways and means to speedily deal with this problem.

We ask that congress be further memorialized:

1. To shorten the hours of labor per day and per week, if necessary to cope with one of the phases of this problem, in order to maintain a wage necessary for the American standard of living.
2. To speedily repeal the 18th amendment and to immediately modify the Volstead Act to legalize beer.

We further pledge ourselves to memorialize congress to the effect that if unemployment insurance must be considered a public problem rather than a private problem of volunteer unions and organizations, that then it is for the nation and not for the state to take proper steps.

We believe in labor union as formulated by the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

We believe that the better way to solve unemployment is to promote good will between employer and employee, encouraging them to deal with each other on the collective bargaining basis.

We believe that any law that seeks to coerce any arbitrary relationship between employer and employee for the benefit of either is not practical, natural nor democratic, and that such legislation tends to estrange and embitter rather than cement friendly cooperation between capital and labor, so essential to their mutual success.

We believe with the late Samuel Gompers that labor is strongest when it gains its ends through the efforts of its voluntary organizations rather than through coercive legislation.

We strictly adhere to the principle that all laws for the protection of life, limb, health, and the general welfare of the worker—adult or minor—shall be strictly observed and enforced.

### Prohibition

Resubmission without recommendation, the position taken by the Republican party, is evasion.

The Democratic national plank on modification of the Volstead Act

binds each of our candidates for congress in this state to support modification which would legalize the sale of beer and other alcoholic beverages, and provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue in these stressing times instead of a continual outlay, thereby increasing governmental expenditures.

We reaffirm our faith in the National Democratic platform advocating repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the immediate modification of the Volstead Act.

### Education

It is our opinion that the State Teachers' Retirement Fund law is working satisfactorily. We do not advocate its disturbance in any way. We shall vigorously combat any attempt by the forces of reaction to repeal the surtax on incomes from which the state matches the moneys contributed by the teachers to the pension fund.

There should be no recession in the support the state has given primary education. Our teachers' colleges are splendid institutions.

However, undoubtedly there are financial savings to be made in the conduct of our educational institutions. We advocate a thorough survey of the system to discover what consolidations can be made and what duplication of educational efforts may be wiped out.

Our attitude is not that education is receiving too much support but that the state is receiving too little actual benefits in proportion to the amount of money which is being spent. It is our firm conviction that the same educational benefits may accrue to the state even with less financial support if a careful survey is made to discover and assess the various activities of Wisconsin's education institutions.

### Highways

We favor a reasonable continuation of Wisconsin's splendid good roads system to include a system of through roads which will adequately protect one of Wisconsin's largest industries—the tourist industry—which is rapidly being encroached upon by other far-sighted middlewestern states.

The continuation and expansion of the state's good roads system, especially in the more populous farming sections and to a lesser extent in the more sparsely settled counties in the northern part of the state, is equally important in that it will bring the sources of agricultural products in direct contact with consumer sources.

Wisconsin needs the roads and will have to have them. In view of the fact that roads can now be built at from one-third to one-half the cost of less than a decade ago as a result of the drastic reduction in prices of road materials it would seem a valorous part of discretion to pursue an even tenor in road improvement at this time.

The continuation of Wisconsin's road program will furnish jobs to thousands of men now out of employment. In the employment of men to work on roads we are in favor of some form of staggering that

employment so that it will assure jobs to as many persons as possible in the hunt for a livelihood.

### Banking

1. We condemn the Republican administration of our state for the present bank scandals and loss of millions of dollars to its many citizens due to incompetence and negligence of both the securities division and the banking department of the state of Wisconsin.

2. We recommend an immediate reorganization of the Banking department.

3. We recommend necessary legislation allowing for a system of voluntary insurance of banking deposits by private depositors.

The Democratic party,

1. Encourages small banks and advises legislation that will restrain banks from speculation or investments in speculative securities.

2. Encourages the reestablishment of credit to the small business man and farm mortgages.

### Conservation

Wisconsin is advantageously situated to receive high financial benefits from its tourist industry—and loss. We favor adequate game and fish protection and conservation to provide natural pleasures to the great number of people over the greatest length of time. We stand committed to the proposition that a real definite program of conservation with reference to fish and game protection, reforestation and the proper advertising of Wisconsin as the “Playground of the Middlewest” will benefit all classes of society within the state’s borders.

We recognize the menace of the fire fiend in marshes and wooded areas and urge further legislation to protect these God-given advantages not only for the present but for future generations. Drainage projects with their almost immediate financial failure have left many areas without a proper control system for reflooding, and as a result barren waste and lack of proper moisture have left these thousands of acres susceptible to fire and a menace to abutting property with the constant fire hazard which threatens life and property.

### Waterways

We are in hearty accord with the Democratic platform and the utterances of Gov. Roosevelt for the carrying out of four great water-power projects, namely the St. Lawrence Waterway, Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam, and the Columbia River. We recognize that these are of immense value to the people of the country and we are all related in that respect.

Each of these major projects are of vital concern, and the first named, the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway, will be the means of moving the ocean much nearer to Wisconsin and permit ocean-going vessels

to touch our shores. We cannot urge too strongly upon our candidates for congress their united support in this regard when President Roosevelt takes his oath of office.

### Veterans

We renew our sympathies with the disabled soldier and we again memorialize congress to deal with him, not by gas and bullets, but by fair and speedy compensation of his just claims.

### Courts

1. We recommend a unification of our courts and simplification of the means of obtaining justice at a saving to both the litigant and the taxpayer.

2. We deplore the exercise of inherent power by any branch of government. Inherent power belongs to the people solely. We are opposed to government by proclamation.

### Chain Stores

We condemn the chain store and believe that the chain store problem cannot be solved by mere political conversation and promises or by specious taxation.

It is an evil that must be met by voluntary organization against it.

We therefore pledge ourselves to lend our moral support to organizations of small business men for competitive purposes.

### Relief

A citizen in need, by reasons of enforced unemployment due to depression, should be encouraged to retain his morale and never be pauperized. Relief to him, if necessary, should be given in the form of compensation for some labor provided him rather than as alms or charity and his misfortune should not be paraded or publicized.

We condemn the supplying of provisions to the unfortunate poor at a standard below the normal human level and regard the paying for food for the upkeep of the zoos at a price higher than that for the poor as a wilful, malicious and inhuman disregard of our fellow man, and we favor a thorough public investigation and exposing of the authorities responsible therefor.

We recommend the immediate repeal of the small loans act as a usurious burden upon the poor borrower.

We recommend that all funds for state relief purposes be raised by income taxes.

### Conclusion

For more than one century the Democratic party has borne the torch of liberal and progressive thought in the nation and the state. Its thought is stamped distinctively on the federal constitution and on

the great liberal statutes the nation enjoys. The constitution it gave to this state re-emphasizes its beliefs in human rights, its devotion to education for all classes and its determination that men shall enjoy the fruits of their industry. The great statutes of this state owe their inspiration to Democratic ideals.

Borrowing from its flame, other groups have aided in its enlightening work and they have been welcomed in so doing. The experience of many years has shown, however, that such groups have not fared far. Working in isolation, they have been one by one overpowered, their light dashed to earth, and to their remnants has been offered the alternative of joining the reactionary forces which overwhelmed them or reuniting with the main liberal forces in the Democratic party.

The two recent primaries in this state have signalized two developments. The first is the defeat of liberalism in the Republican party. The second is a demonstration by the voters of their will to continue the forward march under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt in a liberal and progressive Democratic party.

In inviting liberals of all parties to join with us, we desire to remind them that it was in the Democratic party of this state that the progressive movement originated. The principles of that movement can be quoted in the Democratic platforms spanning the last half century.

These Democratic principles, always progressive in theory and practice, stand endangered in 1932 through a desperate onslaught of the forces of reaction.

#### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OTTO LA BUDDÉ, Milwaukee, *Chairman*  
MISS CATHERINE CORSCOT, Madison, *Vice Chairman*

##### First District:

Andrew Stahl, Kenosha  
Christ Hoen, Edgerton  
Mrs. Frank Pope, Racine  
Mrs. Gerald Cox, Whitewater  
Mrs. Jane Austin, Janesville  
John Wolff, Burlington

##### Second District:

Carl J. Mueller, Jefferson  
Paul Hemmy, Juneau  
Miss Catherine Corscot, Madison  
Mrs. J. C. McCarter, Portage  
John McGonigle, Sun Prairie  
George Dwinell, Waukesha

##### Third District:

William Victora, Muscoda  
E. J. Steinmetz, La Crosse  
Margaret Brown, La Crosse  
Mrs. Frank Flood, Prairie du Chien  
Mrs. Dan Regan, Mineral Point  
William Evenson, Baraboo

**Fourth District:**

Albert Brennan, Cudahy  
 Dr. B. C. Kane, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. O. N. Bowe, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. William Langen, Milwaukee  
 Albert Smukowski, Milwaukee  
 Henry Zastrow, Milwaukee

**Fifth District:**

Harold Schoenecker, Milwaukee  
 Robert Sonnenberg, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. Ena Modell, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. A. Ronowski, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. Charles Byron, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. John Korbel, Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

George A. Jagerson, Neenah  
 Glen Randon, Oshkosh  
 Mrs. Lenore Horn, Cedarburg  
 Mrs. Henry Detting, Sheboygan  
 Charles Thornton, Fond du Lac  
 Mrs. Margaret Irish, Stockbridge

**Seventh District:**

J. R. McQuillan, Antigo  
 Byron Conway, Wisconsin Rapids  
 Mrs. Mabel Backhuber, Wausau  
 Mrs. Paul Pastermacki, Stevens Point  
 George Schutz, Shawano  
 J. W. Karew, Waupaca

**Eighth District:**

Harry Kelley, Manitowoc  
 W. F. Coffey, Marinette  
 Mrs. Katherine Sullivan, Kaukauna  
 Carl Andre, Luxemburg  
 Sig Lingelbach, Oconto

**Ninth District:**

Archie V. Hurst, Eau Claire  
 Albert Hess, Arcadia  
 Mrs. Pearl Dickey, Black River Falls  
 Mrs. Lillian Hughes, New Richmond  
 Peter Murphy, Chippewa Falls  
 Dr. J. H. Wallis, Rice Lake

**Tenth District:**

H. A. Bostrum, Rhinelander  
 Fred Russell, Superior  
 James Corcoran, Webster  
 Tom Yates, Amery  
 William Alexander, Hayward  
 Frank Drooge, Ashland

**National Chairman**

James Farley, New York City

**National Committeemen**

Charles E. Broughton, Sheboygan  
 Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, Sheboygan

**PROHIBITION STATE PLATFORM****1932****General Statement**

**T**HE prohibition party stands for the welfare of the people and against special privilege and selfish interests. We hold that national prosperity is measured by the prosperity of the common people and not by the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a favored few.

While we recognize in alcoholic beverages a prolific source of social and economic ills, demanding their suppression, we also recognize other fundamental issues which concern the general welfare and are ready to put into effect an intelligent solution of the problems involved therein.

We endorse and reaffirm the platform adopted by the national prohibition party at its convention of this year, and pledge ourselves to the policies therein set forth.

**The Liquor Traffic**

Inasmuch as the traffic in intoxicating beverages is inherently wrong and therefore has no right to exist, we pledge the enactment of legislation providing adequate penalties for those engaging in such traffic in order to effectively abolish the same; and pending the enactment of such legislation, to use the authority of the Eighteenth amendment to the national constitution and the laws enacted thereunder to suppress such traffic as far as may be possible. To this end we will use all the administrative powers of the state government and command the cooperation of all administrative officers of county and local governments.

**Repeal of Severson Law**

We charge the former administration of the republican nominee for governor with having betrayed the state to the criminal elements of society by the repeal of the Severson prohibition enforcement act, thus permitting the state to be overrun with liquor sellers, gangsters, racketeers and hoodlums, and allowing our young people to be subjected to the insidious temptations of the illicit liquor traffic, while the present administration has permitted the continuance of these deplorable conditions, with the evils of the former saloons transferred to public places of refreshment and amusement and to the sacred precincts of the home. We pledge ourselves to remedy these conditions by suitable legislation and vigorous law enforcement, and by massing the moral forces of the state for that purpose.



### Attitude of Other Parties

Inasmuch as the republican party has thus demonstrated its alliance with the criminal liquor interests, and the democratic party openly avows its allegiance thereto, pledging itself to permit free rein to that demoralizing traffic, while the socialist party proposes to make the state the purveyor of those beverages which debase and debauch its citizens, we present the prohibition party as the only political organization which can and will protect society, our homes and our young people from the insidious and demoralizing influence of beverage alcohol.

### General Law Enforcement

We pledge the enforcement of all our criminal laws that the operations of all groups, individuals or influences inimical to the public welfare shall be effectively suppressed.

### Public Works to Provide Employment

We propose to put into operation needful public works and improvements to supply as far as possible labor for the unemployed citizens of the state, and declare that until there shall be a more general demand for labor no person should be employed more than six hours each working day or for a wage less (in the case of adult laborers) than fifty cents an hour.

### Costs of Government

We pledge an economical administration of the state government, with such consolidation of departments and commissions as will promote efficiency and lessen the cost of government. We further pledge such efficient administration of all departments and functions of our state government as will promote justice, reduce and equalize the tax burdens and insure the welfare of all.

### The "Depression"

We charge that neither the republican nor democratic parties have any intelligent or logical plan to lift the country out of the economic morass into which it has sunk through their blind and inept management and their subservience to the selfish interests of great wealth. In the national prohibition party platform lies the only sensible solution of our present economic problems and relief from the financial depression. To the end that this deplorable condition may be ended so far as possible by one state acting alone, we propose to call into conference the leaders of industry, agriculture and labor to bring about a stabilization of wage and price schedules and a spreading out of employment to the end that the purchasing power of laborers and

farmers may be restored and the necessity for charity be reduced to a minimum, and we promise cooperation with the organizations, workers, farmers and employers in their efforts to restore normal conditions.

### Banks

That confidence in our banking institutions may be restored, we promise a more adequate and effective supervision of such institutions subject to state authority, and will propose the establishment of a security fund to carry banks over periods of excessive demand upon their liquid capital.

### Party Responsibility

The logical outcome of the form of government provided by our national constitution is the division of voters into political parties, representing divergent policies of government; and the responsibility of government thereby rests upon the party elected to power rather than upon individual officeholders. Primary elections should be clearly understood to be strictly for nomination of party candidates and election of precinct committeemen. Our primary election system should be revised to make this more clear and also to prevent the minority candidates from a field of several contestants. Election laws should make it easy for voters to reorganize or realign themselves into new parties for facing new issues as they may arise.

We assert that the prohibition party is the only party capable of putting into effect the principles and reforms herein enumerated, as it is the only party that is wholly free from any connection with or support from any of those persons or groups interested in or engaged in practices or traffics injurious to the public welfare; and therefore we call upon all citizens who have the public interest at heart to unite with us in establishing such policies by electing the candidates we have nominated.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

W. J. ROBINSON, Madison, *Chairman*  
HENRY H. TUBBS, Elkhorn, *Secretary*

#### First District:

Henry H. Tubbs, Elkhorn  
Herbert Duckett, R. F. D., Burlington  
Mrs. Belle Derrick, Brodhead  
Mrs. Hannah L. Larson, Union Grove

#### Second District:

A. A. Glovier, Oconomowoc  
Alfred B. Taynton, Madison  
Mrs. Jane Robinson, Madison  
Mrs. Georgenia Koppke, Madison

**Third District:**

Ralph Hodgson, Arena  
 A. C. Papst, 411 Hill Street, Sparta  
 Mrs. Ada Griggs, Baraboo  
 Miss Lillie Shimmin, 415 North Seventh Street,  
 La Crosse

**Fourth District:**

L. A. Willis, 1621—20 Avenue, Milwaukee  
 F. H. Sporleder, Wauwatosa  
 Dr. Evelyn Hoebne, 1120 South 21 Street, Mil-  
 waukee

**Fifth District:**

John E. Clayton, 5048 North Pierce Street, Mil-  
 waukee  
 Charles H. Mott, 278 Pleasant Street, Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

Theron Shove, Waukau  
 Vernon M. Weeks, Fond du Lac

**Seventh District:**

Joseph V. Collins, Stevens Point  
 A. D. Hill, Wisconsin Rapids

**Eighth District:**

John R. Seaquist, Sister Bay  
 Mrs. George W. Schaal, Gillett

**Ninth District:**

Edward Kahl, Prairie Farm  
 F. E. Cummings, Eau Claire

**Tenth District:**

Adolph R. Bucknam, Eagle River  
 L. P. Lysager, Washburn  
 Mrs. Nellie Tribby, Ladysmith

**National Chairman**

D. Leigh Colvin, New York City

**National Committeemen**

Henry H. Tubbs, Elkhorn  
 Alfred B. Taynton, 101 South Webster Street, Madison

**REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM****1932****Relief**

**T**HE protracted depression has made it increasingly difficult for many Wisconsin citizens to provide the necessities of life for their families.

The problem of the Wisconsin farmer, who is now receiving the lowest prices ever received in relation to his costs, is of even longer duration.

One cause of acute distress to the farmer and the home-owning worker, whose incomes have not kept up with their fixed expenses, is the loss, or threat of loss, of all they have been able to save in a lifetime. It is startlingly significant that almost 25 per cent of the real property in Wisconsin is at present in some stage of tax delinquency.

**Jobless Relief**

We pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to insure adequate relief of distress and want resulting from unemployment. As a first step, state and local governments should cut their costs for other purposes in all practicable ways, in order that economic recovery may not be retarded by imposing any unnecessary burdens upon citizens and private enterprise.

To provide additional funds for relief purposes we favor the levying of whatever income taxes may be necessary.

We demand that all relief funds provided by the state shall be so distributed as to give maximum alleviation of distress, with political consideration rigidly excluded, that no waste or excessive costs of distribution shall be tolerated, and that in the administration of relief local authorities and agencies shall be recognized and utilized to the greatest possible extent.

We favor providing as much employment as possible through the construction of public works which are (1) needed, (2) capable of providing the largest amount of work, (3) well planned, and (4) efficiently and economically carried out.

In the dispensing of unemployment relief no stigma of pauperism should be placed upon those who are unable to get work.

While relief measures are necessary, they do not provide a cure for unemployment. Any real and lasting improvement with respect to employment in Wisconsin obviously depends upon hastening the return of conditions under which productive enterprises can operate successfully. The program advocated by the Republican nominee for governor and outlined in this platform is directed not only to adequate immediate relief but to the fundamental problem of restoring normal employment.

### Agriculture

Not only have the farmers of Wisconsin suffered with other groups from the general economic depression, but for more than a decade they have received for their products prices that were too low in relation to their cost of production and of living.

This is one of the gravest problems not only of the farmers themselves but of the state as a whole, and has been a principal factor in intensifying the difficulties of labor, industry and all business.

The paramount farm problem is that of marketing produce at prices which will yield a fair return for the labor and investment. It is essential that the farmer obtain a greater control of his agencies of marketing. The department of agriculture and markets is charged with the duty of aiding in the formation and successful conduct of farmer-controlled marketing agencies, a work which was carried on with notable success during the Kohler administration.

It is not and should not be the function of that department, however, to dominate these marketing agencies and wrest them from the control of the farmers.

### Dairying

The greater use of Wisconsin dairy products in charitable and penal institutions and as a part of relief dietary should be encouraged.

The most profitable market for farm products should be the home market, which can be reached with low transportation cost and a minimum of loss of perishable produce. Control of marketing agencies operating near home is relatively easy for the farmer, and prices are less affected by world competition than is true in places hundreds of miles away.

The value of the home market depends mainly, however, upon the successful development of industry and other productive enterprise in every section of the state, thereby creating a demand for farm products either as raw materials or for home consumption. The successful development of every kind of productive enterprise in the state and neighborhood is therefore of tremendous significance to the farmer.

The ruin or removal of business and manufacturing institutions, on the other hand, reduces employment thereby, destroys the farmer's best market, and depreciates the value of his land and investment.

Farm markets and farm prices are only one-half the problem. The other half is the cost of production and of living, in which one serious factor which demands prompt attention is taxation.

### Industry

We pledge ourselves not only to the measures of relief outlined in preceding paragraphs to meet these immediate problems, but to a policy of encouraging productive enterprise, to the end that the oppor-

tunity of employment may be restored to every worker, thus in turn re-establishing the home market of the farmer.

The vital importance of this program is shown by the fact that in 1929, according to official figures by the United States Bureau of Census, the manufacturing establishments in Wisconsin did a business of two billion dollars, and gave employment to over 300,000 people in offices and factories with a total pay roll expenditure of \$466,000,000.

We call attention to the fact that Wisconsin industries, according to authoritative estimates, do more than 90 per cent of their business outside the state, thus bringing into the state vast sums which are expended in payment of wages and taxes, and the purchase of raw materials.

In order to foster this constant flow of income into the state, Wisconsin's industries must be on a parity with firms located in other states, whose competition they must meet.

### Taxation

With farmers and home owners losing their property on every hand and numerous industries looking to more favorable states in which to carry on their development, it is essential that the mounting burden of taxation be checked.

The load bears most heavily on farmers and home owners, and it is they who must receive our first consideration. Next in importance to the prevention of starvation among our people is the saving of their homes.

We urge the adoption of the property tax relief program advocated by our nominee for governor.

Most important is his proposal for a property tax exemption similar to the income tax exemption. Many property taxpayers are so poor that they pay no income tax. Yet, under the present law, income taxpayers get an exemption which is denied to property taxpayers.

Under the Kohler plan of exemption this discrimination would be removed, and property owners would get a substantial exemption of property tax which would give them equality of treatment with their neighbors who have more income.

Moreover, that part of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1931 requiring a state property tax sufficient to maintain a balance of \$2,000,000 in the general fund should be repealed, and the balances should be maintained not by raising taxes but by cutting costs.

### Property Taxes

We further advocate legislation permitting the payment of property taxes in semi-annual installments, without any penalty or carrying charge.

We are opposed to extending the bonding power. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed more to the orgy of governmental spending than the power to shift the burden of paying for present day improvements

onto future generations of taxpayers through the medium of bond issues.

We are opposed to the state's imposing unwanted and costly activities on local governments.

We believe in the principle of state aids for local activities of state-wide concern, such as schools and highways, but we advocate amending our state aid laws in such a way as to reward efficiency rather than to encourage extravagance. State aids will then be the means of affording substantial relief to property taxpayers.

We deplore the steady growth of the number of local boards with power to tax property and we advocate that that growth be halted.

We reaffirm our belief that ability to pay is an important factor in the levying of taxes, and we favor returning to the principle of the one year basis of income taxation.

We pledge ourselves to the development of a sound, permanent tax program for Wisconsin, (1) which will lessen, so far as possible, the burden of those least able to bear it; (2) which will be free from those influences which might retard the continued, steady development of agriculture and industry on which, in the last analysis, so much of our prosperity depends; (3) which will produce sufficient revenue for an economically administered government.

### Cutting Costs

The cost of government is, in a very real sense, part of the budget of every family in Wisconsin.

It is only fair, when family incomes have been reduced, that that part of their budgets which is spent by the government be reduced also.

We advocate a genuine tax reduction which can come only from cutting the costs of government, both state and local.

We pledge ourselves to use the Kohler budget law of 1929 conscientiously, to the end that the state's expenditures may be brought within its income and full publicity given its finances.

We pledge ourselves to eliminate all activities of government which careful study proves to be unnecessary.

We pledge ourselves to carry forward the work commended in 1929 of consolidating boards, bureaus and commissions, to the end that the necessary activities of government may be carried on more effectively and economically.

### Labor

The advancement of the best interests of labor is of primary concern to the state and all its people, and is a permanently fundamental aim of the Republican party, as our record of legislation and administrative activities for the protection of labor fully attests.

The present distresses of the working population react disastrously upon agriculture, business, and all trades and professions. General

and complete economic recovery depend upon full resumption of private employment at good wages.

There should be such adjustment of working time in industry in normal times as will permit of the employment of the entire working population, and the adoption of a flexible working day or week should be encouraged, to provide for the inevitable fluctuations in business activity.

Much improvement can be made in the facilities for collecting and disseminating information as to labor and employment and in the system of public employment offices. We advocate fuller cooperation of state and national governments in this respect.

We favor such laws as will best assure safety in employment, decent and healthful working conditions, and the right of individual or collective bargaining.

Light, heat and power, artificially generated and distributed are necessary for the comfort and convenience of our people.

While lacking a supply of coal, Wisconsin has among its varied natural resources, its numerous developed and undeveloped water powers.

More than 20 years ago, the legislature of this state, declared a policy of conserving these natural water power resources, for the benefit of the people of Wisconsin. This policy has at no time been surrendered or abandoned.

The citizenship of this state, will not approve or consent to any abandonment or surrender, of that policy, now clearly expressed in the statutes of Wisconsin, by the affirmative votes of legislators of every faction and party, approved by a former executive of this state.

The Republican party pledges its efforts and its candidates, to this policy, and to such further Legislative enactment, and constitutional amendment, as shall be found desirable or necessary, in the preservation and transmission of this heritage in natural resources, to and for the present and future of Wisconsin and its people.

The Republican party of Wisconsin is in accord with the policy of strict regulation of utilities, private and public, furnishing service to the people; such regulation as shall constitute a square deal as between those who are served and those who are furnishing the service.

The public service commission, provided for by the laws of this state, is designed to give to both the public utility and the people, active and intelligent regulatory service.

In effecting a program of economy, the Wisconsin public service commission must not be hampered by lack of funds or undesirable legislative enactment. The regulatory system provided for by the present law is recognized as one of the strongest in the United States.

### Regulation

Such a system of regulation was advocated by Walter J. Kohler, as governor of Wisconsin, more than two years ago. We pledge ourselves to an able, fearless, vigorous and non-political regulation of



public utilities, which will assure the lowest possible rates for Wisconsin consumers.

Private enterprise as against public ownership, will be encouraged by a sanely acting public, where regulation is fair and conclusive, but there will exist locations, regardless of the character of regulatory service, where municipal ownership will be desired.

Utility companies controlled by holding organizations, outside of Wisconsin, with large financial resources, will at times selfishly find the way to hinder and delay regulatory orders, no matter how fairly made.

### Utilities

During the Legislative session of 1919, in the Administration of Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp, there was passed a law, permitting municipalities to finance publicly owned utilities, apart from general or Constitutional municipal indebtedness.

That law, as construed by the court, limited such indebtedness to the cost of acquiring or constructing a plant, with no provision for extension or expansion.

### Amendment

There will be submitted to the electors at the coming November election for ratification, a constitutional amendment, to broaden the scope of that law:

"Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at the constitutional 5 per centum debt limitation."

That proposed amendment, after passing the legislature of 1929, again passed both houses at the 1931 legislative session. In the assembly it was approved, upon a roll-call vote, by 80 members favoring, with no opposing votes. In the senate it was approved by 23 votes favoring, with only 2 opposing votes.

Those votes in both Legislative houses in the 1931 session represented members of every faction and political party in this state.

In the interest of the people, and the future economic development of this state, it should be ratified as a part of the Constitution at the November 1932 election.

### Regulation of Securities

One of the most distressing conditions today is the loss of their life's savings by thousands of small investors. Many real estate mortgage bonds, utility and other securities which these people have

bought on the strength of the Wisconsin public service commission's sanction are now in default.

Purchase of utility plants at excessive valuations and the watering and pyramiding of utility securities by holding companies are examples of unsound and dishonest practices which not only tend to excessive utility rates, but cause heavy losses to investors.

Recent disclosures regarding the manipulations carried on by the Insulls constitute a national scandal. Wisconsin citizens are entitled to the utmost protection which can be given them against unscrupulous interests masking as legitimate business concerns.

Once the state approves a security issue, it is under an even greater obligation to new purchasers to investigate the issue again whenever there is any question about its continued soundness. Such investigations should be at the expense of the issuing company.

We propose the enactment and endorsement of a good, direct, simple fraud act with prison penalties to warn unscrupulous underwriters and distributors that Wisconsin will not be a fertile market for watered stocks and oversold bond issues.

### **Banking**

In the face of the recent unprecedented increase in bank failures, resulting in heavy losses for depositors and the prostrating of credit facilities in many communities, it is essential that effective means be found for avoiding that appalling economic waste.

We propose such strengthening of our banking laws and administration as will more thoroughly assure honest, competent and faithful management of Wisconsin banks, to the end that depositors may be protected and the channels of local credit kept clear.

We are unalterably opposed to monopolistic control of banking credits, and we pledge ourselves to use every power of the state to prevent such a result.

We strongly commend the 1929 legislature and Governor Kohler for the enactment of constructive legislation providing for state control of bank stockholding companies, imposing double liability on their stockholders and restricting their expansion.

### **Trust Funds**

The consolidation of the state's trust funds, including the teachers' retirement fund, and the creation of a state annuity and investment board to manage and protect them was one of the signal accomplishments of the previous Kohler administration.

We endorse the fearless and competent manner in which that board has protected the integrity of the trust funds, and we pledge ourselves to adhere diligently to the same policies in the future.

### **Highways**

A well developed system of highways, including both the main through arteries of traffic and the local roads which feed those main

arteries and give the farmers access to near and distant markets, is essential to the economic progress of the state.

Wisconsin's highway activities must be safeguarded in every possible way from being dominated or swayed by political considerations.

We favor maintaining strong and effective county highway organizations.

We recommend that county and local governments in planning their highway activities give consideration, on the one hand, to the burdens resting upon the property taxpayers, and on the other hand, to the opportunities that may be afforded by highway work for providing employment.

The authority of the state in highway matters should be lodged undivided in the hands of the state highway commission, and such safeguards as the requirement that purchases be made and contracts let on the basis of competitive bidding should be restored.

### Conservation

Wise utilization of the natural resources of Wisconsin should be a major factor both in the economic progress of the state and in promoting the health and well-being of this and future generations of citizens.

The development of the tourist trade, now one of Wisconsin's principal industries and the mainstay particularly in the northern areas, is closely related to conservation, reforestation, and to our progress in improving and maintaining highways.

The comprehensive program of reforestation launched during the Kohler administration should be carried forward in an efficient and non-political way.

The state also needs an adequate fish and game program, with accessible places where the people can hunt, fish and enjoy the out-of-doors.

There is a pressing need for thorough and vigorous enforcement of the game laws, and particularly as regards their systematic and commercialized violation.

We regard it as a sound principle that conservation funds should be devoted to conservation purposes, and we advocate that moneys received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses should be used exclusively to further the propagation of game and fish and to support the enforcement of the laws for their protection.

### Prohibition

We favor submission of an amendment providing for state control of the liquor traffic with adequate provision against the violation of state law from without.

### Election Laws

We pledge ourselves to a fair, impartial clarification and strengthening of our election laws to eliminate abuses and preserve the right

of citizens to exercise their franchise unswayed by subversive influences which are now beyond the power of the state to control.

We believe that freedom of speech, and of press, guaranteed by our constitution, are cornerstones of popular self-government by an informed electorate, and any restrictions upon those fundamental rights, other than to compel adherence to the truth, can result only in a government of ignorance and prejudice.

We take pride in the fact that Wisconsin elections have been singularly free from corruption and we pledge ourselves to a strict enforcement of the law in this regard.

The best and principal safeguard against the excessive use of money in elections by individuals, parties or independent organizations is to give the voters accurate, complete and seasonable information of all political contributions and expenditures, both within and without the state, and we favor such strengthening of the laws as may be needed to insure the filing of complete and accurate reports, at such times and places as will effectually deter or defeat abuses.

The right of all individuals and political parties to present to the people of Wisconsin, clearly and completely, the principles which they represent, must be forever guaranteed.

### Public Safety

We endorse and reaffirm the stand taken by the present Republican nominee for governor who, two years ago, advocated the establishment of adequate agencies of state government to deal with bank robberies and other criminal activities. He said:

"Within the last few years organized criminals from other states have increasingly extended their radius of operations. Wisconsin in the past has been conspicuously prompt in apprehending and convicting offenders against our laws, so that criminals from nearby centers of population have been fearful of committing crimes within our borders.

"More recently, however, with increases in the power and speed of motor cars, and with improvements in highways, escape from the consequences of their misdeeds has become an increasingly easy matter.

"Under our system of government the enforcement of the criminal laws is in the hands of the municipal and county officials. The state has no adequate machinery to apprehend and bring criminals to justice.

"A state crime detecting force under the control of the attorney general could be of vast assistance to the local authorities in this work.

"With central records and identification and with swift communication throughout Wisconsin, it would be possible to materially reduce the chances of a criminal's escaping arrest. The Wisconsin Association of Circuit Court Judges has already suggested and is supporting this proposal."

### Principles

We hold that the problems of Wisconsin are social and economic problems and that by their right solution the farmers, workingmen, business men and all Wisconsin citizens will benefit.

We adhere to the basic Republican doctrine, enunciated by Abraham Lincoln that "in all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, the government ought not to interfere."

We affirm the fundamental necessity of a non-political, sound business administration of state affairs and strongly approve the following statement in Gov. Kohler's message to the 1929 legislature:

"The state has its existence primarily for purposes of establishing justice, promoting the general welfare, and serving as the agent of the people for various economic, educational, and humanitarian ends. In carrying out these purposes, the state, while it is not primarily a business institution, employs many people, collects and disburses large sums of money, and conducts the largest business within our borders.

"If the state as a business organization is badly and wastefully managed, it is unlikely to accomplish satisfactorily any of its other purposes. If, on the other hand, it is well and efficiently administered, the people will get the things they are paying for; protection, education, conservation and all the rest, which the people are entitled to expect of us, do expect, and must receive."

### National Leadership

We endorse the candidacy of the Republican nominee for president, Herbert Hoover. Under his leadership the American people, in the face of an unparalleled world-wide business and agricultural depression, have dealt with these tremendous problems in a national way, without panic or disorder, have preserved and strengthened our fundamental institutions, and are going forward with increasing confidence and renewed determination to achieve a sound economic order with consequent restoration of employment and of purchasing power.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

GEORGE GILKEY, Merrill, *Chairman*

SYLVESTER WABISZEWSKI, Milwaukee, *Vice Chairman*

#### First District:

George Anderson, Kenosha County  
Ray Fitch, Racine County  
Stephen Boles, Rock County  
Mrs. Bertha Mauerman, Green County  
Mrs. Harry Bowers, Walworth County

#### Second District:

William Dunn, Columbia County  
Robert Caldwell, Dane County  
Mrs. Irma Stoddard, Dodge County  
Mrs. W. D. James, Jefferson County  
George Haverstick, Waukesha County

**Third District:**

B. L. Marcus, Muscoda  
 M. P. McGinty, Mauston  
 Don Gordon, La Crosse  
 Mrs. Wesly Chapman, South Wayne  
 Mrs. Hattie Loveless, Viola

**Fourth District:**

Price Davis, Wauwatosa  
 George Habermeyer, West Milwaukee  
 George Quin, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. Nellie Murphy, Wauwatosa  
 Mrs. Arthur Tesch, Bay View

**Fifth District:**

Bernhard Gettelman, Milwaukee  
 J. J. McSwilt, Milwaukee  
 Cyrus Philipp, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. G. W. Knack, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. C. J. Otjen, Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

William N. Knauf, Ripon  
 Harold Bumby, Ripon  
 Norton Williams, Neenah  
 Mrs. John Hess, Adell  
 Mrs. Otto Kissel, Hartford

**Seventh District:**

H. E. Damons, Marathon County  
 Julius Spearbrick, Waupaca County  
 E. G. Moore, Langlade County  
 Mrs. Harriet Kutchin, Green Lake County  
 Mrs. R. E. Andrews, Wood County

**Eighth District:**

Dan J. Coffey, Marinette County  
 Fred Borchardt, Manitowoc County  
 Seymore Gweiner, Outagamie County  
 Mrs. Harold Malchow, Brown County  
 Mrs. V. A. Lundgren, Marinette County

**Ninth District:**

Judge J. E. Pannier, Chippewa Falls  
 C. D. Nelson, Rice Lake  
 Charles W. Thompson, Neillsville  
 Mrs. Ernest Nelson, Eau Claire  
 Mrs. Jennie Eldredge, Durand

**Tenth District:**

Peter Shanser, Douglas County  
 R. M. Jeffries, Oneida County  
 A. E. Heddin, Price County  
 Mrs. A. P. Nelson, Burnett County  
 Mrs. Ruby Peterson, Ashland County

**National Chairman**

Everett Sanders, Washington, D. C.

**National Committeemen**

George Vits, Manitowoc  
 Mrs. Harry E. Thomas, Sheboygan

**SOCIALIST STATE PLATFORM**

1932

**Public Ownership**

**T**HE public ownership and development of the electric power of Wisconsin, to take the place of the present unsatisfactory system of state regulation of privately-owned utilities. In this connection we urge the people to vote in favor of the pending amendment of the state constitution which will enable municipalities to purchase utilities and pay for them out of the income from the same, regardless of the constitutional bond limit.

The establishment of a state-owned bank, with an adequate number of branches.

The extension of state insurance to include disability, sickness, accidents, workmen's compensation, motor vehicles, and all the risks the farmer is subject to, also fire insurance for private as well as public property, and the further development of the life insurance fund. The old age pension system should be made obligatory upon all counties, and should be made more liberal in some of its provisions.

**Hit Cement Trust**

We feel that the state is being held up by the so-called cement trust, and because of the tremendous amount of cement required by the state we advocate the establishment of a state-owned and operated cement plant.

We advocate a constitutional amendment enabling the public to engage in any industry or business.

The state marketing department should be made to function to the end that farm products may be brought to the consumers at cost, so as to wipe out, once and for all, economic waste in distribution.

**See Farm Benefits**

The socialization of the other industries will be of great benefit to the farmers, since it will enable them to purchase commodities at cost, but they will not be completely emancipated from inequalities and long hours of labor until they learn the lesson of utilizing a program of cooperation to its fullest extent.

People out of work must be fed. We will support any measure necessary to make those best able to pay meet this emergency.

We advocate an emergency commodity production and exchange department, so that unemployed workers may use the idle factories to produce essential commodities to be exchanged for other workers' similarly produced commodities on a no profit basis.

**Tax Big Incomes**

While we believe that considerable sums of the tax moneys might be saved by the high type of public service which socialist officials would bring to the state, we believe that real tax relief can only come by a shift from taxes on farms and homes to taxes on large incomes and inheritances. We favor the exemption from taxation of homes, either urban or rural, up to \$2,500 or such sum as may seem reasonable.

We advocate a state-wide six-hour day and five-day week, in both public and private employment.

We advocate a minimum wage based on average family needs.

All public work should be done by direct employment.

We believe that the special privilege now enjoyed by banks to have the federal government issue currency in exchange for bonds should be abolished and that this privilege should be transferred to the cities, counties and states so that they may deposit their non-interest bearing bonds with the federal government and have currency issued for them. This is a sure way to wipe out for all time the curse of the interest burden on the public debts of states, counties and cities.

**Demand Repeal**

As a sane solution of the liquor problem we advocate the repeal of the 18th amendment, and that the liquor industry be taken over under government ownership and control, with the right of local option, for each state to maintain prohibition within its own borders if it so desires.

**STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

FREDERICK HEATH, Milwaukee, *Chairman*

**First District:**

Leland Birchard, Kenosha  
L. P. Christiansen, Racine

**Second District:**

Emil Freinwald, Horicon  
Glenn Turner, Madison

**Third District:**

Arthur Ochsner, Plain  
Carl Meyer, La Crosse

**Fourth District:**

Mrs. Mabel Ganer, Milwaukee  
Leo Musser, Milwaukee

**Fifth District:**

Mrs. Walter Palmer, Milwaukee  
Frederick Heath, Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

O. C. Damrow, Fond du Lac  
Fred Kniebers, Sheboygan



**Seventh District:**

Max Leopold, Arpin  
Henry Siebenhaar, Pittsville

**Eighth District:**

Henry Hessacker, West De Pere  
W. A. Maertz, Antigo

**Ninth District:**

C. H. Olson, Hudson  
Nick Harmon, Durand

**Tenth District:**

Dr. Carl De Sombre, Medford  
Charles Kingston, Spooner

**National Chairman**

Morris Hillquit, New York City

**National Committeemen**

Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee  
Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee

## ELECTIONS

505

## VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 7, 1931

County	Chester A. Fowler	George L. Mensing	John W. Reynolds
Adams	1,123	46	505
Ashland	2,782	386	2,657
Barron	1,727	278	2,438
Bayfield	1,468	238	1,946
Brown	4,099	867	10,725
Buffalo	944	393	1,639
Burnett	1,107	346	1,053
Calumet	2,007	244	1,527
Chippewa	4,102	630	3,361
Clark	3,150	741	3,692
Columbia	5,126	103	2,317
Crawford	1,917	376	1,841
Dane	8,983	417	9,723
Dodge	5,827	575	3,164
Door	1,131	142	3,273
Douglas	7,675	686	6,507
Dunn	1,776	320	1,512
Eau Claire	3,321	430	3,046
Florence	473	174	604
Fond du Lac	12,913	393	3,940
Forest	822	247	1,488
Grant	3,407	634	2,976
Green	2,204	276	1,834
Green Lake	3,316	163	650
Iowa	1,471	407	2,089
Iron	844	136	674
Jackson	1,858	210	1,374
Jefferson	3,592	664	2,849
Juneau	1,624	149	1,926
Kenosha	4,999	818	5,699
Kewaunee	793	129	1,993
La Crosse	6,349	342	4,759
Lafayette	2,435	306	2,263
Langlade	1,621	209	2,011
Lincoln	2,084	397	1,686
Manitowoc	4,832	827	6,133
Marathon	4,522	1,113	5,004
Marquette	3,009	766	3,181
Milwaukee	1,855	52	601
Monroe	42,379	23,929	31,853
Oconto	2,775	687	3,336
Ontonagon	2,560	229	3,920
Oscoda	1,795	480	1,898
Ozaukee	4,852	918	6,874
Pepin	1,288	309	1,426
Pierce	692	205	807
Polk	1,421	189	2,323
Portage	1,630	250	2,336
Precinct	2,044	757	3,084
Price	1,503	749	1,903
Racine	9,625	4,084	5,901
Richland	3,394	128	1,739
Rock	5,715	320	4,273
Rusk	1,535	461	1,264
St. Croix	2,067	406	2,926
Sauk	3,139	362	2,643
Sawyer	784	299	963
Shawano	2,214	501	2,266
Sheboygan	6,515	899	5,905
Taylor	1,322	223	2,023
Trempealeau	1,232	465	1,814
Vernon	2,740	344	3,355
Vilas	1,131	171	800
Walworth	3,113	432	1,867
Washburn	1,143	330	1,360
Washington	2,538	632	2,153
Waukesha	6,099	965	4,195
Waupaca	2,571	565	2,571
Waushara	2,010	185	1,143
Winnebago	6,592	1,010	3,879
Wood	3,263	476	3,442
Total	254,534	57,590	230,902

In the judicial election of April 5, 1932, Justice Oscar M. Fritz was reelected to the Supreme Court without opposition, receiving a total of 520,541 votes.

### CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 7, 1931

*First Judicial Circuit.* Judge E. B. Belden reelected over Calvin Stewart, receiving 4,808 votes in Kenosha County, 12,269 in Racine County, and 4,169 in Walworth County—a total of 21,246; to 7,705 in Kenosha County, 8,941 in Racine County, and 1,384 in Walworth County—a total of 18,030—for Mr. Stewart.

*Second Judicial Circuit, Branch Six (Unexpired Term).* Judge John C. Kleczka reelected without opposition, receiving 77,417 votes.

*Second Judicial Circuit, Branch Seven.* Judge A. Braun reelected over R. J. Murdoch, receiving 57,210 votes to 37,562 votes for Mr. Murdoch.

*Second Judicial Circuit, Branch Eight.* Judge C. L. Aarons reelected over R. J. Cannon, receiving 57,927 votes to 41,930 for Mr. Cannon.

*Ninth Judicial Circuit, Branch Two.* Judge A. G. Hoppmann reelected without opposition, receiving 21,201 votes.

*Fourteenth Judicial Circuit.* Judge Henry Graass reelected without opposition, receiving 20,274 votes.

April 5, 1932

*Second Judicial Circuit, Branch Five.* Judge G. V. Gehrz reelected without opposition, receiving 140,210 votes.

*Third Judicial Circuit.* Judge Fred Beglinger reelected without opposition, receiving 17,094 votes.

*Seventh Judicial Circuit.* Judge Byron B. Park reelected without opposition, receiving 23,143 votes.

*Eighth Judicial Circuit.* Judge George Thompson reelected without opposition, receiving 16,110 votes.

*Ninth Judicial Circuit.* Judge A. G. Zimmerman reelected over Herman W. Sachtjen, receiving 18,501 votes in Dane County and 4,775 votes in Sauk County—a total of 23,276 votes; to 13,679 in Dane County and 2,278 in Sauk County—a total of 15,957—for Mr. Sachtjen.

ELECTIONS

507

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 4, 1933

	Kelly	Morgan	Otto	Rubin	Turner	Wickhem
Adams.....	140	349	70	715	128	384
Ashland.....	588	558	522	1,270	405	3,027
Barron.....	436	350	797	1,400	598	2,612
Bayfield.....	299	157	133	869	878	1,511
Brown.....	1,949	1,366	956	8,070	1,215	5,708
Buffalo.....	170	218	427	324	277	1,220
Burnett.....	699	245	84	215	602	590
Calumet.....	471	444	315	1,099	262	1,484
Chippewa.....	1,639	261	122	900	349	5,502
Clark.....	646	423	306	2,293	1,201	2,553
Columbia.....	1,025	526	183	2,563	950	3,281
Crawford.....	765	393	250	1,071	374	1,088
Dane.....	1,780	1,981	564	2,985	8,601	14,855
Dodge.....	1,534	808	859	4,055	646	4,594
Door.....	413	463	81	767	791	1,588
Douglas.....	1,969	1,693	607	3,194	1,333	6,444
Dunn.....	293	305	122	445	752	3,787
Eau Claire.....	250	460	398	1,195	274	4,752
Florence.....	121	59	43	247	264	432
Fond du Lac.....	2,858	1,195	993	3,783	1,336	5,528
Forest.....	268	200	77	357	490	817
Grant.....	590	906	529	2,296	832	2,606
Green.....	196	191	100	549	877	2,109
Green Lake.....	338	217	145	947	708	1,458
Iowa.....	366	242	65	689	619	2,318
Iron.....	182	70	66	192	418	551
Jackson.....	305	694	125	604	540	1,601
Jefferson.....	274	588	727	2,517	539	4,424
Juneau.....	317	258	208	1,795	407	1,199
Kenosha.....	1,441	1,250	679	4,561	1,876	3,939
Kewaunee.....	327	259	523	1,622	259	920
La Crosse.....	717	825	1,114	3,158	629	6,468
Lafayette.....	377	273	97	1,539	822	1,588
Langlade.....	563	359	119	1,204	301	2,193
Lincoln.....	414	710	235	999	388	1,380
Manitowoc.....	2,523	1,555	686	4,068	650	6,463
Marathon.....	1,044	1,026	599	2,839	3,302	7,151
Marquette.....	746	1,210	1,164	2,160	745	2,179
Milwaukee.....	344	476	205	479	163	592
Monroe.....	9,284	8,260	4,179	43,833	25,398	53,013
Oconto.....	392	916	306	906	596	2,249
Oneida.....	465	516	817	2,576	447	1,735
Outagamie.....	993	382	85	987	740	1,522
Ozaukee.....	1,565	1,986	782	4,701	1,647	6,081
Pepin.....	594	278	137	1,639	177	1,265
Pierce.....	68	86	106	291	146	998
Polk.....	285	294	101	1,076	533	2,085
Portage.....	1,170	455	190	352	1,129	1,726
Price.....	1,124	606	196	835	610	5,851
Racine.....	296	280	555	1,214	383	2,001
Richland.....	1,806	1,471	855	6,739	1,567	10,312
Rock.....	710	365	98	609	582	2,103
Rusk.....	685	587	287	2,582	1,342	9,816
St. Croix.....	218	202	55	563	209	2,370
Sauk.....	838	258	159	1,298	941	2,669
Sawyer.....	1,261	472	305	740	805	3,461
Shawano.....	153	103	43	271	115	1,603
Sheboygan.....	444	295	490	2,401	817	1,967
Taylor.....	1,390	2,946	749	5,112	1,193	4,973
Trempealeau.....	519	349	170	621	662	2,222
Vernon.....	345	220	112	726	400	2,350
Vilas.....	260	379	102	1,673	673	1,904
Walworth.....	276	340	68	458	413	741
Washburn.....	452	334	203	1,846	897	4,521
Washington.....	637	169	97	857	170	987
Waukesha.....	452	732	299	2,906	157	2,453
Waupaca.....	384	1,083	290	4,253	546	9,148
Wausau.....	452	412	238	2,204	1,866	2,720
Winnebago.....	289	166	83	786	867	994
Wood.....	1,861	1,043	436	2,716	3,002	9,268
Wood.....	559	352	316	3,041	1,050	3,227
Total.....	59,604	49,900	28,204	170,847	85,881	279,141

**VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES**

April 4, 1933

**SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
(Third Branch)**

County	Gregory	Hess
Milwaukee.....	92,386	52,030

**TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

Counties	Werner	Whiting
Langlade.....	1,772	4,117
Outagamie.....	11,265	6,685
Shawano.....	3,509	3,614
Total.....	16,546	14,416

**SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT****(Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, and Vilas Counties)**

Alexander H. Reid, unopposed, received a total of 23,133 votes.

**SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

Counties	Crosby	Jedney
Clark.....	8,222	1,829
Jackson.....	3,341	1,856
Juneau.....	3,737	1,535
Total.....	15,300	5,220

**NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT****(Chippewa, Eau Claire, Rusk, and Sawyer Counties)**

James Wickham, unopposed, received a total of 18,683 votes.

## ELECTIONS

509

VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION

April 4, 1933

	Callahan	Cary
Adams	1,414	834
Ashland	5,288	1,575
Barron	4,727	2,355
Bayfield	3,370	1,154
Brown	10,331	6,338
Buffalo	2,074	1,101
Burnett	2,185	809
Calumet	2,294	1,652
Chippewa	5,363	3,331
Clark	4,740	3,641
Columbia	5,169	3,004
Crawford	2,482	1,765
Dane	16,485	11,434
Dodge	7,958	3,742
Door	3,028	1,743
Douglas	11,430	4,707
Dunn	3,937	1,925
Eau Claire	5,158	2,356
Florence	938	419
Fond du Lac	9,173	5,854
Forest	1,830	770
Grant	5,714	3,272
Green	2,492	1,702
Green Lake	2,531	1,475
Iowa	2,620	2,004
Iron	1,086	593
Jackson	2,376	1,415
Jefferson	5,919	2,677
Juneau	2,848	1,813
Kenosha	7,323	5,936
Kewaunee	2,517	1,433
La Crosse	7,752	4,577
Lafayette	3,074	1,985
Langlade	3,277	2,158
Lincoln	2,472	2,026
Manitowoc	7,574	8,363
Marathon	10,017	5,653
Marinette	5,537	2,416
Marquette	1,674	1,213
Milwaukee	75,194	51,908
Monroe	3,971	1,937
Oconto	4,111	2,524
Oneida	3,580	1,526
Outagamie	9,616	7,222
Ozaukee	2,578	1,218
Pepin	1,123	716
Pierce	3,101	2,036
Folk	3,897	1,763
Portage	5,510	3,196
Price	3,536	1,486
Racine	12,146	9,330
Richland	2,787	2,240
Rock	6,845	6,069
Rusk	2,719	1,168
St. Croix	4,189	2,053
Sauk	4,744	2,547
Sawyer	1,541	987
Shawano	4,141	2,748
Sheboygan	9,082	6,869
Taylor	2,821	1,978
Trempealeau	2,825	1,842
Vernon	2,910	2,658
Vilas	1,766	839
Walworth	4,504	3,707
Washburn	2,800	740
Washington	3,886	2,436
Waukesha	7,898	5,818
Waupaca	5,174	2,595
Waushara	2,189	1,340
Winnebago	11,222	6,257
Wood	4,380	4,267
Total	403,813	255,290

## REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

### FIRST DISTRICT

#### SPECIAL PRIMARY

October 3, 1931

County	Democrat		Prohibition	Republican					Socialist
	G. W. Herzog	W. C. Kiernan	H. H. Tubbs (Unopposed)	T. R. Amlie	T. M. Beck	G. W. Blanchard	E. F. Hilker	T. O. F. Randolph	O. J. Bouma (Unopposed)
Racine.....	348	66	40	2,364	2,674	1,237	542	125	2,889
Kenosha.....	234	134	42	2,228	470	1,585	154	66	1,224
Walworth.....	44	143	34	2,492	44	2,598	23	72	39
Rock.....	77	102	32	4,790	117	4,939	69	13	70
Waukesha.....	80	126	20	1,891	195	2,074	135	52	66
Total.....	783	571	168	13,765	3,500	12,433	923	328	4,288

### SPECIAL ELECTION

October 13, 1931

	H. H. Tubbs (Prohib.)	T. R. Amlie (Rep.)	O. J. Bouma (Soc.)	G. H. Herzog (Ind. Dem.)	John Sikat (Ind. Com.)
Racine.....	156	3,531	4,302	1,428	265
Kenosha.....	181	2,514	2,009	935	191
Walworth.....	171	2,480	238	246	5
Rock.....	291	4,309	509	349	8
Waukesha.....	115	1,613	224	482	17
Total.....	914	14,447	7,282	3,440	486

## VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

November, 1932

## First District

Counties	William D. Thompson (Dem.)	Henry H. Tubbs (Prohib.)	George W. Blanchard (Rep.)	Otis J. Bouma (Soc.)	John Sekat (Ind. Com.)
Green.....	3,598	47	4,084	54	-----
Kenosha.....	11,210	61	8,925	2,054	166
Racine.....	17,562	104	11,280	2,608	213
Rock.....	10,553	133	17,686	338	19
Walworth.....	5,170	73	8,899	87	4
Total.....	48,093	418	50,874	5,141	402

## Second District

Counties	C. W. Henney (Dem.)	Georgenia J. Koppke (Prohib.)	John B. Gay (Rep.)	Charles D. Madsen (Soc.)
Columbia.....	8,156	62	4,652	62
Dane.....	21,164	167	20,739	855
Dodge.....	14,017	56	5,539	234
Jefferson.....	9,851	22	5,565	78
Waukesha.....	9,903	42	10,698	447
Total.....	63,091	349	47,193	1,686

## Third District

Counties	John J. Boyle (Dem.)	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford.....	3,369	2,958
Grant.....	6,534	3,089
Iowa.....	3,065	4,268
Juneau.....	1,194	3,750
La Crosse.....	6,372	13,745
Lafayette.....	4,074	3,817
Monroe.....	3,490	5,834
Richland.....	2,579	4,201
Sauk.....	4,812	6,981
Vernon.....	2,357	5,892
Total.....	38,646	59,535



## Fourth District

Counties	Raymond J. Cannon (Dem.)	John C. Schaefer (Rep.)	Walter Polakowski (Soc.)	Carl Lester (Ind.)
Milwaukee (part).....	61,058	33,609	24,377	683
Total.....	61,058	33,609	24,377	683

## Fifth District

Counties	Thomas O'Malley (Dem.)	Joseph A. Padway (Rep.)	Herman O. Kent (Soc.)	Kavanaugh C. Downey (Ind.)	Emil Gardos (Ind.)	Emil B. Gennrich (Ind. Rep.)
Milwaukee (part).....	57,294	32,559	30,534	6,503	388	3,633
Totals.....	57,294	32,559	30,534	6,503	388	3,633

## Sixth District

Counties	Michael K. Reilly (Dem.)	Louis J. Fellenz (Rep.)	Franklin Pfeiffer (Soc.)
Calumet.....	4,735	1,588	51
Fond du Lac.....	14,259	9,847	246
Ozaukee.....	4,530	1,502	139
Sheboygan.....	14,171	10,414	958
Washington.....	6,967	3,173	143
Winnebago.....	14,393	12,184	671
Total.....	59,055	38,708	2,208

## Seventh District

Counties	Frank D. Chapman (Dem.)	Gerald J. Boileau (Rep.)
Adams.....	1,038	1,256
Green Lake.....	4,197	1,905
Langlade.....	4,883	3,238
Marathon.....	9,738	14,173
Marquette.....	1,888	1,617
Portage.....	6,446	5,644
Shawano.....	5,051	4,744
Waupaca.....	5,162	7,242
Waushara.....	2,360	2,909
Wood.....	5,974	6,594
Total.....	46,737	49,322

ELECTIONS

513

**Eighth District**

Counties	James Hughes (Dem.)	George J. Schneider (Rep.)
Brown.....	16,418	9,394
Door.....	1,376	4,404
Florence.....	2,469	1,065
Forest.....	1,784	1,249
Kewaunee.....	3,063	2,366
Manitowoc.....	10,850	8,307
Marinette.....	3,953	7,366
Oconto.....	4,248	4,968
Outagamie.....	11,253	12,813
Total.....	53,414	51,887

**Ninth District**

Counties	Miles H. McNally (Dem.)	James A. Frear (Rep.)
Barron.....	5,231	5,458
Buffalo.....	1,462	2,907
Chippewa.....	6,386	6,283
Clark.....	5,322	4,606
Dunn.....	2,804	5,239
Eau Claire.....	4,158	9,906
Jackson.....	2,181	2,743
Pepin.....	1,270	1,462
Pierce.....	2,508	4,486
St. Croix.....	4,945	5,351
Trempealeau.....	3,607	4,239
Total.....	39,874	52,680

**Tenth District**

Counties	Peter B. Cadigan (Dem.)	Hubert H. Peavey (Rep.)	Arvid Salonen (Ind. Com.)
Ashland.....	3,060	4,985	66
Bayfield.....	1,559	3,312	89
Burnett.....	1,188	2,097	22
Douglas.....	7,270	9,579	200
Iron.....	3,983	1,732	164
Lincoln.....	3,438	4,289	53
Oneida.....	2,834	3,086	26
Polk.....	2,536	6,049	5
Price.....	1,774	3,184	145
Rusk.....	1,543	2,970	7
Sawyer.....	1,543	1,668	17
Taylor.....	2,401	2,674	25
Vilas.....	1,026	1,737	70
Washburn.....	1,264	2,352	17
Total.....	33,448	49,764	906

PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR  
September 1932

	Duffy (Dem.)	Knapp (Prohib.)	Meisel (Prohib.)	Blaine (Rep.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Seidel (Soc.)
Adams.....	85	3	4	1,437	966	3
Ashland.....	871	8	1	3,819	2,611	20
Barron.....	513	23	6	5,754	2,706	24
Bayfield.....	198	2	5	2,684	1,528	24
Brown.....	5,645	8	5	5,624	6,603	107
Buffalo.....	73	2	2	3,248	1,630	3
Burnett.....	169	1	1	1,902	724	9
Calumet.....	1,322	-----	6	1,327	1,069	8
Chippewa.....	667	9	3	5,187	4,610	19
Clark.....	1,018	3	10	4,753	3,107	93
Columbia.....	1,420	9	4	5,286	4,732	9
Crawford.....	1,048	6	1	1,994	1,566	-----
Dane.....	1,591	31	19	21,381	15,918	151
Dodge.....	4,568	15	9	4,664	5,019	102
Door.....	90	6	1	3,325	2,694	10
Douglas.....	927	7	9	7,990	5,835	38
Dunn.....	195	7	3	4,331	2,997	13
Eau Claire.....	455	11	6	6,239	6,378	10
Florence.....	55	-----	-----	945	423	4
Fond du Lac.....	4,474	21	15	5,633	8,595	59
Forest.....	563	2	3	1,140	726	5
Grant.....	895	17	6	5,299	4,928	11
Green.....	153	10	4	4,490	2,927	4
Green Lake.....	1,106	3	4	1,216	2,485	9
Iowa.....	526	10	6	3,246	2,821	2
Iron.....	32	2	-----	1,637	1,031	5
Jackson.....	167	-----	1	3,193	2,000	5
Jefferson.....	2,217	3	5	4,691	5,059	32
Juneau.....	273	1	2	3,463	2,516	10
Kenosha.....	3,422	17	4	6,181	6,817	1,101
Kewaunee.....	1,047	1	-----	1,518	1,232	-----
La Crosse.....	1,353	10	6	7,851	8,020	19
Lafayette.....	935	3	7	2,603	2,501	6
Langlade.....	1,821	9	9	2,212	2,274	7
Lincoln.....	693	7	2	3,066	2,981	21
Manitowoc.....	3,701	10	5	7,451	4,768	58
Marathon.....	4,017	12	14	7,601	5,828	162
Marinette.....	660	5	5	3,742	5,360	40
Marquette.....	317	2	1	1,025	1,297	6
Milwaukee.....	30,270	101	67	49,654	72,222	25,962
Monroe.....	389	23	18	4,979	3,052	9
Oconto.....	1,167	5	-----	3,157	2,892	6
Oneida.....	641	2	2	2,648	1,761	67
Outagamie.....	3,323	8	4	7,509	8,377	54
Ozaukee.....	1,531	2	1	1,536	1,575	38
Pepin.....	186	-----	-----	1,040	1,194	5
Pierce.....	167	4	7	3,079	2,018	65
Polk.....	168	17	4	4,863	1,839	15
Portage.....	2,126	15	3	3,252	3,102	28
Price.....	308	5	2	2,711	1,893	33
Racine.....	2,914	16	19	7,096	12,405	1,662
Richland.....	540	11	5	1,707	2,951	5
Rock.....	767	23	6	7,876	12,537	70
Rusk.....	125	4	5	2,453	1,885	20
St. Croix.....	936	5	2	4,480	2,534	16
Sauk.....	707	27	12	5,321	4,537	9
Sawyer.....	577	2	3	975	868	6
Shawano.....	964	5	8	4,209	2,522	42
Sheboygan.....	3,705	23	17	5,324	10,643	398
Taylor.....	310	2	1	2,350	1,302	154
Trempealeau.....	210	1	3	3,678	2,234	10
Vernon.....	196	10	9	4,545	3,581	4
Vilas.....	157	3	3	1,056	1,370	22
Walworth.....	595	11	13	3,627	6,965	13
Washburn.....	135	7	3	2,452	1,119	8
Washington.....	1,998	-----	3	2,645	2,641	40
Waukesha.....	1,157	12	7	5,614	11,355	120
Waupaca.....	671	7	8	5,287	4,916	60
Waushara.....	407	8	3	1,922	2,039	3
Winnebago.....	2,934	23	20	6,932	11,323	203
Wood.....	985	3	3	4,917	4,057	31
Total.....	110,548	686	455	338,042	348,991	31,387

ELECTIONS

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES  
September, 1932

County	L. P. Fox Dem.	W. B. Rubin Dem.	A. G. Schmedeman Dem.	A. R. Bucknam Prohib.	W. C. Dean Prohib.	W. J. Kohler Rep.	P. F. La Follette Rep.	F. B. Metcalfe Soc.
Adams	19	53	22	4	5	1,201	1,496	3
Ashland	362	75	492	6	3	2,870	3,831	26
Barron	86	206	302	17	13	3,077	5,838	23
Bayfield	101	39	92	12	4	1,704	2,724	26
Brown	2,128	2,570	2,468	8	6	8,126	5,194	111
Buffalo	14	11	53	2	2	1,851	3,420	4
Burnett	62	53	63	2	2	873	1,918	11
Calumet	1,398	36	236	3	4	1,311	1,190	11
Chippewa	243	307	245	15	-----	5,611	4,810	19
Clark	469	253	424	9	11	3,427	4,989	91
Columbia	214	301	1,061	11	6	5,300	5,255	19
Crawford	242	615	421	3	3	1,801	1,943	1
Dane	143	155	1,628	16	37	19,249	20,094	156
Dodge	758	936	3,561	12	12	5,975	4,341	101
Door	34	38	28	5	5	3,228	3,519	11
Douglas	311	395	371	9	8	7,604	7,344	36
Dunn	15	189	37	7	4	3,408	4,374	15
Eau Claire	38	233	217	6	10	7,411	5,864	11
Florence	14	23	27	2	-----	454	1,040	4
Fond du Lac	1,209	939	2,781	21	22	10,053	5,279	58
Forest	115	282	302	5	3	889	1,162	7
Grant	111	509	436	11	15	5,612	5,160	13
Green	18	95	81	7	9	3,143	4,793	5
Green Lake	374	225	775	4	6	2,837	1,164	6
Iowa	69	157	413	7	16	3,029	3,435	4
Iron	8	20	5	1	-----	1,364	1,681	4
Jackson	18	67	111	-----	1	2,110	3,474	5
Jefferson	181	583	1,864	6	2	5,793	4,427	34
Juneau	105	68	171	-----	5	2,962	3,484	12
Kenosha	779	1,664	1,742	8	22	8,532	5,441	1,159
Kewaunee	386	876	309	2	-----	1,466	1,547	-----
La Crosse	127	343	1,157	15	4	9,774	6,704	18
Lafayette	286	381	467	4	7	2,728	2,652	5
Langlade	299	1,026	780	7	14	2,755	2,000	11
Lincoln	103	390	309	9	4	3,615	2,742	25
Manitowoc	1,152	2,064	1,351	13	4	5,065	7,307	57
Marathon	921	2,124	1,979	27	13	6,897	7,134	173
Marquette	242	264	307	9	6	6,273	3,444	47
Marquette	124	85	202	1	4	1,505	1,011	6
Milwaukee	5,578	16,972	13,340	85	117	89,304	41,281	26,195
Monroe	104	142	210	9	38	3,315	5,240	19
Oconto	316	668	392	4	3	3,395	3,055	6
Oneida	144	404	225	2	2	2,312	2,427	67
Outagamie	1,999	872	1,029	9	9	10,261	6,699	56
Ozaukee	466	227	1,373	-----	-----	1,897	1,459	32
Pepin	12	113	98	-----	-----	1,389	1,067	5
Pierce	56	155	38	5	9	2,265	3,334	67
Polk	63	58	51	15	4	1,924	5,132	15
Portage	1,264	653	637	9	6	4,048	2,803	32
Price	88	42	218	6	1	2,291	2,665	32
Racine	1,051	644	1,572	17	26	14,711	6,062	1,709
Richland	118	26	469	7	10	3,268	1,706	7
Rock	162	181	546	13	18	15,227	7,372	70
Rusk	35	36	72	4	8	2,209	2,485	24
St. Croix	158	729	221	5	4	2,815	4,678	17
Sauk	247	94	505	16	24	5,248	5,256	10
Sawyer	106	147	396	3	9	985	1,021	8
Shawano	408	362	341	6	4	2,871	4,239	43
Sheboygan	1,067	689	2,680	26	29	12,826	4,270	407
Taylor	86	89	162	-----	3	1,486	2,475	162
Trempealeau	51	25	170	1	4	2,395	4,179	10
Vernon	53	91	97	5	15	3,624	4,890	4
Vilas	50	72	54	5	4	1,660	1,012	22
Walworth	158	101	409	7	22	8,145	3,286	16
Washburn	46	60	42	5	6	1,387	2,461	9
Washington	367	416	1,720	2	3	3,212	2,480	41
Waukesha	155	310	826	4	17	12,977	5,014	127
Waupaca	144	334	299	15	4	5,666	5,232	62
Wausara	58	184	237	6	5	2,213	1,980	3
Winnebago	965	733	1,858	27	20	12,971	6,629	204
Wood	423	246	516	2	4	4,729	4,780	33
Total	29,276	44,566	58,098	616	717	414,575	319,884	31,836

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES**  
**September, 1932**

County	F. J. Grutza Dem.	T. J. O'Malley Dem.	E. Kerswill Prohib.	J. K. Peckham Prohib.	H. Dahl Rep.	H. A. Huber Rep.	W. Coleman Sec.
Adams.....	17	76		5	1,025	1,304	3
Ashland.....	336	537	8	2	2,691	3,345	26
Barron.....	186	381	24	7	3,319	5,007	24
Bayfield.....	60	162	3	4	1,756	2,337	24
Brown.....	1,780	4,460	8	6	7,140	8,852	110
Buffalo.....	41	37			2,041	2,876	4
Burnett.....	63	125	3	1	938	1,563	9
Calumet.....	391	1,065		5	1,126	1,188	10
Chippewa.....	225	508	4	5	5,295	4,178	17
Clark.....	310	770	1	15	3,361	4,155	92
Columbia.....	301	1,181	3	8	5,140	4,559	10
Crawford.....	264	911	2	5	1,564	1,855	
Dane.....	345	1,527	16	36	18,021	19,121	156
Dodge.....	2,126	2,660	15	8	5,405	3,888	111
Door.....	27	66	4	2	3,013	2,628	9
Douglas.....	253	759	4	11	7,046	6,185	40
Dunn.....	98	127	6	4	3,338	3,788	15
Eau Claire.....	167	307	9	9	7,069	5,248	11
Florence.....	23	35		1	576	737	5
Fond du Lac.....	975	3,219	10	25	9,064	4,877	58
Forest.....	250	396	3	3	801	901	5
Grant.....	308	673	9	17	5,180	4,562	11
Green.....	65	112	6	8	3,067	4,118	5
Green Lake.....	622	590	4	3	2,551	1,051	9
Iowa.....	82	487	7	10	2,743	3,079	3
Iron.....	11	15		1	1,180	1,275	6
Jackson.....	32	153		2	2,376	2,676	5
Jefferson.....	1,099	1,303	2	5	5,460	4,058	31
Juneau.....	79	220		3	2,936	2,812	11
Kenosha.....	902	3,015	8	15	7,342	5,107	1,136
Kewaunee.....	477	778	1	2	1,414	1,287	
La Crosse.....	925	896	10	7	9,705	6,140	17
Lafayette.....	177	855	3	7	2,474	2,433	4
Langlade.....	439	1,371	8	11	2,337	1,976	12
Lincoln.....	220	559	7	4	3,347	2,631	24
Manitowoc.....	1,373	2,768	5	11	5,344	6,552	57
Marathon.....	2,039	2,332	8	20	6,491	6,639	163
Marinette.....	202	556	6	5	5,791	3,041	40
Marquette.....	75	304	2	3	1,312	944	5
Milwaukee.....	13,808	21,115	65	107	79,126	39,872	25,978
Monroe.....	93	340	24	31	3,674	4,339	8
Oconto.....	386	912	3	3	3,306	2,522	6
Oneida.....	209	516	1	4	1,914	2,166	63
Outagamie.....	938	2,618	5	11	8,818	6,216	60
Ozaukee.....	516	1,232			1,725	1,297	31
Pepin.....	67	132			1,327	827	7
Pierce.....	48	170	4	10	2,183	2,793	62
Polk.....	77	91	12	7	2,107	4,528	17
Portage.....	1,922	567	8	6	3,547	2,621	29
Price.....	161	163	3	2	2,231	2,241	36
Racine.....	763	2,373	18	19	12,226	6,131	1,688
Richland.....	145	418	7	10	2,938	1,556	7
Rock.....	263	594	10	16	13,217	6,685	71
Rusk.....	50	86	3	6	1,944	2,203	26
St. Croix.....	260	815	4	6	2,743	3,980	15
Sauk.....	233	557	12	31	4,771	4,965	8
Sawyer.....	128	477	2	3	892	865	9
Shawano.....	393	673	2	11	2,956	3,660	43
Sheboygan.....	1,177	2,762	25	22	11,578	4,499	400
Taylor.....	92	240	3	1	1,527	2,093	157
Trempealeau.....	70	175	1	3	2,718	3,280	10
Vernon.....	65	151	4	15	3,656	4,427	4
Vilas.....	57	122	4	1	1,431	912	21
Walworth.....	156	471	5	24	6,818	3,288	15
Washburn.....	45	97	5	5	1,505	1,970	9
Washington.....	551	1,722	3	1	2,867	2,392	38
Waukesha.....	279	958	4	15	11,001	5,103	126
Waupaca.....	291	444	8	10	5,301	4,441	61
Waushara.....	187	264	8	5	2,108	1,736	4
Winnebago.....	844	2,322	25	15	11,840	5,987	202
Wood.....	318	788	3	3	4,286	4,401	34
Total.....	41,957	80,661	494	699	379,060	288,971	31,532

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES  
September, 1932

County	Adam Port Dem.	W. C. Pickering Prohib.	T. Dammann Rep.	B. Gettelman Rep.	A. Zander Soc.
Adams	76	8	1,528	854	3
Ashland	726	7	3,658	2,483	25
Barron	494	31	5,855	2,532	24
Bayfield	191	5	2,575	1,482	23
Brown	4,981	13	5,836	6,254	105
Buffalo	70	3	3,295	1,568	3
Burnett	172	3	1,971	1,598	9
Calumet	1,207	4	1,263	1,057	9
Chippewa	642	9	5,338	4,244	19
Clark	966	14	4,791	2,902	90
Columbia	1,256	14	5,518	4,144	11
Crawford	985	5	2,098	1,340	-----
Dane	1,496	49	21,199	15,347	153
Dodge	4,445	18	4,926	4,433	104
Door	76	8	3,590	2,337	10
Douglas	837	16	7,787	5,339	38
Dunn	198	7	4,466	2,673	13
Eau Claire	434	15	6,272	6,128	11
Florence	53	-----	981	367	4
Fond du Lac	3,272	25	5,920	6,939	57
Forest	525	6	1,181	635	5
Grant	870	24	5,455	4,322	12
Green	142	13	4,473	2,785	4
Green Lake	1,012	7	1,425	2,251	9
Iowa	489	13	3,530	2,375	3
Iron	20	1	1,509	1,033	6
Jackson	172	1	3,141	1,944	3
Jefferson	2,127	5	5,023	4,589	30
Juneau	249	4	3,429	2,317	11
Kenosha	3,224	16	6,801	5,994	1,129
Kewaunee	1,014	1	1,423	1,292	-----
La Crosse	1,372	13	7,489	7,910	18
Lafayette	784	8	2,823	2,130	5
Langlade	1,668	11	2,278	2,043	11
Lincoln	684	8	3,189	2,789	24
Manitowoc	3,536	16	7,053	4,934	59
Marathon	4,090	31	7,156	6,195	39
Marinette	648	10	4,054	4,771	150
Marquette	335	4	1,145	1,133	5
Milwaukee	29,525	165	51,607	70,199	25,635
Monroe	387	39	5,069	2,786	7
Oconto	1,126	5	3,210	2,757	6
Oneida	579	5	2,616	1,659	67
Outagamie	3,074	13	7,652	7,597	54
Ozaukee	1,568	1	1,616	1,470	31
Pepin	178	-----	1,125	1,065	5
Pierce	177	12	3,366	1,663	68
Polk	152	18	5,124	1,473	17
Portage	2,134	13	3,448	2,873	29
Price	302	6	2,453	2,064	35
Racine	2,811	32	8,269	10,523	1,696
Richland	504	16	2,077	2,464	6
Rock	738	29	9,122	11,112	68
Rusk	123	8	2,529	1,755	24
St. Croix	795	6	4,879	1,899	17
Sauk	675	38	5,752	4,013	8
Sawyer	531	4	1,008	772	6
Shawano	976	17	4,329	2,367	43
Sheboygan	3,294	31	4,518	9,235	395
Taylor	295	4	2,359	1,281	160
Trempealeau	209	3	3,811	1,997	10
Vernon	194	15	4,938	2,948	4
Vilas	142	6	1,223	1,176	21
Walworth	583	23	4,312	6,041	15
Washburn	129	9	2,487	1,006	9
Washington	1,986	3	2,643	2,618	37
Waukesha	1,117	3	6,441	10,276	124
Waupaca	648	12	5,657	4,324	60
Waushara	388	8	2,112	1,798	4
Winnebago	2,432	31	7,543	9,247	206
Wood	946	7	4,978	3,801	30
Total	104,296	1,042	349,737	320,707	31,131

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES**  
September, 1932

County	R. K. Henry Dem.	A. J. Plowman Dem.	A. C. Papst Prohib.	S. Levitan Rep.	E. J. Samp Rep.	G. Eaglehill Sec.
Adams.....	31	50	5	1,434	937	3
Ashland.....	585	253	7	3,657	2,355	24
Barron.....	381	168	31	5,712	2,544	24
Bayfield.....	98	110	8	2,566	1,453	24
Brown.....	3,703	2,172	11	5,771	5,981	109
Buffalo.....	61	16	4	3,096	1,690	3
Burnett.....	124	54	1	1,902	617	10
Calumet.....	574	722	3	1,160	1,168	8
Chippewa.....	492	219	10	4,936	4,490	19
Clark.....	478	587	15	4,303	3,195	92
Columbia.....	1,100	308	13	5,347	4,469	10
Crawford.....	818	313	7	1,899	1,485	-----
Dane.....	1,116	530	42	20,457	17,267	153
Dodge.....	3,334	1,393	16	4,675	4,783	104
Door.....	62	22	7	3,590	2,359	8
Douglas.....	605	352	17	7,849	5,304	33
Dunn.....	161	63	9	4,346	2,850	13
Eau Claire.....	342	128	16	6,252	6,027	11
Florence.....	27	31	1	894	419	4
Fond du Lac.....	2,477	1,394	17	5,788	6,986	58
Forest.....	340	286	5	1,093	691	5
Grant.....	601	335	23	4,740	5,049	11
Green.....	123	40	16	4,502	2,949	4
Green Lake.....	495	685	7	1,229	2,415	7
Iowa.....	242	310	13	3,338	2,582	3
Iron.....	16	6	1	1,480	1,007	6
Jackson.....	76	103	1	2,790	2,225	5
Jefferson.....	1,979	476	6	4,601	4,951	30
Juneau.....	144	151	4	3,208	2,587	11
Kenosha.....	2,385	1,322	20	6,016	6,455	1,128
Kewaunee.....	882	365	1	1,428	1,273	-----
La Crosse.....	944	550	13	7,380	8,003	16
Lafayette.....	474	481	10	2,658	2,291	3
Langlade.....	733	1,151	16	2,135	2,116	11
Lincoln.....	360	359	9	2,960	2,992	23
Manitowoc.....	2,372	1,579	14	6,671	5,053	57
Marathon.....	1,492	2,998	29	7,129	6,156	160
Marquette.....	449	280	10	3,635	5,228	40
Marquette.....	173	192	4	1,046	1,233	6
Milwaukee.....	18,960	12,499	164	48,711	69,752	25,492
Monroe.....	219	212	43	4,728	3,057	8
Oconto.....	820	438	7	2,814	3,155	6
Oneida.....	437	225	5	2,520	1,631	67
Outagamie.....	1,625	1,671	11	7,019	8,352	55
Ozaukee.....	815	887	-----	1,532	1,483	31
Pepin.....	100	84	-----	1,007	1,130	5
Pierce.....	89	104	11	3,105	1,868	69
Polk.....	99	61	18	4,986	1,517	16
Portage.....	1,271	1,076	15	3,294	2,895	27
Price.....	211	113	7	2,452	2,012	34
Racine.....	2,097	887	32	7,694	10,777	1,671
Richland.....	366	175	16	1,808	2,707	8
Rock.....	554	258	31	8,085	11,979	73
Rusk.....	65	74	9	2,274	1,865	23
St. Croix.....	736	249	8	4,634	2,079	16
Sauk.....	538	221	42	5,298	4,461	8
Sawyer.....	259	341	7	952	811	7
Shawano.....	458	603	15	3,403	3,275	46
Sheboygan.....	1,590	2,116	33	4,406	10,267	378
Taylor.....	140	176	3	2,166	1,436	160
Trempealeau.....	79	146	5	3,611	2,169	10
Vernon.....	100	114	16	4,574	3,252	3
Vilas.....	108	67	5	1,147	1,191	20
Walworth.....	328	293	27	3,803	6,504	13
Washburn.....	86	52	6	2,365	1,094	10
Washington.....	1,144	1,038	2	2,427	2,763	38
Waukesha.....	618	583	16	6,041	10,517	119
Waupaca.....	400	336	16	5,042	4,840	61
Waushara.....	247	186	9	1,970	1,916	4
Winnebago.....	1,914	944	30	6,991	9,462	195
Wood.....	514	590	5	4,651	3,968	26
Total.....	67,836	47,373	1,056	329,183	335,846	30,936

ELECTIONS

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

September, 1932

County	J. E. Finnegan Dem.	H. R. Habeck Dem.	B. S. Hawley Prohib.	R. T. Short Prohib.	L. H. Bancroft Rep.	L. C. Fons Rep.	A. Shutkin Soc.
Adams	40	46	2	4	1,145	1,032	3
Ashland	554	270	8	1	2,918	2,802	23
Barron	317	214	23	8	3,374	4,409	25
Bayfield	102	103	1	5	1,797	1,901	24
Brown	4,061	2,109	6	8	6,896	4,261	109
Buffalo	53	24	3	2	2,073	2,348	3
Burnett	110	72	3	2	1,114	1,146	9
Calumet	748	583	6	6	1,249	921	10
Chippewa	473	228	8	3	5,460	3,410	19
Clark	546	503	3	13	3,592	3,817	93
Columbia	1,003	427	11	3	5,425	3,837	9
Crawford	839	300	3	4	2,096	1,229	-----
Dane	1,154	522	25	20	19,685	14,826	153
Dodge	2,673	1,981	9	9	5,622	3,173	104
Door	82	30	5	2	2,721	2,683	10
Douglas	620	328	10	8	6,916	5,020	33
Dunn	151	72	5	4	3,488	3,245	14
Eau Claire	306	159	11	8	7,155	4,455	10
Florence	37	22	-----	-----	626	640	4
Fond du Lac	2,781	1,293	16	20	8,927	4,228	56
Forest	357	254	5	1	972	662	5
Grant	639	305	1	10	6,129	3,377	12
Green	124	56	7	6	3,517	3,176	4
Green Lake	727	416	3	5	2,527	853	7
Iowa	357	198	6	10	3,241	2,381	3
Iron	22	7	-----	2	1,259	1,009	7
Jackson	66	117	1	1	2,231	2,387	5
Jefferson	1,319	984	3	2	5,537	3,492	31
Juneau	159	137	3	3	3,093	2,352	11
Kenosha	2,247	1,441	12	10	7,417	4,546	1,113
Kewaunee	618	606	2	1	1,311	1,190	-----
La Crosse	872	598	13	6	9,080	5,420	17
Lafayette	735	284	6	4	2,928	1,793	3
Lafayette	1,144	703	7	7	2,372	1,723	11
Lincoln	451	264	4	4	3,231	2,504	22
Manitowoc	2,233	1,729	6	3	5,914	5,485	169
Marathon	2,190	2,175	13	13	7,125	5,637	59
Marinette	507	234	7	2	5,178	3,217	41
Marquette	228	138	3	3	1,419	1,149	5
Milwaukee	19,245	13,465	84	72	74,639	42,843	25,725
Monroe	252	168	15	32	3,692	3,675	9
Oconto	834	412	3	2	3,367	2,160	6
Oneida	421	253	5	1	2,250	1,612	68
Outagamie	2,365	1,131	9	4	9,094	5,554	56
Ozaukee	969	689	-----	-----	1,636	1,241	33
Pepin	125	74	-----	-----	1,189	767	5
Pierce	100	92	5	7	2,510	1,910	70
Polk	94	68	13	5	2,358	3,727	17
Portage	1,456	798	6	7	3,624	2,388	30
Price	204	116	5	4	2,445	1,670	35
Racine	1,905	1,103	16	21	11,393	5,810	1,676
Richland	391	148	12	4	3,259	1,421	6
Rock	586	252	18	8	13,262	5,282	69
Rusk	54	81	7	1	2,148	1,800	21
St. Croix	738	267	7	2	3,108	2,886	16
Sauk	543	212	32	8	5,238	4,087	6
Sawyer	272	315	2	2	958	632	6
Shawano	437	615	7	7	3,063	3,249	45
Sheboygan	2,427	1,454	22	20	11,289	3,789	388
Taylor	151	157	-----	5	1,648	1,753	154
Trempealeau	87	195	-----	3	2,450	2,949	10
Vernon	90	122	5	12	4,022	3,504	3
Vilas	112	63	2	4	1,369	791	21
Walworth	343	276	3	25	7,056	2,567	12
Washington	86	49	3	5	1,606	1,546	10
Washington	908	1,281	1	2	3,093	1,948	35
Waukesha	652	551	5	11	11,220	4,607	119
Waupaca	507	222	11	5	5,670	3,480	58
Waushara	307	139	7	4	2,256	1,439	3
Winnebago	1,819	1,171	20	17	11,359	5,215	197
Wood	583	499	2	6	4,462	3,737	29
Total	70,708	46,310	591	532	383,373	251,425	31,165



## DISTRICT DELEGATES

April 5, 1932

Democratic

## First Congressional District

County	J. M. Comeford (Per. Lib.)	G. H. Herzog (Roosevelt)	Peter Pirsch (Per. Lib.)	A. F. Stahl (Roosevelt)
Green.....	239	276	156	290
Kenosha.....	1,223	2,354	3,609	2,515
Racine.....	1,403	4,128	1,955	3,532
Rock.....	1,303	1,606	979	1,389
Walworth.....	560	983	452	851
Totals.....	4,728	9,347	7,151	8,577

## Second Congressional District

County	L. J. Hartzheim (Per Lib.)	B. J. Husting (Roosevelt)	W. J. Hyland (Roosevelt)	J. M. McGonigle (Per. Lib.)
Columbia.....	263	1,069	1,242	302
Dane.....	1,905	3,755	4,737	2,115
Dodge.....	3,257	3,351	2,166	1,627
Jefferson.....	863	2,048	1,616	622
Waukesha.....	1,023	2,259	1,938	941
Totals.....	7,311	12,482	11,699	5,607

## Third Congressional District

County	J. J. Boyle (Roosevelt)	W. G. Evenson (Roosevelt)	A. H. Schubert (Per. Lib.)	J. E. Semrad (Per. Lib.)	A. C. Wolfe (Roosevelt)
Crawford.....	389	489	386	351	383
Grant.....	933	416	515	830	741
Iowa.....	572	301	221	417	223
Juneau.....	609	370	179	144	292
La Crosse.....	954	871	1,565	452	2,115
Lafayette.....	1,281	273	266	192	750
Monroe.....	578	336	476	227	641
Richland.....	527	511	177	185	518
Sauk.....	675	620	243	191	308
Vernon.....	362	300	255	250	621
Totals.....	6,880	4,487	4,283	3,239	6,592

## Fourth Congressional District

County	A. J. Balzer (Smith)	P. S. Brzonkala (Per. Lib.)	E. B. Finnegan (Per. Lib.)	A. P. Gawronski (Roosevelt)	S. F. Przybylski (Smith)	F. B. Schutz (R'velt)
Milwaukee (part)....	9,645	7,834	7,928	11,313	10,244	11,462

ELECTIONS

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Fifth Congressional District

County	P. A. Cleary (Per. Lib.)	L. W. Glueckstein (Per. Lib.)	T. D. O'Malley (Conf. Wet.)	P. E. Stiehm (Roosevelt)
Milwaukee (part)-----	12,213	8,692	18,516	13,734

Sixth Congressional District

County	G. A. Jagerson (Roosevelt)	J. H. Kleinhans (Per. Lib.)	J. A. Kronzer (Per. Lib.)	A. M. Werner (Roosevelt)
Calumet-----	1,123	436	297	988
Fond du Lac-----	2,746	1,957	1,060	2,387
Ozaukee-----	782	340	229	1,005
Sheboygan-----	5,727	1,257	1,029	7,150
Washington-----	848	562	634	1,179
Winnebago-----	3,582	1,806	2,356	2,902
Totals-----	14,808	6,358	5,605	15,611

Seventh Congressional District

County	A. G. Felker (Per. Lib.)	R. E. Kostka (Per. Lib.)	J. R. Pflfner (Roosevelt)	P. T. Stone (Roosevelt)
Adams-----	98	63	148	182
Green Lake-----	280	404	600	502
Langlade-----	498	481	862	1,390
Marathon-----	951	1,375	2,609	3,207
Marquette-----	145	117	183	204
Portage-----	930	2,290	2,292	1,358
Shawano-----	612	397	870	960
Waupaca-----	298	373	750	753
Waushara-----	137	126	405	373
Wood-----	2,197	1,325	1,181	1,165
Totals-----	6,141	6,951	9,900	10,094

Eighth Congressional District

County	A. J. Auton (Per. Lib.)	S. D. Balliet (Uninst.)	J. A. Kuypers (Uninst.)	H. S. Meyer (Per. Lib.)
Brown-----	1,476	2,204	3,798	2,110
Door-----	414	370	402	363
Florence-----	64	69	99	81
Forest-----	204	206	339	283
Kewaunee-----	420	766	770	612
Manitowoc-----	2,636	1,176	1,497	2,578
Marinette-----	662	780	1,115	972
Oconto-----	765	750	909	1,145
Outagamie-----	965	3,765	2,929	1,802
Totals-----	7,606	10,086	11,858	9,946

## Ninth Congressional District

County	Harry Engeldinger (Per. Lib.)	J. E. Lyons (Roosevelt)	M. H. McNally (Roosevelt)	J. B. Piotrowski (Per. Lib.)
Barron.....	198	713	912	218
Buffalo.....	189	244	254	75
Chippewa.....	428	894	819	993
Clark.....	470	1,391	1,078	691
Dunn.....	204	546	498	133
Eau Claire.....	543	1,175	1,179	371
Jackson.....	122	503	417	127
Pepin.....	251	136	157	123
Pierce.....	308	527	564	148
St. Croix.....	379	1,000	1,713	433
Trempealeau.....	249	316	318	299
Totals.....	3,341	7,445	7,909	3,611

## Tenth Congressional District

County	J. A. Corcoran (Roosevelt)	C. C. Hughes (Per. Lib.)	F. P. Kennedy (Per. Lib.)	F. A. Russell (Roosevelt)
Ashland.....	708	213	355	745
Bayfield.....	454	151	184	516
Burnett.....	543	123	96	399
Douglas.....	2,380	778	1,006	2,981
Iron.....	279	288	192	251
Lincoln.....	434	1,467	1,184	467
Oneida.....	595	353	766	634
Polk.....	684	225	245	568
Price.....	872	430	357	749
Rusk.....	439	300	209	473
Sawyer.....	227	199	137	251
Taylor.....	560	236	262	710
Vilas.....	335	269	240	324
Washburn.....	475	125	132	345
Totals.....	8,985	5,107	5,365	9,408

## DISTRICT DELEGATES

April 5, 1932

Republican

## First Congressional District

County	G. A. Anderson	Ira Inman	S. W. Slagg (Prog.)	L. E. Vaudreuil (Prog.)
Green.....	1,273	1,156	1,076	940
Kenosha.....	3,431	2,653	1,560	2,122
Racine.....	4,008	3,751	2,045	2,371
Rock.....	5,309	5,892	2,612	2,265
Walworth.....	3,258	3,162	836	742
Totals.....	17,279	16,614	8,129	8,440

## Second Congressional District

County	F. R. Bentley	H. T. Greene	E. M. Rowlands (Prog.)	Harry Sauthoff (Prog.)
Columbia.....	1,781	1,677	1,847	1,506
Dane.....	7,530	6,948	6,769	8,001
Dodge.....	2,180	2,063	1,695	1,630
Jefferson.....	1,865	1,970	1,257	1,213
Waukesha.....	4,258	4,758	1,872	1,760
Totals.....	17,614	17,416	13,440	14,115

## Third Congressional District

County	C. A. Dittman	B. L. Marcus	H. A. Harper (Prog.)	F. W. Zantow (Prog.)
Crawford.....	692	640	669	624
Grant.....	2,095	2,219	2,046	1,430
Iowa.....	930	991	907	769
Juneau.....	717	599	878	745
La Crosse.....	3,194	2,862	1,811	1,699
Lafayette.....	1,150	1,166	927	797
Monroe.....	1,292	985	1,524	1,285
Richland.....	1,040	1,006	658	618
Sauk.....	2,089	1,797	1,636	1,874
Vernon.....	1,064	910	1,151	1,224
Totals.....	14,263	13,175	12,207	11,065

## Fourth Congressional District

County	J. W. Grobschmidt (Prog.)	R. J. Paradowski (Prog.)	J. C. Schafer	Frank Wabiszewski
Milwaukee (part).....	9,151	8,275	10,291	7,829

## Fifth Congressional District

County	G. A. Dick (Prog.)	John Doerfler, Jr. (Prog.)	Bernhard Gettelman	F. C. Klode
Milwaukee (part).....	10,781	11,384	12,318	11,592

## Sixth Congressional District

County	C. A. Barnard	Thomas Hayden (Prog.)	F. W. Krez	F. H. Schlichting (Prog.)
Calumet.....	610	401	453	407
Fond du Lac.....	2,845	2,122	2,605	1,794
Ozaukee.....	368	426	296	469
Sheboygan.....	1,591	1,604	1,956	1,866
Washington.....	603	618	697	607
Winnebago.....	4,217	2,543	3,708	2,258
Totals.....	10,234	7,714	9,715	7,401

## Seventh Congressional District

County	A. M. Christofferson	W. A. Graunke (Prog.)	W. P. Melchior (Prog.)	J. J. Okoneski
Adams.....	200	289	280	151
Green Lake.....	615	258	339	599
Langlade.....	915	817	725	991
Marathon.....	2,295	4,649	3,188	3,381
Marquette.....	360	264	264	289
Portage.....	867	626	657	807
Shawano.....	919	1,194	1,110	776
Waupaca.....	1,571	1,460	1,438	1,144
Waushara.....	646	525	638	569
Wood.....	1,819	1,864	1,628	1,538
Totals.....	10,207	11,946	10,267	10,245

## Eighth Congressional District

County	J. E. Cashman (Prog.)	W. H. Johnson	R. P. Murray (Prog.)	C. C. Nelson
Brown.....	1,450	1,471	1,076	1,634
Door.....	1,028	746	744	722
Florence.....	322	156	362	184
Forest.....	341	169	363	187
Kewaunee.....	622	462	486	391
Manitowoc.....	2,886	1,708	2,487	1,671
Marinette.....	1,062	1,530	1,519	1,687
Oconto.....	1,175	1,207	1,165	1,422
Outagamie.....	1,821	3,476	1,715	3,327
Totals.....	10,707	10,925	9,917	11,225

## Ninth Congressional District

County	A. J. Connors (Prog.)	C. B. Immell (Prog.)	F. L. Lampson	A. W. MacLeod
Barron.....	1,619	1,271	1,167	887
Buffalo.....	839	792	458	440
Chippewa.....	983	1,090	1,161	1,249
Clark.....	1,462	1,402	902	1,008
Dunn.....	980	1,005	886	905
Eau Claire.....	2,144	2,060	1,885	1,998
Jackson.....	757	883	551	512
Pepin.....	185	170	236	233
Pierce.....	960	875	700	626
St. Croix.....	978	852	968	816
Trempealeau.....	943	1,354	520	694
Totals.....	11,850	11,754	9,434	9,372

## Tenth Congressional District

County	Andrew Ekstrom (Prog.)	C. M. Christianson	B. J. Gehrman (Prog.)	Mrs. A. P. Nelson
Ashland.....	1,258	1,043	1,563	1,061
Bayfield.....	1,002	829	986	988
Burnett.....	586	415	476	481
Douglas.....	4,299	2,554	3,541	3,040
Iron.....	262	275	309	238
Lincoln.....	937	1,176	959	1,121
Oneida.....	503	594	546	596
Polk.....	1,269	844	1,090	891
Price.....	765	925	706	877
Rusk.....	539	660	552	562
Sawyer.....	310	336	347	288
Taylor.....	693	509	721	561
Vilas.....	251	831	258	614
Washburn.....	717	365	648	407
Totals.....	13,391	11,356	12,702	11,725

## DELEGATES AT LARGE, APRIL 5, 1932

## Democratic

County	Chas. E. Broughton (R'velt.)	John M. Callahan (Per. Lib.)	Wm. D. Carroll (Per. Lib.)	F. Ryan Duffy (R'velt)	Leo P. Fox (R'velt)	Margaret V. Fragstein (R'velt)	Wm. H. Frawley (R'velt)	Chas. E. Hammersley (R'velt)	Raymond Jaekels (Per. Lib.)	Jas. H. McGilgan (Per. Lib.)	Thos. J. O'Malley (Con. wet)	Harold V. Schoenecker (Per. Lib.)	Calvin Stewart (Per. Lib.)
Adams	288	206	142	261	260	222	217	204	63	85	141	65	75
Ashland	660	380	645	1,014	940	926	941	940	262	292	381	243	232
Barron	1,273	578	454	1,178	982	968	958	905	257	280	500	213	287
Bayfield	510	322	224	572	472	506	493	489	352	283	490	249	281
Brown	3,242	2,634	1,337	3,895	3,995	3,093	3,276	3,595	1,586	3,989	2,754	1,774	1,714
Buffalo	307	235	139	334	290	286	321	294	109	274	254	178	195
Burnett	544	257	183	516	476	473	412	402	75	94	150	68	105
Calumet	1,068	682	338	1,114	2,028	1,169	1,358	1,370	661	483	696	350	275
Chippewa	814	759	551	1,012	939	1,261	1,417	1,164	750	722	967	504	480
Clark	971	1,364	744	1,513	1,429	1,366	1,357	1,256	486	510	708	474	527
Columbia	1,201	542	415	1,976	1,714	1,594	1,659	1,715	472	381	637	314	345
Crawford	522	651	757	652	577	820	764	806	499	605	609	421	507
Dane	4,715	4,146	2,761	5,240	4,967	4,099	4,420	4,817	1,935	2,469	3,726	2,123	2,214
Dodge	3,102	3,000	2,108	3,447	2,757	2,594	2,575	3,728	1,953	2,060	2,278	2,852	2,584
Door	680	629	369	587	643	527	538	552	262	386	767	412	440
Douglas	2,160	1,540	1,574	2,854	2,442	2,204	2,399	2,172	797	1,140	2,009	945	1,170
Dunn	514	281	182	581	487	485	846	672	267	807	405	250	241
Eau Claire	1,192	771	509	1,507	1,297	1,187	1,937	1,313	753	687	1,107	513	591
Florence	100	152	80	161	162	143	153	133	46	57	69	52	51
Fond du Lac	3,960	2,746	1,789	4,740	3,889	3,040	2,765	3,069	877	930	1,410	911	1,558
Forest	307	462	310	576	543	506	493	456	154	200	231	132	149
Grant	1,005	866	734	1,055	934	833	957	1,293	882	986	1,119	722	807
Green	438	362	277	399	365	270	325	347	181	188	293	368	289
Green Lake	864	541	426	820	627	595	569	539	251	204	262	230	326
Iowa	475	601	359	610	526	766	719	804	416	500	554	321	330
Iron	219	216	179	502	419	379	390	384	211	207	231	148	156
Jackson	426	241	163	446	425	407	738	581	301	269	395	250	230
Jefferson	1,810	1,186	767	1,910	1,571	1,609	1,710	2,640	1,149	1,118	1,418	1,125	1,016
Juneau	399	372	572	721	678	627	651	646	257	273	398	224	211
Kenosha	2,182	3,556	2,516	2,963	2,258	1,881	1,945	2,435	2,252	2,456	2,908	1,959	5,159
Kewaunee	850	659	361	1,281	886	738	973	1,432	614	858	893	587	584
La Crosse	1,531	1,015	811	2,161	2,036	2,035	2,006	2,237	1,070	937	1,422	820	821
Lafayette	880	758	365	892	896	751	737	824	293	735	799	463	506

Langlade.....	1,202	1,203	663	1,292	1,184	945	1,013	1,131	374	643	712	468	1,067
Lincoln.....	644	1,248	1,091	751	701	628	730	676	966	1,045	656	1,015	1,019
Manitowoc.....	2,609	2,450	2,824	3,250	3,565	2,700	3,004	3,211	1,601	1,517	2,202	1,287	1,333
Marathon.....	2,458	1,857	2,010	2,955	2,994	2,570	2,916	2,811	953	1,807	2,103	1,464	1,499
Marquette.....	1,005	1,000	646	1,372	1,280	1,111	2,020	1,666	976	1,142	1,252	852	845
Milwaukee.....	418	310	198	411	364	325	296	319	114	121	168	100	111
Milwaukee.....	30,592	37,863	28,183	38,585	28,220	34,608	35,722	43,206	25,581	25,706	34,227	30,306	25,181
Monroe.....	982	748	522	979	899	794	823	805	260	375	1,100	541	583
Oconto.....	1,391	1,172	892	1,388	1,303	1,113	1,142	1,214	541	879	1,546	1,005	966
Oneida.....	573	924	554	1,003	888	827	862	820	299	320	571	267	303
Outagamie.....	2,565	2,497	1,440	3,259	3,377	3,027	3,700	4,034	1,882	2,768	2,607	1,648	1,538
Ozaukee.....	1,231	826	533	1,167	1,175	925	908	1,122	338	314	540	325	771
Pepin.....	168	203	138	206	172	150	183	154	107	224	177	151	168
Pierce.....	516	375	272	907	777	722	794	725	300	271	310	221	233
Polk.....	688	351	238	682	671	624	670	636	445	384	560	329	385
Portage.....	1,234	1,473	948	1,435	2,372	1,741	1,903	1,915	1,262	1,312	1,103	984	993
Price.....	677	968	731	1,055	1,017	941	979	900	366	367	556	346	380
Racine.....	3,017	2,893	2,117	4,076	3,256	3,508	3,361	3,838	2,178	2,648	3,354	2,063	2,836
Richland.....	864	408	256	919	855	792	1,240	1,047	358	411	498	286	320
Rock.....	1,724	1,543	1,251	2,189	1,982	1,715	1,786	1,820	1,438	1,356	1,402	1,213	1,265
Rusk.....	798	420	415	802	653	637	617	565	189	209	348	155	233
St. Croix.....	1,107	1,021	705	1,284	1,060	975	1,192	1,034	395	521	738	419	857
Sauk.....	774	634	453	797	755	700	647	725	245	352	878	393	442
Sawyer.....	435	273	274	456	341	340	312	280	109	124	206	94	139
Shawano.....	1,103	703	469	1,137	1,060	991	1,027	1,688	707	739	965	652	647
Sheboygan.....	9,134	2,199	1,692	7,827	7,646	7,272	6,391	6,781	726	640	1,619	1,318	872
Taylor.....	822	576	477	857	674	625	634	595	246	241	428	639	509
Trempealeau.....	362	267	176	397	310	387	701	555	325	318	396	277	236
Vernon.....	810	606	446	855	801	663	656	704	259	276	407	247	690
Vilas.....	291	235	200	658	504	503	501	518	245	191	345	149	190
Walworth.....	1,374	885	703	1,250	1,095	1,006	921	1,034	358	380	631	379	544
Washburn.....	553	294	220	492	449	282	432	392	95	121	278	103	109
Washington.....	1,309	1,076	644	1,340	1,241	1,148	1,117	1,841	502	1,081	1,370	923	771
Waukesha.....	2,223	1,714	1,136	2,549	2,315	2,220	2,908	2,820	1,682	1,383	2,067	1,295	1,273
Waupaca.....	790	547	294	882	733	707	723	835	629	542	790	458	435
Waushara.....	595	303	257	531	520	474	417	424	114	124	192	106	130
Winnebago.....	4,306	3,378	2,377	3,767	3,452	3,090	3,295	3,430	1,450	1,918	3,556	2,572	2,661
Wood.....	1,136	1,472	1,912	1,811	1,689	1,531	1,664	1,635	1,077	1,260	1,097	1,052	1,101
Total.....	121,689	109,625	81,498	143,063	125,260	121,677	129,226	141,620	70,185	79,095	102,936	76,362	78,041

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the only name on the ballot for president, received a total of 241,742 votes; 3,502 voters wrote in the name of Al. Smith.



DELEGATES AT LARGE, APRIL 5, 1932

Republican

County	Gerhard A. Bading	John J. Blaine (Prog.)	Mrs. A. Charbonneau	Harry Dahl	Theo. Dammann (Prog.)	Wm. H. Dougherty	Leonard C. Fons (Prog.)	Wm. M. Gleiss (Prog.)	Alvin P. Kletzsch	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.)	Geo. W. Mead	Clara T. Olson (Prog.)	Geo. J. Schneider (Prog.)	F. J. Schneller
Adams	198	440	188	231	445	219	344	461	194	510	267	417	403	246
Ashland	1,109	1,647	1,141	1,143	1,637	1,163	1,378	1,380	1,094	1,627	1,346	1,527	1,517	1,149
Barron	1,185	2,141	1,200	1,356	2,234	1,160	1,676	1,530	1,028	2,287	1,187	1,792	2,175	1,370
Bayfield	871	1,665	1,043	994	1,589	965	1,297	1,223	842	1,660	904	1,337	1,252	909
Brown	1,479	1,689	1,539	1,819	1,815	1,765	1,286	1,526	1,600	1,996	1,826	1,355	1,924	1,800
Buffalo	306	1,171	495	703	1,396	667	1,027	947	557	1,350	608	1,015	974	558
Burnett	386	794	411	405	798	402	646	651	442	993	484	793	712	436
Calumet	518	667	450	558	649	486	460	436	441	607	515	599	591	604
Chippewa	1,200	1,413	1,392	1,741	1,896	1,634	1,249	1,189	1,529	1,704	1,596	1,235	1,218	1,431
Clark	1,080	2,063	944	1,304	2,061	1,145	1,658	1,547	1,008	2,083	1,151	1,723	1,546	1,509
Columbia	2,381	2,188	2,003	2,233	2,271	2,130	1,755	1,599	1,961	2,239	2,083	1,816	1,776	2,071
Crawford	722	1,056	708	861	986	860	706	642	659	1,056	748	791	1,010	822
Dane	7,597	9,692	7,236	8,202	9,687	7,646	7,754	7,251	7,088	9,810	7,689	7,995	8,946	7,921
Dodge	2,104	2,149	2,129	2,323	2,586	2,123	1,926	1,880	2,331	2,752	2,323	2,095	2,061	2,251
Door	660	1,137	680	809	1,425	909	999	922	770	1,327	831	904	1,219	803
Douglas	2,778	4,840	3,912	3,229	4,839	3,241	4,155	4,024	2,786	5,331	3,141	4,678	4,294	3,082
Dunn	1,004	1,298	1,187	1,301	1,582	1,203	1,237	1,165	1,053	1,583	1,152	1,314	1,211	1,118
Eau Claire	2,107	2,816	2,126	2,373	2,825	2,312	2,388	2,267	2,267	3,338	2,502	2,698	2,651	2,320
Florence	202	529	195	249	534	192	379	366	160	500	183	396	628	230
Fond du Lac	3,073	2,525	2,922	3,127	2,534	2,907	1,855	1,829	2,907	2,466	3,304	2,389	2,402	3,423
Fond du Lac	243	462	221	276	458	240	317	295	209	473	233	292	555	264
Grant	1,907	2,600	2,149	2,461	2,585	2,253	1,765	1,768	1,848	2,549	2,192	1,919	1,860	2,056
Green	1,169	1,474	1,165	1,280	1,503	1,261	1,460	1,300	1,219	1,727	1,288	1,384	1,328	1,359
Green Lake	687	414	663	648	434	678	260	264	588	417	893	346	388	771
Iowa	1,158	1,453	1,079	1,152	1,461	1,090	1,107	1,033	996	1,489	1,077	1,276	1,172	1,423
Iron	246	419	334	244	393	230	312	281	197	437	340	380	374	277
Jackson	703	1,168	678	860	1,125	736	879	820	610	1,164	733	925	859	916
Jefferson	1,926	1,726	1,806	1,953	1,822	1,922	1,795	1,486	2,013	1,994	2,083	1,540	1,554	1,935
Juneau	688	1,036	656	786	1,041	679	806	796	643	1,352	890	935	877	783
Kenosha	3,202	2,545	2,983	3,533	2,537	3,500	2,056	2,033	2,942	2,679	3,380	2,341	2,260	3,423
Kewaunee	531	838	401	530	801	483	585	520	404	816	460	527	758	493
La Crosse	2,818	2,218	2,900	3,315	2,272	3,046	1,848	1,818	2,889	2,145	2,990	1,863	2,172	2,972
Lafayette	1,037	1,240	1,043	1,392	1,431	1,260	1,081	968	1,110	1,450	1,194	1,165	1,021	1,141
Langlade	922	1,152	900	989	1,175	988	850	1,114	1,047	1,384	1,137	995	1,170	1,075
Lincoln	1,223	1,375	1,126	1,285	1,536	1,157	1,120	1,140	1,126	1,526	1,322	1,187	1,242	1,204
Manitowoc	2,150	3,764	1,902	2,336	3,676	2,086	2,875	2,762	1,836	3,780	2,113	2,791	3,357	2,768
Marathon	2,895	4,852	2,447	2,925	4,746	2,721	3,652	3,428	2,768	5,148	3,123	3,855	3,930	2,986

County	Gerhard A. Bading	John J. Blaine (Prog.)	Mrs. A. Charbonneau	Harry Dahl	Theo. Dammann (Prog.)	Wm. H. Dougherty	Leonard C. Fons (Prog.)	Wm. M. Gleiss (Prog.)	Alvin P. Kletzsch	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.)	Geo. W. Mead	Clara T. Olson (Prog.)	Geo. J. Schneider (Prog.)	F. J. Schmelzer
Marinette.....	1,578	1,610	1,650	2,039	2,171	2,041	1,507	1,531	1,885	1,935	2,045	1,386	1,900	1,948
Marquette.....	399	469	380	443	464	403	366	519	437	547	487	424	399	473
Milwaukee.....	24,055	31,681	20,141	23,041	32,821	22,343	29,699	25,955	24,063	32,982	23,130	27,731	26,977	23,808
Monroe.....	1,051	2,158	979	1,636	2,059	1,260	2,741	2,958	1,025	2,466	1,365	1,772	1,804	1,458
Oconto.....	1,200	1,768	1,149	1,347	1,767	1,328	1,751	1,258	1,232	2,136	1,415	1,412	2,001	1,443
Oneida.....	667	776	627	675	791	646	563	526	578	791	631	554	790	691
Outagamie.....	2,954	2,928	2,951	3,764	3,550	3,592	2,350	2,268	3,291	3,269	3,569	2,076	3,446	3,606
Ozaukee.....	429	627	310	401	626	323	621	571	483	705	433	549	526	357
Pepin.....	249	242	259	299	327	304	236	227	259	299	276	235	207	274
Pierce.....	851	1,359	818	942	1,450	838	1,097	1,038	751	1,434	945	1,411	1,226	897
Polk.....	714	1,663	783	1,026	2,034	1,056	1,518	1,449	823	1,951	938	1,560	1,423	806
Portage.....	781	930	964	1,016	1,098	956	783	751	802	1,055	989	789	759	811
Price.....	799	1,060	849	875	1,045	890	802	772	922	1,323	1,008	927	913	930
Racine.....	3,927	3,332	3,751	4,289	3,474	4,081	2,761	2,512	3,835	3,294	4,079	2,583	2,593	4,192
Richland.....	1,258	1,040	1,116	1,287	1,102	1,213	765	744	1,112	1,065	1,256	865	821	1,176
Rock.....	5,374	3,438	5,657	5,791	3,765	6,095	2,836	3,226	5,736	3,807	6,086	3,121	3,337	5,697
Rusk.....	560	834	591	580	850	587	643	613	527	1,097	700	749	745	639
St. Croix.....	881	1,373	854	978	1,448	871	1,139	1,104	1,049	1,860	1,019	1,448	1,267	951
Sauk.....	1,822	2,238	1,917	2,112	2,263	2,150	1,831	1,773	2,468	2,475	2,198	1,974	1,989	2,090
Sawyer.....	278	485	297	309	482	281	371	342	236	657	331	435	386	337
Shawano.....	891	1,679	860	1,081	1,643	1,290	1,542	1,468	972	1,941	1,066	1,532	1,536	1,018
Sheboygan.....	2,116	2,097	1,808	2,101	2,033	2,010	1,757	1,691	1,865	2,327	2,067	1,772	1,804	2,119
Taylor.....	506	1,019	504	569	1,038	827	1,018	960	611	1,219	672	963	964	544
Trempealeau.....	590	1,462	728	1,013	1,358	812	999	955	612	1,379	740	1,052	877	656
Vernon.....	989	1,775	995	1,397	1,704	1,057	1,290	1,301	945	2,113	1,193	1,574	1,459	1,108
Vilas.....	561	495	589	574	468	570	325	322	530	500	744	423	433	621
Walworth.....	3,272	1,285	3,196	3,214	1,286	3,368	934	948	3,114	1,272	3,318	1,574	1,260	3,440
Washburn.....	400	954	480	478	982	407	781	289	474	1,185	543	908	849	448
Washington.....	821	998	664	796	977	1,082	925	875	857	1,167	840	853	843	844
Waukesha.....	3,938	2,435	3,704	4,679	2,981	4,315	2,244	2,092	4,157	4,256	2,140	2,282	4,061	3,995
Waupaca.....	1,202	1,722	1,328	1,785	1,785	1,218	1,770	1,524	1,314	2,085	1,454	1,527	1,538	1,395
Wausshara.....	631	820	607	694	850	647	614	546	586	770	904	725	721	721
Winnebago.....	4,545	3,287	4,572	4,330	3,093	4,085	2,493	2,399	3,808	3,382	4,987	3,014	3,231	5,188
Wood.....	1,583	3,015	1,712	1,897	2,889	1,865	2,078	1,975	1,505	2,818	2,311	2,037	2,183	1,717
Total.....	126,437	153,760	121,958	137,927	159,509	132,250	130,093	122,157	125,836	165,899	137,283	132,365	136,874	136,383

### REPUBLICAN

Presidential Preference Primary. George W. Norris, for President, whose name was the only one on the ballot, received 139,514 out of a total of 148,051 votes; 6,588 voters wrote in the name of Herbert Hoover.

### PROHIBITION

Finley C. Hendrickson and Owen M. Bruner were unopposed on the presidential preference ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States, and received 6,910 and 6,221 votes, respectively.

For delegates-at-large, the following six candidates were unopposed and received the following total votes: Adolph R. Bucknam, 5,927; Walter C. Curtis, 6,140; Burton S. Hawley, 5,866; Henry O. Meisel, 5,853; Jane H. Robinson, 6,039; Alfred S. Taynton, 5,892.

For district delegates the following persons were elected by the votes indicated: First District—Henry H. Tubbs, 625; Third District—A. C. Papst, 38; J. Keith Peckham, 39; Seventh District—A. C. Pickering, 4; R. A. Buckmaster, 4; Ninth District—Merlin Hull, 2; Tenth District—Mrs. A. P. Nelson, 3; Clarence M. Christianson, 2.

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT**  
November, 1932

Counties	Roosevelt and Garner Dem.	Upshaw and Regan Proh.	Hoover and Curtis Rep.	Thomas and Maurer Soc.	Foster and Ford Ind. Com.	Reynolds and Aiken Ind. Soc. Labor
Adams	2,120	12	777	33	3	4
Ashland	5,405	30	2,646	170	74	3
Barron	7,413	98	3,852	323	11	4
Bayfield	2,981	25	2,035	189	100	5
Brown	19,990	29	7,150	453	6	6
Buffalo	3,252	15	1,711	43	4	3
Burnett	2,437	16	1,281	90	9	
Calumet	5,485	12	1,213	68	4	2
Chippewa	8,445	32	4,792	141	6	5
Clark	8,372	39	3,132	362	89	5
Columbia	8,455	47	4,970	158	8	3
Crawford	4,754	30	1,943	36	4	1
Dane	26,841	106	19,083	1,725	57	11
Dodge	15,874	40	4,936	298		
Door	4,149	18	2,438	76	1	2
Douglas	9,715	34	7,888	1,113	185	14
Dunn	4,936	33	3,898	225	11	5
Eau Claire	7,565	37	7,487	254		
Florence	965	8	714	41	14	2
Fond du Lac	16,143	72	8,436	336	13	4
Forest	2,595	7	768	38	4	1
Grant	9,701	71	5,986	153	6	4
Green	5,406	55	3,190	97	5	5
Green Lake	4,446	22	2,179	32	2	2
Iowa	4,621	54	3,113	65	2	1
Iron	2,338	13	891	115	163	3
Jackson	3,813	23	1,983	100		
Jefferson	11,230	32	5,062	117	3	4
Juneau	4,723	30	2,018	92	7	
Kenosha	14,373	36	7,307	1,972	205	10
Kewaunee	5,200	11	879	24	3	5
La Crosse	12,919	16	7,686	144	36	4
Lafayette	4,886	19	3,246	59	3	
Langlade	6,332	18	2,340	132	24	3
Lincoln	5,093	20	2,958	145	55	1
Manitowoc	15,696	25	4,573	480	22	9
Marathon	17,744	43	6,210	583	12	9
Marinette	6,508	27	5,249	380	17	4
Marquette	2,504	18	1,365	33		2
Milwaukee	170,202	157	54,693	32,874	1,242	220
Monroe	6,757	76	3,022	74		5
Oconto	6,440	23	2,915	93	9	5
Oneida	4,542	8	1,992	350	18	3
Outagamie	16,186	36	8,517	368	11	
Ozaukee	5,770	14	1,182	191	3	
Pepin	1,931	11	1,152	28	1	2
Pierce	4,115	35	3,537	284	7	2
Polk	5,421	58	3,425	320	4	4
Portage	9,195	22	3,434	159	9	1
Price	4,114	14	2,023	183	119	6
Racine	19,960	52	10,754	2,110	208	13
Richland	4,027	77	3,256	71	3	1
Rock	12,612	66	16,825	472	28	5
Rusk	3,194	33	1,942	223	18	
St. Croix	6,374	36	4,059	218	7	4
Sauk	7,638	59	5,063	101	5	1
Sawyer	2,381	18	1,179	110	11	1
Shawano	7,593	28	2,450	285	6	5
Sheboygan	18,029	84	7,454	1,029	58	7
Taylor	4,219	24	1,107	581	11	5
Trempealeau	5,786	31	2,874	62	3	3
Vernon	5,939	67	2,979	67	1	4
Vilas	2,036	12	1,138	57	70	6
Walworth	6,790	42	7,858	154	5	3
Washburn	2,619	18	1,501	181	3	6
Washington	8,570	14	2,209	186	5	1
Waukesha	13,487	43	8,538	516	15	10
Waupaca	8,179	27	5,082	237	3	8
Waushara	3,073	20	2,541	78	23	3
Winnebago	15,591	139	11,505	594	14	9
Wood	9,215	55	4,100	228	17	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>707,410</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>347,741</b>	<b>53,379</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>494</b>

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR  
November, 1932**

Counties	F. Ryan Duffy Dem.	Harvey A. Knapp Proh.	John B. Chapple Rep.	Emil Seidel Soc.	Ray Hansborough Ind. Com.
Adams	1,452	18	1,071	33	5
Ashland	5,477	25	2,847	71	47
Barron	6,896	107	3,838	142	
Bayfield	2,792	39	2,087	113	100
Brown	16,881	95	8,351	381	
Buffalo	2,377	15	2,074	18	3
Burnett	1,933	39	1,339	48	16
Calumet	4,994	17	1,472	70	
Chippewa	7,248	53	5,518	65	13
Clark	6,803	61	3,797	239	88
Columbia	7,698	55	5,142	64	5
Crawford	4,088	25	2,272	18	
Dane	27,280	195	17,513	827	33
Dodge	14,991	53	5,336	255	3
Door	2,707	42	3,167	53	8
Douglas	8,992	93	7,688	501	166
Dunn	3,828	39	4,111	84	11
Eau Claire	6,277	55	8,030	102	7
Florence	722	11	798	54	11
Fond du Lac	16,024	166	8,239	231	7
Forest	2,160	21	921	22	5
Grant	8,456	128	6,633	63	7
Green	4,339	63	3,683	62	2
Green Lake	3,692	26	2,541	35	3
Iowa	4,164	51	3,428	26	
Iron	1,640	18	1,251	37	140
Jackson	3,014	26	2,165	53	18
Jefferson	10,755	33	5,234	113	4
Juneau	3,277	33	2,593	59	19
Kenosha	12,234	69	8,332	2,023	159
Kewaunee	4,039	21	1,426	22	2
La Crosse	11,225	46	8,928	66	20
Lafayette	4,386	33	3,419	33	1
Langlade	5,620	30	2,702	104	17
Lincoln	4,896	19	3,107	97	35
Manitowoc	14,077	60	5,473	380	14
Marathon	16,118	78	7,173	581	13
Marinette	5,288	35	5,913	241	69
Marquette	2,052	12	1,635	10	
Milwaukee	138,411	515	63,279	50,189	1,172
Monroe	5,509	72	3,743	53	5
Oconto	5,555	30	3,617	57	8
Oneida	4,029	25	2,169	211	15
Outagamie	14,323	77	9,682	292	30
Ozaukee	4,854	14	1,597	146	
Pepin	1,530	14	1,270	19	3
Pierce	3,134	50	3,690	258	17
Polk	4,670	97	3,799	122	6
Portage	8,162	33	3,997	82	2
Price	3,632	29	2,278	125	124
Racine	17,201	106	12,524	2,417	206
Richland	3,270	72	3,826	33	3
Rock	11,104	163	17,725	324	21
Rusk	2,690	46	2,167	145	16
St. Croix	5,591	78	4,099	121	10
Sauk	6,942	94	5,235	60	4
Sawyer	2,018	29	1,289	63	3
Shawano	6,693	61	3,061	245	8
Sheboygan	15,479	135	9,567	942	33
Taylor	3,563	28	1,402	659	14
Trempealeau	4,835	30	3,124	27	8
Vernon	4,903	53	3,553	35	7
Vilas	5,464	18	1,497	46	68
Walworth	5,498	47	8,855	85	4
Washington	2,169	45	1,587	90	6
Waushara	7,719	17	2,688	157	1
Waukesha	11,800	54	9,712	514	8
Waupaca	7,266	54	5,524	187	28
Waushara	2,551	18	2,713	36	22
Winnebago	14,845	160	12,331	505	8
Wood	7,834	95	4,821	166	10
Total	610,236	4,364	387,668	65,807	2,921

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR**  
**November, 1932**

Counties	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Proh.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.	Blair Com.	Ehrhardt Soc.-Lab.
Adams	1,601	12	1,211	26	5	4
Ashland	5,044	26	3,342	83	60	9
Barron	6,858	105	4,586	147	20	6
Bayfield	2,600	29	2,478	114	92	3
Brown	15,206	67	12,046	367	3	4
Buffalo	2,827	13	2,079	16	2	4
Burnett	2,127	36	1,496	53	13	4
Calumet	4,992	18	1,879	61	6	6
Chippewa	7,383	38	6,084	81	13	6
Clark	7,279	61	4,251	230	90	1
Columbia	7,873	37	5,861	54	7	3
Crawford	4,333	30	2,325	14	3	13
Dane	24,536	98	22,280	831	40	1
Dodge	14,333	43	6,846	214	6	6
Door	3,009	31	3,493	37	14	3
Douglas	8,341	62	9,452	510	172	28
Dunn	4,203	38	4,522	81	16	3
Eau Claire	6,359	46	8,810	86	28	3
Florence	789	9	849	38	13	1
Fond du Lac	13,985	91	11,127	214	13	1
Forest	2,243	16	1,096	22	5	2
Grant	8,656	74	7,168	59	11	4
Green	4,862	48	3,824	62	2	3
Green Lake	3,782	13	2,948	29	4	4
Iowa	4,520	52	3,523	20	149	9
Iron	1,554	15	1,550	59	23	4
Jackson	3,282	25	2,405	55	1	1
Jefferson	10,283	18	6,437	77	15	5
Juneau	3,722	30	2,824	53	156	38
Kenosha	11,526	46	10,305	1,883	2	4
Kewaunee	4,278	12	1,762	19	32	4
La Crosse	10,194	25	10,766	65	1	5
Lafayette	4,677	26	3,593	22	18	2
Langlade	5,256	13	3,498	110	33	4
Lincoln	4,544	18	3,816	69	13	2
Manitowoc	13,816	33	7,029	276	10	4
Marathon	15,462	28	8,850	493	15	3
Marinette	5,036	28	7,009	252	142	2
Marquette	2,207	13	1,801	16	1	1
Milwaukee	131,158	283	87,911	42,404	1,139	8
Monroe	6,147	79	3,807	55	4	2
Oconto	5,651	27	4,008	57	7	5
Oneida	3,846	14	2,729	213	13	2
Outagamie	13,353	46	11,866	236	8	4
Ozaukee	5,004	9	2,071	132	1	1
Pepin	1,606	7	1,401	17	5	2
Pierce	3,650	58	3,717	254	20	4
Polk	5,142	77	3,999	131	7	2
Portage	7,205	31	5,552	85	7	3
Price	3,620	14	2,606	129	117	4
Racine	15,956	83	15,344	2,176	203	13
Richland	3,448	65	4,042	31	4	1
Rock	10,734	98	19,367	285	30	2
Rusk	2,636	43	2,485	166	16	1
St. Croix	6,312	64	4,263	94	9	3
Sauk	7,000	77	5,761	50	3	1
Sawyer	1,952	15	1,599	67	6	1
Shawano	6,914	57	3,349	236	7	9
Sheboygan	12,419	87	13,661	860	31	6
Taylor	3,667	29	1,580	621	12	1
Trempealeau	5,286	26	3,302	70	13	4
Vernon	5,365	55	3,638	35	4	1
Vilas	1,351	13	1,783	43	68	5
Walworth	5,338	46	9,585	78	5	1
Washburn	2,256	33	1,785	104	7	2
Washington	7,707	21	3,350	146	15	4
Waukesha	10,772	35	11,619	423	22	2
Waupaca	7,079	41	6,502	188	35	6
Waushara	2,803	24	2,866	35	21	5
Winnebago	13,241	106	14,501	483	6	1
Wood	7,968	62	5,585	163	10	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>590,114</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>470,805</b>	<b>56,965</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>398</b>

SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
November, 1932

Counties	O'Malley Dem.	Peckham Proh.	Dahl Rep.	Coleman Sec.	Harju Com.	Fisher Sec.-Lab.
Adams	1,388	16	1,138	27	1	4
Ashland	4,678	24	3,237	93	65	24
Barron	6,261	85	4,413	143		
Bayfield	2,309	31	2,456	96	107	5
Brown	14,315	56	12,625	383	3	3
Buffalo	2,285	11	2,191	14	1	3
Burnett	1,896	25	1,478	48	7	1
Calumet	4,581		1,838	59		1
Chippewa	6,850	43	5,954	70	6	1
Clark	6,493	74	4,193	229	83	13
Columbia	6,928	46	5,902	56	4	1
Crawford	4,008	25	2,362	13		
Dane	22,543	132	22,055	385	24	27
Dodge	13,543	48	6,471	237	3	2
Door	2,523	17	3,287	44	4	5
Douglas	7,520	49	8,841	553	180	5
Dunn	3,634	37	4,379	92	7	
Eau Claire	5,510	63	8,705	94	20	3
Florence	668	4	851	36	13	
Fond du Lac	13,392	80	10,606	206	22	3
Forest	2,013	14	991	19	3	2
Grant	7,838	68	7,180	55	1	3
Green	4,060	50	3,944	57	1	
Green Lake	3,288	18	2,856	33	3	
Iowa	3,863	49	3,570	20		
Iron	1,352	11	1,374	52	161	6
Jackson	2,820	19	2,441	55	13	1
Jefferson	9,597	17	6,302	90	2	1
Juneau	3,106	53	2,842	43	4	7
Kenosha	11,120	47	9,770	1,959	150	30
Kewaunee	3,895	5	1,608	20	1	2
La Crosse	9,659	35	10,666	72	26	
Lafayette	4,075	19	3,736	24		
Langlade	5,109	12	3,080	116	16	2
Lincoln	4,291	17	3,652	83	33	1
Manitowoc	12,835	39	6,782	325	10	3
Marathon	14,750	32	8,454	578	5	3
Marinette	4,682	28	6,490	275	9	8
Marquette	1,908	14	1,780	14		
Milwaukee	121,709	323	78,228	48,056	1,049	156
Monroe	5,239	79	4,086	44	3	1
Oconto	5,310	22	4,079	58	1	6
Oneida	3,488	18	2,592	229	11	3
Outagamie	12,410	40	11,488	261		
Ozaukee	4,404	10	1,948	147		
Pepin	1,459	9	1,339	19	2	2
Pierce	3,222	47	3,723	233	6	2
Polk	4,603	71	3,965	128		1
Portage	6,885	22	5,148	78	1	3
Price	3,285	13	2,562	135	115	2
Racine	15,234	98	14,497	2,291	199	18
Richland	3,108	156	3,823	34		3
Rock	10,023	101	18,750	293	19	1
Rusk	2,377	44	2,381	164	13	2
St. Croix	5,560	50	4,377	101	3	3
Sauk	6,179	126	5,850	59	3	
Sawyer	1,774	28	1,441	68	5	2
Shawano	6,268	53	3,450	249	6	8
Sheboygan	12,812	78	12,214	926	34	6
Taylor	3,258	30	1,610	710	9	1
Trempealeau	4,718	31	3,374	33	5	4
Vernon	4,848	66	3,727	36	7	2
Vilas	1,286	13	1,603	55	71	8
Walworth	4,980	39	9,260	87	4	1
Washburn	1,995	20	1,808	90	3	4
Washington	7,061	22	3,325	153	1	1
Waukesha	10,084	43	11,209	474	13	4
Waupaca	6,270	44	6,383	187	9	8
Waushara	2,396	22	2,905	39	18	3
Winnebago	13,230	103	13,853	505	8	4
Wood	7,233	62	5,468	170	11	1
Total	544,294	3,296	450,966	63,380	2,617	430

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**November, 1932**

Counties	Port Dem.	Pickering Proh.	Dammann Rep.	Zander Soc.	Nehmer Com.
Adams	916	15	1,629	20	7
Ashland	3,255	27	4,635	108	57
Barron	4,416	88	6,367	119	
Bayfield	1,501	31	3,279	89	92
Brown	12,021	78	12,637	329	6
Buffalo	1,366	15	3,180	14	4
Burnett	1,228	19	2,216	40	7
Calumet	3,904	25	2,566	50	1
Chippewa	5,717	58	7,104	58	12
Clark	4,746	68	5,375	203	86
Columbia	5,633	40	7,249	44	8
Crawford	3,476	22	2,923	9	
Dane	14,619	283	28,994	793	36
Dodge	12,900	43	7,230	211	3
Door	1,942	19	4,038	39	2
Douglas	5,043	125	11,199	455	181
Dunn	2,572	35	5,508	74	9
Eau Claire	3,975	77	10,243	80	9
Florence	540	6	1,000	33	11
Fond du Lac	11,976	108	11,857	210	13
Forest	1,693	14	1,358	21	3
Grant	6,557	78	8,442	45	8
Green	2,848	59	5,207	55	3
Green Lake	3,000	20	3,190	29	5
Iowa	2,842	53	4,617	18	1
Iron	1,068	11	1,679	47	152
Jackson	2,042	19	3,183	49	23
Jefferson	8,438	26	7,432	75	3
Juneau	2,273	26	3,645	41	7
Kenosha	9,210	73	11,681	1,869	156
Kewaunee	3,045	8	2,476	20	2
La Crosse	7,029	55	12,849	56	26
Lafayette	3,344	28	4,535	21	4
Langlade	4,306	30	3,913	111	21
Lincoln	3,430	30	4,525	78	39
Manitowoc	10,147	49	9,277	522	19
Marathon	12,214	74	11,058	526	8
Marinette	3,921	32	7,332	245	18
Marquette	1,584	10	2,116	13	
Milwaukee	111,373	508	90,060	47,982	1,193
Monroe	3,813	69	5,415	41	4
Oconto	4,452	22	4,806	52	4
Oneida	2,674	38	3,431	216	16
Outagamie	10,209	74	13,721	200	13
Ozaukee	3,570	6	2,787	138	
Pepin	1,166	17	1,641	15	2
Pierce	2,344	37	4,648	212	13
Polk	2,485	64	6,130	101	2
Portage	6,168	25	5,974	68	4
Price	2,522	13	3,298	127	121
Racine	13,388	106	16,043	2,258	204
Richland	2,635	74	4,355	33	5
Rock	8,633	131	20,041	262	21
Rusk	1,822	38	2,948	140	17
St. Croix	4,079	49	5,979	90	6
Sauk	4,558	105	7,452	50	1
Sawyer	1,471	29	1,784	56	9
Shawano	4,816	75	4,983	224	12
Sheboygan	11,539	116	13,478	891	35
Taylor	2,503	29	2,510	634	12
Trempealeau	3,407	20	4,604	29	11
Vernon	2,698	60	5,735	29	6
Vilas	1,044	12	1,884	41	70
Walworth	4,348	48	9,886	43	5
Washburn	1,245	26	2,522	82	8
Washington	6,212	19	4,208	138	1
Waukesha	8,882	46	12,434	509	10
Waupaca	4,675	62	8,006	144	12
Waushara	1,904	21	3,438	39	21
Winnebago	12,344	138	14,615	503	10
Wood	5,362	81	7,403	146	10
Total	449,074	4,035	544,463	62,342	2,900



SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER  
November, 1932

Counties	Henry Dem.	Papst Proh.	Samp Rep.	Eaglehill Soc.	Wallin Com.
Adams	1,268	13	1,164	22	8
Ashland	4,330	21	3,335	110	64
Barron	5,858	93	4,490	141	3
Bayfield	2,052	29	2,474	108	102
Brown	13,885	79	10,103	632	8
Buffalo	2,025	12	2,241	13	4
Burnett	1,691	19	1,473	41	12
Calumet	4,392	21	1,899	53	1
Chippewa	6,481	43	6,022	65	10
Clark	5,796	55	4,255	214	97
Columbia	6,720	41	5,840	49	6
Crawford	3,826	18	2,422	11	
Dane	20,603	139	22,629	843	44
Dodge	13,541	47	6,247	222	2
Door	2,335	20	3,284	38	7
Douglas	6,797	65	8,652	541	198
Dunn	3,339	33	4,376	76	8
Eau Claire	4,987	51	8,752	96	7
Florence	633	5	848	32	16
Fond du Lac	13,130	83	10,760	224	10
Forest	1,910	19	1,022	23	5
Grant	7,397	60	7,294	45	5
Green	3,623	50	4,130	58	1
Green Lake	3,147	25	2,898	26	5
Iowa	3,580	40	3,697	17	
Iron	1,239	33	1,369	46	150
Jackson	2,588	16	2,471	52	20
Jefferson	9,729	38	6,042	85	
Juneau	2,583	28	2,888	41	15
Kenosha	10,815	71	9,462	1,961	168
Kewaunee	3,743	12	1,642	17	4
La Crosse	9,055	39	10,524	70	25
Lafayette	3,860	23	3,743	27	
Langlade	4,849	13	3,097	107	25
Lincoln	4,124	23	3,627	86	33
Manitowoc	12,194	44	7,039	311	14
Marathon	14,545	40	8,343	570	9
Marquette	4,502	31	6,421	270	21
Marquette	1,817	8	1,785	14	
Milwaukee	117,538	698	78,247	49,660	1,192
Monroe	4,717	98	4,115	51	4
Oconto	4,920	31	4,062	50	4
Oneida	3,239	29	2,587	225	19
Outagamie	11,925	61	11,519	248	14
Ozaukee	4,120	18	1,989	151	2
Pepin	1,346	7	1,287	17	1
Pierce	2,810	40	3,832	233	13
Polk	4,012	62	4,133	118	4
Portage	6,802	31	5,045	73	4
Price	3,102	14	2,614	128	125
Racine	14,753	95	14,071	2,382	216
Richland	2,934	61	3,907	30	2
Rock	9,571	92	18,753	288	21
Rusk	2,165	39	2,433	151	15
St. Croix	5,122	38	4,406	100	13
Sauk	5,827	96	5,902	51	4
Sawyer	1,675	24	1,410	61	5
Shawano	5,707	56	4,014	241	12
Sheboygan	12,822	90	12,009	944	34
Taylor	3,000	35	1,705	721	12
Trempealeau	4,363	27	3,368	29	9
Vernon	4,290	43	3,813	27	2
Vilas	1,200	14	1,594	46	68
Walworth	4,841	39	9,192	72	6
Washburn	1,755	25	1,802	87	10
Washington	6,706	23	3,445	150	2
Waukesha	9,502	63	11,115	543	11
Waupaca	5,809	49	6,474	175	14
Waushara	2,245	19	2,903	37	24
Winnebago	13,220	100	13,638	503	12
Wood	6,709	63	5,650	150	9
Total	518,036	3,680	449,794	65,099	2,990

ELECTIONS

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL  
November, 1932

Counties	Finnegan Dem.	Hawley Proh.	Bancroft Rep.	Shutkin Soc.	Nelson Com.	Schleier Soc.-Lab.
Adams	1,237	20	1,156	25	3	3
Ashland	4,362	29	3,271	113	68	3
Barron	5,745	105	4,387	137		7
Bayfield	2,046	29	2,421	113	87	7
Brown	14,138	150	9,872	374	6	7
Buffalo	1,948	12	2,182	15	7	2
Burnett	1,656	33	1,503	45	8	1
Calumet	4,444	24	1,844	52	1	2
Chippewa	6,488	42	5,963	60	9	1
Clark	5,812	73	4,192	218	78	11
Columbia	6,535	58	5,954	52	6	1
Crawford	3,788	31	2,510	12	3	7
Dane	20,781	298	22,117	892	57	7
Dodge	13,364	42	6,298	235	5	5
Door	2,423	26	3,253	36	10	5
Douglas	6,942	76	3,464	538	193	51
Dunn	3,273	34	4,374	80	12	11
Eau Claire	5,004	57	8,701	86	15	2
Florence	613	6	839	32	18	4
Fond du Lac	12,918	109	10,513	230	13	5
Forest	1,895	14	1,025	24	1	2
Grant	7,313	104	7,383	45	10	5
Green	3,551	55	4,108	58		1
Green Lake	3,040	24	2,838	30	4	
Iowa	3,540	59	3,697	18		11
Iron	1,234	10	1,352	39	143	5
Jackson	2,533	36	2,360	54	25	
Jefferson	9,281	22	6,169	33		10
Juneau	2,737	26	2,917	93	13	45
Kenosha	10,785	75	9,614	1,982	166	3
Kewaunee	3,673	23	1,603	18	5	
La Crosse	9,079	40	10,496	64	25	1
Lafayette	3,818	65	3,740	28	1	1
Langlade	4,807	17	3,117	111	14	2
Lincoln	4,155	19	3,614	87	32	4
Manitowoc	12,220	49	6,865	326	13	4
Marathon	14,447	43	8,359	591	7	4
Marquette	4,382	32	6,320	225	61	15
Marquette	1,789	13	1,774	14		
Milwaukee	116,561	545	79,058	51,480	1,087	191
Monroe	4,692	75	4,152	43	2	3
Oconto	5,052	26	3,921	54	9	
Oneida	3,226	25	2,581	224	14	3
Outagamie	11,708	74	11,302	252		
Ozaukee	4,078	12	2,023	149		1
Pepin	1,362	13	1,302	16		1
Pierce	2,819	39	3,776	232	27	3
Polk	3,968	79	4,053	112	5	2
Portage	6,854	33	4,959	74	5	5
Price	3,046	22	2,552	130	119	4
Racine	14,716	116	13,964	2,388	206	18
Richland	2,851	134	4,164	34	13	
Rock	9,603	101	18,619	291	10	8
Rusk	2,155	46	2,405	158	17	
St. Croix	5,087	66	4,333	97	14	3
Sauk	5,797	102	5,912	45	3	2
Sawyer	1,650	36	1,386	62	5	
Shawano	5,911	57	3,574	249	8	9
Sheboygan	12,942	92	11,878	933	34	8
Taylor	3,006	33	1,666	712	20	1
Trempealeau	4,371	34	3,264	33	15	1
Vernon	4,266	54	3,810	27	9	4
Vilas	1,198	15	1,582	49	72	8
Walworth	4,818	51	9,212	71	5	2
Washburn	1,787	29	1,798	87	15	9
Washington	6,689	20	3,476	158	1	
Waukesha	9,630	57	11,281	485	11	4
Waupaca	5,902	53	6,346	172	25	12
Waushara	2,255	21	2,900	40	21	1
Winnebago	13,216	121	13,590	509	16	8
Wood	6,670	64	5,504	162	13	1
Total	515,642	4,225	447,508	66,713	2,900	514

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

September, 1932

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote		
Second	Brown, Oconto	Brunette (Dem.)	5,365		
		Riggins (Dem.)	2,570		
		Brockman (Rep.)	2,536		
		Hall (Rep.)	9,008		
		Knuth (Rep.)	6,299		
		Newville (Soc.)	2		
Fourth	Milwaukee	Slater (Soc.)	27		
		Crotty (Dem.)	1,751		
		Nimloss (Dem.)	1,478		
		Cornelius (Rep.)	1,286		
		Froemming (Rep.)	4,019		
		Morris (Rep.)	13,089		
		Redford (Rep.)	2,298		
		Stern (Soc.)	2,093		
		Phillips (Dem.)	2,356		
		Rostock (Dem.)	1,191		
Sixth	Milwaukee	Becker (Rep.)	8,752		
		Kiesner (Rep.)	4,624		
		Hampel (Soc.)	6,593		
		Conrad (Dem.)	1,336		
		Shenners (Dem.)	2,172		
		Shields (Dem.)	1,653		
		Daggett (Rep.)	8,647		
		Lucas (Rep.)	5,573		
		Miller (Rep.)	4,292		
		Richards (Rep.)	1,053		
Tenth	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Schweitzer (Rep.)	4,060		
		Steele (Soc.)	3,932		
		McGiveran (Dem.)	384		
		Hunt (Rep.)	9,672		
		Nelson (Rep.)	2,293		
		Varnum (Rep.)	6,626		
		Twelfth	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Johnson (Dem.)	1,911
				Carroll (Rep.)	7,401
				Gehrmann (Rep.)	10,542
				Mark (Rep.)	3,649
Meisner (Dem.)	1,666				
O'Connor (Dem.)	2,882				
Fourteenth	Outagamie, Shawano	Culbertson (Rep.)	2,817		
		Mack (Rep.)	10,204		
		Miller (Rep.)	8,582		
		Carroll (Dem.)	2,133		
		Dugdale (Rep.)	8,934		
		Roethe (Rep.)	10,549		
Sixteenth	Crawford, Grant, Vernon	Williamson (Dem.)	1,480		
		Engebretson (Rep.)	7,382		
		Hutchison (Rep.)	6,788		
		Olson (Rep.)	3,205		
		Seventeenth	Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Grahl (Dem.)	2,114
Kellogg (Dem.)	1,520				
Kelly (Dem.)	2,442				
Duel (Rep.)	11,249				
Koenigs (Rep.)	6,354				
Titus (Rep.)	3,029				
Bolens (Dem.)	3,596				
Koepppe (Dem.)	1,571				
Platzer (Dem.)	800				
Boldt (Rep.)	10,296				
Eighteenth	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Tasche (Rep.)	7,749		
		Boll (Soc.)	22		
		Anderson (Dem.)	385		
		Buenger (Rep.)	8,834		
		Shearer (Rep.)	13,552		
Nineteenth	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Weston (Soc.)	1,123		
		McDonald (Dem.)	2,354		
		Connor (Rep.)	7,861		
		Rush (Rep.)	11,817		
		Twentieth	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Boldt (Rep.)	10,296
				Tasche (Rep.)	7,749
Boll (Soc.)	22				
Anderson (Dem.)	385				
Buenger (Rep.)	8,834				
Twenty-second	Kenosha, Walworth	Shearer (Rep.)	13,552		
		Weston (Soc.)	1,123		
		McDonald (Dem.)	2,354		
		Connor (Rep.)	7,861		
		Rush (Rep.)	11,817		
Twenty-fourth	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Weston (Soc.)	1,123		
		McDonald (Dem.)	2,354		
		Connor (Rep.)	7,861		
		Rush (Rep.)	11,817		

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Continued

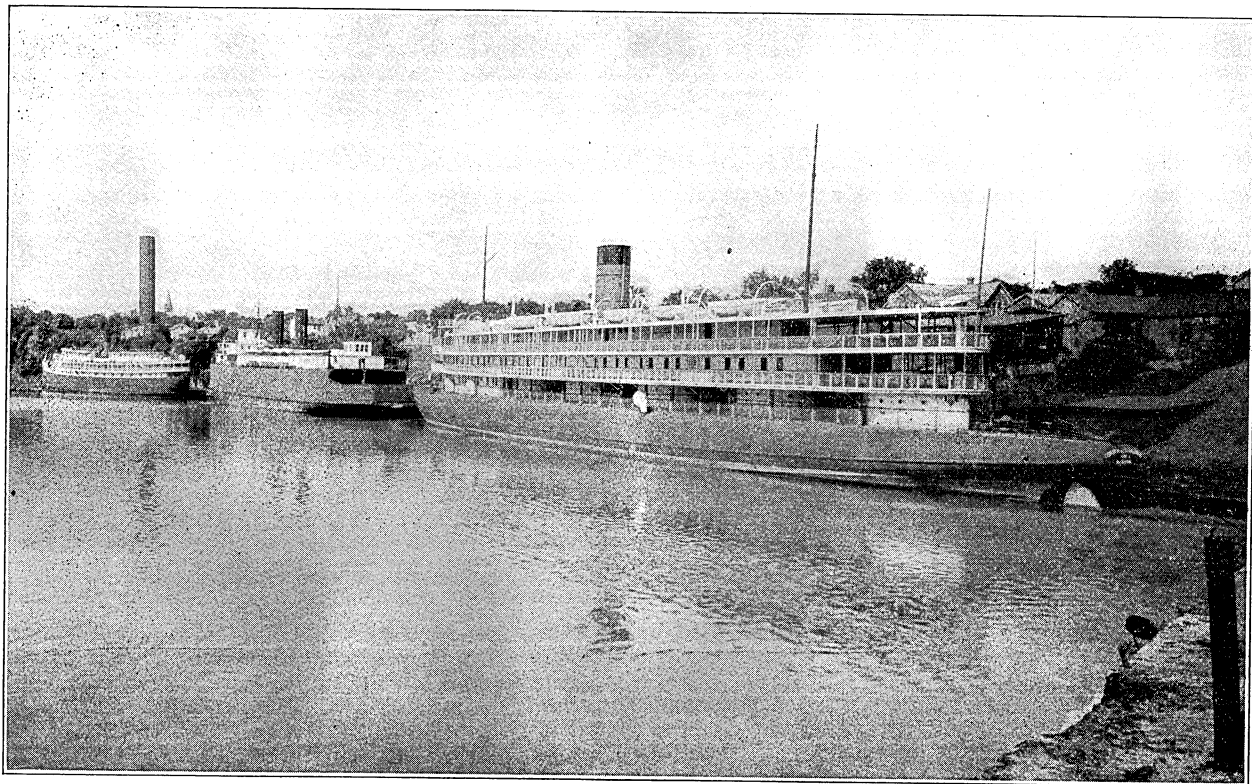
District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Twenty-sixth	Dane	Riley (Dem.)	1,600
		Robinson (Prohib.)	39
		Hovey (Rep.)	14,087
		Reis (Rep.)	20,935
		Mintz (Soc.)	137
Twenty-eighth	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Crane (Dem.)	1,162
		Hipke (Rep.)	10,562
		Ingram (Rep.)	11,186
Thirtieth	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Bostrom (Dem.)	1,517
		Wade (Dem.)	2,758
		Barker (Rep.)	4,093
		Grimmer (Rep.)	3,169
		Kronschnabl (Rep.)	3,096
		Langill (Rep.)	4,286
		Pedersen (Rep.)	3,093
		Peterson (Rep.)	2,907
Thirty-second	Jackson, La Crosse, Trem- pealeau	Davis (Dem.)	1,690
		Griswold (Rep.)	13,847
		Keppel (Rep.)	11,336

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE, 1930-1932

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Opponents Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee & Manitowoc	John E. Cashman (Rep.)	14,368	No opposition	
2	Brown, Oconto	E. F. Brunette (Dem.)	20,404	Elmer S. Hall (Rep.)	13,745
3	Part of Milwaukee	Walter Polakowski (Soc.)	7,273	Walter J. Nowicki (Rep.)	2,071
4	Part of Milwaukee	Oscar H. Morris (Rep.)	16,483	Louis S. Polewczynski (Dem.)	4,333
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernard Gettelman (Rep.)	14,394	Russell Crotty (Dem.)	12,947
6	Part of Milwaukee	Charles H. Phillips (Dem.)	14,885	Morris Stern (Soc.)	5,255
7	Part of Milwaukee	Leonard C. Fons (Rep.)	8,096	Max E. Binner (Soc.)	9,383
8	Part of Milwaukee	William H. Shenners, Jr., (Dem.)	18,063	George Hampel (Soc.)	13,951
9	Part of Milwaukee	Irving P. Mehigan (Rep.)	4,849	George W. Becker (Rep.)	8,433
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	Walter H. Hunt (Rep.)	13,779	Martin Higgins (Ind.)	267
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn	Philip E. Nelson (Rep.)	11,758	Max Kagan (Ind.)	148
12	Ashland, Vilas, Iron, Price, Sawyer and Rusk	B. J. Gehrmann (Rep.)	16,266	Anthony King (Soc.)	5,728
13	Dodge and Washington	Eugene A. Clifford (Dem.)	9,899	William Rothermel (Dem.)	2,256
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Mike Mack (Rep.)	17,178	H. B. Daggett (Rep.)	9,170
15	Rock	George W. Blanchard (Rep.)	6,867	Harold Steele (Soc.)	8,221
16	Grant, Crawford and Vernon	William D. Carroll (Dem.)	15,763	George Brink (Ind.)	264
17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green	George Engebretson (Rep.)	13,714	James Burgess (Ind.)	98
18	Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake	Morley G. Kelly (Dem.)	17,765	Hershel Nolan (Soc.)	1,639
19	Calumet and Winnebago	Merritt F. White (Rep.)	10,315	William H. Park (Dem.)	2,173
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan	Harry W. Bolens (Dem.)	19,024	J. W. McGivern (Dem.)	9,685
21	Racine	Walter S. Goodland (Rep.)	10,472	Chas. W. Peacock (Ind.)	7,536
22	Kenosha and Walworth	Conrad Shearer (Rep.)	18,430	Alvin M. Johnson (Dem.)	10,715
23	Portage and Waupaca	Herman J. Severson (Rep.)	9,240	Wm. H. Markham (Rep.)	8,193
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	Walter J. Rush (Rep.)	14,406	Emil Frienwald (Soc.)	201
25	Lincoln and Marathon	Otto Mueller (Rep.)	12,356	John E. O'Connor (Dem.)	16,292
				No opposition	
				E. J. Roethe (Rep.)	13,312
				L. Williamson (Dem.)	8,894
				Morvin M. Duel (Rep.)	17,049
				John Harrington (Dem.)	7,435
				Herman E. Boldt (Rep.)	12,446
				L. P. Christensen (Soc.)	712
				William H. Sommers (Ind.)	5,132
				Andrew Anderson (Dem.)	4,952
				Edward Weston (Soc.)	2,864
				No opposition	
				Thomas McDonald (Dem.)	14,019
				Frank E. Bachhuber (Dem.)	1,546

26	Dane	Alvin C. Reis (Rep.)	23,277	Miles C. Riley (Dem.)	20,057
				W. J. Robinson (Pro. Lib.)	650
				Sam Mintz (Soc.)	629
27	Columbia, Richland, Sauk	Fred W. Zantow (Rep.)	12,403	Robert Caldwell (Ind.)	4,769
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire	G. Erle Ingram (Rep.)	15,717	W. F. Crane (Dem.)	11,188
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk	John A. Anderson (Rep.)	11,791	No opposition	
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Sherman Wade (Dem.)	16,241	Norman B. Langill (Rep.)	13,765
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette	Orland S. Loomis (Rep.)	9,940	A. C. Papst (Pro. Lib.)	348
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau	H. W. Griswold (Rep.)	16,757	R. W. Davis (Dem.)	15,078
33	Jefferson and Waukesha	Wm. H. Edwards (Rep.)	9,551	John C. Schuman (Ind.)	7,732
				O. F. Roessler (Dem.)	3,704

Note: Senators representing even numbered districts elected in 1932; senators representing odd numbered districts elected in 1930; George Engebretson elected in 1932 to fill vacancy caused by death of William Olson, elected in 1930.



Manitowoc Harbor.

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

September, 1932

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Kelly (Dem.) (Deceased)	322
	Callahan (Rep.)	2,102
	Grahn (Rep.)	631
	Reid (Rep.)	1,886
	Woodford (Rep.)	85
Ashland	Kenyon (Dem.)	457
	Nelson (Dem.)	278
	Schrank (Dem.)	211
	Behnke (Rep.)	899
	Good (Rep.)	1,572
	Kimball (Rep.)	1,328
Barron	Olson (Rep.)	1,624
	Peterson (Rep.)	887
	Leary (Dem.)	521
	Bartlett (Rep.)	2,189
Bayfield	Beckwith (Rep.)	637
	Beggs (Rep.)	2,757
	Schultheiss (Rep.)	2,663
	Randall (Dem.)	191
	Johanik (Rep.)	340
Brown, 1st District	Nixon (Rep.)	2,180
	Okerstrom (Rep.)	1,643
	La Luzerne (Dem.)	1,449
	Lynch (Dem.)	1,914
Brown, 2nd District	Malchow (Rep.)	3,060
	Nash (Rep.)	2,893
	Reynolds (Rep.)	2,357
	Dillon (Dem.)	1,263
	Ehnerd (Dem.)	1,040
Buffalo, Pepin	Sweeney (Dem.)	1,308
	Glowinsky (Rep.)	422
	O'Brien (Rep.)	1,320
	Zittlow (Rep.)	2,002
	Weber (Dem.)	229
	Hitt (Rep.)	3,548
Burnett, Washburn	Whelan (Rep.)	3,308
	Blanding (Dem.)	107
	Thompson (Dem.)	248
	Bergren (Rep.)	861
	Eastwold (Rep.)	1,391
	Jensen (Rep.)	1,609
Calumet	Malone (Rep.)	1,446
	Paffel (Rep.)	852
	Fox (Dem.)	1,406
	Bonk (Rep.)	1,076
Chippewa	Peters (Rep.)	1,024
	Cunningham (Dem.)	425
	Rechter (Dem.)	307
	Andrews (Rep.)	1,368
	Charland (Rep.)	2,452
	Nelson (Rep.)	2,623
Clark	Prince (Rep.)	3,235
	Lowe (Dem.)	334
	Lyons (Dem.)	807
	Creed (Rep.)	2,878
	Huckstead (Rep.)	4,322
Columbia	Werner (Soc.)	88
	Baylan (Dem.)	718
	Bell (Dem.)	378
	Linscott (Dem.)	417



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Columbia—con.....	Fisher (Rep.).....	2,689
	Rowlands (Rep.).....	5,134
	Towers (Rep.).....	1,734
Crawford.....	Kessler (Dem.).....	338
	Lathrop (Dem.).....	287
	Peterson (Dem.).....	652
	Graves (Rep.).....	1,899
	Hurlbut (Rep.).....	1,620
Dane, 1st District.....	Bieberstein (Dem.).....	839
	Tayntor (Prohib.).....	17
	Gastrow (Rep.).....	5,984
	Hicks (Rep.).....	2,324
	Lamb (Rep.).....	11,310
	Bakken (Soc.).....	98
Dane, 2nd District.....	Blaska (Dem.).....	154
	Sweet (Dem.).....	135
	Aamodt (Rep.).....	750
	Hanson (Rep.).....	3,189
	Johnson (Rep.).....	358
	Patterson (Rep.).....	1,485
	Smithback (Rep.).....	1,902
	Fisher (Soc.).....	20
Dane, 3rd District.....	Gordon (Dem.).....	455
	Baker (Rep.).....	4,355
	Gier (Rep.).....	2,779
Dodge, 1st District.....	Becker (Dem.).....	1,800
	Panzer (Rep.).....	2,996
	Stueber (Soc.).....	66
Dodge, 2nd District.....	Henninger (Dem.).....	1,088
	Krueger (Dem.).....	1,816
	Burtis (Rep.).....	3,555
	Porter (Rep.).....	1,736
Door.....	Graass (Rep.).....	1,585
	Hanson (Rep.).....	329
	Holand (Rep.).....	1,219
	Jirtle (Rep.).....	1,155
	Mathison (Rep.).....	328
	Minor (Rep.).....	343
	Moore (Rep.).....	1,546
Douglas, 1st District.....	Gannon (Dem.).....	234
	Weinberg (Dem.).....	496
	Charbonneau (Rep.).....	3,177
	Golberg (Rep.).....	801
	Hall (Rep.).....	1,386
	Knower (Rep.).....	1,489
Douglas, 2nd District.....	Fagan (Dem.).....	179
	Van Noddall (Dem.).....	183
	Clarke (Rep.).....	1,924
	Geraldson (Rep.).....	958
	Pleski (Rep.).....	865
	Westlund (Rep.).....	2,771
Dunn.....	Donley (Dem.).....	241
	Clark (Rep.).....	2,241
	Gilberts (Rep.).....	1,416
	Millar (Rep.).....	2,388
	Pieper (Rep.).....	821
	Solberg (Rep.).....	480
Eau Claire.....	Baker (Dem.).....	433
	Bergman (Rep.).....	5,819
	Pritchard (Rep.).....	6,649
Florence, Forest, Oneida.....	Kamm (Dem.).....	712
	McEachin (Dem.).....	767
	Grandine (Rep.).....	1,439
	Gwidt (Rep.).....	2,769
	McDonald (Rep.).....	3,008

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Fond du Lac, 1st District.....	Corbeille (Dem.).....	615
	Fitzsimmons (Dem.).....	1,157
	O'Laughlin (Dem.).....	780
	Connell (Rep.).....	3,356
	Giese (Rep.).....	2,208
	Murray (Rep.).....	1,558
	Gudex (Soc.).....	17
Fond du Lac, 2nd District.....	Hardgrove (Dem.).....	1,372
	Stoddart (Dem.).....	476
	Heinzelmann (Rep.).....	1,186
	Johnson (Rep.).....	2,481
	Luxem (Rep.).....	1,261
	Parmelee (Rep.).....	1,136
Grant, 1st District.....	Kartman (Dem.).....	162
	McGovern (Dem.).....	230
	Clemens (Rep.).....	1,258
	Clements (Rep.).....	751
	Hemphill (Rep.).....	668
	Lay (Rep.).....	735
	Slack (Rep.).....	931
	Stanton (Rep.).....	362
Grant, 2nd District.....	Victoria (Dem.).....	527
	Eastman (Rep.).....	2,356
	Harper (Rep.).....	2,831
Green.....	Hoesly (Rep.).....	4,315
	Kohli (Rep.).....	3,032
Green Lake, Waushara.....	Cotton (Dem.).....	424
	McDonald (Dem.).....	1,195
	Davlin (Rep.).....	1,687
	Drover (Rep.).....	1,107
	Kutchin (Rep.).....	2,471
	Sorensen (Rep.).....	2,105
Iowa.....	Nolan (Dem.).....	526
	Davis (Rep.).....	2,143
	Jackson (Rep.).....	3,470
Iron, Vilas.....	Carlin (Dem.).....	173
	Alfonsi (Rep.).....	1,550
	Anderson (Rep.).....	770
	Evenson (Rep.).....	1,026
	Lacy (Rep.).....	689
	Thompson (Rep.).....	1,379
Jackson.....	Ristow (Dem.).....	178
	Dettinger (Rep.).....	1,805
	Gilbertson (Rep.).....	1,035
	McCallum (Rep.).....	703
	Van Gordon, (Rep.).....	1,375
	Wallen (Rep.).....	406
Jefferson.....	Daug's (Dem.).....	2,240
	Smith, Don V. (Rep.).....	4,149
	Smith, H. C. (Rep.).....	3,900
	Stokes (Rep.).....	1,303
	Pohlman (Soc.).....	30
Juneau.....	Conway (Dem.).....	313
	Aiken (Rep.).....	114
	Condon (Rep.).....	2,380
	Flentye (Rep.).....	946
	Tremain (Rep.).....	1,903
	Whitehill (Rep.).....	766
Kenosha, 1st District.....	Grosvenor (Dem.).....	1,162
	McCarron (Dem.).....	466
	Rodgers (Dem.).....	515
	German (Rep.).....	1,788
	Higgins (Rep.).....	2,003
	Powell (Rep.).....	2,841
	Martin (Soc.).....	556

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote	
Kenosha, 2nd District	Craney (Dem.)	714	
	Mahoney (Dem.)	1,269	
	Piper (Rep.)	2,891	
	Roberts (Rep.)	2,784	
	Billows (Soc.)	510	
Kewaunee	Shimek (Dem.)	1,289	
	Mleziva (Rep.)	1,313	
	O'Konshi (Rep.)	1,239	
La Crosse, 1st District	Boschert (Dem.)	434	
	Webber (Dem.)	311	
	Brieske (Rep.)	1,470	
	Lund (Rep.)	1,751	
	Mulder (Rep.)	3,693	
	Parce (Rep.)	537	
	Soules (Rep.)	1,549	
La Crosse, 2nd District	Mau (Dem.)	408	
	Smith (Dem.)	335	
	Kroonemeyer (Rep.)	1,900	
	Miller (Rep.)	2,538	
	Ristow (Rep.)	1,205	
Lafayette	Doring (Dem.)	426	
	Riley (Dem.)	782	
	Conley (Rep.)	613	
	Goodman (Rep.)	770	
	Hinkins (Rep.)	928	
	Penniston (Rep.)	1,004	
	Robinson (Rep.)	1,347	
	Woodward (Rep.)	526	
	Langlade	Cavanaugh (Dem.)	1,206
		Freiburger (Dem.)	929
Berner (Rep.)		2,174	
Fronek (Rep.)		2,244	
Lincoln	Powell (Dem.)	705	
	Emerich (Rep.)	3,314	
	Gesicki (Rep.)	1,075	
	Kamke (Rep.)	1,810	
Manitowoc, 1st District	Brandt (Dem.)	475	
	Muench (Dem.)	392	
	Schmitz (Dem.)	766	
	Yindra (Dem.)	382	
	Kadow (Rep.)	605	
	Kitzerow (Rep.)	1,880	
	Lorfeld (Rep.)	2,608	
Schuetz (Rep.)	1,016		
Manitowoc, 2nd District	Nash (Dem.)	574	
	Scheuer (Dem.)	1,153	
	Fredrick (Rep.)	1,228	
	Sigman (Rep.)	3,026	
	Tamm (Rep.)	1,410	
Marathon, 1st District	Chmiel (Dem.)	1,141	
	Shortner (Dem.)	1,272	
	Barber (Rep.)	2,325	
	Chesak (Rep.)	1,402	
	Lang (Rep.)	1,483	
	Vogel (Soc.)	83	
Marathon, 2nd District	Bachhuber (Dem.)	1,682	
	Adams (Rep.)	1,659	
	Burnett (Rep.)	4,012	
	Kelm (Rep.)	1,971	
	Timler (Soc.)	60	
Marinette	Moore (Dem.)	665	
	Budlong (Rep.)	4,588	
	Murphy (Rep.)	2,321	
	Olson (Rep.)	2,067	

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 1st District	Donahoe (Dem.)	130
	Hurst (Dem.)	234
	Malone (Dem.)	955
	Young (Dem.)	1,239
	Carrothers (Rep.)	815
	Murphy (Rep.)	979
	Murray (Rep.)	455
	Nick (Rep.)	142
	Sheeley (Rep.)	673
	Wettstein (Rep.)	441
	Young (Rep.)	1,031
	Zien (Rep.)	734
	Caravello (Soc.)	612
Milwaukee, 2nd District	Boudan (Dem.)	100
	Fox (Dem.)	313
	Jung (Dem.)	228
	Kretlow (Dem.)	413
	Wagner (Dem.)	265
	Walsh (Dem.)	372
	Clark (Rep.)	2,230
	Kusick (Rep.)	2,331
	Kraft (Rep.)	1,893
	Milwaukee, 3rd District	Balzer (Dem.)
Conrad (Dem.)		419
Franz (Dem.)		463
Leist (Dem.)		485
Busby (Rep.)		4,785
Phalen (Rep.)		2,387
Sheahan (Rep.)		870
Unger (Rep.)		464
Puncer (Soc.)		1,877
Milwaukee, 4th District	Bergin (Dem.)	282
	O'Donnell (Dem.)	277
	O'Malley (Dem.)	645
	Owens (Dem.)	309
	Carter (Rep.)	339
	Laffey (Rep.)	1,333
	Schultz (Rep.)	419
	Sharpe (Rep.)	276
Miller (Soc.)	219	
Milwaukee, 5th District	Battger (Dem.)	495
	Brussock (Dem.)	92
	Kryszak (Dem.)	937
	Langen (Dem.)	154
	Last (Dem.)	168
	Stapleton (Dem.)	498
	Talsky (Dem.)	469
	York (Dem.)	242
	Husbye (Rep.)	1,365
	Jennings (Rep.)	500
	Lock (Rep.)	542
	Schultz (Rep.)	1,886
Ermenc (Soc.)	2,026	
Milwaukee, 6th District	Kaiser (Dem.)	546
	Cords (Rep.)	685
	Holzhauser (Rep.)	374
	Linck (Rep.)	235
	Moore (Rep.)	400
	Petersen (Rep.)	498
	Petoskey (Rep.)	165
Rubin (Soc.)	671	
Milwaukee, 7th District	Jungman (Dem.)	449
	Sicula (Dem.)	199
	Arndt (Rep.)	1,313
	Scheffing (Rep.)	1,335
	Koegel (Soc.)	1,399
Milwaukee, 8th District	Bogart (Dem.)	313
	Higgins (Dem.)	986
	Sery (Dem.)	823

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 8th District—con.-----	Eber (Rep.).....	3,226
	McCarthy (Rep.).....	2,549
	Murphy (Rep.).....	1,055
	Oldenburg (Soc.).....	1,362
Milwaukee, 9th District.....	Weissleder (Dem.).....	1,072
	Fischer (Rep.).....	2,258
	Kramer (Rep.).....	831
	Kroner (Rep.).....	704
	Lobas (Rep.).....	950
	Reuther (Rep.).....	2,068
	Schulz (Soc.).....	1,750
Milwaukee, 10th District.....	Chermak (Dem.).....	1,203
	Hett (Dem.).....	583
	Mittag (Dem.).....	291
	Grobschmidt (Rep.).....	3,127
	Lampe (Rep.).....	1,965
	Erdman (Soc.).....	795
Milwaukee, 11th District.....	Franzkowiak (Dem.).....	2,276
	Chelminiak (Rep.).....	1,582
	Chmurski (Rep.).....	1,292
	Kulas (Rep.).....	1,421
	Tews (Soc.).....	1,865
Milwaukee, 12th District.....	Borzynski (Dem.).....	346
	Bruno (Dem.).....	129
	Galasinski (Dem.).....	1,768
	Gawin (Dem.).....	480
	Przybylski (Dem.).....	994
	Slawney (Dem.).....	429
	Polewczynski (Rep.).....	789
	Smigielski (Rep.).....	758
	Wiczynski (Rep.).....	1,423
	Sobczak (Soc.).....	1,376
Milwaukee, 13th District.....	Bellinghausen (Dem.).....	971
	Ramstack (Dem.).....	1,149
	Craun (Rep.).....	353
	Kuptz (Rep.).....	2,863
	Pahl (Rep.).....	1,987
	Schwalm (Rep.).....	798
	Spille (Rep.).....	242
Meyer (Soc.).....	1,572	
Milwaukee, 14th District.....	Alfery (Dem.).....	353
	Mallon (Dem.).....	1,012
	Murray (Rep.).....	9,429
	Prescott (Rep.).....	5,942
	Pikofsky (Soc.).....	428
Milwaukee, 15th District.....	Caffrey (Dem.).....	484
	Fleming (Dem.).....	335
	Harrington (Dem.).....	467
	Rafenstein (Dem.).....	217
	Wilde (Dem.).....	357
	Engel (Rep.).....	4,271
	Farchmin (Rep.).....	2,105
	Mathiowetz (Rep.).....	942
	Wehlitz (Rep.).....	745
	Schalbe (Soc.).....	1,175
Milwaukee, 16th District.....	Considine (Dem.).....	254
	Rohrbacher (Dem.).....	404
	Heimbueger (Rep.).....	517
	Pagenkopf (Rep.).....	1,452
	Schell (Rep.).....	1,378
	Wegner (Soc.).....	1,735
Milwaukee, 17th District.....	Curry (Dem.).....	590
	Piantino (Dem.).....	377
	Werner (Dem.).....	594
	Blackwood (Rep.).....	3,072
	Schultz (Rep.).....	1,194
	Steinbacher (Rep.).....	1,054
Reckard (Soc.).....	2,028	

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 18th District	Bilder (Dem.)	588
	Pope (Rep.)	2,348
	Kiefer (Soc.)	1,493
Milwaukee, 19th District	Garvens (Dem.)	422
	Hall (Dem.)	341
	Stiehm (Dem.)	195
	Carney (Rep.)	834
	Conway (Rep.)	582
	Staab (Rep.)	1,508
	Westfahl (Rep.)	1,887
	Seurer (Soc.)	827
Milwaukee, 20th District	Ziegler (Dem.)	948
	Hinkel (Rep.)	905
	Perry (Rep.)	5,031
	Schweppe (Rep.)	649
	Thiel (Rep.)	1,784
	Piepenhagen (Soc.)	664
Monroe	Sowle (Dem.)	381
	Fix (Rep.)	2,894
	Hall (Rep.)	4,711
Oconto	Cain (Dem.)	432
	Flatley (Dem.)	508
	Reiss (Dem.)	421
	Ansorge (Rep.)	908
	Brant (Rep.)	759
	Deick (Rep.)	1,888
	Meyers (Rep.)	1,723
	Schoenebeck (Rep.)	815
Outagamie, 1st District	Gerhartz (Dem.)	31
	Honkamp (Rep.)	3,927
	Laabs (Rep.)	4,243
	Nichols (Rep.)	2,283
Outagamie, 2nd District	Farrell (Dem.)	923
	Rohan (Dem.)	1,276
	Bay (Rep.)	2,199
	Black (Rep.)	1,023
	Schultz (Rep.)	1,655
Ozaukee	Kieker (Dem.)	1,689
	Bolens (Rep.)	1,060
	Long (Rep.)	1,862
Pierce	Edwards (Rep.)	704
	Gilbertson (Rep.)	825
	Manion (Rep.)	999
	Stebnitz (Rep.)	785
	Swanson (Rep.)	972
	Tombleson (Rep.)	1,222
	Gilles (Soc.)	63
Polk	Yates (Dem.)	174
	Dueholm (Rep.)	4,351
	Lundmark (Rep.)	641
	McKenzie (Rep.)	1,639
Portage	Mersch (Dem.)	2,046
	Hensel (Rep.)	2,515
	Kostuck (Rep.)	3,757
Price	Bliese (Dem.)	304
	Jakoubek (Rep.)	714
	Kandutsch (Rep.)	776
	Kremer (Rep.)	780
	Osterman (Rep.)	281
	Schneider (Rep.)	636
	Shauger (Rep.)	1,505
Racine, 1st District	Clancy (Dem.)	691
	Herzog (Dem.)	448
	Griffith (Rep.)	1,785

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Racine, 1st District—con.....	Patrick (Rep.).....	2,315
	Sieb (Rep.).....	2,091
	Sommers (Soc.).....	548
Racine, 2nd District.....	Hamata (Dem.).....	686
	Schowalter (Dem.).....	532
	Ahlgrimm (Rep.).....	1,752
	Hilker (Rep.).....	2,214
	Porter (Rep.).....	1,899
	Windstrup (Rep.).....	1,080
Racine, 3rd District.....	Duller (Soc.).....	754
	Rakow (Dem.).....	752
	Birkett (Rep.).....	2,992
	Kamper (Rep.).....	1,963
	Sims (Soc.).....	273
Richland.....	Martin (Dem.).....	539
	Cushman (Rep.).....	2,466
	Lawton (Rep.).....	1,980
Rock, 1st District.....	Paul (Dem.).....	491
	Grassman (Rep.).....	6,152
	Slagg (Rep.).....	5,128
Rock, 2nd District.....	Hollister (Dem.).....	231
	Inman (Rep.).....	6,460
Rusk, Sawyer.....	Beaudette (Dem.).....	698
	Carow (Rep.).....	3,561
	Krause (Rep.).....	2,473
St. Croix.....	Caffrey (Dem.).....	909
	Hansen (Rep.).....	1,639
	Kelly (Rep.).....	2,428
	Mackin (Rep.).....	846
	Minier (Rep.).....	880
	Smith (Rep.).....	1,067
Sauk.....	Evans (Dem.).....	443
	Rice (Dem.).....	395
	Carpenter (Rep.).....	3,340
	Hill (Rep.).....	2,302
	Keller (Rep.).....	3,993
Shawano.....	Dolan (Dem.).....	643
	Graves (Dem.).....	197
	Stefaniak (Dem.).....	249
	Engel (Rep.).....	2,387
	Fuhrman (Rep.).....	2,983
	Strauss (Rep.).....	1,251
Sheboygan, 1st District.....	Theisen (Dem.).....	1,644
	Cornelius (Rep.).....	2,684
	Janke (Rep.).....	4,657
	Kneevers (Soc.).....	283
Sheboygan, 2nd District.....	Hoffman (Dem.).....	310
	Laack (Dem.).....	798
	Koch (Dem.).....	349
	Schrage (Dem.).....	527
	Krez (Rep.).....	3,317
	Mentink (Rep.).....	2,018
	Raeder (Rep.).....	926
	Severin (Soc.).....	73
Taylor.....	Opachen (Dem.).....	314
	Ahlers (Rep.).....	468
	Benn (Rep.).....	1,045
	Bizer (Rep.).....	897
	Brandt (Rep.).....	65
	Gamper (Rep.).....	1,030
	Tomczyk (Rep.).....	227
	Grahl (Soc.).....	178

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Trempealeau.....	Palmer (Dem.).....	213
	Erickson (Rep.).....	2,238
	Hunter (Rep.).....	1,502
	Kellman (Rep.).....	2,236
Vernon.....	Brown (Rep.).....	741
	Davidson (Rep.).....	525
	Glenn (Rep.).....	612
	Halvorsen (Rep.).....	2,869
	Lepley (Rep.).....	912
Walworth.....	Minshall (Rep.).....	2,237
	Brown (Dem.).....	420
	Pemberton (Dem.).....	240
	Curtis (Prohib.).....	16
	Downes (Rep.).....	3,734
Washington.....	La Bar (Rep.).....	6,582
	Hemmy (Dem.).....	448
	Laubheimer (Dem.).....	900
	Russell (Dem.).....	1,180
	Huber (Rep.).....	2,293
Waukesha, 1st District.....	Leicht (Rep.).....	2,018
	Quandt (Rep.).....	752
	Caldwell (Dem.).....	347
	Welch (Dem.).....	216
Waukesha, 2nd District.....	Davies (Rep.).....	5,344
	Peterson (Rep.).....	3,119
	Mahoney (Dem.).....	593
	Derse (Rep.).....	1,408
	Dobbertin (Rep.).....	727
	Patterson (Rep.).....	646
Waupaca.....	Steele (Rep.).....	2,647
	Stier (Rep.).....	1,926
	Moldenhauer (Dem.).....	543
	Behm (Rep.).....	966
	Burnham (Rep.).....	2,313
	Fisher (Rep.).....	3,026
Winnebago, 1st District.....	Nace (Rep.).....	1,733
	Schmiedeke (Rep.).....	1,961
	Finch (Dem.).....	355
	Novotny (Dem.).....	726
	Schneider (Dem.).....	454
	Smick (Dem.).....	276
	Hoeppner (Rep.).....	3,333
Winnebago, 2nd District.....	Meyer (Rep.).....	5,720
	Seibold (Soc.).....	165
	Grimes (Dem.).....	1,277
	Cooke (Rep.).....	622
	Larson (Rep.).....	4,001
	McGillan (Re p.).....	2,545
Wood.....	Zuehlke (Soc.).....	33
	Jacobson (Dem.).....	455
	Thomas (Dem.).....	707
	Bennett (Rep.).....	3,182
	Ebbe (Rep.).....	2,342
	Vaughan (Rep.).....	3,335

**SPECIAL RECALL ELECTION**  
**TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT**  
**September, 1932**

Counties	Candidates	Vote
Lincoln, Marathon.....	Kannenberg.....	8,541
	Mueller.....	14,160



SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

Counties in District	Members of Assembly(Elected for 2 yrs.)	Vote	Defeated Candidates	Vote
Adams and Marquette	K. J. Callahan (Rep.)	3,224	H. F. Fredericks (Dem.)	3,190
Ashland	Clarence V. Olson (Rep.)	4,011	Ira A. Kenyon (Dem.)	3,955
Barron	Varren D. Leary (Dem.)	5,349	Charles A. Beggs (Rep.)	5,305
Bayfield	Robert A. Nixon (Rep.)	2,994	Harry B. Randall (Dem.)	1,797
Brown, 1st District	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.)	7,752	Harold C. Malchow (Rep.)	6,929
Brown, 2nd District	William Sweeney (Dem.)	7,593	Gustav Zittlow (Rep.)	3,081
Buffalo and Pepin	Arthur Hitt (Rep.)	4,331	Henry Heesacker (Soc.)	189
Burnett and Washburn	Lou J. Thompson (Dem.)	2,816	Joseph Weber (Dem.)	3,182
Calumet	Jerome Fox (Dem.)	4,414	James H. Jensen (Rep.)	2,814
Chippewa	John E. Prince (Rep.)	6,548	Will T. Malone (Ind.)	1,993
Clark	James E. Lyons (Dem.)	5,290	Edward Bonk (Rep.)	2,309
Columbia	E. M. Rowlands (Rep.)	6,946	Thos. J. Cunningham (Dem.)	6,194
Crawford	T. A. Peterson (Dem.)	3,730	Arlo A. Hockstadt (Rep.)	5,054
Dane, 1st District	Francis Lamb (Rep.)	13,843	Fred Werner (Soc.)	248
Dane, 2nd District	James C. Hanson (Rep.)	5,655	Walter Brocker (Ind.)	108
Dane, 3rd District	Albert J. Baker (Rep.)	4,500	Charles Boylan (Dem.)	5,783
Dodge, 1st District	Lorenz Becker (Dem.)	5,035	William R. Groves (Rep.)	2,868
Dodge, 2nd District	Henry E. Krueger (Dem.)	7,145	Adolph J. Bieberstein (Dem.)	9,833
Door	William H. Moore (Ind.)	3,156	Ben Bakken (Soc.)	634
Douglas, 1st District	Maurice Weinberg (Dem.)	5,009	Alfred B. Taynton (Pro. Lib.)	64
Douglas, 2nd District	Joseph E. Westlund (Rep.)	4,570	J. M. Blaska (Dem.)	4,063
Dunn	Willis E. Donley (Dem.)	4,986	Wayne Fisher (Soc.)	124
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Rep.)	10,465	Stanley L. Gordon (Dem.)	4,482
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Neil McEachin (Dem.)	5,802	R. W. Roethlisberger (Ind.)	825
Fond du Lac, 1st District	Maurice J. Fitzsimons, Jr. (Dem.)	7,530	Frank Panzer (Rep.)	3,863
Fond du Lac, 2nd District	(Dr.) Joseph H. Hardgrove (Dem.)	6,290	Percy Steuber (Soc.)	161
			Ira E. Burtis (Rep.)	4,240
			Frank N. Graass (Rep.)	3,112
			Agnes Charbonneau (Rep.)	3,717
			G. A. Van Nossdal (Dem.)	2,534
			Henry A. Johnson (Ind.)	753
			Alvin H. Fagen (Ind.)	469
			J. D. Millar (Rep.)	3,754
			Sidney J. Baker (Dem.)	3,847
			Angus McDonald (Rep.)	4,884
			(Mrs.) Elisa Connell (Rep.)	5,092
			John E. Johnson (Rep.)	4,759
			Leonard L. Gudex (Soc.)	98

Grant, 1st District.....	Bert Clemens (Rep.).....	3,328	J. J. McGovern (Dem.).....	3,022
Grant, 2nd District.....	Hugh A. Harper (Rep.).....	3,065	Joe Walsh (Ind.).....	1,327
Green.....	E. J. Hoesly (Rep.).....	6,080	C. J. Victora (Dem.).....	2,689
Green Lake and Waushara.....	Alex McDonald (Dem.).....	6,255	Oscar Knapp (Ind.).....	1,945
Iowa.....	John S. Jackson (Rep.).....	4,543	No opposition.....	-----
Iron and Vilas.....	Paul R. Alfonsi (Rep.).....	2,829	V. Sherwood Kutchin (Rep.).....	4,954
Jackson.....	William F. Dettinger (Rep.).....	2,271	O. J. Nolen (Dem.).....	2,915
Jefferson.....	Palmer F. Dausg (Dem.).....	10,383	J. B. Carlin (Dem.).....	2,062
Juneau.....	John P. Conway (Dem.).....	2,603	K. Martin Thompson (Ind.).....	1,497
Kenosha, 1st District.....	Alfred C. Grosvenor (Dem.).....	5,710	Charles S. Ristow (Dem.).....	1,937
Kenosha, 2nd District.....	George E. Mahoney.....	5,810	Emil Gilbertson (Ind.).....	1,151
Kewaunee.....	Albert D. Shimek (Dem.).....	3,663	George T. Ringrose (Ind.).....	82
La Crosse, 1st District.....	John Mulder (Rep.).....	6,177	Don V. Smith (Rep.).....	5,661
La Crosse, 2nd District.....	Bernhard A. Mau (Dem.).....	4,080	Andrew J. Pohlman (Soc.).....	72
Lafayette.....	Joseph S. Robinson (Rep.).....	4,651	William A. Condon (Rep.).....	2,316
Langlade.....	James T. Cavanaugh (Dem.).....	5,069	Ben Tremain (Ind.).....	1,596
Lincoln.....	Louis Leidiger (Dem.).....	4,353	Lewis W. Powell (Rep.).....	4,070
Manitowoc, 1st District.....	Francis A. Yindra (Dem.).....	6,909	John Martin (Soc.).....	1,012
Manitowoc, 2nd District.....	Raymond J. Scheuer (Dem.).....	5,161	Nicholas J. Rodgers (Ind.).....	239
Marathon, 1st District.....	Frank J. Shortner (Dem.).....	7,098	August J. Piper (Rep.).....	4,679
Marathon, 2nd District.....	Frank E. Bachhuber (Dem.).....	6,434	Clifford G. Billows (Soc.).....	988
Marinette.....	Charles A. Budlong (Rep.).....	7,085	Joseph M. Mlezvia (Rep.).....	2,170
Milwaukee, 1st District.....	Cornelius T. Young (Dem.).....	6,997	Jacob J. Blahnik (Ind.).....	105
Milwaukee, 2nd District.....	Clarence Kretlow (Dem.).....	5,797	Joseph Boschert (Dem.).....	5,491
Milwaukee, 3rd District.....	Arthur J. Balzer (Dem.).....	7,728	William F. Miller (Rep.).....	3,947
Milwaukee, 4th District.....	John O'Malley (Dem.).....	3,975	Martha Riley (Dem.).....	3,353
			John Fronek (Rep.).....	3,342
			Lyndon Emerick (Rep.).....	3,907
			John Lorfeld (Rep.).....	3,946
			David Sigman (Rep.).....	4,098
			Joseph L. Barber (Rep.).....	3,709
			Andrew Voegel (Soc.).....	493
			D. S. Burnett (Rep.).....	5,579
			John F. Timler (Soc.).....	317
			Alfred T. Moore (Dem.).....	4,382
			Wiley W. Young (Rep.).....	3,832
			Jos. Caravella (Soc.).....	1,600
			Bob Underwood (Ind.).....	26
			Wendelin Kraft (Soc.).....	3,937
			Henry Kusick, Jr. (Rep.).....	2,828
			Ida Nemmer (Ind.).....	155
			Allen J. Busby (Rep.).....	5,234
			Frank Puncer (Soc.).....	3,757
			Grace Brown (Ind.).....	165
			Michael Lafey (Rep.).....	2,289
			Ferdinand Miller (Soc.).....	626
			Neil O'Brien (Ind.).....	65

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1932—Continued

Counties in District	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 yrs.)	Vote	Defeated Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 5th District	Mary O. Krysak (Dem.)	7,313	John Ermenc (Soc.)	4,020
			Harold C. Schultz (Rep.)	2,761
			Joseph Plecha (Ind.)	126
Milwaukee, 6th District	John N. Kaiser (Dem.)	2,240	Ben Rubin (Soc.)	2,130
			Frederick W. Cords (Rep.)	1,412
			William A. Brown (Ind.)	92
			Frederick J. Petersen (Ind.)	37
Milwaukee, 7th District	Arthur Koegel (Soc.)	3,063	Charles Jungman (Dem.)	2,960
Milwaukee, 8th District	James W. Higgins (Dem.)	6,976	Robert A. Scheffing (Rep.)	1,537
			John W. Eber (Rep.)	4,872
Milwaukee, 9th District	George H. Weissleder (Dem.)	5,097	Frank Oldenburg (Soc.)	3,003
			Walter L. Fischer (Rep.)	4,185
			William F. Schulz (Soc.)	4,140
Milwaukee, 10th District	Frank Chermak (Dem.)	5,466	Edward A. Reuther (Ind.)	930
			John W. Grobschmidt (Rep.)	3,577
			Edward Erdman (Soc.)	1,743
			Jack Sounders (Ind.)	68
Milwaukee, 11th District	Martin Franzkowiak (Dem.)	6,941	George L. Tews (Soc.)	3,442
			Harry E. Shelminiak (Rep.)	2,091
Milwaukee, 12th District	Max J. Galasinski (Dem.)	8,397	Albert Krawczyk (Ind.)	68
			John Sobczak (Soc.)	2,675
			Ben C. Wiczinski (Rep.)	1,160
Milwaukee, 13th District	Grover Ramstack (Dem.)	6,787	Phillip Kantowski (Ind.)	86
			Walter P. Kuptz (Rep.)	4,086
			Emil Meyer (Soc.)	3,547
Milwaukee, 14th District	Milton T. Murray (Rep.)	13,221	John J. Schwalm (Ind.)	125
			Joe Mallon (Dem.)	5,919
Milwaukee, 15th District	Thomas H. Caffrey (Dem.)	6,687	Peter Pilkofsky (Soc.)	1,418
			Theo. Engel (Rep.)	5,915
Milwaukee, 16th District	Herman Wegner (Soc.)	3,500	Charles F. Schalbe (Soc.)	3,101
			George C. Rohrbacher (Dem.)	3,280
Milwaukee, 17th District	Edward C. Werner (Dem.)	4,501	A. C. Pagenkopf (Rep.)	2,432
			Marshall H. Reckard (Soc.)	4,007
			Robert Blackwood (Rep.)	3,881
Milwaukee, 18th District	Edward Kiefer (Soc.)	3,210	Steve Torack (Ind.)	45
			Arthur J. Bilder (Dem.)	3,181
			Reinhart Kopp (Rep.)	1,550
			Hugo J. Smith (Ind.)	106

Milwaukee, 19th District.....	Joseph L. Garvens (Dem.).....	3,871	Charles F. Westfahl (Rep.).....	3,305
			Henry Seurer (Soc.).....	1,971
Milwaukee, 20th District.....	Charles B. Perry (Rep.).....	6,924	James Hall (Ind.).....	107
Monroe.....	Earl D. Hall (Rep.).....	5,009	Walter F. Ziegler (Dem.).....	5,084
Oconto.....	Gregory Flatley (Dem.).....	5,140	Arwin Piepenhagen (Soc.).....	1,993
Outagamie, 1st District.....	A. W. Laabs (Rep.).....	10,155	Kyle Sowle (Dem.).....	4,075
Outagamie, 2nd District.....	Wm. M. Rohan (Dem.).....	5,710	Herman Dieck (Rep.).....	4,121
Ozaukee.....	Louis G. Kieker (Dem.).....	3,779	L. E. Nichols (Dem.).....	6
Price.....	Lloyd Tomblason (Rep.).....	3,855	William Bay (Rep.).....	4,258
Polk.....	Marius Dueholm (Rep.).....	6,009	John L. Long (Rep.).....	2,649
Portage.....	John T. Kostuck (Rep.).....	6,803	Theodore Swanson (Ind.).....	1,317
Price.....	Gustave E. Bliese (Dem.).....	3,550	Peter Gilles (Soc.).....	1,092
Racine, 1st District.....	Joseph Clancy (Dem.).....	5,214	Tom L. Yates (Dem.).....	2,913
			Michael J. Mersch (Dem.).....	5,848
Racine, 2nd District.....	Joseph C. Hamata (Dem.).....	5,794	L. S. Shauger (Rep.).....	2,505
			Joseph J. Patrick (Rep.).....	3,806
Racine, 3rd District.....	E. F. Rakow (Dem.).....	4,612	Email Sommers (Soc.).....	1,014
			Walter Sorensen (Ind.).....	91
Richland.....	Harley A. Martin (Dem.).....	3,348	Edward F. Hilker (Rep.).....	4,798
			John Duller (Soc.).....	1,186
Rock, 1st District.....	Edward Grassman (Rep.).....	9,016	Ransom DeFaut (Ind.).....	51
Rock, 2nd District.....	Ira Inman (Rep.).....	9,287	Glenn W. Birkett (Rep.).....	4,237
Rusk and Sawyer.....	J. W. Carow (Rep.).....	4,603	John H. Sims (Soc.).....	1,476
St. Croix.....	Arthur Kelly (Rep.).....	5,565	Robert King (Ind.).....	57
Sauk.....	I. C. Evans (Dem.).....	7,314	E. R. Cushman (Rep.).....	3,136
Shawano.....	Walter J. Dolan (Dem.).....	5,704	Chas. Beebe (Ind.).....	410
Sheboygan, 1st District.....	Joseph M. Theisen (Dem.).....	6,958	Floyd B. Kidd (Ind.).....	282
			Alexander M. Paul (Dem.).....	6,390
Sheboygan, 2nd District.....	Charles Laack (Dem.).....	7,057	Dr. A. V. Hollister (Dem.).....	4,064
			Romeo A. Beaudette (Dem.).....	3,525
Taylor.....	Anthony J. Opachen (Dem.).....	1,846	Joe Caffrey (Dem.).....	4,398
			Robert J. Keller (Rep.).....	4,848
Trempealeau.....	Frank A. Kellman (Rep.).....	3,391	Paul Fuhrman (Rep.).....	4,201
			Curt W. Janke (Rep.).....	5,486
Vernon.....	H. S. Halvorsen (Rep.).....	4,810	Fred Kneevers (Soc.).....	888
Walworth.....	Daniel E. LaBar (Rep.).....	9,014	Frederick W. Krez (Rep.).....	4,958
			John Severin (Soc.).....	395
Washington.....	Joseph E. Russell (Dem.).....	7,273	John Gamper (Ind.).....	1,714
			J. W. Benn (Rep.).....	1,582
			Ferdinand G. Grahl (Soc.).....	637
			Judson A. Palmer (Dem.).....	3,092
			Albert Erickson (Ind.).....	1,952
			F. N. Minshall (Ind.).....	2,162
			Ralph V. Brown (Dem.).....	5,232
			Walter Curtis (Ind.).....	85
			Joseph J. Huber (Rep.).....	3,384

**SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1932—Continued**

Count'ies in District	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 yrs.)	Vote	Defeated Candidates	Vote
Waukesha, 1st District.....	Walter G. Caldwell (Dem.).....	5,703	Evan G. Davies (Rep.).....	5,641
Waukesha, 2nd District.....	W. H. Steele (Rep.).....	5,006	Lewis J. Mahoney (Dem.).....	4,800
Waupaca.....	Earle Moldenhauer (Dem.).....	5,639	Fred R. Fisher (Rep.).....	5,155
Winnebago, 1st District.....	Ray Novotny (Dem.).....	7,451	Franklin A. Nace (Ind.).....	2,208
Winnebago, 2nd District.....	William P. Grimes (Dem.).....	6,661	William A. Meyer (Rep.).....	6,808
Wood.....	B. M. Vaughan (Rep.).....	6,542	Otto M. Seibold (Soc.).....	403
			Nels Larson (Rep.).....	5,907
			O. A. Zuehlke (Soc.).....	167
			John A. Thomas (Dem.).....	6,006

## REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

	COUNTY DISTRIBUTION OF AUTO LICENSES APRIL, 1931		REPEAL OF THE SUN- DAY LAW APRIL, 1932	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams.....	635	1,038	838	552
Ashland.....	3,367	2,907	2,821	1,576
Barron.....	2,242	3,708	3,543	3,318
Bayfield.....	2,127	1,581	2,263	1,648
Brown.....	5,249	9,027	8,822	4,081
Buffalo.....	1,191	2,264	1,542	1,379
Burnett.....	1,854	1,062	1,181	1,128
Calumet.....	965	3,012	2,432	1,928
Chippewa.....	2,525	6,190	3,374	4,129
Clark.....	1,783	6,908	3,426	3,555
Columbia.....	2,188	4,905	4,359	4,358
Crawford.....	2,583	2,054	2,205	2,061
Dane.....	1,575	17,750	16,401	12,018
Dodge.....	1,916	7,668	7,798	5,456
Door.....	1,250	3,160	2,305	1,819
Douglas.....	8,577	4,970	7,423	5,238
Dunn.....	1,263	2,980	2,201	2,295
Eau Claire.....	1,531	5,634	5,437	4,093
Florence.....	1,158	244	644	504
Fond du Lac.....	2,945	12,102	6,472	5,413
Forest.....	1,578	994	1,274	789
Grant.....	5,284	2,966	4,589	3,804
Green.....	2,060	2,628	2,046	2,484
Green Lake.....	845	3,305	1,938	1,375
Iowa.....	2,370	2,105	2,114	2,643
Iron.....	1,475	376	1,048	713
Jackson.....	1,086	2,293	1,247	2,174
Jefferson.....	1,616	5,844	5,065	3,854
Juneau.....	1,525	2,416	1,900	1,719
Kenosha.....	4,928	6,436	9,947	5,427
Kewaunee.....	551	2,680	2,686	1,101
La Crosse.....	4,515	6,565	6,366	2,560
Lafayette.....	3,479	2,233	2,811	2,190
Langlade.....	2,468	1,684	3,594	1,929
Lincoln.....	2,672	1,946	3,658	1,657
Manitowoc.....	3,547	7,851	8,350	4,607
Marathon.....	4,893	6,208	9,287	6,093
Marinette.....	4,341	2,741	4,093	3,125
Marquette.....	693	1,691	1,116	965
Milwaukee.....	17,761	76,861	112,181	65,971
Monroe.....	2,188	5,348	2,952	3,175
Oconto.....	2,552	3,759	4,193	3,097
Oneida.....	2,016	2,398	2,913	1,243
Outagamie.....	3,414	9,430	10,357	5,666
Ozaukee.....	842	2,422	2,317	1,216
Pepin.....	600	1,547	706	568
Pierce.....	1,571	2,854	1,908	2,363
Polk.....	2,360	2,465	2,519	2,172
Portage.....	2,797	3,215	4,400	2,387
Price.....	1,703	4,543	2,443	2,304
Racine.....	9,251	9,717	10,219	7,601
Richland.....	2,550	3,429	2,658	2,847
Rock.....	3,135	7,239	7,163	7,918
Rusk.....	1,423	2,046	1,529	1,584
St. Croix.....	1,481	4,605	3,124	3,025
Sauk.....	2,480	4,055	3,601	3,606
Sawyer.....	1,080	1,418	1,141	913
Shawano.....	1,326	3,991	4,012	2,178
Sheboygan.....	2,653	7,799	9,459	4,186
Taylor.....	1,328	2,603	2,129	1,640
Trempealeau.....	1,582	3,051	1,633	1,726
Vernon.....	3,157	3,629	2,689	2,946
Vilas.....	1,060	1,141	1,694	795
Walworth.....	1,375	4,295	4,018	3,929
Washburn.....	1,824	1,390	1,798	1,047
Washington.....	1,228	4,748	3,992	1,816
Waukesha.....	2,309	8,687	7,326	5,673
Waupaca.....	1,404	4,883	4,327	2,987
Waushara.....	1,359	2,353	1,681	1,574
Winnebago.....	3,843	5,973	10,551	5,501
Wood.....	2,934	4,654	6,187	2,984
Total.....	183,716	368,674	396,436	271,786

**REFERENDUM QUESTIONS'**  
**General Election, November 8, 1932**

Counties	Salary of Governor		Salary of Lt. Governor		Municipal Indebtedness	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	1,305	428	1,224	393	1,123	496
Ashland	3,273	1,940	3,188	1,821	3,161	1,896
Barron	5,299	1,782	4,767	1,726	4,645	1,770
Bayfield	2,140	1,263	2,026	1,202	1,828	1,270
Brown	8,398	9,465	7,739	9,235	7,150	9,431
Buffalo	2,191	811	1,996	750	1,792	823
Burnett	1,727	748	1,612	736	1,498	787
Calumet	2,659	1,523	2,465	1,449	2,432	1,342
Chippewa	4,148	4,990	3,925	4,764	3,679	4,865
Clark	4,265	3,057	3,973	2,938	3,718	3,001
Columbia	5,572	3,138	5,159	2,995	4,787	3,137
Crawford	2,696	1,143	2,528	1,084	2,450	1,076
Dane	20,804	10,716	20,067	10,425	18,987	10,567
Dodge	8,732	4,834	8,035	4,682	7,479	4,837
Door	2,415	1,347	2,082	1,209	1,868	1,364
Douglas	6,842	5,046	6,524	4,869	6,404	4,682
Dunn	2,958	2,373	2,831	2,236	2,696	2,187
Eau Claire	4,405	5,480	4,198	5,388	4,018	5,488
Florence	913	179	813	173	525	470
Fond du Lac	7,717	6,419	7,302	6,272	6,775	6,531
Forest	1,368	402	1,228	377	1,179	408
Grant	6,131	3,671	5,779	3,559	5,178	3,664
Green	3,110	3,333	2,511	3,297	2,327	3,242
Green Lake	1,860	2,157	1,714	2,062	1,835	1,892
Iowa	2,871	2,098	2,693	2,053	2,688	1,925
Iron	1,355	441	1,188	398	1,037	484
Jackson	2,421	1,043	2,302	1,021	1,917	1,113
Jefferson	5,760	4,351	5,377	4,211	5,023	4,369
Juneau	2,684	1,211	2,566	1,139	2,541	1,092
Kenosha	8,851	7,207	8,265	6,994	8,180	6,553
Kewaunee	1,877	2,054	1,712	1,964	1,634	1,945
La Crosse	7,471	6,245	7,118	6,189	6,460	6,759
Lafayette	3,054	1,914	2,855	1,825	2,792	1,760
Langlade	3,237	2,438	3,065	2,415	2,659	2,358
Lincoln	2,799	2,664	2,657	2,616	2,610	2,521
Manitowoc	7,913	6,644	7,519	6,503	6,736	6,619
Marathon	7,614	10,837	7,048	10,492	7,301	10,141
Marinette	4,365	3,813	4,069	3,672	4,183	3,452
Marquette	1,356	975	1,241	933	1,180	859
Milwaukee	137,894	51,989	133,954	50,364	120,422	62,293
Monroe	4,021	1,801	3,740	1,693	3,654	1,710
Oconto	5,733	2,364	5,539	2,250	3,193	2,373
Oneida	2,762	1,988	2,593	1,907	2,958	1,558
Outagamie	8,973	7,968	8,507	7,908	7,420	8,563
Ozaukee	3,136	1,362	2,943	1,282	2,064	1,474
Pepin	1,096	764	1,041	725	965	744
Pierce	2,708	1,619	2,523	1,567	2,234	1,599
Polk	4,265	1,474	4,053	1,414	4,569	1,229
Portage	3,797	4,277	3,497	4,074	3,973	3,608
Priec	2,734	1,041	2,572	979	2,328	1,117
Racine	12,618	9,253	12,091	9,019	11,581	9,238
Richland	2,409	2,155	2,277	2,096	2,224	1,898
Rock	8,269	9,896	7,758	9,721	8,864	8,806
Rusk	2,306	1,278	2,185	1,251	2,338	1,012
St. Croix	4,623	1,555	4,414	1,468	4,258	1,415
Sauk	4,687	3,594	4,458	3,580	4,221	3,637
Sawyer	1,450	593	1,364	558	1,206	640
Shawano	4,813	1,697	4,550	1,657	4,265	1,815
Sheboygan	9,390	6,472	8,964	6,401	9,810	5,818
Taylor	3,537	735	3,344	724	3,164	838
Trempealeau	2,927	1,457	2,745	1,413	2,407	1,416
Vernon	3,202	1,798	3,098	1,725	2,923	1,656
Vilas	1,401	512	1,306	509	1,150	588
Walworth	5,320	3,665	4,972	3,599	4,465	3,788
Washburn	1,833	761	1,681	748	1,660	776
Washington	3,832	2,259	3,541	2,166	3,188	2,252
Waukesha	9,306	5,454	8,826	5,399	7,950	5,576
Waupaca	4,881	2,488	4,618	2,336	4,469	2,306
Waushara	2,067	1,077	1,893	1,048	1,802	1,043
Winnebago	6,939	7,519	6,694	7,401	6,406	7,732
Wood	4,930	4,130	4,666	4,071	4,588	3,997
Total	452,605	275,175	427,768	267,120	401,194	279,631

<sup>1</sup> Another amendment corrected a verbal error relating to impeachments.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF STATE CONVENTION TO RATIFY  
REPEAL OF EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

April 4, 1933

	For Repeal	Against Repeal
Adams	1,805	512
Ashland	6,476	1,398
Barron	5,722	3,318
Bayfield	3,576	1,258
Brown	21,564	1,873
Buffalo	2,961	920
Burnett	1,980	1,031
Calumet	4,489	439
Chippewa	7,749	2,258
Clark	8,050	2,085
Columbia	6,868	2,983
Crawford	3,974	1,226
Dane	23,300	8,652
Dodge	12,590	1,847
Door	4,611	1,079
Douglas	13,716	3,723
Dunn	4,281	2,466
Eau Claire	6,782	2,205
Florence	1,261	801
Fond du Lac	15,185	2,998
Forest	2,659	445
Grant	7,363	3,520
Green	3,489	1,887
Green Lake	4,422	1,077
Iowa	3,298	2,163
Iron	1,683	241
Jackson	3,441	1,633
Jackson	8,979	1,850
Jefferson	4,038	1,123
Juneau	13,934	1,940
Kenosha	4,885	282
Kewaunee	13,211	2,055
La Crosse	4,120	1,962
Lafayette	4,980	897
Langlade	4,922	796
Lincoln	16,203	1,192
Manitowoc	16,778	1,910
Marathon	7,991	1,625
Marquette	2,423	910
Milwaukee	135,868	11,772
Monroe	5,281	2,018
Oconto	6,872	1,031
Oneida	4,947	670
Outagamie	17,629	2,323
Ozaukee	4,629	294
Pepin	1,600	619
Pierce	3,579	2,393
Polk	3,919	2,351
Portage	8,393	2,066
Price	4,732	1,000
Racine	21,150	3,611
Richland	3,243	3,082
Rock	11,370	5,748
Rusk	3,112	1,305
St. Croix	5,325	2,386
Sauk	6,502	2,647
Sawyer	2,323	732
Shawano	7,673	844
Sheboygan	17,353	2,293
Taylor	4,464	1,015
Trempealeau	4,433	1,995
Vernon	4,737	2,341
Vilas	2,724	459
Walworth	6,910	3,153
Washburn	2,783	973
Washington	7,747	565
Waukesha	18,904	3,296
Waupaca	7,877	1,853
Waushara	2,907	1,314
Winnebago	19,862	3,070
Wood	8,401	1,774
<b>Total</b>	<b>647,968</b>	<b>141,043</b>



## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1932, BY STATES

State	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote		
	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Hoover (Rep.)	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Hoover (Rep.)	Thomas (Soc.)
Alabama	11		207,604	34,650	1,473
Arizona	3		79,264	36,104	2,618
Arkansas	9		189,602	28,467	1,269
California	22		1,324,157	847,902	63,299
Colorado	6		221,486	171,112	8,511
Connecticut		3	281,193	287,726	
Delaware		3	63,519	57,074	
Florida	7		206,307	69,170	
Georgia	12		234,118	19,863	461
Idaho	4		109,479	71,312	
Illinois	29		1,882,304	1,432,756	30,260
Indiana	14		862,054	677,184	21,388
Iowa	11		598,019	414,432	20,467
Kansas	9		424,204	349,498	18,276
Kentucky	11		579,753	390,587	
Louisiana	10		249,418	18,853	2,489
Maine		5	128,907	166,631	
Maryland	8		314,314	184,184	10,489
Massachusetts	17		800,148	736,959	34,305
Michigan	19		871,700	739,894	
Minnesota	11		363,959	600,866	25,476
Mississippi	9		140,202	5,216	711
Missouri	15		1,025,406	564,713	16,374
Montana	4		127,455	78,064	7,896
Nebraska	7		359,082	201,177	9,876
Nevada	3		28,756	12,622	
New Hampshire		4	100,680	103,629	947
New Jersey	16		806,394	775,406	42,988
New Mexico	3		95,089	54,217	1,776
New York	47		2,534,959	1,937,963	77,397
North Carolina	13		498,006	208,334	5,599
North Dakota	4		178,350	71,772	3,521
Ohio	26		1,301,695	1,227,679	64,094
Oklahoma	11		516,468	188,165	
Oregon	5		213,871	136,019	
Pennsylvania		36	1,295,948	1,453,540	91,119
Rhode Island	4		144,546	113,101	2,633
South Carolina	8		102,347	1,978	82
South Dakota	4		178,241	94,256	1,424
Tennessee	11		259,237	126,726	1,794
Texas	23		726,562	95,095	
Utah	4		116,750	84,775	4,087
Vermont		3	54,751	77,665	
Virginia	11		203,980	89,637	2,382
Washington	8		348,345	206,710	
West Virginia	8		405,124	330,731	
Wisconsin	12		707,410	347,741	53,379
Wyoming	3		54,370	39,583	
Total	472	59	22,521,525	15,957,537	728,860

Poster, Communist, received 102,785; Upshaw, Prohibition, 77,528; Harvey, Liberty, 53,446; Reynolds, Socialist Labor, 34,034; Coxey, Farmer Labor, and Jobless Party, 8,171; Zahnd, National Party, 1,615; Ford, Communist, 994; Scattering, 779; total vote, 39,734,351.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

SEPTEMBER 13, 1932

By Precincts

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>								
Adams.....	0	4	0	1	0	70	83	2
Big Flats.....	0	1	2	0	0	10	54	0
Colburn.....	0	2	2	0	0	16	36	0
Dell Prairie.....	0	3	2	0	0	45	102	0
Easton.....	0	6	0	0	1	83	53	0
Jackson.....	0	1	2	0	0	84	72	0
Leola.....	3	2	4	0	0	33	24	0
Lincoln.....	0	1	0	0	0	45	52	0
Monroe.....	0	0	0	0	0	40	52	0
New Chester.....	2	2	0	0	0	66	72	0
New Haven.....	7	12	6	0	0	69	85	0
Preston.....	0	1	0	0	1	55	28	0
Quincy.....	0	1	0	1	0	73	65	0
Richfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	21	49	0
Rome.....	0	2	0	0	2	31	43	0
Springville.....	1	5	0	2	0	72	30	0
Strongs Prairie.....	0	0	0	0	0	93	170	0
Friendship, vil.....	2	4	1	0	0	137	77	0
Adams, city:								
1st ward.....	4	4	1	0	0	67	162	0
2nd ward.....	0	4	2	0	1	91	187	1
Totals.....	19	53	22	4	5	1,201	1,496	3
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>								
Agenda.....	9	6	29	0	0	29	89	0
Ashland.....	15	4	16	0	0	26	145	0
Butternut.....	24	6	41	0	0	24	57	0
Gingles.....	1	0	0	0	0	51	136	0
Gordon.....	2	3	6	1	0	60	87	0
Jacobs.....	25	8	37	0	0	242	140	2
La Pointe.....	4	2	2	0	0	69	23	1
Marengo.....	0	0	3	0	0	23	115	2
Morse.....	15	1	19	0	0	47	119	4
Peeksville.....	24	1	12	1	0	16	28	2
Sanborn.....	56	10	29	0	0	46	145	3
Shanagolden.....	1	0	3	0	0	9	73	0
White River.....	11	1	9	0	0	76	115	0
Butternut, vil.....	42	9	52	0	0	62	60	0
Ashland, city:								
1st ward.....	13	3	16	1	0	170	239	0
2nd ward.....	11	1	25	0	1	276	251	0
3rd ward.....	8	3	19	0	0	403	181	1
4th ward.....	6	2	18	0	0	175	115	0
5th ward.....	8	3	13	1	0	273	156	1
6th ward.....	8	1	18	0	0	254	191	0
7th ward.....	13	0	21	0	2	136	297	0
8th ward.....	10	3	15	0	0	99	293	1
9th ward.....	8	1	7	0	0	45	307	0
10th ward.....	1	2	8	1	0	61	365	3
Mellen, city:								
1st ward.....	22	4	28	0	0	97	69	3
2nd ward.....	9	0	32	0	0	61	44	1
3rd ward.....	16	1	14	1	0	40	41	2
Totals.....	362	75	492	6	3	2,870	3,831	26
<b>BARRON CO.</b>								
Almena.....	0	0	3	0	0	84	214	0
Arland.....	5	3	13	0	0	52	205	0
Barron.....	1	8	4	3	2	76	197	3
Bear Lake.....	1	2	5	0	0	18	94	2
Cedar Lake.....	1	0	6	0	2	55	61	1
Chetek.....	1	2	4	0	0	71	108	0
Clinton.....	1	2	9	1	0	37	247	1
Crystal Lake.....	1	9	6	0	0	88	160	1
Cumberland.....	1	5	7	0	0	57	244	0
Dallas.....	0	0	1	1	1	43	191	0
Dovre.....	1	5	4	1	1	28	99	0
Doyle.....	3	1	10	0	0	25	114	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>BARRON CO.—con.</b>								
Lakeland.....	1	12	2	0	0	33	125	0
Maple Grove.....	2	2	2	1	0	134	183	0
Maple Plain.....	0	0	3	0	0	19	94	2
Oak Grove.....	4	2	1	0	0	15	233	0
Prairie Farm.....	1	2	1	2	2	37	243	1
Prairie Lake.....	2	0	3	1	0	35	190	0
Rice Lake.....	1	2	7	0	0	41	204	1
Sioux Creek.....	1	1	6	0	0	25	223	0
Stanford.....	0	1	4	0	1	25	236	1
Stanley.....	0	2	8	0	0	52	159	1
Sumner.....	1	6	3	1	1	50	254	1
Turtle Lake.....	2	2	6	1	0	13	121	0
Vance Creek.....	0	1	1	0	0	17	196	0
Cameron, vil.....	2	6	2	2	0	191	85	0
Dallas, vil.....	1	3	0	0	0	59	79	0
Haugen, vil.....	2	3	9	0	0	30	20	0
Prairie Farm, vil.....	1	0	2	0	0	47	51	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	5	13	19	0	0	71	31	0
Barron, city.....	2	4	11	2	1	404	257	0
Chetek, city.....	4	5	20	0	1	174	107	0
Cumberland, city.....	5	36	10	0	0	263	123	1
Rice Lake, city:								
1st ward.....	13	21	18	0	0	149	75	0
2nd ward.....	3	7	24	0	0	112	68	0
3rd ward.....	2	10	17	0	0	172	53	0
4th ward.....	6	8	8	1	0	90	113	1
5th ward.....	2	6	10	0	0	56	121	4
6th ward.....	3	8	17	0	0	60	74	0
7th ward.....	3	4	8	0	0	40	96	2
8th ward.....	0	3	5	0	0	29	85	0
Totals.....	86	206	302	17	13	3,077	5,838	23
<b>BAYFIELD CO.</b>								
Barksdale.....	10	3	2	1	0	65	88	1
Barnes.....	1	0	1	0	0	16	46	0
Bayfield.....	4	0	2	0	0	84	84	2
Bayview.....	3	1	5	1	0	41	105	0
Bell.....	11	1	10	0	0	29	33	0
Cable.....	4	1	4	0	0	38	47	0
Clover.....	3	1	3	0	0	21	48	0
Delta.....	2	1	0	0	0	10	31	0
Drummond.....	3	1	2	0	0	102	152	3
Eileen.....	1	1	1	0	0	17	115	0
Hughes.....	0	1	1	0	0	15	46	0
Iron River.....	4	2	8	0	0	95	109	12
Kelly.....	5	0	1	0	0	21	124	0
Keystone.....	0	1	0	0	0	27	93	0
Lincoln.....	0	1	0	0	0	18	90	0
Mason.....	1	2	0	0	0	42	148	0
Namekagon.....	0	1	0	0	1	41	12	1
Orienta.....	0	2	2	0	0	20	84	0
Oulu.....	5	0	2	0	0	35	170	0
Pilsen.....	4	1	3	0	0	16	68	1
Port Wing.....	1	0	2	0	0	100	102	4
Pratt.....	2	0	3	0	0	53	111	1
Russell.....	6	4	4	0	0	57	73	0
Tripp.....	2	0	0	0	1	8	44	0
Washburn.....	1	2	0	0	1	32	108	0
Cable, vil.....	1	2	1	0	0	49	43	0
Mason, vil.....	1	2	0	0	0	26	27	0
Bayfield, city:								
1st ward.....	5	2	9	0	0	59	18	0
2nd ward.....	6	1	5	0	0	35	15	0
3rd ward.....	4	0	0	0	0	68	71	0
4th ward.....	0	2	0	0	0	48	25	0
Washburn, city:								
1st ward.....	4	2	12	0	0	151	78	0
2nd ward.....	5	0	2	0	0	54	71	0
3rd ward.....	1	1	2	0	0	39	82	0
4th ward.....	0	0	1	0	0	62	83	0
5th ward.....	1	0	4	0	0	77	55	1
6th ward.....	0	0	0	0	1	38	80	1
Totals.....	101	39	92	2	4	1,704	2,724	26

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>BROWN CO.</b>								
Allouez.....	84	66	67	1	0	354	114	2
Ashwaubenon.....	16	6	19	0	0	66	83	1
Bellevue.....	25	23	16	0	0	29	17	0
De Pere.....	39	24	29	0	0	15	31	0
Eaton.....	32	37	28	0	1	27	58	0
Glenmore.....	58	14	42	0	0	29	53	0
Green Bay.....	5	20	7	0	0	15	86	0
Hobart.....	25	12	8	0	0	59	67	0
Holland.....	139	13	77	0	0	11	101	0
Howard.....	113	64	83	0	0	69	37	0
Humboldt.....	3	25	14	0	0	30	86	0
Lawrence.....	31	10	17	0	1	63	95	3
Morrison.....	40	27	28	1	0	73	104	0
New Denmark.....	21	33	31	0	1	82	142	1
Pittsfield.....	56	24	43	0	0	23	71	0
Preble.....	30	123	91	0	0	213	148	1
Rockland.....	46	10	24	0	0	14	38	0
Scott.....	20	51	29	1	0	67	57	0
Suamico.....	44	28	25	0	0	97	67	0
Wrightstown.....	96	44	13	0	0	88	88	0
Denmark, vil.....	13	24	43	0	0	89	63	0
Pulaski, vil.....	51	42	122	0	0	40	49	0
Wrightstown, vil.....	92	68	6	0	0	36	91	1
De Pere, city:								
1st ward.....	121	25	60	0	0	264	66	0
2nd ward.....	185	46	37	0	0	119	43	0
3rd ward.....	129	53	98	1	0	171	94	4
4th ward.....	47	20	19	0	0	56	69	31
Green Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	46	48	56	1	0	455	70	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	84	50	79	0	0	619	108	0
2nd p.	45	84	33	0	1	207	152	0
3rd ward.....	98	112	66	1	0	452	84	3
4th ward.....	55	85	81	0	0	451	89	4
5th ward.....	47	132	81	0	0	277	133	2
6th ward.....	28	92	40	0	1	260	77	3
7th ward.....	22	79	36	0	0	224	78	2
8th ward.....	38	80	50	0	0	147	124	3
9th ward.....	19	107	50	0	0	165	84	3
10th ward.....	33	110	39	0	0	126	102	2
11th ward.....	23	102	44	0	0	193	182	1
12th ward.....	37	57	37	0	0	171	140	4
13th ward.....	57	63	55	1	1	280	186	4
14th ward.....	61	79	88	0	0	398	332	1
15th ward.....	52	53	45	0	0	400	107	0
16th ward.....	37	48	63	0	0	335	146	5
17th ward.....	28	47	56	0	0	281	204	1
18th ward.....	23	51	19	0	0	176	236	2
19th ward.....	23	26	25	1	0	108	209	3
20th ward.....	25	55	39	0	0	85	229	16
21st ward.....	26	78	40	0	0	117	104	2
Totals.....	2,468	2,570	2,128	8	6	8,126	5,194	111
<b>BUFFALO CO.</b>								
Alma.....	0	1	1	0	0	35	237	0
Belvidere.....	0	0	0	0	0	37	128	0
Buffalo.....	1	0	8	0	1	49	60	0
Canton.....	5	2	2	0	0	47	94	0
Cross.....	0	0	3	0	0	34	135	0
Dover.....	0	2	2	0	0	67	120	1
Gilmanton.....	1	1	4	0	0	165	128	0
Glencoe.....	5	0	4	0	0	38	90	0
Lincoln.....	0	0	0	0	0	18	184	0
Maxville.....	0	1	6	0	0	44	103	1
Milton.....	0	0	1	0	0	3	59	0
Modena.....	0	0	1	0	0	44	228	0
Mondovi.....	0	0	0	0	0	108	135	0
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	1	32	114	0
Naples.....	0	0	0	0	0	91	180	0
Nelson.....	0	0	4	0	0	103	351	0
Waumandee.....	1	0	0	1	0	38	204	0
Cochrane, vil.....	0	0	1	0	0	107	99	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>BUFFALO CO.—con.</b>								
Alma, city:								
1st ward.....	0	0	3	0	0	76	109	0
2nd ward.....	0	0	1	0	0	65	55	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	0	0	0	28	113	0
Buffalo, city:	0	0	3	0	0	32	32	0
Fountain City, city:								
1st ward.....	0	0	2	0	0	83	75	1
2nd ward.....	0	0	2	0	0	66	94	0
Mondovi, city:								
1st ward.....	0	1	3	0	0	186	94	1
2nd ward.....	1	1	3	0	0	116	111	0
3rd ward.....	0	0	3	0	0	91	58	0
4th ward.....	0	1	1	1	0	48	30	0
Totals.....	14	11	58	2	2	1,851	3,420	4
<b>BURNETT CO.</b>								
Anderson.....	1	0	1	0	0	21	102	1
Blaine.....	2	1	3	0	0	11	32	0
Daniels.....	4	1	1	0	0	27	200	1
Dewey.....	2	4	1	0	0	32	67	0
Grantsburg.....	3	3	4	0	0	54	117	0
Jackson.....	1	1	0	0	0	14	22	0
La Follette.....	1	1	1	0	0	36	69	0
Lincoln.....	0	3	0	0	0	23	28	0
Meenon.....	3	2	2	0	0	41	65	0
Oakland.....	2	3	0	0	0	36	52	1
Roosevelt.....	1	1	0	0	0	13	66	0
Rusk.....	1	3	1	0	0	16	37	0
Sand Lake.....	8	1	5	0	0	20	19	0
Scott.....	1	0	0	0	0	8	29	4
Siren.....	5	3	8	0	0	62	113	0
Swiss.....	4	3	1	1	0	56	94	1
Trade Lake.....	6	6	0	0	1	47	287	0
Union.....	0	0	0	0	0	36	26	0
Webb Lake.....	2	0	0	0	0	21	20	1
West Marshland.....	2	1	0	0	0	8	56	0
Wood River.....	5	5	5	1	0	60	217	1
Grantsburg, vil.....	3	4	8	0	0	171	145	0
Webster, vil.....	5	7	22	0	1	60	55	1
Totals.....	62	53	63	2	2	873	1,918	11
<b>CALUMET CO.</b>								
Brillion.....	36	0	8	1	2	117	116	1
Brothertown.....	71	2	26	0	0	41	41	0
Charlestown.....	107	2	11	0	0	46	72	1
Chilton.....	105	3	10	0	0	44	23	1
Harrison.....	154	6	16	2	0	106	204	0
New Holstein.....	46	5	18	0	1	28	115	0
Rantoul.....	82	2	12	0	0	58	78	2
Stockbridge.....	122	1	9	0	0	33	28	0
Woodville.....	67	1	7	0	0	51	91	0
Brillion, vil.....	57	4	14	0	1	195	108	1
Hilbert, vil.....	47	2	13	0	0	74	21	0
Stockbridge, vil.....	48	0	7	0	0	24	8	1
Chilton, city.....	410	7	33	0	0	278	96	3
New Holstein, city.....	32	0	47	0	0	198	176	1
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.....	14	1	5	0	0	18	13	0
Totals.....	1,398	36	236	3	4	1,311	1,190	11
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>								
Anson.....	6	5	1	0	0	227	84	1
Arthur.....	1	4	4	0	0	55	98	3
Auburn.....	2	2	1	0	0	34	138	0
Birch Creek.....	2	2	0	1	0	41	87	1
Bloomer.....	1	3	7	0	0	80	169	3
Cleveland.....	1	8	1	0	0	63	112	0
Colburn.....	5	2	4	0	0	61	177	0
Cooks Valley.....	1	0	2	0	0	46	158	0
Delmar.....	18	4	5	0	0	79	157	0
Eagle Point.....	17	7	12	2	0	147	212	2
Edson.....	10	3	5	2	0	63	137	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>								
con.								
Estella	2	2	1	0	0	56	77	1
Goetz	8	5	7	2	0	71	111	0
Hall	2	4	0	0	0	111	138	1
Holcombe	6	2	1	0	0	104	23	3
Howard	1	7	3	1	0	39	160	0
Lafayette	0	7	1	0	0	249	112	0
Ruby	3	2	0	0	0	61	31	2
Sampson	3	11	8	0	0	58	94	1
Sign	8	5	1	0	0	45	34	0
Tilden	4	7	3	0	0	61	133	0
Wheaton	2	13	3	0	0	123	164	1
Woodmoor	7	6	7	0	0	71	151	0
Boyd, vil.	14	3	26	0	0	85	67	0
Cadott, vil.	28	7	25	0	0	111	57	0
Cornell, vil.	4	10	9	0	0	224	31	0
New Auburn, vil.	0	13	4	1	0	92	19	0
Bloomer, city	17	12	14	0	0	387	276	0
Chippewa Falls, city								
1st ward	2	9	9	1	0	218	164	0
2nd ward	6	19	7	0	0	206	142	0
3rd ward	7	21	6	0	0	217	96	0
4th ward	1	8	5	0	0	191	109	0
5th wd., 1st pct.	4	17	11	1	0	248	110	0
5th wd., 2nd pct.	1	11	4	0	0	205	69	0
6th ward	5	14	9	0	0	214	77	0
7th ward	1	9	9	0	0	164	104	0
8th ward	2	15	7	0	0	264	86	0
9th ward	6	6	7	1	0	136	118	0
10th ward	3	14	4	0	0	170	154	0
Stanley, city:								
1st ward	6	1	0	0	0	168	35	0
2nd ward	6	4	3	0	0	108	33	0
3rd ward	7	0	0	0	0	133	36	0
4th ward	13	3	4	0	0	125	60	0
Totals	243	307	245	15	0	5,611	4,810	19
<b>CLARK CO.</b>								
Beaver	9	14	9	0	0	30	101	1
Butler	3	8	1	1	2	16	11	0
Colby	30	1	8	1	0	14	76	0
Dewhurst	0	0	1	0	0	8	21	0
Eaton	14	5	13	0	0	104	82	1
Foster	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	0
Fremont	2	0	2	0	0	83	234	5
Grant	9	10	6	0	0	77	202	0
Green Grove	6	6	1	1	0	24	110	12
Hendren	8	1	7	0	0	25	180	0
Hewett	0	1	3	0	0	27	44	0
Hixon	17	11	15	0	0	102	119	5
Hoard	7	9	1	0	0	44	148	2
Levis	3	3	0	0	0	20	98	0
Longwood	18	14	14	0	0	77	142	4
Loyal	28	8	14	0	0	66	111	1
Lynn	1	6	1	0	0	35	115	2
Mayville	4	1	5	0	0	24	219	10
Mead	0	2	3	0	0	13	71	0
Mentor	0	7	5	0	0	86	108	0
Pine Valley	3	5	3	1	1	83	197	1
Reseburg	11	7	9	0	0	58	190	2
Seif	2	0	5	0	1	14	51	0
Sherman	9	8	17	0	0	80	77	0
Sherwood	2	0	1	0	0	47	15	0
Thorp	17	2	11	0	0	51	285	1
Unity	16	11	8	0	0	70	149	3
Warner	2	2	7	0	0	111	126	4
Washburn	0	4	7	1	0	30	60	0
Weston	5	0	4	0	0	53	202	1
Withee	5	2	1	0	0	52	322	0
Worden	14	7	2	0	0	88	113	2
York	11	3	12	1	1	94	197	0
Abbotsford, vil.	3	9	7	0	0	114	56	2
Curtiss, vil.	1	0	7	0	0	29	22	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>CLARK CO.—con.</b>								
Dorchester, vil.-----	8	2	15	0	0	45	30	12
Granton, vil.-----	2	1	4	0	0	68	31	0
Loyal, vil.-----	39	17	36	0	0	126	36	2
Thorp, vil.-----	19	20	23	0	0	150	182	1
Unity, vil.-----	5	0	1	0	0	48	8	0
Withee, vil.-----	5	3	10	0	0	83	25	8
Colby, city:								
2nd ward-----	33	2	15	1	1	31	15	0
3rd ward-----	24	2	26	0	0	33	14	1
Greenwood, city:								
Neillsville, city:								
1st ward-----	7	11	14	2	2	113	112	0
2nd ward-----	1	6	17	0	0	191	75	0
3rd ward-----	5	2	12	0	0	188	67	0
4th ward-----	1	5	7	0	1	101	42	0
Owen, city:								
1st ward-----	13	2	2	0	1	25	8	4
2nd ward-----	12	1	2	0	0	67	8	2
3rd ward-----	15	3	0	0	0	63	11	0
4th ward-----	6	3	3	0	0	72	23	2
Totals-----	469	253	424	9	11	3,427	4,989	91
<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>								
Arlington-----	2	2	3	0	0	99	169	1
Caledonia-----	7	14	10	1	0	101	134	0
Columbus-----	10	1	27	0	0	27	128	0
Courtland-----	5	2	19	0	0	108	68	0
Dekorra-----	1	5	19	0	0	118	141	0
Fort Winnebago-----	6	9	48	0	0	49	90	0
Fountain Prairie-----	8	9	17	0	0	55	134	0
Hampden-----	4	4	9	0	0	18	233	0
Leeds-----	0	0	0	0	0	43	257	0
Lewiston-----	11	7	4	0	0	69	108	0
Lodi-----	0	1	3	1	1	79	156	1
Lowville-----	5	2	15	0	1	68	150	0
Marcellon-----	5	3	33	1	0	101	97	1
Newport-----	4	0	4	1	1	41	107	2
Otsego-----	18	7	26	0	0	71	167	0
Pacific-----	1	5	7	0	0	31	48	1
Randolph-----	2	0	4	0	0	217	224	0
Scott-----	0	0	3	0	0	81	129	0
Springvale-----	0	0	12	0	0	52	117	0
West Point-----	0	3	1	0	0	90	149	0
Wycocena-----	1	2	12	1	0	88	78	1
Cambria, vil.-----	2	2	5	0	1	222	111	0
Doylestown, vil.-----	11	3	76	0	0	28	1	1
Fall River, vil.-----	2	0	12	0	0	97	43	0
Lodi, vil.-----	2	0	10	0	0	304	225	3
Pardeeville, vil.-----	5	1	51	0	0	188	146	1
Poynette, vil.-----	2	1	19	0	0	179	150	0
Randolph, vil.-----	0	0	3	0	0	141	11	0
Rio, vil.-----	1	11	15	0	1	135	162	0
Wycocena, vil.-----	1	1	20	0	1	72	40	0
Columbus, city:								
1st ward-----	14	4	52	1	0	211	89	2
2nd ward-----	6	4	36	1	0	174	128	0
3rd ward-----	12	4	43	0	0	179	118	2
Portage, city:								
1st ward-----	4	21	43	0	0	111	62	0
2nd ward-----	6	36	85	2	0	255	220	0
3rd ward-----	10	32	56	0	0	270	84	0
4th ward-----	21	61	124	0	0	385	192	1
5th ward-----	11	38	119	2	0	341	317	1
Wisconsin Dells, city:								
1st ward-----	8	5	6	0	0	139	97	1
2nd ward-----	4	0	9	0	0	168	92	0
3rd ward-----	2	1	1	0	0	105	83	0
Totals-----	214	301	1,061	11	6	5,300	5,255	19
<b>CRAWFORD CO.</b>								
Bridgeport-----	1	6	3	0	0	39	35	0
Clayton-----	26	23	80	0	0	108	204	1
Eastman-----	19	47	14	0	0	62	67	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalf Soc.
<b>CRAWFORD CO.—</b>								
con.								
Freeman	6	5	8	0	0	117	162	0
Haney	14	4	10	1	0	95	68	0
Marietta	6	41	46	0	0	62	87	0
Prairie du Chien	17	28	4	0	0	21	33	0
Scott	3	20	17	1	0	86	155	0
Seneca	35	66	39	0	0	90	82	0
Utica	9	14	32	0	0	107	327	0
Wauzeka	6	8	8	0	0	21	100	0
Bell Center, vil.	3	3	4	0	1	11	37	0
De Soto, vil.	1	0	2	0	0	20	9	0
Eastman, vil.	6	11	6	0	0	50	25	0
Ferryville, vil.	2	1	4	0	0	48	43	0
Gays Mills, vil.	18	14	26	0	0	110	45	0
Lynxville, vil.	1	8	0	0	0	34	32	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	9	5	35	0	0	99	64	0
Steuben, vil.	3	14	11	0	0	14	62	0
Wauzeka, vil.	8	15	17	0	1	97	53	0
Pr. du Chien, city:								
1st ward	6	33	7	0	0	37	33	0
2nd ward	10	32	10	0	1	91	17	0
3rd ward	7	28	7	1	0	105	33	0
4th ward	11	24	3	0	0	31	33	0
5th ward	3	57	9	0	0	49	32	0
6th ward	4	47	2	0	0	59	44	0
7th ward	3	21	11	0	0	78	38	0
8th ward	5	40	6	0	0	60	23	0
Totals	242	615	421	3	3	1,801	1,943	1
<b>DANE CO.</b>								
Albion	0	0	5	0	1	169	323	0
Berry	0	1	5	0	0	29	241	0
Black Earth	0	0	11	0	2	64	50	0
Blooming Grove								
1st District	0	2	8	1	0	292	434	11
2nd District	1	0	10	0	3	44	144	2
Blue Mounds	0	0	6	0	0	23	195	0
Bristol	4	1	17	0	1	36	132	0
Burke	0	0	7	0	1	154	362	2
Christiana	0	1	2	0	0	121	335	0
Cottage Grove	0	0	12	0	0	87	176	0
Cross Plains	2	2	7	0	0	26	249	1
Dane	0	0	4	0	0	54	137	0
Deerfield	0	0	4	0	0	30	177	0
Dunkirk	3	1	4	0	0	97	263	0
Dunn	0	0	4	0	1	73	206	0
Fitchburg	2	1	17	0	0	117	163	2
Madison	1	2	14	0	3	356	371	6
Mazomanie	0	1	13	0	0	58	57	0
Medina	6	5	13	0	2	54	134	0
Middleton	0	0	6	0	0	145	168	0
Montrose	1	1	15	0	0	42	153	0
Oregon	8	2	12	0	0	47	98	0
Perry	0	0	3	0	0	30	224	0
Pleasant Springs	0	0	5	0	0	123	221	0
Primrose	0	0	3	0	0	19	181	0
Roxbury	2	0	2	0	0	5	279	0
Rutland	0	0	3	0	0	54	224	0
Springdale	0	1	7	0	0	81	228	0
Springfield	0	1	9	0	0	28	286	1
Sun Prairie	0	2	16	0	0	43	136	2
Vermont	0	3	10	0	0	25	164	0
Verona	0	1	16	0	0	68	103	0
Vienna	0	2	5	0	0	50	151	0
Westport	1	8	33	1	4	128	258	0
Windsor	0	0	3	0	2	97	274	1
York	6	3	7	0	1	56	113	1
Belleville, vil.	1	1	7	0	0	116	101	0
Black Earth, vil.	1	1	17	0	0	89	107	3
Blue Mounds, vil.	0	0	5	0	0	23	48	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	0	4	0	0	16	17	0
Cambridge, vil.	0	1	2	0	0	114	145	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	0	0	5	0	0	41	87	0



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Sched-eman Dem.	Buck-nam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Fol-lette Rep.	Met-calf Soc.
<b>DANE CO.—con.</b>								
Cross Plains, vil. ....	1	1	6	0	0	39	97	0
Dane, vil. ....	1	0	4	0	0	42	61	1
Deerfield, vil. ....	0	0	14	0	0	108	105	0
De Forest, vil. ....	0	0	0	0	0	125	128	0
Maple Bluff, vil. ....	0	0	4	0	0	177	41	1
Marshall, vil. ....	5	1	6	0	0	77	99	0
Mazomanie, vil. ....	4	4	42	1	0	188	80	0
McFarland, vil. ....	0	0	0	1	0	79	87	2
Middleton, vil. ....	1	0	50	0	0	193	152	2
Mt. Horeb, vil. ....	1	6	43	0	2	324	369	0
Oregon, vil. ....	1	1	26	0	1	156	126	0
Rockdale, vil. ....	1	0	5	0	0	42	34	0
Shorewood Hills, vil. ....	0	1	1	0	0	171	47	0
Sun Prairie, vil. ....	12	7	54	0	0	214	115	2
Verona, vil. ....	1	1	50	0	0	67	88	2
Waunakee, vil. ....	0	4	24	0	0	106	122	0
Madison, city:								
1st wd. ....	6	5	54	0	0	598	252	0
2nd wd., 1st pct. ....	1	3	39	1	0	586	320	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	1	2	20	1	4	298	249	6
3rd wd., 1st pct. ....	3	1	24	1	1	307	230	12
3rd wd., 2nd pct. ....	3	3	45	0	0	595	520	2
3rd wd., 3rd pct. ....	1	2	17	0	0	385	387	2
4th wd. ....	5	14	109	0	1	820	540	9
5th wd., 1st pct. ....	7	2	40	0	0	651	482	5
5th wd., 2nd pct. ....	2	1	27	2	0	491	323	2
6th wd., 1st pct. ....	3	3	27	1	0	601	538	8
6th wd., 2nd pct. ....	3	3	24	0	0	513	437	3
6th wd., 3rd pct. ....	5	6	35	0	0	375	631	5
7th wd., 1st pct. ....	4	3	88	0	1,008	657	657	7
7th wd., 2nd pct. ....	4	3	31	5	2	443	699	13
8th wd. ....	9	7	108	0	0	552	583	7
9th wd., 1st pct. ....	5	6	63	0	0	205	400	5
9th wd., 2nd pct. ....	3	7	53	0	0	489	537	9
9th wd., 3rd pct. ....	3	2	20	1	2	326	360	4
10th wd., 1st pct. ....	0	0	30	0	0	1,018	306	1
10th wd., 2nd pct. ....	1	3	41	0	2	916	477	4
10th wd., 3rd pct. ....	4	2	15	0	0	920	338	2
10th wd., 4th pct. ....	4	0	16	0	1	349	298	2
Stoughton, city:								
1st ward ....	0	3	11	0	0	174	160	0
2nd ward ....	0	2	7	0	0	129	299	1
3rd ward ....	0	0	8	0	1	206	222	0
4th ward ....	0	1	9	0	0	367	183	0
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>143</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19,249</b>	<b>20,094</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>DODGE CO.</b>								
Ashippun. ....	7	9	55	0	0	119	111	0
Beaver Dam. ....	25	49	107	0	0	65	63	0
Burnett. ....	10	14	110	0	1	36	142	1
Calamus. ....	10	21	50	0	0	68	54	0
Chester. ....	5	9	27	0	0	54	70	1
Clyman. ....	19	21	81	0	0	14	69	1
Elba. ....	25	9	96	0	0	72	82	4
Emmet. ....	20	6	51	1	0	61	122	0
Fox Lake. ....	2	8	33	0	0	65	46	3
Herman. ....	9	3	64	0	0	40	207	0
Hubbard. ....	23	12	40	1	0	42	89	3
Hustisford. ....	7	18	40	0	0	23	110	0
Lebanon. ....	8	9	45	0	0	36	211	0
Leroy. ....	25	17	105	0	0	44	103	0
Lomira. ....	29	9	64	0	0	148	91	1
Lowell. ....	7	22	62	0	0	52	143	2
Oak Grove. ....	14	19	148	1	1	71	123	4
Portland. ....	3	11	64	2	0	51	98	1
Rubicon. ....	15	34	67	0	0	80	78	2
Shields. ....	17	8	51	0	1	23	90	0
Theresa. ....	17	13	55	2	1	47	72	2
Trenton. ....	14	15	51	0	0	90	122	0
Westford. ....	2	42	53	0	0	33	51	0
Williamstown. ....	17	9	35	0	0	51	111	3
Clyman, vil. ....	10	7	31	0	0	18	15	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>DODGE CO.—con.</b>								
Fox Lake, vil.....	14	17	81	0	1	221	79	0
Hustisford, vil.....	6	6	51	0	1	65	39	0
Iron Ridge, vil.....	6	7	17	0	0	25	37	0
Lomira, vil.....	14	4	30	0	0	113	53	1
Lowell, vil.....	8	9	34	0	0	26	31	0
Neosho, vil.....	6	10	37	0	0	8	23	0
Randolph, vil.....	3	3	24	0	0	212	38	0
Reeseville, vil.....	6	6	23	0	0	79	49	0
Theresa, vil.....	10	12	50	0	0	47	18	1
Beaver Dam, city:								
1st ward.....	20	38	57	0	0	51	13	1
2nd ward.....	19	27	58	0	0	73	33	0
3rd ward.....	12	35	43	0	1	59	43	1
4th ward.....	24	38	110	0	0	111	24	0
5th ward.....	13	34	72	0	0	127	17	0
6th ward.....	14	30	71	1	0	124	34	0
7th ward.....	12	8	66	0	0	134	27	2
8th ward.....	12	21	55	0	0	236	32	0
9th ward.....	6	18	42	0	0	186	24	0
10th ward.....	4	16	40	1	0	197	42	1
11th ward.....	8	10	44	0	0	224	39	2
12th ward.....	9	20	50	0	0	1.6	53	2
13th ward.....	5	16	33	0	1	123	21	0
14th ward.....	7	21	64	2	1	136	53	0
Horicon, city:								
1st ward.....	17	13	79	0	0	72	65	10
2nd ward.....	12	11	64	0	0	70	41	8
3rd ward.....	19	11	49	0	1	184	35	12
Juneau, city:								
1st ward.....	13	11	68	0	0	57	60	4
2nd ward.....	7	19	55	0	0	36	59	5
3rd ward.....	8	14	55	0	0	27	42	0
Mayville, city:								
1st ward.....	13	7	53	0	0	69	116	0
2nd ward.....	9	12	59	0	0	64	33	0
3rd ward.....	20	24	83	0	0	132	89	15
Watertown, city:								
5th ward.....	15	13	63	0	0	74	71	1
6th ward.....	5	19	60	0	0	50	87	0
13th ward.....	11	11	55	1	0	56	92	2
14th ward.....	12	12	21	0	0	71	85	2
Waupun, city:								
1st ward.....	7	5	20	0	2	259	37	0
2nd ward.....	4	6	18	0	0	267	52	3
3rd ward.....	5	3	10	0	0	151	28	0
4th ward.....	3	1	12	0	0	135	54	0
Totals.....	758	986	3,561	12	12	5,975	4,341	101
<b>DOOR CO.</b>								
Baileys Harbor.....	0	1	1	0	0	81	134	4
Brussels.....	4	0	1	0	0	35	415	0
Clay Banks.....	0	0	1	0	0	48	133	0
Egg Harbor.....	1	2	4	1	0	96	170	0
Forestville.....	8	8	5	0	0	137	224	2
Gardner.....	0	0	0	0	0	92	248	0
Gibraltar.....	0	0	0	1	0	61	165	0
Jacksonport.....	1	0	0	0	0	101	102	0
Liberty Grove.....	0	1	0	0	0	242	231	0
Nasawaupee.....	12	5	1	0	0	163	262	0
Sevastopol.....	0	0	0	0	0	260	291	0
Sturgeon Bay.....	0	3	0	0	0	75	117	0
Union.....	0	0	0	0	0	35	218	0
Washington.....	0	2	2	0	1	183	47	0
Ephraim, vil.....	1	2	0	0	0	66	31	0
Sister Bay, vil.....	1	0	0	0	0	55	58	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	4	2	2	1	1	513	194	0
2nd ward.....	0	2	6	1	0	302	110	0
3rd ward.....	1	4	1	0	0	351	132	0
4th ward.....	1	6	4	1	0	332	237	5
Totals.....	34	33	28	5	2	3,228	3,519	11

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>								
Amnicon.....	2	1	1	0	0	66	115	0
Bennett.....	3	4	3	0	0	57	61	0
Brule.....	4	4	14	1	0	34	102	0
Cloverland.....	1	4	3	0	0	47	66	0
Dairyland.....	1	5	1	0	0	18	22	0
Gordon.....	3	2	2	0	1	62	83	0
Hawthorne.....	5	2	1	0	0	60	149	0
Highland.....	1	0	0	0	0	27	27	0
Lakeside.....	0	3	0	0	0	20	91	0
Maple.....	1	7	19	1	0	30	108	0
Oakland.....	1	9	2	0	0	68	95	5
Parkland.....	3	2	1	0	1	85	123	1
Solon Springs.....	4	2	1	0	1	47	66	0
Summit.....	5	8	10	0	0	44	64	1
Superior								
1st pct.....	3	3	1	0	0	101	146	1
2nd pct.....	0	3	2	0	0	42	68	1
Wascott.....	0	1	0	0	0	36	76	0
Lake Nebagamou,								
vil.....	1	3	0	0	1	62	65	0
Oliver, vil.....	0	1	1	0	0	8	31	1
Poplar, vil.....	3	6	1	0	0	73	66	0
Solon Springs, vil.....	0	1	0	0	0	87	32	0
Superior, city:								
1st wd., east pct..	2	9	13	0	0	179	235	0
1st wd., west pct.	17	12	13	0	0	340	211	0
2nd wd., east pct..	4	1	6	0	0	397	244	2
2nd wd., west pct.	4	9	2	0	0	379	239	1
3rd wd., east pct..	7	13	5	1	2	167	240	1
3rd wd., west pct.	14	21	12	1	0	140	219	0
4th wd., 1st pct..	9	8	12	0	0	139	174	0
4th wd., 2nd pct.	20	21	14	0	0	182	224	2
5th wd., 1st pct..	9	19	8	1	0	301	312	5
5th wd., 2nd pct.	14	23	12	0	0	263	258	0
5th wd., 3rd pct.	10	17	4	0	0	325	175	1
5th wd., 4th pct.	9	8	3	0	0	281	150	0
5th wd., 5th pct.	4	6	15	0	0	301	178	1
6th wd., east pct.	21	33	13	0	0	240	253	1
6th wd., west pct.	10	20	21	0	0	178	214	0
7th wd., 1st pct..	23	15	29	0	0	324	143	0
7th wd., 2nd pct.	21	8	15	0	0	241	275	0
7th wd., 3rd pct.	16	8	33	0	0	374	114	0
7th wd., 4th pct.	15	10	13	0	0	326	146	0
7th wd., 5th pct.	13	7	17	1	0	322	231	2
8th wd., east pct.	3	6	7	0	0	220	126	0
8th wd., west pct.	4	19	6	0	0	203	154	2
9th wd., east pct.	1	8	8	0	2	263	425	2
9th wd., west pct.	8	5	3	1	0	275	323	5
10th wd., east pct.	1	4	1	0	0	69	139	0
10th wd., west pct.	11	14	18	2	0	96	286	1
Totals.....	311	395	371	9	8	7,604	7,344	36
<b>DUNN CO.</b>								
Colfax.....	0	1	0	0	0	43	157	0
Dunn.....	0	5	3	0	0	166	165	0
Eau Galle.....	1	17	0	0	1	67	168	0
Elk Mound.....	0	2	0	0	0	68	108	0
Grant.....	0	0	0	0	0	35	183	0
Hay River.....	0	5	1	0	0	50	130	0
Lucas.....	0	2	1	0	0	108	86	1
Menomonie.....	1	13	2	0	1	157	292	1
New Haven.....	1	4	4	0	0	74	126	0
Otter Creek.....	0	1	0	0	1	18	115	1
Peru.....	0	1	1	0	0	25	42	0
Red Cedar.....	1	6	1	1	0	145	178	0
Rock Creek.....	1	4	3	1	0	80	95	0
Sand Creek.....	1	1	0	1	0	87	170	0
Sheridan.....	0	2	0	0	0	20	176	0
Sherman.....	0	3	0	0	0	63	93	1
Spring Brook.....	0	2	0	0	0	134	161	1
Stanton.....	2	9	1	1	0	88	117	0
Tainter.....	0	4	2	0	0	57	134	1
Tiffany.....	1	3	2	0	0	32	171	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>DUNN CO.—con.</b>								
Weston.....	0	11	0	1	0	63	123	2
Wilson.....	0	1	1	0	0	6	218	1
Boyceville, vil.....	0	1	0	0	0	87	61	0
Coffax, vil.....	0	4	2	0	0	146	155	0
Downing, vil.....	1	8	2	0	0	60	29	0
Elk Mound, vil.....	0	2	0	0	0	71	31	1
Knapp, vil.....	2	6	0	0	0	82	39	0
Ridgeland, vil.....	0	1	3	1	0	23	55	0
Wheeler vil.....	0	0	0	1	0	41	36	0
Menomonie, city:								
1st ward.....	2	11	1	0	0	155	193	0
2nd ward.....	0	18	4	0	1	280	130	0
3rd ward.....	1	21	2	0	0	514	199	0
4th ward.....	0	18	1	0	0	363	238	2
Totals.....	15	189	37	7	4	3,408	4,374	15
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>								
Bridge Creek.....	0	14	2	0	0	60	152	0
Brunswick.....	0	2	2	0	0	78	132	0
Clear Creek.....	4	0	5	0	0	63	119	0
Dramman.....	0	1	1	0	0	35	179	0
Fairchild.....	1	8	2	0	0	18	62	0
Lincoln.....	0	0	6	0	0	18	308	0
Ludington.....	1	0	2	0	0	17	205	0
Otter Creek.....	0	2	3	0	0	46	149	2
Pleasant Valley.....	3	3	8	0	0	132	145	0
Seymour.....	1	5	4	1	1	60	141	0
Union.....	1	3	8	0	0	185	245	0
Washington.....	0	7	9	0	0	162	172	0
Wilson.....	3	0	6	0	0	46	72	0
Fairchild, vil.....	0	23	5	1	1	87	79	0
Fall Creek, vil.....	0	14	5	0	0	24	190	0
Altoona, city:								
1st ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	31	113	0
2nd ward.....	0	1	1	0	0	57	155	0
Augusta, city:	2	30	14	1	1	186	151	0
Eau Claire, city:								
1st ward.....	1	14	10	2	0	280	213	0
2nd ward.....	1	4	6	0	0	578	188	2
3rd ward.....	4	24	24	3	0	1,483	351	1
4th ward.....	5	8	8	0	1	190	147	0
5th ward.....	2	14	10	0	0	634	141	0
6th ward.....	4	17	11	0	0	719	268	0
7th ward.....	2	12	22	0	1	440	273	1
8th ward.....	0	4	7	0	0	338	383	1
9th ward.....	2	11	16	1	1	683	498	1
10th ward.....	4	15	20	1	1	761	633	3
Totals.....	38	233	217	10	6	7,411	5,864	11
<b>FLORENCE CO.</b>								
Aurora.....	6	12	10	2	0	44	216	4
Commonwealth.....	4	4	5	0	0	23	84	0
Fence.....	0	2	0	0	0	18	73	0
Fern.....	1	1	0	0	0	18	43	0
Florence.....	1	1	7	0	0	280	334	0
Homestead.....	1	0	0	0	0	27	139	0
Long Lake.....	1	3	5	0	0	27	55	0
Tipler.....	0	0	0	0	0	17	96	0
Totals.....	14	23	27	2	0	454	1,040	4
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>								
Alto.....	7	3	12	0	0	305	47	0
Ashford.....	13	19	103	0	0	83	167	5
Auburn.....	6	4	36	0	0	107	104	0
Byron.....	34	12	47	0	1	173	85	1
Calumet.....	40	4	88	0	0	57	61	1
Eden.....	63	18	82	0	0	80	79	3
Eldorado.....	16	5	50	0	0	71	146	0
Empire.....	31	25	60	0	0	80	84	0
Fond du Lac.....	47	22	61	0	0	224	108	1
Forest.....	35	9	67	0	1	122	60	2
Friendship.....	16	5	33	0	2	72	109	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>								
—con								
Lamartine	23	12	54	0	0	128	80	0
Marshfield	49	82	141	0	0	58	70	0
Metomen	3	11	12	0	1	100	62	0
Oakfield	2	4	15	0	0	69	65	0
Osceola	38	20	45	0	0	80	106	0
Ripon	2	8	19	0	0	139	83	0
Rosendale	4	3	15	0	0	76	52	0
Springvale	14	3	35	0	0	73	81	0
Taycheedah	103	21	127	0	0	121	144	0
Waupun	21	4	17	0	1	140	48	0
Brandon, vil.	4	4	25	0	1	174	59	0
Campbellsport, vil.	16	44	51	1	1	167	151	2
Eden, vil.	20	6	40	0	0	13	27	0
Fairwater, vil.	1	1	10	0	1	61	18	0
N. Fond du Lac, vil.	37	15	107	2	0	165	454	1
Oakfield, vil.	6	0	43	0	0	168	18	0
Rosendale, vil.	0	2	9	0	1	86	35	0
St. Cloud, vil.	5	2	40	0	0	25	16	0
Fond du Lac, city:								
1st ward	9	8	16	0	1	131	175	0
2nd ward	22	46	41	2	0	126	109	0
3rd ward	21	21	52	0	0	275	130	0
4th ward	26	26	43	0	0	233	163	6
5th ward	41	29	52	2	0	161	117	1
6th ward	34	23	67	1	0	186	103	3
7th ward	25	31	50	0	2	270	126	0
8th ward	31	37	94	3	2	419	148	7
9th ward	33	38	93	2	1	201	121	0
10th ward	39	50	108	1	0	210	127	3
11th ward	17	21	55	0	0	272	55	2
12th ward	18	17	45	1	0	341	56	0
13th ward	27	20	62	0	0	289	45	4
14th ward	21	22	54	0	0	278	89	4
15th ward	17	26	33	1	1	320	157	2
16th ward	12	16	56	0	0	330	158	0
17th ward	43	17	63	1	0	123	88	1
18th ward	21	13	62	1	0	217	44	0
19th ward	12	15	49	1	0	319	56	0
20th ward	40	38	64	0	0	254	96	0
21st ward	20	20	34	1	0	211	97	2
Ripon, city:								
1st ward	1	6	20	1	2	163	81	2
2nd ward	2	5	24	0	2	422	56	0
3rd ward	9	3	23	0	0	288	76	2
4th ward	1	10	31	0	0	391	78	1
Waupun, city:								
5th ward	0	2	9	0	0	128	45	1
6th ward	11	12	37	0	3	288	64	1
Totals	1,209	930	2,781	21	22	10,053	5,279	58
<b>FOREST CO.</b>								
Alvin	12	27	24	0	1	22	19	1
Argonne	4	20	29	1	0	49	115	0
Armstrong Creek	7	16	7	1	0	12	77	0
Blackwell	2	9	4	0	1	51	41	0
Caswell	4	12	21	0	0	15	16	0
Crandon	5	23	13	0	0	18	36	0
Freedom	3	2	7	0	0	19	49	0
Hiles	7	13	17	0	0	34	37	1
Laona	18	37	41	0	0	92	181	1
Lincoln	1	16	7	0	1	25	44	0
Nashville	6	23	31	0	0	68	25	0
Popple River	1	4	5	0	0	13	20	0
Ross	3	6	3	1	0	9	60	0
Wabeno	35	29	21	0	0	199	262	3
Crandon, city:								
1st ward	3	12	35	1	0	56	61	1
2nd ward	1	8	5	0	0	17	30	0
3rd ward	2	14	14	0	0	81	59	0
4th ward	1	5	5	1	0	45	13	0
5th ward	0	6	13	0	0	64	17	0
Totals	115	282	302	5	3	889	1,162	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
GRANT CO.								
Beetown.....	1	0	1	0	1	90	179	0
Bloomington.....	1	2	5	0	0	73	81	0
Boscobel.....	0	0	0	0	0	23	27	0
Cassville.....	0	1	1	0	1	19	64	1
Castle Rock.....	14	7	32	0	0	15	46	9
Clifton.....	0	7	2	0	0	70	119	0
Ellenboro.....	0	2	0	0	0	98	73	0
Fennimore.....	8	11	11	0	0	43	147	0
Glen Haven.....	2	4	2	0	0	74	84	0
Harrison.....	2	13	6	0	0	83	64	0
Hazel Green.....	4	7	9	0	0	48	85	0
Hickory Grove.....	0	3	5	0	0	46	109	1
Jamestown.....	0	6	1	0	0	44	280	0
Liberty.....	0	18	18	0	0	61	79	0
Lima.....	1	18	3	0	1	76	70	1
Little Grant.....	2	0	4	0	0	78	43	0
Marion.....	0	1	1	0	0	21	66	0
Millville.....	0	1	1	0	0	51	8	1
Mt. Hope.....	0	16	11	0	0	82	12	0
Mt. Ida.....	0	5	4	1	0	46	92	0
Muscoda.....	2	2	15	0	0	23	35	1
North Lancaster.....	1	2	4	0	0	57	113	0
Paris.....	4	15	1	0	0	22	125	0
Patch Grove.....	0	2	4	0	0	54	51	0
Platteville.....	0	8	1	0	0	70	86	0
Potosi.....	2	13	0	0	0	67	156	0
Smelser.....	1	10	1	0	0	71	94	0
South Lancaster.....	2	2	4	0	0	124	89	0
Waterloo.....	2	6	2	0	0	69	90	0
Waterstown.....	0	3	9	0	0	43	43	0
Wingville.....	1	4	10	0	0	49	90	0
Woodman.....	2	7	1	0	0	29	38	0
Wyalusing.....	1	1	3	0	0	77	47	0
Bagley, vil.....	0	0	4	0	0	53	53	1
Bloomington, vil.....	0	3	5	2	0	211	75	0
Blue River.....	0	2	16	0	0	67	53	0
Cassville, vil.....	2	19	6	1	1	118	177	0
Hazel Green, vil.....	0	5	3	0	0	136	63	0
Livingston, vil.....	0	2	0	0	2	153	72	0
Montfort, vil.....	2	14	12	3	0	98	93	0
Mt. Hope, vil.....	2	9	1	0	0	84	9	0
Muscoda, vil.....	26	7	92	0	0	90	112	0
Patch Grove, vil.....	1	3	1	0	0	56	29	0
Potosi, vil.....	1	23	2	0	0	72	45	3
Woodman, vil.....	0	6	4	0	0	15	17	0
Boscobel, city:								
1st ward.....	0	7	5	0	1	86	73	0
2nd ward.....	0	5	10	0	0	133	85	0
3rd ward.....	0	7	6	0	0	63	81	1
4th ward.....	0	3	8	0	0	82	87	0
Cuba City, city:								
1st ward.....	0	4	2	0	0	91	27	0
2nd ward.....	0	11	7	0	0	65	47	0
3rd ward.....	0	26	4	0	0	44	41	0
4th ward.....	0	8	2	0	0	59	32	0
Fennimore, city:								
1st ward.....	0	3	2	2	0	57	54	1
2nd ward.....	0	13	9	0	1	55	69	0
3rd ward.....	2	6	2	0	0	32	44	0
4th ward.....	17	16	15	0	0	42	54	0
Lancaster, city:								
1st ward.....	0	10	2	0	0	132	63	0
2nd ward.....	0	5	0	0	1	214	75	0
3rd ward.....	0	5	4	1	0	233	121	0
4th ward.....	0	6	7	0	0	195	114	0
Platteville, city:								
1st ward.....	0	22	8	0	0	229	147	0
2nd ward.....	5	34	7	1	3	319	170	1
3rd ward.....	0	14	9	0	3	263	117	1
4th ward.....	0	14	9	0	0	169	71	0
Totals.....	111	509	436	11	15	5,612	5,160	13

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>GREEN CO.</b>								
Adams.....	8	2	0	0	0	30	132	0
Albany.....	1	2	1	0	0	77	125	0
Brooklyn.....	0	2	0	0	0	56	129	0
Cadiz.....	0	8	3	1	2	99	129	0
Clarno.....	0	1	1	0	0	91	223	0
Decatur.....	1	3	0	0	0	37	156	0
Exeter.....	0	0	3	0	0	25	185	0
Jefferson.....	0	4	2	1	1	149	293	0
Jordan.....	3	1	4	0	0	61	152	0
Monroe.....	0	2	2	1	1	51	164	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	0	1	1	0	0	51	120	0
New Glarus.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	200	0
Spring Grove.....	0	1	1	0	0	46	176	0
Sylvester.....	0	0	6	0	0	68	120	0
Washington.....	0	2	1	0	0	57	139	0
York.....	0	0	0	1	0	27	229	0
Albany, vil.....	1	8	2	1	0	229	112	0
Brooklyn, vil.....	0	0	4	0	1	63	34	1
Brownstown, vil.....	0	1	0	0	0	85	14	0
Monticello, vil.....	1	0	5	0	0	149	180	0
New Glarus, vil.....	0	0	1	0	0	86	401	0
Brodhead, city:								
1st ward.....	0	3	1	0	3	190	126	1
2nd ward.....	0	5	2	0	1	206	208	0
Monroe, city:								
1st ward.....	0	16	20	0	0	423	291	0
2nd ward.....	1	12	13	1	0	275	278	1
3rd ward.....	2	10	3	1	0	209	302	0
4th ward.....	0	11	5	0	0	299	225	2
Totals.....	18	95	81	7	9	3,143	4,793	5
<b>GREEN LAKE CO.</b>								
Berlin.....	26	11	16	0	1	113	36	0
Brooklyn.....	6	2	9	0	0	219	105	0
Green Lake.....	1	5	14	1	0	115	119	1
Kingston.....	7	10	17	0	0	105	42	0
Mackford.....	2	3	19	0	0	88	77	0
Manchester.....	1	8	11	0	2	69	110	0
Manquette.....	4	6	21	0	0	72	105	0
Princeton.....	15	20	27	0	0	115	96	0
Seneca.....	14	9	38	0	0	23	29	0
St. Marie.....	7	11	17	0	0	50	54	0
Green Lake, vil.....	3	6	6	0	1	277	29	1
Kingston, vil.....	5	6	35	1	0	57	9	2
Markesan, vil.....	6	5	61	0	0	270	56	0
Berlin, city:								
1st ward.....	41	15	119	1	0	207	16	1
2nd ward.....	36	12	102	0	0	298	44	0
3rd ward.....	54	30	85	0	0	231	21	0
4th ward.....	58	11	58	0	1	91	23	0
5th ward.....	70	22	56	0	0	122	29	0
Princeton, city:								
1st ward.....	5	8	31	0	0	127	79	0
2nd ward.....	4	6	22	1	0	127	48	0
3rd ward.....	9	19	60	0	1	61	27	1
Totals.....	374	225	775	4	6	2,837	1,164	6
<b>IOWA CO.</b>								
Arena.....	1	1	7	0	0	144	99	0
Brigham.....	1	3	0	0	2	64	278	1
Clyde.....	1	0	22	0	0	30	137	0
Dodgeville.....	4	3	18	2	0	158	300	0
Eden.....	2	8	9	0	0	71	66	1
Highland.....	6	11	50	0	0	47	197	0
Linden.....	4	2	18	0	0	174	176	0
Mifflin.....	1	4	12	0	0	171	102	1
Mineral Point.....	1	11	5	0	0	164	151	0
Moscow.....	3	3	8	0	0	76	250	0
Pulaski.....	1	5	17	0	0	12	56	0
Ridgeway.....	0	2	5	0	0	56	145	0
Waldwick.....	8	6	4	0	2	98	84	0
Wyoming.....	7	0	1	0	0	47	127	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>IOWA CO.—con.</b>								
Arena, vil.....	1	0	6	1	2	103	18	0
Avoca, vil.....	3	1	9	1	0	35	40	0
Barneveld, vil.....	1	9	8	2	0	58	101	0
Cobb, vil.....	9	2	10	0	1	87	21	0
Highland, vil.....	2	12	88	0	0	41	112	0
Hollandale, vil.....	1	12	7	0	0	28	82	0
Linden, vil.....	0	0	6	0	1	118	108	0
Livingston, vil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Rewey, vil.....	1	1	1	0	4	49	41	0
Ridgeway, vil.....	1	0	4	0	0	55	91	0
Dodgeville, city:								
1st ward.....	3	8	8	0	2	140	147	0
2nd ward.....	0	4	15	0	0	293	140	0
3rd ward.....	3	2	4	1	1	178	101	0
Mineral Point, city:								
1st ward.....	1	14	27	0	0	182	90	0
2nd ward.....	3	22	31	0	1	219	86	0
3rd ward.....	0	4	11	0	0	59	51	0
4th ward.....	0	7	7	0	0	72	33	0
Totals.....	69	157	413	7	16	3,029	3,435	4
<b>IRON CO.</b>								
Anderson.....	1	1	0	0	0	28	29	0
Carey.....	0	1	0	0	0	6	43	1
Gurney.....	1	1	0	0	0	34	52	0
Kimball.....	0	0	1	1	0	48	121	0
Knight.....	0	2	1	0	0	37	209	1
Mercer.....	1	1	0	0	0	229	100	2
Oma.....	0	2	1	0	0	42	113	0
Pence.....	0	0	0	0	0	42	125	0
Saxon.....	1	1	0	0	0	124	177	0
Sherman.....	0	0	0	0	0	34	20	0
Hurley, city:								
1st ward.....	2	0	1	0	0	102	121	0
2nd ward.....	0	6	0	0	0	119	75	0
3rd ward.....	1	1	0	0	0	113	90	0
4th ward.....	1	2	0	0	0	140	77	0
5th ward.....	1	0	0	0	0	27	38	1
6th ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	49	36	0
Montreal, city:								
1st ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	30	50	0
2nd ward.....	0	1	0	0	0	46	48	1
3rd ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	75	91	0
4th ward.....	0	1	0	0	0	34	66	0
Totals.....	8	20	5	1	0	1,364	1,681	6
<b>JACKSON CO.</b>								
Albion.....	1	3	4	0	1	137	387	0
Alma.....	0	1	4	0	0	68	124	1
Alma Center.....	0	1	7	0	0	109	53	0
Bear Bluff.....	0	2	0	0	0	10	16	0
Brockway.....	0	0	0	0	0	45	110	0
City Point.....	1	0	2	0	0	19	62	1
Cleveland.....	0	5	4	0	0	19	152	0
Curran.....	1	1	6	0	0	40	160	0
Franklin.....	0	2	0	0	0	60	158	0
Garden Valley.....	2	3	7	0	0	62	152	0
Garfield.....	1	4	1	0	0	39	163	1
Hixton.....	1	2	0	0	0	75	137	0
Irving.....	3	3	6	0	0	87	224	0
Knapp.....	0	0	1	0	0	17	35	1
Komensky.....	0	5	0	0	0	18	45	0
Manchester.....	0	2	1	0	0	61	67	0
Melrose.....	0	4	7	0	0	51	77	0
Merrillan.....	4	4	16	0	0	84	60	0
Millston.....	0	2	0	0	0	36	44	1
North Bend.....	0	3	0	0	0	95	71	0
Northfield.....	1	0	5	0	0	34	380	0
Springfield.....	0	2	4	0	0	42	230	0
Hixton, vil.....	1	2	1	0	0	93	31	0



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>JACKSON CO.—con.</b>								
Melrose, vil.-----	0	11	5	0	0	138	44	0
Taylor, vil.-----	0	2	5	0	0	53	91	0
Blk. River Falls, city								
1st ward-----	0	1	14	0	0	223	82	0
2nd ward-----	0	1	2	0	0	171	107	0
3rd ward-----	0	0	3	0	0	90	73	0
4th ward-----	1	1	3	0	0	134	134	0
Totals-----	18	67	111	0	1	2,110	3,474	5
<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>								
Aztalan-----	5	29	70	1	0	54	46	0
Cold Spring-----	0	1	11	0	0	68	33	2
Concord-----	4	9	32	0	0	52	146	0
Farmington-----	10	29	89	0	0	28	139	0
Hebron-----	2	3	22	1	0	104	107	0
Ixonia-----	1	13	35	0	0	116	183	0
Jefferson, 1st pct.-----	29	18	57	0	0	73	62	1
Jefferson, 2nd pct.-----	4	7	34	0	0	37	32	4
Koshkonong-----	3	5	27	0	0	138	99	0
Lake Mills-----	0	1	15	1	0	52	203	0
Milford-----	2	15	46	0	0	67	207	0
Oakland-----	0	4	19	0	1	136	244	0
Palmyra-----	3	1	3	0	0	127	87	1
Sullivan-----	1	6	26	1	1	117	137	0
Summer-----	0	2	7	0	0	29	114	0
Watertown-----	2	7	18	0	0	63	110	0
Watertown, city:-----	8	11	39	0	0	73	231	5
1st ward-----	8	28	76	0	0	75	37	4
2nd ward-----	1	6	17	1	0	238	73	0
3rd ward-----	2	5	12	0	0	41	55	0
4th ward-----	10	53	66	0	0	301	96	1
5th ward-----	1	5	40	0	0	242	40	0
6th ward-----	3	7	26	0	0	310	54	1
7th ward-----	2	7	55	0	0	170	57	1
8th ward-----	4	1	29	0	0	171	49	0
9th ward-----	1	8	25	1	0	143	71	2
10th ward-----	0	8	19	0	0	116	51	0
11th ward-----	0	13	36	0	0	196	66	1
12th ward-----	3	5	20	0	0	199	88	0
Jefferson, city:-----								
1st ward-----	6	25	59	0	0	182	42	0
2nd ward-----	3	16	51	0	0	130	18	0
3rd ward-----	4	36	86	0	0	155	33	0
4th ward-----	7	19	83	0	0	88	13	0
Lake Mills, city:-----								
1st ward-----	2	6	9	0	0	135	93	1
2nd ward-----	1	10	17	0	0	117	93	0
3rd ward-----	4	12	22	0	0	165	115	0
Watertown, city:-----								
1st ward-----	1	20	44	0	0	108	106	2
2nd ward-----	6	9	55	0	0	89	101	0
3rd ward-----	7	18	55	0	0	108	88	0
4th ward-----	7	24	81	0	0	90	97	1
5th ward-----	3	18	71	0	0	72	149	1
6th ward-----	0	6	45	0	0	141	63	0
7th ward-----	3	12	32	0	0	146	57	1
8th ward-----	3	18	57	0	0	216	99	0
9th ward-----	10	18	74	0	0	240	157	3
10th ward-----	5	9	52	0	0	81	86	2
Totals-----	181	583	1,864	6	2	5,759	4,427	34
<b>JUNEAU CO.</b>								
Armenia-----	3	1	2	0	1	51	79	0
Clearfield-----	6	0	4	0	0	72	56	0
Cutter-----	1	1	2	0	0	39	43	0
Finley-----	0	1	2	0	0	8	31	1
Fountain-----	4	1	1	0	0	62	161	1
Germantown-----	2	2	2	0	0	32	42	0
Kildare-----	0	0	10	0	0	73	115	0
Kingston-----	3	5	0	0	0	13	19	0
Lemonweir-----	4	3	4	0	0	220	150	0

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County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>JUNEAU CO.—con.</b>								
Lindina	6	2	7	0	0	157	186	0
Lisbon	1	1	3	0	0	83	91	0
Lyndon	3	0	2	0	0	79	104	1
Marion	3	1	0	0	0	96	26	0
Necedah	10	2	7	0	0	59	65	0
Orange	0	1	2	0	0	53	105	0
Plymouth	7	4	7	0	0	78	184	4
Seven Mile Creek	5	1	6	0	0	63	158	0
Summit	2	0	4	0	0	77	218	0
Wonewoc	1	2	3	0	0	51	239	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	2	0	8	0	0	90	84	0
Hustler, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	33	62	0
Lyndon Sta., vil.	1	0	0	0	0	56	102	0
Necedah, vil.	12	10	23	0	0	139	94	0
Union Center, vil.	1	1	5	0	0	39	45	0
Wonewoc, vil.	2	4	26	0	0	131	189	1
Elroy, city:								
1st ward	3	5	4	0	0	125	161	1
2nd ward	8	7	8	0	3	83	242	3
Mauston, city:								
1st ward	1	4	3	0	0	253	96	0
2nd ward	5	4	22	0	1	437	130	0
New Lisbon, city:								
1st ward	5	3	2	0	0	117	114	0
2nd ward	4	2	2	0	0	94	93	0
Totals	105	68	171	0	5	2,962	3,484	12
<b>KENOSHA CO.</b>								
Brighton	30	10	27	0	0	57	45	1
Bristol	6	11	21	0	0	311	93	3
Paris	23	13	39	0	1	120	46	0
Pleasant Prairie	44	102	63	0	2	534	340	46
Randall	6	10	17	0	0	83	56	0
Salem	18	25	23	0	1	296	91	1
Wheatland	26	7	26	1	0	43	40	0
Silver Lake vil.	5	1	5	0	0	54	31	0
Somers, vil., 1st pct.	18	48	58	0	0	314	152	25
Somers, vil., 2nd pct.	6	28	21	0	0	119	70	3
Kenosha, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	51	142	113	0	0	232	183	60
1st wd., 2nd pct.	32	74	50	0	1	134	111	31
2nd wd., 1st pct.	24	55	110	0	1	181	119	18
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	34	69	86	1	0	88	167	30
3rd wd., 1st pct.	43	96	124	0	0	246	108	42
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	29	53	70	0	5	498	67	10
4th wd., 1st pct.	20	56	86	0	0	766	111	29
4th wd., 2nd pct.	20	36	30	2	0	292	116	44
5th wd., 1st pct.	52	146	112	0	0	263	272	78
5th wd., 2nd pct.	1	20	6	0	0	25	147	11
6th wd., 1st pct.	12	76	22	0	0	147	159	60
6th wd., 2nd pct.	15	39	26	0	2	115	257	24
7th wd., 1st pct.	22	64	53	0	3	201	146	47
7th wd., 2nd pct.	10	70	21	0	0	172	177	31
8th wd., 1st pct.	41	88	63	0	1	321	376	42
8th wd., 2nd pct.	31	41	60	1	0	252	206	56
9th wd., 1st pct.	27	37	54	0	1	330	245	61
9th wd., 2nd pct.	18	39	61	1	1	389	167	35
10th wd., 1st pct.	23	70	73	0	2	481	259	70
10th wd., 2nd pct.	20	38	53	0	0	300	204	32
11th wd., 1st pct.	13	41	40	0	0	360	227	91
11th wd., 2nd pct.	15	45	48	0	0	360	227	52
12th wd., 1st pct.	8	21	41	0	1	212	137	33
12th wd., 2nd pct.	29	27	40	1	0	341	289	93
Totals	779	1,664	1,742	8	22	8,592	5,441	1,159
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>								
Ahnapee	16	47	26	0	0	46	119	0
Carlton	18	40	34	0	0	50	120	0
Casco	41	61	31	0	0	39	97	0
Franklin	63	87	37	0	0	18	53	0
Lincoln	64	41	14	0	0	36	107	0
Luxemburg	23	27	12	2	0	113	65	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>								
con.								
Montpelier.....	16	44	22	0	0	54	268	0
Pierce.....	7	21	18	0	0	44	79	0
Red River.....	9	22	14	0	0	22	168	0
West Kewaunee.....	14	51	16	0	0	124	144	0
Casco, vil.....	39	36	10	0	0	20	4	0
Luxemburg, vil.....	12	29	10	0	0	110	6	0
Algoma, city.....	25	147	38	0	0	365	150	0
Kewaunee, city.....	39	223	27	0	0	425	177	0
Totals.....	336	876	309	2	0	1,466	1,547	0
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>								
Bangor.....	0	1	16	0	0	82	65	0
Barre.....	1	4	26	1	0	34	86	0
Burns.....	2	1	7	2	0	142	116	0
Campbell.....	4	7	20	1	0	146	201	0
Farmington.....	5	4	21	0	0	203	130	0
Greenfield.....	1	16	37	1	1	39	59	0
Hamilton.....	1	3	8	0	0	147	190	0
Holland.....	2	0	6	1	0	243	176	0
Onalaska.....	0	2	2	0	0	111	105	0
Shelby.....	3	11	33	0	0	156	108	0
Washington.....	2	11	30	0	0	57	107	0
Bangor, vil.....	3	7	21	0	0	226	74	0
Rockland, vil.....	0	0	6	0	0	56	15	1
West Salem, vil.....	5	3	42	0	0	255	112	0
La Crosse, city:								
1st ward.....	3	18	43	0	1	285	207	0
2nd ward.....	0	5	24	1	0	176	138	0
3rd ward.....	6	9	40	1	0	259	222	3
4th ward.....	2	12	34	1	0	468	194	0
5th ward.....	5	4	33	0	0	129	206	0
6th ward.....	0	19	44	0	0	482	139	1
7th ward.....	5	16	44	0	0	521	281	2
8th ward.....	24	30	94	2	0	458	401	0
9th ward.....	2	4	12	1	2	307	274	1
10th ward.....	2	6	20	0	0	442	339	0
11th ward.....	5	5	40	0	0	327	231	0
12th ward.....	1	4	10	0	0	116	62	0
13th ward.....	4	17	42	0	0	223	197	1
14th ward.....	11	13	58	1	0	977	271	2
15th ward.....	2	14	23	0	0	139	317	3
16th ward.....	3	10	49	1	0	788	181	0
17th ward.....	3	6	61	0	0	358	225	1
18th ward.....	5	25	64	1	0	274	284	0
19th ward.....	1	11	19	0	0	184	158	2
20th ward.....	4	10	25	0	0	372	430	0
21st ward.....	9	31	65	0	0	314	303	1
Onalaska, city:								
1st ward.....	0	1	12	0	0	56	24	0
2nd ward.....	1	2	6	0	0	127	50	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	20	0	0	95	27	0
Totals.....	127	343	1,157	15	4	9,774	6,704	18
<b>LAFAYETTE CO.</b>								
Argyle.....	3	1	6	1	0	26	141	0
Belmont.....	7	11	6	0	0	64	52	1
Benton.....	6	4	3	0	0	69	128	0
Blanchard.....	1	0	6	0	0	33	64	0
Darlington.....	35	23	30	0	1	139	124	0
Elk Grove.....	1	21	8	0	0	97	74	0
Fayette.....	7	14	41	0	0	55	126	1
Gratiot.....	21	31	31	0	1	93	79	0
Kendall.....	41	20	6	0	0	39	76	0
Lamont.....	1	9	11	0	0	57	104	1
Monticello.....	2	3	8	0	0	17	34	0
New Diggings.....	7	16	5	0	0	133	103	0
Seymour.....	15	17	35	1	0	80	84	0
Shullsburg.....	16	12	3	0	0	123	59	0
Wayne.....	1	3	1	0	0	61	118	0
White Oak Springs.....	2	1	0	0	0	42	9	0

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County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>LAFAYETTE CO.—</b>								
con.								
Willow Springs.....	25	45	28	0	0	99	113	0
Wiota.....	12	14	23	0	1	153	265	1
Argyle, vil.....	14	6	9	0	3	120	157	0
Belmont, vil.....	3	17	5	0	0	92	73	0
Benton, vil.....	25	8	2	1	0	134	143	0
Blanchardville, vil.	0	8	9	0	1	144	115	0
Gratiot, vil.....	4	19	19	1	0	39	21	0
South Wayne, vil.	3	0	4	0	0	104	46	0
Darlington, city:--								
1st ward.....	8	10	49	0	0	230	146	0
2nd ward.....	12	16	87	0	0	244	133	1
Shullsburg, city:								
1st ward.....	9	15	16	0	0	126	20	0
2nd ward.....	5	37	16	0	0	115	45	0
Totals.....	286	381	467	4	7	2,728	2,652	5
<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>								
Ackley.....	7	59	22	0	1	59	138	0
Ainsworth.....	2	24	28	0	1	37	33	0
Antigo.....	10	67	60	0	0	214	176	1
Elcho.....	9	24	37	1	1	131	44	2
Evergreen.....	13	74	21	0	0	24	11	0
Langlade.....	3	19	24	1	2	79	29	0
Neva.....	10	35	25	0	1	98	124	0
Norwood.....	38	26	12	0	0	129	84	0
Parish.....	1	5	0	0	0	45	10	0
Peck.....	6	11	22	0	0	47	63	0
Polar.....	11	21	26	1	1	84	117	0
Price.....	6	57	13	0	0	51	19	0
Rolling.....	15	34	18	0	0	73	108	1
Summit.....	1	2	3	0	0	33	50	0
Upham.....	5	13	10	0	0	48	39	0
Vilas.....	3	6	5	0	0	25	38	0
Wolf River.....	21	29	33	0	0	81	34	2
White Lake, vil.....	7	8	19	1	0	135	19	0
Antigo, city:								
1st ward.....	22	53	46	0	0	261	72	0
2nd ward.....	13	76	58	1	2	302	142	0
3rd ward.....	8	83	62	1	2	144	160	1
4th ward.....	24	137	90	1	2	200	186	2
5th ward.....	18	54	65	0	1	59	138	0
6th ward.....	46	109	81	0	0	396	166	2
Totals.....	299	1,026	780	7	14	2,755	2,000	11
<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>								
Birch.....	0	3	2	0	1	85	99	0
Bradley.....	0	16	9	1	0	150	108	2
Corning.....	3	3	2	0	0	92	203	0
Harding.....	1	1	0	0	0	5	44	0
Harrison.....	6	8	6	0	0	79	46	1
King.....	1	1	0	0	0	58	19	0
Merrill.....	4	9	16	0	0	125	137	3
Pine River.....	2	19	9	1	0	124	227	1
Rock Falls.....	0	17	16	0	0	52	28	0
Russell.....	2	1	1	0	0	121	96	0
Schley.....	1	6	8	1	0	82	193	0
Scott.....	0	9	6	1	0	133	198	0
Skanawan.....	0	15	1	0	0	36	18	0
Somo.....	1	0	0	0	0	32	37	2
Tomahawk.....	4	9	4	0	0	34	14	0
Wilson.....	1	10	1	0	0	18	14	0
Merrill, city:								
1st ward.....	1	25	23	0	1	235	141	1
2nd ward.....	41	21	25	0	0	180	56	0
3rd ward.....	4	33	24	0	0	285	95	0
4th ward.....	4	23	27	1	1	149	154	1
5th ward.....	0	11	23	0	0	230	52	0
6th ward.....	5	12	7	2	1	229	200	5
7th ward.....	5	51	47	0	0	312	259	0
8th ward.....	0	14	8	0	0	157	134	1

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>LINCOLN CO.—con.</b>								
Tomahawk, city:								
1st ward.....	2	14	1	0	0	75	38	0
2nd ward.....	6	18	5	1	0	128	32	3
3rd ward.....	8	16	23	0	0	197	69	3
4th ward.....	1	25	15	1	0	212	69	1
Totals.....	103	390	309	9	4	3,615	2,742	25
<b>MANITOWOC CO.</b>								
Cato.....	79	103	76	1	0	88	110	0
Centerville.....	32	5	34	0	1	62	157	0
Cooperstown.....	37	39	21	0	0	35	107	1
Eaton.....	78	14	18	0	0	51	125	0
Franklin.....	120	50	45	0	0	39	117	0
Gibson.....	28	48	18	0	0	44	140	0
Kossuth.....	26	56	23	0	0	69	198	0
Liberty.....	33	31	24	0	0	100	156	0
Manitowoc.....	1	12	6	0	0	34	82	0
Manitowoc Rapids.....	30	49	42	0	0	95	266	0
Maple Grove.....	62	12	11	0	0	56	123	0
Meeme.....	29	9	39	0	0	73	131	0
Mishicot.....	20	61	39	1	0	87	231	0
Newton.....	8	34	26	1	0	68	203	2
Rockland.....	13	7	11	0	0	29	170	0
Schleswig.....	13	1	10	0	0	73	222	2
Two Creeks.....	11	17	17	0	0	36	74	3
Two Rivers.....	6	15	13	0	0	51	312	3
Reedsville, vil.....	10	5	6	0	0	97	73	0
Valders, vil.....	17	29	7	1	0	76	31	0
Kiel, city:								
1st ward.....	5	0	4	0	0	173	84	2
2nd ward.....	9	4	18	0	0	152	97	0
3rd ward.....	5	1	19	1	0	69	30	1
Manitowoc, city:								
1st ward.....	35	140	89	0	1	254	263	1
2nd ward.....	38	68	73	0	1	456	147	1
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	20	109	71	0	0	183	198	3
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	36	129	84	0	0	318	413	6
4th ward.....	52	107	77	0	0	497	215	1
5th ward.....	61	188	98	0	0	283	497	1
6th wd., 1st pct.....	25	69	50	0	0	329	172	0
6th wd., 2nd pct.....	8	64	32	0	0	199	218	0
7th ward.....	79	315	83	2	0	249	469	2
Two Rivers, city:								
1st ward.....	21	20	21	0	0	88	333	0
2nd ward.....	14	18	20	1	0	63	154	1
3rd ward.....	6	24	20	0	0	203	96	2
4th ward.....	16	38	41	0	1	293	157	2
5th ward.....	29	87	28	0	0	195	163	3
6th ward.....	24	52	19	1	0	177	188	3
7th ward.....	11	19	13	3	0	144	220	11
8th ward.....	5	15	5	1	0	77	165	6
Totals.....	1,152	2,064	1,351	13	4	5,665	7,307	57
<b>MARATHON CO.</b>								
Bergen.....	3	9	2	0	0	12	68	1
Berlin.....	3	14	16	0	0	40	115	1
Bern.....	8	2	2	0	1	17	87	8
Bevent.....	68	16	9	0	0	11	18	0
Brighton.....	3	6	2	0	1	73	78	0
Cassel.....	73	31	31	0	0	32	166	1
Cleveland.....	12	15	18	0	0	44	134	1
Day.....	13	20	12	0	0	27	118	3
Easton.....	2	9	15	0	0	64	109	2
Eau Pleine.....	7	19	8	0	0	35	101	3
Elderon.....	18	10	18	1	0	34	59	1
Emmet.....	20	44	29	1	2	13	155	0
Frankfort.....	10	6	10	0	0	34	105	5
Franzen.....	25	22	26	0	0	20	32	0
Green Valley.....	0	11	3	0	0	21	45	0
Guenther.....	5	14	3	0	0	4	36	0
Halsey.....	3	4	2	0	1	5	134	12
Hamburg.....	6	13	24	1	0	79	120	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MARATHON CO.—</b>								
—con.								
Harrison	1	9	7	0	0	29	32	3
Hewitt	2	3	5	1	0	9	74	3
Holton	9	30	10	0	0	36	108	12
Hull	14	10	13	0	0	43	136	3
Johnson	5	6	10	0	0	29	144	10
Knowlton	8	39	7	0	0	39	47	1
Kronenwetter	28	181	54	11	1	38	139	2
Maine	2	16	20	2	1	99	137	0
Marathon	46	23	14	0	0	19	150	0
McMillan	9	10	13	0	0	68	125	0
Mosinee	6	57	30	0	2	34	89	0
Norrie	4	8	15	0	0	43	88	0
Plover	1	2	6	0	0	56	30	2
Reid	16	22	10	0	0	5	60	0
Rib Falls	21	22	26	0	0	28	103	0
Rib Mountain	7	19	21	0	0	45	99	4
Reitbrock	122	21	10	1	0	12	64	3
Ringle	5	25	20	1	0	25	61	18
Spencer	0	13	5	0	0	15	94	0
Stettin	15	47	51	0	0	55	124	1
Texas	6	21	13	0	0	53	181	0
Wausau	7	21	32	1	0	68	125	0
Weston	7	26	42	0	0	55	110	5
Wien	9	11	24	0	0	25	97	1
Abbotsford, vil.	1	3	1	0	0	21	11	2
Athens, vil.	18	14	20	1	0	106	82	14
Brokaw, vil.	3	36	9	1	0	96	38	1
Edgar, vil.	55	20	53	0	0	74	37	0
Elderon, vil.	8	14	20	0	0	23	20	0
Penwood, vil.	1	0	0	0	0	15	29	0
Hatley, vil.	10	22	17	0	0	10	11	0
Marathon, vil.	14	46	38	0	0	86	170	0
Rothschild, vil.	1	4	7	0	0	120	34	0
Schofield, vil.	7	19	14	1	0	160	161	1
Spencer, vil.	1	6	6	0	0	87	62	11
Stratford, vil.	8	46	18	0	1	119	57	3
Unity, vil.	2	0	2	1	0	34	21	0
Colby, city	9	2	12	0	0	6	12	0
Mosinee, city:								
1st ward	13	31	16	0	0	70	22	0
2nd ward	5	31	12	0	0	31	28	0
3rd ward	3	39	12	0	0	52	18	0
4th ward	2	16	7	0	0	12	23	0
Wausau, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	17	108	159	0	0	494	190	5
1st wd., 2nd pct.	10	48	112	0	0	441	149	1
2nd ward	11	407	79	0	0	259	122	3
3rd ward	2	36	61	0	0	325	71	0
4th ward	8	18	57	1	1	312	37	0
5th wd., 1st pct.	7	37	56	0	0	310	117	1
5th wd., 2nd pct.	12	26	61	1	1	550	128	0
6th ward	16	43	115	0	0	323	327	0
7th wd., 1st pct.	4	44	90	0	0	401	209	4
7th wd., 2nd pct.	15	47	79	0	0	227	272	1
8th ward	13	27	85	1	1	349	406	11
9th ward	18	37	68	0	0	291	173	6
Totals	921	2,124	1,979	27	13	6,897	7,134	173
<b>MARINETTE CO.</b>								
Amberg	1	1	6	0	0	135	72	8
Athelstane	0	1	3	0	0	69	51	1
Beaver	2	2	7	0	2	134	122	2
Beecher	3	2	1	1	0	52	42	0
Dunbar	0	2	1	0	0	68	23	0
Goodman	3	4	10	0	0	119	167	1
Grover	2	6	2	0	0	248	137	1
Lake	4	5	6	0	0	73	64	3
Middle Inlet	5	4	8	0	0	64	29	0
Niagara	1	0	2	0	0	19	104	0
Pembine	1	0	2	0	0	99	100	0
Peshigo	8	8	14	0	0	271	104	0
Porterfield	8	6	4	0	0	160	76	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MARINETTE CO.—</b>								
con.								
Pound	2	4	3	1	0	84	159	1
Silver Cliff	2	0	1	0	0	24	23	0
Stephenson	22	0	15	2	0	246	118	2
Wagner	9	6	10	0	0	86	30	3
Wausaukee	15	0	7	0	0	40	59	0
Coleman, vil.	2	0	5	0	0	83	72	2
Niagara, vil.	6	5	17	0	1	366	227	0
Pound, vil.	4	1	2	0	0	63	29	1
Wausaukee, vil.	14	0	7	0	0	110	93	0
Marinette, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	5	14	12	0	0	131	139	6
1st wd., 2nd pct.	1	0	9	1	0	111	227	1
2nd wd., 1st pct.	6	12	11	0	2	185	140	7
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	30	17	13	1	0	359	174	1
3rd wd., 1st pct.	10	22	15	1	0	488	73	0
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	6	18	10	1	0	359	185	2
4th wd., 1st pct.	17	29	21	0	0	412	80	0
4th wd., 2nd pct.	4	12	19	1	0	315	145	1
5th wd., 1st pct.	32	54	30	0	0	415	121	0
5th wd., 2nd pct.	11	24	14	0	1	376	116	4
Peshtigo, city:								
1st ward	2	0	5	0	0	126	40	0
2nd ward	0	3	5	0	0	209	51	0
3rd ward	4	1	1	0	0	174	52	0
Totals	242	264	307	9	6	6,273	3,444	47
<b>MARQUETTE CO.</b>								
Buffalo	26	3	11	0	0	63	62	0
Crystal Lake	0	2	3	0	0	20	40	0
Douglas	11	7	27	0	0	73	49	0
Harris	12	3	8	0	0	44	50	0
Mecan	7	3	10	1	0	18	89	0
Montello	13	4	19	0	0	31	57	0
Moundville	1	6	6	0	1	133	74	0
Neshkoro	2	11	16	0	0	10	23	0
Newton	0	1	3	0	0	14	83	4
Oxford	0	4	0	0	0	50	30	0
Packwaukee	17	7	7	0	1	143	54	0
Shields	8	7	11	0	0	64	63	0
Springfield	0	1	1	0	0	36	47	0
Westfield	5	5	4	0	0	72	35	0
Montello, vil.	17	7	35	0	1	368	145	0
Neshkoro, vil.	2	6	11	0	0	63	20	0
Oxford, vil.	0	3	3	0	0	93	30	0
Westfield, vil.	3	5	27	0	1	210	60	2
Totals	124	85	202	1	4	1,505	1,011	6
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>								
Franklin	10	21	43	1	1	127	90	20
Granville:								
1st pct.	12	13	37	0	0	155	133	14
2nd pct.	7	14	15	0	0	130	129	78
3rd pct.	4	7	43	0	0	127	64	40
4th pct.	16	21	15	0	0	93	107	57
Greenfield:								
1st pct.	7	15	19	0	0	155	77	45
2nd pct.	9	23	32	0	0	139	111	54
3rd pct.	2	18	9	0	0	48	49	24
4th pct.	10	27	21	0	0	193	53	40
5th pct.	9	25	18	1	0	119	102	49
6th pct.	4	14	12	0	0	127	70	71
Lake:								
1st pct.	11	45	26	0	0	147	177	111
2nd pct.	49	60	77	0	1	253	133	66
3rd pct.	7	19	12	0	0	83	94	44
4th pct.	23	46	23	0	1	64	105	28
5th pct.	14	21	13	0	0	159	107	112
6th pct.	13	20	21	0	0	87	57	70
Milwaukee:								
1st pct.	1	12	11	0	1	267	92	39
2nd pct.	3	42	13	0	0	158	72	59

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>								
—con.								
Oak Creek:								
1st pct.-----	10	18	19	0	0	186	78	20
2nd pct.-----	28	29	25	0	0	57	40	6
Wauwatosa:								
1st pct.-----	7	5	14	0	0	205	90	22
2nd pct.-----	6	11	5	0	0	89	129	42
3rd pct.-----	21	30	36	0	0	275	109	28
4th pct.-----	4	11	4	0	0	38	38	5
5th pct.-----	23	53	61	1	1	182	174	62
Fox Point, vil.-----	3	3	5	0	0	268	27	2
River Hills, vil.-----	2	2	4	0	0	161	15	0
Shorewood, vil.:								
1st pct.-----	7	24	37	0	0	1,152	129	13
2nd pct.-----	8	39	39	0	0	918	99	9
3rd pct.-----	19	28	47	0	1	734	80	7
4th pct.-----	10	28	51	0	0	1,119	87	11
5th pct.-----	14	21	45	0	0	897	87	12
W. Milwaukee, vil.:								
1st pct.-----	3	17	3	0	2	104	233	94
2nd pct.-----	8	17	45	0	0	188	200	41
3rd pct.-----	6	20	22	0	1	263	237	44
Whitefish Bay, vil.:								
1st pct.-----	4	18	24	0	0	580	48	8
2nd pct.-----	8	19	49	1	0	866	86	31
3rd pct.-----	7	0	29	1	0	621	88	15
Cudahy, city:								
1st ward.-----	25	85	27	2	1	163	173	80
2nd ward.-----	56	146	71	1	0	322	226	59
3rd ward.-----	30	154	33	0	0	95	161	34
4th ward.-----	29	148	37	0	1	73	181	15
Milwaukee, city								
1st wd., 1st pct..	9	10	19	0	1	400	39	7
1st wd., 2nd pct	9	45	53	0	0	317	50	15
1st wd., 3rd pct.	17	48	64	0	1	213	55	14
1st wd., 4th pct.	6	9	15	2	2	424	36	2
1st wd., 5th pct.	18	80	45	0	1	162	38	7
1st wd., 6th pct.	30	135	61	0	0	63	34	25
1st wd., 7th pct.	29	117	42	0	0	87	37	14
1st wd., 8th pct.	17	157	39	0	0	87	46	22
1st wd., 9th pct.	22	64	18	0	0	259	45	20
1st wd., 10th pct.	24	72	47	2	0	168	47	17
1st wd., 11th pct.	4	76	21	0	0	102	70	38
1st wd., 12th pct.	13	26	25	0	0	286	56	18
1st wd., 13th pct.	10	60	16	0	0	223	71	24
1st wd., 14th pct.	69	66	40	0	0	96	60	42
1st wd., 15th pct.	8	42	15	0	0	130	71	40
2nd wd., 1st pct..	6	35	40	0	0	84	107	79
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	12	63	36	0	0	90	86	60
2nd wd., 3rd pct.	11	56	48	0	0	161	90	41
2nd wd., 4th pct.	9	51	11	0	1	82	66	46
2nd wd., 5th pct.	10	46	19	0	0	72	84	54
2nd wd., 6th pct.	10	35	23	0	1	99	106	115
2nd wd., 7th pct.	6	38	40	0	0	111	103	123
2nd wd., 8th pct.	11	37	23	0	1	112	104	63
2nd wd., 9th pct.	8	39	41	0	0	203	88	31
2nd wd., 10th pct.	5	20	29	0	0	135	66	59
2nd wd., 11th pct.	11	23	26	0	0	158	76	24
2nd wd., 12th pct.	8	25	69	0	0	74	75	36
2nd wd., 13th pct.	8	26	25	0	0	176	95	20
2nd wd., 14th pct.	13	29	26	0	0	122	109	119
2nd wd., 15th pct.	6	26	36	0	0	209	42	44
3rd wd., 1st pct.	5	33	17	0	0	470	45	7
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	9	37	32	0	1	50	61	107
3rd wd., 3rd pct..	12	29	23	0	0	219	25	15
3rd wd., 4th pct..	12	39	18	0	1	229	49	8
3rd wd., 5th pct..	16	79	27	0	1	140	62	38
3rd wd., 6th pct..	5	58	21	0	0	67	70	36
3rd wd., 7th pct..	6	29	26	0	0	237	50	14
3rd wd., 8th pct..	15	35	37	0	0	140	48	16
3rd wd., 9th pct..	12	44	26	1	2	124	52	27
3rd wd., 10th pct..	6	39	13	0	0	163	61	27
4th wd., 1st pct.	10	41	26	0	0	123	84	22
4th wd., 2nd pct.	4	69	27	0	0	68	47	23



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.								
—con.								
Milwaukee, city:—								
con.								
4th wd., 3rd pct.	3	95	34	1	1	108	71	23
4th wd., 4th pct.	12	51	37	0	0	192	74	15
4th wd., 5th pct.	12	46	46	0	0	198	47	4
4th wd., 6th pct.	15	57	56	0	0	61	42	9
4th wd., 7th pct.	10	35	37	0	0	159	69	20
4th wd., 8th pct.	30	54	68	1	0	218	64	12
4th wd., 9th pct.	24	49	49	0	0	238	72	17
4th wd., 10th pct.	28	47	71	0	0	200	66	15
4th wd., 11th pct.	17	35	35	0	1	107	70	12
4th wd., 12th pct.	9	32	31	0	0	150	54	28
4th wd., 13th pct.	11	24	37	0	0	181	51	10
4th wd., 14th pct.	9	48	68	0	0	158	57	13
5th wd., 1st pct.	35	59	41	0	1	46	66	75
5th wd., 2nd pct.	31	57	50	0	0	49	67	56
5th wd., 3rd pct.	18	45	27	0	1	79	79	58
5th wd., 4th pct.	23	55	64	1	0	124	82	59
5th wd., 5th pct.	25	42	44	0	1	93	70	65
5th wd., 6th pct.	17	50	19	0	0	55	108	93
5th wd., 7th pct.	26	43	39	0	1	124	82	83
5th wd., 8th pct.	15	44	24	0	0	115	73	39
5th wd., 9th pct.	20	26	42	0	0	103	100	85
5th wd., 10th pct.	23	32	32	0	0	143	106	69
5th wd., 11th pct.	14	27	32	0	0	157	95	67
5th wd., 12th pct.	7	27	12	0	0	106	83	120
5th wd., 13th pct.	18	27	25	0	0	119	93	108
5th wd., 14th pct.	8	20	17	0	3	123	63	55
5th wd., 15th pct.	16	27	20	0	0	154	91	37
6th wd., 1st pct.	9	41	31	0	1	177	90	63
6th wd., 2nd pct.	8	22	20	0	0	145	176	63
6th wd., 3rd pct.	7	17	20	0	0	175	61	89
6th wd., 4th pct.	5	14	35	0	0	178	70	45
6th wd., 5th pct.	7	15	8	0	0	106	99	58
6th wd., 6th pct.	10	19	13	0	0	85	109	66
6th wd., 7th pct.	7	34	29	0	1	85	81	50
6th wd., 8th pct.	8	32	8	0	2	138	110	41
6th wd., 9th pct.	6	15	19	0	2	110	123	32
6th wd., 10th pct.	6	16	1	2	1	108	119	31
6th wd., 11th pct.	8	34	18	0	1	108	123	50
6th wd., 12th pct.	8	32	10	1	0	69	77	39
6th wd., 13th pct.	6	29	19	0	0	115	103	37
7th wd., 1st pct.	1	24	18	0	0	120	73	87
7th wd., 2nd pct.	4	22	16	0	0	100	101	103
7th wd., 3rd pct.	1	13	23	1	0	94	74	106
7th wd., 4th pct.	3	30	16	0	0	155	69	96
7th wd., 5th pct.	2	34	11	0	0	80	77	62
7th wd., 6th pct.	9	18	9	0	0	125	115	128
7th wd., 7th pct.	6	24	21	1	0	163	108	96
7th wd., 8th pct.	5	44	23	0	0	105	111	89
7th wd., 9th pct.	2	22	20	0	0	113	95	82
7th wd., 10th pct.	8	15	14	0	0	120	83	68
7th wd., 11th pct.	5	12	20	0	0	94	87	91
7th wd., 12th pct.	6	12	15	0	0	138	82	70
7th wd., 13th pct.	6	7	10	0	0	119	77	65
7th wd., 14th pct.	5	21	25	1	0	169	102	61
7th wd., 15th pct.	2	16	46	0	0	102	57	80
7th wd., 16th pct.	3	12	10	0	0	156	77	83
7th wd., 17th pct.	1	17	22	1	0	177	86	80
8th wd., 1st pct.	16	38	36	0	0	144	90	55
8th wd., 2nd pct.	23	96	59	0	1	112	97	45
8th wd., 3rd pct.	57	159	70	0	1	70	70	55
8th wd., 4th pct.	9	47	14	1	0	127	102	113
8th wd., 5th pct.	19	58	20	0	0	82	56	63
8th wd., 6th pct.	45	118	50	0	0	67	74	52
8th wd., 7th pct.	10	42	17	0	0	102	70	161
8th wd., 8th pct.	3	56	20	0	1	76	56	105
8th wd., 9th pct.	19	87	27	0	0	87	91	105
8th wd., 10th pct.	20	39	23	0	0	87	114	105
8th wd., 11th pct.	14	65	42	0	0	107	91	55
8th wd., 12th pct.	22	83	45	0	0	119	82	50
8th wd., 13th pct.	3	16	125	0	0	198	19	13
9th wd., 1st pct.	9	20	36	0	0	247	127	106

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.								
—con.								
Milwaukee, city:—								
con.								
9th wd., 2nd pct.	8	30	13	0	0	314	100	85
9th wd., 3rd pct.	5	10	22	0	0	206	72	48
9th wd., 4th pct.	7	15	36	0	0	241	129	73
9th wd., 5th pct.	0	34	19	0	0	255	76	110
9th wd., 6th pct.	4	6	15	0	1	166	104	87
9th wd., 7th pct.	14	19	33	0	0	152	98	120
9th wd., 8th pct.	28	33	27	2	0	108	140	83
9th wd., 9th pct.	5	16	24	1	0	100	159	48
9th wd., 10th pct.	3	13	12	2	0	190	140	47
9th wd., 11th pct.	5	11	21	2	0	200	144	47
9th wd., 12th pct.	2	12	17	0	0	80	69	97
10th wd., 1st pct.	5	24	17	1	2	80	147	59
10th wd., 2nd pct.	8	41	8	0	0	114	149	72
10th wd., 3rd pct.	8	33	20	0	0	90	125	70
10th wd., 4th pct.	4	41	15	1	0	103	151	63
10th wd., 5th pct.	7	18	17	0	0	139	63	58
10th wd., 6th pct.	7	36	34	0	0	136	124	97
10th wd., 7th pct.	2	20	18	0	0	154	92	118
10th wd., 8th pct.	6	29	21	0	0	111	87	118
10th wd., 9th pct.	13	27	14	0	1	90	85	57
10th wd., 10th pct.	8	25	22	0	1	107	74	92
10th wd., 11th pct.	9	27	29	0	0	138	92	117
10th wd., 12th pct.	7	27	28	0	0	120	64	107
11th wd., 1st pct.	31	106	25	0	0	99	103	50
11th wd., 2nd pct.	28	78	26	1	1	98	113	89
11th wd., 3rd pct.	7	57	14	0	0	116	109	131
11th wd., 4th pct.	7	46	13	0	0	132	80	86
11th wd., 5th pct.	5	30	18	0	1	172	102	86
11th wd., 6th pct.	5	23	30	0	0	134	106	75
11th wd., 7th pct.	11	22	12	1	0	113	68	55
11th wd., 8th pct.	3	25	32	0	0	136	85	81
11th wd., 9th pct.	14	27	17	0	1	140	98	90
11th wd., 10th pct.	21	76	27	0	0	131	107	114
11th wd., 11th pct.	16	30	16	0	0	190	96	115
11th wd., 12th pct.	11	42	27	1	0	120	156	108
12th wd., 1st pct.	7	60	27	1	1	71	87	80
12th wd., 2nd pct.	11	42	30	0	1	138	87	105
12th wd., 3rd pct.	5	13	10	0	0	78	42	104
12th wd., 4th pct.	17	100	21	0	2	84	56	99
12th wd., 5th pct.	16	233	29	0	0	50	69	48
12th wd., 6th pct.	24	113	42	0	1	68	62	40
12th wd., 7th pct.	14	115	21	0	0	66	95	41
12th wd., 8th pct.	12	97	37	0	0	92	72	58
12th wd., 9th pct.	16	76	21	1	0	91	86	64
12th wd., 10th pct.	17	56	37	0	0	159	71	36
12th wd., 11th pct.	23	114	45	0	1	78	71	62
12th wd., 12th pct.	13	67	53	0	1	64	71	55
13th wd., 1st pct.	13	67	39	1	0	166	110	35
13th wd., 2nd pct.	12	45	35	0	0	208	57	12
13th wd., 3rd pct.	13	78	43	0	0	129	100	28
13th wd., 4th pct.	11	87	83	0	0	149	97	18
13th wd., 5th pct.	8	44	32	0	0	164	100	60
13th wd., 6th pct.	13	57	63	1	0	121	144	33
13th wd., 7th pct.	5	27	32	1	0	105	85	66
13th wd., 8th pct.	6	35	36	0	0	169	84	50
13th wd., 9th pct.	8	24	22	0	2	144	59	52
13th wd., 10th pct.	4	21	34	1	0	186	69	40
13th wd., 11th pct.	6	24	24	0	0	174	77	79
13th wd., 12th pct.	6	15	30	0	0	201	95	80
13th wd., 13th pct.	5	20	23	0	0	192	66	25
13th wd., 14th pct.	8	27	42	0	0	159	87	61
13th wd., 15th pct.	3	19	25	0	0	123	78	62
14th wd., 1st pct.	46	110	57	0	0	64	71	53
14th wd., 2nd pct.	26	135	28	0	0	50	107	48
14th wd., 3rd pct.	34	183	44	0	0	47	61	38
14th wd., 4th pct.	20	110	33	1	2	34	57	54
14th wd., 5th pct.	27	124	29	1	1	39	53	78
14th wd., 6th pct.	20	116	36	0	0	52	69	63
14th wd., 7th pct.	39	127	25	0	0	40	59	46
14th wd., 8th pct.	31	110	45	0	0	59	84	68
14th wd., 9th pct.	19	104	31	1	2	34	66	30

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.								
—con.								
Milwaukee, city:—								
—con.								
14th wd., 10th pct.	53	105	42	1	0	51	108	38
14th wd., 11th pct.	38	120	30	0	0	79	92	43
14th wd., 12th pct.	19	121	33	0	0	91	87	45
14th wd., 13th pct.	19	83	19	0	0	82	90	19
15th wd., 1st pct.	9	24	33	0	0	155	104	90
15th wd., 2nd pct.	10	16	36	0	0	333	76	21
15th wd., 3rd pct.	12	11	44	0	0	257	43	20
15th wd., 4th pct.	6	17	37	0	0	230	104	68
15th wd., 5th pct.	2	19	35	0	0	203	104	56
15th wd., 6th pct.	9	8	31	0	0	182	123	32
15th wd., 7th pct.	5	15	35	0	0	356	77	19
15th wd., 8th pct.	7	25	26	0	0	180	60	14
15th wd., 9th pct.	0	10	38	0	2	192	54	33
15th wd., 10th pct.	4	14	23	0	0	314	77	40
15th wd., 11th pct.	6	12	26	0	1	255	92	68
15th wd., 12th pct.	2	12	17	0	0	332	69	43
15th wd., 13th pct.	7	11	47	0	0	200	46	34
15th wd., 14th pct.	14	28	41	0	0	173	89	46
15th wd., 15th pct.	12	20	38	1	1	289	75	28
16th wd., 1st pct.	6	28	34	0	1	217	42	14
16th wd., 2nd pct.	17	30	38	0	0	148	84	29
16th wd., 3rd pct.	14	26	28	0	0	240	84	23
16th wd., 4th pct.	17	22	30	0	0	201	62	11
16th wd., 5th pct.	20	40	35	0	0	158	105	29
16th wd., 6th pct.	10	3	39	0	0	279	43	8
16th wd., 7th pct.	20	29	45	2	0	117	112	34
16th wd., 8th pct.	21	27	18	0	0	74	147	62
16th wd., 9th pct.	8	11	32	0	1	307	62	10
16th wd., 10th pct.	18	22	47	0	0	218	62	11
16th wd., 11th pct.	24	17	38	0	1	85	109	38
16th wd., 12th pct.	42	28	32	0	0	118	106	62
16th wd., 13th pct.	33	47	24	2	0	73	163	125
16th wd., 14th pct.	11	18	24	0	0	289	39	20
16th wd., 15th pct.	10	9	40	0	0	232	83	27
16th wd., 16th pct.	11	37	21	1	0	120	131	62
16th wd., 17th pct.	20	36	36	0	0	185	159	55
17th wd., 1st pct.	13	29	17	0	1	169	71	132
17th wd., 2nd pct.	11	27	47	0	0	131	55	10
17th wd., 3rd pct.	23	96	32	2	0	53	63	31
17th wd., 4th pct.	7	20	29	0	0	195	84	121
17th wd., 5th pct.	15	18	24	0	1	191	63	68
17th wd., 6th pct.	10	24	27	1	1	206	82	93
17th wd., 7th pct.	8	8	21	0	0	210	45	46
17th wd., 8th pct.	4	42	22	0	0	106	68	145
17th wd., 9th pct.	13	43	24	0	1	212	109	134
17th wd., 10th pct.	18	38	30	0	0	189	87	119
17th wd., 11th pct.	3	93	22	1	1	36	45	60
18th wd., 1st pct.	11	9	27	0	0	326	22	3
18th wd., 2nd pct.	9	33	34	1	1	226	70	23
18th wd., 3rd pct.	14	63	36	0	1	121	83	34
18th wd., 4th pct.	13	24	36	0	0	296	50	15
18th wd., 5th pct.	15	10	22	0	0	240	29	8
18th wd., 6th pct.	2	10	14	0	0	365	33	10
18th wd., 7th pct.	2	10	11	0	0	328	20	7
18th wd., 8th pct.	0	10	8	0	0	472	18	1
18th wd., 9th pct.	1	4	18	0	0	342	24	1
18th wd., 10th pct.	0	8	15	0	0	370	34	5
18th wd., 11th pct.	3	17	26	0	1	327	56	15
18th wd., 12th pct.	1	9	18	0	0	236	38	8
18th wd., 13th pct.	5	7	23	0	0	232	62	33
18th wd., 14th pct.	0	10	12	0	0	235	48	9
18th wd., 15th pct.	4	12	9	0	0	307	38	2
18th wd., 16th pct.	1	5	10	0	0	374	35	0
18th wd., 17th pct.	4	12	10	1	1	339	24	0
18th wd., 18th pct.	2	3	10	0	0	399	27	5
18th wd., 19th pct.	1	3	3	0	0	235	25	0
18th wd., 20th pct.	4	19	33	0	0	277	50	25
18th wd., 21st pct.	12	9	20	0	0	295	55	24
18th wd., 22nd pct.	4	16	22	0	0	371	47	2
18th wd., 23rd pct.	1	5	12	0	0	483	24	6
19th wd., 1st pct.	7	32	34	0	1	130	77	61

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.								
—con.								
Milwaukee, city:—								
con.								
19th wd., 2nd pct.	9	20	32	0	0	163	92	51
19th wd., 3rd pct.	13	23	42	0	0	227	79	42
19th wd., 4th pct.	11	19	46	0	0	156	97	44
19th wd., 5th pct.	32	21	36	0	0	199	65	32
19th wd., 6th pct.	14	23	76	0	0	202	75	38
19th wd., 7th pct.	8	8	36	0	0	192	50	41
19th wd., 8th pct.	6	27	39	0	0	256	33	35
19th wd., 9th pct.	5	8	35	1	1	168	38	41
19th wd., 10th pct.	7	12	23	0	0	227	50	20
19th wd., 11th pct.	9	17	33	0	0	186	55	53
19th wd., 12th pct.	2	8	10	0	0	179	60	29
19th wd., 13th pct.	5	16	35	0	0	233	48	9
19th wd., 14th pct.	2	11	22	0	0	272	45	14
19th wd., 15th pct.	2	18	41	0	0	271	49	7
19th wd., 16th pct.	17	15	42	0	0	273	70	26
19th wd., 17th pct.	13	13	31	0	0	290	76	24
19th wd., 18th pct.	6	17	18	0	0	225	44	15
20th wd., 1st pct.	5	17	25	0	0	202	69	80
20th wd., 2nd pct.	3	7	10	0	0	162	76	84
20th wd., 3rd pct.	0	23	19	0	0	137	91	101
20th wd., 4th pct.	2	12	14	0	0	142	105	144
20th wd., 5th pct.	4	19	18	0	0	104	95	99
20th wd., 6th pct.	6	21	14	0	0	123	92	139
20th wd., 7th pct.	7	17	21	1	1	110	76	107
20th wd., 8th pct.	2	11	14	0	1	156	128	95
20th wd., 9th pct.	0	21	21	1	0	196	109	84
20th wd., 10th pct.	12	19	21	0	0	183	85	88
20th wd., 11th pct.	11	17	13	0	0	184	110	106
20th wd., 12th pct.	7	16	30	0	0	150	88	56
20th wd., 13th pct.	2	19	24	0	0	137	99	85
20th wd., 14th pct.	4	19	16	0	0	147	49	68
20th wd., 15th pct.	9	22	23	0	0	161	90	87
20th wd., 16th pct.	4	8	17	0	0	111	72	87
21st wd., 1st pct.	13	24	30	0	0	156	91	25
21st wd., 2nd pct.	10	51	35	0	0	194	106	64
21st wd., 3rd pct.	14	22	28	0	0	140	91	96
21st wd., 4th pct.	14	25	21	0	0	160	79	48
21st wd., 5th pct.	48	24	24	0	0	219	76	65
21st wd., 6th pct.	15	35	41	0	0	178	72	66
21st wd., 7th pct.	7	24	29	0	0	133	64	76
21st wd., 8th pct.	6	49	40	0	1	196	108	31
21st wd., 9th pct.	6	62	30	0	0	178	89	29
21st wd., 10th pct.	6	45	35	0	0	151	109	93
21st wd., 11th pct.	7	19	23	0	0	144	99	93
21st wd., 12th pct.	13	27	17	0	1	166	113	59
21st wd., 13th pct.	6	33	20	0	0	172	95	72
21st wd., 14th pct.	7	17	19	0	1	185	114	83
22nd wd., 1st pct.	13	25	29	0	1	142	97	118
22nd wd., 2nd pct.	4	15	37	0	0	142	91	80
22nd wd., 3rd pct.	9	18	25	0	1	113	72	84
22nd wd., 4th pct.	14	31	43	0	0	134	70	62
22nd wd., 5th pct.	7	16	59	0	0	123	78	31
22nd wd., 6th pct.	27	17	43	0	2	205	77	28
22nd wd., 7th pct.	15	20	32	1	0	213	89	32
22nd wd., 8th pct.	9	13	29	0	0	201	79	34
22nd wd., 9th pct.	3	14	15	0	0	219	57	27
22nd wd., 10th pct.	1	5	18	0	0	257	42	16
22nd wd., 11th pct.	3	14	20	0	1	299	34	15
22nd wd., 12th pct.	1	7	24	0	0	224	61	25
22nd wd., 13th pct.	4	12	16	1	0	222	56	20
22nd wd., 14th pct.	19	25	11	0	0	204	60	27
22nd wd., 15th pct.	2	2	20	0	0	238	50	34
22nd wd., 16th pct.	12	24	13	0	0	272	53	33
22nd wd., 17th pct.	6	20	17	0	0	210	100	39
22nd wd., 18th pct.	10	27	25	0	0	199	74	54
22nd wd., 19th pct.	4	7	11	0	1	184	60	27
22nd wd., 20th pct.	10	8	16	0	0	199	67	51
23rd wd., 1st pct.	8	19	12	0	0	182	114	55
23rd wd., 2nd pct.	28	29	63	0	1	194	80	63
23rd wd., 3rd pct.	10	12	35	0	0	251	51	27
23rd wd., 4th pct.	17	19	31	0	0	222	72	19

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.								
—con.								
Milwaukee, city:—								
con.								
23rd wd., 5th pct..	7	5	34	0	0	221	65	21
23rd wd., 6th pct..	15	44	36	0	0	187	85	62
23rd wd., 7th pct..	12	26	21	0	0	122	87	72
23rd wd., 8th pct..	7	25	23	0	1	144	100	84
23rd wd., 9th pct..	8	23	12	1	0	122	112	111
23rd wd., 10th pct..	72	97	48	0	1	350	222	17
23rd wd., 11th pct..	23	36	10	0	0	139	84	106
23rd wd., 12th pct..	17	21	12	0	2	60	97	66
23rd wd., 13th pct..	17	33	21	0	2	50	124	67
24th wd., 1st pct..	46	103	73	1	0	71	64	31
24th wd., 2nd pct..	24	150	15	1	0	42	64	45
24th wd., 3rd pct..	26	78	25	0	1	76	105	54
24th wd., 4th pct..	25	105	23	0	1	64	65	16
24th wd., 5th pct..	28	86	36	0	0	54	77	39
24th wd., 6th pct..	5	22	22	0	0	123	80	51
24th wd., 7th pct..	12	40	17	0	0	111	94	129
24th wd., 8th pct..	7	35	15	0	0	70	59	81
24th wd., 9th pct..	1	21	18	0	0	170	84	128
24th wd., 10th pct..	38	111	36	2	0	55	91	65
24th wd., 11th pct..	25	110	38	0	1	110	95	27
24th wd., 12th pct..	11	52	27	0	0	141	70	82
24th wd., 13th pct..	21	132	22	0	1	48	102	56
25th wd., 1st pct..	11	25	13	0	0	205	85	45
25th wd., 2nd pct..	11	22	12	0	0	138	132	106
25th wd., 3rd pct..	4	14	13	0	0	97	60	111
25th wd., 4th pct..	8	6	12	0	0	136	80	93
25th wd., 5th pct..	7	18	20	0	1	113	60	90
25th wd., 6th pct..	1	12	10	0	0	136	94	105
25th wd., 7th pct..	3	16	19	0	0	186	90	93
25th wd., 8th pct..	9	22	12	0	0	108	109	89
25th wd., 9th pct..	7	18	13	0	0	183	71	56
25th wd., 10th pct..	5	2	11	0	0	169	38	54
25th wd., 11th pct..	5	18	16	0	0	227	79	85
25th wd., 12th pct..	2	23	17	0	0	140	65	71
25th wd., 13th pct..	11	20	20	1	0	132	84	110
25th wd., 14th pct..	7	22	18	1	0	91	101	116
25th wd., 15th pct..	9	13	12	0	0	114	92	134
25th wd., 16th pct..	3	19	21	0	1	138	81	109
25th wd., 17th pct..	7	19	22	1	1	218	94	99
25th wd., 18th pct..	11	14	16	0	0	198	96	106
25th wd., 19th pct..	6	17	24	0	0	171	75	80
26th wd., 1st pct..	10	27	16	0	0	161	103	64
26th wd., 2nd pct..	0	6	20	0	0	256	55	32
26th wd., 3rd pct..	5	11	12	2	0	235	87	39
26th wd., 4th pct..	5	16	24	0	1	162	79	80
26th wd., 5th pct..	2	12	21	1	0	269	113	75
26th wd., 6th pct..	1	8	18	0	0	256	70	43
26th wd., 7th pct..	8	8	20	0	0	283	53	28
26th wd., 8th pct..	1	15	16	0	0	229	86	39
26th wd., 9th pct..	7	19	44	0	0	268	72	52
26th wd., 10th pct..	8	21	20	1	0	216	104	42
26th wd., 11th pct..	3	21	19	0	0	231	75	63
26th wd., 12th pct..	9	21	24	0	0	230	85	54
26th wd., 13th pct..	4	14	23	0	0	150	115	81
26th wd., 14th pct..	12	17	44	1	0	190	71	71
26th wd., 15th pct..	11	19	26	1	0	105	44	43
27th wd., 1st pct..	12	41	14	0	1	212	79	120
27th wd., 2nd pct..	19	37	25	0	0	154	47	64
27th wd., 3rd pct..	3	18	24	0	0	251	82	82
27th wd., 4th pct..	7	24	32	0	0	218	70	113
27th wd., 5th pct..	13	21	30	0	0	211	67	81
27th wd., 6th pct..	5	18	18	0	0	285	66	42
27th wd., 7th pct..	13	13	24	0	1	238	79	42
27th wd., 8th pct..	8	21	19	0	0	221	66	81
27th wd., 9th pct..	4	42	21	0	1	230	62	112
27th wd., 10th pct..	8	42	45	0	0	210	75	66
27th wd., 11th pct..	5	16	24	0	0	180	27	57
27th wd., 12th pct..	10	54	31	0	0	277	71	91
27th wd., 13th pct..	5	32	23	0	1	148	50	72

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
South Milwaukee city:								
1st ward.....	16	38	30	0	0	570	236	30
2nd ward.....	54	80	28	0	0	412	268	80
3rd ward.....	79	144	67	2	0	297	313	62
4th ward.....	41	64	21	0	0	126	114	4
Wauwatosa city:								
1st wd., 1st pct. . .	5	6	21	0	0	541	62	4
1st wd., 2nd pct. . .	8	8	24	0	0	407	87	26
1st wd., 3rd pct. . .	4	6	35	0	0	522	163	37
1st wd., 4th pct. . .	2	4	23	0	0	550	57	4
2nd wd., 1st pct. . .	14	14	33	0	0	634	115	11
2nd wd., 2nd pct. . .	9	30	27	0	0	463	89	19
3rd wd., 1st pct. . .	9	20	51	0	1	573	90	30
3rd wd., 2nd pct. . .	15	23	26	0	0	535	121	28
4th wd., 1st pct. . .	7	22	20	0	1	259	117	19
4th wd., 2nd pct. . .	7	15	46	0	0	669	117	22
4th wd., 3rd pct. . .	4	18	13	0	0	250	110	34
5th wd., 1st pct. . .	12	14	35	0	0	477	107	37
5th wd., 2nd pct. . .	7	12	15	0	0	537	160	47
West Allis, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct. . .	1	9	14	1	1	105	174	50
1st wd., 2nd pct. . .	5	20	17	0	0	72	191	75
1st wd., 3rd pct. . .	8	14	20	0	0	100	144	73
1st wd., 4th pct. . .	6	24	28	2	0	174	165	69
1st wd., 5th pct. . .	12	49	34	0	0	137	133	56
1st wd., 6th pct. . .	7	53	29	0	0	80	205	47
1st wd., 7th pct. . .	5	17	26	0	0	104	184	60
1st wd., 8th pct. . .	6	18	22	0	0	96	121	80
1st wd., 9th pct. . .	3	28	26	0	0	159	110	73
2nd wd., 1st pct. . .	7	12	34	0	0	129	122	49
2nd wd., 2nd pct. . .	7	27	38	1	0	249	111	27
2nd wd., 3rd pct. . .	8	30	32	0	0	155	82	30
2nd wd., 4th pct. . .	15	34	36	0	0	125	109	40
2nd wd., 5th pct. . .	12	26	15	0	0	68	102	33
3rd wd., 1st pct. . .	19	28	23	0	0	258	73	30
3rd wd., 2nd pct. . .	2	20	11	0	0	286	99	28
3rd wd., 3rd pct. . .	3	24	18	0	0	276	80	21
3rd wd., 4th pct. . .	6	27	23	0	0	152	61	36
3rd wd., 5th pct. . .	5	49	31	0	0	113	67	42
3rd wd., 6th pct. . .	10	19	19	0	0	142	79	27
4th wd., 1st pct. . .	6	25	37	0	0	96	115	75
4th wd., 2nd pct. . .	10	25	27	0	0	144	103	51
4th wd., 3rd pct. . .	7	23	14	0	0	169	121	55
4th wd., 4th pct. . .	11	10	33	0	0	249	95	61
4th wd., 5th pct. . .	5	22	16	0	0	102	78	43
4th wd., 6th pct. . .	22	34	21	0	0	95	71	87
4th wd., 7th pct. . .	10	20	21	0	0	70	74	81
4th wd., 8th pct. . .	5	23	9	0	0	90	63	44
Totals.....	5,578	16,972	13,340	85	117	89,304	41,281	26,195
MONROE CO.								
Adrian.....	0	1	1	0	0	40	95	1
Angelo.....	1	2	1	1	0	53	148	0
Byron.....	2	6	6	0	0	25	115	0
Clifton.....	4	5	0	0	0	38	248	0
Glendale.....	5	7	3	0	0	25	187	2
Grant.....	1	3	1	2	2	40	54	0
Greenfield.....	2	5	4	0	1	66	103	0
Jefferson.....	1	3	2	0	0	28	188	0
Lafayette.....	0	2	0	0	0	30	63	0
La Grange.....	0	6	6	0	0	71	104	0
Leon.....	4	3	3	0	0	80	220	0
Lincoln.....	4	1	3	0	0	95	142	2
Little Falls.....	6	6	4	0	1	94	191	0
New Lyme.....	0	2	1	0	0	30	48	0
Oakdale.....	2	5	7	0	0	29	150	2
Portland.....	1	3	3	0	0	62	210	0
Ridgeville.....	4	2	7	0	1	57	186	0
Scott.....	0	0	0	0	0	11	26	0
Sheldon.....	2	3	4	0	0	43	172	0
Sparta.....	3	1	7	0	0	142	275	0
Tomah.....	2	4	12	2	2	83	108	0
Wellington.....	0	2	1	1	0	26	217	1
Wells.....	7	5	9	0	0	25	82	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MONROE CO.—con.</b>								
Wilton.....	4	6	5	0	0	52	159	0
Cashton vil.....	1	6	3	0	0	73	194	0
Kendall vil.....	4	10	1	0	1	67	121	0
Melvina vil.....	0	1	4	0	0	9	49	0
Norwalk vil.....	3	2	4	0	3	78	105	1
Ontario vil.....	0	5	0	0	1	9	10	0
Wilton vil.....	12	0	4	0	2	70	75	0
Wyeville vil.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	66	0
Sparta city:								
1st ward.....	5	3	8	0	0	332	151	1
2nd ward.....	2	6	10	2	2	290	137	1
3rd ward.....	2	0	2	0	1	283	174	0
4th ward.....	5	3	16	1	0	252	176	0
Tomah city:								
1st ward.....	2	1	23	0	7	239	121	0
2nd ward.....	3	14	32	0	6	246	156	0
3rd ward.....	7	7	13	0	8	120	214	0
Totals.....	104	142	210	9	38	3,315	5,240	11
<b>OCONTO CO.</b>								
Abrams.....	3	14	1	0	0	88	97	0
Armstrong.....	4	25	11	0	0	37	78	0
Bagley.....	5	11	1	0	0	16	18	0
Brazeau.....	10	10	10	0	1	38	104	0
Breed.....	2	4	12	0	0	18	48	0
Chase.....	10	10	4	0	0	23	92	0
Doty.....	0	4	4	0	0	22	19	0
Gillett.....	9	5	11	0	0	80	118	0
Howe.....	12	14	22	1	0	49	97	0
Lena.....	13	9	40	0	0	42	81	0
Little River.....	2	10	8	0	0	213	189	1
Little Suamico.....	6	17	13	0	0	51	135	0
Maple Valley.....	9	6	22	0	0	129	100	1
Morgan.....	4	8	1	0	0	57	98	0
Oconto.....	14	34	7	1	1	173	111	0
Oconto Falls.....	17	16	10	0	1	83	64	0
Pensaukee.....	3	5	5	0	0	102	167	0
Riverview.....	2	7	1	0	0	20	82	0
Spruce.....	9	16	23	0	0	32	117	1
Stiles.....	6	17	10	0	0	97	99	2
Townsend.....	2	3	8	0	0	54	59	0
Underhill.....	2	2	10	0	0	70	76	0
Wheeler.....	5	3	3	1	0	54	94	0
Gillett vil.....	10	15	5	0	0	249	63	0
Lena vil.....	28	4	37	0	0	59	20	0
Suring vil.....	11	26	14	0	0	78	28	0
Oconto city:								
1st ward.....	0	3	5	0	0	140	107	0
2nd ward.....	1	17	10	0	0	97	86	0
3rd ward.....	5	59	10	0	0	49	77	1
4th ward.....	2	8	5	0	0	129	39	0
5th ward.....	16	15	6	0	0	168	66	0
6th ward.....	7	33	18	0	0	84	63	0
7th ward.....	11	18	6	0	0	159	83	0
8th ward.....	5	19	6	0	0	141	81	0
9th ward.....	8	73	14	0	0	69	58	0
10th ward.....	11	44	4	0	0	57	69	0
Oconto Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	22	14	3	0	1	52	22	0
2nd ward.....	7	19	3	1	0	150	19	0
3rd ward.....	23	51	9	0	0	116	31	0
Totals.....	316	668	392	4	3	3,395	3,055	6
<b>ONEIDA CO.</b>								
Cassian.....	4	13	7	0	0	95	90	8
Crescent.....	3	13	5	0	0	28	111	3
Enterprise.....	2	2	3	0	0	21	62	3
Hazelhurst.....	0	3	1	0	0	43	16	0
Lake Tomahawk.....	2	2	5	0	0	44	29	2
Little Rice.....	2	3	0	0	0	12	28	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>ONEIDA CO.—con.</b>								
Lynne.....	1	4	1	0	0	10	7	0
Minocqua.....	3	13	11	0	0	260	161	3
Monico.....	1	2	4	0	0	24	56	0
Newbold.....	6	9	4	0	0	61	38	1
Pelican.....	4	15	7	0	0	55	157	2
Piehl.....	5	1	0	0	0	10	28	0
Pine Lake.....	7	20	7	0	0	42	80	1
Schoepke.....	9	5	6	0	0	58	87	1
Stella.....	3	9	9	0	0	10	18	0
Sugar Camp.....	2	8	5	0	0	52	85	0
Three Lakes.....	16	13	10	0	1	276	91	3
Woodboro.....	0	3	1	0	0	26	45	0
Woodruff.....	5	4	14	0	0	63	15	1
Rhineland city:								
1st ward.....	5	60	19	0	1	117	268	1
2nd ward.....	6	30	15	0	0	104	174	2
3rd ward.....	13	40	19	1	0	109	299	13
4th ward.....	4	21	18	1	0	294	89	1
5th ward.....	17	34	20	0	0	247	89	8
6th ward.....	24	77	34	0	0	251	264	13
Totals.....	144	404	225	2	2	2,312	2,427	67
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.</b>								
Black Creek.....	5	7	5	0	0	45	146	0
Bovina.....	3	3	2	0	0	120	41	1
Buchanan.....	99	9	21	0	1	29	114	0
Center.....	15	6	6	0	0	471	265	1
Cicero.....	0	7	6	0	0	76	239	0
Dale.....	9	4	22	0	0	120	105	0
Deer Creek.....	10	19	8	0	0	41	65	0
Ellington.....	18	10	15	0	0	129	144	0
Freedom.....	124	22	33	0	0	31	129	0
Grand Chute.....	58	23	33	1	0	309	315	3
Greenville.....	15	7	9	0	0	124	180	4
Hortonia.....	5	9	7	0	0	92	93	0
Kaukauna.....	105	16	17	0	1	17	31	0
Liberty.....	2	5	2	0	0	46	37	0
Maine.....	3	10	4	0	0	37	53	0
Maple Creek.....	3	8	3	1	1	47	39	0
Oneida.....	38	18	8	0	0	207	142	2
Osborn.....	8	6	3	0	0	35	103	0
Seymour.....	26	9	3	1	1	35	166	0
Vandenbrook.....	34	16	5	0	0	45	67	6
Bear Creek vil.....	18	22	4	0	0	54	10	1
Black Creek vil.....	11	5	1	0	0	118	61	1
Combined Locks vil.....	11	9	12	0	0	30	55	5
Hortonville vil.....	15	11	19	0	0	217	45	0
Kimberly vil.....	146	65	105	0	0	151	199	3
Little Chute vil.....	181	42	63	0	0	179	219	1
Shiocton vil.....	8	11	9	0	0	185	62	2
Appleton city:								
1st wd. 1st pct.....	13	7	14	0	0	1,007	162	0
1st wd. 2nd pct.....	15	9	17	1	0	713	122	0
2nd wd. 1st pct.....	17	12	26	1	0	497	88	0
2nd wd. 2nd pct.....	44	13	28	0	0	351	96	0
3rd wd. 1st pct.....	129	72	93	0	0	531	179	1
3rd wd. 2nd pct.....	80	70	50	1	0	481	360	2
4th wd. 1st pct.....	19	8	11	1	0	90	146	0
4th wd. 2nd pct.....	79	28	45	1	1	306	281	5
5th wd. 1st pct.....	69	36	43	0	0	535	286	3
5th wd. 2nd pct.....	55	42	62	1	1	477	423	0
6th wd. 1st pct.....	25	11	24	0	1	582	290	2
6th wd. 2nd pct.....	35	22	26	0	0	499	337	2
Kaukauna city:								
1st wd. 1st pct.....	86	32	42	0	1	235	129	2
2nd wd. 2nd pct.....	60	19	28	0	0	242	120	0
3rd wd. 3rd pct.....	158	38	29	0	0	146	213	4
4th-5th wd.....								
4th pct.....	124	33	30	0	1	182	110	2
New London city:								
3rd ward.....	12	33	17	0	0	196	97	3



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.</b>								
—con.								
Seymour, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	6	4	12	0	0	119	92	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	3	4	7	0	0	82	103	0
Totals.....	1,999	872	1,029	9	9	10,261	6,699	56
<b>OZAUKEE CO.</b>								
Belgium.....	55	21	131	0	0	47	49	0
Cedarburg.....	16	14	53	0	0	95	164	0
Fredonia.....	53	9	79	0	0	53	109	0
Grafton.....	12	6	26	0	0	62	149	0
Mequon.....	19	25	96	0	0	306	181	16
Port Washington.....	15	9	56	0	0	48	81	0
Saukville.....	19	16	47	0	0	29	102	3
Belgium, vil.....	24	11	63	0	0	30	6	0
Fredonia, vil.....	56	16	44	0	0	20	13	1
Grafton, vil.....	39	8	68	0	0	163	103	5
Saukville, vil.....	23	19	47	0	0	24	28	0
Thiensville, vil.....	8	4	44	0	0	118	26	2
Cedarburg, city:								
1st ward.....	6	7	45	0	0	157	105	1
2nd ward.....	2	4	40	0	0	77	53	0
3rd ward.....	6	7	39	0	0	120	49	1
Pt. Washington, city:								
1st ward.....	28	5	154	0	0	87	44	0
2nd ward.....	32	14	69	0	0	58	37	1
3rd ward.....	15	12	76	0	0	63	34	2
4th ward.....	7	6	37	0	0	75	44	0
5th ward.....	17	4	91	0	0	126	43	0
6th ward.....	14	10	68	0	0	139	39	0
Totals.....	466	227	1,373	0	0	1,897	1,459	32
<b>PEPIN CO.</b>								
Albany.....	0	4	1	0	0	21	145	0
Durand.....	2	3	3	0	0	50	37	0
Frankfort.....	1	3	1	0	0	83	181	0
Lima.....	1	25	10	0	0	83	73	0
Pepin.....	0	4	0	0	0	151	157	0
Stockholm.....	0	0	0	0	0	13	88	0
Waterville.....	6	16	14	0	0	223	123	5
Waubeek.....	0	2	4	0	0	34	15	0
Pepin, vil.....	0	11	3	0	0	197	35	0
Stockholm, vil.....	0	6	1	0	0	57	20	0
Durand, city:								
1st ward.....	0	13	31	0	0	84	44	0
2nd ward.....	1	19	17	0	0	226	72	0
3rd ward.....	1	7	13	0	0	167	72	0
Totals.....	12	113	98	0	0	1,389	1,067	5
<b>PIERCE CO.</b>								
Clifton.....	1	2	0	0	0	18	120	2
Diamond Bluff.....	0	0	0	0	0	21	75	0
Ellsworth.....	0	5	2	0	0	118	201	0
El Paso.....	2	12	1	0	0	54	110	0
Gilman.....	1	4	1	0	0	77	148	2
Hartland.....	1	2	1	0	0	61	151	4
Isabel.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	3
Maiden Rock.....	11	5	1	0	0	57	127	4
Martell.....	1	0	0	1	0	92	262	1
Oak Grove.....	1	3	3	0	0	21	83	0
River Falls.....	8	3	1	0	3	40	224	4
Rock Elm.....	2	8	0	0	0	112	82	2
Salem.....	0	0	1	0	0	68	116	0
Spring Lake.....	1	5	3	0	1	60	86	1
Trenton.....	1	2	0	0	2	54	167	2
Trimbelle.....	1	1	1	1	0	57	284	4
Union.....	0	4	1	1	0	72	110	22
Bay City, vil.....	0	1	1	0	0	12	59	6
Ellsworth, vil.....	3	14	4	0	0	310	183	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>PIERCE CO.—con.</b>								
Elmwood vil.....	1	22	2	0	0	77	110	0
Maiden Rock vil....	2	11	1	1	0	67	23	0
Plum City vil.....	1	3	1	0	0	45	40	6
Spring Valley vil...	2	5	0	0	0	232	45	0
Frescott city:								
1st ward.....	5	15	3	0	0	20	14	0
2nd ward.....	3	7	3	1	1	42	8	0
3rd ward.....	2	3	4	0	0	36	11	0
River Falls city:								
2nd election dist.	5	18	3	0	2	440	478	2
Totals.....	56	155	38	5	9	2,265	3,334	67
<b>POLK CO.</b>								
Alden.....	4	0	1	0	0	37	218	0
Apple River.....	1	1	2	0	0	31	168	0
Balsam Lake.....	0	0	0	1	1	53	156	0
Beaver.....	2	1	1	0	0	32	116	0
Black Brook.....	4	0	1	1	0	41	205	1
Bone Lake.....	0	0	0	1	0	16	227	0
Clam Falls.....	2	1	1	1	0	29	149	0
Clayton.....	2	0	2	0	0	36	225	0
Clear Lake.....	3	0	2	0	0	33	257	0
Eureka.....	4	1	0	0	0	72	353	2
Farmington.....	2	1	0	1	0	19	246	1
Garfield.....	2	1	2	0	0	54	196	0
Georgetown.....	1	1	0	0	0	36	111	0
Johnstown.....	1	0	0	0	0	13	92	1
Laketown.....	2	1	0	1	0	30	232	0
Lincoln.....	4	3	0	0	0	52	187	1
Lorain.....	1	4	0	0	0	30	81	0
Luck.....	1	0	3	1	0	25	127	0
McKinley.....	0	0	0	0	0	43	104	0
Milltown.....	1	1	1	0	0	16	237	0
Osceola.....	0	2	3	0	0	30	165	1
St. Croix Falls.....	1	0	0	0	0	85	161	1
Sterling.....	0	0	0	0	0	20	142	1
West Sweden.....	0	0	2	1	1	33	148	3
Balsam Lake, vil..	0	2	0	0	0	89	59	0
Centuria, vil.....	3	2	3	0	0	62	82	1
Clayton, vil.....	3	12	0	0	0	46	57	0
Clear Lake, vil....	0	0	0	0	0	122	102	0
Dresser Jct., vil..	2	0	1	1	0	22	82	0
Frederic, vil.....	2	5	7	0	0	80	67	2
Luck, vil.....	3	1	12	0	0	96	44	0
Milltown, vil.....	1	0	4	1	0	55	85	0
Osceola, vil.....	1	12	1	0	0	89	119	0
St. Croix Falls, vil.	5	3	0	3	0	164	63	0
Amery, city.....	5	3	2	0	2	228	129	0
Totals.....	63	58	51	15	4	1,924	5,132	15
<b>PORTAGE CO.</b>								
Alban.....	43	32	11	1	1	83	147	2
Almond.....	7	6	7	0	0	87	65	0
Amherst.....	43	21	24	1	0	77	163	0
Belmont.....	5	3	14	0	0	64	60	0
Buena Vista.....	28	6	7	0	0	133	36	0
Carson.....	22	12	11	1	0	43	85	4
Dewey.....	49	20	11	0	0	14	15	0
Eau Pleine.....	30	12	3	0	0	51	70	0
Grant.....	4	6	5	0	0	28	65	0
Hull.....	83	52	31	0	0	61	60	2
Lanark.....	15	11	11	0	0	74	80	0
Linwood.....	12	15	13	0	0	40	47	0
New Hope.....	25	15	10	0	1	47	188	0
Pine Grove.....	3	5	9	0	0	65	36	0
Plover.....	30	30	25	1	2	183	161	1
Sharon.....	115	86	79	0	0	12	19	0
Stockton.....	184	62	33	0	0	68	47	1
Almond, vil.....	1	3	8	0	0	95	53	0
Amherst, vil.....	12	14	10	0	0	213	36	0
Amherst Jct. vil..	1	3	6	0	0	32	29	0
Junction City vil..	10	18	5	0	0	25	25	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>PORTAGE CO.—con.</b>								
Nelsonville vil. ....	0	2	0	0	0	55	42	0
Rosholt vil. ....	7	8	15	0	1	95	72	2
Stevens Point city:								
1st ward .....	48	19	45	0	0	392	103	1
2nd wd., 1st pct. ....	18	8	49	1	0	318	97	3
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	17	6	18	1	0	247	124	3
3rd wd., 1st pct. ....	58	28	38	1	0	370	100	0
3rd wd., 2nd pct. ....	16	6	18	0	0	307	163	2
4th wd., 1st pct. ....	197	76	64	1	0	186	158	0
4th wd., 2nd pct. ....	130	44	33	1	0	118	59	0
5th ward .....	37	10	16	0	1	332	253	4
6th ward .....	14	14	8	0	0	133	145	7
Totals .....	1,264	653	637	9	6	4,048	2,803	32
<b>PRICE CO.</b>								
Catawba .....	4	1	4	0	0	17	59	1
Eisenstein .....	7	1	5	0	0	61	172	0
Elk .....	6	3	6	0	0	60	93	0
Emery .....	0	0	3	0	0	26	163	1
Fifield .....	0	2	10	0	0	139	87	0
Flambeau .....	2	2	3	0	0	59	89	0
Georgetown .....	0	1	2	0	0	23	79	2
Hackett .....	0	0	0	0	0	49	40	1
Harmony .....	2	0	4	0	0	10	92	1
Hill .....	4	1	8	1	0	54	58	0
Kennan .....	2	1	5	2	0	22	98	3
Knox .....	1	0	3	0	0	35	75	2
Lake .....	4	3	16	0	0	126	259	0
Ogema .....	3	9	36	1	0	213	119	4
Prentice .....	2	0	7	0	0	102	99	2
Spirit .....	4	1	7	0	1	81	54	4
Worcester .....	4	8	11	1	0	124	163	7
Catawba, vil. ....	6	0	5	0	0	22	31	1
Kennan, vil. ....	3	0	7	0	0	34	24	0
Prentice, vil. ....	2	1	11	0	0	115	56	0
Park Falls city:								
1st ward .....	6	1	11	1	0	109	162	0
2nd ward .....	2	0	11	0	0	83	69	0
3rd ward .....	8	3	9	0	0	196	159	0
4th ward .....	5	3	12	0	0	94	116	1
Phillips, city:								
1st ward .....	4	1	10	0	0	140	83	0
2nd ward .....	4	0	8	0	0	169	57	0
3rd ward .....	3	0	4	0	0	128	109	0
Totals .....	88	42	218	6	1	2,291	2,665	32
<b>RACINE CO.</b>								
Burlington .....	22	11	32	3	3	120	55	2
Caledonia .....	23	34	27	0	0	429	137	27
Dover .....	21	8	55	0	0	179	65	0
Mt. Pleasant .....	38	19	39	0	0	629	292	105
Norway .....	0	2	3	0	0	140	74	4
Raymond .....	14	6	14	0	0	219	82	3
Rochester .....	4	4	5	0	0	125	22	0
Waterford .....	2	2	8	0	0	142	41	1
Yorkville .....	4	1	7	0	2	228	100	4
Rochester, vil. ....	1	3	1	1	0	98	10	1
Sturtevant, vil. ....	6	2	6	0	0	122	42	17
Union Grove, vil. ....	2	3	13	0	0	259	91	5
Waterford, vil. ....	11	3	21	0	1	167	44	3
Burlington city:								
1st ward .....	4	3	25	0	0	76	14	0
2nd ward .....	24	5	82	0	0	292	36	4
3rd ward .....	44	6	58	2	2	265	31	0
4th ward .....	22	14	37	0	0	265	26	0
Racine city:								
1st ward .....	24	17	20	1	0	124	58	11
2nd ward .....	19	16	73	0	0	987	92	6
3rd ward, north .....	26	22	49	0	1	495	108	24
3rd ward, south .....	82	23	108	0	0	502	185	36
4th ward, east .....	35	9	45	0	0	188	147	59
4th ward, west .....	41	15	46	1	0	307	165	53

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>RACINE CO.—con.</b>								
5th ward.....	16	48	18	0	3	240	194	85
6th ward.....	31	32	23	3	2	218	159	50
7th wd., 1st pct..	44	36	99	2	2	577	233	97
7th wd., 2nd pct..	48	19	46	1	2	335	169	56
8th wd., 1st pct..	7	14	14	0	0	453	226	52
8th wd., 2nd pct..	15	8	31	0	0	504	209	65
9th wd., 1st pct..	19	9	30	0	0	269	206	81
9th wd., 2nd pct..	21	13	19	0	0	273	198	45
10th wd., 1st pct..	27	15	27	0	1	232	142	54
10th wd., 2nd pct..	14	14	23	0	0	151	140	83
11th wd., 1st pct..	17	6	32	0	2	469	98	40
11th wd., 2nd pct..	6	11	34	0	0	307	142	58
12th wd., 1st pct..	31	15	51	0	0	1,116	342	81
12th wd., 2nd pct..	46	32	82	0	0	783	297	74
13th wd., 1st pct..	25	17	16	0	0	288	187	46
13th wd., 2nd pct..	32	39	52	2	0	633	369	118
14th wd., 1st pct..	19	17	26	0	1	186	230	51
14th wd., 2nd pct..	48	14	47	0	0	352	153	24
15th wd., 1st pct..	45	33	80	0	0	570	277	107
15th wd., 2nd pct..	71	26	48	1	4	397	174	77
Totals.....	1,051	644	1,572	17	26	14,711	6,062	1,709
<b>RICHLAND CO.</b>								
Akan.....	9	0	13	1	0	52	112	0
Bloom.....	11	1	22	0	1	166	38	0
Buena Vista.....	2	3	25	2	0	163	67	2
Dayton.....	4	0	23	0	1	118	88	0
Eagle.....	2	2	28	0	0	78	54	0
Forest.....	6	1	12	0	0	144	27	0
Henrietta.....	4	2	24	0	1	172	64	0
Ithaca.....	9	2	22	0	1	94	115	0
Marshall.....	3	0	6	0	1	137	43	0
Orion.....	1	1	11	0	0	73	119	0
Richland.....	3	2	13	0	0	174	80	0
Richwood.....	3	1	15	1	0	102	133	0
Rockbridge.....	2	2	12	0	1	170	60	0
Sylvan.....	10	0	17	0	1	111	43	0
Westford.....	13	0	21	0	1	17	124	1
Willow.....	6	2	14	0	0	126	46	0
Cazenovia, vil.....	4	1	48	0	0	57	124	0
Lone Rock, vil.....	3	2	21	1	0	66	52	1
Viola, vil.....	2	1	9	0	1	180	12	1
Richland Ctr., city:								
1st ward.....	3	0	20	2	0	347	83	1
2nd ward.....	8	1	32	0	1	287	119	0
3rd ward.....	10	2	61	0	0	434	103	1
Totals.....	118	26	469	7	10	3,268	1,706	7
<b>ROCK CO.</b>								
Avon.....	1	0	0	0	0	35	105	1
Beloit.....	9	6	4	0	0	264	176	1
Bradford.....	1	1	0	0	0	163	58	3
Center.....	0	0	2	0	0	77	91	0
Clinton.....	0	0	0	0	0	130	66	0
Fulton.....	0	5	21	0	2	186	150	0
Harmony.....	3	8	21	0	0	220	111	0
Janesville.....	3	4	3	0	0	183	98	1
Johnstown.....	6	1	1	0	0	129	50	0
La Prairie.....	1	0	1	0	0	169	51	0
Lima.....	8	1	8	1	0	157	43	0
Magnolia.....	0	5	1	0	0	44	119	0
Milton.....	11	8	29	2	3	344	165	1
Newark.....	1	0	0	0	1	110	60	1
Plymouth.....	3	0	5	0	0	157	133	0
Porter.....	1	2	6	0	0	71	160	0
Rock.....	1	2	4	1	0	171	148	0
Spring Valley.....	0	0	0	0	0	68	141	2
Turtle.....	1	1	3	0	0	217	120	1
Union.....	0	2	7	1	0	121	114	1
Clinton, vil.....	1	0	9	0	1	228	98	1
Footville, vil.....	0	0	3	0	0	112	57	0
Milton, vil.....	3	5	19	1	3	360	82	1

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
ROCK CO.—con.								
Orfordville, vil.-----	1	1	4	0	0	132	81	1
Beloit, city:								
1st ward-----	3	0	10	0	1	327	147	1
2nd ward-----	0	0	18	1	0	707	141	3
3rd ward-----	3	1	17	0	2	468	186	1
4th ward-----	16	3	9	1	1	541	289	6
5th ward-----	5	3	14	0	0	310	123	3
6th ward-----	2	2	14	1	0	419	253	9
7th ward-----	8	2	17	0	1	496	299	5
8th ward-----	7	1	17	0	0	543	254	13
9th ward-----	9	2	20	0	0	511	286	5
Edgerton, city-----	6	13	29	0	0	898	386	1
Evansville, city-----	1	2	17	0	3	615	219	0
Janesville, city:								
1st ward-----	5	6	13	1	0	424	169	2
2nd ward-----	7	15	12	1	0	513	142	0
3rd ward-----	3	6	7	1	0	466	104	1
4th ward-----	3	3	7	0	0	468	66	0
5th ward-----	3	1	27	0	0	687	136	1
6th ward-----	2	13	22	0	0	516	146	1
7th ward-----	4	10	10	0	0	256	184	1
8th ward-----	1	7	25	0	0	341	221	0
9th ward-----	1	7	11	1	0	258	229	1
10th ward-----	2	2	26	0	0	230	190	0
11th ward-----	0	6	14	0	0	154	260	0
12th ward-----	7	7	10	0	0	243	125	0
13th ward-----	1	7	10	0	0	432	165	0
14th ward-----	2	5	15	0	0	296	175	1
Totals-----	162	181	546	13	18	15,227	7,372	70
RUSK CO.								
Atlanta-----	1	1	6	0	1	81	111	0
Big Bend-----	2	4	0	0	0	54	65	1
Big Falls-----	0	0	1	0	0	23	23	0
Cedar Rapids-----	0	0	0	0	0	3	33	0
Dewey-----	1	1	0	0	0	25	96	0
Flambeau-----	1	1	4	0	1	113	128	1
Grant-----	0	0	1	0	1	151	173	2
Grow-----	2	1	1	1	2	52	100	1
Hawkins-----	0	0	2	0	0	18	54	0
Hubbard-----	0	0	0	0	0	14	43	1
Lawrence-----	0	2	0	0	0	29	43	4
Marshall-----	0	2	5	0	0	32	179	0
Murry-----	0	0	0	0	1	38	77	0
Richland-----	0	1	1	0	0	16	27	0
Rusk-----	2	0	1	0	0	25	102	0
South Forks-----	0	0	1	0	0	24	26	0
Strickland-----	6	4	4	0	0	17	98	0
Stubbs-----	0	2	5	1	0	96	105	3
Thornapple-----	2	1	3	1	0	77	80	0
True-----	3	2	6	1	1	57	60	1
Washington-----	0	1	1	0	0	20	54	0
Wilkinson-----	3	1	3	0	0	12	11	3
Willard-----	0	0	2	0	1	23	96	1
Wilson-----	0	0	1	0	0	11	37	0
Bruce vil.-----	0	0	4	0	0	175	41	0
Conrath vil.-----	0	0	2	0	0	28	8	0
Glen Flora vil.-----	0	0	0	0	0	35	25	0
Hawkins, vil.-----	0	0	1	0	0	47	80	2
Ingram, vil.-----	0	0	1	0	0	15	33	0
Sheldon, vil.-----	0	0	0	0	0	25	49	0
Tony, vil.-----	0	0	2	0	0	27	29	0
Weyerhauser, vil.-----	0	2	2	0	0	51	54	0
Ladysmith, city:								
1st ward-----	0	0	1	0	0	96	30	0
2nd ward-----	2	1	1	0	0	111	52	0
3rd ward-----	0	0	3	0	0	115	38	0
4th ward-----	0	0	2	0	0	110	58	3
5th ward-----	3	2	2	0	0	134	39	1
6th ward-----	2	0	1	0	0	65	72	0
7th ward-----	5	7	2	0	0	164	56	0
Totals-----	35	36	72	4	8	2,209	3,485	24

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>ST. CROIX CO.</b>								
Baldwin.....	0	7	1	0	0	94	185	2
Cady.....	0	10	3	0	0	73	166	1
Cylon.....	2	12	2	0	0	58	138	0
Eau Galle.....	0	11	2	0	0	60	288	0
Emerald.....	5	17	4	1	0	34	186	0
Erin Prairie.....	11	39	3	1	0	10	136	0
Forest.....	1	2	2	0	0	27	263	1
Glenwood.....	0	4	3	0	0	36	275	3
Hammond.....	3	36	26	0	0	74	76	0
Hudson.....	2	8	7	0	0	83	88	0
Kinnickinnic.....	3	46	4	0	1	35	116	0
Pleasant Valley.....	2	11	1	0	0	8	89	0
Richmond.....	9	59	12	0	0	52	64	0
Rush River.....	0	11	1	0	0	35	112	0
Somerset.....	9	6	1	0	1	23	125	0
Springfield.....	6	25	4	0	0	38	243	0
Stanton.....	17	25	11	0	0	41	140	2
Star Prairie.....	5	6	1	0	0	67	170	0
St. Joseph.....	3	3	5	0	0	53	129	0
Troy.....	0	14	6	0	0	44	106	0
Warren.....	13	84	9	0	0	114	70	1
Baldwin, vil.....	2	17	5	1	0	230	106	0
Deer Park, vil.....	1	0	2	0	0	30	71	0
Hammond, vil.....	3	30	19	0	0	91	39	0
North Hudson, vil.....	1	2	2	0	0	18	197	1
Somerset, vil.....	4	8	3	0	0	41	109	0
Star Prairie, vil.....	0	5	1	0	0	51	47	0
Wilson, vil.....	0	1	3	0	0	42	18	1
Woodville, vil.....	1	12	0	1	1	54	64	0
Glenwood, city:								
1st ward.....	0	0	4	0	0	40	31	0
2nd ward.....	0	2	9	0	0	29	43	0
3rd ward.....	0	1	13	0	0	74	39	0
Hudson, city:								
1st ward.....	1	11	4	0	0	43	51	3
2nd ward.....	0	33	7	0	0	341	184	0
3rd ward.....	8	22	2	0	1	233	300	1
New Richm'd, city:								
1st ward.....	21	50	14	0	0	142	66	0
2nd ward.....	21	60	21	1	0	179	64	1
3rd ward.....	4	36	2	0	0	74	62	0
River Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	0	3	2	0	0	44	42	0
Totals.....	158	729	221	5	4	2,815	4,678	17
<b>SAUK CO.</b>								
Baraboo.....	4	1	8	0	0	255	167	1
Bear Creek.....	23	5	21	1	0	29	110	0
Dellona.....	8	4	11	0	0	25	57	0
Delton.....	7	2	2	0	0	171	92	0
Excelsior.....	4	0	6	2	1	64	123	1
Fairfield.....	1	1	2	0	0	74	77	0
Franklin.....	14	27	39	0	0	11	220	0
Freedom.....	2	1	4	0	0	70	118	0
Greenfield.....	1	0	1	0	0	94	135	0
Honey Creek.....	3	0	5	0	1	61	200	1
Ironton.....	2	5	7	1	0	64	155	0
La Valle.....	3	2	16	0	0	48	144	0
Merrimack.....	0	0	0	0	0	43	146	0
Prairie du Sac.....	1	0	1	0	0	104	39	0
Reedsburg.....	4	0	11	2	0	58	197	1
Spring Green.....	15	3	21	0	0	34	64	0
Sumpter.....	0	0	1	0	0	124	162	0
Troy.....	2	1	7	0	0	131	189	0
Washington.....	12	3	24	0	0	86	201	0
Westfield.....	3	4	5	0	0	31	222	0
Winfield.....	11	3	28	0	1	53	62	0
Woodland.....	1	0	10	2	15	61	214	0
Abelman, vil.....	2	6	9	0	0	50	85	0
Ironton, vil.....	2	0	5	1	0	52	20	1
La Valle, vil.....	2	1	3	0	0	82	48	0
Lime Ridge, vil.....	6	0	7	0	0	60	14	0
Loganville, vil.....	2	0	1	0	0	32	64	1

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>SAUK CO.—con.</b>								
Merrimack, vil. ....	0	0	2	0	0	44	44	1
North Freedom, vil. ....	1	1	6	0	0	101	68	0
Plain, vil. ....	21	1	51	0	0	25	39	0
Prairie du Sac, vil. ....	3	1	5	1	0	335	160	0
Sauk City, vil. ....	3	2	11	0	1	184	309	0
Spring Green, vil. ...	57	6	46	0	0	162	52	0
Baraboo, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct. ....	0	1	21	0	0	458	133	0
1st wd., 2nd pct. ....	0	5	7	0	0	307	71	1
2nd wd., 1st pct. ....	7	1	24	1	2	441	137	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	3	2	15	0	0	313	176	0
3rd ward. ....	5	1	4	2	0	205	275	1
Reedsburg, city:								
1st ward. ....	2	1	21	0	2	271	231	1
2nd ward. ....	10	2	37	3	1	435	236	0
Totals. ....	247	94	505	16	24	5,248	5,256	10
<b>SAWYER CO.</b>								
Bass Lake. ....	14	23	17	0	0	43	85	4
Couderay. ....	6	3	18	0	0	42	55	2
Draper. ....	2	6	15	0	0	37	50	0
Edgewater. ....	2	0	8	0	0	54	38	0
Fishtrap. ....	4	3	8	0	0	20	6	0
Hayward. ....	4	10	30	0	2	69	82	0
Hunter. ....	1	6	34	0	0	14	31	1
Lenroot. ....	9	19	25	0	0	24	84	0
Meadowbrook. ....	1	3	7	0	1	18	17	0
Meteor. ....	0	4	3	1	0	19	48	0
Ojibwa. ....	3	18	19	0	0	5	9	0
Radisson. ....	6	7	15	1	0	57	66	0
Round Lake. ....	3	7	10	0	1	47	96	0
Sand Lake. ....	7	3	19	1	0	65	35	0
Spider Lake. ....	0	1	3	0	0	60	37	0
Weirgor. ....	0	4	14	0	0	26	33	0
Winter. ....	22	10	47	0	0	56	84	1
Couderay, vil. ....	0	2	3	0	0	19	20	0
Exeland, vil. ....	4	1	10	0	0	31	3	0
Hayward, city:								
1st ward. ....	8	5	31	0	0	122	49	0
2nd ward. ....	4	9	37	0	0	89	39	0
3rd ward. ....	6	3	23	0	0	68	54	0
Totals. ....	106	147	396	3	4	985	1,021	8
<b>SHAWANO CO.</b>								
Almond. ....	7	8	13	0	0	46	96	8
Angelica. ....	21	15	6	0	0	32	71	0
Aniwa. ....	3	0	4	0	0	28	54	0
Bartelme. ....	4	0	1	0	1	11	21	0
Belle Plain. ....	14	5	3	0	0	86	227	0
Birnamwood. ....	3	8	3	0	0	28	81	0
Fairbanks. ....	1	1	6	1	0	26	161	5
Germania. ....	0	5	1	0	0	15	125	0
Grant. ....	9	2	10	0	0	75	160	0
Green Valley. ....	32	32	13	0	1	77	99	0
Hartland. ....	8	6	3	1	0	36	137	1
Herman. ....	22	10	4	0	2	72	163	0
Hutchins. ....	8	5	7	1	2	29	60	0
Lessor. ....	6	6	6	0	0	47	137	0
Maple Grove. ....	32	17	38	0	0	29	59	0
Morris. ....	3	0	7	0	0	53	159	0
Navarino. ....	5	1	0	1	0	25	116	1
Pella. ....	13	15	8	0	0	55	97	0
Red Springs. ....	3	3	8	0	0	33	123	0
Richmond. ....	13	3	5	0	0	77	165	0
Seneca. ....	9	3	9	0	0	25	112	0
Washington. ....	12	6	5	0	0	42	105	0
Waukechon. ....	15	24	6	0	0	34	160	0
Westcott. ....	10	14	1	0	0	87	112	0
Wittenberg. ....	4	3	3	0	1	66	145	4
Aniwa, vil. ....	3	1	1	0	0	38	17	3
Birnamwood, vil. ....	6	5	10	0	0	122	20	3
Bonduel, vil. ....	3	20	5	0	0	82	103	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>SHAWANO CO.</b>								
—con.								
Bowler, vil.-----	7	11	4	0	0	53	53	0
Cecil, vil.-----	4	11	16	0	0	54	36	0
Eland, vil.-----	5	2	5	1	0	22	67	0
Gresham, vil.-----	4	0	2	0	1	32	84	0
Keshena, pct.-----	2	2	3	0	0	43	40	0
Mattoon, vil.-----	23	9	13	0	0	67	29	0
Neopit, pct.-----	14	11	10	0	0	76	24	0
Tigerton, vil.-----	5	4	10	0	0	113	130	0
Wittenberg, vil.-----	6	3	17	0	0	145	165	9
Shawano, city:								
1st ward.-----	30	23	25	0	0	330	212	7
2nd ward.-----	15	22	14	0	0	193	103	1
3rd ward.-----	24	32	36	1	1	367	211	1
Totals.-----	408	352	341	6	9	2,871	4,239	43
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.</b>								
Greenbush.-----	25	12	61	1	0	87	65	3
Herman.-----	26	10	123	1	0	146	163	3
Holland.-----	23	7	38	0	0	255	164	2
Lima.-----	31	16	55	0	0	307	74	3
Lyndon.-----	1	11	42	0	0	122	83	1
Mitchell.-----	62	15	38	1	0	47	29	3
Mosel.-----	22	8	25	1	0	76	73	1
Plymouth.-----	28	8	49	0	0	162	118	7
Rhine.-----	18	3	84	0	0	41	122	8
Russell.-----	16	1	16	0	0	25	32	0
Scott.-----	27	5	26	0	0	116	76	1
Sheboygan.-----	35	19	136	0	0	462	192	16
Sheboygan Falls.-----	13	14	74	0	0	191	94	24
Sherman.-----	26	0	22	0	0	49	120	0
Wilson.-----	14	3	32	0	0	169	72	0
Adell, vil.-----	11	6	12	0	0	50	30	0
Cascade, vil.-----	27	15	20	0	0	51	15	0
Cedar Grove, vil.-----	1	3	16	1	0	237	81	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.-----	17	4	48	0	0	89	36	2
Glenbeulah, vil.-----	4	3	22	0	0	71	22	0
Kohler, vil.-----	8	1	12	2	2	847	23	3
Oostburg, vil.-----	1	1	8	0	0	222	30	0
Random Lake, vil.-----	46	10	76	0	0	62	13	0
Waldo, vil.-----	4	9	9	0	0	126	13	1
Plymouth, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.-----	11	14	63	0	0	147	62	1
1st wd., 2nd pct.-----	11	7	48	1	0	173	46	0
2nd wd., 1st pct.-----	20	22	70	1	0	210	36	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct.-----	9	12	59	0	0	196	48	1
Sheboygan, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.-----	14	17	61	0	0	669	73	10
1st wd., 2nd pct.-----	31	19	69	2	1	847	116	9
1st wd., 3rd pct.-----	11	9	50	2	0	497	36	3
2nd ward.-----	36	24	80	0	1	511	123	11
3rd ward.-----	10	7	28	0	0	229	65	11
4th wd., 1st pct.-----	24	30	87	1	4	498	157	23
4th wd., 2nd pct.-----	41	51	107	2	2	548	221	31
5th wd., 1st pct.-----	30	28	106	5	5	469	229	27
5th wd., 2nd pct.-----	8	15	50	0	0	304	159	23
6th ward.-----	22	33	56	1	6	464	162	26
7th wd., 1st pct.-----	35	32	99	2	1	493	243	22
7th wd., 2nd pct.-----	59	55	144	1	1	377	211	32
8th wd., 1st pct.-----	23	12	63	1	2	311	124	11
8th wd., 2nd pct.-----	83	18	141	1	1	394	127	23
8th wd., 3rd pct.-----	66	81	147	0	2	590	194	27
Sheboygan Falls, city:								
1st ward.-----	18	5	52	0	1	470	71	26
2nd ward.-----	14	4	51	0	0	419	27	12
Totals.-----	1,067	689	2,680	26	29	12,826	4,270	407
<b>TAYLOR CO.</b>								
Aurora.-----	5	3	6	0	0	25	63	4
Browning.-----	0	2	3	0	0	37	145	11
Chelsea.-----	2	1	3	0	0	35	103	3



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>TAYLOR CO.—con.</b>								
Cleveland.....	0	2	3	0	0	44	31	1
Deer Creek.....	6	3	5	0	0	59	128	9
Ford.....	0	2	3	0	0	27	23	0
Goodrich.....	3	3	4	0	0	17	43	18
Greenwood.....	0	2	0	0	0	14	109	2
Grover.....	2	3	1	0	0	33	45	3
Hammel.....	0	6	10	0	0	24	99	5
Holway.....	0	3	4	0	0	66	121	8
Jump River.....	0	0	0	0	0	34	54	3
Little Black.....	12	9	6	0	0	56	239	8
Maplehurst.....	0	1	5	0	1	35	58	2
McKinley.....	2	0	5	0	0	68	93	2
Medford.....	9	19	18	0	0	109	210	20
Molitor.....	4	0	4	0	0	22	19	0
Pershing.....	3	0	6	0	1	22	39	2
Rib Lake.....	2	1	7	0	0	33	123	8
Roosevelt.....	2	5	9	0	0	14	109	10
Taft.....	1	2	2	0	0	34	57	8
Westboro.....	8	0	13	0	0	120	153	8
Gilman, vil.....	2	4	6	0	0	51	32	2
Lublin, vil.....	2	1	4	0	0	13	12	0
Rib Lake, vil.....	6	3	8	0	1	110	136	2
Medford, city:								
1st ward.....	6	7	11	0	0	164	68	14
2nd ward.....	6	4	3	0	0	65	78	6
3rd ward.....	3	3	12	0	0	155	85	3
Totals.....	86	89	162	0	3	1,486	2,475	162
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.</b>								
Albion.....	0	1	3	0	0	55	126	0
Arcadia.....	10	1	19	0	1	116	285	0
Burnside.....	0	1	8	0	7	7	75	0
Caledonia.....	0	0	1	0	0	43	34	0
Chimney Rock.....	0	6	7	0	0	36	114	0
Dodge.....	3	1	1	0	0	106	115	0
Ettrick.....	0	0	11	0	1	171	424	0
Gale.....	0	1	3	0	0	120	276	1
Hale.....	1	0	10	0	0	53	345	0
Lincoln.....	0	0	0	0	0	35	120	1
Pigeon.....	0	4	5	0	1	61	348	1
Preston.....	0	0	7	0	0	60	405	6
Sumner.....	0	0	3	0	0	47	156	0
Trempealeau.....	4	0	5	0	0	107	119	0
Unity.....	1	1	18	0	0	67	219	0
Blair, vil.....	1	0	2	0	0	90	173	0
Eleva, vil.....	0	0	2	0	0	81	48	0
Galesville, vil.....	0	0	7	1	1	381	105	0
Independence, vil.....	1	4	19	0	0	107	94	0
Osseo, vil.....	1	0	9	0	0	145	142	0
Trempealeau, vil.....	0	0	2	0	0	114	47	0
Whitehall, vil.....	0	2	3	0	0	188	248	1
Arcadia, city:								
1st ward.....	6	1	7	0	0	51	52	0
2nd ward.....	14	1	15	0	0	90	68	0
3rd ward.....	9	1	3	0	0	64	41	0
Totals.....	51	25	170	1	4	2,395	4,179	10
<b>VERNON CO.</b>								
Bergen.....	2	0	5	0	0	39	98	0
Christiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	42	304	0
Clinton.....	1	0	1	0	0	70	287	0
Coon.....	1	0	1	0	0	57	281	0
Forest.....	2	0	1	0	2	93	117	0
Franklin.....	5	3	4	0	0	87	308	0
Genoa.....	8	9	12	0	0	75	102	0
Greenwood.....	1	2	12	0	2	64	111	0
Hamburg.....	1	2	0	0	0	47	137	0
Harmony.....	0	0	0	0	0	79	161	0
Hillsboro.....	1	2	2	1	3	59	150	0
Jefferson.....	4	1	2	0	0	115	316	0
Kickapoo.....	2	0	1	0	0	72	117	0
Liberty.....	0	1	0	2	0	60	61	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>VERNON CO.—con.</b>								
Stark.....	1	0	2	0	0	99	95	0
Sterling.....	2	0	0	0	2	125	174	1
Union.....	1	1	5	1	0	47	117	0
Viroqua.....	1	8	1	0	0	172	378	0
Webster.....	2	6	1	0	0	179	144	1
Wheatland.....	0	2	0	1	1	106	69	1
Whitestown.....	4	6	1	0	0	40	154	0
Chaseburg, vil.....	0	6	1	0	0	59	36	0
Coon Valley, vil.....	0	5	3	0	0	72	83	0
De Soto, vil.....	2	2	2	0	0	59	17	0
Hillsboro, vil.....	2	1	11	0	1	242	89	0
La Farge, vil.....	2	0	7	0	1	165	56	0
Ontario, vil.....	2	8	2	0	0	27	50	0
Readstown, vil.....	0	0	7	0	1	60	95	0
Stoddard, vil.....	0	0	0	0	1	65	28	0
Viola, vil.....	1	2	0	0	0	85	10	0
Viroqua, city:								
1st ward.....	2	5	2	0	0	274	175	1
2nd ward.....	1	3	8	0	0	278	125	0
3rd ward.....	2	11	3	0	0	307	141	
Westby, city:								
1st ward.....	0	2	0	0	0	57	106	0
2nd ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	105	134	0
3rd ward.....	0	0	0	0	0	42	64	0
Totals.....	53	91	97	5	15	3,624	4,890	4
<b>VILAS CO.</b>								
Arbor Vitae.....	4	6	3	0	0	53	61	0
Boulder Junction.....	0	4	3	0	0	77	52	0
Cloverland.....	1	2	1	0	0	26	40	2
Conover.....	1	3	2	0	0	68	67	12
Flambeau.....	2	6	2	0	0	153	92	0
Lincoln.....	3	3	11	0	1	91	130	0
Phelps.....	7	7	2	4	1	310	151	1
Plum Lake.....	0	3	1	0	0	80	38	0
Presque Isle.....	3	10	3	0	0	127	42	0
St. Germain.....	0	0	3	0	0	68	26	0
Spider Lake.....	0	4	3	0	0	69	17	0
State Line.....	4	6	2	0	1	67	31	0
Washington								
1st pct.....	1	0	1	0	0	18	48	0
2nd pct.....	1	4	4	0	0	35	22	6
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	73	48	0
Eagle River, vil.....	23	14	13	1	1	345	147	1
Totals.....	50	72	54	5	4	1,660	1,012	22
<b>WALWORTH CO.</b>								
Bloomfield.....	6	1	10	0	0	126	48	0
Darien.....	3	2	7	0	1	372	176	0
Delavan.....	4	6	5	0	2	280	145	2
East Troy.....	2	3	3	0	1	162	62	1
Geneva.....	4	0	3	0	1	253	132	1
Lafayette.....	3	1	8	0	0	139	149	0
La Grange.....	7	5	10	0	2	169	92	0
Linn.....	5	2	4	1	0	295	65	0
Lyons.....	14	5	11	0	0	148	151	0
Richmond.....	11	4	11	0	0	84	64	0
Sharon.....	4	0	1	0	1	232	146	0
Spring Prairie.....	1	2	3	0	0	172	49	0
Sugar Creek.....	2	2	3	0	0	205	162	2
Troy.....	4	6	3	1	1	177	100	2
Walworth.....	6	3	6	0	0	132	59	0
Whitewater.....	6	4	34	0	0	71	43	0
East Troy, vil.....	3	5	24	0	0	216	105	0
Fontana on								
Geneva Lake, vil.....	1	0	1	0	0	125	50	0
Genoa City, vil.....	3	2	0	0	0	277	17	0
Sharon, vil.....	2	1	13	1	1	296	103	1
Walworth, vil.....	4	2	8	1	0	243	59	1
Williams Bay, vil.....	8	3	21	0	0	208	36	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WALWORTH CO.</b>								
—con.								
Delavan, city:								
1st ward.....	1	0	12	0	0	334	140	1
2nd ward.....	3	7	1	0	2	374	93	0
3rd ward.....	5	2	12	1	1	443	82	1
Elkhorn, city:								
1st ward.....	4	3	11	0	0	224	78	0
2nd ward.....	2	4	5	1	0	284	143	1
3rd ward.....	1	1	8	0	2	310	130	0
Lake Geneva, city:								
1st ward.....	3	9	11	0	3	317	81	0
2nd ward.....	3	3	2	0	1	194	88	1
3rd ward.....	9	1	7	0	2	285	214	0
Whitewater, city:								
1st ward.....	13	7	39	0	0	157	49	1
2nd ward.....	3	2	82	0	0	530	87	0
3rd ward.....	8	3	30	1	1	311	83	1
Totals.....	158	101	409	7	22	8,145	3,286	16
<b>WASHBURN CO.</b>								
Barronette.....	1	2	2	0	0	41	89	0
Bashaw.....	1	1	0	2	0	85	164	0
Bass Lake.....	2	1	6	0	0	15	32	0
Beaver Brook.....	2	1	0	0	0	43	130	0
Birchwood.....	1	0	0	0	0	23	62	0
Brooklyn.....	1	0	0	0	0	36	50	0
Casey.....	5	1	5	0	0	10	28	0
Chicog.....	0	0	0	0	0	17	25	0
Crystal.....	0	0	0	0	0	22	127	0
Evergreen.....	6	6	0	0	0	47	79	2
Frog Creek.....	0	0	0	0	2	20	48	0
Gull Lake.....	1	1	0	0	0	17	37	0
Long Lake.....	3	1	0	0	0	15	123	0
Madge.....	1	2	3	0	0	15	75	1
Minong.....	3	2	2	0	0	24	50	0
Sarona.....	0	2	1	0	0	54	114	0
Spooner.....	0	1	0	0	1	57	63	2
Spring Brook.....	3	2	3	0	0	70	114	0
Stinnett.....	0	0	1	0	0	22	50	0
Stone Lake.....	2	2	2	1	1	24	45	0
Trego.....	3	0	1	0	0	12	161	0
Birchwood, vil.....	3	3	6	1	1	105	44	0
Minong, vil.....	2	2	1	0	1	42	47	1
Shell Lake, vil.....	0	20	0	0	0	217	148	0
Spooner, city:								
1st ward.....	2	1	2	1	0	82	138	0
2nd ward.....	2	1	4	0	0	88	107	1
3rd ward.....	2	2	1	0	0	66	128	0
4th ward.....	0	4	2	0	0	87	102	1
5th ward.....	0	2	0	0	0	21	71	1
Totals.....	46	60	42	5	6	1,387	2,451	9
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>								
Addison.....	43	37	186	1	0	77	66	0
Barton.....	8	13	46	0	0	41	101	2
Erin.....	34	41	171	0	0	18	56	0
Farmington.....	17	18	29	0	0	79	119	3
Germantown.....	3	18	38	0	0	190	120	0
Hartford.....	28	16	63	0	0	97	127	4
Jackson.....	3	15	24	0	0	97	168	3
Kewaskum.....	12	4	13	0	0	75	41	4
Polk.....	9	7	37	0	0	49	183	1
Richfield.....	29	39	184	0	0	131	73	1
Trenton.....	14	12	48	0	1	88	142	2
Wayne.....	6	12	26	0	0	64	68	0
West Bend.....	6	11	62	0	0	105	80	4
Barton, vil.....	27	14	63	0	0	72	83	0
Germantown, vil.....	0	7	29	0	0	34	26	0
Jackson, vil.....	2	0	7	0	0	63	41	1
Kewaskum, vil.....	6	8	27	0	0	195	54	1
Slinger, vil.....	14	10	44	0	0	90	105	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>								
—con.								
Hartford, city:								
1st ward.....	17	32	106	0	0	244	77	2
2nd ward.....	12	15	67	0	0	149	62	2
3rd ward.....	19	24	75	0	0	82	85	1
4th ward.....	10	30	98	0	0	189	71	1
West Bend, city:								
1st ward.....	24	16	75	1	0	260	154	0
2nd ward.....	15	6	118	0	2	397	179	3
3rd ward.....	9	11	84	0	0	326	199	1
Totals.....	367	416	1,720	2	3	3,212	2,480	41
<b>WAUKESHA CO.</b>								
Brookfield.....	4	12	41	0	1	555	275	9
Delafield.....	2	18	19	0	0	626	166	7
Eagle.....	5	1	9	0	0	92	67	0
Genessee.....	5	6	3	0	0	428	132	0
Lisbon.....	2	13	14	0	1	255	124	5
Menomonee.....	2	23	54	0	2	148	171	8
Merton.....	8	31	43	0	0	227	105	2
Mukwonago.....	1	1	3	1	1	163	54	3
Muskego.....	8	5	10	0	0	315	152	3
New Berlin.....	13	10	20	0	1	363	262	18
Oconomowoc.....	6	16	28	1	1	378	184	13
Ottawa.....	6	1	13	0	1	97	54	2
Pewaukee.....	5	6	36	0	0	551	205	12
Summit.....	2	14	20	0	2	447	83	5
Vernon.....	4	3	2	0	0	200	60	1
Waukesha.....	5	3	9	0	0	331	84	0
Big Bend, vil.....	2	1	2	0	0	97	14	2
Butler, vil.....	2	25	0	0	0	39	93	5
Chenequa, vil.....	0	0	5	0	0	198	12	1
Dousman, vil.....	1	1	14	0	0	104	19	0
Eagle, vil.....	8	5	38	0	0	108	27	0
Hartland, vil.....	4	10	23	0	0	274	72	3
Lae La Belle, vil.....	2	3	9	0	0	60	7	0
Lannon, vil.....	2	4	14	0	0	61	12	1
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	1	5	44	1	2	236	166	2
Merton, vil.....	1	10	6	0	0	55	56	0
Mukwonago, vil.....	3	2	7	0	0	280	55	0
North Prairie, vil.....	0	1	2	0	0	95	25	2
Pewaukee, vil.....	2	2	22	0	0	243	54	3
Sussex, vil.....	0	4	3	0	0	143	51	0
Wales, vil.....	0	0	0	0	0	59	18	0
Oconomowoc, city:								
1st pct.....	2	4	25	0	0	419	261	2
2nd pct.....	6	5	39	0	1	658	165	2
Waukesha, city:								
1st wd., 1st dist.....	4	4	23	0	0	335	84	1
1st wd., 2nd dist.....	6	6	20	0	1	498	132	1
2nd wd., 1st dist.....	5	6	27	0	0	281	226	2
2nd wd., 2nd dist.....	7	10	31	0	1	431	306	4
3rd ward.....	3	14	29	0	0	209	297	4
4th wd., 1st dist.....	4	5	15	0	1	207	95	0
4th wd., 2nd dist.....	2	4	19	0	0	356	131	1
4th wd., 3rd dist.....	3	2	16	0	0	306	92	1
4th wd., 2nd dist.....	3	2	21	0	0	436	111	1
5th wd., 1st dist.....	2	1	9	0	1	572	94	0
6th wd., 1st dist.....	2	7	26	0	0	524	111	0
6th wd., 2nd dist.....	0	7	11	0	0	417	110	1
Totals.....	155	310	826	4	17	12,977	5,014	127
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>								
Bear Creek.....	15	9	14	1	0	93	145	1
Caledonia.....	3	6	2	0	0	19	119	0
Dayton.....	1	1	0	0	0	103	154	0
DuPont.....	1	8	3	0	0	91	143	0
Farmington.....								
1st pct.....	1	2	1	0	0	110	196	0
2nd pct.....	6	15	15	1	0	250	142	1
Fremont.....	1	4	5	0	0	14	77	0

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WAUPACA CO.—con.</b>								
Harrison.....	0	5	0	0	0	23	288	1
Helvetia.....	0	0	0	0	0	44	136	0
Iola.....	0	0	1	0	0	38	231	1
Larabee.....	6	6	7	0	1	103	179	0
Lebanon.....	5	24	11	0	0	100	110	0
Lind.....	1	5	9	0	0	83	153	1
Little Wolf.....	0	5	3	0	0	93	150	1
Matteson.....	3	4	4	4	0	54	104	1
Mukwa.....	2	4	7	0	0	100	99	4
Royalton.....	1	13	15	0	0	84	120	2
Scandinavia.....	4	1	2	0	0	88	139	2
St. Lawrence.....	0	0	0	0	0	121	166	0
Union.....	8	6	6	0	0	76	161	0
Waupaca.....	4	3	1	0	1	69	168	3
Weyauwega.....	1	1	5	0	0	54	97	0
Wyoming.....	2	2	1	1	0	36	96	0
Big Falls, vil.....	1	0	0	0	0	14	52	0
Embarass, vil.....	1	7	4	0	0	48	23	0
Fremont, vil.....	1	13	3	0	0	66	46	0
Iola, vil.....	0	7	6	1	0	136	162	12
Manawa, vil.....	0	13	3	1	0	238	89	0
Marion, vil.....	11	5	10	0	0	277	88	1
Ogdensburg, vil.....	1	0	1	0	0	91	18	0
Royalton, vil.....	0	1	0	0	0	85	45	0
Scandinavia, vil.....	1	3	1	1	0	88	52	0
Weyauwega, vil.....	3	19	23	0	0	223	93	0
Clintonville, city:								
1st ward.....	14	12	5	0	0	212	76	2
2nd ward.....	5	4	12	1	0	78	74	0
3rd ward.....	1	9	5	0	0	102	126	2
4th ward.....	8	13	8	0	0	251	91	0
5th ward.....	5	5	5	1	0	189	60	0
New London, city:								
1st ward.....	3	23	15	0	0	218	63	3
2nd ward.....	2	14	7	1	0	77	28	7
4th ward.....	8	24	39	2	0	288	75	9
5th ward.....	0	20	10	1	0	99	50	8
Waupaca, city:								
1st ward.....	5	4	8	0	0	249	149	0
2nd ward.....	3	5	6	0	1	315	129	0
3rd ward.....	3	7	5	0	1	183	137	0
4th ward.....	3	2	11	0	0	293	83	0
Totals.....	144	334	299	15	4	5,666	5,232	62
<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>								
Aurora.....	6	4	13	0	0	119	86	0
Bloomfield.....	4	22	28	0	0	73	91	0
Coloma.....	0	7	7	0	0	127	72	0
Dakota.....	0	3	6	0	1	64	60	0
Deerfield.....	2	7	16	0	1	22	63	0
Hancock.....	3	6	4	0	1	36	53	0
Leon.....	1	5	4	0	0	68	65	0
Marion.....	2	4	4	2	0	170	114	0
Mt. Morris.....	0	3	2	0	0	88	115	0
Oasis.....	1	11	5	0	0	34	46	0
Plainfield.....	0	6	4	0	0	61	90	0
Poyssippi.....	11	7	13	0	0	178	78	0
Richford.....	2	1	2	0	0	53	80	1
Rose.....	6	17	18	0	0	62	58	0
Saxeville.....	0	10	12	0	0	72	59	0
Springwater.....	0	4	7	0	0	61	60	0
Warren.....	11	11	10	1	0	47	104	2
Wautoma.....	0	9	0	0	0	91	68	0
Hancock, vil.....	2	2	5	0	0	83	67	0
Lohrville, vil.....	0	1	0	0	0	15	64	0
Plainfield, vil.....	2	7	2	1	0	103	81	0
Red Granite, vil.....	1	10	13	2	0	119	193	0
Wautoma, vil.....	2	14	33	0	1	319	171	0
Wild Rose, vil.....	2	12	27	2	0	140	42	0
Berlin, city:								
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	0
Totals.....	58	184	237	6	5	2,213	1,980	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>								
Algoma.....	10	5	20	0	2	223	79	4
Black Wolf.....	1	7	14	0	0	109	82	0
Clayton.....	4	0	11	0	0	120	118	0
Menasha.....	25	4	19	0	0	99	66	0
Neenah.....	9	1	18	0	0	71	61	0
Nekimi.....	3	2	19	0	0	101	99	5
Nepuskung.....	8	4	16	0	0	110	49	0
Omro.....	3	4	11	0	0	122	50	0
Oshkosh.....	21	11	33	0	1	310	111	4
Poygan.....	6	2	15	0	0	66	27	1
Rushford.....	3	3	20	0	1	239	84	1
Utica.....	7	1	2	0	1	146	44	3
Vinland.....	0	0	1	0	3	102	75	0
Winchester.....	0	1	0	0	0	91	179	0
Winneconne.....	1	2	7	2	0	121	26	0
Wolf River.....	1	9	14	0	0	19	127	2
Omro, vil.....	5	7	29	0	1	392	81	0
Winneconne, vil.....	4	3	18	0	2	204	63	0
Menasha, city:								
1st ward.....	44	8	41	0	1	244	85	1
2nd ward.....	69	18	92	0	0	238	140	1
3rd ward.....	30	9	54	0	0	301	146	0
4th ward.....	97	27	81	3	1	140	140	3
5th ward.....	90	5	63	0	0	215	129	1
Neenah, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.....	8	4	30	0	0	413	110	2
1st wd., 2nd pct.....	8	8	45	1	0	347	160	2
2nd ward.....	11	5	49	0	1	422	148	1
3rd ward.....	28	6	67	2	0	249	116	2
4th ward.....	11	6	10	0	0	189	127	2
5th ward.....	28	4	52	0	0	402	165	0
Oshkosh, city:								
1st ward.....	30	51	53	0	0	245	115	2
2nd ward.....	19	50	83	1	0	586	175	6
3rd ward.....	25	39	43	1	0	296	243	10
4th ward.....	36	48	90	3	2	639	143	6
5th ward.....	24	34	74	2	1	739	186	9
6th ward.....	40	43	51	0	1	155	580	11
7th ward.....	11	9	36	0	0	578	51	2
8th ward.....	13	23	63	2	0	350	204	38
9th ward.....	67	49	80	0	0	509	448	24
10th ward.....	21	31	86	0	1	759	175	10
11th ward.....	30	37	143	2	1	676	161	8
12th ward.....	42	51	61	2	0	542	249	10
13th ward.....	40	48	49	0	0	183	507	16
14th ward.....	11	22	38	1	0	284	237	10
15th ward.....	12	20	42	0	0	389	106	3
16th ward.....	9	12	15	5	0	186	162	4
Totals.....	965	733	1,858	27	20	12,971	6,629	204
<b>WOOD CO.</b>								
Arpin.....	2	6	8	0	0	102	163	0
Auburdale.....	5	4	3	0	0	24	214	0
Cameron.....	2	1	6	0	0	6	46	1
Cary.....	3	0	3	1	0	44	13	1
Cranmoor.....	2	0	0	0	0	72	29	0
Dexter.....	5	2	10	0	0	16	25	0
Grand Rapids.....	6	4	3	0	0	111	181	0
Hansen.....	3	2	10	0	0	91	111	2
Hiles.....	1	0	1	0	0	16	23	3
Lincoln.....	21	12	18	0	0	53	199	0
Marshfield.....	9	3	11	0	1	45	143	0
Milladore.....	25	3	8	0	0	51	149	1
Port Edwards.....	1	2	3	0	0	37	69	0
Remington.....	7	1	1	0	0	13	72	0
Richfield.....	8	6	10	0	0	73	97	2
Rock.....	8	4	5	0	0	62	99	0
Rudolph.....	29	5	11	0	0	39	131	1
Saratoga.....	0	1	0	0	0	62	65	0
Seneca.....	2	1	5	0	0	31	63	0
Sherry.....	6	5	3	0	0	47	84	1
Sigel.....	12	11	12	0	0	59	176	0
Wood.....	17	4	28	0	0	52	38	2

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

County and Election District	Fox Dem.	Rubin Dem.	Schmedeman Dem.	Bucknam Prohib.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
WOOD CO.—con.								
Auburndale, vil. ....	1	0	6	0	0	47	67	0
Biron, vil. ....	4	1	3	0	0	35	34	0
Port Edwards, vil. ....	5	7	8	0	0	188	71	0
Marshfield, city:								
1st ward .....	27	9	23	0	0	121	157	0
2nd ward .....	23	14	44	0	0	166	134	0
3rd ward .....	14	6	25	0	0	223	76	0
4th ward .....	14	9	18	0	0	139	110	2
5th ward .....	15	13	35	0	1	207	140	0
6th ward .....	12	14	30	0	1	207	90	1
7th ward .....	20	6	23	0	0	202	110	0
8th ward .....	14	7	16	0	0	98	112	0
Nekoosa, city:								
1st ward .....	3	1	1	0	0	66	42	0
2nd ward .....	10	0	0	0	0	105	36	0
3rd ward .....	1	4	2	0	0	89	55	0
4th ward .....	5	1	1	0	0	73	56	0
Pittsville, city:								
1st ward .....	16	2	15	0	0	76	9	3
2nd ward .....	4	1	4	0	0	32	6	0
3rd ward .....	2	1	10	0	0	22	5	2
Wisconsin Rapids, city:								
1st ward .....	8	13	10	0	0	148	96	0
2nd ward .....	9	16	18	0	0	305	218	1
3rd ward .....	9	6	25	0	0	305	97	1
4th ward .....	8	6	14	0	0	254	230	0
5th ward .....	7	14	4	1	0	105	191	2
6th ward .....	8	7	7	0	0	121	204	3
7th ward .....	3	5	8	0	1	122	136	3
8th ward .....	7	6	7	0	0	167	103	0
Totals .....	423	246	516	2	4	4,729	4,780	33

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>								
Adams.....	106	0	37	4	79	0	62	4
Big Flats.....	62	0	8	1	53	0	18	0
Colburn.....	54	1	10	0	43	0	18	0
Dell Prairie.....	112	0	48	3	104	0	56	1
Easton.....	111	2	44	0	51	2	86	0
Jackson.....	96	1	49	0	74	1	62	1
Leola.....	44	0	14	0	23	0	33	0
Lincoln.....	76	1	23	1	60	2	39	0
Monroe.....	65	0	41	5	41	0	51	3
New Chester.....	102	0	49	1	73	1	73	1
New Haven.....	145	0	48	2	122	2	70	2
Preston.....	72	0	13	0	43	0	37	0
Quincy.....	107	1	32	0	57	1	68	1
Richfield.....	59	0	7	0	51	0	17	0
Rome.....	61	1	34	1	33	0	59	2
Springville.....	81	1	30	1	53	0	62	3
Strongs Prairie.....	188	2	66	7	146	1	100	3
Friendship, vil.....	149	2	76	6	108	0	118	3
Adams, city:								
1st ward.....	189	0	60	0	164	0	74	2
2nd ward.....	241	0	88	1	223	2	108	0
Totals.....	2120	12	777	33	1601	12	1211	26
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>								
Agenda.....	165	0	35	1	151	1	52	0
Ashland.....	189	1	72	9	196	2	74	0
Butternut.....	160	1	20	7	153	1	41	5
Gingles.....	99	0	68	9	95	1	78	8
Gordon.....	141	1	29	5	114	0	68	3
Jacobs.....	359	1	125	10	327	0	160	9
La Pointe.....	65	0	40	1	27	0	72	3
Marengo.....	110	3	52	12	101	3	61	7
Morse.....	166	0	37	5	158	0	57	3
Peeksville.....	82	1	34	0	78	2	41	0
Sanborn.....	294	3	34	6	289	3	50	4
Shanagolden.....	54	0	25	10	61	0	24	10
White River.....	147	0	95	0	135	1	103	3
Butternut, vil.....	193	0	72	1	181	1	91	0
Ashland, city:								
1st ward.....	278	1	194	16	267	0	228	5
2nd ward.....	298	1	270	9	256	1	323	2
3rd ward.....	193	0	390	5	148	0	444	2
4th ward.....	162	0	164	8	133	0	209	2
5th ward.....	241	3	233	0	190	0	303	2
6th ward.....	289	2	215	3	258	2	258	0
7th ward.....	278	2	126	8	361	1	150	1
8th ward.....	328	0	78	13	313	0	105	1
9th ward.....	349	1	37	8	335	3	60	0
10th ward.....	335	9	58	17	330	4	80	11
Mellen, city:								
1st ward.....	184	0	77	4	157	0	108	2
2nd ward.....	129	0	35	2	116	0	62	0
3rd ward.....	117	0	31	0	114	0	40	0
Totals.....	5405	30	2646	170	5044	26	3342	83
<b>BARRON CO.</b>								
Almena.....	300	0	91	10	270	5	118	7
Arland.....	215	0	77	5	207	0	100	0
Barron.....	156	7	124	5	137	6	135	4
Bear Lake.....	145	0	16	7	132	0	26	4
Cedar Lake.....	95	0	81	5	91	0	88	2
Chetek.....	143	3	75	19	134	4	94	7
Clinton.....	255	3	97	6	250	3	115	0
Crystal Lake.....	207	1	93	11	210	1	99	3
Cumberland.....	293	0	118	2	297	0	118	3
Dallas.....	172	6	77	14	163	5	82	11



## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>BARRON CO.—con.</b>								
Dovre.....	140	3	69	11	132	1	91	0
Doyle.....	153	0	31	0	153	1	33	1
Lakeland.....	152	0	47	11	147	1	63	2
Maple Grove.....	185	5	191	4	163	8	205	3
Maple Plain.....	128	2	18	7	117	5	25	6
Oak Grove.....	339	1	39	9	312	1	56	9
Prairie Farm.....	209	13	79	1	192	13	92	1
Prairie Lake.....	194	1	78	21	201	2	91	8
Rice Lake.....	251	3	37	14	243	0	60	8
Sioux Creek.....	199	5	66	14	216	3	63	4
Stanford.....	212	5	43	14	212	2	58	9
Stanley.....	193	3	61	9	179	2	66	8
Sumner.....	161	4	49	25	167	6	59	7
Turtle Lake.....	181	0	27	7	178	0	34	5
Vance Creek.....	233	3	43	1	229	2	49	1
Cameron, vil.....	138	2	168	3	114	4	200	2
Dallas, vil.....	69	4	112	1	68	3	109	0
Haugen, vil.....	81	0	19	1	74	0	27	1
Prairie Farm, vil.....	57	3	51	1	44	1	65	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	171	1	83	2	145	1	98	0
Barron, city.....	310	6	442	19	239	8	513	2
Chetek, city.....	201	1	234	17	172	4	278	5
Cumberland, city.....	288	3	308	14	258	3	354	3
Rice Lake, city:								
1st ward.....	202	1	119	6	162	1	162	5
2nd ward.....	153	0	89	1	108	0	123	1
3rd ward.....	121	0	179	2	107	0	198	2
4th ward.....	163	1	109	7	147	1	121	4
5th ward.....	165	4	75	6	141	4	95	3
6th ward.....	133	1	76	5	122	1	92	3
7th ward.....	138	1	24	3	125	2	38	0
8th ward.....	107	2	37	3	100	1	43	3
Totals.....	7413	98	3852	323	6858	105	4536	147
<b>BAYFIELD CO.</b>								
Barksdale.....	114	0	78	11	105	1	93	3
Barnes.....	57	0	25	0	44	0	31	0
Bayfield.....	103	0	92	1	91	0	103	1
Bayview.....	75	1	56	3	73	2	58	2
Bell.....	48	1	43	2	39	0	48	0
Cable.....	90	2	36	5	76	0	52	3
Clover.....	44	0	25	3	35	1	30	6
Delta.....	41	1	14	0	35	1	20	2
Drummond.....	169	0	116	8	142	1	154	8
Eileen.....	136	0	36	9	120	0	52	8
Hughes.....	55	0	23	4	39	2	39	2
Iron River.....	188	2	116	35	165	1	153	23
Kelly.....	108	1	49	15	115	2	50	9
Keystone.....	85	2	31	1	84	2	37	0
Lincoln.....	73	0	31	2	76	0	31	0
Mason.....	130	2	72	9	136	2	70	3
Namekagon.....	41	0	36	0	22	0	53	0
Orienta.....	43	1	24	1	22	0	34	1
Oulu.....	94	0	97	17	65	3	123	8
Pilsen.....	84	0	6	6	71	0	24	3
Port Wing.....	123	3	114	8	102	2	135	5
Pratt.....	119	3	67	2	108	1	78	2
Russell.....	110	0	38	5	99	1	50	4
Tripp.....	32	0	24	7	34	1	17	3
Washburn.....	61	0	47	7	52	1	65	2
Cable, vil.....	69	3	54	2	59	2	64	0
Mason, vil.....	30	0	32	1	21	0	39	1
Bayfield, city:								
1st ward.....	94	0	24	0	72	0	48	0
2nd ward.....	33	0	31	0	25	0	41	1
3rd ward.....	66	0	62	3	57	0	80	0
4th ward.....	46	0	49	0	32	0	61	0

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

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PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>BAYFIELD CO.—con.</b>								
Washburn, city:								
1st ward.....	107	0	151	6	83	1	181	3
2nd ward.....	79	1	56	1	70	0	68	0
3rd ward.....	60	0	66	0	61	0	64	0
4th ward.....	59	0	78	4	63	0	75	3
5th ward.....	54	0	93	5	51	0	104	5
6th ward.....	61	2	43	6	56	2	53	3
Totals.....	2981	25	2035	189	2600	29	2478	114
<b>BROWN CO.</b>								
Allouez.....	553	2	278	12	339	1	475	3
Ashwaubenon.....	143	0	91	7	121	0	103	11
Bellevue.....	220	0	6	1	157	0	40	1
De Pere.....	208	1	25	2	173	0	54	0
Eaton.....	357	0	15	0	310	0	48	3
Glenmore.....	302	3	60	5	271	0	84	4
Green Bay.....	230	0	41	1	200	1	57	1
Hobart.....	238	1	54	1	167	3	107	3
Holland.....	364	1	33	1	368	0	45	1
Howard.....	497	0	106	3	366	2	191	4
Humboldt.....	220	0	34	1	178	0	77	2
Lawrence.....	229	0	80	12	217	0	112	10
Morrison.....	349	0	129	2	333	3	151	3
New Denmark.....	313	1	85	16	278	1	136	16
Pittsfield.....	298	1	51	5	264	2	77	1
Preble.....	845	3	148	7	576	2	375	6
Rockland.....	206	1	34	1	161	1	73	1
Scott.....	349	0	57	3	243	2	139	2
Suamico.....	286	0	93	3	221	1	141	3
Wrightstown.....	329	2	121	3	303	1	149	3
Denmark, vil.....	231	0	97	4	211	3	119	3
Pulaski, vil.....	407	0	30	1	387	1	55	0
Wrightstown, vil.....	212	0	46	12	186	1	80	10
De Pere, city:								
1st ward.....	365	0	247	6	260	0	368	2
2nd ward.....	469	0	90	12	392	3	181	8
3rd ward.....	482	0	233	9	432	1	290	8
4th ward.....	236	0	54	49	198	1	87	53
Green Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	376	1	393	10	227	1	536	9
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	580	1	463	16	461	2	745	6
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	489	0	135	6	375	1	255	4
3rd ward.....	621	0	382	8	383	1	548	8
4th ward.....	552	0	326	11	333	2	551	4
5th ward.....	676	0	192	10	469	0	406	9
6th ward.....	425	1	157	4	267	1	306	4
7th ward.....	366	1	162	7	242	2	278	5
8th ward.....	532	0	181	13	361	0	356	6
9th ward.....	474	0	79	12	331	0	208	9
10th ward.....	487	0	63	7	270	2	170	7
11th ward.....	574	3	94	18	407	2	243	8
12th ward.....	424	0	122	10	321	0	219	8
13th ward.....	551	0	263	11	412	1	409	6
14th ward.....	898	2	326	14	612	6	594	9
15th ward.....	419	1	313	12	263	0	470	4
16th ward.....	458	1	297	23	397	2	530	21
17th ward.....	517	1	279	17	348	3	445	8
18th ward.....	410	0	226	14	312	2	306	16
19th ward.....	372	1	147	3	309	2	230	11
20th ward.....	450	0	130	44	396	2	183	36
21st ward.....	401	0	82	4	293	1	187	4
Totals.....	19990	29	7150	453	15206	67	12046	367
<b>BUFFALO CO.</b>								
Alma.....	176	1	28	4	153	0	44	0
Belvidere.....	119	0	19	2	104	0	30	1
Buffalo.....	136	0	36	0	90	0	67	0
Canton.....	142	2	37	1	114	0	59	0

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>BUFFALO CO.—con.</b>								
Cross.....	108	0	19	0	94	0	41	0
Dover.....	92	0	86	3	87	0	93	0
Gilmanton.....	117	1	131	0	76	1	171	0
Glencoe.....	139	0	33	0	136	1	35	0
Lincoln.....	135	0	23	0	130	0	16	0
Maxville.....	110	0	29	0	95	0	44	0
Milton.....	35	0	14	0	39	0	11	0
Modena.....	167	0	51	8	159	2	51	3
Mondovi.....	133	4	92	0	110	1	114	0
Montana.....	116	0	24	0	110	0	29	0
Naples.....	120	2	111	0	111	2	115	0
Nelson.....	280	1	123	1	249	4	147	6
Waumandee.....	163	0	26	0	135	0	48	0
Cochrane, vil.....	120	1	69	2	89	0	99	2
Alma, city:								
1st ward.....	123	0	56	4	114	0	67	0
2nd ward.....	74	0	47	1	56	0	61	0
3rd ward.....	89	1	31	3	85	0	37	0
Buffalo, city.....	42	0	19	4	30	0	34	1
Fountain City, city:								
1st ward.....	98	0	87	1	91	0	97	0
2nd ward.....	129	0	76	4	121	0	80	1
Mondovi, city:								
1st ward.....	94	0	182	1	76	0	202	1
2nd ward.....	108	1	117	2	90	1	139	1
3rd ward.....	52	1	99	2	52	1	100	0
4th ward.....	35	0	41	0	31	0	48	0
Totals.....	3252	15	1711	43	2827	13	2079	16
<b>BURNETT CO.</b>								
Anderson.....	101	1	43	4	97	2	48	1
Blaine.....	69	0	9	0	39	1	28	0
Daniels.....	200	0	62	6	204	2	59	4
Dewey.....	102	1	46	3	79	3	68	5
Grantsburg.....	111	3	86	9	95	2	90	3
Jackson.....	39	0	29	0	25	0	36	0
La Follette.....	95	0	37	2	71	1	57	5
Lincoln.....	60	0	34	1	46	0	42	1
Meenon.....	105	0	59	4	96	2	64	2
Oakland.....	96	1	51	3	89	1	58	2
Roosevelt.....	81	0	18	3	70	0	34	1
Rusk.....	58	0	16	2	46	2	25	1
Sand Lake.....	65	1	38	9	53	0	52	3
Scott.....	56	0	6	6	49	0	10	7
Siren.....	172	1	76	6	144	4	88	4
Swiss.....	138	0	74	3	121	2	80	2
Trade Lake.....	262	4	107	14	263	8	101	4
Union.....	19	0	54	0	14	1	56	1
Webb Lake.....	24	0	19	1	20	0	19	0
West Marshland.....	60	0	10	1	40	0	37	0
Wood River.....	224	2	124	10	226	3	131	4
Grantsburg, vil.....	176	1	209	1	139	2	231	1
Webster, vil.....	124	1	74	2	101	0	92	1
Totals.....	2437	16	1281	90	2127	36	1496	53
<b>CALUMET CO.</b>								
Brillion.....	286	1	175	4	295	7	181	4
Brothertown.....	438	1	32	2	413	1	67	2
Charlestown.....	350	0	53	2	318	1	95	2
Chilton.....	337	2	38	4	307	0	81	2
Harrison.....	683	1	80	5	616	1	156	8
New Holstein.....	378	0	13	10	370	0	28	13
Rantoul.....	318	0	67	6	282	2	117	8
Stockbridge.....	387	3	31	2	331	4	87	1
Woodville.....	351	0	37	0	340	0	55	1
Brillion, vil.....	370	2	166	7	306	1	251	1
Hilbert, vil.....	181	0	72	2	166	0	98	0
Stockbridge, vil.....	133	0	28	0	114	0	47	0
Chilton, city.....	795	2	262	23	687	0	405	20

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>CALUMET CO.—con.</b>								
Kiel, city:								
2nd pct.	54	0	10	1	49	1	15	0
New Holstein, city	424	0	149	0	398	0	196	2
Totals	5485	12	1213	68	4992	18	1879	61
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>								
Anson	176	0	191	4	132	0	246	3
Arthur	194	1	42	7	176	1	65	7
Auburn	163	1	37	1	154	0	51	0
Birch Creek	89	1	36	18	79	1	53	12
Bloomer	239	2	60	5	215	1	83	3
Cleveland	152	0	63	1	146	0	76	2
Colburn	258	1	63	6	239	3	79	3
Cooks Valley	195	0	66	0	189	0	69	1
Delmar	329	0	97	5	304	2	127	3
Eagle Point	340	0	157	5	307	4	184	2
Edson	262	2	102	2	235	2	132	1
Estella	99	1	73	2	89	1	87	2
Goetz	143	1	99	1	119	1	116	0
Hallie	158	1	108	8	132	1	139	2
Holcombe	66	0	87	7	44	1	109	4
Howard	179	0	42	5	182	0	45	2
Lafayette	247	0	175	3	176	1	256	1
Ruby	102	0	42	15	95	0	61	9
Sampson	185	5	63	2	165	3	85	2
Sigel	145	3	57	0	125	3	77	0
Tilden	310	1	53	0	321	0	53	0
Wheaton	275	3	123	2	256	0	148	1
Woodmohr	283	1	43	0	264	0	75	0
Boyd, vil.	200	1	54	0	180	0	76	2
Cadott, vil.	148	0	115	0	133	1	139	2
Cornell, vil.	219	1	224	4	177	4	273	3
New Auburn, vil.	93	1	74	0	64	0	111	0
Bloomer, city	481	0	306	8	427	0	384	0
<b>Chippewa Falls, city:</b>								
1st ward	250	1	189	1	213	4	224	3
2nd ward	307	0	125	3	238	0	208	2
3rd ward	241	1	137	3	213	1	172	1
4th ward	174	0	152	2	142	0	198	0
5th wd., 1st pct.	270	0	156	5	214	2	198	3
5th wd., 2nd pct.	142	0	157	1	108	0	197	0
6th ward	198	0	136	0	156	0	187	1
7th ward	156	0	148	6	135	0	174	1
8th ward	243	0	159	2	185	0	216	0
9th ward	189	1	104	0	157	1	143	1
10th ward	186	2	140	4	183	0	163	0
<b>Stanley, city:</b>								
1st ward	57	0	187	0	49	0	199	1
2nd ward	78	0	122	1	76	0	136	0
3rd ward	79	0	122	0	61	0	142	0
4th ward	145	0	106	2	128	0	128	1
Totals	8445	32	4792	141	7383	38	6084	81
<b>CLARK CO.</b>								
Beaver	220	1	62	6	191	1	85	8
Butler	32	4	14	0	25	4	18	0
Colby	189	0	34	4	174	0	52	3
Dewhurst	26	0	9	0	17	0	19	0
Eaton	160	0	86	4	135	1	106	2
Foster	29	1	2	0	17	0	13	1
Fremont	194	1	132	2	197	3	129	3
Grant	254	0	73	4	230	0	104	2
Green Grove	124	0	37	33	111	0	53	30
Hendren	205	0	14	82	180	0	37	67
Hewett	74	0	8	0	58	0	33	0
Hixon	295	0	81	14	252	2	138	9
Hoard	203	0	71	3	182	0	94	4
Levis	133	0	12	0	114	1	29	1
Longwood	237	1	97	9	213	0	126	12

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>CLARK CO.—con.</b>								
Loyal	250	6	65	1	222	5	93	1
Lynn	141	0	28	8	128	0	47	6
Mayville	203	4	39	13	294	4	50	9
Mead	89	0	10	10	75	0	19	8
Mentor	178	0	124	0	165	4	128	1
Fine Valley	246	1	43	0	206	1	91	3
Reseburg	306	2	53	1	259	0	87	3
Seif	68	0	5	1	52	1	13	3
Sherman	209	1	44	1	173	0	78	1
Sherwood	31	0	27	2	21	0	35	1
Thorp	412	0	62	1	380	0	84	1
Unity	230	2	67	3	223	2	79	3
Warner	150	0	113	14	123	0	147	13
Washburn	93	0	19	5	75	0	37	5
Weston	228	1	43	2	206	6	59	3
Withee	383	0	28	3	345	2	53	1
Worden	203	0	102	0	180	3	128	1
York	279	5	81	0	265	0	100	1
Abbotsford, vil.	153	0	98	2	127	1	121	3
Curtiss, vil.	40	0	26	0	39	0	28	0
Dorchester, vil.	114	0	45	2	100	0	56	4
Granton, vil.	61	0	71	4	53	2	79	1
Loyal, vil.	266	1	135	3	220	8	163	2
Thorp, vil.	388	1	101	2	285	0	169	1
Unity, vil.	28	0	30	0	14	0	47	0
Withee, vil.	94	1	69	4	77	2	82	6
Colby, city:								
2nd ward	130	0	33	0	82	0	57	0
3rd ward	89	0	47	3	67	0	69	2
Greenwood, city	126	0	182	3	109	0	212	2
Neillsville, city:								
1st ward	187	1	70	0	165	2	96	0
2nd ward	165	3	145	3	120	1	179	0
3rd ward	146	0	111	3	102	0	166	0
4th ward	91	1	87	0	61	0	110	0
Owen, city:								
1st ward	36	0	22	1	29	1	28	0
2nd ward	52	0	61	1	35	0	80	0
3rd ward	58	1	52	3	39	1	71	1
4th ward	74	0	67	2	67	3	74	2
Totals	8372	39	3132	262	7279	61	4251	230
<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>								
Arlington	185	2	111	8	188	1	118	3
Caledonia	217	1	90	3	195	1	128	1
Columbus	236	0	22	11	242	0	27	0
Courtland	174	1	94	3	155	1	126	1
Dekorra	184	1	79	6	171	2	98	0
Fort Winnebago	203	0	36	1	198	0	53	1
Fountain Prairie	236	1	58	6	239	0	70	4
Hampden	287	1	20	5	284	1	21	1
Leeds	265	1	30	2	286	0	36	0
Lewiston	161	0	63	1	124	0	83	1
Lodi	135	1	79	6	137	1	90	0
Lowville	172	4	47	3	166	7	60	3
Marcellon	182	1	110	3	173	0	126	0
Newport	140	1	33	4	131	0	45	2
Otsego	259	1	73	3	262	1	78	0
Pacific	67	0	35	3	68	0	40	1
Randolph	197	0	233	2	175	1	253	1
Scott	144	3	73	2	131	0	93	0
Springvale	152	1	57	5	122	0	91	5
West Point	178	0	71	4	168	1	85	0
Wyocena	132	1	88	3	127	1	96	2
Cambria, vil.	107	4	253	3	98	3	264	0
Doylestown, vil.	119	0	29	7	111	0	40	6
Fall River, vil.	93	1	88	2	88	0	95	0
Lodi, vil.	220	2	343	6	216	0	352	2
Pardeeville, vil.	254	2	205	3	218	2	207	0
Poynette, vil.	156	3	181	5	155	2	200	3
Randolph, vil.	55	0	126	0	33	0	152	0

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>COLUMBIA CO.—</b>								
con.								
Rio, vil.-----	203	5	143	7	197	1	162	1
Wyocena, vil.-----	67	0	79	5	56	1	96	1
Columbus, city:								
1st ward.-----	233	1	185	1	226	1	213	0
2nd ward.-----	300	1	132	3	289	1	172	2
3rd ward.-----	295	1	169	5	304	1	185	1
Portage, city:								
1st ward.-----	210	0	59	2	186	0	97	0
2nd ward.-----	429	2	213	4	408	1	250	1
3rd ward.-----	233	2	260	1	214	2	291	0
4th ward.-----	554	0	332	5	470	1	428	2
5th ward.-----	552	0	307	3	502	1	364	2
Wisconsin Dells:								
1st ward.-----	176	0	114	6	139	0	153	6
2nd ward.-----	142	1	152	4	100	0	190	1
3rd ward.-----	146	1	98	2	109	2	133	0
Totals.-----	8455	47	4970	158	7873	37	5861	54
<b>CRAWFORD CO.</b>								
Bridgeport.-----	101	0	23	0	87	0	37	0
Clayton.-----	435	5	145	8	433	4	165	2
Eastman.-----	240	1	40	1	227	2	57	0
Freeman.-----	173	1	193	0	163	1	206	0
Haney.-----	147	2	69	0	123	0	94	0
Marietta.-----	238	2	69	2	219	2	82	1
Prairie du Chien.-----	152	0	26	2	144	0	38	0
Scott.-----	190	1	95	3	182	0	105	0
Seneca.-----	246	2	89	5	236	1	114	1
Utica.-----	359	4	133	1	373	3	126	0
Wauzeka.-----	146	1	123	2	147	1	23	2
Bell Center, vil.-----	72	1	19	0	56	3	26	0
De Soto, vil.-----	25	0	14	0	10	0	27	0
Eastman, vil.-----	76	1	53	2	70	0	58	1
Ferryville, vil.-----	45	1	58	2	30	0	74	0
Gays Mills, vil.-----	160	0	108	0	136	2	132	0
Lynxville, vil.-----	55	0	45	0	57	1	44	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.-----	190	5	86	1	157	2	116	0
Steuben, vil.-----	90	0	28	5	84	1	35	4
Wauzeka, vil.-----	153	1	63	1	131	1	95	1
Pr. du Chien, city:								
1st ward.-----	204	0	30	1	168	1	68	0
2nd ward.-----	179	0	82	0	161	0	103	0
3rd ward.-----	180	0	85	0	152	1	118	0
4th ward.-----	156	0	34	0	134	1	56	1
5th ward.-----	212	0	45	0	189	1	65	0
6th ward.-----	200	1	50	0	175	1	77	0
7th ward.-----	161	1	84	0	143	0	101	0
8th ward.-----	169	0	53	0	153	1	83	0
Totals.-----	4754	30	1943	36	4333	30	2325	14
<b>DANE CO.</b>								
Albion.-----	299	1	221	12	317	3	215	6
Berry.-----	270	0	32	0	267	0	40	0
Black Earth.-----	79	0	64	0	74	0	72	0
Blooming Grove:								
1st district.-----	528	1	300	46	509	1	363	19
2nd district.-----	195	2	57	4	193	5	62	4
Blue Mounds.-----	187	0	50	3	188	0	48	0
Bristol.-----	302	1	28	9	287	1	52	8
Burke.-----	491	4	155	13	477	2	186	4
Christiana.-----	323	1	101	14	306	0	131	10
Cottage Grove.-----	242	0	74	10	233	0	97	10
Cross Plains.-----	325	1	15	4	327	0	18	3
Dane.-----	168	0	73	3	187	0	75	3
Deerfield.-----	202	1	41	11	206	1	50	4
Dunkirk.-----	300	0	139	11	298	0	152	6
Dunn.-----	250	2	77	3	233	0	106	1
Fitchburg.-----	276	0	108	10	262	1	140	3
Madison.-----	445	1	370	44	395	0	447	27

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
DANE CO.—con.								
Mazomanie.....	84	1	87	2	98	0	85	1
Medina.....	209	1	47	2	202	2	62	2
Middleton.....	301	2	116	6	255	0	171	2
Montrose.....	216	0	47	0	213	1	51	0
Oregon.....	201	1	58	0	198	0	67	0
Ferry.....	237	0	56	1	241	2	51	3
Pleasant Springs.....	239	1	123	5	220	1	159	1
Primrose.....	173	0	30	2	178	0	25	2
Roxbury.....	265	1	10	1	278	1	11	0
Rutland.....	264	2	101	4	268	1	105	3
Springdale.....	249	2	66	8	243	0	82	4
Springfield.....	406	0	8	0	399	0	28	0
Sun Prairie.....	281	0	40	6	279	0	54	2
Vermont.....	190	1	36	8	202	1	35	1
Verona.....	188	1	83	2	180	0	95	1
Vienna.....	205	1	63	0	182	0	83	2
Westport.....	406	3	136	6	400	0	170	2
Windsor.....	327	5	104	7	318	5	128	4
York.....	227	0	55	1	220	1	62	1
Belleville, vil.....	155	0	111	1	141	1	135	1
Black Earth, vil.....	115	1	115	5	125	2	113	5
Blue Mounds, vil.....	54	0	45	2	57	0	43	0
Brooklyn, vil.....	27	0	24	4	27	0	27	0
Cambridge, vil.....	125	1	127	6	116	1	143	1
Cottage Grove, vil.....	91	1	50	3	82	1	61	0
Cross Plains, vil.....	144	0	14	0	137	0	24	0
Dane, vil.....	109	0	34	0	102	0	44	1
Deerfield, vil.....	115	3	119	10	115	0	134	1
De Forest, vil.....	137	1	113	2	123	4	128	1
McFarland, vil.....	84	0	77	6	78	0	89	1
Maple Bluff, vil.....	51	0	183	5	34	0	203	3
Marshall, vil.....	128	0	95	3	127	0	107	1
Mazomanie, vil.....	202	0	200	0	199	0	209	0
Middleton, vil.....	281	0	135	2	232	0	195	3
Mount Horeb, vil.....	431	1	299	6	418	3	312	6
Oregon, vil.....	204	4	204	6	193	2	212	4
Rockdale, vil.....	37	0	33	5	41	0	37	1
Shorewood Hills, vil.....	68	1	169	8	50	0	199	0
Sun Prairie, vil.....	449	0	175	11	424	0	240	6
Verona, vil.....	156	2	101	5	150	0	110	5
Waunakee, vil.....	262	0	67	0	241	0	101	0
Madison, city:								
1st ward.....	455	1	622	75	361	3	765	16
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	490	1	558	46	351	2	700	25
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	284	4	279	34	303	2	336	17
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	362	1	251	34	318	1	313	22
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	606	3	607	38	429	2	713	15
3rd wd., 3rd pct.....	458	0	364	33	412	1	440	20
4th ward.....	955	1	672	45	795	1	890	17
5th wd., 1st pct.....	642	2	635	160	580	1	851	117
5th wd., 2nd pct.....	383	4	572	104	361	6	656	45
6th wd., 1st pct.....	649	2	558	49	566	4	413	26
6th wd., 2nd pct.....	592	2	480	27	504	0	588	18
6th wd., 3rd pct.....	767	3	351	52	714	2	414	21
7th wd., 1st pct.....	956	1	915	63	845	2	1,127	29
7th wd., 2nd pct.....	849	5	448	82	824	5	536	38
8th ward.....	967	4	486	55	827	4	670	27
9th wd., 1st pct.....	595	3	152	26	533	2	218	19
9th wd., 2nd pct.....	676	4	462	67	613	2	584	33
9th wd., 3rd pct.....	432	1	348	34	388	6	384	19
10th wd., 1st pct.....	403	0	1,006	118	312	1	1,079	44
10th wd., 2nd pct.....	528	1	1,012	85	403	0	994	30
10th wd., 3rd pct.....	429	1	897	52	354	2	1,002	21
10th wd., 4th pct.....	363	2	840	57	300	1	963	17
Stoughton, city:								
1st ward.....	190	2	181	3	177	2	196	0
2nd ward.....	340	0	124	11	323	0	152	8
3rd ward.....	248	4	212	14	225	2	246	7
4th ward.....	228	2	390	9	173	1	406	1
Totals.....	26841	106	19083	1725	24536	98	22280	831

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
DODGE CO.								
Ashippun.....	397	2	101	5	371	0	147	3
Beaver Dam.....	370	0	81	4	351	0	103	2
Burnett.....	365	1	27	6	377	4	55	0
Calamus.....	222	0	71	6	219	1	91	2
Chester.....	198	1	50	1	171	0	88	1
Clyman.....	329	0	37	2	331	2	40	0
Elba.....	332	1	83	9	316	0	96	1
Emmet.....	329	2	71	0	323	2	82	0
Fox Lake.....	159	2	88	5	155	1	97	5
Herman.....	393	0	31	3	394	0	36	4
Hubbard.....	311	0	39	10	294	1	62	10
Hustisford.....	311	0	25	3	309	1	35	2
Lebanon.....	443	0	22	0	449	0	38	0
Le Roy.....	390	1	61	1	365	1	87	1
Lomira.....	358	3	168	7	329	2	213	6
Lowell.....	403	1	80	4	398	0	101	0
Oak Grove.....	383	3	108	10	338	3	120	7
Portland.....	272	1	54	1	262	1	66	2
Rubicon.....	370	0	30	6	351	0	54	5
Shields.....	222	0	21	1	217	0	32	0
Theresa.....	339	0	30	8	259	0	36	6
Trenton.....	343	0	118	0	319	0	151	2
Westford.....	253	1	50	2	244	2	60	2
Williamstown.....	297	0	34	3	289	0	41	8
Clyman, vil.....	98	0	8	2	87	0	18	3
Fox Lake, vil.....	312	1	206	1	269	1	265	1
Hustisford, vil.....	213	1	52	3	200	0	68	2
Iron Ridge, vil.....	110	0	16	2	97	0	32	1
Lomira, vil.....	183	1	126	3	180	1	137	0
Lowell, vil.....	110	0	33	0	104	1	38	1
Neosho, vil.....	117	0	11	1	114	0	16	1
Randolph, vil.....	154	2	185	2	125	3	235	0
Reeseville, vil.....	132	0	71	5	125	0	82	2
Theresa, vil.....	189	0	17	2	156	0	49	2
Beaver Dam, city:								
1st ward.....	230	0	8	0	195	0	36	0
2nd ward.....	228	0	33	0	197	0	75	0
3rd ward.....	216	0	22	2	193	0	54	0
4th ward.....	317	0	30	1	271	0	84	0
5th ward.....	251	0	71	1	199	1	123	0
6th ward.....	242	0	63	2	191	0	129	0
7th ward.....	240	0	115	3	184	0	178	0
8th ward.....	198	0	199	8	150	0	259	5
9th ward.....	200	1	95	2	131	0	171	0
10th ward.....	197	5	151	2	160	2	193	1
11th ward.....	203	0	150	5	142	0	218	4
12th ward.....	219	0	116	3	185	0	155	2
13th ward.....	130	1	82	5	129	4	132	2
14th ward.....	265	0	74	1	221	1	120	0
Horicon, city:								
1st ward.....	259	1	75	18	230	0	109	24
2nd ward.....	167	0	67	5	142	0	95	8
3rd ward.....	207	0	132	25	156	0	195	27
Juneau, city:								
1st ward.....	163	0	58	3	149	0	70	3
2nd ward.....	147	1	52	3	128	1	73	7
3rd ward.....	142	0	44	2	143	0	52	3
Mayville, city:								
1st ward.....	212	0	69	17	204	0	100	2
2nd ward.....	167	0	46	7	141	1	70	7
3rd ward.....	376	1	86	17	313	0	166	13
Watertown, city:								
5th ward.....	236	0	55	3	198	0	93	2
6th ward.....	223	0	48	0	218	0	49	2
13th ward.....	232	0	38	3	226	1	53	2
14th ward.....	190	0	50	5	185	0	65	3
Waupun, city:								
1st ward.....	171	1	203	12	134	1	252	1
2nd ward.....	163	3	230	12	138	0	277	6
3rd ward.....	106	0	145	9	83	0	173	4
4th ward.....	120	2	124	4	104	4	145	0
Totals.....	15874	40	4936	298	14333	43	6846	214



## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>DOOR CO.</b>								
Baileys Harbor.....	188	2	56	2	138	3	82	5
Brussels.....	408	0	24	0	333	4	50	1
Clay Banks.....	105	0	46	0	100	0	55	2
Egg Harbor.....	230	1	98	1	172	4	133	2
Forestville.....	302	1	83	4	225	3	152	4
Gardner.....	194	1	49	0	148	1	77	1
Gibraltar.....	164	3	89	6	149	1	98	0
Jacksonport.....	153	1	61	1	92	1	119	0
Liberty Grove.....	178	4	305	6	152	7	328	4
Nasewaupsee.....	282	2	136	17	230	3	188	4
Sevastopol.....	383	0	172	5	281	0	264	4
Sturgeon Bay.....	99	0	87	3	77	0	108	0
Union.....	240	0	0	1	202	0	32	0
Washington.....	62	1	201	4	30	3	241	2
Ephriam, vil.....	26	0	90	2	27	0	89	0
Sister Bay, vil.....	36	0	67	2	34	0	78	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	389	0	269	8	224	0	424	5
2nd ward.....	207	0	175	2	78	1	270	0
3rd ward.....	219	0	231	0	121	0	334	0
4th ward.....	284	2	249	12	196	0	371	3
Totals.....	4149	18	2488	76	3009	31	3493	37
<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>								
Amnicon.....	122	1	72	9	89	1	100	5
Bennett.....	112	2	43	6	83	1	73	5
Brule.....	123	0	80	28	123	1	97	9
Cloverland.....	50	0	64	1	45	0	67	0
Dairyland.....	75	0	15	10	54	0	34	5
Gordon.....	146	0	65	9	107	2	91	8
Hawthorne.....	159	1	93	10	144	4	112	3
Highland.....	49	0	17	0	30	0	34	0
Lakeside.....	78	1	51	21	75	0	54	10
Maple.....	142	3	77	14	132	5	74	7
Oakland.....	85	1	79	42	82	0	95	21
Parkland.....	125	0	121	10	120	2	124	6
Solon Springs.....	113	0	41	22	67	0	90	11
Summit.....	148	0	68	5	120	1	90	4
Superior:								
1st pct.....	178	0	128	21	134	2	161	17
2nd pct.....	67	0	42	10	60	1	47	6
Wascott.....	79	1	46	3	67	2	55	5
L. Nebagamon, vil.....	76	2	84	10	74	0	97	3
Oliver, vil.....	51	0	5	5	40	0	20	4
Poplar.....	89	1	106	2	63	5	123	0
Solon Springs, vil.....	101	0	91	0	34	1	137	2
Superior, city:								
1st ward, east.....	261	1	204	0	238	1	227	11
1st ward, west.....	335	1	309	18	285	0	367	8
2nd ward, east.....	255	2	394	54	262	1	446	21
2nd ward, west.....	215	2	438	41	212	1	480	10
3rd ward, east.....	236	0	204	69	235	1	233	20
3rd ward, west.....	299	2	141	42	235	2	182	26
4th wd., 1st pct.....	293	1	60	41	231	2	121	24
4th wd., 2nd pct.....	382	2	126	35	297	2	199	18
5th wd., 1st pct.....	408	1	286	52	359	3	344	26
5th wd., 2nd pct.....	371	1	237	32	316	1	299	12
5th wd., 3rd pct.....	244	0	371	23	221	4	400	8
5th wd., 4th pct.....	177	0	310	28	172	0	330	6
5th wd., 5th pct.....	215	1	273	37	187	0	324	10
6th ward, east.....	459	0	189	23	381	0	267	16
6th ward, west.....	420	0	133	18	341	0	165	6
7th wd., 1st pct.....	263	1	344	12	240	0	358	7
7th wd., 2nd pct.....	381	1	233	40	346	1	300	14
7th wd., 3rd pct.....	269	0	347	18	202	1	417	8
7th wd., 4th pct.....	230	0	312	26	182	2	380	8
7th wd., 5th pct.....	304	1	325	45	267	0	381	17
8th ward, east.....	144	2	247	15	132	0	271	4
8th ward, west.....	226	0	200	23	165	2	242	13

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>DOUGLAS CO.—con.</b>								
Superior city—con.								
9th ward, east	349	0	320	81	356	1	361	35
9th ward, west	278	2	327	76	251	4	375	38
10th ward, east	133	0	34	6	126	2	88	5
10th ward, west	400	0	85	20	359	3	120	8
Totals	9715	34	7888	1113	8341	2	9452	510
<b>DUNN CO.</b>								
Colfax	130	1	68	6	124	1	71	3
Dunn	230	0	186	5	157	0	259	0
Eau Galle	275	1	75	5	232	2	100	3
Elk Mound	98	0	74	5	88	0	89	0
Grant	148	0	54	4	151	0	54	0
Hay River	139	2	56	3	129	1	73	1
Lucas	96	0	103	7	73	2	119	7
Menomonie	301	0	142	21	244	3	187	13
New Haven	151	1	86	6	138	3	97	6
Otter Creek	99	0	24	6	94	1	24	3
Peru	49	0	56	1	42	0	57	1
Red Cedar	170	0	150	8	177	0	154	1
Rock Creek	90	0	101	7	91	0	105	1
Sand Creek	165	2	131	2	112	6	145	6
Sheridan	161	0	60	5	149	0	57	1
Sherman	81	1	78	4	66	0	96	1
Spring Brook	164	2	184	3	134	2	202	0
Stanton	181	3	92	8	150	1	125	1
Tainter	110	0	69	2	103	0	72	1
Tiffany	167	0	54	23	173	1	57	7
Weston	170	2	79	6	152	3	89	1
Wilson	207	0	19	6	208	0	17	2
Boyceville, vil.	98	2	98	4	76	2	118	1
Colfax, vil.	132	0	236	19	128	0	245	5
Downing, vil.	48	1	78	4	50	2	80	0
Elk Mound, vil.	41	0	107	2	27	1	118	0
Knapp, vil.	75	0	110	3	51	2	136	1
Ridgeland, vil.	44	2	27	9	46	2	32	5
Wheeler, vil.	44	0	49	3	41	0	50	1
Menomonie, city:								
1st ward	189	0	180	14	156	1	206	5
2nd ward	193	9	280	2	147	1	330	0
3rd ward	312	2	461	14	204	0	551	0
4th ward	378	2	331	13	290	1	407	4
Totals	4936	33	3898	225	4203	38	4522	81
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>								
Bridge Creek	203	1	88	1	205	4	82	1
Brunswick	152	1	87	15	132	1	119	4
Clear Creek	126	3	88	1	118	1	104	1
Drammen	117	2	85	2	117	1	76	2
Fairchild	84	1	27	3	72	0	34	0
Lincoln	294	1	18	0	281	1	27	0
Ludington	183	1	39	14	185	2	40	5
Otter Creek	162	3	70	1	170	0	59	0
Pleasant Valley	198	1	177	5	155	2	221	1
Seymour	140	0	80	1	122	1	90	0
Union	266	2	204	2	206	3	257	0
Washington	256	0	168	0	200	0	216	0
Wilson	86	1	76	3	77	1	83	2
Fairchild, vil.	126	1	109	1	112	3	115	1
Fall Creek, vil.	214	0	36	3	201	0	41	1
Altoona, city:								
1st ward	95	1	61	7	96	1	62	0
2nd ward	157	0	103	17	176	1	57	5
Augusta, city	237	2	228	5	219	2	256	2
Eau Claire, city:								
1st ward	348	1	203	6	246	1	304	2
2nd ward	344	1	485	10	247	0	588	6
3rd ward	615	3	1426	22	421	5	1643	7
4th ward	203	2	172	4	167	0	211	4
5th ward	333	0	552	20	240	1	669	4

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.—</b>								
con.								
Eau Claire city—con.								
6th ward.....	469	1	649	21	376	0	775	5
7th ward.....	347	2	428	16	302	4	488	3
8th ward.....	376	1	354	29	336	0	410	16
9th ward.....	642	4	693	14	496	6	848	8
10th ward.....	782	1	781	31	684	5	895	5
Totals.....	7565	37	7487	254	6359	46	8810	86
<b>FLORENCE CO.</b>								
Aurora.....	176	1	147	14	193	1	133	25
Commonwealth.....	86	2	55	1	59	0	65	0
Fence.....	61	2	41	9	53	0	50	5
Fern.....	23	1	30	0	22	1	28	0
Florence.....	392	2	302	6	254	4	407	3
Homestead.....	71	0	80	10	69	3	89	5
Long Lake.....	70	0	36	1	59	0	48	0
Tipler.....	86	0	23	0	80	0	29	0
Totals.....	965	8	714	41	789	9	849	38
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>								
Alto.....	111	3	302	0	97	2	336	0
Ashford.....	422	0	100	16	431	0	107	12
Auburn.....	261	1	104	13	240	0	136	13
Byron.....	284	2	177	2	248	1	229	0
Calumet.....	454	0	22	5	413	0	83	3
Eden.....	336	0	88	13	314	0	116	10
Eldorado.....	315	3	90	4	301	0	117	3
Empire.....	262	0	72	6	245	0	101	0
Fond du Lac.....	357	1	169	4	276	0	260	4
Forest.....	310	0	70	0	272	0	116	0
Friendship.....	259	3	76	6	253	1	87	1
Lamartine.....	249	0	141	1	206	0	195	1
Marshfield.....	688	0	21	0	643	0	60	1
Metomen.....	164	0	127	1	143	0	143	0
Oakfield.....	185	0	87	6	164	0	117	0
Osecola.....	299	0	43	2	269	0	81	1
Ripon.....	197	0	124	1	173	0	158	0
Rosendale.....	130	0	114	9	128	1	125	4
Springvale.....	214	0	94	0	205	0	107	0
Taycheedah.....	524	0	96	4	491	0	143	1
Waupun.....	196	2	166	0	159	1	208	0
Brandon, vil.....	151	2	160	1	128	3	185	0
Campbellsport, vil.....	303	1	89	6	277	1	140	1
Eden, vil.....	110	0	18	0	105	0	20	0
Fairwater, vil.....	65	0	67	0	60	1	72	0
N. Fond du Lac, vil.....	717	3	211	8	712	2	242	6
Oakfield, vil.....	191	1	154	2	154	1	194	0
Rosendale, vil.....	61	1	100	2	66	2	99	0
St. Cloud, vil.....	122	0	9	0	105	0	28	0
Fond du Lac, city:								
1st ward.....	229	4	116	6	224	7	127	7
2nd ward.....	329	2	107	8	314	1	133	3
3rd ward.....	335	2	245	7	292	3	291	7
4th ward.....	378	2	194	19	316	12	255	14
5th ward.....	349	1	109	6	286	3	166	6
6th ward.....	371	2	132	5	324	2	180	2
7th ward.....	336	1	222	13	267	2	302	8
8th ward.....	434	4	363	20	341	4	468	26
9th ward.....	438	2	157	9	370	1	225	1
10th ward.....	486	4	120	9	419	1	197	4
11th ward.....	274	3	197	5	194	4	274	3
12th ward.....	259	0	255	4	177	1	340	1
13th ward.....	271	1	228	11	169	2	334	7
14th ward.....	337	0	205	6	258	4	285	8
15th ward.....	317	2	276	16	264	7	333	12
16th ward.....	339	1	277	6	279	5	328	3
17th ward.....	304	0	71	2	265	2	113	2

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.—</b>								
con.								
Fond du Lac, city-con.								
18th ward.....	246	1	151	5	182	2	220	1
19th ward.....	293	0	202	6	199	3	307	3
20th ward.....	336	2	216	7	279	2	276	8
21st ward.....	248	2	171	13	219	3	208	10
Ripon, city:								
1st ward.....	195	0	121	4	164	0	163	2
2nd ward.....	230	3	358	12	160	0	453	5
3rd ward.....	226	4	204	5	171	0	271	1
4th ward.....	250	6	299	10	169	2	449	4
Waupun, city:								
5th ward.....	132	0	109	5	117	0	132	3
6th ward.....	264	0	240	5	238	2	292	2
Totals.....	16143	72	8436	336	13935	91	11127	214
<b>FOREST CO.</b>								
Alvin.....	124	0	40	0	108	0	48	1
Argonne.....	228	1	50	2	212	0	58	0
Armstrong Creek.....	152	0	8	1	148	0	16	0
Blackwell.....	80	1	30	1	75	2	37	1
Caswell.....	64	0	14	0	51	0	29	1
Crandon.....	120	0	19	8	109	3	24	5
Freedom.....	69	0	18	2	71	0	21	0
Hiles.....	105	0	35	1	76	1	67	0
Laona.....	302	0	108	11	282	1	134	6
Lincoln.....	95	0	17	0	80	0	24	2
Nashville.....	167	2	52	0	146	0	70	0
Popple River.....	41	0	12	1	38	0	17	0
Ross.....	102	0	9	1	78	4	21	0
Wabeno.....	483	2	137	8	415	1	213	3
Crandon, city:								
1st ward.....	144	1	59	2	111	2	89	3
2nd ward.....	64	0	9	0	47	0	21	0
3rd ward.....	133	0	70	0	110	1	93	0
4th ward.....	57	0	33	0	41	1	43	0
5th ward.....	65	0	48	0	45	0	71	0
Totals.....	2595	7	768	38	2243	16	1096	22
<b>GRANT CO.</b>								
Beetown.....	196	4	87	4	168	1	116	1
Bloomington.....	193	0	54	0	174	0	78	0
Boscobel.....	34	0	25	1	33	0	26	0
Cassville.....	114	2	22	1	100	2	39	0
Castle Rock.....	179	0	33	0	180	0	31	0
Clifton.....	145	3	87	2	146	0	90	3
Ellenboro.....	132	0	116	4	88	0	152	1
Fennimore.....	193	0	54	8	205	0	51	1
Glen Haven.....	194	0	75	1	156	1	106	1
Harrison.....	127	2	92	0	113	2	111	0
Hazel Green.....	266	0	59	0	243	0	79	0
Hickory Grove.....	116	1	72	0	119	0	73	0
Jamestown.....	553	0	15	0	521	2	39	0
Liberty.....	167	2	52	2	150	2	64	1
Lima.....	207	0	92	1	196	2	101	3
Little Grant.....	97	0	47	1	84	0	69	0
Marion.....	85	3	12	2	84	0	19	0
Millville.....	40	0	53	0	20	0	74	0
Mt. Hope.....	103	0	51	3	86	0	79	0
Mt. Ida.....	154	0	55	3	155	3	54	0
Muscoda.....	105	0	40	3	94	1	47	2
North Lancaster.....	137	2	59	3	110	2	85	0
Paris.....	249	1	18	1	210	4	39	0
Patch Grove.....	101	1	77	0	91	0	90	2
Platteville.....	144	2	133	1	136	1	143	0
Potosi.....	327	4	73	0	278	2	125	0
Smelser.....	154	0	135	1	139	0	152	0
South Lancaster.....	182	0	112	2	148	0	147	3

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>GRANT CO.—con.</b>								
Waterloo.....	130	2	126	1	91	0	140	3
Watterstown.....	98	0	45	0	90	0	56	1
Wingville.....	128	1	71	0	117	2	79	0
Woodman.....	86	1	29	0	79	2	38	0
Wyalusing.....	122	2	69	3	87	4	103	0
Bagley, vil.....	66	1	72	1	59	0	73	0
Bloomington, vil.....	146	2	177	1	128	1	216	0
Blue River, vil.....	119	0	74	1	105	3	90	1
Cassville, vil.....	196	3	118	7	160	1	157	5
Hazel Green, vil.....	128	0	163	2	111	0	184	0
Livingston, vil.....	86	1	160	3	83	2	167	1
Montfort, vil.....	144	2	133	6	141	6	140	1
Mt. Hope, vil.....	33	1	80	0	27	0	92	0
Muscoda, vil.....	366	0	94	11	371	0	97	4
Fatch Grove, vil.....	58	0	60	1	57	0	64	0
Potosi, vil.....	176	0	47	2	124	0	86	3
Woodman, vil.....	40	1	13	0	32	0	19	0
Boscobel, city:								
1st ward.....	143	5	85	0	131	3	100	0
2nd ward.....	138	2	116	4	123	2	134	3
3rd ward.....	162	1	37	1	134	1	70	1
4th ward.....	116	0	73	0	110	1	80	0
Cuba City, city:								
1st ward.....	54	0	108	3	52	1	109	2
2nd ward.....	123	0	42	0	121	0	48	0
3rd ward.....	109	0	46	0	106	0	48	0
4th ward.....	60	1	73	5	63	0	83	0
Fennimore, city:								
1st ward.....	72	2	56	5	71	3	66	0
2nd ward.....	107	1	79	12	109	0	93	1
3rd ward.....	79	0	34	6	79	1	40	5
4th ward.....	132	3	44	3	136	2	54	0
Lancaster, city:								
1st ward.....	103	3	134	0	89	0	156	0
2nd ward.....	137	1	194	1	108	0	222	1
3rd ward.....	187	2	214	1	141	2	259	2
4th ward.....	167	1	195	0	137	1	210	1
Platteville, city:								
1st ward.....	327	3	230	4	288	5	277	6
2nd ward.....	294	1	389	15	252	1	450	3
3rd ward.....	202	1	335	9	181	3	376	0
4th ward.....	173	0	171	4	136	1	213	2
Totals.....	9701	71	5986	153	8656	74	7168	59
<b>GREEN CO.</b>								
Adams.....	163	0	46	2	159	1	53	2
Albany.....	127	3	88	0	109	1	102	2
Brooklyn.....	168	0	68	1	142	2	85	3
Cadiz.....	191	8	100	1	162	5	128	4
Clarno.....	215	3	145	3	211	1	146	0
Decatur.....	142	1	77	1	138	3	76	1
Exeter.....	189	0	28	0	184	1	28	0
Jefferson.....	247	8	216	4	235	3	228	0
Jordan.....	184	0	47	3	145	0	82	4
Monroe.....	188	0	35	1	153	2	69	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	143	0	45	3	128	2	57	2
New Glarus.....	178	0	9	1	171	0	19	0
Spring Grove.....	174	4	99	1	181	3	93	0
Sylvester.....	140	1	84	5	116	3	112	1
Washington.....	176	0	27	2	155	0	47	0
York.....	187	0	47	4	186	1	53	2
Albany, vil.....	144	6	245	1	123	4	259	2
Brooklyn, vil.....	44	0	85	2	40	0	75	5
Browtown, vil.....	48	0	66	0	43	0	75	0
Monticello, vil.....	225	1	81	13	190	0	130	11
New Glarus, vil.....	345	1	75	10	331	1	116	0
Brodhead, city:								
1st ward.....	169	4	185	8	156	7	205	8
2nd ward.....	187	0	248	10	166	3	275	6

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>GREEN CO.—con.</b>								
Monroe, city:								
1st ward	411	3	383	6	341	1	469	1
2nd ward	350	6	243	6	315	1	309	1
3rd ward	369	4	174	7	326	4	228	9
4th ward	302	2	244	2	256	1	293	1
Totals	5406	55	3190	97	4862	48	3824	62
<b>GREEN LAKE CO.</b>								
Berlin	192	1	94	0	148	2	138	1
Brooklyn	216	1	171	7	154	4	236	6
Green Lake	256	0	88	0	214	3	129	3
Kingston	209	0	84	6	117	0	126	5
Mackford	279	2	78	0	192	0	98	1
Manchester	180	1	34	1	245	0	59	1
Marquette	288	1	67	4	158	0	88	3
Princeton	186	0	60	0	275	1	92	0
Seneca	142	0	41	0	142	0	35	0
St. Marie	132	1	26	0	136	0	38	0
Green Lake, vil.	113	2	221	0	71	1	269	0
Kingston, vil.	93	2	52	1	74	0	73	1
Markesan, vil.	256	3	269	2	224	0	311	0
Berlin, city:								
1st ward	273	1	154	0	247	0	195	0
2nd ward	345	4	245	5	272	1	326	4
3rd ward	263	0	221	1	213	0	278	1
4th ward	254	0	55	0	228	0	85	0
5th ward	277	0	70	4	245	1	111	2
Princeton, city:								
1st ward	198	3	66	0	166	0	106	0
2nd ward	171	0	65	0	127	0	116	0
3rd ward	150	0	18	1	134	0	39	1
Totals	4446	22	2179	32	3782	13	2948	29
<b>IOWA CO.</b>								
Arena	160	6	152	5	155	0	177	1
Brigham	244	1	85	4	261	1	83	1
Clyde	152	2	54	0	160	2	50	0
Dodgeville	321	12	175	4	296	8	199	1
Eden	112	0	76	0	100	0	95	0
Highland	325	0	40	1	316	0	62	1
Linden	213	5	69	0	201	1	197	0
Liffin	153	3	175	3	130	3	190	0
Mineral Point	202	0	176	0	195	0	188	0
Moscow	211	0	128	8	248	0	111	1
Pulaski	134	0	48	1	148	1	34	1
Ridgeway	202	1	64	4	197	5	68	5
Waldwick	113	1	92	1	109	1	103	0
Wyoming	141	3	40	4	132	3	45	4
Arena, vi.	30	1	124	3	34	4	122	0
Avoca, vil.	121	0	44	0	114	0	54	1
Barneveld, vil.	93	1	79	2	96	1	80	0
Cobb, vil.	47	0	74	1	37	1	91	0
Highland, vil.	307	0	49	3	303	1	57	0
Hollandale, vil.	99	0	25	5	107	0	23	3
Linden, vil.	97	3	134	2	95	0	141	0
Livingston, vil.	5	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
Rewey, vil.	69	3	45	0	55	4	61	0
Ridgeway, vil.	113	0	57	2	119	1	68	0
Dodgeville, city:								
1st ward	139	4	144	1	134	4	147	0
2nd ward	164	5	287	2	152	6	307	0
3rd ward	145	0	157	6	128	3	179	0
Mineral Point, city:								
1st ward	183	1	161	2	170	0	189	0
2nd ward	183	2	224	1	167	1	253	0
3rd ward	55	0	53	0	77	1	58	0
4th ward	88	0	81	0	78	0	90	1
Totals	4621	54	3113	65	4520	52	3523	20

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>IRON CO.</b>								
Anderson.....	49	0	14	0	31	0	32	0
Carey.....	38	1	11	2	27	1	21	1
Gurney.....	58	0	28	10	39	0	47	4
Kimball.....	118	0	53	11	66	0	94	4
Knight.....	177	2	85	7	123	5	115	5
Mercer.....	199	1	96	3	115	2	186	4
Oma.....	71	1	55	14	66	0	71	3
Pence.....	166	1	16	2	94	0	54	2
Saxon.....	241	1	62	10	174	2	120	4
Sherman.....	39	0	15	0	31	0	24	0
Hurley, city:								
1st ward.....	209	1	55	6	167	1	103	0
2nd ward.....	184	1	25	1	104	1	91	0
3rd ward.....	173	0	26	13	111	0	79	7
4th ward.....	199	0	78	3	144	2	125	2
5th ward.....	56	1	22	11	29	0	33	6
6th ward.....	83	0	39	11	52	0	59	6
Montreal, city:								
1st ward.....	64	0	30	1	49	0	48	2
2nd ward.....	62	1	52	2	26	1	82	3
3rd ward.....	106	1	76	7	68	0	112	6
4th ward.....	46	1	53	1	38	0	54	0
Totals.....	2338	13	891	115	1554	15	1550	59
<b>JACKSON CO.</b>								
Albion.....	341	3	153	12	282	3	187	8
Alma.....	170	0	67	0	146	2	73	1
Alma Center.....	89	1	99	2	82	2	102	1
Bear Bluff.....	29	0	13	5	17	0	29	1
Brockway.....	85	4	44	5	52	1	64	4
City Point.....	81	0	14	9	79	0	24	5
Cleveland.....	154	0	25	1	150	2	28	2
Curran.....	154	0	40	1	153	1	42	1
Franklin.....	125	0	62	1	125	1	67	0
Garden Valley.....	139	0	68	5	134	2	73	3
Garfield.....	120	0	79	3	119	1	74	3
Hixton.....	151	2	54	5	134	1	70	1
Irving.....	217	0	91	5	197	2	100	3
Knapp.....	49	0	23	0	33	0	28	0
Komensky.....	95	0	5	5	72	0	32	4
Manchester.....	100	1	40	0	65	1	67	0
Melrose.....	113	1	27	3	109	2	36	0
Millston.....	53	0	16	9	33	0	35	8
North Bend.....	111	0	87	1	86	0	112	1
Northfield.....	308	1	73	0	319	1	67	0
Springfield.....	197	0	58	8	190	0	60	3
Hixton, vil.....	72	0	73	1	51	0	90	1
Melrose, vil.....	120	1	122	0	110	0	129	0
Merrillan, vil.....	181	0	90	1	153	0	120	0
Taylor, vil.....	94	1	58	5	85	0	63	1
Blk. River Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	114	5	189	6	80	2	231	2
2nd ward.....	96	1	142	3	66	1	156	0
3rd ward.....	98	2	72	0	65	0	101	0
4th ward.....	157	0	99	4	95	0	145	2
Totals.....	3813	23	1983	100	3282	25	2405	55
<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>								
Aztalan.....	324	2	73	1	311	0	95	0
Cold Spring.....	113	0	62	3	102	0	82	3
Concord.....	303	0	71	3	314	1	70	5
Farmington.....	457	0	31	0	467	0	39	0
Hebron.....	197	0	129	0	137	0	148	1
Ixonia.....	362	2	110	5	356	1	132	2
Jefferson:								
1st pct.....	346	1	80	0	337	0	114	1
2nd pct.....	177	0	30	1	163	0	45	3
Koshkonong.....	319	1	123	0	275	1	184	0
Lake Mills.....	285	0	61	2	286	1	62	0
Millford.....	309	2	84	5	321	0	85	0

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>JEFFERSON CO.—</b>								
con.								
Oakland.....	348	1	114	7	323	1	152	7
Palmyra.....	106	0	115	3	94	0	134	3
Sullivan.....	258	0	123	5	240	0	145	3
Sumner.....	139	0	50	5	142	0	49	2
Waterloo.....	192	0	51	1	183	0	66	1
Watertown.....	419	0	57	4	397	2	94	1
Johnson Creek, vil.	227	0	58	1	192	0	93	2
Palmyra, vil.	162	0	192	1	114	0	253	0
Sullivan, vil.	121	0	36	1	119	0	45	0
Waterloo, vil.	395	0	270	6	365	3	316	4
Fort Atkinson, city:								
1st ward.....	160	0	210	0	137	0	242	0
2nd ward.....	177	0	270	2	130	0	334	0
3rd ward.....	196	0	151	0	175	0	180	1
4th ward.....	190	0	121	0	148	0	162	1
5th ward.....	191	0	112	0	166	0	143	0
6th ward.....	153	0	88	6	121	0	138	2
7th ward.....	229	1	149	3	197	0	191	1
8th ward.....	210	1	161	2	175	0	209	0
Jefferson, city:								
1st ward.....	259	1	135	0	213	0	187	0
2nd ward.....	211	0	105	0	180	1	136	1
3rd ward.....	363	1	131	2	314	1	184	1
4th ward.....	311	0	58	0	279	0	97	1
Lake Mills, city:								
1st ward.....	132	3	150	10	125	0	174	6
2nd ward.....	120	0	166	3	122	0	169	0
3rd ward.....	210	3	177	2	180	1	221	1
Watertown, city:								
1st ward.....	218	0	73	1	211	0	91	0
2nd ward.....	234	1	78	0	233	2	67	0
3rd ward.....	225	1	63	1	211	0	94	2
4th ward.....	288	2	65	2	268	0	91	2
5th ward.....	321	2	44	1	317	1	71	2
6th ward.....	176	0	123	3	136	0	163	3
7th ward.....	176	0	121	1	132	0	147	2
8th ward.....	153	0	170	10	262	1	230	5
9th ward.....	307	6	148	13	382	1	214	8
10th ward.....	433	1	73	1	181	0	99	0
11th ward.....	199	0						
12th ward.....								
Totals.....	11230	32	5062	117	10283	18	6437	77
<b>JUNEAU CO.</b>								
Armenia.....	101	0	30	1	71	1	50	0
Clearfield.....	97	2	34	6	76	0	64	0
Cutler.....	50	1	50	1	33	2	60	1
Finley.....	44	0	2	2	34	0	9	2
Fountain.....	136	0	101	1	115	2	110	1
Germantown.....	80	1	13	5	65	0	24	4
Kildare.....	169	1	4	4	108	0	45	0
Kingston.....	38	0	14	1	31	0	16	1
Lemonweir.....	272	1	32	3	203	1	153	1
Lindina.....	249	1	79	5	182	0	148	0
Lisbon.....	120	2	68	0	94	1	84	0
Lyndon.....	148	1	13	1	108	0	50	2
Marion.....	84	1	23	1	26	0	75	1
Necedah.....	121	0	42	1	99	0	61	4
Orange.....	130	3	57	1	102	3	73	1
Plymouth.....	184	0	53	8	153	2	72	8
Seven Mile Creek.....	177	1	20	1	158	0	44	0
Summit.....	212	1	32	2	169	1	58	1
Wonewoc.....	190	0	47	1	137	2	53	1
Camp Douglas, vil.	150	0	81	2	117	0	104	0
Hustler, vil.	48	2	43	1	43	2	43	1
Lyndon Station, vil.	115	0	18	0	92	0	31	0
Necedah, vil.	179	0	123	1	139	2	154	0
Union Center, vil.	55	0	23	1	45	0	31	1
Wonewoc, vil.	265	2	115	0	265	0	116	0



## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>JUNEAU CO.—con.</b>								
Elroy, city:								
1st ward.....	185	1	145	15	172	0	136	10
2nd ward.....	253	3	121	18	253	3	128	9
Mauston, city:								
1st ward.....	267	0	113	2	135	1	225	0
2nd ward.....	324	3	286	4	221	3	379	1
New Lisbon, city:								
1st ward.....	168	0	99	2	144	2	114	2
2nd ward.....	112	3	87	1	82	2	114	1
Totals.....	4723	30	2018	92	3722	30	2824	53
<b>KENOSHA CO.</b>								
Brighton.....	287	0	57	1	250	1	94	1
Bristol.....	215	1	322	8	152	4	379	16
Paris.....	216	1	98	13	185	2	145	6
Pleasant Prairie.....	787	5	446	116	573	8	639	118
Randall.....	200	2	114	9	155	1	177	6
Salem.....	396	0	311	15	290	2	424	10
Somers:								
1st pct.....	443	2	273	60	349	0	382	54
2nd pct.....	183	1	117	18	151	0	160	22
Wheatland.....	266	0	63	1	247	1	88	0
Silver Lake, vil.....	105	1	67	4	82	0	93	1
Kenosha, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.....	757	0	118	94	611	0	272	88
1st wd., 2nd pct.....	347	0	89	61	293	0	171	43
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	462	0	80	28	395	0	151	28
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	453	0	42	51	407	2	110	58
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	465	0	204	65	357	0	325	44
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	425	4	497	25	269	5	605	11
4th wd., 1st pct.....	522	0	688	57	325	2	889	75
4th wd., 2nd pct.....	309	0	235	71	232	2	319	64
5th wd., 1st pct.....	734	0	171	165	694	0	281	103
5th wd., 2nd pct.....	208	0	9	25	195	1	23	26
6th wd., 1st pct.....	405	1	90	69	342	0	155	70
6th wd., 2nd pct.....	441	0	75	28	402	1	121	33
7th wd., 1st pct.....	419	0	165	64	357.	0	244	63
7th wd., 2nd pct.....	566	0	131	76	505	4	154	80
8th wd., 1st pct.....	507	2	291	61	414	1	372	62
8th wd., 2nd pct.....	432	1	199	84	348	0	286	89
9th wd., 1st pct.....	520	3	271	79	410	1	384	84
9th wd., 2nd pct.....	452	3	312	57	329	1	429	58
10th wd., 1st pct.....	542	5	326	98	448	1	451	106
10th wd., 2nd pct.....	460	1	417	83	314	0	569	74
11th wd., 1st pct.....	495	2	233	98	362	1	355	106
11th wd., 2nd pct.....	452	0	334	90	357	2	429	90
12th wd., 1st pct.....	342	0	171	64	278	3	246	60
12th wd., 2nd pct.....	560	1	291	134	448	1	403	134
Totals.....	14373	36	7307	1972	11526	46	10305	1883
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>								
Ahnapee.....	267	3	41	3	229	2	77	4
Carlton.....	335	0	43	2	302	1	85	2
Casco.....	320	0	25	0	269	0	64	0
Franklin.....	419	2	14	0	403	0	35	0
Lincoln.....	345	1	5	1	274	2	56	0
Luxemburg.....	339	0	26	2	275	2	75	2
Montpelier.....	451	0	47	1	410	2	72	1
Pierce.....	200	0	17	1	174	0	48	1
Red River.....	382	0	18	1	348	1	40	2
West Kewaunee.....	394	1	51	2	328	1	124	1
Casco, vil.....	108	0	18	0	66	0	54	1
Luxemburg, vil.....	151	0	51	1	109	0	93	2
Algoma, city.....	656	3	264	2	470	0	473	1
Kewaunee, city.....	833	1	259	8	621	1	466	2
Totals.....	5200	11	879	24	4278	12	1762	19

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>								
Bangor.....	116	0	72	2	95	1	98	0
Barre.....	175	0	8	0	163	0	23	0
Burns.....	158	0	113	0	115	2	150	1
Campbell.....	355	0	105	0	291	2	164	0
Farmington.....	230	2	174	1	169	2	245	1
Greenfield.....	164	1	34	0	147	0	55	0
Hamilton.....	250	0	116	0	202	2	163	0
Holland.....	165	2	257	0	141	3	295	0
Onalaska.....	136	0	122	0	99	0	165	0
Shelby.....	302	1	95	1	242	0	170	0
Washington.....	224	0	39	0	226	0	48	0
Bangor, vil.....	180	1	169	0	143	0	227	0
Rockland, vil.....	32	0	46	1	21	0	60	1
West Salem, vil.....	261	0	227	3	195	0	312	0
La Crosse, city:								
1st ward.....	389	0	215	4	303	0	324	2
2nd ward.....	327	0	94	3	225	0	183	5
3rd ward.....	499	0	161	5	405	0	274	3
4th ward.....	416	0	368	6	310	0	506	3
5th ward.....	358	0	108	7	316	1	167	3
6th ward.....	388	0	388	4	286	0	505	5
7th ward.....	546	1	423	7	422	0	578	7
8th ward.....	907	0	284	14	736	1	482	5
9th ward.....	370	0	294	9	303	0	379	1
10th ward.....	470	2	376	3	394	1	479	2
11th ward.....	375	2	299	4	335	3	360	0
12th ward.....	165	0	67	0	120	0	108	0
13th ward.....	393	0	170	7	282	0	288	7
14th ward.....	627	0	792	16	427	0	1026	4
15th ward.....	426	0	119	8	369	0	155	3
16th ward.....	476	2	671	7	306	2	867	2
17th ward.....	542	1	214	5	446	2	332	3
18th ward.....	613	0	158	7	521	1	267	2
19th ward.....	337	0	155	4	274	0	233	0
20th ward.....	622	0	301	5	495	0	423	3
21st ward.....	696	0	154	7	594	0	279	2
Onalaska, city:								
1st ward.....	49	0	71	0	39	0	86	0
2nd ward.....	94	0	137	3	78	1	165	0
3rd ward.....	86	0	90	1	59	1	125	0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>12919</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7686</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>10194</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10766</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>LA FAYETTE CO.</b>								
Argyle.....	167	0	58	5	164	0	55	2
Belmont.....	146	0	62	1	113	0	96	1
Benton.....	137	0	156	1	157	0	137	0
Blanchard.....	80	1	61	0	85	0	55	0
Darlington.....	322	1	144	4	288	1	180	0
Elk Grove.....	175	1	123	10	144	2	153	3
Fayette.....	227	0	84	1	240	1	77	0
Gratiot.....	254	2	108	4	229	2	145	1
Kendall.....	184	0	37	1	186	0	49	0
Lamont.....	116	0	73	1	124	2	76	0
Monticello.....	75	2	32	0	58	1	49	0
New Diggings.....	155	1	225	3	145	1	240	0
Seymour.....	207	0	108	1	209	1	116	0
Shullsburg.....	168	0	119	0	163	0	129	0
Wayne.....	118	0	73	0	127	0	72	0
White Oak Springs.....	33	1	57	1	27	0	69	0
Willow Springs.....	261	1	126	2	252	1	136	1
Wiota.....	313	2	175	2	300	4	203	3
Argyle, vil.....	150	5	178	0	166	2	172	1
Belmont, vil.....	96	0	98	4	93	2	105	6
Benton, vil.....	237	0	175	8	261	0	161	1
Blanchardville, vil.....	130	0	169	4	134	1	164	0
Gratiot, vil.....	103	0	28	2	87	0	49	1
South Wayne, vil.....	51	2	117	0	55	1	116	0
Darlington, city:								
1st ward.....	308	0	189	2	285	3	218	1
2nd ward.....	365	0	204	0	300	0	271	1

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>LA FAYETTE CO.—</b>								
con.								
Shullsburg, city:								
1st ward	119	0	131	2	111	1	143	0
2nd ward	189	0	136	0	174	0	157	0
Totals	4886	19	3246	59	4677	26	3593	22
<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>								
Ackley	296	1	46	6	263	0	91	5
Ainsworth	132	1	14	6	107	2	37	3
Antigo	499	1	122	0	388	0	236	5
Elcho	258	2	137	6	188	3	196	7
Evergreen	283	2	42	2	249	2	58	2
Langlade	157	0	66	0	131	0	101	2
Neva	285	3	81	13	239	0	127	14
Norwood	291	0	89	10	265	0	127	9
Parrish	32	0	26	0	26	0	34	0
Peck	140	0	22	15	114	0	51	15
Polar	251	2	84	15	203	1	143	13
Price	138	1	66	0	115	0	89	0
Rolling	291	1	52	6	259	2	87	4
Summit	79	0	23	5	68	0	35	5
Upham	112	0	43	3	84	0	66	1
Vilas	68	0	23	4	52	0	43	1
Wolf River	246	1	64	2	209	1	104	1
White Lake, vil.	117	0	99	0	89	0	137	0
Antigo, city:								
1st ward	271	1	216	5	202	0	290	3
2nd ward	404	0	266	2	329	0	363	2
3rd ward	453	1	109	9	409	0	167	4
4th ward	567	1	183	8	516	2	254	3
5th ward	332	0	189	6	264	0	217	2
6th ward	630	0	278	9	487	0	445	9
Totals	6332	18	2340	132	5256	13	3498	110
<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>								
Birch	119	3	83	5	108	2	108	1
Bradley	191	1	140	23	166	3	172	19
Corning	273	0	52	1	252	1	86	0
Harding	43	0	3	0	41	0	4	0
Harrison	145	0	29	4	132	0	46	1
King	54	0	43	0	34	0	66	0
Merrill	199	3	92	9	189	0	138	9
Pine River	279	1	131	14	303	1	154	3
Rock Falls	74	1	41	10	69	0	52	7
Russell	129	0	110	4	120	0	137	2
Schley	211	1	58	9	200	0	88	5
Scott	263	0	98	4	238	2	134	0
Skawanaw	59	1	38	1	58	0	48	0
Somo	56	0	30	0	44	0	46	0
Tomahawk	57	1	43	2	50	1	58	0
Wilson	39	0	13	2	38	1	22	0
Merrill, city:								
1st ward	280	0	166	7	256	0	219	2
2nd ward	209	0	125	4	188	0	168	1
3rd ward	254	1	215	3	208	0	281	1
4th ward	277	1	103	6	247	1	142	4
5th ward	138	0	170	2	113	0	210	3
6th ward	353	2	187	8	273	1	299	4
7th ward	470	2	246	11	408	3	340	3
8th ward	220	0	106	2	193	0	145	0
Tomahawk, city:								
1st ward	104	1	64	1	92	0	82	1
2nd ward	110	1	100	5	95	1	123	2
3rd ward	257	0	256	6	220	0	204	0
4th ward	230	0	216	2	209	1	244	1
Totals	5093	20	2958	145	4544	18	3816	69

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MANITOWOC CO.</b>								
Cato.....	490	0	78	3	474	1	134	0
Centerville.....	382	0	29	2	331	0	100	0
Cooperstown.....	328	2	58	1	329	1	63	1
Eaton.....	351	2	50	6	318	2	94	2
Franklin.....	526	2	13	1	487	0	65	0
Gibson.....	298	0	44	11	271	0	82	2
Kossuth.....	491	0	45	8	428	0	108	8
Liberty.....	333	0	102	3	279	2	150	2
Manitowoc.....	133	0	34	11	118	0	55	3
Manitowoc Rapids.....	533	3	104	10	489	3	166	10
Maple Grove.....	359	0	21	1	347	0	45	0
Meeme.....	378	1	33	6	346	2	81	2
Mishicot.....	457	2	58	6	396	3	123	4
Newton.....	346	1	58	12	319	0	104	3
Rockland.....	230	0	59	7	258	1	55	5
Schleswig.....	328	0	42	15	327	1	64	9
Two Creeks.....	163	0	10	8	145	0	35	6
Two Rivers.....	355	0	44	21	358	1	66	15
Reedsville, vil.....	163	1	77	3	145	1	104	1
Valders, vil.....	130	0	70	0	97	0	108	0
Kiel, city:								
1st ward.....	159	1	99	21	143	0	137	17
2nd ward.....	189	1	78	13	164	1	115	14
3rd ward.....	101	0	22	8	89	1	40	10
Manitowoc, city:								
1st ward.....	629	1	220	22	528	1	341	10
2nd ward.....	493	0	398	15	381	0	531	7
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	453	1	161	30	399	1	249	15
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	744	1	304	20	639	0	441	14
4th ward.....	654	1	379	7	500	0	567	4
5th ward.....	983	1	298	25	871	0	447	8
6th wd., 1st pct.....	409	0	284	9	301	2	378	6
6th wd., 2nd pct.....	378	0	194	10	320	0	258	9
7th ward.....	1239	2	228	26	1131	1	387	7
Two Rivers, city:								
1st ward.....	381	0	45	16	278	3	95	10
2nd ward.....	262	0	40	4	245	0	65	4
3rd ward.....	214	1	151	13	179	1	196	9
4th ward.....	382	0	206	16	300	0	298	6
5th ward.....	398	0	119	4	302	0	234	5
6th ward.....	365	0	112	41	298	1	198	13
7th ward.....	289	1	140	28	265	2	160	22
8th ward.....	200	0	66	17	191	1	90	13
Totals.....	15696	25	4573	480	13816	33	7029	276
<b>MARATHON CO.</b>								
Bergen.....	98	0	28	3	88	0	35	4
Berlin.....	218	1	29	4	217	0	47	0
Bern.....	103	4	15	12	101	2	20	13
Bevont.....	269	0	7	2	255	0	23	0
Brighton.....	148	1	69	2	130	0	93	2
Cassel.....	388	0	17	3	388	0	30	1
Cleveland.....	250	1	43	6	221	0	70	5
Day.....	260	1	34	1	263	0	43	0
Easton.....	240	0	88	6	216	1	110	4
Eau Pleine.....	212	1	54	6	204	0	70	11
Elderon.....	133	1	45	9	132	0	50	11
Emmet.....	315	0	24	0	312	1	29	0
Frankfort.....	173	0	29	21	143	0	59	15
Franzen.....	194	1	21	3	182	1	32	0
Green Valley.....	83	0	18	1	71	0	32	1
Guenther.....	72	0	5	1	60	0	10	1
Halsey.....	138	0	12	36	128	0	21	35
Hamburg.....	253	1	41	13	209	1	84	15
Harrison.....	104	0	30	6	93	0	44	5
Hewitt.....	135	1	17	4	132	1	25	3
Holton.....	278	0	33	26	265	0	56	29
Hull.....	263	1	59	4	259	3	78	3
Johnson.....	239	1	44	23	234	2	51	30
Knowlton.....	212	0	42	1	184	1	65	3
Kronenwetter.....	470	1	99	7	450	2	126	5

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MARATHON CO.—</b>								
con.								
Maine	290	0	88	3	274	0	119	3
Marathon	313	1	16	0	504	0	31	1
McMillan	271	1	61	19	251	0	89	18
Mosinee	276	2	39	3	277	1	47	0
Norrie	249	0	32	3	234	0	53	0
Plover	112	0	68	6	99	0	86	5
Reid	218	0	6	0	204	0	8	0
Rib Falls	236	0	26	1	208	0	56	1
Rib Mountain	191	1	43	11	159	1	76	8
Reitbrock	405	0	9	7	387	2	30	8
Ringle	182	1	36	40	175	0	50	39
Spencer	160	0	35	3	161	0	40	4
Stettin	314	0	60	7	300	0	88	3
Texas	273	0	50	7	243	1	88	2
Wausau	261	0	67	7	232	0	96	8
Weston	323	2	50	20	287	2	96	23
Wien	212	0	56	6	199	0	59	12
Abbotsford, vil.	36	0	18	1	30	0	22	1
Athens, vil.	224	0	54	32	180	0	104	25
Brokaw, vil.	104	0	91	0	90	0	108	0
Edgar, vil.	217	2	93	2	206	0	109	3
Elderon, vil.	64	0	41	0	58	0	49	1
Fenwood, vil.	50	0	14	0	45	0	20	1
Hatley, vil.	95	0	7	1	92	0	12	0
Marathon, vil.	331	0	42	0	290	0	74	1
Rothschild, vil.	109	1	82	6	76	0	119	5
Schofield, vil.	287	0	136	18	250	0	187	3
Spencer, vil.	120	0	93	3	100	0	117	3
Stratford, vil.	243	3	99	4	221	1	137	6
Unity, vil.	37	1	46	2	33	1	55	1
Colby, city	49	0	16	0	43	0	23	0
Mosinee, city:								
1st ward	94	0	91	0	90	0	96	0
2nd ward	98	1	47	2	94	1	53	0
3rd ward	32	0	69	1	77	0	83	0
4th ward	61	1	23	0	59	0	31	0
Wausau, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	793	0	359	17	574	0	587	14
1st wd., 2nd pct.	447	2	382	14	292	1	540	6
2nd ward	397	0	192	14	298	0	299	8
3rd ward	276	0	263	6	197	0	355	0
4th ward	191	0	287	6	127	0	350	2
5th wd., 1st pct.	330	1	256	13	244	0	358	7
5th wd., 2nd pct.	376	0	476	8	257	0	609	5
6th ward	712	1	282	24	595	0	425	17
7th wd., 1st pct.	548	0	301	23	417	1	442	19
7th wd., 2nd pct.	621	2	182	9	527	1	285	6
8th ward	779	3	279	23	628	0	447	12
9th ward	429	1	244	11	341	0	339	11
Totals	17744	43	6210	583	15462	28	8850	493
<b>MARINETTE CO.</b>								
Amberg	96	0	160	22	62	1	191	21
Athelstane	70	0	84	1	61	0	91	2
Beaver	204	0	101	10	157	0	145	11
Beecher	65	2	34	5	42	2	53	0
Dunbar	65	1	77	0	36	0	108	0
Goodman	194	0	156	3	190	3	166	5
Grover	274	3	270	14	187	0	354	9
Lake	121	2	84	17	94	3	115	12
Middle Inlet	94	0	72	8	77	2	98	4
Niagara	118	1	46	0	108	1	45	1
Pembine	125	1	80	2	102	0	114	0
Peshtigo	243	1	198	16	145	0	308	10
Porterfield	176	2	152	4	161	0	178	1
Pound	218	0	103	2	204	0	137	2
Silver Cliff	51	2	14	0	42	2	21	0
Stephenson	342	0	152	29	248	1	265	21
Wagner	106	1	65	6	68	0	101	7
Wausaukee	121	0	34	10	114	0	56	6

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MARINETTE CO.—</b>								
con.								
Coleman, vil.-----	115	0	45	0	93	0	72	0
Niagara, vil.-----	414	2	269	26	349	1	351	2
Pound, vil.-----	50	0	48	3	38	1	66	1
Wausaukee, vil.-----	184	0	82	0	153	1	110	2
Marinette, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.-----	198	1	93	32	158	0	142	26
1st wd., 2nd pct.-----	182	1	109	53	169	2	134	50
2nd wd., 1st pct.-----	201	0	152	32	169	0	197	15
2nd wd., 2nd pct.-----	357	2	277	10	253	2	382	7
3rd wd., 1st pct.-----	306	0	367	10	171	0	482	8
3rd wd., 2nd pct.-----	306	0	307	18	233	0	407	7
4th wd., 1st pct.-----	374	2	263	5	260	1	388	4
4th wd., 2nd pct.-----	232	2	249	9	227	1	320	1
5th wd., 1st pct.-----	346	0	331	8	286	2	446	4
5th wd., 2nd pct.-----	309	0	284	12	231	0	357	0
Peshigo, city:								
1st ward.-----	94	0	113	3	54	1	157	4
2nd ward.-----	86	0	202	1	46	0	245	3
3rd ward.-----	66	1	176	9	48	1	207	6
Totals.-----	6508	27	5249	380	5036	28	7009	252
<b>MARQUETTE CO.</b>								
Buffalo.-----	193	2	67	1	194	2	85	1
Crystal Lake.-----	71	2	50	4	73	0	62	0
Douglas.-----	147	3	135	6	133	1	150	0
Harris.-----	129	0	23	0	122	0	35	0
Mecan.-----	151	1	28	1	157	0	25	1
Montello.-----	136	0	29	0	139	0	38	0
Moundville.-----	150	2	140	1	101	2	198	1
Neshkoro.-----	67	0	32	0	85	0	21	0
Newton.-----	131	0	8	4	118	1	21	1
Oxford.-----	73	0	63	0	58	0	81	0
Packwaukee.-----	192	1	103	2	146	0	153	2
Shields.-----	128	1	51	0	124	0	62	1
Springfield.-----	95	0	29	0	89	3	37	1
Westfield.-----	133	0	38	1	117	0	60	0
Montello, vil.-----	364	3	222	8	281	4	335	1
Neshkoro, vil.-----	59	0	88	0	53	0	97	1
Oxford, vil.-----	77	1	102	0	59	0	116	0
Westfield, vil.-----	208	2	157	5	158	0	225	6
Totals.-----	2504	18	1365	33	2207	13	1801	16
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>								
Franklin, 1st pct.-----	512	2	63	69	448	2	119	187
Granville:								
1st pct.-----	483	0	73	30	400	4	157	36
2nd pct.-----	380	1	74	84	312	0	121	112
3rd pct.-----	316	0	62	41	263	0	116	56
4th pct.-----	344	0	54	76	299	1	83	101
Greenfield:								
1st pct.-----	291	1	87	65	240	0	137	77
2nd pct.-----	390	0	70	76	331	0	129	86
3rd pct.-----	184	0	11	34	151	1	35	41
4th pct.-----	323	0	82	50	246	0	165	49
5th pct.-----	350	0	69	52	299	1	110	65
6th pct.-----	312	0	60	63	236	1	104	94
Lake:								
1st pct.-----	447	0	84	156	373	1	128	193
2nd pct.-----	760	0	23	53	597	1	156	74
3rd pct.-----	265	0	47	56	222	0	73	71
4th pct.-----	281	0	33	43	240	0	45	59
5th pct.-----	287	2	72	128	263	0	106	150
6th pct.-----	275	0	32	63	235	1	60	77
Milwaukee:								
1st pct.-----	354	1	159	60	263	0	243	73
2nd pct.-----	334	0	59	57	237	0	136	86
Oak Creek:								
1st pct.-----	362	0	98	41	233	0	165	61
2nd pct.-----	229	2	27	14	204	2	51	20

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
con.								
Wauwatosa:								
1st pct.-----	284	2	115	39	237	1	169	44
2nd pct.-----	306	0	42	60	257	0	87	87
3rd pct.-----	409	1	146	46	274	1	274	44
4th pct.-----	110	0	19	17	89	0	30	30
5th pct.-----	560	0	113	81	453	1	198	123
Fox Point, vil.-----	136	0	206	10	76	0	269	7
River Hills, vil.-----	79	0	145	1	53	1	180	2
Shorewood, vil.								
1st pct.-----	714	0	763	79	313	0	1174	57
2nd pct.-----	624	0	613	63	306	0	938	44
3rd pct.-----	595	2	518	34	303	0	828	26
4th pct.-----	704	2	795	52	353	0	1158	45
5th pct.-----	645	0	568	48	456	2	768	32
West Milwaukee, vil.								
1st pct.-----	404	0	63	139	323	2	113	177
2nd pct.-----	404	0	135	102	336	0	197	118
3rd pct.-----	473	0	169	87	397	0	241	113
Whitefish Bay, vil.:								
1st pct.-----	389	0	387	27	200	0	593	14
2nd pct.-----	639	1	657	70	361	4	973	48
3rd pct.-----	457	0	516	49	249	1	741	42
Cudahy, city:								
1st ward-----	631	2	111	63	481	1	171	161
2nd ward-----	849	1	194	86	743	2	312	108
3rd ward-----	623	1	54	40	543	0	116	62
4th ward-----	629	1	23	21	559	0	63	49
Milwaukee, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.-----	265	0	287	20	131	0	439	8
1st wd., 2nd pct.-----	417	0	206	26	320	0	314	26
1st wd., 3rd pct.-----	396	0	80	17	323	0	167	25
1st wd., 4th pct.-----	267	0	323	16	120	1	492	8
1st wd., 5th pct.-----	353	1	97	24	305	2	151	22
1st wd., 6th pct.-----	473	0	3	16	146	0	22	36
1st wd., 7th pct.-----	410	0	7	11	394	2	27	16
1st wd., 8th pct.-----	442	1	27	20	402	0	62	35
1st wd., 9th pct.-----	340	1	179	21	258	1	274	20
1st wd., 10th pct.-----	393	0	121	24	312	0	207	32
1st wd., 11th pct.-----	391	1	47	47	301	0	113	79
1st wd., 12th pct.-----	279	0	247	42	203	0	340	35
1st wd., 13th pct.-----	442	0	155	42	316	0	260	64
1st wd., 14th pct.-----	476	2	33	55	382	1	94	80
1st wd., 15th pct.-----	358	0	89	43	256	0	162	61
2nd wd., 1st pct.-----	392	0	36	81	311	0	74	122
2nd wd., 2nd pct.-----	308	2	71	78	250	4	109	95
2nd wd., 3rd pct.-----	450	0	66	57	370	1	123	87
2nd wd., 4th pct.-----	286	0	48	40	229	1	88	63
2nd wd., 5th pct.-----	310	0	34	64	246	0	77	92
2nd wd., 6th pct.-----	399	2	29	124	295	0	95	161
2nd wd., 7th pct.-----	400	1	60	117	306	1	121	161
2nd wd., 8th pct.-----	377	0	58	64	297	0	111	92
2nd wd., 9th pct.-----	403	0	122	38	320	0	199	58
2nd wd., 10th pct.-----	324	0	39	63	254	0	104	83
2nd wd., 11th pct.-----	274	0	108	39	213	0	159	51
2nd wd., 12th pct.-----	327	0	21	38	233	2	58	51
2nd wd., 13th pct.-----	330	0	109	39	250	1	189	45
2nd wd., 14th pct.-----	406	0	47	111	330	0	98	161
2nd wd., 15th pct.-----	374	0	113	55	308	1	175	71
3rd wd., 1st pct.-----	284	0	424	26	165	0	556	26
3rd wd., 2nd pct.-----	417	0	8	23	219	0	83	125
3rd wd., 3rd pct.-----	251	0	198	34	175	0	280	28
3rd wd., 4th pct.-----	307	0	197	21	241	0	248	27
3rd wd., 5th pct.-----	430	1	89	47	334	1	127	63
3rd wd., 6th pct.-----	268	1	33	46	241	1	61	59
3rd wd., 7th pct.-----	314	0	228	33	228	0	319	32
3rd wd., 8th pct.-----	353	1	63	17	285	2	148	30
3rd wd., 9th pct.-----	291	0	92	27	267	1	133	36
3rd wd., 10th pct.-----	304	0	90	18	219	1	154	39
4th wd., 1st pct.-----	333	0	111	34	288	0	171	37
4th wd., 2nd pct.-----	284	0	38	22	262	0	72	31
4th wd., 3rd pct.-----	398	0	58	31	343	1	110	43
4th wd., 4th pct.-----	417	0	128	37	334	1	217	46

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.— con.								
Milwaukee, city—con.								
4th wd., 5th pct.	406	0	180	22	315	0	278	27
4th wd., 6th pct.	273	0	28	15	233	0	70	18
4th wd., 7th pct.	403	0	118	34	321	1	205	44
4th wd., 8th pct.	455	0	161	35	345	1	277	34
4th wd., 9th pct.	592	0	166	34	473	2	287	37
4th wd., 10th pct.	479	0	119	25	357	0	239	30
4th wd., 11th pct.	316	0	78	27	247	1	141	36
4th wd., 12th pct.	350	0	92	30	270	0	157	41
4th wd., 13th pct.	288	0	130	17	221	0	200	24
4th wd., 14th pct.	375	0	116	18	310	0	190	21
5th wd., 1st pct.	361	0	26	93	287	1	61	151
5th wd., 2nd pct.	342	0	28	66	288	3	53	105
5th wd., 3rd pct.	344	0	49	71	283	0	88	104
5th wd., 4th pct.	404	1	88	62	340	1	129	87
5th wd., 5th pct.	319	1	65	91	274	2	95	122
5th wd., 6th pct.	355	1	20	110	288	0	53	171
5th wd., 7th pct.	373	1	82	90	301	0	135	126
5th wd., 8th pct.	317	0	73	55	242	1	128	77
5th wd., 9th pct.	366	0	67	95	325	2	98	133
5th wd., 10th pct.	388	0	100	84	315	0	157	107
5th wd., 11th pct.	380	0	112	79	303	0	165	113
5th wd., 12th pct.	250	0	79	139	211	0	104	166
5th wd., 13th pct.	345	0	55	113	268	0	133	151
5th wd., 14th pct.	240	2	85	63	183	2	125	88
5th wd., 15th pct.	335	0	92	52	256	0	160	67
6th wd., 1st pct.	412	2	69	68	329	0	150	90
6th wd., 2nd pct.	311	0	55	70	248	0	117	93
6th wd., 3rd pct.	319	2	104	65	245	0	147	99
6th wd., 4th pct.	256	0	86	64	210	0	135	75
6th wd., 5th pct.	283	3	76	70	207	0	124	126
6th wd., 6th pct.	287	1	75	83	220	4	106	143
6th wd., 7th pct.	329	0	58	56	261	1	98	97
6th wd., 8th pct.	262	1	173	73	198	1	197	140
6th wd., 9th pct.	228	3	170	42	163	4	180	80
6th wd., 10th pct.	209	4	188	62	107	3	207	161
6th wd., 11th pct.	346	1	97	75	269	5	151	134
6th wd., 12th pct.	286	0	64	43	225	0	101	94
6th wd., 13th pct.	307	0	62	55	254	1	111	78
7th wd., 1st pct.	337	0	54	101	241	0	103	149
7th wd., 2nd pct.	292	1	68	126	228	0	111	151
7th wd., 3rd pct.	308	0	53	106	226	2	106	142
7th wd., 4th pct.	316	1	66	109	247	0	125	123
7th wd., 5th pct.	254	0	41	83	192	1	70	121
7th wd., 6th pct.	355	1	72	185	270	2	129	227
7th wd., 7th pct.	374	0	78	114	274	1	156	145
7th wd., 8th pct.	351	0	63	102	283	2	106	148
7th wd., 9th pct.	322	0	60	99	251	0	94	146
7th wd., 10th pct.	261	1	82	91	179	0	136	127
7th wd., 11th pct.	262	0	60	120	187	2	110	150
7th wd., 12th pct.	288	1	69	98	218	0	123	120
7th wd., 13th pct.	264	1	40	74	202	0	89	101
7th wd., 14th pct.	390	0	91	88	300	0	167	114
7th wd., 15th pct.	250	0	50	110	192	1	96	147
7th wd., 16th pct.	316	0	88	83	245	0	136	111
7th wd., 17th pct.	333	0	104	106	232	0	199	122
8th wd., 1st pct.	427	0	51	62	348	1	115	91
8th wd., 2nd pct.	519	1	37	46	452	0	92	67
8th wd., 3rd pct.	593	0	8	44	544	1	41	71
8th wd., 4th pct.	321	1	90	145	245	1	134	181
8th wd., 5th pct.	346	0	21	60	311	0	49	81
8th wd., 6th pct.	576	1	13	37	512	0	61	66
8th wd., 7th pct.	347	0	53	152	258	0	97	214
8th wd., 8th pct.	300	0	38	129	240	0	72	155
8th wd., 9th pct.	404	0	38	124	368	0	62	159
8th wd., 10th pct.	345	0	54	149	292	0	83	188
8th wd., 11th pct.	448	1	59	65	397	0	98	88
8th wd., 12th pct.	438	0	46	50	348	0	117	73
8th wd., 13th pct.	396	0	23	15	226	0	201	19
9th wd., 1st pct.	432	1	138	115	325	1	221	129
9th wd., 2nd pct.	423	0	206	95	300	1	317	119



## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
con.								
Milwaukee, city—con.								
9th wd., 3rd pct.	309	0	142	80	215	0	225	96
9th wd., 4th pct.	482	0	111	98	372	0	209	124
9th wd., 5th pct.	375	1	177	140	252	0	287	162
9th wd., 6th pct.	371	1	90	105	274	2	159	133
9th wd., 7th pct.	399	0	75	140	302	0	137	184
9th wd., 8th pct.	441	0	66	95	377	1	101	135
9th wd., 9th pct.	324	0	86	53	267	1	123	89
9th wd., 10th pct.	299	1	146	62	230	0	213	72
9th wd., 11th pct.	378	1	121	67	302	1	193	87
9th wd., 12th pct.	255	0	29	90	188	1	74	122
10th wd., 1st pct.	336	1	59	104	243	0	94	173
10th wd., 2nd pct.	368	1	86	81	261	2	146	150
10th wd., 3rd pct.	328	1	45	110	264	3	87	137
10th wd., 4th pct.	414	0	55	91	333	0	121	118
10th wd., 5th pct.	304	2	64	72	218	0	139	93
10th wd., 6th pct.	425	1	66	121	340	1	123	163
10th wd., 7th pct.	341	1	75	127	268	0	125	172
10th wd., 8th pct.	312	0	71	126	240	0	114	163
10th wd., 9th pct.	250	0	47	92	208	1	74	118
10th wd., 10th pct.	317	0	49	100	250	0	93	130
10th wd., 11th pct.	388	0	50	127	302	0	119	179
10th wd., 12th pct.	325	0	50	127	234	0	102	174
11th wd., 1st pct.	464	1	33	49	441	1	63	74
11th wd., 2nd pct.	457	0	42	76	419	0	72	104
11th wd., 3rd pct.	394	1	67	138	316	1	110	187
11th wd., 4th pct.	343	0	69	87	276	0	119	120
11th wd., 5th pct.	311	1	104	124	221	1	182	225
11th wd., 6th pct.	337	0	82	96	268	0	129	126
11th wd., 7th pct.	249	0	62	81	200	0	111	95
11th wd., 8th pct.	298	0	85	88	240	0	129	110
11th wd., 9th pct.	368	1	67	93	302	2	105	122
11th wd., 10th pct.	495	0	44	123	402	0	101	165
11th wd., 11th pct.	336	0	109	145	251	0	184	173
11th wd., 12th pct.	417	1	60	125	368	2	96	160
12th wd., 1st pct.	365	1	33	76	301	2	64	116
12th wd., 2nd pct.	329	1	91	111	242	1	134	157
12th wd., 3rd pct.	205	0	37	114	132	2	69	152
12th wd., 4th pct.	395	0	24	91	333	0	63	126
12th wd., 5th pct.	493	0	8	46	448	0	34	64
12th wd., 6th pct.	411	0	13	29	373	0	57	40
12th wd., 7th pct.	426	0	16	46	381	0	54	64
12th wd., 8th pct.	424	0	23	46	369	0	58	65
12th wd., 9th pct.	351	0	48	71	295	1	88	90
12th wd., 10th pct.	395	1	65	37	339	0	132	41
12th wd., 11th pct.	443	1	19	52	411	1	52	68
12th wd., 12th pct.	397	0	23	55	352	0	59	69
13th wd., 1st pct.	494	0	27	39	460	1	79	43
13th wd., 2nd pct.	422	0	31	13	320	0	143	19
13th wd., 3rd pct.	458	0	34	38	434	0	74	39
13th wd., 4th pct.	542	0	19	22	497	0	65	24
13th wd., 5th pct.	420	0	34	57	368	0	84	69
13th wd., 6th pct.	527	0	22	46	469	1	71	51
13th wd., 7th pct.	276	0	67	91	217	0	117	104
13th wd., 8th pct.	339	0	113	79	259	1	184	90
13th wd., 9th pct.	263	0	86	66	198	1	141	76
13th wd., 10th pct.	337	0	88	55	259	0	168	58
13th wd., 11th pct.	347	0	87	94	250	2	165	123
13th wd., 12th pct.	329	0	138	102	215	1	227	119
13th wd., 13th pct.	293	0	114	50	221	1	182	57
13th wd., 14th pct.	353	0	96	91	277	0	154	114
13th wd., 15th pct.	275	0	81	81	221	4	115	112
14th wd., 1st pct.	488	0	2	27	446	0	41	39
14th wd., 2nd pct.	519	0	12	40	465	1	44	62
14th wd., 3rd pct.	529	1	4	26	501	0	24	50
14th wd., 4th pct.	411	1	6	35	363	1	23	62
14th wd., 5th pct.	389	0	3	69	349	0	27	94
14th wd., 6th pct.	466	1	6	57	426	0	29	78
14th wd., 7th pct.	445	0	3	32	409	0	29	49
14th wd., 8th pct.	491	1	11	42	441	0	38	68
14th wd., 9th pct.	372	2	6	30	339	0	28	39

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			Metcalfe Soc.
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	
MILWAUKEE CO.— con.								
Milwaukee, city—con.								
14th wd., 10th pct.	482	0	4	38	443	2	38	52
14th wd., 11th pct.	552	2	13	29	471	0	64	46
14th wd., 12th pct.	499	0	19	31	433	0	74	48
14th wd., 13th pct.	403	0	12	18	357	1	52	26
15th wd., 1st pct.	392	0	68	108	335	0	127	127
15th wd., 2nd pct.	379	0	192	56	277	1	306	56
15th wd., 3rd pct.	283	0	152	38	186	0	254	43
15th wd., 4th pct.	430	0	117	84	323	0	205	121
15th wd., 5th pct.	365	1	121	79	303	1	186	94
15th wd., 6th pct.	307	0	106	47	238	1	166	62
15th wd., 7th pct.	331	1	174	34	232	0	282	37
15th wd., 8th pct.	192	0	186	31	192	0	183	34
15th wd., 9th pct.	280	0	122	34	207	0	192	44
15th wd., 10th pct.	380	0	215	61	241	0	346	79
15th wd., 11th pct.	371	0	142	78	269	2	229	118
15th wd., 12th pct.	315	0	220	56	186	1	341	63
15th wd., 13th pct.	259	0	133	40	172	2	216	43
15th wd., 14th pct.	340	0	106	70	264	2	174	83
15th wd., 15th pct.	311	0	199	36	199	1	312	36
16th wd., 1st pct.	316	0	159	24	216	0	248	33
16th wd., 2nd pct.	371	0	94	30	320	0	155	34
16th wd., 3rd pct.	395	0	155	39	301	1	246	53
16th wd., 4th pct.	310	1	121	26	220	0	223	23
16th wd., 5th pct.	408	0	103	39	353	2	166	43
16th wd., 6th pct.	278	0	227	23	187	0	318	31
16th wd., 7th pct.	348	0	60	53	322	0	100	53
16th wd., 8th pct.	336	0	44	55	238	1	84	74
16th wd., 9th pct.	353	0	241	19	230	0	362	24
16th wd., 10th pct.	349	1	115	19	262	0	215	19
16th wd., 11th pct.	330	0	51	29	303	1	76	43
16th wd., 12th pct.	367	1	60	84	302	0	111	102
16th wd., 13th pct.	288	0	68	125	154	0	39	154
16th wd., 14th pct.	333	0	172	33	174	0	278	27
16th wd., 15th pct.	329	1	156	37	243	0	235	46
16th wd., 16th pct.	376	0	61	82	294	0	134	105
16th wd., 17th pct.	425	0	108	81	362	0	159	102
17th wd., 1st pct.	287	2	118	128	192	0	173	182
17th wd., 2nd pct.	373	1	56	108	289	0	105	161
17th wd., 3rd pct.	388	0	4	25	366	1	20	40
17th wd., 4th pct.	353	0	87	155	244	0	152	211
17th wd., 5th pct.	302	0	116	76	220	1	179	106
17th wd., 6th pct.	311	0	155	146	218	0	225	187
17th wd., 7th pct.	193	0	138	76	128	0	200	84
17th wd., 8th pct.	299	1	91	160	221	1	107	238
17th wd., 9th pct.	386	0	114	161	299	0	186	202
17th wd., 10th pct.	409	0	124	128	327	1	182	162
17th wd., 11th pct.	314	0	3	41	276	0	19	65
18th wd., 1st pct.	200	0	292	10	117	0	390	5
18th wd., 2nd pct.	360	2	116	42	271	2	208	49
18th wd., 3rd pct.	375	1	36	24	345	2	78	33
18th wd., 4th pct.	297	0	188	25	204	1	276	33
18th wd., 5th pct.	240	0	125	17	159	0	214	15
18th wd., 6th pct.	234	0	275	23	118	0	393	23
18th wd., 7th pct.	189	0	248	7	100	0	349	3
18th wd., 8th pct.	169	0	344	9	78	0	454	3
18th wd., 9th pct.	155	0	259	17	67	0	364	2
18th wd., 10th pct.	173	0	291	16	78	0	396	13
18th wd., 11th pct.	304	0	201	38	198	0	321	34
18th wd., 12th pct.	195	0	174	28	117	0	251	29
18th wd., 13th pct.	232	0	174	62	169	4	216	67
18th wd., 14th pct.	199	1	184	28	105	2	281	24
18th wd., 15th pct.	207	0	218	21	101	0	329	15
18th wd., 16th pct.	207	0	255	48	89	1	379	18
18th wd., 17th pct.	150	0	285	10	69	2	375	5
18th wd., 18th pct.	218	0	261	15	79	0	407	10
18th wd., 19th pct.	70	0	271	20	36	0	268	7
18th wd., 20th pct.	345	0	170	35	252	0	274	37
18th wd., 21st pct.	321	0	166	40	222	2	271	44
18th wd., 22nd pct.	316	0	231	19	174	0	381	12
18th wd., 23rd pct.	206	0	340	27	88	0	483	12

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
MILWAUKEE CO.— con.								
Milwaukee, city—con.								
19th wd., 1st pct.	380	0	60	74	285	1	133	110
19th wd., 2nd pct.	345	0	64	99	264	1	142	112
19th wd., 3rd pct.	361	0	123	69	282	3	219	75
19th wd., 4th pct.	348	0	68	76	262	1	149	86
19th wd., 5th pct.	328	0	98	46	244	0	191	49
19th wd., 6th pct.	424	0	97	48	351	1	169	58
19th wd., 7th pct.	309	0	101	39	215	0	178	60
19th wd., 8th pct.	373	0	150	64	277	0	243	73
19th wd., 9th pct.	248	0	121	58	177	0	199	60
19th wd., 10th pct.	275	1	151	36	179	0	246	39
19th wd., 11th pct.	258	0	131	62	183	0	209	68
19th wd., 12th pct.	225	0	110	37	146	1	187	46
19th wd., 13th pct.	277	0	199	15	175	0	306	18
19th wd., 14th pct.	275	0	157	25	159	0	376	25
19th wd., 15th pct.	302	1	158	13	188	0	271	17
19th wd., 16th pct.	366	0	142	39	262	0	257	44
19th wd., 17th pct.	321	1	188	47	222	2	299	50
19th wd., 18th pct.	245	0	158	15	152	0	248	23
20th wd., 1st pct.	360	0	134	109	277	0	213	120
20th wd., 2nd pct.	282	0	84	88	200	0	153	108
20th wd., 3rd pct.	336	0	84	141	246	1	130	195
20th wd., 4th pct.	348	0	72	155	265	0	122	196
20th wd., 5th pct.	310	0	49	133	226	0	100	179
20th wd., 6th pct.	299	1	70	175	232	0	124	206
20th wd., 7th pct.	298	0	60	135	250	0	90	166
20th wd., 8th pct.	331	0	110	129	259	0	174	150
20th wd., 9th pct.	264	0	105	106	279	1	172	123
20th wd., 10th pct.	388	0	100	99	285	0	172	143
20th wd., 11th pct.	389	0	105	116	293	0	160	156
20th wd., 12th pct.	325	0	73	87	250	0	140	97
20th wd., 13th pct.	363	0	66	104	281	1	127	139
20th wd., 14th pct.	301	0	97	72	221	0	145	102
20th wd., 15th pct.	350	0	103	100	263	0	173	128
20th wd., 16th pct.	304	0	66	109	230	2	114	134
21st wd., 1st pct.	432	0	22	25	406	0	71	33
21st wd., 2nd pct.	473	0	63	84	380	1	143	105
21st wd., 3rd pct.	371	0	75	122	300	0	136	142
21st wd., 4th pct.	304	0	103	99	226	0	183	107
21st wd., 5th pct.	424	0	103	72	336	0	188	96
21st wd., 6th pct.	352	0	87	85	267	0	156	113
21st wd., 7th pct.	304	1	66	85	227	0	138	106
21st wd., 8th pct.	462	0	59	47	393	0	132	53
21st wd., 9th pct.	396	0	67	42	312	2	152	56
21st wd., 10th pct.	439	0	64	91	382	1	123	105
21st wd., 11th pct.	378	0	66	105	296	0	130	137
21st wd., 12th pct.	333	0	109	82	299	0	134	96
21st wd., 13th pct.	358	0	98	108	292	0	165	122
21st wd., 14th pct.	400	0	97	117	303	0	181	163
22nd wd., 1st pct.	403	0	59	127	319	0	114	161
22nd wd., 2nd pct.	312	0	107	102	272	2	145	109
22nd wd., 3rd pct.	348	0	40	99	265	1	103	130
22nd wd., 4th pct.	368	0	55	71	299	0	101	105
22nd wd., 5th pct.	304	0	75	53	243	1	124	68
22nd wd., 6th pct.	375	0	113	50	288	0	204	54
22nd wd., 7th pct.	391	0	111	63	300	0	212	59
22nd wd., 8th pct.	350	0	100	56	267	0	185	62
22nd wd., 9th pct.	252	0	137	39	187	0	199	43
22nd wd., 10th pct.	219	0	179	28	128	0	268	35
22nd wd., 11th pct.	218	0	219	28	142	0	309	28
22nd wd., 12th pct.	222	0	180	40	157	0	237	51
22nd wd., 13th pct.	202	0	185	43	119	3	262	49
22nd wd., 14th pct.	286	0	115	57	192	0	198	74
22nd wd., 15th pct.	264	0	155	43	155	0	269	46
22nd wd., 16th pct.	356	0	162	47	239	2	276	56
22nd wd., 17th pct.	365	0	107	64	266	0	196	75
22nd wd., 18th pct.	318	0	110	69	224	0	204	77
22nd wd., 19th pct.	301	0	75	48	201	0	169	58
22nd wd., 20th pct.	296	0	127	66	194	2	217	84
23rd wd., 1st pct.	331	0	118	74	272	0	166	92
23rd wd., 2nd pct.	427	0	104	71	361	0	159	94

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			Metcalfe Soc.
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	
MILWAUKEE CO.— con.								
Milwaukee, city—con.								
23rd wd., 3rd pct.	278	0	147	29	190	0	227	41
23rd wd., 4th pct.	352	0	143	37	287	1	219	39
23rd wd., 5th pct.	264	0	165	43	188	0	224	65
23rd wd., 6th pct.	382	0	128	73	294	0	195	97
23rd wd., 7th pct.	273	0	97	102	214	0	124	154
23rd wd., 8th pct.	305	0	94	97	247	1	145	116
23rd wd., 9th pct.	289	0	88	101	247	0	112	129
23rd wd., 10 pct.(A)	412	1	78	29	343	0	168	33
23rd wd., 10 pct.(B)	401	0	76	43	339	2	145	49
23rd wd., 11th pct.	333	1	73	116	256	0	148	138
23rd wd., 12th pct.	289	0	43	73	242	1	76	103
23rd wd., 13th pct.	304	0	26	96	239	1	54	147
24th wd., 1st pct.	464	0	19	22	431	2	52	35
24th wd., 2nd pct.	454	0	3	30	413	0	27	49
24th wd., 3rd pct.	393	0	18	40	354	1	46	53
24th wd., 4th pct.	392	1	5	12	352	0	39	22
24th wd., 5th pct.	390	2	4	26	364	1	27	45
24th wd., 6th pct.	247	1	75	63	214	1	101	86
24th wd., 7th pct.	353	0	67	119	272	0	105	167
24th wd., 8th pct.	277	0	39	66	223	0	62	103
24th wd., 9th pct.	283	0	109	134	194	1	162	183
24th wd., 10th pct.	502	0	11	58	474	1	36	77
24th wd., 11th pct.	494	0	18	20	455	0	50	36
24th wd., 12th pct.	374	1	46	83	297	0	104	108
24th wd., 13th pct.	470	0	7	45	447	1	31	60
25th wd., 1st pct.	373	0	99	68	262	0	185	106
25th wd., 2nd pct.	375	0	58	140	317	0	107	159
25th wd., 3rd pct.	260	1	55	123	200	0	81	172
25th wd., 4th pct.	286	0	60	96	201	0	122	124
25th wd., 5th pct.	280	0	45	109	207	2	96	143
25th wd., 6th pct.	277	1	90	94	203	1	135	145
25th wd., 7th pct.	336	0	126	106	243	0	191	144
25th wd., 8th pct.	307	2	81	121	237	0	126	155
25th wd., 9th pct.	333	0	68	58	259	0	131	80
25th wd., 10th pct.	266	0	89	76	185	0	168	89
25th wd., 11th pct.	357	0	132	113	262	0	211	142
25th wd., 12th pct.	278	0	97	85	213	0	143	110
25th wd., 13th pct.	324	1	80	140	254	1	138	163
25th wd., 14th pct.	310	0	53	129	232	0	102	176
25th wd., 15th pct.	319	1	66	175	239	1	123	211
25th wd., 16th pct.	271	1	76	122	233	1	122	133
25th wd., 17th pct.	373	1	140	95	267	0	236	125
25th wd., 18th pct.	353	0	111	118	254	0	192	144
25th wd., 19th pct.	323	0	102	116	237	0	171	141
26th wd., 1st pct.	386	0	87	99	291	0	154	135
26th wd., 2nd pct.	236	0	204	53	158	0	286	59
26th wd., 3rd pct.	310	0	129	48	212	1	221	59
26th wd., 4th pct.	352	1	101	83	262	0	172	118
26th wd., 5th pct.	504	0	158	95	358	0	293	114
26th wd., 6th pct.	362	0	172	63	247	0	269	88
26th wd., 7th pct.	287	0	188	52	176	1	287	59
26th wd., 8th pct.	312	1	158	58	187	0	271	73
26th wd., 9th pct.	413	1	177	68	239	0	298	86
26th wd., 10th pct.	313	0	159	82	213	1	252	91
26th wd., 11th pct.	340	0	153	93	244	0	239	109
26th wd., 12th pct.	378	1	147	84	248	0	250	113
26th wd., 13th pct.	368	0	92	107	277	0	156	144
26th wd., 14th pct.	356	0	112	84	265	0	188	110
26th wd., 15th pct.	281	0	56	40	213	0	103	55
27th wd., 1st pct.	307	0	163	119	205	1	212	185
27th wd., 2nd pct.	259	0	100	61	205	0	138	93
27th wd., 3rd pct.	265	0	220	86	180	0	276	123
27th wd., 4th pct.	308	0	170	120	230	0	222	159
27th wd., 5th pct.	280	0	162	117	204	0	222	139
27th wd., 6th pct.	254	0	221	55	172	0	306	72
27th wd., 7th pct.	312	0	157	59	217	1	237	78
27th wd., 8th pct.	309	0	140	104	195	2	215	149
27th wd., 9th pct.	350	0	136	128	255	1	183	187
27th wd., 10th pct.	378	0	118	81	301	0	181	102
27th wd., 11th pct.	226	0	98	69	152	0	167	77

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.—</b>								
con.								
Milwaukee, city—con.								
27th wd., 12th pct.	343	0	41	77	279	1	69	113
27th wd., 13th pct.	275	0	79	91	173	1	152	123
So. Milwaukee, city:								
1st ward	571	0	452	84	411	0	586	98
2nd ward	623	1	265	144	548	0	423	167
3rd ward	971	2	131	132	801	3	244	141
4th ward	449	0	45	19	364	0	94	36
Wauwatosa, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	325	0	448	21	152	2	629	17
1st wd., 2nd pct.	336	0	349	32	210	0	483	35
1st wd., 3rd pct.	484	0	349	99	314	1	525	94
1st wd., 4th pct.	367	0	367	24	202	0	554	12
2nd wd., 1st pct.	396	1	484	61	233	0	670	46
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	331	0	361	43	235	1	462	45
3rd wd., 1st pct.	466	0	391	37	303	0	559	38
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	469	0	388	59	322	0	537	60
4th wd., 1st pct.	334	2	169	41	234	3	266	48
4th wd., 2nd pct.	506	0	484	47	312	0	689	55
4th wd., 3rd pct.	250	1	165	48	231	0	261	58
5th wd., 1st pct.	515	0	274	83	295	2	479	107
5th wd., 2nd pct.	532	0	366	94	335	0	547	109
West Allis, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	293	1	62	57	246	1	100	80
1st wd., 2nd pct.	317	0	23	105	267	1	48	131
1st wd., 3rd pct.	263	1	67	94	211	0	98	124
1st wd., 4th pct.	353	0	115	32	294	0	167	101
1st wd., 5th pct.	366	1	88	63	318	1	131	76
1st wd., 6th pct.	433	1	31	46	382	2	67	61
1st wd., 7th pct.	363	0	56	66	294	1	99	88
1st wd., 8th pct.	327	2	74	74	235	0	78	85
1st wd., 9th pct.	353	3	84	11	303	1	115	104
2nd wd., 1st pct.	315	0	61	65	263	0	108	76
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	308	0	153	43	236	1	232	50
2nd wd., 3rd pct.	238	0	94	47	196	0	143	56
2nd wd., 4th pct.	304	0	56	66	252	0	104	71
2nd wd., 5th pct.	450	1	32	47	222	0	59	52
3rd wd., 1st pct.	270	1	179	39	178	1	275	45
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	259	1	193	57	204	2	257	58
3rd wd., 3rd pct.	255	0	204	40	191	0	279	39
3rd wd., 4th pct.	270	0	85	60	219	0	146	62
3rd wd., 5th pct.	227	0	72	62	196	1	100	69
3rd wd., 6th pct.	255	1	81	48	205	2	132	47
4th wd., 1st pct.	312	0	63	76	267	0	98	95
4th wd., 2nd pct.	311	1	93	81	252	0	139	94
4th wd., 3rd pct.	271	0	105	80	220	1	150	90
4th wd., 4th pct.	307	1	179	67	237	0	254	67
4th wd., 5th pct.	232	0	75	52	197	1	99	61
4th wd., 6th pct.	266	0	50	94	225	1	83	133
4th wd., 7th pct.	226	0	43	76	197	2	64	96
4th wd., 8th pct.	201	0	43	54	160	0	69	70
Totals	170202	157	54693	32874	131158	283	87911	42404
<b>MONROE CO.</b>								
Adrian	121	0	20	0	111	0	31	0
Angelo	133	4	42	1	118	3	64	1
Byron	114	2	34	9	103	0	49	6
Clifton	210	1	75	0	216	0	74	0
Glendale	243	1	45	4	230	2	51	4
Grant	65	2	35	1	58	4	41	0
Greenfield	105	2	47	8	92	6	73	1
Jefferson	281	1	7	0	262	2	23	0
LaFayette	69	0	30	0	53	1	40	0
La Grange	174	1	49	1	135	0	82	1
Leon	214	1	70	0	197	0	89	0
Lincoln	235	1	93	2	191	3	138	3
Little Falls	197	1	100	2	176	2	124	1
New Lyme	54	0	21	0	50	0	27	0
Oakdale	143	6	29	22	151	7	30	12

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>MONROE CO.—con.</b>								
Portland	225	0	46	0	214	0	63	0
Ridgeville	204	2	74	0	244	2	75	2
Scott	29	0	20	3	26	1	20	2
Sheldon	162	0	65	2	168	0	73	1
Sparta	309	0	108	1	251	0	154	2
Tomah	164	9	65	0	146	8	92	1
Wellington	256	0	18	4	233	0	35	2
Wells	148	0	16	0	151	0	23	0
Wilton	198	1	40	1	203	0	45	0
Cashton, vil.	259	0	75	0	250	1	83	1
Kendall, vil.	165	0	69	5	150	0	71	2
Melvina, vil.	65	0	15	0	69	0	10	0
Norwalk, vil.	140	7	94	6	138	8	117	4
Ontario, vil.	31	0	18	0	31	0	14	0
Wilton, vil.	148	3	65	1	138	0	78	0
Wyeville, vil.	52	2	8	3	52	2	8	2
Sparta, city:								
1st ward	197	3	336	2	140	3	392	1
2nd ward	213	6	221	0	160	6	236	1
3rd ward	247	1	236	5	179	1	294	1
4th ward	314	3	172	0	233	2	259	0
Tomah, city:								
1st ward	221	8	209	3	211	10	248	1
2nd ward	362	6	220	5	331	3	282	2
3rd ward	290	2	135	3	286	2	149	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6757</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3022</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6147</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3807</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>OCONTO CO.</b>								
Abrams	152	1	99	3	140	2	116	2
Armstrong	172	0	46	3	163	0	56	2
Bagley	37	0	23	1	31	0	23	0
Brazeau	200	0	61	7	197	0	74	2
Breed	112	0	36	0	88	0	51	1
Chase	214	0	29	1	199	2	52	1
Doty	47	0	21	0	34	1	28	0
Gillette	197	5	95	5	154	3	141	4
Howe	197	1	61	1	184	2	80	0
Lena	258	1	46	1	240	1	63	1
Little River	279	1	112	10	223	0	169	8
Little Suamico	291	1	41	0	264	2	70	2
Maple Valley	184	1	136	4	158	5	154	7
Morgan	143	0	65	0	148	1	69	0
Oconto	273	2	106	0	217	0	133	0
Oconto Falls	178	2	90	10	161	0	107	13
Pensaukee	240	2	89	0	197	0	135	0
River View	77	0	39	0	71	0	45	1
Spruce	229	0	55	5	204	0	91	4
Styles	201	0	67	0	161	0	116	0
Townsend	85	0	56	6	82	0	65	2
Underhill	158	0	60	1	139	1	84	0
Wheeler	106	0	51	3	106	1	63	0
Gillett, vil.	204	1	206	0	147	0	262	1
Lena, vil.	159	1	35	0	136	0	60	0
South Branch, pct.	47	0	0	0	41	2	4	0
Suring, vil.	129	0	76	1	108	0	97	0
Oconto, city:								
1st ward	162	0	101	0	119	1	154	1
2nd ward	134	0	80	0	105	0	115	0
3rd ward	192	0	29	1	184	0	44	0
4th ward	114	0	87	1	83	0	126	2
5th ward	156	0	122	2	136	0	152	0
6th ward	149	1	81	1	135	1	105	0
7th ward	81	0	98	0	132	0	156	1
8th ward	161	0	94	0	123	0	142	0
9th ward	190	0	51	0	177	0	71	0
10th ward	196	0	28	0	175	0	52	0
Oconto Falls, city:								
1st ward	83	1	95	3	77	1	109	2
2nd ward	84	2	150	1	69	1	132	0
3rd ward	169	0	98	2	143	0	142	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6440</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2915</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5351</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4008</b>	<b>57</b>

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
ONEIDA CO.								
Cassian.....	120	0	87	20	97	1	118	11
Crescent.....	167	1	20	11	137	1	38	12
Enterprise.....	88	0	17	2	72	0	25	3
Hazelhurst.....	61	0	39	0	40	0	56	0
Lake Tomahawk.....	89	0	39	12	76	0	54	10
Little Rice.....	45	0	7	3	29	0	15	3
Lynne.....	23	0	15	3	18	0	17	0
Minocqua.....	408	0	207	12	314	2	298	6
Monico.....	135	0	15	0	110	0	30	0
Newbold.....	94	0	32	13	80	1	53	8
Pelican.....	203	0	70	29	192	2	84	14
Piehl.....	36	0	7	9	29	0	17	2
Pine Lake.....	154	0	29	8	138	0	48	2
Schoepke.....	136	0	48	6	108	0	73	6
Stella.....	76	0	3	0	72	0	9	1
Sugar Camp.....	166	1	40	8	140	1	66	6
Three Lakes.....	309	2	195	15	219	0	290	8
Woodboro.....	47	0	26	5	37	1	33	2
Woodruff.....	169	1	38	5	126	0	83	3
Rhinelanders, city:								
1st ward.....	402	0	116	24	402	3	124	12
2nd ward.....	280	0	81	10	241	0	118	9
3rd ward.....	401	0	153	54	413	1	141	28
4th ward.....	190	0	259	13	140	0	318	10
5th ward.....	259	2	200	26	180	0	301	14
6th ward.....	484	1	249	62	436	1	320	43
Totals.....	4542	8	1992	350	3846	14	2729	213
OUTAGAMIE CO.								
Black Creek.....	209	2	71	7	216	2	71	5
Bovina.....	118	1	86	4	78	2	127	2
Buchanan.....	331	0	23	7	302	1	47	5
Center.....	337	1	130	6	319	3	141	6
Cicero.....	279	0	96	4	286	2	102	0
Dale.....	267	2	161	1	235	0	196	1
Deer Creek.....	223	1	43	0	194	1	78	0
Ellington.....	286	0	115	10	230	0	180	3
Freedom.....	499	0	80	2	466	1	105	5
Grand Chute.....	652	1	259	13	565	1	368	12
Greenville.....	251	2	178	3	251	0	191	1
Hortonia.....	131	0	79	2	112	0	103	2
Kaukauna.....	225	1	20	0	216	1	30	1
Liberty.....	107	0	28	5	95	0	40	6
Maine.....	135	3	49	1	98	5	84	2
Maple Creek.....	142	0	44	1	137	1	63	1
Oneida.....	371	3	119	10	251	4	232	11
Osborn.....	164	0	46	8	162	0	59	2
Seymour.....	303	0	64	4	286	0	86	0
Vandenbrook.....	222	1	37	5	197	0	64	4
Bear Creek, vil.....	118	1	20	3	109	1	47	2
Black Creek, vil.....	146	0	95	7	104	0	114	0
Combined Locks, vil.....	198	1	26	3	132	0	36	5
Hortonville, vil.....	790	0	204	0	150	1	261	0
Kimberly, vil.....	790	0	139	1	639	0	238	1
Little Chute, vil.....	1061	1	70	9	911	2	216	9
Shiocton, vil.....	126	1	159	2	95	0	196	3
Appleton, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.....	311	1	967	26	200	2	1102	9
1st wd., 2nd pct.....	289	0	665	17	169	0	816	2
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	259	0	426	19	162	0	544	9
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	322	0	234	7	207	1	364	4
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	351	0	217	9	566	0	522	3
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	789	4	365	10	582	0	561	6
4th wd., 1st pct.....	202	2	79	4	180	0	111	3
4th wd., 2nd pct.....	589	0	227	15	472	1	377	10
5th wd., 1st pct.....	637	1	436	18	506	1	585	13
5th wd., 2nd pct.....	775	0	420	10	634	3	586	3
6th wd., 1st pct.....	452	1	531	16	337	3	673	9
6th wd., 2nd pct.....	450	0	568	18	390	1	659	9

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.—</b>								
con.								
<b>Kaukauna, city:</b>								
1st wd., 1st pct.	438	1	107	14	358	2	269	12
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	413	1	213	18	329	1	317	15
3rd wd., 3rd pct.	559	0	139	30	504	0	213	20
4-5th wds., 4th pct.	439	1	155	7	379	2	233	8
<b>New London, city:</b>								
3rd ward	313	0	138	7	243	0	216	9
<b>Seymour, city:</b>								
1st wd., 1st pct.	172	1	130	1	155	1	153	1
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	164	1	59	4	144	0	90	2
Totals	16186	36	8517	368	13353	46	11866	236
<b>OZAUKEE CO.</b>								
Belgium	484	1	28	1	427	0	81	3
Cedarburg	395	0	46	16	348	0	103	6
Fredonia	384	1	61	11	363	1	89	8
Grafton	273	0	34	6	252	0	57	4
Mequon	662	2	219	51	560	3	341	44
Port Washington	265	0	22	9	229	1	61	7
Saukville	315	0	43	6	312	0	55	3
Belgium, vil.	136	0	9	1	116	0	35	0
Fredonia, vil.	151	0	19	4	139	0	37	1
Grafton, vil.	356	4	79	7	303	0	146	0
Saukville, vil.	147	0	15	6	134	0	25	0
Thiensville, vil.	179	0	63	2	140	1	105	4
<b>Cedarburg, city:</b>								
1st ward	267	0	94	11	218	0	144	9
2nd ward	177	0	46	12	142	2	88	8
3rd ward	196	1	75	12	167	1	111	7
<b>Pt. Washington, city:</b>								
1st ward	371	1	13	5	296	0	85	1
2nd ward	235	2	33	6	194	0	76	9
3rd ward	200	0	38	8	181	0	66	6
4th ward	152	0	44	7	121	0	76	6
5th ward	229	2	94	6	184	0	154	1
6th ward	196	0	107	4	178	0	136	5
Totals	5770	14	1182	191	5004	9	2071	132
<b>PEPIN CO.</b>								
Albany	167	0	30	0	159	0	40	0
Durand	97	1	31	1	68	0	53	0
Frankfort	163	3	87	0	153	2	98	0
Lima	269	1	20	1	246	1	42	0
Pepin	191	1	139	2	147	1	163	1
Stockholm	46	0	60	3	67	0	38	1
Waterville	322	0	174	11	264	1	205	10
Waubeek	41	1	28	0	31	0	38	0
Pepin, vil.	127	3	146	2	81	1	178	1
Stockholm, vil.	31	0	64	0	28	0	65	0
<b>Durand, city:</b>								
1st ward	162	1	42	1	134	0	79	0
2nd ward	185	0	189	5	146	0	230	4
3rd ward	130	0	142	2	82	1	172	0
Totals	1931	11	1152	28	1606	7	1401	17
<b>PIERCE CO.</b>								
Clifton	130	0	47	12	143	1	39	11
Diamond Bluff	111	1	36	13	95	1	43	9
Ellsworth	185	0	259	14	176	1	242	12
El Paso	201	1	86	2	161	1	106	6
Gilman	166	1	131	22	150	1	143	23
Hartland	129	1	119	15	106	4	118	13
Isabelle	39	0	10	3	31	0	8	5
Maiden Rock	82	0	131	9	90	3	111	5
Martell	206	0	143	27	200	0	142	25
Oak Grove	154	0	42	13	136	0	52	12
River Falls	251	0	81	8	221	3	82	7
Rock Elm	155	2	119	4	146	3	129	4



## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>PIERCE CO.—con.</b>								
Salem.....	122	5	124	2	91	1	149	3
Spring Lake.....	138	1	97	14	130	1	108	8
Trenton.....	186	4	107	14	150	2	117	18
Trimbelle.....	279	7	89	34	246	10	109	20
Union.....	134	1	113	13	110	3	125	24
Bay City, vil.....	78	0	31	22	75	0	36	17
Ellsworth, vil.....	269	1	369	8	185	3	423	8
Elmwood, vil.....	150	2	115	3	153	1	111	2
Malden Rock, vil.....	59	1	90	2	48	2	96	2
Plum City, vil.....	82	0	67	5	73	0	67	4
Spring Valley, vil.....	105	1	293	2	84	0	324	1
Prescott, city:								
1st ward.....	85	1	48	2	75	1	56	1
2nd ward.....	48	2	55	0	40	2	56	2
3rd ward.....	47	0	64	1	35	1	68	1
River Falls, city:								
2nd election dist.....	524	3	671	20	500	13	657	11
Totals.....	4115	35	3537	284	3650	58	3717	254
<b>POLK CO.</b>								
Alden.....	260	0	132	12	260	0	148	7
Apple River.....	178	2	66	11	171	3	81	4
Balsam Lake.....	169	3	78	7	143	1	100	3
Beaver.....	106	0	60	13	107	0	74	5
Black Brook.....	191	1	88	6	205	2	91	0
Bone Lake.....	209	3	40	18	209	0	53	4
Clam Falls.....	133	4	61	19	138	3	77	8
Clayton.....	197	2	61	19	194	2	69	13
Clear Lake.....	239	2	80	4	246	0	78	1
Eureka.....	263	8	152	13	276	3	158	4
Farmington.....	261	0	46	7	257	1	54	0
Garfield.....	169	7	12	7	159	7	139	2
Georgetown.....	125	0	50	12	109	0	73	5
Johnstown.....	104	3	20	11	103	4	27	7
Laketown.....	198	0	111	23	206	6	108	5
Lincoln.....	216	0	112	0	188	2	140	1
Lorain.....	101	2	61	12	104	3	62	8
Luck.....	140	0	65	27	136	2	77	13
McKinley.....	102	3	56	4	111	4	57	1
Milltown.....	177	0	70	13	221	5	68	3
Osceola.....	241	1	305	3	146	1	106	0
St. Croix Falls.....	77	0	75	4	122	4	147	6
Sterling.....	86	0	92	2	133	0	52	2
West Sweden.....	56	0	63	9	158	5	87	6
Balsam Lake, vil.....	68	0	61	2	57	0	100	1
Centuria, vil.....	117	1	129	7	75	0	104	3
Clayton, vil.....	105	1	133	1	47	1	70	4
Clear Lake, vil.....	63	3	134	5	128	7	194	0
Dresser Jct., vil.....	133	2	131	7	67	0	60	0
Frederic, vil.....	136	3	246	8	104	3	146	5
Luck, vil.....	208	1	83	6	87	1	150	3
Milltown, vil.....	153	2	91	5	63	1	130	0
Osceola, vil.....	151	1	122	11	109	2	153	5
St. Croix Falls, vil.....	121	1	65	5	108	5	287	2
Amery, city.....	167	2	160	7	170	1	379	0
Totals.....	5421	58	3425	320	5142	77	3999	131
<b>PORTAGE CO.</b>								
Alban.....	320	0	84	1	325	1	100	0
Almond.....	119	1	103	1	84	2	152	0
Amherst.....	279	1	133	9	262	1	163	4
Belmont.....	133	1	72	8	93	1	119	5
Buena Vista.....	189	2	139	2	156	1	187	0
Carson.....	328	2	29	10	274	4	89	5
Dewey.....	198	2	4	0	175	0	27	0
Eau Pleine.....	273	0	61	0	230	1	112	1
Grant.....	148	1	17	1	130	3	46	0
Hull.....	531	0	25	0	400	2	132	1
Lanark.....	159	1	109	1	130	1	148	1
Linwood.....	143	1	49	2	114	0	75	1

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

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PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalf Soc.
<b>PORTAGE CO.—con.</b>								
New Hope.....	232	0	94	8	259	0	95	1
Pine Grove.....	95	0	97	2	65	1	121	0
Plover.....	371	4	221	10	290	4	305	13
Sharon.....	607	1	8	1	545	0	69	1
Stockton.....	588	0	48	4	506	2	138	0
Almond, vil.....	92	2	110	4	68	0	144	0
Amherst, vil.....	94	0	226	1	77	0	254	0
Amherst Jct., vil.....	63	0	29	0	49	0	47	0
Junction City, vil.....	111	0	20	1	87	0	44	1
Nelsonville, vil.....	36	0	68	0	37	3	65	0
Rosholt, vil.....	127	1	92	1	126	1	96	2
Stevens Point, city:								
1st ward.....	443	0	245	12	270	1	427	10
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	287	2	243	12	171	1	356	3
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	314	0	170	7	197	0	285	5
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	423	0	252	8	288	0	414	5
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	336	0	248	13	218	1	381	8
4th wd., 1st pct.....	901	0	30	2	702	0	237	3
4th wd., 2nd pct.....	504	0	16	0	383	0	120	0
5th ward.....	468	0	281	29	287	0	409	6
6th ward.....	283	0	111	9	207	0	195	9
Totals.....	9195	22	3434	159	7205	31	5552	85
<b>PRICE CO.</b>								
Catawba.....	87	0	22	16	70	0	37	13
Eisenstein.....	238	1	39	1	212	0	70	0
Elk.....	190	0	33	7	157	2	60	1
Emery.....	185	0	27	13	180	0	35	9
Fifield.....	146	0	121	0	126	1	156	2
Flambeau.....	134	0	36	9	101	0	46	8
Georgetown.....	62	0	43	9	61	0	65	2
Hackett.....	53	0	52	5	50	0	57	1
Harmony.....	124	0	11	1	110	0	24	2
Hill.....	79	2	62	4	85	2	62	0
Kennan.....	101	0	29	30	112	0	31	21
Knox.....	99	1	59	10	87	2	78	9
Lake.....	354	1	81	4	302	2	136	1
Ogema.....	183	2	248	15	178	0	272	14
Prentice.....	110	2	119	7	83	1	150	6
Spirit.....	102	2	76	17	99	0	88	17
Worcester.....	351	0	68	14	283	3	140	13
Catawba, vil.....	69	0	28	7	67	0	37	2
Kennan, vil.....	46	1	41	0	42	0	45	0
Prentice, vil.....	104	2	96	5	94	0	118	0
Park Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	207	0	106	2	191	0	119	1
2nd ward.....	134	0	58	0	108	0	86	0
3rd ward.....	244	0	170	5	209	0	201	2
4th ward.....	198	0	71	0	171	1	97	0
Phillips, city:								
1st ward.....	179	0	108	3	156	0	128	3
2nd ward.....	132	0	137	3	108	0	161	0
3rd ward.....	203	0	82	0	178	0	107	2
Totals.....	4114	14	2023	183	3620	14	2606	129
<b>RACINE CO.</b>								
Burlington.....	388	2	78	2	354	3	113	1
Caledonia.....	853	2	253	41	623	3	453	51
Dover.....	293	3	161	4	270	0	202	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	791	3	469	126	633	3	672	128
Norway.....	230	0	180	11	203	2	211	20
Raymond.....	311	7	161	10	266	2	227	7
Rochester.....	120	1	97	3	85	0	133	4
Waterford.....	191	2	163	9	171	1	199	7
Yorkville.....	186	6	242	12	153	7	290	8
Rochester, vil.....	47	3	88	6	38	2	106	5
Sturtevant, vil.....	189	0	57	24	143	0	105	16
Union Grove, vil.....	178	0	244	15	140	2	285	12
Waterford, vil.....	233	1	125	2	206	1	170	0

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roose- velt Dem.	Up- shaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmed- eman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Met- calfe Soc.
<b>RACINE CO.—con.</b>								
Burlington, city:								
1st ward.....	179	0	73	0	145	0	109	0
2nd ward.....	379	1	227	5	316	1	321	6
3rd ward.....	438	2	174	3	381	6	231	3
4th ward.....	339	0	167	3	282	1	250	2
Racine, city:								
1st ward.....	212	0	71	13	172	0	124	6
2nd ward.....	480	0	804	24	382	1	936	12
North 3rd ward.....	414	0	381	45	310	5	503	33
South 3rd ward.....	813	1	311	42	664	1	494	36
East 4th ward.....	415	0	86	52	327	1	180	65
West 4th ward.....	538	1	137	56	445	4	276	52
5th ward.....	575	1	121	91	485	1	226	116
6th ward.....	434	3	160	67	351	1	245	79
7th wd., 1st pct.....	955	0	329	68	744	1	557	83
7th wd., 2nd pct.....	613	0	167	51	497	0	299	55
8th wd., 1st pct.....	380	0	394	133	309	3	527	116
8th wd., 2nd pct.....	477	0	434	82	341	1	538	94
9th wd., 1st pct.....	511	2	158	91	423	0	249	105
9th wd., 2nd pct.....	473	0	179	62	394	1	252	88
10th wd., 1st pct.....	366	0	191	50	304	1	248	58
10th wd., 2nd pct.....	392	0	83	46	335	1	143	70
11th wd., 1st pct.....	315	2	407	62	208	4	552	48
11th wd., 2nd pct.....	423	1	213	63	324	2	321	65
12th wd., 1st pct.....	843	3	998	143	639	1	1271	107
12th wd., 2nd pct.....	783	1	651	135	618	3	865	125
13th wd., 1st pct.....	457	0	201	57	375	2	312	55
13th wd., 2nd pct.....	952	3	534	149	739	6	751	151
14th wd., 1st pct.....	483	0	67	35	412	5	158	42
14th wd., 2nd pct.....	492	0	246	20	399	0	343	30
15th wd., 1st pct.....	1048	1	293	110	849	1	516	109
15th wd., 2nd pct.....	741	0	179	87	518	3	351	106
Totals.....	19930	52	10754	2110	15953	83	15344	2176
<b>RICHLAND CO.</b>								
Akan.....	221	2	71	1	207	1	84	0
Bloom.....	189	1	157	5	140	2	198	0
Buena Vista.....	221	4	158	4	180	3	218	1
Dayton.....	186	3	123	5	162	3	158	3
Eagle.....	197	1	97	0	178	1	118	0
Forest.....	89	5	98	0	58	3	136	0
Henrietta.....	227	0	140	3	194	3	179	1
Ithaca.....	257	1	92	5	237	0	105	0
Marshall.....	93	2	141	4	69	3	173	0
Orion.....	153	2	105	1	166	0	108	0
Richland.....	140	5	223	6	124	5	240	6
Richwood.....	296	11	90	0	270	13	122	0
Rockbridge.....	143	9	174	0	98	11	226	0
Sylvan.....	151	10	111	0	133	4	139	0
Westford.....	211	0	43	1	213	0	49	2
Willow.....	133	6	129	1	97	4	176	0
Cazenovia, vil.....	166	0	64	1	161	1	68	0
Lone Rock, Vil.....	126	1	70	2	115	1	88	2
Viola, vil.....	62	3	165	1	46	1	189	1
Richland Ctr., city:								
1st ward.....	172	6	338	9	123	3	401	5
2nd ward.....	302	3	260	11	223	3	359	5
3rd ward.....	287	2	407	11	221	0	508	5
Totals.....	4027	77	3255	71	3448	65	4042	31
<b>ROCK CO.</b>								
Avon.....	132	1	85	2	107	2	102	3
Beloit.....	239	2	364	34	252	3	425	24
Bradford.....	122	3	200	1	90	2	238	0
Center.....	121	2	120	1	112	1	135	0
Fulton.....	123	0	229	1	103	1	245	1
Hilton.....	255	4	209	4	236	1	150	1
Harmony.....	233	2	242	2	196	3	287	3
Janesville.....	189	0	203	3	167	1	228	1
Johnstown.....	126	4	155	10	115	0	193	1

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
ROCK CO.—con.								
La Prairie	137	1	154	5	99	0	198	2
Lima	156	0	163	2	128	2	194	2
Magnolia	176	1	96	0	167	1	105	0
Milton	370	6	427	10	333	5	478	2
Newark	99	1	189	3	70	2	219	1
Plymouth	140	0	206	1	130	3	216	0
Porter	198	1	109	5	214	0	113	1
Rock	240	2	173	6	209	3	200	2
Spring Valley	124	1	155	10	129	3	151	6
Turtle	179	1	249	9	164	3	292	5
Union	197	1	172	4	186	1	195	2
Clinton, vil.	149	0	290	5	143	3	312	1
Flootville, vil.	85	1	127	3	82	0	135	2
Milton, vil.	138	11	439	22	120	13	474	9
Orfordville, vil.	79	0	188	2	81	1	199	0
Beloit, city:								
1st ward	295	0	399	21	238	0	467	19
2nd ward	232	3	799	23	198	4	866	9
3rd ward	319	0	797	14	245	11	892	18
4th ward	429	1	769	29	320	5	898	26
5th ward	212	1	351	21	206	0	386	14
6th ward	368	3	466	30	327	2	544	19
7th ward	411	2	624	9	356	4	691	13
8th ward	473	3	697	33	385	5	824	26
9th ward	428	0	750	29	372	1	828	24
Edgerton, city	663	1	749	14	499	0	930	9
Evansville, city	431	4	704	9	389	4	787	6
Janesville, city:								
1st ward	305	0	419	5	248	1	497	0
2nd ward	410	1	399	7	303	0	518	0
3rd ward	270	0	365	8	196	0	457	2
4th ward	158	0	531	6	118	1	575	7
5th ward	290	0	636	9	227	0	733	2
6th ward	288	0	433	11	215	0	528	4
7th ward	267	0	260	8	236	1	302	2
8th ward	414	0	251	5	343	0	343	0
9th ward	401	0	160	8	355	1	221	3
10th ward	321	1	174	2	303	0	239	0
11th ward	358	0	169	5	340	1	198	2
12th ward	252	1	213	7	215	1	267	4
13th ward	283	0	437	6	237	2	498	4
14th ward	277	0	324	8	224	0	394	3
Totals	12612	66	16825	472	10734	98	19367	285
RUSK CO.								
Atlanta	115	0	84	3	84	2	117	3
Big Bend	76	1	50	10	54	1	70	8
Big Falls	39	1	8	0	25	1	18	1
Cedar Rapids	37	0	0	3	36	0	1	3
Dewey	121	0	42	9	110	0	56	7
Flambeau	153	5	104	5	140	2	118	7
Grant	198	4	107	12	176	2	136	14
Grow	139	4	38	10	108	5	52	9
Hawkins	36	0	16	3	36	1	21	24
Hubbard	53	0	7	2	43	0	20	1
Lawrence	61	1	38	2	52	1	47	1
Marshall	160	3	50	24	153	1	71	13
Murry	95	2	27	3	63	1	54	0
Richland	43	0	12	2	34	2	23	0
Rusk	126	0	26	8	111	13	36	4
South Fork	45	0	5	10	31	0	18	6
Strickland	140	0	13	8	108	2	30	3
Stubbs	133	1	72	12	90	1	113	7
Thornapple	103	3	56	5	89	4	70	4
True	81	3	75	7	73	1	83	4
Washington	36	0	19	12	40	0	22	7
Wilkinson	21	0	12	0	13	1	13	0
Willard	79	0	20	10	55	0	32	0
Wilson	38	0	14	0	36	0	15	0
Bruce, vil.	94	0	127	1	69	0	152	1
Conrath, vil.	20	0	22	3	19	0	27	0

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>RUSK CO.—con.</b>								
Glen Flora, vil.....	24	0	48	3	24	1	45	1
Hawkins, vil.....	50	1	87	21	52	1	88	12
Ingram, vil.....	51	0	19	1	51	1	19	1
Sheldon, vil.....	49	0	26	2	52	1	28	0
Tony, vil.....	35	0	33	2	33	0	34	1
Weyerhauser, vil.....	74	0	53	7	61	1	69	0
Ladysmith, city:								
1st ward.....	54	0	85	1	45	0	94	1
2nd ward.....	105	0	84	4	71	0	115	1
3rd ward.....	94	0	78	0	76	0	96	2
4th ward.....	103	1	92	1	80	3	111	1
5th ward.....	96	0	97	7	67	0	130	2
6th ward.....	105	1	64	5	88	3	76	6
7th ward.....	112	2	132	5	88	3	160	1
Totals.....	3194	33	1942	223	2636	43	2485	166
<b>ST. CROIX CO.</b>								
Baldwin.....	187	2	186	3	201	3	175	1
Cady.....	171	4	121	19	166	5	138	11
Cylon.....	173	0	69	3	173	1	74	0
Eau Claire.....	199	3	131	37	245	0	104	8
Emerald.....	209	2	78	19	207	2	81	10
Erin Prairie.....	248	0	11	1	255	0	17	2
Forest.....	257	0	54	11	262	1	39	5
Glenwood.....	294	0	82	17	312	1	78	6
Hammond.....	160	1	157	1	163	0	155	0
Hudson.....	118	0	98	1	102	0	105	1
Kinnickinnic.....	176	4	82	4	181	4	82	0
Pleasant Valley.....	99	0	38	2	115	0	23	1
Richmond.....	217	0	59	1	203	1	73	0
Rush River.....	72	0	90	3	92	1	72	3
Somerset.....	271	0	37	0	237	2	61	0
Springfield.....	237	1	124	10	266	2	101	4
Stanton.....	210	0	37	2	217	0	38	0
Star Prairie.....	202	1	74	6	171	1	91	3
St. Joseph.....	191	2	70	12	167	2	86	2
Troy.....	169	0	89	7	172	2	99	3
Warren.....	225	1	173	0	208	0	191	0
Baldwin, vil.....	150	0	278	3	124	5	295	0
Deer Park, vil.....	69	0	50	0	56	2	48	0
Hammond, vil.....	147	2	115	1	128	1	133	0
North Hudson, vil.....	180	0	69	8	208	2	52	10
Somerset, vil.....	188	0	23	0	153	0	57	0
Star Prairie, vil.....	74	0	29	0	55	0	67	0
Wilson, vil.....	24	0	56	1	23	0	60	0
Woodville, vil.....	70	3	86	8	85	3	76	3
Glenwood, city:								
1st ward.....	55	0	50	1	43	0	45	0
2nd ward.....	53	0	47	0	49	1	56	0
3rd ward.....	55	0	113	3	55	0	117	0
Hudson, city:								
1st ward.....	98	0	52	7	75	2	59	4
2nd ward.....	257	2	398	9	229	3	422	6
3rd ward.....	308	3	332	9	312	7	318	7
New Richmond, city:								
1st ward.....	153	2	126	4	188	3	174	1
2nd ward.....	249	0	203	2	264	3	221	1
3rd ward.....	95	2	115	3	83	2	121	2
River Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	74	1	57	0	67	2	59	0
Totals.....	6374	36	4059	218	6312	64	4263	94
<b>SAUK CO.</b>								
Baraboo.....	242	5	235	10	198	5	298	4
Bear Creek.....	245	0	29	0	237	0	41	0
Dellona.....	148	0	32	4	143	0	38	4
Delton.....	205	3	171	0	167	0	196	0
Excelsior.....	137	0	86	4	139	5	83	3
Fairfield.....	92	3	103	0	78	0	113	1
Franklin.....	325	0	19	4	334	0	18	1

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>SAUK CO.—con.</b>								
Freedom	127	0	61	0	110	1	74	2
Greenfield	137	1	37	4	108	4	112	3
Honey Creek	164	0	68	12	162	2	78	6
Ironton	184	0	97	4	186	4	96	3
La Valle	218	1	46	2	205	1	60	0
Merrimack	132	0	44	0	130	0	48	0
Prairie du Sac	72	2	75	2	60	0	94	0
Reedsburg	270	0	69	4	280	2	67	1
Spring Green	153	0	51	0	143	3	57	0
Sumpter	157	0	105	1	133	0	133	0
Troy	163	4	187	3	185	4	162	5
Washington	245	1	109	0	242	0	114	0
Westfield	314	1	20	3	315	1	26	1
Winfield	208	5	48	0	203	2	59	0
Woodland	214	10	77	4	217	16	74	0
Abelman, vil.	127	0	58	1	120	0	65	0
Ironton, vil.	42	2	51	0	35	1	61	0
La Valle, vil.	91	1	74	3	81	0	87	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	32	0	70	0	27	0	74	0
Loganville, vil.	79	0	36	0	82	1	34	0
Merrimack, vil.	45	0	60	3	48	1	60	0
North Freedom, vil.	86	1	131	0	78	1	144	0
Plain, vil.	161	0	11	0	153	0	15	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	180	2	325	3	153	2	348	1
Sauk City, vil.	414	2	122	10	369	0	185	3
Spring Green, vil.	238	2	189	1	213	4	225	0
Baraboo, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	202	0	401	4	153	2	470	1
1st wd., 2nd pct.	127	0	265	2	79	1	313	1
2nd wd., 1st pct.	232	4	400	3	186	2	456	1
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	295	0	246	2	235	1	319	2
3rd ward	335	2	141	4	383	5	191	5
Reedsburg, city:								
1st ward	384	1	228	0	343	1	287	0
2nd ward	416	6	436	4	387	5	486	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7638</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5063</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5761</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>SAWYER CO.</b>								
Bass Lake	213	0	42	13	181	0	74	14
Couderay	106	0	20	3	71	0	40	2
Draper	109	0	77	8	99	0	77	10
Edgewater	90	0	32	0	65	1	55	1
Fishtrap	31	0	21	0	18	0	35	0
Hayward	161	1	99	14	138	2	126	5
Hunter	105	0	7	0	95	0	20	0
Lenroot	155	3	44	13	154	0	58	1
Meadowbrook	60	0	11	0	37	1	28	0
Meteor	72	0	41	2	46	0	62	3
Ojibwa	79	0	14	1	55	1	36	1
Radisson	128	7	52	4	93	2	100	0
Round Lake	102	0	75	7	78	1	91	5
Sand Lake	173	2	69	3	152	1	86	3
Spider Lake	60	0	59	7	43	0	69	7
Weirgor	110	3	23	1	83	5	39	2
Winter	243	2	71	18	206	0	123	6
Couderay, vil.	50	0	18	0	36	0	29	1
Exeland, vil.	51	0	38	0	36	0	52	0
Hayward, city:								
1st ward	115	0	148	5	112	0	156	3
2nd ward	85	0	111	2	74	1	124	0
3rd ward	83	0	107	9	80	0	119	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>SHAWANO CO.</b>								
Almond	172	0	35	23	154	2	50	25
Angelica	334	0	40	0	318	0	58	0
Aniwa	105	0	27	5	96	1	38	3
Bartelme	36	0	12	0	38	0	12	0
Belle Plaine	268	0	71	2	262	2	93	0
Biramwood	131	2	18	11	121	1	23	8

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>SHAWANO CO.—con.</b>								
Fairbanks	204	0	12	3	199	1	20	4
Germania	127	1	5	4	127	0	10	4
Grant	210	2	92	1	204	0	107	1
Green Valley	270	0	81	6	240	0	125	4
Hartland	198	0	37	0	177	1	48	1
Herman	268	1	50	2	269	0	70	0
Hutchins	119	4	50	4	111	7	67	2
Lessor	223	1	77	3	217	2	85	2
Maple Grove	340	0	46	0	318	3	63	1
Morris	159	0	43	27	163	2	48	22
Navarino	122	2	28	5	115	2	42	2
Pella	206	1	51	2	194	1	66	2
Red Springs	165	0	35	2	145	0	57	2
Richmond	228	1	74	3	221	1	97	0
Seneca	183	0	28	1	176	2	40	0
Washington	197	0	43	3	160	0	84	5
Waukechon	273	1	29	3	267	1	53	0
Wescott	186	0	52	1	171	2	75	0
Wittenberg	118	0	65	68	113	3	82	61
Aniwa, vil.	50	0	40	6	36	0	55	6
Birnamwood, vil.	95	0	150	3	70	2	196	4
Bonduel, vil.	189	1	53	3	181	3	71	3
Bowler, vil.	88	0	29	2	75	0	42	2
Cecil, vil.	95	0	34	1	77	0	52	0
Eland, vil.	95	1	31	6	92	3	33	5
Gresham, vil.	122	0	17	1	124	0	21	0
Keshena, pct.	118	1	31	0	95	0	44	0
Mattoon, vil.	124	2	76	1	119	2	87	0
Neopit, pct.	177	0	52	2	142	0	93	1
Tigerton, vil.	201	0	73	0	160	2	113	0
Wittenberg, vil.	185	5	122	64	168	6	150	58
Shawano, city:								
1st ward	488	1	232	9	411	2	335	7
2nd ward	260	0	131	3	216	1	171	1
3rd ward	464	1	278	5	372	2	373	0
Totals	7593	28	2450	285	6914	57	3349	236
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.</b>								
Greenbush	310	1	94	2	289	1	128	3
Herman	583	1	65	22	482	2	173	7
Holland	248	3	462	23	286	1	480	10
Lima	267	4	374	2	241	0	426	4
Lyndon	259	2	138	4	228	0	179	4
Mitchell	277	1	29	5	242	0	75	7
Mosel	247	0	24	3	198	1	84	0
Plymouth	414	0	118	16	339	1	209	10
Rhine	376	1	14	18	340	0	47	17
Russell	142	0	15	1	140	0	20	0
Scott	354	0	114	9	303	1	165	8
Sheboygan	716	0	161	44	481	0	437	38
Sheboygan Falls	432	1	67	44	325	0	195	38
Sherman	294	0	60	11	293	0	75	4
Wilson	267	0	94	13	191	0	187	4
Adell, vil.	99	0	40	1	92	0	51	2
Cascade, vil.	112	0	48	3	95	0	66	4
Cedar Grove, vil.	137	2	244	13	115	2	290	1
Elkhart Lake, vil.	217	0	42	4	177	0	92	3
Glenbeulah, vil.	116	0	32	2	74	0	79	1
Kohler, vil.	401	0	467	14	57	0	844	4
Oostburg, vil.	61	0	260	0	45	1	282	0
Random Lake, vil.	246	0	42	4	210	0	86	2
Waldo, vil.	66	0	90	1	41	0	125	0
Plymouth, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	316	0	106	0	242	0	190	0
1st wd., 2nd pct.	276	0	131	6	159	0	209	5
2nd wd., 1st pct.	259	0	147	7	212	1	239	1
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	298	0	148	5	195	1	251	3
Sheboygan, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	463	5	429	20	235	3	684	13
1st wd., 2nd pct.	653	3	580	38	344	14	903	34
1st wd., 3rd pct.	315	2	352	20	159	3	541	14

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.—</b>								
con.								
Sheboygan, city—con.								
2nd ward	601	1	248	34	344	3	508	28
3rd ward	289	6	84	24	150	3	223	27
4th wd., 1st pct.	608	3	247	55	386	5	496	49
4th wd., 2nd pct.	876	8	230	77	621	5	507	68
5th wd., 1st pct.	814	5	187	53	563	4	446	52
5th wd., 2nd pct.	450	4	102	57	303	9	266	47
6th ward	596	9	180	51	368	4	406	44
7th wd., 1st pct.	781	3	201	57	525	7	484	50
7th wd., 2nd pct.	849	6	116	55	618	5	356	48
8th wd., 1st pct.	504	4	123	38	327	2	312	33
8th wd., 2nd pct.	690	4	130	53	436	5	384	44
8th wd., 3rd pct.	878	4	266	64	551	2	591	74
Sheboygan Falls, city								
1st ward	490	1	172	41	216	1	456	43
2nd ward	382	0	181	15	161	0	414	12
Totals	18029	84	7454	1029	12419	87	13661	860
<b>TAYLOR CO.</b>								
Aurora	111	1	33	24	103	2	40	28
Browning	186	0	15	47	162	0	30	51
Chelsea	137	0	29	39	129	0	45	31
Cleveland	80	0	24	22	42	0	46	38
Deer Creek	233	0	32	34	201	0	50	37
Ford	54	0	28	6	44	0	33	6
Goodrich	83	0	9	21	66	0	16	25
Greenwood	140	1	11	46	128	1	17	48
Grover	65	0	30	11	54	0	35	16
Hammel	138	0	21	39	121	1	28	42
Holway	149	0	40	34	142	2	49	27
Jump River	90	5	49	22	68	2	60	20
Little Black	386	1	48	20	381	2	67	15
Maplehurst	81	1	41	8	69	0	51	12
McKinley	127	0	52	10	112	0	68	9
Medford	389	0	64	73	338	2	96	79
Mollitor	56	0	3	7	50	1	14	4
Pershing	74	5	22	3	83	4	31	7
Rib Lake	197	0	21	19	183	2	34	24
Roosevelt	210	0	4	9	188	0	20	16
Taft	120	3	34	1	106	0	45	3
Westboro	207	2	98	25	174	2	130	28
Gilman, vil.	95	1	50	2	93	0	57	5
Lublin, vil.	40	1	3	0	33	1	8	2
Rib Lake, vil.	244	0	112	4	202	0	150	5
Medford, city:								
1st ward	177	2	98	24	131	1	158	16
2nd ward	139	0	50	12	120	0	65	13
3rd ward	211	1	85	19	165	1	137	14
Totals	4219	24	1107	581	3667	29	1580	621
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.</b>								
Albion	111	1	116	8	113	0	127	4
Arcadia	729	1	115	2	675	1	141	0
Burnside	193	0	1	5	189	0	4	0
Caledonia	68	1	51	0	52	1	62	1
Chimney Rock	137	0	57	5	130	0	69	3
Dodge	272	0	9	0	209	0	56	0
Ettrick	452	3	200	4	397	3	254	1
Gale	266	1	188	2	224	3	217	1
Hale	407	8	82	3	417	3	79	1
Lincoln	150	0	50	2	139	2	42	1
Pigeon	289	4	134	2	296	2	114	0
Preston	353	0	73	10	338	0	103	7
Sumner	153	0	68	1	152	1	69	0
Trempealeau	265	2	131	0	203	1	181	0
Unity	237	1	102	1	234	0	111	0
Blair, vil.	146	1	127	3	153	3	131	1
Eleva, vil.	40	1	136	0	35	0	136	0
Galesville, vil.	188	5	402	2	107	2	481	2



## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.</b>								
—con.								
Independence, vil. . . . .	310	0	69	1	288	0	86	44
Osseo, vil. . . . .	187	0	176	3	155	2	208	1
Trempealeau, vil. . . . .	114	0	122	0	97	0	135	0
Whitehall, vil. . . . .	205	1	267	5	200	0	271	2
Arcadia, city:								
1st ward . . . . .	129	0	68	1	132	0	70	1
2nd ward . . . . .	258	1	58	2	227	1	83	0
3rd ward . . . . .	127	0	67	0	124	1	72	0
Totals . . . . .	5786	31	2874	62	5286	26	3302	70
<b>VERNON CO.</b>								
Bergen . . . . .	153	0	49	1	154	0	57	0
Christiana . . . . .	317	1	40	2	311	0	50	1
Clinton . . . . .	263	4	53	2	256	3	68	0
Coon . . . . .	281	0	59	0	283	0	67	0
Forest . . . . .	168	9	84	3	159	9	86	1
Franklin . . . . .	271	1	95	1	267	2	108	0
Genoa . . . . .	213	1	45	1	185	0	63	1
Greenwood . . . . .	182	1	41	0	177	2	53	0
Hamburg . . . . .	133	0	64	1	131	0	71	0
Harmony . . . . .	139	0	69	6	127	1	88	3
Hillsboro . . . . .	255	3	38	0	216	3	63	0
Jefferson . . . . .	273	2	102	5	265	1	122	4
Kickapoo . . . . .	183	3	40	2	150	3	61	2
Liberty . . . . .	87	1	36	0	80	1	47	0
Stark . . . . .	122	3	45	0	105	0	69	1
Sterling . . . . .	162	3	111	0	152	1	133	2
Union . . . . .	168	3	23	6	169	2	25	3
Viroqua . . . . .	383	6	121	4	359	0	165	3
Webster . . . . .	170	2	105	3	137	2	143	0
Wheatland . . . . .	101	2	65	0	103	1	64	0
Whitestown . . . . .	133	0	45	2	160	3	59	1
Chaseburg, vil. . . . .	64	0	49	0	55	0	63	0
Coon Valley, vil. . . . .	104	1	70	0	93	1	81	0
De Soto, vil. . . . .	53	0	58	0	28	0	79	1
Hillsboro, vil. . . . .	203	3	194	5	150	2	247	0
La Farge, vil. . . . .	113	3	132	0	83	6	166	0
Ontario, vil. . . . .	83	0	41	2	75	4	42	0
Readstown, vil. . . . .	147	3	47	1	125	3	65	0
Stoddard, vil. . . . .	72	0	53	2	48	0	69	0
Viola, vil. . . . .	30	1	75	0	17	0	88	0
Viroqua, city:								
1st ward . . . . .	206	3	238	9	176	3	276	6
2nd ward . . . . .	149	4	269	3	131	2	297	3
3rd ward . . . . .	202	1	226	4	149	0	280	2
Westby, city:								
1st ward . . . . .	111	2	39	0	97	0	60	0
2nd ward . . . . .	133	1	112	1	131	0	116	1
3rd ward . . . . .	62	0	46	1	61	0	47	0
Totals . . . . .	5939	67	2979	67	5365	55	3638	35
<b>VILAS CO.</b>								
Arbor Vitae . . . . .	123	0	26	3	101	0	53	3
Boulder Junction . . . . .	94	0	53	1	50	2	92	0
Cloverland . . . . .	64	1	12	4	51	1	24	5
Conover . . . . .	137	1	63	10	113	1	88	8
Flambeau . . . . .	175	0	73	2	95	0	152	0
Lincoln . . . . .	238	0	58	8	172	0	123	5
Phelps . . . . .	240	4	232	4	122	5	312	5
Plum Lake . . . . .	59	2	70	1	33	0	99	0
Presque Isle . . . . .	105	1	122	1	83	0	152	1
St. Germaine . . . . .	79	0	36	4	52	0	65	0
Spider Lake . . . . .	68	0	25	1	28	0	61	0
State Line . . . . .	76	0	64	1	42	0	93	1
Washington:								
1st pct. . . . .	69	0	18	2	52	0	35	1
2nd pct. . . . .	48	0	16	4	37	0	24	5

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			Metcalfe Soc.
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	
VILAS CO.—con.								
Winchester.....	76	0	50	0	52	0	76	0
Eagle River, vil.....	385	3	220	11	268	4	334	7
Totals.....	2036	12	1138	57	1351	13	1783	43
WALWORTH CO.								
Bloomfield.....	218	4	144	2	168	3	202	4
Darien.....	285	0	318	2	226	0	381	0
Delavan.....	279	1	281	9	189	2	359	1
East Troy.....	215	1	145	7	167	1	206	4
Geneva.....	231	1	250	7	149	0	343	9
La Fayette.....	216	1	105	4	193	1	135	1
La Grange.....	152	3	135	7	188	1	178	3
Linn.....	204	1	308	2	125	1	397	2
Lyons.....	363	0	139	3	332	1	182	1
Richmond.....	139	1	107	4	131	2	110	0
Sharon.....	183	1	160	0	161	2	184	0
Spring Prairie.....	211	0	151	3	161	1	199	3
Sugar Creek.....	206	0	162	4	183	0	197	2
Troy.....	224	2	154	3	178	2	196	5
Walworth.....	134	0	199	2	104	0	237	0
Whitewater.....	154	1	78	1	143	0	95	1
East Troy, vil.....	272	0	176	2	239	2	211	2
Fontana, vil.....	90	0	140	0	52	2	184	2
Genoa City, vil.....	88	0	257	5	48	1	309	2
Sharon, vil.....	121	2	292	3	104	2	309	1
Walworth, vil.....	123	3	333	2	91	3	363	2
Williams Bay, vil.....	87	1	256	18	66	1	285	7
Delavan, city:								
1st ward.....	209	2	341	5	140	2	400	0
2nd ward.....	186	2	345	0	142	0	405	0
3rd ward.....	160	1	443	3	126	2	502	3
Elkhorn, city:								
1st ward.....	152	1	161	1	115	1	199	1
2nd ward.....	224	0	240	11	174	1	300	4
3rd ward.....	179	5	267	8	151	2	317	1
Lake Geneva, city:								
1st ward.....	172	3	346	3	114	3	416	2
2nd ward.....	160	3	176	7	112	2	232	6
3rd ward.....	337	0	294	8	269	0	379	0
Whitewater, city:								
1st ward.....	242	0	139	4	192	2	191	5
2nd ward.....	309	2	553	4	252	1	632	1
3rd ward.....	255	0	263	10	203	2	342	0
Totals.....	6790	42	7858	154	5338	46	9585	78
WASHBURN CO.								
Barronett.....	101	0	33	3	81	0	46	4
Bashaw.....	164	1	78	2	127	1	114	0
Bass Lake.....	35	0	20	4	26	2	28	2
Beaver Brook.....	123	0	30	11	97	0	52	7
Birchwood.....	74	1	36	5	69	3	27	3
Brooklyn.....	49	2	53	4	40	3	60	5
Casey.....	51	0	13	2	44	3	14	2
Chicago.....	20	1	31	1	16	0	32	2
Crystal.....	83	0	27	19	83	1	31	11
Evergreen.....	78	0	40	12	78	2	38	13
Frog Creek.....	40	0	32	5	23	0	45	4
Gull Lake.....	41	0	22	0	37	0	26	0
Long Lake.....	125	0	36	6	115	0	39	4
Madge.....	94	0	18	7	80	0	25	2
Minong.....	56	0	30	10	59	1	29	4
Sarona.....	120	0	49	6	113	1	59	2
Spooner.....	53	0	51	3	41	0	56	3
Spring Brook.....	93	0	92	8	82	3	99	5
Stinnett.....	41	1	49	5	42	1	46	1
Stone Lake.....	57	2	34	0	47	2	41	0
Trego.....	144	1	39	5	131	1	40	2
Birchwood, vil.....	73	5	141	3	66	4	146	2
Minong, vil.....	55	1	50	3	50	1	53	3
Shell Lake, vil.....	224	0	152	15	170	1	212	6

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WASHBURN CO.—con.</b>								
Spooner, city:								
1st ward.....	134	1	89	7	118	3	96	6
2nd ward.....	148	0	69	6	116	0	103	0
3rd ward.....	143	0	73	4	126	0	84	2
4th ward.....	132	1	77	15	132	0	89	5
5th ward.....	68	1	37	10	47	0	55	4
Totals.....	2619	18	1501	181	2256	33	1785	104
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>								
Addison.....	568	0	58	0	523	0	108	2
Barton.....	281	0	35	5	277	0	43	5
Erin.....	413	0	38	1	419	0	45	1
Farmington.....	333	0	52	12	323	2	77	9
German town.....	430	4	160	19	376	1	240	14
Hartford.....	415	0	69	8	395	0	102	6
Jackson.....	333	1	58	4	317	1	82	9
Kewaskum.....	167	1	90	5	163	1	107	2
Polk.....	320	0	46	12	324	1	56	6
Richfield.....	494	0	127	14	460	0	177	10
Trenton.....	388	1	74	0	359	1	111	8
Wayne.....	235	1	63	6	226	3	86	5
West Bend.....	283	1	49	6	244	1	85	8
Barton, vil.....	305	0	25	2	271	2	53	1
German town, vil.....	105	0	24	1	92	0	41	1
Jackson, vil.....	90	0	24	4	67	0	48	4
Kewaskum, vil.....	212	1	135	6	169	1	192	3
Slinger, vil.....	275	0	77	8	244	0	109	1
Hartford, city:								
1st ward.....	394	1	164	5	345	2	229	2
2nd ward.....	305	0	69	3	259	0	126	2
3rd ward.....	305	0	55	10	285	0	77	8
4th ward.....	367	0	118	8	326	0	168	4
West Bend, city:								
1st ward.....	528	1	134	14	415	4	257	13
2nd ward.....	522	0	267	21	418	0	410	11
3rd ward.....	502	2	198	12	410	1	321	11
Totals.....	8570	14	2209	186	7707	21	3350	146
<b>WAUKESHA CO.</b>								
Brookfield.....	796	4	275	27	680	2	429	30
Delafield.....	580	5	368	23	417	3	547	16
Eagle.....	172	0	101	4	152	0	124	3
Genesee.....	261	6	338	4	218	2	384	3
Lisbon.....	258	3	184	11	237	2	219	13
Menomonee.....	537	0	94	30	503	0	134	31
Merton.....	399	3	159	8	354	0	218	9
Mukwonago.....	138	1	123	6	101	1	164	7
Muskego.....	538	0	143	31	424	1	360	53
New Berlin.....	594	2	210	50	515	1	203	48
Oconomowoc.....	568	1	179	14	466	0	308	19
Ottawa.....	151	0	98	4	141	0	115	2
Pewaukee.....	523	0	291	35	437	2	419	28
Summit.....	415	4	302	30	263	2	461	0
Vernon.....	185	1	182	7	189	2	236	4
Waukesha.....	240	0	243	0	179	0	310	0
Big Bend, vil.....	68	2	78	5	65	0	86	4
Butler, vil.....	148	0	63	25	135	0	70	35
Chenequa, vil.....	91	0	144	1	31	0	202	2
Dousman, vil.....	91	0	59	0	64	0	90	0
Eagle, vil.....	156	0	73	0	133	0	94	0
Hartland, vil.....	243	0	182	4	185	0	240	8
Lac La Belle, vil.....	83	0	20	1	52	0	51	1
Lannon, vil.....	92	0	31	7	82	0	45	6
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	314	2	185	34	286	0	239	23
Merton, vil.....	92	0	46	6	71	0	68	2
Mukwonago, vil.....	201	0	190	2	135	0	263	2
North Prairie, vil.....	65	0	61	4	38	2	90	4
Pewaukee, vil.....	304	1	170	20	237	1	260	8
Sussex, vil.....	99	0	115	5	93	0	127	2
Wales, vil.....	38	0	48	3	26	0	64	3

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

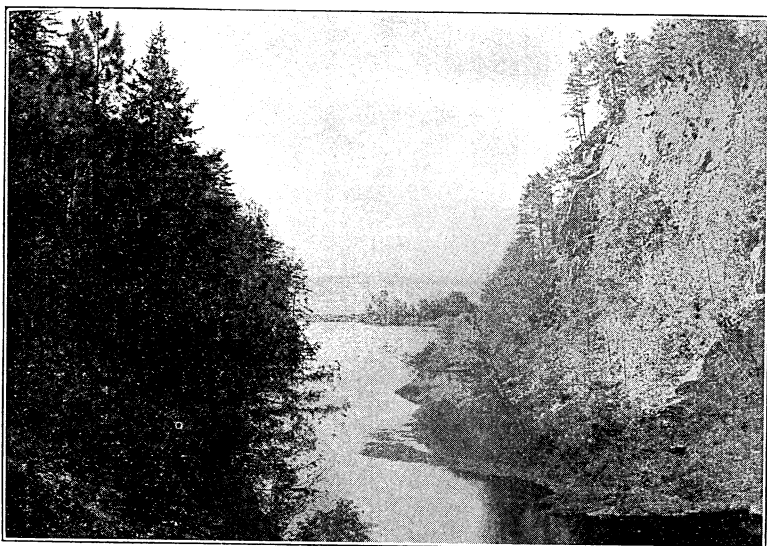
District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WAUKESHA CO.—con.</b>								
Oconomowoc, city:								
1st pct.-----	567	1	264	11	455	1	394	8
2nd pct.-----	647	3	443	8	498	2	606	5
Waukesha, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.---	216	0	235	9	158	0	306	1
1st wd., 2nd pct.---	321	0	365	1	252	1	450	7
2nd wd., 1st pct.---	438	0	138	11	359	3	205	4
2nd wd., 2nd pct.---	523	1	291	21	448	1	380	11
3rd ward.-----	449	1	126	8	399	0	179	6
4th wd., 1st pct.---	233	0	111	1	191	0	165	0
4th wd., 2nd pct.---	303	0	215	3	232	0	262	2
4th wd., 3rd pct.---	215	1	204	5	152	0	255	2
5th wd., 1st pct.---	304	0	290	4	198	0	413	1
5th wd., 2nd pct.---	285	1	432	13	158	1	550	0
6th wd., 1st pct.---	308	0	350	13	222	4	433	2
6th wd., 2nd pct.---	241	0	319	7	181	1	401	7
Totals-----	13487	43	8538	516	10772	35	11619	423
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>								
Bear Creek-----	291	0	81	2	252	0	115	1
Caledonia-----	180	2	25	0	177	1	29	0
Dayton-----	156	3	126	2	146	1	147	1
Dupont-----	187	0	102	2	174	1	116	0
Farmington:								
1st pct.-----	199	2	132	3	173	0	169	3
2nd pct.-----	294	0	198	3	211	2	298	4
Fremont-----	123	0	12	0	127	0	15	0
Harrison-----	234	0	41	10	237	0	45	3
Helvetia-----	131	1	53	2	112	0	85	1
Iola-----	199	0	106	2	203	0	98	1
Larrabee-----	287	3	105	6	264	0	135	3
Lebanon-----	311	0	49	0	277	0	83	2
Lind-----	230	2	57	8	217	2	82	4
Little Wolf-----	213	0	60	2	201	0	108	1
Matteson-----	182	2	61	1	152	2	90	3
Mukwa-----	164	2	96	4	138	4	123	8
Royalton-----	195	0	48	0	174	0	66	18
St. Lawrence-----	156	1	143	0	158	0	146	0
Scandinavia-----	151	0	134	8	131	1	161	4
Union-----	234	0	68	1	221	1	93	0
Waupaca-----	207	0	100	13	196	0	112	15
Weyauwega-----	146	0	30	5	119	0	44	5
Wyoming-----	102	0	30	5	93	1	40	5
Big Falls, vil.---	52	0	9	2	56	0	12	2
Embarrass-----	66	0	40	2	56	0	54	0
Fremont, vil.---	124	0	49	1	114	0	64	0
Iola, vil.-----	165	1	161	23	137	3	203	14
Manawa, vil.---	182	0	143	3	139	1	208	1
Marion, vil.---	180	1	256	3	153	0	236	0
Ogdensburg, vil.---	21	0	97	1	18	0	107	0
Royalton, vil.---	72	1	81	0	59	0	96	0
Scandinavia, vil.---	77	0	91	1	57	0	108	2
Weyauwega, vil.---	246	1	177	8	209	2	234	4
Clintonville, city:								
1st ward.-----	182	0	176	3	158	1	222	0
2nd ward.-----	150	0	63	2	137	0	82	0
3rd ward.-----	193	0	130	5	170	2	151	3
4th ward.-----	194	2	207	3	152	3	260	0
5th ward.-----	134	0	148	0	114	0	173	0
New London, city:								
1st ward.-----	237	0	135	16	171	0	221	14
2nd ward.-----	113	0	63	7	93	1	86	8
4th ward.-----	309	1	208	18	245	3	278	20
5th ward.-----	135	0	81	16	101	0	119	19
Waupaca, city:								
1st ward.-----	215	1	238	4	173	2	280	4
2nd ward.-----	243	1	252	13	154	3	365	8
3rd ward.-----	163	0	177	8	154	3	194	6
4th ward.-----	154	0	233	8	105	1	299	3
Totals-----	8179	27	5082	237	7079	41	6502	188

## PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

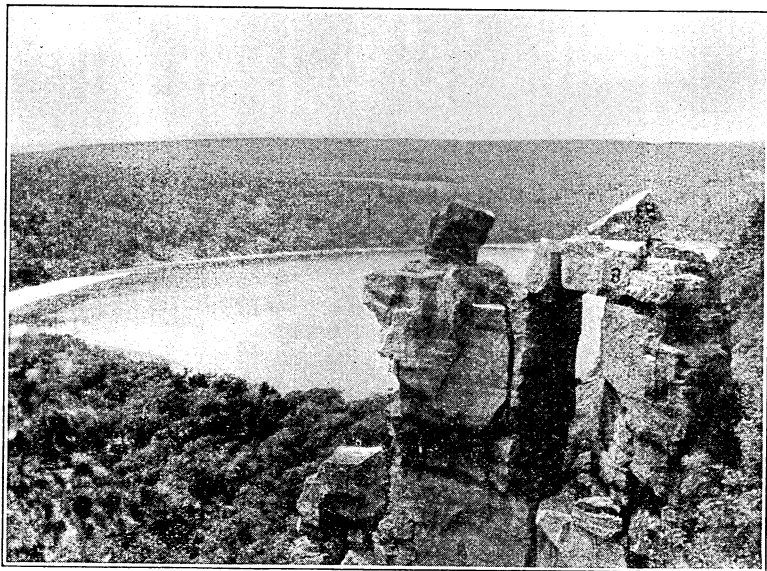
District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kohler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>								
Aurora.....	192	2	112	4	162	0	141	1
Bloomfield.....	232	2	47	0	194	0	86	0
Coloma.....	134	1	114	1	118	1	130	1
Dakota.....	69	1	92	0	68	2	82	0
Deerfield.....	97	1	32	0	90	0	40	0
Hancock.....	86	1	65	3	81	2	66	0
Leon.....	115	1	82	2	101	0	95	0
Marion.....	135	3	207	2	129	3	214	1
Mt. Morris.....	63	0	132	0	91	0	115	0
Oasis.....	86	0	37	1	65	0	60	0
Plainfield.....	109	2	66	1	91	3	86	1
Poy Sippi.....	172	0	196	3	157	1	220	1
Richford.....	116	0	19	3	98	2	44	0
Rose.....	160	1	72	5	138	2	103	1
Saxeville.....	105	0	80	1	90	1	108	0
Springwater.....	87	1	68	0	82	0	73	0
Warren.....	187	0	59	9	178	1	65	9
Wautoma.....	62	1	142	1	69	1	139	0
Hancock, vil.....	75	0	114	2	76	0	114	0
Lohrville, vil.....	68	0	10	8	71	0	13	0
Plainfield, vil.....	124	1	101	0	99	1	126	0
Redgranite, vil.....	254	2	186	29	254	2	147	18
Wautoma, vil.....	232	1	365	3	213	2	386	2
Wild Rose, vil.....	101	0	191	0	80	0	210	0
Berlin, city:								
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	12	0	2	0	8	0	3	0
Totals.....	3073	20	2541	78	2803	24	2866	35
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>								
Algoma.....	214	0	200	13	169	2	253	13
Black Wolf.....	203	0	75	4	161	0	132	4
Clayton.....	238	3	150	5	210	1	187	6
Menasha.....	208	1	107	3	150	1	174	3
Neenah.....	172	0	75	1	151	2	96	1
Nekimi.....	188	1	123	17	180	0	148	11
Nepeuskun.....	114	1	145	1	102	2	161	2
Omro.....	139	0	167	4	113	0	203	4
Oshkosh.....	363	1	235	8	283	2	321	9
Poygan.....	107	1	79	1	93	1	98	2
Rushford.....	187	2	312	7	167	2	343	0
Utica.....	107	1	171	4	86	1	208	4
Vinland.....	155	0	114	6	118	0	161	5
Winchester.....	188	0	115	2	179	2	137	1
Winneconne.....	113	1	104	2	81	0	148	1
Wolf River.....	207	0	23	3	211	0	29	3
Omro, vil.....	192	3	399	5	157	2	462	2
Winneconne, vil.....	180	1	193	2	123	4	268	2
Menasha, city:								
1st ward.....	363	0	137	3	311	1	219	1
2nd ward.....	559	2	132	2	480	1	226	3
3rd ward.....	374	0	263	2	282	0	371	3
4th ward.....	560	1	60	3	543	0	107	3
5th ward.....	511	0	112	3	439	1	190	4
Neenah, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.....	249	0	379	10	202	2	433	8
1st wd., 2nd pct.....	329	2	315	11	294	3	364	8
2nd ward.....	338	3	401	9	280	3	476	9
3rd ward.....	270	2	249	11	252	2	289	4
4th ward.....	198	0	170	17	190	0	204	8
5th ward.....	400	4	344	9	345	5	420	4
Oshkosh, city:								
1st ward.....	353	4	216	13	290	0	281	11
2nd ward.....	569	11	464	19	426	4	620	17
3rd ward.....	457	9	212	29	386	6	306	19
4th ward.....	599	4	506	15	450	6	666	15
5th ward.....	501	11	755	37	416	8	856	27
6th ward.....	862	7	112	26	829	2	165	25
7th ward.....	215	3	551	10	143	1	640	5
8th ward.....	427	3	282	45	347	5	376	46
9th ward.....	789	13	425	58	718	1	542	39
10th ward.....	632	12	668	32	416	9	810	28

PRECINCT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt Dem.	Upshaw Prohib.	Hoover Rep.	Thomas Soc.	Schmedeman Dem.	Dean Prohib.	Kehler Rep.	Metcalfe Soc.
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.—</b>								
con.								
Oshkosh, city—con.								
11th ward	641	7	562	24	492	9	723	22
12th ward	579	8	479	33	494	5	579	19
13th ward	717	6	165	33	691	2	195	35
14th ward	397	5	237	32	351	6	292	28
15th ward	279	5	351	13	224	2	417	9
16th ward	248	1	171	10	212	2	205	10
Totals	15591	139	11505	594	13241	106	14501	483
<b>WOOD CO.</b>								
Arpin	248	5	128	7	250	3	139	5
Auburndale	242	0	41	2	233	2	51	0
Cameron	65	0	12	0	66	0	12	0
Cary	71	5	44	3	54	3	64	3
Cranmoor	38	0	43	5	21	0	59	3
Dexter	89	1	20	2	88	0	22	3
Grand Rapids	260	2	97	3	206	3	145	2
Hansen	211	5	95	6	196	4	121	3
Hiles	42	1	11	11	41	0	15	8
Lincoln	315	0	78	6	295	2	95	7
Marshfield	236	1	43	0	227	3	59	0
Milladore	346	2	22	6	323	3	45	6
Port Edwards	121	0	17	6	105	0	41	6
Remington	98	1	17	3	84	1	30	1
Richfield	185	4	107	2	192	7	99	1
Rochester	154	1	102	1	150	1	109	2
Rock	275	0	75	5	262	1	84	5
Rudolph	127	7	68	0	99	2	96	1
Saratoga	91	2	25	2	83	0	35	6
Seneca	163	1	57	3	152	1	65	0
Sherry	312	2	63	0	289	1	95	1
Sigal	145	0	36	6	140	1	53	7
Wood	92	0	46	0	85	0	55	1
Auburndale, vil.	92	0	46	0	85	0	55	1
Biron, vil.	75	0	57	1	63	0	67	1
Port Edwards, vil.	210	0	190	4	167	1	231	1
Marshfield, city:								
1st ward	364	0	43	1	291	1	111	0
2nd ward	373	0	114	4	297	0	190	2
3rd ward	233	0	181	12	185	5	242	5
4th ward	264	1	106	6	215	2	160	1
5th ward	345	2	141	2	275	1	217	1
6th ward	277	1	143	7	208	1	220	2
7th ward	288	0	136	3	216	1	200	2
8th ward	239	0	53	3	195	1	95	4
Nekoosa, city:								
1st ward	83	0	53	1	52	0	82	2
2nd ward	92	1	83	0	55	0	124	0
3rd ward	116	1	66	0	86	1	96	0
4th ward	112	1	60	1	94	3	78	0
Pittsville, city:								
1st ward	92	1	52	8	74	1	76	6
2nd ward	30	0	17	0	20	0	29	0
3rd ward	34	0	10	2	29	0	18	2
Wis. Rapids, city:								
1st ward	248	2	106	4	183	0	169	4
2nd ward	382	0	265	11	294	1	360	4
3rd ward	212	0	287	5	165	0	327	1
4th ward	381	0	243	3	317	1	309	2
5th ward	185	1	83	13	254	0	122	16
6th ward	280	2	119	24	268	0	150	21
7th ward	185	3	97	19	155	2	140	2
8th ward	189	0	148	15	169	2	183	13
Totals	9215	55	4100	228	7968	62	5585	163



Mouth of Montreal River, Lake Superior.



Devil's Doorway.  
(Devil's Lake State Park)

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# Miscellaneous

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POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Buffalo County—Cont.</b>		<b>Chippewa County—Cont.</b>	
Milton town.....	275	Estella town.....	472
Modena town.....	784	Goetz town.....	663
Mondovi city.....	1,623	Hallie town.....	792
Mondovi town.....	674	Holcombe town.....	528
Montana town.....	641	Howard town.....	728
Naples town.....	724	Lafayette town.....	2,368
Nelson town.....	1,314	New Auburn village.....	376
Waumandee town.....	766	Ruby town.....	459
		Sampson town.....	767
		Sigel town.....	678
<b>Burnett County.....</b>	<b>10,233</b>	Stanley city.....	1,583
Anderson town.....	414	Tilden town.....	953
Blaine town.....	169	Wheaton town.....	1,219
Daniels town.....	753	Woodmohr town.....	918
Dewey town.....	526		
Grantsburg town.....	563	<b>Clark County.....</b>	<b>34,165</b>
Grantsburg village.....	777	Abbotsford village, in Clark Co. ....	648
Jackson town.....	164	<i>In Marathon Co.</i> .....	133
La Follette town.....	362	<i>Total</i> .....	781
Lincoln town.....	317	Beaver town.....	552
Meenon town.....	500	Butler town.....	198
Oakland town.....	345	Colby city, in Clark Co. ....	650
Roosevelt town.....	331	<i>In Marathon Co.</i> .....	199
Rusk town.....	257	<i>Total</i> .....	849
Sand Lake town.....	288	Colby town.....	906
Scott town.....	150	Curtiss village.....	164
Siren town.....	621	Dewhurst town.....	100
Swiss town.....	631	Dorchester village.....	400
Trade Lake town.....	1,123	Eaton town.....	752
Union town.....	139	Foster town.....	87
Weblake town.....	108	Fremont town.....	1,079
Webster village.....	501	Grant town.....	1,023
West Marshland town.....	263	Granton village.....	310
Wood River town.....	931	Green Grove town.....	817
		Greenwood city.....	651
<b>Calumet County.....</b>	<b>16,848</b>	Hendren town.....	789
Brillion town.....	1,311	Hewett town.....	181
Brillion village.....	1,167	Hixon town.....	1,166
Brothertown town.....	1,330	Hoard town.....	1,119
Charlestown town.....	1,112	Levis town.....	520
Chilton city.....	1,945	Longwood town.....	976
Chilton town.....	1,115	Loyal town.....	1,029
Harrison town.....	1,871	Loyal village.....	862
Hilbert village.....	519	Lynn town.....	770
Kiel city, in Calumet Co. ....	188	Mayville town.....	1,114
<i>In Manitowoc Co.</i> .....	1,615	Mead town.....	334
<i>Total</i> .....	1,803	Mentor town.....	758
New Holstein city.....	1,274	Neillsville city.....	2,118
New Holstein town.....	1,113	Owen city.....	1,102
Rantoul town.....	1,065	Pine Valley town.....	924
Stockbridge town.....	1,287	Reseburg town.....	1,273
Stockbridge village.....	377	Seif town.....	253
Woodville town.....	1,174	Sherman town.....	725
		Sherwood town.....	217
<b>Chippewa County.....</b>	<b>37,342</b>	Thorp town.....	1,495
Anson town.....	1,017	Thorp village.....	892
Arthur town.....	875	Unity town.....	960
Auburn town.....	588	Unity village, in Clark Co. ....	141
Birch Creek town.....	357	<i>In Marathon Co.</i> .....	178
Bloomer city.....	1,865	<i>Total</i> .....	319
Bloomer town.....	980	Warner town.....	851
Boyd village.....	540	Washburn town.....	400
Cadott village.....	631	Weston town.....	770
Chippewa Falls city.....	9,539	Withee town.....	1,240
Cleveland town.....	610	Withee village.....	380
Colburn town.....	1,090	Worden town.....	998
Cooks Valley town.....	627	York town.....	1,071
Cornell village.....	1,510		
Delmar town.....	1,351	<b>Columbia County.....</b>	<b>30,503</b>
Eagle Point town.....	1,474	Arlington town.....	808
Edson town.....	1,379	Caledonia town.....	948
		Cambria village.....	671

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

Columbia County—Cont.		Dane County—Cont.	
Columbus city	2,514	Cambidge village	500
Columbus town	682	Christiana town	1,298
Courtland town	795	Cottage Grove town	1,072
Dekorra town	637	Cottage Grove village	261
Doylestown village	238	Cross Plains town	909
Fall River village	375	Cross Plains village	302
Fort Winnebago town	569	Dane town	808
Fountain Prairie town	819	Dane village	280
Hampden town	836	Deerfield town	842
Kilbourn city	1,489	Deerfield village	501
Leeds town	1,030	De Forest village	540
Lewiston town	679	Dunkirk town	1,316
Lodi town	582	Dunn town	828
Lodi village	1,065	Fitchburg town	1,058
Lowville town	632	McFarland village	313
Marcellon town	696	Madison city	57,899
Newport town	489	Madison town	3,355
Otsego town	743	Marshall village	441
Pacific town	205	Mazomanie town	398
Pardeeville village	873	Mazomanie village	747
Portage city	6,308	Medina town	859
Poynette village	672	Middleton town	1,064
Randolph town	1,192	Middleton village	983
Randolph village, in Columbia Co.	356	Montrose town	776
<i>In Dodge Co.</i>	805	Mount Horeb village	1,425
<i>Total</i>	1,161	Oregon town	708
Rio village	641	Oregon village	857
Scott town	693	Perry town	916
Springvale town	614	Pleasant Springs town	1,182
West Point town	596	Primrose town	682
Wyocena town	566	Rockdale village	135
Wyocena village	490	Roxbury town	926
		Rutland town	966
		Shorewood Hills village	347
<b>Crawford County</b>	<b>16,781</b>	Springdale town	975
Bell Center village	177	Springfield town	1,175
Bridgeport town	295	Stoughton city	4,497
Clayton town	1,587	Sun Prairie town	881
De Soto village, in Crawford Co.	76	Sun Prairie village	1,937
<i>In Vernon Co.</i>	246	Vermont town	714
<i>Total</i>	322	Verona town	1,062
Eastman town	986	Verona village	455
Eastman village	271	Vienna town	380
Ferryville village	266	Waunakee village	640
Freeman town	1,079	Westport town	2,291
Gays Mills village	579	Windsor town	1,386
Haney town	571	York town	752
Lynxville village	230		
Marietta town	899	<b>Dodge County</b>	<b>52,092</b>
Prairie du Chien city	3,943	Ashippun town	1,305
Prairie du Chien town	438	Beaver Dam city	9,367
Scott town	750	Beaver Dam town	1,159
Seneca town	1,122	Burnett town	1,930
Soldiers Grove village	710	Calamus town	851
Stauben village	262	Chester town	689
Utica town	1,489	Clyman town	868
Wauzeka town	532	Clyman village	200
Wauzeka village	519	Elba town	922
		Emmet town	916
<b>Dane County</b>	<b>112,737</b>	Fox Lake town	687
Albion town	1,334	Fox Lake village	901
Belleville village	564	German town	1,209
Berry town	830	Horicon city	2,214
Black Earth town	316	Hubbard town	1,062
Black Earth village	490	Hustisford town	907
Blooming Grove town	2,749	Hustisford village	537
Blue Mounds town	698	Iron Ridge village	260
Blue Mounds village	182	Juneau city	1,154
Bristol town	1,057	Lebanon town	1,270
Brooklyn village in Dane Co.	134	Leroy town	1,109
<i>In Green Co.</i>	272	Lomira town	1,487
<i>Total</i>	406	Lomira village	603
Burke town	1,844	Lowell town	1,310
		Lowell village	288

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued**

<b>Dodge County—Cont.</b>		<b>Dunn County—Cont.</b>	
Mayville city.....	2,521	Colfax village.....	919
Neosho village.....	262	Downing village.....	302
Oak Grove town.....	1,517	Dunn town.....	1,222
Portland town.....	860	Eau Galle town.....	1,274
Randolph village, in Dodge Co.....	805	Elk Mound town.....	600
<i>In Columbia Co.</i> .....	356	Elk Mound village.....	376
<i>Total</i> .....	1,161	Grant town.....	586
Reeseville village.....	422	Hay River town.....	676
Rubicon town.....	1,146	Knapp village.....	424
Shields town.....	641	Lucas town.....	815
Theresa town.....	1,107	Menomonie city.....	5,595
Theresa village.....	427	Menomonie town.....	1,504
Trenton town.....	1,317	New Haven town.....	1,939
Watertown city, in Dodge Co.....	2,640	Otter Creek town.....	514
<i>In Jefferson Co.</i> .....	7,973	Peru town.....	306
<i>Total</i> .....	10,613	Red Cedar town.....	1,217
Waupun city, in Dodge Co.....	4,118	Ridgeland village.....	1,977
<i>In Fond du Lac Co.</i> .....	1,650	Rock Creek town.....	662
<i>Total</i> .....	5,768	Sand Creek town.....	810
Westford town.....	774	Sheridan town.....	690
Williamstown town.....	860	Sherman town.....	821
		Spring Brook town.....	1,152
		Stanton town.....	839
		Tainter town.....	648
		Tiffany town.....	739
		Weston town.....	974
		Wheeler village.....	229
		Wilson town.....	676
<b>Door County.....</b>	<b>18,182</b>		
Baileys Harbor town.....	641	<b>Eau Claire County.....</b>	<b>41,087</b>
Brussels town.....	1,260	Altoona city.....	1,044
Claybanks town.....	405	Augusta city.....	1,359
Egg Harbor town.....	947	Bridge Creek town.....	1,103
Ephraim village.....	191	Brunswick town.....	655
Forestville town.....	1,327	Clear Creek town.....	787
Gardner town.....	839	Drammen town.....	710
Gibraltar town.....	771	Eau Claire city.....	26,287
Jacksonport town.....	627	Fairchild town.....	388
Liberty Grove town.....	1,275	Fairchild village.....	634
Nasawaupee town.....	1,220	Fall Creek village.....	528
Sevastopol town.....	1,562	Lincoln town.....	1,013
Sister Bay village.....	238	Ludington town.....	819
Sturgeon Bay city.....	4,983	Otter Creek town.....	708
Sturgeon Bay town.....	414	Pleasant Valley town.....	1,109
Union town.....	698	Seymour town.....	822
Washington town.....	784	Union town.....	1,263
		Washington town.....	1,443
		Wilson town.....	415
<b>Douglas County.....</b>	<b>46,583</b>		
Amnicon town.....	555	<b>Florence County.....</b>	<b>3,768</b>
Bennett town.....	454	Aurora town.....	916
Brule town.....	680	Commonwealth town.....	182
Cloverland town.....	323	Fence town.....	246
Dairyland town.....	378	Fern town.....	83
Gordon town.....	603	Florence town.....	1,341
Hawthorne town.....	581	Homestead town.....	351
Highland town.....	135	Long Lake town.....	319
Lake Nebagamon village.....	367	Tipler town.....	330
Lakeside town.....	549		
Maple town.....	809	<b>Fond du Lac County.....</b>	<b>59,883</b>
Oakland town.....	509	Alto town.....	1,171
Oliver village.....	167	Ashford town.....	1,358
Parkland town.....	952	Auburn town.....	1,011
Poplar village.....	449	Brandon village.....	646
Solon Springs town.....	357	Byron town.....	1,060
Solon Springs village.....	282	Calumet town.....	1,216
Summit town.....	664	Campbellsport village.....	789
Superior city.....	36,113	Eden town.....	984
Superior town.....	1,369	Eden village.....	223
Wascott town.....	287	Eldorado town.....	1,100
<b>Dunn County.....</b>	<b>27,037</b>		
Boyceville village.....	573		
Colfax town.....	758		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

Fond du Lac County—Cont.		Grant County—Cont.	
Empire town.....	817	Marion town.....	505
Fairwater village.....	301-	Millville town.....	282
Fond du Lac city.....	26,449	Montfort village.....	554
Fond du Lac town.....	1,602	Mount Hope town.....	484
Forest town.....	1,055	Mount Hope village.....	256
Friendship town.....	900	Mount Ida town.....	729
Lamartine town.....	1,024	Muscoda town.....	435
Marshfield town.....	1,606	Muscoda village.....	900
Metomen town.....	834	North Lancaster town.....	542
North Fond du Lac village.....	2,244	Paris town.....	828
Oakfield town.....	794	Patch Grove town.....	571
Oakfield village.....	577-	Patch Grove village.....	243
Osceola town.....	808	Platteville city.....	4,047
Ripon city.....	3,984	Platteville town.....	709
Ripon town.....	923	Potosi town.....	1,321
Rosendale town.....	775	Potosi village.....	447
Rosendale village.....	305-	Smelser town.....	789
St. Cloud village.....	365-	South Lancaster town.....	906
Springvale town.....	840	Waterloo town.....	759
Traycheedah town.....	1,465	Watterstown town.....	375
Waupun city, in Fond du Lac Co.....	1,650	Wingville town.....	569
<i>In Dodge Co.</i> .....	4,118	Woodman town.....	304
<i>Total</i> .....	5,768	Woodman village.....	101
Waupun town.....	1,007	Wyalusing town.....	689
<b>Forest County.....</b>	<b>11,118</b>	<b>Green County.....</b>	<b>21,870</b>
Alvin town.....	650	Adams town.....	763
Argonne town.....	885	Albany town.....	571
Armstrong Creek town.....	707	Albany village.....	728
Blackwell town.....	417	Brodhead city.....	1,533
Caswell town.....	244	Brooklyn town.....	719
Crandon city.....	1,679	Brooklyn village, in Green Co.....	272
Crandon town.....	310	<i>In Dane Co.</i> .....	134
Freedom town.....	208	<i>Total</i> .....	406
Hiles town.....	594	Browntown village.....	291
Laona town.....	1,709	Cadiz town.....	949
Lincoln town.....	324	Clarno town.....	1,033
Nashville town.....	721	Decatur town.....	552
Popple River town.....	160	Exeter town.....	725
Ross town.....	342	Jefferson town.....	1,156
Wabeno town.....	2,168	Jordan town.....	777
<b>Grant County.....</b>	<b>38,469</b>	Monroe city.....	5,015
Bagley village.....	284	Monroe town.....	918
Beetown town.....	907	Monticello village.....	644
Bloomington town.....	622	Mount Pleasant town.....	607
Bloomington village.....	591	New Glarus town.....	577
Blue River village.....	346	New Glarus village.....	1,010
Boscobel city.....	1,762	Spring Grove town.....	811
Boscobel town.....	138	Sylvester town.....	754
Cassville town.....	642	Washington town.....	679
Cassville village.....	875-	York town.....	786
Castle Rock town.....	661	<b>Green Lake County.....</b>	<b>13,913</b>
Clifton town.....	659	Berlin city, in Green Lake Co.....	4,082
Cuba City.....	1,157	<i>In Waushara Co.</i> .....	24
Ellenboro town.....	707	<i>Total</i> .....	4,106
Fennimore city.....	1,341	Berlin town.....	711
Fennimore town.....	742	Brooklyn town.....	942
Glen Haven town.....	783	Green Lake town.....	931
Harrison town.....	731	Green Lake village.....	569-
Hazel Green town.....	1,019	Kingston town.....	579
Hazel Green village.....	601	Kingston village.....	270-
Hickory Grove town.....	580	Mackford town.....	716
Jamestown town.....	1,020	Manchester town.....	775
Lancaster city.....	2,432	Markesan village.....	872-
Liberty town.....	713	Marquette town.....	594
Lima town.....	843	Princeton city.....	1,183
Little Grant town.....	498	Princeton town.....	815
Livingston village, in Grant Co.....	470	St. Marie town.....	428
<i>In Iowa Co.</i> .....	15	Seneca town.....	446
<i>Total</i> .....	485		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Iowa County</b> .....	<b>20,039</b>	<b>Jefferson County</b> .....	<b>36,785</b>
Arena town.....	989	Aztalan town.....	862
Arena village.....	273	Cold Spring town.....	470
Avoca village.....	342	Concord town.....	1,000
Barneveld village.....	301	Farmington town.....	1,211
Brigham town.....	1,022	Fort Atkinson city.....	5,793
Clyde town.....	695	Hebron town.....	765
Cobb village.....	276	Ixonia town.....	1,168
Dodgeville city.....	1,937	Jefferson city.....	2,639
Dodgeville town.....	1,451	Jefferson town.....	1,954
Eden town.....	592	Johnson Creek village.....	457
Highland town.....	1,254	Koshkonong town.....	1,327
Highland village.....	739	Lake Mills city.....	2,007
Hollandale village.....	241	Lake Mills town.....	870
Linden town.....	1,202	Milford town.....	956
Linden village.....	498	Oakland town.....	1,125
Livingston village in Iowa Co.	15	Palmyra town.....	566
<i>In Grant Co.</i> .....	470	Palmyra village.....	642
<i>Total</i> .....	485	Sullivan town.....	832
Mifflin town.....	892	Sullivan village.....	323
Mineral Point city.....	2,274	Summer town.....	468
Mineral Point town.....	940	Waterloo town.....	723
Moscow town.....	940	Waterloo village.....	1,272
Pulaski town.....	689	Watertown city, in Jefferson Co.	7,973
Rewey village.....	249	<i>In Dodge Co.</i> .....	2,640
Ridgeway town.....	673	<i>Total</i> .....	10,613
Ridgeway village.....	365	Watertown town.....	1,382
Waldwick town.....	578		
Wyoming town.....	602		
<b>Iron County</b> .....	<b>9,933</b>	<b>Juneau County</b> .....	<b>17,264</b>
Anderson town.....	196	Armenia town.....	413
Carey town.....	247	Camp Douglas village.....	438
Gurney town.....	237	Clearfield town.....	337
Hurley city.....	3,264	Cutler town.....	318
Kimball town.....	770	Elroy city.....	1,546
Knight town.....	762	Finley town.....	96
Mercer town.....	666	Fountain town.....	658
Montreal city.....	1,819	Germantown town.....	274
Oma town.....	496	Hustler village.....	161
Pence town.....	418	Kildare town.....	400
Saxon town.....	948	Kingston town.....	215
Sherman town.....	110	Lemonweir town.....	882
		Lindina town.....	900
		Lisbon town.....	475
		Lyndon town.....	454
		Lyndon Station village.....	276
		Marion town.....	325
		Mauston city.....	2,107
		Necedah town.....	530
		Necedah village.....	761
		New Lisbon city.....	1,076
		Orange town.....	448
		Plymouth town.....	790
		Seven Mile Creek town.....	656
		Summit town.....	878
		Union Center village.....	157
		Wonewoc town.....	976
		Wonewoc village.....	717
<b>Jackson County</b> .....	<b>16,468</b>	<b>Kenosha County</b> .....	<b>63,277</b>
Albion town.....	1,495	Brighton town.....	765
Alma town.....	821	Bristol town.....	1,299
Alma Center village.....	383	Kenosha city.....	50,262
Bear Bluff town.....	128	Paris town.....	842
Black River Falls city.....	1,950	Pleasant Prairie town.....	3,457
Brockway town.....	479	Randall town.....	916
City Point town.....	368	Salem town.....	1,555
Cleveland town.....	763	Silver Lake village.....	356
Curran town.....	827	Somers town.....	3,046
Franklin town.....	739	Wheatland town.....	779
Garden Valley town.....	710		
Garfield town.....	611		
Hixton town.....	654		
Hixton village.....	270		
Irving town.....	798		
Knapp town.....	178		
Komensky town.....	436		
Manchester town.....	493		
Melrose town.....	499		
Melrose village.....	480		
Merrillan village.....	554		
Millston town.....	281		
North Bend town.....	620		
Northfield town.....	1,039		
Springfield town.....	753		
Taylor village.....	339		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Kewaunee County</b> .....	<b>16,037</b>	<b>Langlade County—Cont.</b>	
Ahnapee town .....	952	Norwood town .....	1,075
Algoma city .....	2,202	Parrish town .....	144
Carlton town .....	1,133	Peck town .....	472
Casco town .....	897	Polar town .....	1,021
Casco village .....	246	Price town .....	571
Franklin town .....	1,071	Rolling town .....	1,021
Kewaunee city .....	2,409	Summit town .....	234
Lincoln town .....	1,140	Upham town .....	421
Luxemburg town .....	1,299	Vilas town .....	314
Luxemburg village .....	475	White Lake village .....	530
Montpelier town .....	1,197	Wolf River town .....	994
Pierce town .....	554		
Red River town .....	1,276	<b>Lincoln County</b> .....	<b>21,072</b>
West Kewaunee town .....	1,186	Birch town .....	509
		Bradley town .....	876
<b>La Crosse County</b> .....	<b>54,455</b>	Corning town .....	1,018
Bangor town .....	665	Harding town .....	143
Bangor village .....	835	Harrison town .....	480
Barre town .....	523	King town .....	264
Burns town .....	1,054	Merrill city .....	8,458
Campbell town .....	1,503	Merrill town .....	991
Farmington town .....	1,645	Pine River town .....	1,268
Greenfield town .....	648	Rock Falls town .....	293
Hamilton town .....	1,384	Russell town .....	729
Holland town .....	1,165	Schley town .....	1,027
La Crosse city .....	39,614	Scott town .....	978
Onalaska city .....	1,408	Skanawan town .....	264
Onalaska town .....	881	Somo town .....	247
Rockland village .....	190	Tomahawk city .....	2,919
Shelby town .....	1,158	Tomahawk town .....	433
Washington town .....	771	Wilson town .....	170
West Salem village .....	1,011		
		<b>Manitowoc County</b> .....	<b>58,674</b>
<b>Lafayette County</b> .....	<b>18,649</b>	Cato town .....	1,825
Argyle town .....	715	Centerville town .....	1,320
Argyle village .....	692	Cooperstown town .....	1,282
Belmont town .....	664	Eaton town .....	1,095
Belmont village .....	452	Franklin town .....	1,515
Benton town .....	760	Gibson town .....	1,193
Benton village .....	869	Kiel city, in Manitowoc Co. .....	1,615
Blanchard town .....	388	<i>In Calumet Co.</i>	<i>188</i>
Blanchardville village .....	651	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,803</i>
Darlington city .....	1,764	Kossuth town .....	1,894
Darlington town .....	961	Liberty town .....	1,166
Elk Grove town .....	689	Manitowoc city .....	22,963
Fayette town .....	712	Manitowoc town .....	405
Gratiot town .....	977	Manitowoc Rapids town .....	1,811
Gratiot village .....	287	Maple Grove town .....	967
Kendall town .....	573	Meeme town .....	1,442
Lamont town .....	468	Mishicott town .....	1,349
Monticello town .....	254	Newton town .....	1,459
New Diggings town .....	839	Reedsville village .....	617
Seymour town .....	678	Rockland town .....	1,151
Shullsburg city .....	1,041	Schleswig town .....	1,179
Shullsburg town .....	579	Two Creeks town .....	489
South Wayne village .....	316	Two Rivers city .....	10,083
Wayne town .....	704	Two Rivers town .....	1,350
White Oak Springs town .....	258	Valders village .....	504
Willow Springs town .....	934		
Wiota town .....	1,424	<b>Marathon County</b> .....	<b>70,629</b>
		Abbotsford vil., in Marathon Co. ..	133
<b>Langlade County</b> .....	<b>21,544</b>	<i>In Clark Co.</i>	<i>648</i>
Ackley town .....	821	<i>Total</i>	<i>781</i>
Ainsworth town .....	420	Athens village .....	935
Antigo city .....	8,610	Bergen town .....	492
Antigo town .....	1,478	Berlin town .....	909
Elcho town .....	962	Bern town .....	457
Evergreen town .....	843	Bevent town .....	953
Langlade town .....	561	Brighton town .....	670
Neva town .....	1,052	Brokay village .....	514





POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

Monroe County—Cont.		Outagamie County—Cont.	
Scott town.....	186	Black Creek village.....	526-
Sheldon town.....	791	Bovina town.....	572
Sparta city.....	4,949	Buchanan town.....	1,104
Sparta town.....	1,346	Center town.....	1,213
Tomah city.....	3,354	Cietero town.....	1,098
Tomah town.....	681	Combined Locks village.....	545-
Wellington town.....	898	Dale town.....	1,141
Wells town.....	581	Deer Creek town.....	899
Wilton town.....	807	Ellington town.....	1,145
Wilton village.....	449	Freedom town.....	1,450
Wyeville, village.....	140	Grand Chute town.....	2,741
		Greenville town.....	1,188
		Hortonia town.....	563
<b>Oconto County.....</b>	<b>26,386</b>	Hortonville village.....	906-
		Kaukauna city.....	6,581
Abrams town.....	834	Kaukauna town.....	670
Armstrong town.....	546	Kimberly village.....	2,256-
Bagley town.....	156	Liberty town.....	481
Brazeau town.....	1,106	Little Chute village.....	2,833-
Breed town.....	462	Maine town.....	678
Chase town.....	1,081	Maple Creek town.....	677
Doty town.....	66	New London city, in Outagamie County.....	1,134
Gillett town.....	1,080	<i>In Waubesa Co.</i> .....	3,527
Gillett village.....	1,076	<i>Total</i> .....	4,661
How town.....	821	Oneida town.....	1,658
Lena town.....	936	Osborn town.....	537
Lena village.....	413	Seymour city.....	1,201
Little River town.....	1,076	Seymour town.....	1,159
Little Suamico town.....	1,148	Shiocton village.....	506-
Maple Valley town.....	989	Vandenbroek town.....	857
Morgan town.....	778		
Oconto city.....	5,030	<b>Ozaukee County.....</b>	<b>17,394</b>
Oconto town.....	972		
Oconto Falls city.....	1,921	Belgium town.....	1,300
Oconto Falls town.....	855	Belgium village.....	268-
Pensaukee town.....	795	Cedarburg city.....	2,055
Riverview town.....	271	Cedarburg town.....	1,246
Spruce town.....	924	Fredonia town.....	1,149
Stiles town.....	738	Fredonia village.....	312-
Suring village.....	421	Grafton town.....	867
Townsend town.....	386	Grafton village.....	1,065-
Underhill town.....	825	Mequon town.....	2,681
Wheeler town.....	411	Port Washington city.....	3,693
Menominee Indian Reservation, (part).....	269	Port Washington town.....	773
		Saukville town.....	986
<b>Oneida County.....</b>	<b>15,899</b>	Saukville village.....	399-
		Thiensville village.....	500-
Cassian town.....	633		
Crescent town.....	530	<b>Pepin County.....</b>	<b>7,450</b>
Enterprise town.....	223		
Hazelhurst town.....	193	Albany town.....	612
Little Rice town.....	93	Durand city.....	1,590
Lynne town.....	192	Durand town.....	300
Mnocqua town.....	987	Frankfort town.....	750
Monico town.....	368	Lima town.....	761
Newbold town.....	300	Pepin town.....	878
Pelican town.....	735	Pepin village.....	603
Piehl town.....	188	Stockholm town.....	333
Pine Lake town.....	435	Stockholm village.....	205
Rhineland city.....	8,019	Waterville town.....	1,293
Schoepke town.....	515	Waubeek town.....	125
Stella town.....	142		
Sugar Camp town.....	507	<b>Pierce County.....</b>	<b>21,043</b>
Three Lakes town.....	941		
Tomahawk Lake town.....	274	Bay City village.....	290-
Woodboro town.....	170	Clifton town.....	518
Woodruff town.....	454	Diamond Bluff town.....	432
		Ellsworth town.....	1,233
<b>Outagamie County.....</b>	<b>62,790</b>	Ellsworth village.....	1,124-
		Elmwood village.....	737
Appleton city.....	25,267	El Paso town.....	946
Bear Creek village.....	411	Gilman town.....	1,002
Black Creek town.....	843		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Pierce County—Cont.</b>		<b>Portage County—Cont.</b>	
Hartland town.....	947	Lanark town.....	811
Isabelle town.....	132	Linwood town.....	703
Maiden Rock town.....	975	Nelsonville village.....	198
Maiden Rock village.....	311	New Hope town.....	963
Martell town.....	960	Pine Grove town.....	601
Oak Grove town.....	681	Plover town.....	1,435
Plum City village.....	320	Plover village.....	326
Prescott city.....	755	Rosholt village.....	515
River Falls city, in Pierce Co.....	2,102	Sharon town.....	1,886
<i>In St. Croix Co.</i> .....	261	Stevens Point city.....	13,623
<i>Total</i> .....	2,363	Stockton town.....	1,679
River Falls town.....	977		
Rock Elm town.....	979		
Salem town.....	788		
Spring Lake town.....	338		
Spring Valley village.....	396		
Trenton town.....	363		
Trimbalte town.....	1,183		
Union town.....	1,024		
<b>Polk County.....</b>	<b>26,567</b>	<b>Price County.....</b>	<b>17,284</b>
Alden town.....	1,434	Catawba town.....	397
Amery city.....	1,354	Catawba village.....	282
Apple River town.....	645	Eisenstein town.....	771
Balsam Lake town.....	759	Elk town.....	584
Balsam Lake village.....	315-	Emery town.....	631
Beaver town.....	715	Fifield town.....	835
Black Brook town.....	375	Flambeau town.....	713
Bone Lake town.....	656	Georgetown town.....	272
Centuria village.....	435-	Hackett town.....	242
Clam Falls town.....	731	Harmony town.....	318
Clayton town.....	370	Hill town.....	456
Clayton village.....	341-	Kennan town.....	518
Clear Lake town.....	1,029	Kennan village.....	194
Clear Lake village.....	733-	Knox town.....	937
Dresser Junction village.....	285-	Lake town.....	1,398
Eureka town.....	1,462	Ogema town.....	1,044
Farmington town.....	389	Park Falls city.....	3,033
Frederic village.....	680	Phillips city.....	1,901
Garfield town.....	1,000	Prentice town.....	554
Georgetown town.....	583	Prentice village.....	437
Johnstown town.....	406	Spirit town.....	497
Laketown town.....	1,064	Worcester town.....	1,267
Lincoln town.....	1,010		
Lorain town.....	531		
Luck town.....	350		
Luck village.....	560		
McKinley town.....	431		
Milltown town.....	853		
Milltown village.....	450		
Osceola town.....	765		
Osceola village.....	607		
St. Croix Falls town.....	352		
St. Croix Falls village.....	952		
Sterling town.....	565		
West Sweden town.....	380		
<b>Portage County.....</b>	<b>33,827</b>	<b>Racine County.....</b>	<b>90,217</b>
Alban town.....	1,040	Burlington city.....	4,114
Almond town.....	714	Burlington town.....	999
Almond village.....	449	Caledonia town.....	3,031
Amherst town.....	1,017	Dover town.....	1,473
Amherst village.....	577	Mount Pleasant town.....	5,379
Amherst Junction village.....	210	Norway town.....	1,044
Belmont town.....	609	Racine city.....	67,542
Buena Vista town.....	1,040	Raymond town.....	1,598
Carson town.....	1,559	Rochester town.....	450
Dewey town.....	725	Rochester village.....	246-
Eau Pleine town.....	1,112	Sturtevant village.....	746-
Grant town.....	517	Union Grove village.....	755
Hull town.....	1,243	Waterford town.....	919
Junction City village.....	275	Waterford village.....	739-
		Yorkville town.....	1,182
		<b>Richland County.....</b>	<b>19,525</b>
		Akan town.....	884
		Bloom town.....	1,055
		Buena Vista town.....	994
		Cazenovia village.....	466
		Dayton town.....	1,048
		Eagle town.....	960
		Forest town.....	710
		Henrietta town.....	1,115
		Ithaca town.....	901
		Lone Rock village.....	424
		Marshall town.....	794
		Orion town.....	733
		Richland town.....	1,050
		Richland Center city.....	3,632
		Richwood town.....	1,087
		Rockbridge town.....	834

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Richland County—Cont.</b>		<b>St. Croix County..... 25,455</b>	
Sylvan town.....	803	Baldwin town.....	1,067
Viola village, in Richland Co.....	430	Baldwin village.....	808
<i>In Vernon Co.</i> .....	269	Cady town.....	981
<i>Total</i> .....	699	Cylon town.....	729
Westford town.....	696	Deer Park village.....	187
Willow town.....	909	Eau Galle town.....	910
		Emerald town.....	869
		Erin Prairie town.....	516
<b>Rock County..... 74,206</b>		Forest town.....	841
Avon town.....	577	Glenwood city.....	771
Beloit city.....	23,611	Glenwood town.....	1,037
Beloit town.....	2,646	Hammond town.....	744
Bradford town.....	835	Hammond village.....	395
Center town.....	869	Hudson city.....	2,725
Clinton town.....	927	Hudson town.....	490
Clinton village.....	902	Kinnickinnic town.....	617
Edgerton city.....	2,906	New Richmond city.....	2,112
Evansville city.....	2,269	North Hudson village.....	625
Footville village.....	358	Pleasant Valley town.....	301
Fulton town.....	1,117	Richmond town.....	602
Harmony town.....	1,355	River Falls city, in St. Croix Co.....	261
Janesville city.....	21,628	<i>In Pierce Co.</i> .....	2,102
Janesville town.....	1,240	<i>Total</i> .....	2,363
Johnstown town.....	832	Rush River town.....	509
La Prairie town.....	842	St. Joseph town.....	752
Lima town.....	907	Somerset town.....	1,087
Magnolia town.....	725	Somerset village.....	480
Milton town.....	1,727	Springfield town.....	1,111
Milton village.....	1,128	Stanton town.....	632
Newark town.....	739	Star Prairie town.....	904
Orfordville village.....	502	Star Prairie village.....	250
Plymouth town.....	940	Troy town.....	677
Porter town.....	859	Warren town.....	862
Rock town.....	1,062	Wilson village.....	200
Spring Valley town.....	745	Woodville village.....	403
Turtle town.....	1,076		
Union town.....	882		
		<b>Sauk County..... 32,030</b>	
<b>Rusk County..... 16,081</b>		Ableman village.....	470
Atlanta town.....	614	Baraboo city.....	5,545
Big Bend town.....	459	Baraboo town.....	1,298
Big Falls town.....	79	Bear Creek town.....	962
Bruce village.....	548	Dellona town.....	510
Cedar Rapids town.....	74	Delton town.....	878
Conrath village.....	97	Excelsior town.....	694
Dewey town.....	526	Fairfield town.....	505
Flambeau town.....	900	Franklin town.....	1,086
Glen Flora village.....	137	Freedom town.....	721
Grant town.....	1,014	Greenfield town.....	700
Grow town.....	620	Honey Creek town.....	933
Hawkins town.....	305	Ironton town.....	900
Hawkins village.....	372	Ironton village.....	184
Hubbard town.....	167	La Valle town.....	918
Ingram village.....	153	La Valle village.....	415
Ladysmith city.....	3,493	Lime Ridge village.....	230
Lawrence town.....	265	Loganville village.....	228
Marshall town.....	825	Merrimac town.....	490
Murry town.....	494	Merrimac village.....	250
Richland town.....	155	North Freedom village.....	554
Rusk town.....	633	Plain village.....	331
Sheldon village.....	161	Prairie du Sac town.....	487
South Fork town.....	318	Prairie du Sac village.....	949
Strickland town.....	569	Reedsburg city.....	2,967
Stubbs town.....	767	Reedsburg town.....	1,149
Thornapple town.....	637	Sauk City village.....	1,137
Tony village.....	160	Spring Green town.....	545
True town.....	433	Spring Green village.....	779
Washington town.....	205	Sumpter town.....	623
Weyerhauser village.....	321	Troy town.....	1,002
Wilkinson town.....	85	Washington town.....	1,054
Willard town.....	360	Westfield town.....	815
Wilson town.....	135	Winfield town.....	770
		Woodland town.....	951

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Sawyer County</b> .....	<b>8,878</b>	<b>Sheboygan County—Cont.</b>	
Bass Lake town.....	509	Lyndon town.....	930
Couderay town.....	599	Mitchell town.....	794
Couderay village.....	171	Mosel town.....	748
Draper town.....	579	Oostburg village.....	671
Edgewater town.....	219	Plymouth city.....	3,882
Exeland village.....	196	Plymouth town.....	1,368
Fishtrap town.....	137	Random Lake village.....	576
Hayward city.....	1,207	Rhine town.....	1,126
Hayward town.....	690	Russell town.....	409
Hunter town.....	320	Scott town.....	1,223
Lenroot town.....	508	Sheboygan city.....	39,251
Meadow Brook town.....	290	Sheboygan town.....	2,830
Meteor town.....	248	Sheboygan Falls city.....	2,934
Ojibwa town.....	293	Sheboygan Falls town.....	1,519
Radisson town.....	617	Sherman town.....	1,088
Round Lake town.....	406	Waldo village.....	315
Sand Lake town.....	414	Wilson town.....	1,062
Spider Lake town.....	208		
Weirgor town.....	352		
Winter town.....	915		
		<b>Taylor County</b> .....	<b>17,685</b>
<b>Shawano County</b> .....	<b>33,516</b>	Aurora town.....	554
Almon town.....	857	Browning town.....	630
Angelica town.....	1,573	Chelsea town.....	642
Aniwa town.....	587	Cleveland town.....	408
Aniwa village.....	296	Pershing town.....	299
Bartelme town.....	260	Deer Creek town.....	986
Belle Plaine town.....	1,197	Ford town.....	302
Biramwood town.....	761	Gilman village.....	414
Biramwood village.....	557	Goodrich town.....	454
Bonduel village.....	534	Greenwood town.....	706
Bowler village.....	318	Grover town.....	224
Cecil village.....	356	Hammel town.....	502
Edla village.....	319	Holway town.....	699
Fairbanks town.....	785	Jump River town.....	411
Germania town.....	471	Little Black town.....	1,341
Grant town.....	1,155	Lublin village.....	159
Green Valley town.....	1,264	McKinley town.....	471
Gresham village.....	310	Maplehurst town.....	341
Hartland town.....	943	Medford city.....	1,918
Herman town.....	967	Medford town.....	1,469
Hutchins town.....	678	Molitor town.....	227
Lessor town.....	1,137	Rib Lake town.....	876
Maple Grove town.....	1,416	Rib Lake village.....	1,180
Mattoon village.....	508	Roosevelt town.....	1,242
Morris town.....	673	Taft town.....	447
Navarino town.....	426	Westboro town.....	783
Pella town.....	937		
Red Springs town.....	889		
Richmond town.....	1,062	<b>Trempealeau County</b> .....	<b>23,910</b>
Seneca town.....	700	Albion town.....	779
Shawano city.....	4,188	Arcadia city.....	1,499
Tigerton village.....	831	Areadia town.....	2,323
Washington town.....	934	Blair village.....	702
Waukechon town.....	956	Burnside town.....	883
Wescott town.....	570	Caledonia town.....	310
Wittenberg town.....	1,014	Chimney Rock town.....	900
Wittenberg village.....	863	Dodge town.....	592
Menominee Indian Reservation (part).....	2,224	Eleva village.....	357
		Etrick town.....	2,083
<b>Sheboygan County</b> .....	<b>71,235</b>	Gale town.....	1,357
Adell village.....	262	Galesville village.....	1,069
Cascade village.....	286	Hale town.....	1,604
Cedar Grove village.....	814	Independence village.....	866
Elkhart Lake village.....	571	Lincoln town.....	755
Glenbeulah village.....	284	Osseo village.....	933
Greenbush town.....	1,238	Pigeon town.....	1,132
Herman town.....	1,798	Preston town.....	1,519
Holland town.....	1,879	Sumner town.....	725
Kohler village.....	1,748	Trempealeau town.....	985
Lima town.....	1,629	Trempealeau village.....	541
		Unity town.....	1,081
		Whitehall village.....	915

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Vernon County</b> .....	<b>28,537</b>	<b>Walworth County—Cont.</b>	
Bergen town.....	795	Richmond town.....	710
Chaseburg village.....	218	Sharon town.....	890
Christiana town.....	1,122	Sharon village.....	733
Clinton town.....	1,204	Spring Prairie town.....	980
Coon town.....	1,050	Sugar Creek town.....	867
Coon Valley village.....	462	Troy town.....	857
De Soto village, in Vernon Co.	246	Walworth town.....	876
<i>In Crawford Co.</i> .....	76	Walworth village.....	920
<i>Total</i> .....	322	Whitewater city.....	3,465
Forest town.....	1,171	Whitewater town.....	674
Franklin town.....	1,282	Williams Bay village.....	630
Genoa town.....	912		
Greenwood town.....	755	<b>Washburn County</b> .....	<b>11,103</b>
Hamburg town.....	763	Barronett town.....	521
Harmony town.....	840	Bashaw town.....	690
Hillsboro town.....	948	Bass Lake town.....	208
Hillsboro village.....	972	Beaver Brook town.....	432
Jefferson town.....	1,295	Birchwood town.....	268
Kickapoo town.....	845	Birchwood village.....	565
La Farge village.....	756	Brooklyn town.....	268
Liberty town.....	416	Casey town.....	134
Ontario village, in Vernon Co.	330	Chicog town.....	141
<i>In Monroe Co.</i> .....	103	Crystal town.....	315
<i>Total</i> .....	433	Evergreen town.....	435
Readstown village.....	544	Frog Creek town.....	299
Stark town.....	756	Gull Lake town.....	182
Sterling town.....	993	Long Lake town.....	402
Stoddard village.....	316	Madge town.....	270
Union town.....	715	Minong town.....	225
Viola village, in Vernon Co.	269	Minong village.....	292
<i>In Richland Co.</i> .....	430	Sarona town.....	467
<i>Total</i> .....	699	Shell Lake village.....	826
Viroqua city.....	2,792	Spooner city.....	2,426
Viroqua town.....	1,751	Spooner town.....	281
Webster town.....	1,079	Spring Brook town.....	404
Westby city.....	1,366	Stinnett town.....	267
Wheatland town.....	631	Stone Lake town.....	267
Whitestown town.....	943	Trego town.....	518
<b>Vilas County</b> .....	<b>7,294</b>	<b>Washington County</b> .....	<b>26,551</b>
Arbor Vitae town.....	295	Addison town.....	1,616
Plum Lake town.....	272	Barton town.....	782
Boulder Junction town.....	263	Barton village.....	811
Cloverland town.....	155	Erin town.....	916
Conover town.....	384	Farmington town.....	1,247
Eagle River village.....	1,386	Germantown town.....	1,544
Farmington town.....	206	Germantown village.....	255
Flambeau town.....	820	Hartford city.....	3,754
Lincoln town.....	809	Hartford town.....	1,222
Phelps town.....	1,238	Jackson town.....	1,126
Presque Isle town.....	539	Jackson village.....	227
Spider Lake town.....	107	Kewaskum town.....	730
State Line town.....	302	Kewaskum village.....	799
Washington town.....	327	Polk town.....	1,294
Winchester town.....	191	Richfield town.....	1,487
		Slinger village.....	760
<b>Walworth County</b> .....	<b>31,058</b>	Trenton town.....	1,804
Bloomfield town.....	735	Wayne town.....	1,066
Darien town.....	1,220	West Bend city.....	4,760
Delavan city.....	3,301	West Bend town.....	851
Delavan town.....	1,065		
East Troy town.....	765	<b>Waukesha County</b> .....	<b>52,358</b>
East Troy village.....	800	Big Bend village.....	309
Elkhorn city.....	2,340	Brookfield town.....	2,547
Fontana village.....	385	Chenequa village.....	339
Geneva town.....	1,103	Delafield town.....	1,890
Genoa City village.....	683	Dousman village.....	256
Lafayette town.....	827	Eagle town.....	718
La Grange town.....	769	Eagle village.....	392
Lake Geneva city.....	3,073	Genesee town.....	1,350
Linn town.....	1,220		
Lyons town.....	1,170		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—  
1930—Continued

<b>Waukesha County—Cont.</b>		<b>Waushara County—Cont.</b>	
Hartland village.....	945	Hancock town.....	439
Lannon village.....	434	Hancock village.....	420
Lisbon town.....	1,104	Leon town.....	521
Menomonee town.....	1,936	Lohrville village.....	262
Menomonee Falls village.....	1,291	Marion town.....	642
Merton town.....	1,317	Mount Morris town.....	479
Merton village.....	232	Oasis town.....	506
Mukwonago town.....	833	Plainfield town.....	520
Mukwonago village.....	846	Plainfield village.....	537
Muskego town.....	1,576	Poysippi town.....	878
New Berlin town.....	2,197	Redgranite village.....	977
New Butler village.....	703	Richford town.....	436
North Prairie village.....	292	Rose town.....	529
Oconomowoc city.....	4,190	Saxeville town.....	615
Oconomowoc town.....	1,747	Springwater town.....	426
Ottawa town.....	683	Warren town.....	697
Pewaukee town.....	1,593	Wautoma town.....	534
Pewaukee village.....	1,067	Wautoma village.....	1,044
Summit town.....	1,492	Wild Rose village.....	512
Sussex village.....	496		
Vernon town.....	1,113		
Wales village.....	132	<b>Winnebago County.....</b>	<b>76,622</b>
Waukesha city.....	17,176	Algoma town.....	1,029
Waukesha town.....	1,162	Black Wolf town.....	748
		Clayton town.....	1,068
<b>Waupaca County.....</b>	<b>33,513</b>	Menasha city.....	9,062
Bear Creek town.....	1,045	Menasha town.....	893
Big Falls village.....	178	Neenah city.....	9,151
Caledonia town.....	696	Neenah town.....	776
Clintonville city.....	3,572	Nekimi town.....	957
Dayton town.....	658	Nepeuskun town.....	791
Dupont town.....	919	Omro town.....	954
Embarrass village.....	256	Omro village.....	1,255
Farmington town.....	1,554	Oshkosh city.....	40,108
Fremont town.....	387	Oshkosh town.....	2,919
Fremont village.....	416	Poygan town.....	610
Harrison town.....	723	Rushford town.....	1,337
Helvetia town.....	548	Utica town.....	1,000
Iola town.....	752	Vinland town.....	885
Iola village.....	763	Winchester town.....	923
Larrabee town.....	1,186	Winneconne town.....	578
Lebanon town.....	864	Winneconne village.....	821
Lind town.....	335	Wolf River town.....	757
Little Wolf town.....	1,077		
Manawa village.....	711	<b>Wood County.....</b>	<b>37,865</b>
Marion village.....	992	Arpin town.....	1,183
Matteson town.....	893	Auburndale town.....	1,002
Mukwa town.....	698	Auburndale village.....	294
New London city, in Waupaca Co.	3,527	Biron village.....	380
<i>In Outagamie Co.</i> .....	1,134	Cameron town.....	254
<i>Total</i> .....	4,661	Cary town.....	362
Ogdensburg village.....	176	Cranmoor town.....	197
Royalton town.....	925	Dexter town.....	331
Royalton village.....	304	Grand Rapids town.....	1,054
St. Lawrence town.....	717	Hansen town.....	885
Scandinavia town.....	761	Hiles town.....	181
Scandinavia village.....	350	Lincoln town.....	1,313
Union town.....	1,039	Marshfield city.....	8,778
Waupaca city.....	3,131	Marshfield town.....	907
Waupaca town.....	848	Milladore town.....	1,269
Weyauwega town.....	536	Nekoosa city.....	2,005
Weyauwega village.....	1,067	Pittsville city.....	508
Wyoming town.....	409	Port Edwards town.....	592
		Port Edwards village.....	988
<b>Waushara County.....</b>	<b>14,427</b>	Remington town.....	316
Aurora town.....	851	Richfield town.....	1,010
Berlin city, in Waushara Co.	24	Rock town.....	658
<i>In Green Lake Co.</i> .....	4,082	Rudolph town.....	1,065
<i>Total</i> .....	4,106	Saratoga town.....	607
Bloomfield town.....	935	Seneca town.....	433
Coloma town.....	693	Sherry town.....	741
Dakota town.....	409	Sigel town.....	1,205
Deerfield town.....	541	Wisconsin Rapids city.....	8,726
		Wood town.....	621

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
<b>First Class Cities (Over 150,000 population)</b>				
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	578,249	1846	Mayor-Council
<b>Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)</b>				
Kenosha	Kenosha	50,262	1850	City Manager
La Crosse	La Crosse	39,614	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison	Dane	57,899	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh	Winnebago	40,108	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine	Racine	67,542	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	39,251	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior	Douglas	36,113 <sup>1</sup>	1858	Commission <sup>2</sup>
<b>Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)</b>				
Appleton	Outagamie	25,267	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland	Ashland	10,622	1887	Mayor-Council
Beloit	Rock	23,611	1857	City Manager
Cudahy	Milwaukee	10,631	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	26,287	1872	Commission
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	26,449	1852	Commission
Green Bay	Brown	37,415	1854	Mayor-Council <sup>2</sup>
Janesville	Rock	21,628	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	22,963	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette	Marinette	13,734	1887	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	10,706	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point	Portage	13,623	1858	City Manager
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	10,083	1878	City Manager
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	10,613	1853	Mayor-Council
Waukesha	Waukesha	17,176	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau	Marathon	23,758	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	21,194	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis	Milwaukee	34,671	1906	Mayor-Council
<b>Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)</b>				
Adams	Adams	1,231	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma	Kewaunee	2,202	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma	Buffalo	1,009	1855	Mayor-Council
Altoona	Eau Claire	1,044	1887	Mayor-Council
Ame-y	Polk	1,354	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo	Langlade	8,610	1885	Commission
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1,499	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta	Eau Claire	1,359	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo	Sauk	5,545	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron	Barron	1,863	1887	Mayor-Council
Bayfield	Bayfield	1,195	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam	Dodge	9,867	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin	Green Lake, Wau- shara	4,106	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls	Jackson	1,950	1883	Mayor-Council
Bloomer	Chippewa	1,865	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel	Grant	1,762	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead	Green	1,533	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo	Buffalo	261	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington	Racine	4,114	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	2,055	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek	Barron	1,076	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton	Calumet	1,945	1877	Mayor-Council
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	9,539	1869	Mayor-Council
Clintonville	Waupaca	3,572	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby	Clark, Marathon	849	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus	Columbia	2,514	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon	Forest	1,679	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City	Grant	1,157	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland	Barron	1,532	1855	Mayor-Council

(<sup>1</sup>) Under the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification and the mayor has proclaimed the change. This provision preserves to Superior its status as a second class city although it now has less than 39,000 population.

(<sup>2</sup>) Green Bay and Superior have a special form of commission government, which in many respects is more like the mayor-council form of government than the usual commission type.



## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Darlington	Lafayette	1,764	1877	Mayor-Council
Delavan	Walworth	3,301	1897	Mayor-Council
De Pere	Brown	5,521	1883	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville	Iowa	1,937	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand	Pepin	1,590	1887	Mayor-Council
Edgerton	Rock	2,906	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn	Walworth	2,340	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy	Juneau	1,546	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville	Rock	2,269	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore	Grant	1,341	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	5,793	1878	City Manager
Fountain City	Buffalo	880	1889	Mayor-Council
Glenwood	St. Croix	771	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood	Clark	651	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford	Washington	3,754	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward	Sawyer	1,207	1915	Mayor-Council
Horicon	Dodge	2,214	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson	St. Croix	2,725	1896	Mayor-Council
Hurley	Iron	3,264	1918	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	2,639	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,154	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna	Outagamie	6,581	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,409	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1,803	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,493	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3,073	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,007	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster	Grant	2,432	1878	Mayor-Council
Marshfield	Wood	8,778	1883	Mayor-Council
Mauston	Juneau	2,107	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville	Dodge	2,521	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford	Taylor	1,918	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen	Ashland	1,629	1907	Mayor-Council
Menasha	Winnebago	9,062	1874	Mayor-Council
Menomonie	Dunn	5,595	1882	Commission
Merrill	Lincoln	8,458	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,274	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi	Buffalo	1,623	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe	Green	5,015	1882	Mayor-Council
Montreal	Iron	1,819	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee	Marathon	1,229	1931	Mayor-Council
Neenah	Winnebago	9,151	1873	Mayor-Council
Neillsville	Clark	2,118	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa	Wood	2,005	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein	Calumet	1,274	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,076	1889	Mayor-Council
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	4,661	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,112	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,190	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,030	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,921	1919	Mayor-Council
Onalaska	La Crosse	1,408	1887	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,102	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,036	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshtigo	Marquette	1,579	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,901	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	508	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	4,047	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	3,882	1877	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	6,308	1854	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	3,693	1882	Commission
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	3,943	1872	Mayor-Council

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Prescott	Pierce	755	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton	Green Lake	1,183	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg	Sauk	2,967	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland	Oneida	3,019	1894	City Manager
Rice Lake	Barron	3,177	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center	Richland	3,632	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	3,984	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	2,363	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour	Outagamie	1,201	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano	Shawano	4,188	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	2,934	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,041	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta	Monroe	4,949	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner	Washington	2,426	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley	Chippewa	1,988	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton	Dane	4,497	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay	Door	4,983	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomah	Monroe	3,354	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk	Lincoln	2,919	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua	Vernon	2,792	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn	Bayfield	2,238	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,131	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	5,768	1878	Mayor-Council
West Bend	Washington	4,760	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby	Vernon	1,366	1920	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	3,465	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,489	1925	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	8,726	1869	Mayor-Council

Villages<sup>(1)</sup>

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	781	1894
Ableman	Sauk	470	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	262	1918
Albany	Green	723	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	333	1902
Almond	Portage	449	1905
Amherst	Portage	577	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	210	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	296	1899
Arena	Iowa	273	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	692	1903
Athens	Marathon	935	1901
Auburndale	Wood	294	1881
Avoca	Iowa	342	1870
Bagley	Grant	284	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	808	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	315	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	835	1899

(1) All villages except the village of Shorewood are governed by a president and board of trustees. Shorewood has a village manager, but also has a president and board of trustees.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Barneveld	Iowa	301	1906
Barton	Washington	811	1925
Bay City	Pierce	290	1909
Bear Creek	Outagamie	411	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	268	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	177	1901
Belleville	Dane	564	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	452	1894
Benton	Lafayette	869	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	309	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	178	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	565	1921
Birnamwood	Shawano	557	1895
Biron	Wood	380	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	526	1904
Black Earth	Dane	490	1857
Blair	Trempealeau	702	1894
Blanchardville	Lafayette	651	1890
Bloomington	Grant	591	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	182	1912
Blue River	Grant	346	1916
Bonduel	Shawano	534	1916
Bowler	Shawano	318	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	573	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	540	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	646	1881
Brillion	Calumet	1,167	1885
Brokaw	Marathon	514	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	406	1905
Browtown	Green	291	1890
Bruce	Rusk	548	1901
Butler	Waukesha	703	1913
Butternut	Ashland	604	1903
Cable	Bayfield	240	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	631	1895
Cambria	Columbia	671	1866
Cambridge	Dane	500	1891
Cameron	Barron	760	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	789	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	438	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	286	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	246	1920
Cashton	Monroe	680	1901
Cassville	Grant	875	1882
Catawba	Price	282	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	466	1902
Cecil	Shawano	355	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	814	1899
Centuria	Polk	435	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	218	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	339	1928
Clayton	Polk	341	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	733	1894
Clinton	Rock	902	1882
Clyman	Dodge	200	1924
Cobb	Iowa	276	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	418	1910
Coleman	Marinette	407	1903
Colfax	Dunn	919	1904
Combined Locks	Outagamie	545	1920
Conrath	Rusk	97	1915
Coon Valley	Vernon	462	1907
Cornell	Chippewa	1,510	1913
Cottage Grove	Dane	261	1924
Couderay	Sawyer	171	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	302	1920
Curtiss	Clark	164	1917
Dallas	Barron	428	1903
Dane	Dane	280	1899
Deerfield	Dane	501	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	187	1913
De Forest	Dane	540	1903
Denmark	Brown	779	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	322	1886

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Dorchester	Clark	400	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	256	1917
Downing	Dunn	302	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	238	1907
Dresser Junction	Polk	285	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	392	1899
Eagle River	Vilas	1,386	1921
Eastman	Crawford	271	1909
East Troy	Walworth	800	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	223	1912
Edgar	Marathon	667	1898
Eland	Shawano	319	1905
Elderon	Marathon	181	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	357	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	571	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	376	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,124	1887
Elmwood	Pierce	737	1905
Embarrass	Waupaca	256	1895
Ephraim	Door	191	1919
Exeland	Sawyer	196	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	634	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	301	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	528	1906
Fall River	Columbia	375	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	136	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	266	1912
Fontana	Walworth	385	1924
Footville	Rock	358	1918
Fox Lake	Dodge	901	1858
Fox Point	Milwaukee	474	1926
Frederic	Polk	680	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	312	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	387	1882
Friendship	Adams	438	1907
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,069	1887
Gays Mills	Crawford	579	1900
Genoa City	Walworth	683	1901
Germantown	Washington	255	1927
Gillett	Oconto	1,076	1900
Gilman	Taylor	414	1914
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	284	1913
Glen Flora	Rusk	137	1915
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,065	1896
Granton	Clark	310	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	777	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	287	1891
Green Lake	Green Lake	569	1871
Gresham	Shawano	310	1908
Hammond	St. Croix	395	1880
Hancock	Waushara	420	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	945	1891
Hatley	Marathon	251	1912
Haugen	Barron	249	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	372	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	601	1867
Highland	Iowa	739	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	519	1898
Hillsboro	Vernon	972	1885
Hixton	Jackson	270	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	241	1910
Hortonville	Outagamie	906	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	537	1870
Hustler	Juneau	161	1914
Independence	Trempealeau	866	1885
Ingram	Rusk	153	1907
Iola	Waupaca	763	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	260	1913
Ironton	Sauk	184	1914

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Jackson.....	Washington.....	227	1912
Johnson Creek.....	Jefferson.....	457	1903
Junction City.....	Portage.....	275	1911
Kendall.....	Monroe *.....	517	1894
Kennan.....	Price.....	194	1903
Kewaskum.....	Washington.....	799	1895
Kimberly.....	Outagamie.....	2,256	1910
Kingston.....	Green Lake.....	270	1923
Knapp.....	Dunn.....	424	1905
Kohler.....	Sheboygan.....	1,748	1912
Lac Labelle.....	Waukesha.....		1931
La Farge.....	Vernon.....	756	1899
Lake Nebagamon.....	Douglas.....	367	1907
Lannon.....	Waukesha.....	434	1930
La Valle.....	Sauk.....	415	1883
Lena.....	Oconto.....	413	1921
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.....	230	1910
Linden.....	Iowa.....	498	1900
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.....	2,833	1899
Livingston.....	Grant, Iowa.....	485	1914
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	1,065	1872
Loganville.....	Sauk.....	228	1917
Lohrville.....	Waushara.....	262	1910
Lomira.....	Dodge.....	603	1899
Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	424	1886
Lowell.....	Dodge.....	288	1894
Loyal.....	Clark.....	862	1893
Lublin.....	Taylor.....	159	1915
Luck.....	Polk.....	560	1905
Luxemburg.....	Kewaunee.....	475	1908
Lyndon Station.....	Juneau.....	276	1903
Lynxville.....	Crawford.....	230	1889
McFarland.....	Dane.....	313	1920
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.....	311	1887
Manawa.....	Waupaca.....	711	1900
Maple Bluff.....	Dane.....		Dec. 1930
Marathon.....	Marathon.....	808	1884
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	992	1898
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	872	1858
Marshall.....	Dane.....	441	1905
Mason.....	Bayfield.....	153	1925
Mattoon.....	Shawano.....	508	1901
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	747	1899
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	480	1914
Melvina.....	Monroe.....	143	1822
Menomonee Falls.....	Waukesha.....	1,291	1892
Merrillan.....	Jackson.....	554	1881
Merrimac.....	Sauk.....	250	1899
Merton.....	Waukesha.....	232	1922
Middleton.....	Dane.....	983	1905
Milladore.....	Wood.....		1933
Milltown.....	Polk.....	450	1910
Milton.....	Rock.....	1,128	1904
Minong.....	Washburn.....	292	1915
Montello.....	Marquette.....	1,245	1868
Montfort.....	Grant.....	554	1893
Monticello.....	Green.....	644	1891
Mount Hope.....	Grant.....	256	1919
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.....	1,425	1899
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.....	846	1905
Muscoda.....	Grant.....	900	1894
Necedah.....	Juneau.....	761	1870
Nelsonville.....	Portage.....	198	1913
Neosho.....	Dodge.....	262	1902
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.....	342	1906
New Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	376	1902
New Glarus.....	Green.....	1,010	1901
Niagara.....	Marinette.....	2,033	1914
North Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	2,244	1903
North Freedom.....	Sauk.....	554	1893
North Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	625	1912
North Prairie.....	Waukesha.....	292	1919
Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	565	1894

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	577	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	176	1912
Oliver	Douglas	167	1917
Omro	Winnebago	1,255	1857
Ontario	Monroe, Vernon	433	1890
Oostburg	Sheboygan	671	1909
Oregon	Dane	857	1883
Orfordville	Rock	502	1900
Osceola	Polk	607	1886
Osseo	Trempealeau	933	1893
Oxford	Marquette	397	1912
Palmyra	Jefferson	642	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	873	1894
Patch Grove	Grant	243	1921
Pepin	Pepin	603	-----
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,067	1876
Plain	Sauk	331	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	537	1882
Plover	Portage	326	1857
Plum City	Pierce	320	1909
Poplar	Douglas	449	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	988	1902
Potosi	Grant	447	1887
Pound	Marinette	246	1914
Poynette	Columbia	672	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	949	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	301	1901
Prentice	Price	437	1899
Pulaski	Brown	839	1910
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,161	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	576	1907
Readstown	Vernon	544	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	977	1904
Reedsville	Manitowoc	617	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	422	-----
Rewey	Iowa	249	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	1,130	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	197	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	365	1902
Rio	Columbia	641	1887
River Hills	Milwaukee	-----	Apr. 1930
Rochester	Racine	246	1912
Rockdale	Dane	135	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	190	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	305	1915
Rosholt	Portage	515	1907
Rothschild	Marathon	499	1917
Royalton	Waupaca	304	1919
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	365	1909
St. Croix Falls	Polk	952	1888
Sauk City	Sauk	1,137	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	399	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	350	1894
Schofield	Marathon	1,287	1904
Sharon	Walworth	733	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	161	1917
Shell Lake	Washburn	826	1908
Shiocton	Outagamie	506	1903
Shorewood	Milwaukee	13,479	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	347	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	356	1926
Sister Bay	Door	238	1912
Slinger	Washington	760	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	710	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	282	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	480	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	316	1911
Spencer	Marathon	456	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	779	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	896	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	250	1900
Steuben	Crawford	262	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	377	1908

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Stockholm	Pepin	205	1903
Stoddard	Vernon	316	1911
Stratford	Marathon	960	1910
Sturtevant	Racine	746	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	323	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	1,337	1868
Suring	Oconto	421	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	496	1924
Taylor	Jackson	339	1919
Theresa	Dodge	427	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	500	1910
Thorp	Clark	892	1893
Tigerton	Shawano	831	1896
Tony	Rusk	160	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	541	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	598	1898
Union Center	Juneau	157	1913
Union Grove	Racine	755	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	319	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	504	1919
Verona	Dane	455	1920
Viola	Richland, Vernon	699	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	315	1922
Wales	Waukesha	132	1922
Walworth	Walworth	920	1901
Waterford	Racine	739	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,272	1859
Waunakee	Dane	640	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	663	1924
Wautoma	Waushara	1,044	1901
Wauzeka	Crawford	519	1890
Webster	Burnett	501	1916
Westfield	Marquette	769	1902
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	4,168	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,011	1893
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,067	1888
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	321	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	229	1922
Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	5,362	1892
Whitehall	Trempealeau	915	1887
White Lake	Langlade	530	1926
Wild Rose	Waushara	512	1904
Williams' Bay	Walworth	630	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	200	1911
Wilton	Monroe	449	1890
Winneconne	Winnebago	821	1871
Withee	Clark	380	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	863	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	717	1878
Woodman	Grant	101	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	403	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	612	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	140	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	490	1909

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

## General

	Address Correspondence to	
American Automobile Assoc. (Wis. Div.)-----	J. L. Reardon-----	715 University Ave., Madison
Assoc. Against the Prohibition Amendment (Wis. Div.)-----	Dr. J. J. Seelman-----	205 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Badger State Advancement Assoc. of the Blind-----	-----	912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee
Cooperative Anti-Depression League of Wis...-----	-----	509 N. 27th St., Milwaukee
Cut Government Costs Association-----	-----	161 W. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Daniel Boone Hunters League, Inc.-----	F. W. Lockbrand-----	2936 N. First St., Milwaukee
Fox-Wisconsin Waterways Association-----	E. R. Smith-----	Oshkosh
Friends of Our Native Landscape-----	Prof. F. A. Aust-----	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Good Roads Assoc. of Wisconsin-----	A. E. Smith-----	2002 Monroe St., Madison
Intercounty Conservation Association-----	E. H. Quistorff-----	Ashland
Izaak Walton League of America (Wis. Div.)-----	Frank N. Graass-----	Sturgeon Bay
Taxpayers Advisory Council-----	Henry J. Otjen-----	2510 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League-----	Rev. W. G. Jones-----	118 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association-----	Aimee Weinstock-----	1018 Jefferson St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled-----	W. F. Faulkes-----	1 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wisconsin Association of Fairs-----	J. F. Malone-----	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Conference of Social Work-----	Aubrey Williams-----	Univ. Exten. Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women-----	Mrs. T. F. Hyde-----	2611 E. Newport Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Humane Societies....	Mrs. George P. Hambrecht-----	505 E. Gorham St., Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs-----	Mrs. A. L. Murray--	Eau Claire
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation-----	Mrs. Jas. Johnson--	347 Western Ave., Wauwatosa
Wis. Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty-----	Walter J. Dethloff...--	713 S. 10th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin League of Women Voters-----	Miss Cornelia Groth..	Milwaukee
Wisconsin Manufacturers Association-----	G. F. Kull-----	1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Security Holders Association-----	R. O. Wipperman-----	407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee

<sup>1</sup> This list of associations was made up from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations in the fall of 1932. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol, Madison.



## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.....	E. H. Krueger.....	208 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Employees Association.....	Arnold G. Zander.....	State Capitol, Madison
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	J. J. Handley.....	Metropolitan Block, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.....	Edward L. Kelley.....	110 E. Main St., Madison
<b>Agricultural</b>		
American Cheesemakers Association.....	R. H. Sampe.....	Osceola
American Society of Equity (Wisconsin State Union).....	Mae Cobban.....	Washington Bldg., Madison
Badger Cooperative Creameries, Inc.....	A. C. Schultz.....	Arcadia
Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association.....	Ira Inman.....	Beloit
Central Wis. Cheesemakers & Dairymen's Advancement Association.....	Miss Linda C. Bruhn.....	Auburndale
Cooperative Livestock Marketing Federation..	Peter Leykauf.....	Sauk City
Door County Fruit Growers Union.....	Herman Ullsperger.....	Sturgeon Bay
Equity Coop. Livestock Sales Assoc., Inc.....	W. E. Hearst.....	Milwaukee
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (Wis. Div.).....	William Sanderson.....	Chippewa Falls
Farmers National Holiday Assoc. (Wis. Div.)..	Arthur Kono.....	Ripon
Fruit Growers Union.....	A. W. Lawrence.....	Sturgeon Bay
Holstein-Friesian Assoc. of Wisconsin.....	Milton H. Button.....	Washington Bldg., Madison
Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc.....	A. J. McGuire.....	Minneapolis
National Cheese Producers Federation.....	A. H. Lauterbach.....	Plymouth
Northeastern Cheesemakers and Butter- makers Association.....	A. H. Graf.....	Zachow
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool	A. C. Johnson.....	Tenney Bldg., Madison
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin.....	J. Lutsey.....	Pulaski
Pure Milk Association.....	Don C. Geyer.....	Transportation Bldg., Chicago
Pure Milk Cooperative.....	Tom O'Connor.....	Tenney Bldg., Madison
State Potato Growers Exchange.....	A. N. Howalt.....	Waupaca
Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers & Buttermakers Association.....	Fred Glauser.....	Monroe
Tri-County Cheesemakers and Dairymen's Association.....	Louis Prange.....	Sheboygan Falls
Wisconsin Aberdeen-Angus Association.....	J. G. Fuller.....	College of Agric., Madison
Wisconsin Buttermakers Association.....	E. R. Eckwright.....	Spooner
Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association.....	Prof. J. L. Sammis.....	College of Agric., Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Federation ..	Adolph Nuttelman...	West Salem
Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool .....	Walter Singler.....	Shiocton
Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Assoc. ..	R. E. Richards.....	Portage
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.....	Herman Ihde.....	Neenah
Wisconsin Cow Testing Association.....	.....	434 Farm Place, Madison
Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association .....	Clara Smith.....	R. 3, Wis. Rapids
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association .....	Paul C. Burchard.....	Ft. Atkinson
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation .....	C. G. Huppert.....	Beaver Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Farmers Union.....	William Sanderson...	Menominee
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association.....	Gavin McKerrow....	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Hereford Association .....	Irving Jewell.....	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club .....	A. F. Block.....	Waukesha
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association .....	Arlie Mucks.....	College of Agric., Madison
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association .....	J. G. Milward.....	College of Agric., Madison
Wisconsin Seed Potato Growers Association ..	J. G. Milward.....	College of Agric., Madison
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Association.....	R. E. Richards.....	Portage
Wisconsin Shorthorn Association .....	J. J. McCann.....	Janesville
Wisconsin State Bee Keepers Association.....	Prof. H. F. Wilson ..	College of Agric., Madison
Wisconsin State Drainage Association.....	Prof. E. R. Jones....	Univ. of Wis., Madison
Wisconsin State Grange.....	Herman Ihde.....	Neenah
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	Washington Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association.....	Burlie Dobson.....	Lancaster
<b>EDUCATIONAL</b>		
Assoc. of Wisconsin State Teachers Colleges ..	A. J. Fox.....	State Teachers Col., Eau Claire
County Normal Principals .....	M. C. Palmer.....	Wausau
Southern Wisconsin Teachers Association.....	Vida V. Smith.....	118 W. Johnson St., Madison
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters	Prof. H. A. Schuette..	University of Wisconsin, Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents of Schools.....	Edith McEachron...	Union Grove
Wisconsin Assoc. of Presidents and Deans....	Dean N. S. Naylor ..	Lawrence College, Appleton
Wisconsin Association of School Boards.....	Mrs. Clara Dvorak ..	Muscoda
Wis. Assoc. of Vocational Agric. Instructors ..	H. M. Nelson.....	R. 3, Ashland
Wisconsin City Superintendents Association ..	A. J. Henkel .....	Portage

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers.....	Mrs. W. J. Hubbard.	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Home Economics Association.....	Elizabeth Tonigan....	Mil. Voc. School, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Library Association.....	Irene Newman.....	State Capitol, Madison
Wisconsin Teachers Association.....	B. E. McCormick.....	716 Beaver Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Vocational Association.....	Jacob Spies.....	Vocational School, Sheboygan
Wis. Voc. Schools Directors Association.....	H. P. Hurley.....	1216 S. 71st St., West Allis

## PATRIOTIC

The American Legion (Dept. of Wis.).....	Austin A. Petersen ..	744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee
American Legion Auxiliary (Dept. of Wis.).....	Cora E. Brown.....	744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee
Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. A. P. Wettstein	2718 E. Kenwood Bld., Milwaukee
Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin.....	Edith Mathews.....	639 N. Broadway, De Pere
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America (Wis. Chapter).....	Mrs. R. J. Lacy.....	East Troy
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Edith Hanf.....	Milwaukee
Disabled American Veterans of the World War.....	Roy Westbury.....	8 S. Carroll St., Madison
Grand Army of the Republic.....	E. B. Heimstreet....	Lake Mills
Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. William James Devine.....	214 W. Gilman St., Madison
Khaki Shirts of America (Wis. Div.).....	Walter Berry.....	Kenosha
Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars...	Mrs. Marjorie Nelson	316 N. Blair St. Madison
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of the State of Wisconsin).....	H. H. Hay.....	759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee
Nat'l Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Pearl Babcock.....	Eau Claire
National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.....	Mrs. Paul Weirich ..	2113 11th St., Monroe
Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in Wisconsin.....	Mrs. William James Devine.....	214 W. Gilman St., Madison
Reserve Officers Association of the United States (Wis. Dept.).....	Lt. Col. Stephen A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Se vice Star Legion.....	Mrs. Thos. Coxon.....	2121 Madison St., Madison
Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. L. E. Hendee.....	2748 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.....	Maurice S. Hoover.....	906 Belnap St., Superior
Thirty-Second Div. Veterans Association.....	Lt. Col. Byron Beveridge.....	1148 Florence Ct., Madison
United Spanish War Veterans.....	W. M. Armstrong.....	1420 College Ave., Racine
United States Daughters of 1812 in Wis.....	Mrs. William James Devine.....	214 W. Gilman St., Madison
Veterans Civic Organization of America (Wis. Div.).....	A. Russell Saunders.....	111 N. Webster St., Madison
Veterans of Foreign Wars.....	L. E. Norcross.....	West Allis
Wis. Citizens Military Training Camp Assoc.	Lt. Col. Stephen A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin World Peace Association.....	Miss N. V. B. Lienhard.....	707 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R.....	Mrs. Belle Bliss.....	Baraboo

## PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

American Waterworks Assoc. (Wis. Section).....	L. A. Smith.....	2221 Hollister Ave., Madison
Board of Circuit Judges.....	J. M. Carney.....	7087 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee
Board of County Judges.....	Hon. W. P. Knowles.....	River Falls
County Highway Committeemen's Assoc. of Wisconsin.....	Walter C. Ellis.....	R. 3, Rice Lake
International Assoc. of Electrical Inspectors, Western Section (Wis. Chapter).....	J. E. Wise.....	State Capitol, Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities.....	F. N. MacMillin.....	Madison
Assessors section.....	A. W. Icks.....	Green Bay
Attorneys section.....	T. C. Dwyer.....	Green Bay
Building inspectors section.....	Rudolph R. Jahn.....	Sheboygan
Clerks and treasurers section.....	Mabel C. Henika.....	West Allis
Engineering and public works section.....	A. R. Schuh.....	Waukesha
Park and recreation section.....	C. C. Buenger.....	Sheboygan
Plumbing inspectors section.....	R. E. Hasselkus.....	Dousman
Trustees, Superintendents and Matrons of County Asylums.....	H. C. Campbell.....	Menomonie
Wisconsin Association of District Attorneys.....	Fred Risser.....	Madison
Wisconsin Association of Justices of the Peace.....	Ben Marvin.....	Racine
Wisconsin Association of Postmasters.....	Mrs. Maude Adams.....	Eagle River
Wisconsin Assoc. of Public Relief Officials.....	Frank Greenya.....	Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wis. Assoc. of Sealers of Weights and Measures.....	W. F. Stemel.....	City Sealer, Milw.
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association.....	R. H. McCarty.....	Kaukauna
Wisconsin Circuit Court Clerks Association.....	G. L. Ferguson.....	Florence
Wisconsin City and Regional Planners Assoc.....	Wm. E. O'Brien.....	Kenosha
Wisconsin County Boards Association.....	Frank Stewart.....	Verona
Wisconsin County Clerks Association.....	John E. Hantschel.....	Appleton
Wisconsin County Treasurers Association.....	Genevieve J. Anderson.....	Phillips
Wisconsin Highway Commissioners Assoc.....	D. J. Summerville.....	Ladysmith
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association.....	John Jedwabny.....	Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association.....	Wm. H. Schultz.....	Sheboygan
Wisconsin Recorders Association.....	Thomas E. Gander.....	Prairie du Chien
Wisconsin Sheriffs' Association.....	Fred T. Finn.....	Court House, Madison
Wisconsin Soc. of Plumbing Inspectors.....	W. J. Meltzer.....	325 Norris Court, Madison
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association.....	Arthur J. Rahn.....	Two Rivers

## TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL

Allied Independent Theater Owners.....	Elmer Huhnke.....	Milwaukee
American Automobile Association (Wis. Div.).....	.....	715 Univ. Ave., Madison
Amer. Pharmaceutical Assoc. (Wis. Branch).....	Harvey Kimbel.....	Racine
Associated Wisconsin Contractors.....	Ben Johnson.....	Oshkosh
Assoc. of Wis. Mutual Casualty Companies.....	H. L. Wittwer.....	Tenney Bldg., Madison
Badger State Advertising Assoc. of the Blind.....	.....	912 North Hawley Rd., Milwaukee
Carpenters & Joiners of America (Wis. Council).....	J. G. Buresh.....	1435 Franklin St., Racine
Central Retail Feed Association.....	D. K. Steenbergh.....	210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Compulsory Automobile Insurance and State Funds Committee.....	.....	210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Cooperative Association of Wisconsin.....	.....	142 E. Meinecke Ave., Milwaukee
Engineering Society of Wisconsin.....	Prof. Ray S. Owen.....	Univ. of Wis., Madison
Heating and Piping Contractors, Wis. Assoc.....	A. F. Bowers.....	828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Insurance Federation of Wisconsin.....	Walter W. Belson.....	210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin.....	Richard C. Ferge.....	373 Broadway, Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Master Photo Finishers of America (Wis. Div.)-----	W. E. Brown-----	327 W. Nat'l Ave., Milwaukee
Motion Picture Theater Owners of Wisconsin-----		536 W. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Mfrs. Association-----	O. T. Swan-----	Box 1070, Oshkosh
Outdoor Advertising Assoc. of Wisconsin-----	C. L. Roblee-----	300 N. Eighth St., Milwaukee
Photo Engravers Club of Wisconsin-----	Harvey A. Malig-----	529 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee
Photographers Association of Wisconsin-----	J. L. Mutzbauer-----	3518 W. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Sheet Metal Contractors Assoc. of Wisconsin-----	Paul L. Biersach-----	2371 N. Grant Blvd., Milwaukee
State Bar Association of Wisconsin-----	Gilson G. Glasier-----	State Capitol, Madison
State Medical Society of Wisconsin-----	J. G. Crownhart-----	119 E. Wash. Ave., Madison
Travelers Protective Association of America (Wis. Div.)-----	Wm. F. Schad-----	831 M. & M. Bldg., Milwaukee
United Commercial Travelers of America (Grand Council of Wisconsin)-----	L. G. Everson-----	3036 N. Palmer St., Milwaukee
United Master Barbers Association-----	Charles Staddle-----	La Crosse
Wisconsin Allied Truck Owners Association-----	Glenn Stephens-----	704 Central Bldg., Madison
Wis. Assoc. of Commercial Secretaries-----	Thomas J. McGurn-----	Waukesha
Wis. Assoc. of Insurance Agents-----	J. G. Grundle-----	207 E. Mich. St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Master Bakers-----	Joseph W. Pinzer-----	2836 N. 39th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Optometrists-----	Dr. A. E. Harte-----	Evansville
Wis. Assoc. of Personal Finance Companies-----	Peter J. Koehler-----	Milwaukee
Wis. Assoc. of Real Estate Brokers-----	Fortney H. Stark-----	808 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee
Wis. Automotive Trades Assoc.-----	Harry Satterstrom-----	Appleton
Wisconsin Bankers Association-----	W. G. Coapman-----	152 W. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Benevolent Operators Association-----		618 Beaver Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages-----	E. G. Jansen-----	2121 Calumet Dr., Sheboygan
Wisconsin Building and Loan League-----	Carl Taylor-----	1401 Mariner Tower, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Canners Association-----	H. R. Burr-----	436 Marston Ave., Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association-----	Dr. H. J. Michaels-----	Hales Corners

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wis. Coffee Roasters and Jobbers Assoc. ....	P. M. Horter .....	106 W. Florida St. Milwaukee
Wis. Council of House Painters and Decorators .....	J. C. Yonk .....	Burlington
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League .....	H. L. Davis .....	Appleton
Wis. Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association .....	E. H. Herzberg .....	1604 Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Executives Association .....	.....	828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Wis. Federation of Commercial Fishermen .....	.....	Two Rivers
Wis. Fire Underwriters Association .....	.....	828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Fruit Jobbers Association .....	.....	Appleton
Wis. Funeral Directors and Embalmers Assoc. .	James A. Crossin .....	1119 60th St., Kenosha
Wis. Hairdressers Assoc. ....	.....	5070 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee
Wis. Horseshoers and Blacksmiths Assoc. ....	Walter Pokrandt .....	Waukesha
Wis. Implement Dealers Association .....	R. G. Nuss .....	Madison
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association .....	Charles Pelinek .....	774 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Materials Association, Inc. ....	.....	428 Empire Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Millers Association .....	S. C. Northrop .....	Watertown
Wisconsin Motor Coach Association .....	John N. Cadby .....	135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance .....	T. R. Schmidt .....	Kewaskum
Wisconsin Naturopathic Association .....	.....	617 N. Second St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Petroleum Association .....	Roy L. Brecke .....	Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association .....	R. W. Clark .....	503 S. Prospect Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Press Association .....	George W. Greene .....	Waupun
Wisconsin Radio, Refrigeration and Appliance Association .....	.....	625 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Restaurant Association .....	H. L. Ashworth .....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association .....	H. L. Ashworth .....	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Assoc. ....	Theo. E. Stickle .....	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Grocers Association .....	Arthur E. Gesch .....	342 N. Water St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association .....	J. E. Garaghan .....	.....
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association .....	A. W. Anderson .....	Box 111, Neenah
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association ..	D. S. Montgomery .....	6115 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Retailers Federation.....	Oscar H. Morris.....	740 N. Second St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Service.....	L. H. Duxstad.....	701 Patterson St., Stoughton
Wisconsin Sanitarium Trustee Association.....	Chas. L. Burnham.....	1018 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association.....	C. W. Johnson.....	611 N. 61st St., Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Society of Beauty Culturists.....	Hilda Kaufman.....	Kenosha
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants.....	H. A. Sinclair.....	110 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.....	T. R. Schmidt.....	Kewaskum
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers.....	Harvey L. Wickers.....	1659 Oregon St., Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Brewers Association.....	W. H. Kraft.....	Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Dental Society.....	E. E. Parkinson.....	104 King St., Madison
Wisconsin State Hotel Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Nurses Association.....	Mrs. C. D. Partridge	Cudahy
Wisconsin State Retail Harness Mfrs. and Leather Goods Dealers Association.....	John Betlach.....	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin State Tel. Association.....	W. L. Smith.....	Neillsville
Wisconsin Title Association.....	Esther H. Turkelson.	5610 7th Ave., Kenosha
Wisconsin Truck Owners Association.....	.....	1323 N. Water St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin United Master Barbers Assoc.....	L. A. Holzhaeuser...	Union Depot Barber Shop, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Utilities Association.....	John N. Cadby.....	135 Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association.....	Anthony L. Fischer..	710 W. Virginia St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers Association.....	H. A. Butler.....	Delafield
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Assoc.....	Huron H. Smith.....	Public Museum, Milwaukee



PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Thu.	Otis C. Adams
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Fri.	Charles Elliott and Ethel E. Kampfer
Albany	Green	Herald	Thu.	A. N. Conklin
Algoma	Kewaunee	Record-Herald	Fri.	Harry H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Thu.	Theodore Buehler, Jr.
Alma Center	Jackson	News	Thu.	C. M. Potter
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Thu.	B. R. Atwood
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Thu.	J. Leonard Moberg
Antigo	Langlade	Banner (German) Journal	Fri. Daily & Wkly.	Ed. Goebel Fred L. Berner
Appleton	Outagamie	News Item	Fri.	W. H. Dawley
		Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Erik L. Madisen
		Lawrentian	Biweekly	John M. Walter
		Post-Crescent	Daily	Victor I. Minahan
		Review	Fri.	Erik L. Madisen
		Wisconsin Magazine	Monthly	Burt Williams and Erik L. Madisen
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Leader	Fri.	Albert Hess
Argyle	Lafayette	Atlas	Thu.	George G. Gaskill
Ashland	Ashland	Press	Daily	John B. Chapple
		Northern Reporter	Thu.	E. H. Malmberg
		Student Life	Fortnightly	Students of Northland College
Athens	Marathon	Record	Thu.	A. Neuenschwander
Augusta	Eau Claire	Cooperative Common- wealth	Semimonthly	C. W. Warner
		Union	Thu.	E. G. Herrell
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Fri.	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Thu.	E. E. Husband
Bangor	La Crosse	Independent	Thu.	Frank B. Gessler
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Daily	H. K. Page & Sons
		News	Thu.	H. K. Page & Sons
Barron	Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Thu.	R. C. Peck
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield Co. Press	Wed.	Glen F. Scott
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Thu.	James B. Sherman
		Citizen	Daily	J. E. Helfert
Belleville	Dane	Recorder	Thu.	J. J. Suihvan
Belmont	Lafayette	Success	Fri.	Donald Benedict
Beloit	Rock	Independent	Fri.	Blaine Hansen
		News	Daily	M. H. Dobson
		Round Table	Biweekly	Beloit College Students
Benton	Lafayette	Advocate	Fri.	Claude M. Vail
Berlin	Green Lake	Journal	Daily	J. C. Milliken
		Tri-County News	Thu.	John J. Berry
Birnamwood	Shawano	News	Wed.	M. M. Keller
Black Earth	Dane	Dane County News	Fri.	Arthur W. Pickering
Blk. River Falls	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Wed.	Merlin Hull
		Merlin Hull's Farm News	Monthly	Merlin Hull
Biair	Trempealeau	Press	Thu.	R. H. Kirkpatrick
Blanchardville	Lafayette	Blade	Thu.	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer	Chippewa	Advance	Thu.	Frank E. Andrews
Bloomington	Grant	Record	Wed.	W. D. Vaughan
Bonduel	Shawano	Times	Thu.	H. C. Van Vuren
Boscobel	Grant	Dial	Wed.	H. J. Johnson
Boyceville	Dunn	Press	Fri.	Herman K. Halvorson
Boyd	Chippewa	Transcript	Fri.	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	Thu.	Gordon Hamley
Brillion	Calumet	News	Fri.	Otto J. Zander
B-3-head	Green	Independent-Register	Thu.	D. S. Markham
Brooklyn	Green	Teller	Wed.	H. D. Hanson
Bruce	Rusk	News Letter	Thu.	L. W. Ham
Burlington	Racine	Free Press	Thu.	Kirchner & Koch
		Standard Democrat	Fri.	Louis H. Zimmermann
Butternut	Ashland	Bulletin	Thu.	Matthew J. Hart
Cadott	Chippewa	Sentinel	Fri.	A. T. Nabbfeld
Cambridge	Columbia	News	Thu.	Mrs. B. W. Hughes
Cameron	Dane	News	Fri.	G. W. Crump
Campbell	Barron	Echo	Thu.	W. F. Erickson
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Thu.	W. J. Sullivan
Cashton	Monroe	Record	Fri.	E. H. Brown
Cazenovia	Richland	Reporter	Thu.	E. W. Kredl
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	News	Wed.	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek	Barron	Alert	Fri.	Stewart H. Robinson

<sup>1</sup> As of November 1, 1932.

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Chilton	Calumet	Independent Journal	Thu.	Joseph Grassold
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Times Chippewa Herald Telegram	Thu. Daily	William J. McHale
Clayton	Polk	Advance	Fri.	Will H. Gharrity
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Fri.	Dorothy H. Bitney
Clinton	Rock	Times-Observer	Fri.	C. K. Towley
Clintonville	Waupaca	Dairyman Gazette	Thu.	Mrs. W. A. Mayhew, Jr
		Tribune	Fri.	A. A. Washburn
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Thu.	Earl F. Moldenhaur
Colby	Marathon	Phonograph	Thu.	D. I. Hammergren
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Thu.	R. H. Markus
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat	Thu.	Emma G. Swift
		Republican	Wed.	F. L. Goodwin
Cornell	Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Courier	Fri. Thu.	Robert C. Leitsch
Crandon	Forest	Forest County News	Thu.	W. H. Howard
		Forest Republican	Tues.	A. J. Fehrenbach
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Thu.	H. L. Kronschabl
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Enterprise	Fri.	W. Herman Goldthorpe
Cumberland	Barron	Advocate	Thu.	Floyd J. Gonyea
Curtiss	Clark	Advance	Thu.	R. G. Garceau
Dallas	Barron	Church Visitor	Wed.	Otis C. Adams
Darlington	Lafayette	Democrat	Monthly	Rev. A. O. Running
		Republican-Journal	Thu.	Will Riley
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Thu.	M. P. Peavey
De Forest	Dane	Times	Fri.	E. T. Schultz
Delavan	Walworth	Enterprise	Fri.	Alvin F. Johnson
		Republican	Thu.	H. S. Saylor
Denmark	Brown	Press	Thu.	Edmund Morrissey
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat	Thu.	J. R. Satran
		Wisconsin Club Woman	Bimonthly	John A. Kuypers
De Soto	Vernon	Bi-County Argus	Thu.	Mrs. Paul L. Halline
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Thu.	Edmund Buehler
Dorchester	Clark	Weekly Clarion	Thu.	E. T. Mundy
Dousman	Waukesha	Index	Fri.	Ray W. Hugoboom
Downing	Dunn	Observer	Fri.	F. C. Krueger
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Thu.	W. A. Drake
Eagle	Waukesha	Quill	Thu.	A. W. Crippin
Eagle River	Vilas	Vilas Co. News Review	Fri.	Henry M. Loibl
		Northern Lakes Prcss. (See Ellsworth)	Thu.	C. F. Friedrichs
East Ellsworth	Walworth	News	Wed.	H. N. & E. M. Dawson
East Troy	Walworth	Leader	D. & S. ex.	O. R. Kurzrok
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Reform (Norwegian)	Mon.	P. C. Atkinson
		Daily Telegram	Thu.	Waldemar Ager
Edgar	Marathon	News	Daily	P. C. Atkinson
Edgerton	Rock	Wis. Tobacco Reporter	Fri.	Cletus J. Greisch
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Thu.	C. A. Hoen
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce Co. Herald	Thu.	Claude F. Eames
		Record (Dated also at East Ellsworth)	Thu.	H. F. Doolittle
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Fri.	Oscar A. Halls
Elroy	Juncau	Leader-Tribune	Thu.	James A. Neill
		Advance	Tau.	O. D. Whitehill and L. P. Shera
Ettrick	Trempealeau	Review	Fri.	A. G. Sorenson
Evansville	Rock	Times	Thu.	William B. Antes
Fennimore	Grant	Mining News	Wed.	H. E. & E. J. Roethe
Florence	Florence	Commonwealth Re- porter	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hoard's Dairyman	Daily	C. F. Coffman
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Jefferson County Union News	Semimonthly Fri.	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co. Halbert L. Hoard
		Buffalo Co. Republican	Fri.	D. W. Clark
Fountain City	Buffalo	Representative	Thu.	M. H. Johnson
Fox Lake	Dodge	Star	Thu.	Frank H. Baker
Frederic	Polk	Reporter	Thu.	Harvey J. Oleson
Friendship	Adams	Republican	Thu.	Harry S. Pipple
Ga. esville	Trempealeau	Independent	Thu.	Bert A. Gipple
Gays Mills	Crawford	Times	Thu.	C. E. Bellows
Gillett	Oconto	Tribune	Thu.	Oliver L. Halsted
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Enterprise	Thu.	William G. Reque
Glidden	Ashland	Herald	Fri.	Matthew J. Hart
Granton	Clark	Journal of Burnett Co.	Thu.	Glenn D. McKee
Grantsburg	Burnett		Thu.	F. B. Huth

## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Green Bay	Brown	Press-Gazette	Daily	Victor I. Minahan
Green Lake	Green Lake	Green Lake County Reporter	Thu.	The Howe Co., Inc.
Greenwood	Clark	Gleaner	Thu.	W. F. Neuenfeldt
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Tri-Town News	Thu.	Richard H. Crosse
Hamburg	Marathon	Geflugel-Zuchter (Ger.)	Monthly	Frank X. Thuma
Hammond	St. Croix	News	Thu.	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Waushara	News	Thu.	Roy L. Thompson
Hartford	Washington	Times-Press	Fri.	Clarence R. Hathaway
Hartland	Waukesha	News	Sat.	Carl B. Hansen
Hawkins	Rusk	Chronicle	Fri.	E. W. Richardson
Hayward	Sawyer	Sawyer Co. Record & Hayward Republican	Thu.	Frank J. Schweger
Highland	Iowa	Press	Fri.	George Dilley
Hilbert	Calumet	Favorite	Thu.	Frank E. Pieper
Hillsboro	Vernon	Sentry-Enterprise	Thu.	E. W. Shear
Hollandale	Iowa	Review	Thu.	Bert Day
Horicon	Dodge	Reporter	Thu.	H. E. Roate
Hortonville	Outagamie	Weekly Review	Thu.	A. W. Stricker
Hudson	St. Croix	Star-Observer	Thu.	C. J. Reiter
Humbird	Clark	Enterprise	Sat.	E. T. Hale
Hurley	Iron	Iron County News	Sat.	F. A. Emunson
Hustisford	Dodge	Montreal River Miner	Fri.	Martin Vickers
Huster	Juneau	News	Fri.	Willie Kaul
Hustler	Juneau	Advance	Wed.	R. E. Bump
Independence	Trempealeau	News-Wave	Fri.	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iola	Waupaca	Herald	Thu.	Perry A. Norby
Iron River	Bayfield	Pioneer	Thu.	P. J. Savage
Janesville	Rock	Gazette	Daily	Stephen Bolles
Jefferson	Jefferson	Independent	Thu.	S. A. Cooper
Juneau	Dodge	Banner	Thu.	C. J. Mueller
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Independent	Fri.	Clifford Brothers
Kendall	Monroe	Times	Biweekly	C. J. Hansen
Kenosha	Kenosha	Keystone	Thu.	Henry H. Francisco
		News	Daily	E. F. Marlatt
		Telegraph Courier (Weekly ed. of News)	Thu.	E. F. Marlatt
		Wisconsin Catholic Clubwoman	Quarterly	Mrs. Fredric I. Anson
Kewaskum	Washington	Statesman	Fri.	D. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Fri.	Charles H. Schneider
Kiel	Manitowoc	Tri-County Record	Thu.	Richard H. Lauson
Kingston	Green Lake	Spy	Thu.	A. G. Stiles
La Crosse	La Crosse	Amerika-Herold & Lincoln Freie Presse (German)	Tues.	D. H. E. Fritsche
	(Editions also for Chicago, Winona, Manitowoc, and	Chief	Thu.	H. E. Wheaton
	(Editions also for Hokak, Minn.)	Racquet	Thu.	Students of La Crosse
		Tribune & Leader-Press	(dur. col. year)	State Teachers Col.
		Wiedman's Rabbit	D. & S.	L. Bangsberg
		Farmer	Monthly	Joseph C. Wiedman
Ladysmith	Rusk	News	Fri.	Mark R. Bell
La Farge	Vernon	Enterprise	Thu.	B. W. Koob
Lake Geneva	Walworth	News-Tribune	Thu.	E. S. Wightman
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Leader	Thu.	C. L. Hubbs
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County Herald	Wed.	A. L. Sherman
Lodi	Columbia	Enterprise	Thu.	Cassius L. Coward
Lomira	Dodge	Review	Wed.	Victor R. Kinkel
Lone Rock	Richland	Journal	Thu.	F. J. Meffett
Loyal	Clark	Tribune	Thu.	Cowles & Steiner
Luck	Folk	Enterprise	Thu.	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	News	Fri.	Earl A. Balza
Madison	Dane	American Thresherman	Monthly	J. L. Clarke
		Bulletin of State Bar Association	Quarterly	Gilson G. Glasier
		Commerce Magazine	Monthly (during col. year)	Students in Commerce Course, U. of W.
		Capital Times	D. & S.	William T. Evjue
		Cardinal	D. ex. Mon.	U. of Wis. Students
		East Side News	Thu.	Marshall F. Browne
		Equity News	Semimonthly	B. J. Gehrman
		Farm Relief News	Monthly	I. M. Wright
		Forward Press	Monthly	A. B. Taynton

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher		
Madison—cont.		Monumental News	Monthly	E. H. Whitaker		
		Municipality	Monthly	Frederick N. MacMillan		
		Park & Cemetery & Landscape Garden'g.	Monthly	O. H. Sample		
		Political Action	Weekly	A. B. Taynton		
		Progressive	Sat.	William T. Evjue		
		Quar. Jour. of Speech	Quarterly	A. T. Weaver		
		Uncensored News	Weekly	Wm. Dawson, Jr.		
		Wis. Alumni Magazine	Monthly (ex. Aug. & Sep.)	Herman M. Egstad		
		Wisconsin Archeologist	Quarterly	C. E. Brown		
		Wisconsin Beekeeping	Monthly	H. F. Wilson		
		Wis. Congregational Church Life	Monthly (ex. Jy. & Aug.)	T. R. Faville		
		Wis. Country Magazine	Monthly (during col. yr.)	Students in Col. of Ag.		
		Wisconsin Engineer	Monthly (during col. yr.)	Wis. Engineering Jour. Association		
		Wisconsin Horticulture	Monthly	H. J. Rahmlow		
		Wis. Jour. of Educ.	Monthly (dur. school yr.)	B. E. McCormick		
		Wis. Law Review	Quarterly	Law Students, U. of W.		
		Wis. Mag. of History	Quarterly	Joseph Schaefer		
		Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	J. G. Crownhart		
		Wisconsin Octopus	Monthly (during col. yr.)	U. of W. students		
		Wis. State Journal	D. & S.	A. M. Brayton		
Manawa	Waupaca	Advocate	Thu.	Allen P. Walsh		
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Amerika-Herold & Lincoln Freie Presse	(See LaCrosse)			
Marathon	Marathon	Herald-Times	Daily	R. T. Bayne		
		Times	Fri.	A. P. Gertschen		
Marinette	Marinette	Eagle-Star	Daily	Frank E. Noyes		
		Union Laborer	Fri.	Werner N. Schomaker		
Marion	Waupaca	Advertiser	Thu.	Elmer Byers		
Markesan	Green Lake	Herald	Thu.	Roy P. Van Vuren		
Marshall	Dane	Record	Fri.	C. H. Lake		
Marshfield	Wood	Journal	Thu.	Gauger & Witt		
Mauston	Juneau	News-Herald	Daily	Howard A. Quirt		
		Juneau Co. Chronicle	Thu.	Robert J. Temple		
Mayville	Dodge	Star	Thu.	B. D. Hanson		
		Dodge Co. Pioneer (German)	Thu.	Conrad Mueller		
Mazomanie	Dane	News	Wed.	O. A. Gehrke		
		Sickle	Thu.	H. L. Swan		
Medford	Taylor	Star News	Thu.	W. H. Conrad		
Mellen	Ashland	Record	Thu.	I. A. Kenyon		
Melrose	Jackson	Chronicle	Thu.	Helmer L. Gilbertson		
Menasha	Winnebago	Record	Daily	Ira H. Clough		
Menomonee Fls.	Waukesha	News	Thu.	W. H. Rintelman		
Menomonie	Dunn	Dunn Co. News	Thu.	J. T. Flint		
Merrill	Lincoln	Herald	Daily	W. B. Chilsen		
Middleton	Dane	Star-Advocate	Thu.	W. M. Allen		
		Times-Tribune (for Waunakee)	Fri.	T. R. Daniels		
Milan	Marathon	Sentinel	Wed.	Otis C. Adams		
Milltown	Polk	Herald	Thu.	Arnold Jorgenson		
Milton	Rock	College Review	Thu. (during col. yr.)	Students of Milton Col.		
		News	Thu.	Orlando H. Frantz		
Milton Junction	Rock	Telephone	Thu.	Orlando H. Frantz		
		Advance	Fortnightly	B. C. Korn		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	American School Board Journal	Monthly	Wm. George Bruce & Wm. C. Bruce		
		Badger De Molay	Monthly	Willard D. Isham		
		Catholic Citizen	Sat.	H. J. Desmond		
		Catholic Herald of Wis.	Thu.	A. P. Schimberg		
		Catholic Knight	Bimonthly	J. M. Callahan		
		Catholic School Journal	Monthly	Edward A. Fitzpatrick		
		Church Times	Monthly	Rev. W. H. Stone		
		Columbia (German)	Wed.	Henry Herman		
		(Dated also at Winona, Minn.)				
		Czechoslovak (Bohem. & Slovak)	Fri.	J. V. Klabouch		

## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee-cont.		Dairyland Journal	Monthly	Benjamin Fuelleman
		Echo Weekly	Tues.	Students of Milwaukee State Teachers Col.
		Excelsior (German)	Thu.	Joseph Matt
		Feed Bag	Monthly	D. K. Steenberg
		Flour & Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Dealer & Service Field	Monthly	H. J. Larkin
		Hausfrau (German)	Monthly	H. H. Coleman
		Hospital Progress	Monthly	Rev. A. M. Schwitalla
		Ice Cream Review	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Educ.	Monthly	J. J. Metz
		Jewish Press (Yiddish and English)	Wed.	Isador S. Horwitz
		Journal	D. & S.	L. W. Nieman
		Jugo-Slovenski Obzor (Slovene)	Thu.	Frank R. Staut
		Kodak	Bimonthly (dur. col. year)	Students of Milwaukee Downer College
		Kuryer Polski (Polish)	D. & S.	Kuryer Publishing Co.
		Landmann (German)	Sat.	J. M. Sevenich
		Leader	Daily	John M. Work
		Living Church	Sat.	C. P. Morehouse
		Marquette Journal	Quarterly	Students of Marquette Univ.
		Marquette Law Review	4 times (during col. year)	Marquette Univ. Law Students
		Marquette Tribune	Thu. (during college year)	Students of Marquette University
		Masonic Tidings	Monthly	J. A. Fetterly
		Master Builder	Monthly	O. H. Ulbricht
		Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Milw. Medical Times	Monthly	S. J. Seeger
		National Butter & Cheese Journal	Semimonthly	E. K. Slater
		North Milwaukee Post	Thu.	Irwin W. Zeiger
		Northwestern Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Nowiny Polskie (Polish)	Daily	T. A. Jasiorkowski
		Reporter	Daily	Daily Reporter Co.
		Retail Journal	Monthly	John E. Dally
		Sentinel	D. & S.	Paul Block
		Shorewood Radio & No. Shore Review	Thu.	E. G. Henkel
		Sonntagspost (German)	Sunday	National Weeklies, Inc.
		Suburban Herald	Fri.	John Clifford
		Times	Thu.	Harold Towell
		Tribune	Thu.	G. A. Mixer
		Vorwaerts (German)	Sat.	Heinrich Bartel
		Western Builder	Thu.	C. H. Fox
Wisconsin Enterprise Blade (Negro)	Sat.	J. Anthony Josey		
Wisconsin Grocer	Monthly	N. C. Perschbacher		
Wis. Highway Builder	Monthly	F. A. Cannon		
Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Fri.	N. J. Gould		
Wis. Magyarsag (Hungarian)	Fri.	Charles Klein		
Wisconsin News	Daily	Paul Block		
Wisconsin Odd Fellow	Monthly	A. M. Arveson		
Wis. Telephone News	Bimonthly	R. H. Angove		
Wochenblat (Yiddish)	Fri.	Isador S. Horwitz		
Iowa Co. Democrat	Thu.	I. Williamson		
Tribune	Thu.	B. J. Bennett		
Times	Fri.	E. E. Fisher		
Herald-News	Fri.	F. L. St. John		
Green Co. Herold (German-Swiss)	Wed.	Fred L. Kohli		
Times	Daily	H. B. Lyford		
Express	Fri.	Charles W. Barry		
Mail	Thu.	R. D. Quick		
Messenger	Thu.	R. S. Richards		
Mineral Point	Iowa			
Minocqua	Oneida			
Mondovi	Buffalo			
Monroe	Green			
Montello	Marquette			
Montfort	Grant			
Monticello	Green			

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Morrisonville	Dane	Tribune	Sat.	Charles Eldredge
Mosinee	Marathon	Times	Wed.	L. E. Osborne
Mt. Horeb	Dane	Mail	Thu.	A. C. Krohn
Mukwonago	Waukesha	Chief	Thu.	James L. Small
Muscoda	Grant	Leader-Press	Thu.	H. M. Schermehorn
Necedah	Juneau	Progressive	Thu.	Carl C. Webb
Neenah	Winnebago	Republican	Thu.	R. L. Ware
		Friend & Guide & Messenger	Monthly	D. W. Dunham
		News Times	Daily	Clara A. Bloom
	(Dated also at	Menasha)		
		Teke	Quarterly	Leland F. Leland
Neillsville	Clark	Press	Thu.	Jesse A. Leason
New Glarus	Green	Post	Wed.	A. J. Theiler
New Holstein	Calumet	Reporter	Thu.	I. E. & W. P. Cooley
New Lisbon	Juneau	Times and Juneau Co. Argus	Thu.	C. A. Leicht
New London	Waupaca	Press-Republican	Thu.	W. T. Comstock
New Richmond	St. Croix	News	Semiweekly	F. A. R. Van Meter
Niagara	Marinette	Journal	Fri.	Martin Boerner
Norwalk	Monroe	Star Herald News	Fri.	E. G. Hesselgrave
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Herald	Thu.	T. A. Cummings
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Enterprise	Fri.	Thomas P. Collins
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto Co. Reporter	Thu.	Talbot Hood
		Oconto Daily Reporter	Daily	Talbot Hood
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Herald	Thu.	Ernest J. Shellman
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Courier	Thu.	Lyle Speed
Omro	Winnebago	Herald	Thu.	F. A. Siebensohn
Onalaska	La Crosse	La Crosse Co. Record	Thu.	E. G. Showers
Oregon	Dane	Observer	Thu.	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville	Rock	Journal	Wed.	W. A. Stewart
Osceola	Polk	Sun	Thu.	F. C. Letch
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Northwestern Observer	Daily	L. H. Torreyson
		Teachers Col. Advance	Wed.	Elmer H. Evans
				Students of Oshkosh State Teachers Col.
Osseo	Trempealeau	News	Thu.	P. E. Quimby
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Thu.	V. P. Barager
Palmyra	Jefferson	Enterprise	Thu.	George Ehrich
Pardeeville	Columbia	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times	Thu.	— Webb
			Fri.	Edward Coe
Park Falls	Price	Herald	Thu.	M. D. Hinshaw
Pepin	Pepin	Leader	Thu.	George A. Rogers
Peshigo	Marinette	Herald	Thu.	Leo J. Pesch
Phillips	Price	Times	Thu.	G. R. Foster
		Bee and Phillips Times	Thu.	F. A. Kremer
		Wis. Homestead	Monthly	Mrs. D. M. McKee
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Thu.	W. H. Fields
Plainfield	Waushara	Sun	Fri.	Students of Platteville State Teachers Col.
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Semimonthly (dur. col. yr.)	R. I. Dugdale
		Grant Co. News	Fri.	C. H. Gribble
		Journal	Wed.	W. M. Rindlaub
		Witness	Wed.	Kenneth F. Neill
		News	Thu.	
Plum City	Pierce	Federation Guide & Market News	Monthly	A. H. Lauterbach
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Post (German)	Weekly	Wanderleben Brothers
		Review	Semiweekly	Merrill C. Dionne
Portage	Columbia	Register Democrat	Daily	A. A. Porter
Pt. Washington	Ozaukee	Wis. State Register	Fri.	A. A. Porter
		Herald	Wed.	W. B. Krause
		Pilot Star & Grafton Enterprise	Thu.	Henry Schoensigel
Poynette	Columbia	Press	Fri.	C. M. Butler
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Campionette	Bimonthly (during col. yr.)	Students of Campion Preparatory School
		Courier	Tues.	H. E. Howe
		Crawford Co. Press	Wed.	J. H. Frazier
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sauk County News	Thu.	Bert Giegerich
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thu.	W. H. Hansen
Princeton	Green Lake	Republic	Thu.	Republic Printing Co.
Racine	Racine	Journal-Times	Daily	F. R. Starbuck
		Wis. Agriculturist & Farmer	Fortnightly	John Thompson

## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Randolph	Columbia	Advance	Thu.	L. E. Williams
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Times	Thu.	H. C. Scholler
Redgranite	Waushara	Times	Thu.	H. H. Hobart
Reedsburg	Sauk	Free Press	Fri.	G. J. Seamans
		Times	Fri.	Max Ferber Ninman
Reeseville	Dodge	Review	Thu.	Norman Klentz
Rhineland	Oneida	New North	Thu.	H. E. Slossen
		News	Daily	C. G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Taylor	Herald	Fri.	J. J. Voemastek
Rice Lake	Barron	Chronotype	Wed.	A. F. Ender
		Independent	Thu.	Kenneth Jacobson
Richland Center	Richland	Republican Observer	Thu.	S. W. Fogo
		Richland Democrat	Wed.	A. P. Andrews
Rio	Columbia	Journal	Thu.	Anthony W. Bakken & Victor L. Stroebel
Ripon	Fond du Lac	College Days	Tues.	
		Commonwealth	(during col. yr.) Fri.	Students of Ripon Col.
		Press	Thu.	O. A. Luck
River Falls	Pierce	Student Voice	Wed.	R. E. Howe
		Journal	Thu.	Students of River Falls State Teachers Col.
		Times	Thu.	C. E. White
Rosholt	Portage	Community Press	Thu.	Roese & Roese
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Standard Press	Thu.	Frank Freimund
St. Francis	Milwaukee	Our Young People	Thu.	W. R. Vezina
		The Deaf-Mutes' Friend	Monthly	Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. M. Gerend
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer Press	Thu.	E. K. Hayes
Seymour	Outagamie	Press	Thu.	C. A. Van Vuren
Sharon	Walworth	Reporter	Thu.	J. L. Howell
Shawano	Shawano	Leader Advocate	Thu.	Byron F. Heal
		Shawano Co. Journal	Thu.	M. R. Stanley
		Volksbote Wochenblatt (German)	Thu.	Arthur Mathwig
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Amerika (German)	Daily	Oscar F. Huhn
		Press	Daily	C. E. Broughton
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Cheese Reporter	Weekly	R. A. Perry
		Sheboygan Co. News	Thu.	R. A. Perry
Shell Lake	Washburn	Washburn Co. Register	Sat.	Roger Ryan
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Pick and Gad	Thu.	A. W. Law
Slades Corners	Kenosha	Mugwump	Thu.	P. J. Sauer
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Kickapoo Scout	Thu.	A. C. Rasmussen
Somerset	St. Croix	Reveille	Thu.	F. C. Letch
So. Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Excavating Engineer	Monthly	Arnold Andrews
		Journal	Fri.	F. L. Hook
South Wayne	Lafayette	Homestead	Thu.	Harry Hough
Sparta	Monroe	Herald	Thu.	Theodore C. Radde
		Monroe Co. Democrat	Thu.	W. C. B. Showers
Spencer	Marathon	Record	Fri.	L. L. Quimby
Spooner	Washburn	Advocate	Thu.	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green	Sauk	Home News	Thu.	W. R. Purdy & Sons
Spring Valley	Pierce	Home News	Thu.	Charles Lowater
Stanley	Chippewa	Republican	Fri.	W. H. Bridgman
Stevens Point	Portage	Gwiazda Polarna (Polish)	Sat.	Paul Klimowicz
		Jaskolka (Polish)	Monthly	B. M. Wrotnowski
		Journal	Daily	F. W. Leahy
		Pointer	Weekly (during col. yr.)	Students of Stevens Pt. State Teachers Col.
		Rolnik (Polish)	Fri.	Paul Klimowicz
Stoughton	Dane	Courier Hub	D. & Weekly	H. W. Quirt
Stratford	Marathon	Journal	Fri.	Earl Bird Crawford
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Door Co. Advocate	Fri.	H. J. Sanderson & A. T. Harris
		Door County News	Thu.	Walter R. Lee
Sun Prairie	Dane	Countryman	Thu.	T. G. Stone
Superior	Douglas	Cooperative Builder	Semimonthly	A. J. Hayes
		Journal	Fri.	S. A. Buchanan
		Peptomist	Weekly	Students of Superior State Teachers Col.
		Telegram	Daily	Gordon MacQuarrie
		Tidende (Norwegian- Danish)	Fri.	J. J. Fehr

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Concluded

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Superior—cont.		Tyomies (Finnish)	D. ex Mon	Leo Mattson
Thorp	Clark	Uusi Kotimaa (Finnish)	Thu.	Rudolph Harju
Tigerton	Shawano	Courier	Thu.	W S. Wagner
Tomah	Monroe	Chronicle	Fri.	E W. Cleveland
		Journal & Monitor— Herald	Thu.	L. W. Kenny
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Leader	Thu.	Osborne Brothers
Turtle Lake	Barron	Times	Thu.	R. Holman
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Reporter	Daily	Mark R. Byers
Unity	Marathon	Marathon Co. Register	Fri.	L. L. Quimby
Vesper	Wood	State Center	Thu.	Elmer Trickey
Viola	Richland	News	Thu.	W. B. Van Winter
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon Co. Broadcaster	Thu.	R. L. Graves
		Vernon Co. Censor	Wed.	Harlow E. Goldsmith
Walworth	Walworth	Times	Thu.	F. J. McCay
Washburn	Bayfield	Times	Thu.	Paul Robinson
Waterford	Racine	Post	Thu.	S. E. Hicks
Waterloo	Jefferson	Courier	Thu.	L. E. Perry & H. P. Thompson
Watertown	Jefferson	Black and Red	Monthly	Students of North- western College
		Brueder-Botschafter (German)	Wed.	Bishop K. A. Mueller
		Gazette	Thu.	J. W. Moore
		Times	Daily	J. D. Clifford
Waukesha	Waukesha	Weltburger (German)	Fri.	H. A. Schumacher
		Burning Bush	Thu.	Charles L. Capsel
		Carroll Echo	Fri. (during college year)	Carroll Echo Board of Control
		Freeman	D. & Wkly. (Thu.)	H. A. Youmans
		Wis. Presbyterian	9 times yr.	Rev. C. H. Giessel- brecht
Waupaca	Waupaca	Motor	Monthly	Julia H. Hutchirson
		Waupaca County News	Thu.	R. H. Wright
		Waupaca County Post	Thu.	John Burnham
Waypun	Fond du Lac	Leader-News	Semiweekly	G. W. Greene
Wausau	Marathon	Amerika-Herold & Lin- coln Freie Presse	(See La Crosse)	
		Marathon Co. Farm Journal	Monthly	F. E. Gritzmacher
		Pilot	Thu.	E. B. Thayer, Jr.
		Record-Herald	Daily	J. L. Sturtevant
Wausaukee	Marinette	Independent	Sat.	G. E. Bogrand
Wautoma	Waushara	Waushara Argus	Thu.	R. H. Harmon
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	News	Thu.	C. L. Benoy
Wauzeka	Crawford	Chief	Thu.	H. C. Craig
Webster	Burnett	Burnett County Enter- prise	Thu.	W. A. Lantz
West Allis	Milwaukee	Star	Thu.	L. J. Krebs
West Bend	Washington	News	Wed.	J. J. Huber
		Pilot	Thu.	H. B. Kaempfer
West Salem	La Crosse	Nonpareil-Journal	Thu.	G. W. Garlock
Westby	Vernon	Times	Wed.	J. T. Hage
Westfield	Marquette	Central Union	Thu.	G. E. Fuller
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Chronicle	Wed.	A. J. Rieck
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Times	Thu.	S. B. Nichols
Whitewater	Walworth	Press	Thu.	F. R. Bloodgood
		Register	Thu.	R. K. Coe
		Royal Purple	Mon. (during college year)	Students of Whitewater State Teachers Col.
Winneconne	Winnebago	News	Thu.	William Larson
Winter	Sawyer	Sawyer County Gazette	Thu.	Thomas E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Events	Thu.	W. A. Drumb
Wis. Rapids	Wood	Tribune	Daily	William F. Huffman
Withee	Clark	Journal	Thu.	Otis C. Adams
Wittenberg	Shawano	Enterprise	Thu.	John Englund
		For Gammel og Ung (Norwegian)	Sunday	Rev. S. R. Tollefson
Wonewoc	Juneau	Reporter	Thu.	V. O. Fuller
Woodville	St. Croix	Leader	Wed.	N. C. Little



## MANUFACTURES IN WISCONSIN—1929—BY COUNTIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

County	Wage Earners 1919	Wage Earners 1929	Wages Paid 1929	Value of Products 1929
TOTAL.....	263,949	264,061	\$352,813,581	\$2,158,400,172
Adams.....	104	117	191,994	493,857
Ashland.....	3,112	1,180	1,348,492	4,888,580
Barron.....	460	735	722,709	7,844,363
Bayfield.....	617	738	843,740	4,827,839
Brown.....	5,540	4,759	6,334,506	39,680,413
Buffalo.....	98	86	98,221	2,258,347
Burnett.....	42	48	49,437	986,124
Calumet.....	670	540	589,585	6,099,634
Chippewa.....	1,986	1,208	1,324,244	11,267,402
Clark.....	684	647	660,460	8,252,622
Columbia.....	698	933	866,952	8,561,186
Crawford.....	221	397	384,985	2,923,808
Dane.....	4,850	4,220	6,038,260	46,934,075
Dodge.....	3,261	3,417	3,879,590	28,254,353
Door.....	438	377	429,278	5,232,201
Douglas.....	6,271	1,741	2,431,182	21,989,990
Dunn.....	521	293	333,714	5,007,737
Eau Claire.....	3,412	3,650	4,164,149	24,944,150
Florence.....	221 <sup>(1)</sup>	363 <sup>(1)</sup>	298,200 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,846,656 <sup>(1)</sup>
Fond du Lac.....	5,587	4,324	5,142,746	31,908,684
Forest.....	1,230	1,187	1,106,603	3,732,318
Grant.....	297	281	307,000	4,684,364
Green.....	500	304	398,133	6,903,833
Green Lake.....	620	399	395,096	4,658,947
Iowa.....	304	175	224,679	3,690,551
Iron.....	176	173	197,301	897,339
Jackson.....	80	156	155,477	1,889,452
Jefferson.....	2,824	2,867	3,181,999	23,867,084
Juneau.....	142	123	169,413	1,866,714
Kenosha.....	13,080	11,568	18,448,902	97,724,456
Kewaunee.....	494	862	913,908	6,077,313
La Crosse.....	4,723	5,730	6,121,675	27,727,613
Lafayette.....	134	131	132,327	2,874,566
Langlade.....	1,846	937	1,009,895	4,374,188
Lincoln.....	1,876	1,807	1,719,706	10,184,427
Manitowoc.....	6,219	7,050	8,570,578	49,961,502
Marathon.....	5,032	4,767	5,138,891	34,280,290
Marquette.....	3,988	2,873	3,056,117	19,547,986
Marquette.....	162	22	27,044	661,340
Milwaukee.....	106,137	117,513	170,962,534	912,256,148
Monroe.....	285	182	196,323	4,812,817
Oconto.....	1,493	1,580	1,473,135	8,554,344
Oneida.....	1,554	1,803	1,887,356	8,801,018
Outagamie.....	5,522	5,416	6,586,807	49,333,401
Ozaukee.....	1,587	1,324	1,363,540	7,519,574
Pepin.....	34	94	87,700	1,973,799
Pierce.....	86	136	156,567	2,565,952
Polk.....	256	279	255,789	4,864,057
Portage.....	1,773	1,553	1,681,922	12,161,400
Price.....	1,783	1,585	1,639,211	6,957,059
Racine.....	16,868	15,559	22,955,161	156,672,349
Richland.....	252	193	220,255	4,422,931
Rock.....	8,004	9,585	14,430,363	147,300,223
Rusk.....	1,377	617	577,066	4,596,821
St. Croix.....	520	544	717,087	6,139,014
Sauk.....	864	616	570,091	6,030,480
Sawyer.....	467	<sup>(1)</sup>	<sup>(1)</sup>	<sup>(1)</sup>
Shawano.....	914	1,202	1,245,169	8,398,713
Sheboygan.....	8,597	10,000	12,478,285	55,612,629
Taylor.....	1,060	651	566,176	3,854,814
Trempealeau.....	88	134	135,720	4,431,606
Vernon.....	113	122	127,758	4,525,490
Vilas.....	834	499	431,507	1,422,092
Walworth.....	1,014	790	747,171	6,342,911
Washburn.....	134	110	162,925	869,110
Washington.....	1,980	2,053	2,142,974	17,069,167
Waukesha.....	3,398	4,174	5,598,944	36,896,317
Waupaca.....	2,026	1,471	1,890,349	12,947,618
Waushara.....	341	40	53,426	1,153,600
Winnebago.....	9,582	10,513	11,462,891	63,481,682
Wood.....	2,486	2,538	3,042,211	26,617,332

**MANUFACTURES IN WISCONSIN—1929—BY COUNTIES AND  
PRINCIPAL CITIES—Continued**

City	Wage Earners 1919	Wage Earners 1929	Wages Paid 1929	Value of Products 1929
Appleton.....	2,691	2,798	3,219,042	19,622,502
Ashland.....	1,080	647	801,778	2,793,519
Beloit.....	4,623	4,443	7,463,598	28,005,687
Eau Claire.....	3,301	3,452	3,931,442	22,956,254
Fond du Lac.....	3,239	3,002	3,800,784	20,260,661
Green Bay.....	4,798	3,749	5,106,906	29,038,273
Janesville.....	2,803	4,255	5,692,134	112,418,150
Kenosha.....	13,045	11,500	18,368,120	97,193,248
La Crosse.....	4,503	5,511	5,925,787	25,068,982
Madison.....	3,189	3,488	5,159,464	38,104,240
Manitowoc.....	4,078	3,798	4,694,614	29,163,913
Marinette.....	2,648	1,709	1,623,165	10,195,397
Milwaukee.....	84,222	94,868	136,768,016	700,730,158
Oshkosh.....	6,190	6,572	6,982,626	31,961,015
Racine.....	15,812	12,893	19,600,885	132,739,836
Sheboygan.....	6,467	6,191	6,660,573	29,590,191
Stevens Point.....	1,231	1,020	1,075,251	5,932,914
Superior.....	6,162	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Waukesha.....	2,339	3,536	4,932,315	28,534,632
Wausau.....	2,320	2,601	2,590,842	13,046,997
West Allis.....	6,970	10,146	15,905,894	68,808,937

(<sup>1</sup>) Florence and Sawyer counties combined in order to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments. For combined figures, see Florence county.

(<sup>2</sup>) 1929 figures for Superior not announced at time of going to press.

## MANUFACTURES BY STATES—1929

State	Persons Engaged	Value of Products	Value Added By Manufacture	Percentage Increase <sup>1</sup> 1919-1929	
				Persons Engaged	Value of Products
United States.....	10,330,728	\$70,434,863,443	\$31,885,283,711	- 3	13
Alabama.....	132,200	560,378,132	258,124,744	9	13
Arizona.....	12,400	200,002,217	32,288,622	19	65
Arkansas.....	50,118	210,903,228	94,254,753	-13	5
California.....	362,028	3,103,349,663	1,349,191,329	21	56
Colorado.....	39,980	306,071,031	122,331,478	- 1	11
Connecticut.....	289,579	1,471,875,604	806,214,288	-14	5
Delaware.....	26,828	149,642,042	69,151,304	-18	- 9
Dist. of Columbia.....	14,328	88,972,885	52,772,815	1	29
Florida.....	72,777	232,386,427	135,488,187	-12	9
Georgia.....	175,081	722,453,803	294,648,715	24	4
Idaho.....	17,358	96,352,026	44,488,521	6	19
Illinois.....	836,347	6,282,092,240	2,930,087,761	3	15
Indiana.....	362,453	2,539,893,849	1,136,462,692	9	33
Iowa.....	99,311	898,213,272	323,819,543	- 5	20
Kansas.....	58,619	751,613,194	205,366,619	-23	-17
Kentucky.....	89,958	502,638,722	236,079,956	7	27
Louisiana.....	98,475	685,036,857	246,496,763	-12	21
Maine.....	77,690	391,751,334	174,384,514	-21	-14
Maryland.....	153,276	1,119,082,289	422,096,747	- 7	28
Massachusetts.....	645,031	3,392,162,237	1,710,729,449	-20	-15
Michigan.....	602,988	4,656,718,046	2,067,343,879	9	34
Minnesota.....	126,409	1,173,213,606	404,995,277	-14	- 3
Mississippi.....	57,807	220,917,692	107,325,395	-10	11
Missouri.....	243,778	1,917,155,275	777,497,193	- 0.4	20
Montana.....	17,465	271,094,446	61,249,008	-15	62
Nebraska.....	35,682	484,168,409	119,993,699	-27	-18
Nevada.....	2,634	33,717,059	8,065,188	-26	47
New Hampshire.....	71,941	332,534,753	147,132,430	-20	-18
New Jersey.....	521,262	3,937,156,775	1,771,429,649	-13	7
New Mexico.....	5,234	21,697,148	11,277,699	-21	21
New York.....	1,359,731	9,978,556,143	4,973,920,158	-10	12
North Carolina.....	228,959	1,311,924,352	693,012,662	30	39
North Dakota.....	5,211	55,321,592	15,637,130	-15	- 3
Ohio.....	859,289	6,027,903,137	2,889,804,303	- 2	18
Oklahoma.....	39,632	455,905,297	149,403,800	3	13
Oregon.....	75,567	411,768,975	206,541,785	11	12
Pennsylvania.....	1,166,323	7,443,861,057	3,430,605,526	-11	1
Rhode Island.....	141,074	666,368,210	324,078,139	- 9	-10
South Carolina.....	114,989	385,892,252	159,350,649	33	1
South Dakota.....	8,204	97,697,636	22,681,212	- 9	57
Tennessee.....	143,915	730,508,612	322,898,062	27	31
Texas.....	159,210	1,450,246,431	460,306,803	21	45
Utah.....	18,833	214,628,855	56,726,834	-18	36
Vermont.....	31,189	143,522,547	77,259,674	-19	-14
Virginia.....	133,903	745,910,075	380,085,734	- 3	15
Washington.....	130,878	795,561,861	367,148,835	-13	- 1
West Virginia.....	94,359	513,012,300	251,614,514	0.7	8
Wisconsin.....	313,139	2,156,681,769	949,841,682	- 1	16
Wyoming.....	7,281	96,348,076	33,627,992	-10	18

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign in these columns denotes decrease.

FARM STATISTICS BY STATES—1930

State	Land in Farms (Acres)	Value of Farm Property <sup>1</sup>	Farm Population	Percentage Increase <sup>2</sup> 1920-1930	
				Land in Farms	Value Farm Property
United States	986,771,016	\$57,245,544,269	30,445,350	3.2	-26.5
Alabama	17,554,655	611,301,172	1,340,277	-10.3	-11.5
Arizona	10,526,627	243,457,579	98,995	81.4	4.2
Arkansas	16,052,962	649,877,072	1,119,464	-8.0	-29.6
California	30,442,581	3,755,500,079	620,566	3.7	9.4
Colorado	23,876,171	795,387,096	282,827	18.0	-26.1
Connecticut	1,502,279	260,268,642	86,770	-20.9	14.6
Delaware	900,815	83,271,797	46,530	-4.6	3.9
Florida	5,026,617	462,456,085	278,981	-16.9	40.0
Georgia	22,078,630	683,434,633	1,418,514	-13.2	-49.6
Idaho	9,346,908	528,913,948	188,365	11.6	-26.1
Illinois	30,695,339	3,786,661,124	999,249	-4.0	-43.2
Indiana	19,688,675	1,677,992,919	813,007	6.5	-44.8
Iowa	34,019,332	4,992,484,976	977,906	1.6	-41.4
Kansas	46,975,647	2,695,594,760	707,196	3.4	-18.3
Kentucky	19,927,286	1,029,613,316	1,176,524	-7.8	-31.8
Louisiana	9,355,437	501,825,735	830,606	-6.6	-14.9
Maine	4,639,938	248,636,418	170,995	-14.5	8.0
Maryland	4,374,398	425,247,757	237,456	8.1	-8.2
Massachusetts	2,005,461	303,836,647	123,255	-19.6	1.1
Michigan	17,118,951	1,428,817,789	782,394	-10.1	-18.9
Minnesota	30,913,367	2,608,123,909	895,349	2.3	-31.1
Mississippi	17,392,135	692,813,919	1,362,843	-4.8	-28.1
Missouri	33,743,019	2,149,429,058	1,114,484	-3.0	-40.1
Montana	44,659,152	708,364,045	204,594	27.3	-28.1
Nebraska	44,708,565	2,934,898,321	585,701	5.9	-30.1
Nevada	4,080,906	97,189,562	16,441	73.1	2.5
New Hampshire	1,960,061	99,601,106	62,850	-24.7	-16.0
New Jersey	1,758,027	355,387,510	131,096	-23.0	13.9
New Mexico	30,822,034	293,137,906	158,631	26.3	-9.8
New York	17,979,633	1,711,762,052	719,929	-12.9	-10.3
North Carolina	18,055,103	965,351,505	1,599,918	-9.8	-22.7
North Dakota	38,687,894	1,186,658,860	397,294	6.7	-32.5
Ohio	21,514,059	2,012,936,814	1,013,229	-8.5	-34.9
Oklahoma	33,790,817	1,477,741,548	1,024,070	5.8	-11.0
Oregon	16,548,678	755,896,689	223,667	22.2	-7.6
Pennsylvania	15,309,485	1,585,484,006	856,694	-13.3	-11.2
Rhode Island	279,361	41,111,441	16,477	-15.8	22.2
South Carolina	10,393,113	439,680,329	916,471	-16.4	-53.8
South Dakota	36,470,083	1,579,241,303	390,205	5.3	-44.0
Tennessee	18,003,241	893,842,483	1,215,452	-7.7	-28.6
Texas	124,707,130	4,234,315,699	2,352,272	9.4	-4.7
Utah	5,613,101	289,118,388	115,713	11.1	-7.1
Vermont	3,896,097	202,838,734	112,904	-8.0	-8.9
Virginia	16,728,620	992,824,691	950,757	-9.9	-17.0
Washington	13,533,778	887,833,763	304,737	2.2	-16.0
West Virginia	8,802,348	411,787,511	449,114	-8.0	-17.0
Wisconsin	21,874,155	2,209,600,817	881,054	-1.2	-17.4
Wyoming	23,525,234	306,586,985	73,152	99.2	-8.3

<sup>1</sup>Value of land and buildings, implements and machinery, domestic animals, chickens and bees.

<sup>2</sup>Figures preceded by a minus sign denote percentage of decrease.

FARMS IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES—1930

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Value of Property <sup>1</sup>	Gross Value of Products <sup>2</sup> 1929	Per Cent Increase 1920-1930 <sup>3</sup>	
					Land in Farms	Value Farm Property
State Total	181,767	21,874,155	\$2,209,600,817	\$400,103,972	— 1	—17
Adams	1,239	258,095	8,666,100	1,622,222	—15	—33
Ashland	1,087	109,834	6,488,472	1,273,036	1	— 9
Barron	4,480	458,124	43,708,909	8,962,767	1	—14
Bayfield	1,931	193,168	10,570,310	2,011,263	11	— 8
Brown	3,076	295,680	37,747,247	6,803,490	— 2	— 6
Buffalo	2,042	407,919	27,568,691	5,195,236	— 2	—18
Burnett	1,721	207,884	11,323,058	2,391,042	—12	—22
Calumet	2,018	192,538	32,844,501	5,253,822	— 1	—12
Chippewa	3,736	467,166	39,088,869	7,454,484	2	—13
Clark	5,068	502,752	52,337,101	10,232,753	5	— 9
Columbia	3,042	445,355	39,595,160	7,780,977	— 3	—30
Crawford	1,915	328,019	22,411,217	4,038,869	— 0.4	—15
Dane	5,859	710,214	95,266,617	17,297,638	— 1	—26
Dodge	4,586	515,455	79,532,288	14,088,187	— 1	—22
Door	2,069	231,377	25,579,151	4,678,899	—12	— 3
Douglas	1,922	169,951	10,554,673	2,000,271	— 9	— 0.8
Dunn	3,515	486,388	41,334,743	7,728,057	— 0.7	—18
Eau Claire	2,208	294,978	22,809,131	4,163,151	— 4	—21
Florence	356	40,503	2,304,230	450,054	— 0.8	— 2
Fond du Lac	4,085	432,284	63,170,887	10,789,288	— 3	—14
Forest	533	60,964	3,259,974	616,518	— 8	— 2
Grant	4,087	678,159	65,341,073	11,033,495	1	—27
Green	2,386	356,597	43,716,597	8,302,176	3	—35
Green Lake	1,403	206,333	19,562,417	3,367,873	— 7	—22
Iowa	2,436	458,034	41,464,684	7,026,154	— 0.6	—36
Iron	585	43,892	2,614,562	453,135	25	—24
Jackson	2,284	349,569	22,113,373	4,448,522	—10	—24
Jefferson	3,209	323,653	44,071,461	8,184,062	— 2	—20
Juneau	2,221	304,302	20,157,298	3,663,069	— 7	—20
Kenosha	1,220	139,502	26,990,734	3,763,693	—10	— 2
Kewaunee	1,972	207,118	25,758,566	4,106,347	— 1	— 9
La Crosse	1,733	273,294	23,307,304	4,545,948	— 0.04	— 9
Lafayette	2,254	375,292	39,589,758	6,788,681	0.5	—39
Langlade	1,728	175,679	15,365,681	4,081,135	10	— 7
Lincoln	1,755	190,961	14,296,945	2,481,260	17	—12
Manitowoc	3,767	350,069	51,283,675	8,250,462	— 2	—15

## FARMS IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES—1930—Continued

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Value of Property <sup>1</sup>	Gross Value of Products <sup>2</sup> 1929	Per Cent Increase 1920-1930 <sup>3</sup>	
					Land in Farms	Value Farm Property
Marathon.....	6,359	713,796	67,880,991	12,112,891	9	2
Marinette.....	2,307	260,527	16,069,665	3,398,747	— 5	— 8
Marquette.....	1,302	251,930	11,493,786	2,295,625	— 7	—26
Milwaukee.....	1,761	76,608	37,913,873	2,864,518	—31	5
Monroe.....	3,366	466,234	39,054,984	7,135,088	— 0.4	—11
Oconto.....	2,784	305,804	25,179,254	4,883,445	— 1	— 2
Oneida.....	768	98,991	6,078,081	1,204,096	— 5	15
Outagamie.....	3,460	336,179	43,270,038	7,882,002	— 3	—13
Ozaukee.....	1,571	131,893	24,251,603	3,739,617	— 6	— 5
Pepin.....	939	134,636	10,145,222	2,056,667	— 4	—20
Pierce.....	3,013	343,004	32,884,790	6,362,615	— 0.7	—24
Polk.....	4,142	444,911	39,305,154	7,578,457	— 2	—16
Portage.....	3,016	419,614	28,301,069	5,791,075	— 1	— 9
Price.....	1,997	182,778	9,906,260	2,089,057	12	3
Racine.....	1,854	175,203	82,160,844	5,190,400	—10	—14
Richland.....	2,442	357,898	32,223,710	5,709,784	— 0.9	—24
Rock.....	3,261	418,162	49,800,904	9,555,742	— 2	—35
Rusk.....	2,058	200,049	12,854,074	2,779,201	— 8	— 2
St. Croix.....	3,221	427,556	38,089,365	7,270,200	— 0.5	—31
Sauk.....	3,485	490,412	48,841,941	8,454,048	— 0.9	—12
Sawyer.....	1,006	102,278	5,454,053	1,005,383	17	0.4
Shawano.....	3,737	434,540	39,388,217	7,475,492	— 0.6	— 1
Sheboygan.....	3,513	298,064	49,095,189	8,428,821	— 4	—22
Taylor.....	2,464	246,665	18,029,513	3,528,435	—25	12
Trempealeau.....	3,051	444,201	36,334,240	6,916,818	— 3	—20
Vernon.....	4,016	488,934	47,084,708	8,904,578	— 0.03	—11
Vilas.....	451	37,301	2,829,642	441,226	— 1	9
Walworth.....	2,502	313,300	43,945,754	8,291,977	— 5	—30
Washburn.....	1,341	163,086	9,156,654	1,673,760	— 5	—25
Washington.....	2,723	260,921	40,162,012	7,159,944	— 1	—10
Waukesha.....	3,164	296,535	56,007,623	9,617,174	—11	— 6
Waupaca.....	3,487	409,529	39,962,041	7,890,981	— 2	—11
Waushara.....	2,186	337,527	19,322,938	4,007,474	— 7	—19
Winnebago.....	2,573	252,789	35,186,160	5,679,327	— 1	—10
Wood.....	2,819	306,188	30,081,003	5,351,271	— 4	— 8

FARM STATISTICS

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<sup>1</sup>Value of land and buildings, implements and machinery, domestic animals, chickens and bees.

<sup>2</sup>Value of crops, live stock and forest products used by operator's family or sold or exchanged.

<sup>3</sup>Figures preceded by minus sign denote percentage of decrease.

RETAIL STORES IN WISCONSIN—PRINCIPAL TYPES—1930<sup>1</sup>

Classification <sup>2</sup>	Number	Sales, 1929	Per Cent Total Sales
TOTAL.....	39,612	\$1,232,338,677	100.00
Food Group—Total.....	9,950	269,846,834	21.90
Grocery, Meat, and Combination Stores.....	7,647	218,302,701	17.71
Candy and Confectionery Stores.....	1,482	12,163,047	1.99
General Merchandise Group—Total.....	1,344	146,130,306	11.85
Department Stores.....	170	87,374,985	7.09
Dry Goods and General Stores.....	905	40,467,061	3.28
Variety, 5 and 10 etc. Stores.....	269	18,288,260	1.48
Automotive Group—Total.....	6,647	245,045,722	19.89
Automobile Agencies.....	1,807	163,165,434	13.24
Filling Stations.....	2,803	52,939,112	4.30
Garages—Repair and Storage.....	1,378	14,379,961	1.17
Apparel Group—Total.....	2,949	92,942,535	7.55
Shoe Stores.....	804	19,623,929	1.59
Men's Shops.....	723	28,398,889	2.31
Women and Children's Ready-to-Wear.....	401	24,430,788	1.98
Furniture and Household Group—Total.....	1,137	51,246,161	4.16
Restaurants and Eating Places—Total.....	5,952	49,144,975	3.98
Restaurants, Cafeterias, Lunch Rooms, Lunch Counters.....	3,079	36,117,415	2.92
Soft Drink Stands.....	2,798	11,570,363	.94
Lumber and Building Group—Total.....	2,825	131,809,451	10.70
Lumber and Building Materials.....	1,000	82,035,649	6.66
Hardware Stores.....	953	28,729,787	2.33
Heating and Plumbing.....	426	12,720,945	1.03
Country General Stores—Total.....	1,925	54,888,161	4.46
Other Retail Stores—Total.....	6,694	189,253,494	15.37
Book Stores.....	46	1,429,113	.12
Cigar Stores and Stands.....	664	6,526,265	.53
Coal and Wood, Ice Dealers.....	564	38,126,491	3.09
Drug Stores.....	1,288	35,715,273	2.90
Feed and Implement Dealers.....	883	32,893,346	2.67
Jewelry Stores.....	620	10,988,832	.89
Radio and Music Stores.....	504	14,208,416	1.16
Second Hand Stores—Total.....	189	2,031,038	.14

<sup>1</sup>Data from Census of Distribution. The figures given are preliminary, subject to minor corrections.

<sup>2</sup>Subclassifications are indented and are included in the preceding group total. Only the principal subclassifications are given, which accounts for the fact that the totals of the subclassifications are less than the group totals.

WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	County Seat	Area Sq. Miles.	Population 1930	County Board	
				Chairman November, 1932	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	634	8,003	R. B. Wood	20
Ashland	Ashland	1,082	21,054	Frank G. Shefchik	27
Barron	Barron	885	34,301	C. H. Museus	50
Bayfield	Washburn	1,503	15,006	R. A. Hering	37
Brown	Green Bay	529	72,249	Lewis Knuth	47
Buffalo	Alma	687	15,330	Wm. F. Miller	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	860	10,233	Will T. Malone	31
Calumet	Chilton	324	16,848	John M. Landgraf	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	1,039	37,342	Arvt Erickson	45
Clark	Neillsville	1,218	34,165	V. W. Nebs	52
Columbia	Portage	778	30,503	D. R. Price	41
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	579	16,781	F. R. Garvey	28
Dane	Madison	1,202	112,737	Frank Stewart	71
Dodge	Juneau	897	52,092	James T. Healy	65
Door	Sturgeon Bay	469	18,182	Ralph Jenquin	20
Douglas	Superior	1,337	46,583	Allen Almquist	30
Dunn	Menomonie	869	27,037	John Thomas	33
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	638	41,087	John H. Fleming	31
Florence	Florence	497	3,768	Wm. Witniski	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	726	59,883	H. J. Wagner	56
Forest	Crandon	1,017	11,118	Bert Garlock	19
Grant	Lancaster	1,169	38,469	C. M. Calvert	69
Green	Monroe	593	21,870	J. B. Pierce	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	360	13,913	Ira W. Parker	31
Iowa	Dodgeville	781	20,039	Frank Jones	21
Iron	Hurley	792	9,933	Geo. B. Gerry	20
Jackson	Black River Falls	990	16,468	B. L. Van Gordon	29
Jefferson	Jefferson	552	36,785	O. F. Roessler	45
Juneau	Mauston	802	17,264	Roy L. Ware	31
Kenosha	Kenosha	282	63,277	Jay W. Rhodes	21
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	337	16,037	Hector Boncher	18
La Crosse	La Crosse	481	54,455	R. W. Davis	38
Lafayette	Darlington	642	18,649	V. G. Jackson	28
Langlade	Antigo	875	21,544	Stephen Palmer	24
Lincoln	Merrill	902	21,072	John Brandt	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	602	58,674	F. A. Fredrick	38
Marathon	Wausau	1,554	70,629	Paul Luedtke	69
Marinette	Ma-inette	1,415	33,530	L. E. Ness	30
Marquette	Montello	457	9,388	Neal Houslet	18
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	235	725,263	Eugene Warnimont	20
Monroe	Sparta	937	28,739	R. G. Lahm	38
Oconto	Oconto	1,118	26,386	Carl Riggins	39
Oncida	Rhineland	1,183	15,899	Dr. Gale W. Huber	25
Outagamie	Appleton	646	62,790	Mike Mack	41
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	233	17,394	Wm. Schmidler	21
Pepin	Durand	236	7,450	Shirley Tarrant	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	563	21,043	Lloyd Tombleson	27
Polk	Balsam Lake	935	26,567	Bern Jorgenson	36
Portage	Stevens Point	812	33,827	M. J. Mersch	29
Price	Phillips	1,279	17,284	L. S. Shauger	27
Racine	Racine	324	90,217	C. J. Hute	32
Richland	Richland Center	590	19,525	E. R. Cushman	22
Rock	Janesville	716	74,206	B. P. Eldred	46
Rusk	Ladysmith	925	16,081	Clarence C. Ellingson	31
St. Croix	Hudson	735	25,455	Arthur D. Kelly	37
Sauk	Baraboo	842	32,030	A. P. Cheek	38
Sawyer	Hayward	1,320	8,878	C. E. Bennett	22
Shawano	Shawano	1,158	33,516	G. A. Meisner	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	521	71,235	C. F. Bemis	36
Taylor	Medford	991	17,685	Carl M. Nelson	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	748	23,910	J. P. Hanson	25
Vernon	Viroqua	821	28,537	Clarence H. Carter	36
Vilas	Eagle River	934	7,294	Jos. Handlos	15
Walworth	Elkhorn	560	31,058	Oscar C. Johnson	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	835	11,103	Dr. J. D. Eastwald	29
Washington	West Bend	431	26,551	N. W. Rosenheimer	25
Waukesha	Waukesha	549	52,358	B. U. Davis	41
Waupaca	Waupaca	759	33,513	H. C. Johnson	46
Waushara	Wautoma	646	14,427	O. T. Thompson	25
Winnebago	Oshkosh	459	76,622	Geo. B. Young	44
Wood	Wis. Rapids	809	37,865	C. A. Schubert	48

<sup>1</sup> Operate under commission form of county government.



## COUNTY OFFICERS, 1933-1934

County	County Seat	District Attorney	Sheriff
Adams.....	Friendship.....	Fulton Collipp.....	Emil C. Griese
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	G. Arthur Johnson.....	Ernest J. Hennell
Barron.....	Barron.....	A. J. Connors.....	Otto I. Anderson
Bayfield.....	Washburn.....	Charles F. Morris.....	Hjalmar Frostman
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	Clarence J. Dorschel.....	Joe Francis
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	G. L. Broadfoot.....	Merle O. Roffler
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	Clive J. Strang.....	Charles H. Saunders
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	Edward S. Eick.....	Gerhard B. Jensen
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Robert L. Wiley.....	Conrad G. Thronson
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	Hugh G. Haight.....	Herman J. Olson
Columbia.....	Portage.....	John Taras.....	Robert H. Roche
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.....	A. B. Curran.....	J. L. O'Kane
Dane.....	Madison.....	Fred Risser.....	Fred T. Finn
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	Herbert J. Gergen.....	Henry E. Lehmann
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Grover M. Stapleton.....	Alex Meunier
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Claude F. Cooper.....	Frank Carlson
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	Aloysius W. Galvin.....	J. H. Harmon
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Curt Augustine.....	Emil Pepin
Florence.....	Florence.....	Arthur M. Sells.....	James Doyle
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Alex L. Simpson.....	George Freund
Forest.....	Crandon.....	F. W. Horne.....	Ed. Moore
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	Helmar A. Lewis.....	Harry E. Greer
Green.....	Monroe.....	Randall J. Elmer.....	Fred W. Faeser
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.....	R. W. Peterson.....	John Kasierski
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	Charlton H. James.....	Clarence Holman
Iron.....	Hurley.....	R. C. Trembath.....	Frank J. Erspamer
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	Hans Hanson.....	Carl Carlson
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Harold M. Dakin.....	Jos. T. Lange
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	Ed. T. Vinopol, Jr.....	Morg. Rider
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Morris Barnett.....	Clarence F. Erickson
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	L. W. Bruemmer.....	Jennie Kassner
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Fred G. Silberschmidt.....	Albert F. Riley
Lafayette.....	Darlington.....	H. J. Beardsley.....	Joseph Rielly
Langlade.....	Antigo.....	Thomas McDougal.....	Ed. Buchen
Lincoln.....	Merrill.....	Leonard F. Schmitt.....	Harold J. Getchell
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Kenneth C. Healy.....	Herman C. Schuette
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	Oscar L. Ringle.....	H. M. Kronenwetter
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	Stanley E. Eastman.....	Otto C. Topel
Marquette.....	Montello.....	John A. Connant.....	John D. Cotter
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	William A. Zabel.....	Jos. J. Shinnors
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	Wm. M. Gleiss.....	Wm. C. Albrecht
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Giles V. Megan.....	Adolph E. Duescher
Oneida.....	Rhineland.....	John W. Kelley.....	John Farnen
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	F. F. Wheeler.....	Martin Verhagen
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.....	N. H. Roden.....	Peter J. Jung
Pepin.....	Durand.....	W. E. Thurston.....	Jay McMahon
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	Theodore A. Waller.....	Martin L. Kjelstad
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	James L. McGinnis.....	James A. Olson
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	Walter B. Murat.....	Joe Heitzinger
Price.....	Phillips.....	Louis A. Koenig.....	John R. Crai
Racine.....	Racine.....	John R. Brown.....	M. A. Hulett
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	Sidney J. Hanson.....	Thomas Wait
Rock.....	Janesville.....	Roscoe Grimm.....	J. S. Fessenden
Rusk.....	Ladysmith.....	Sam Goodsitt.....	Carl Nelson
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	R. A. Forsyth.....	Laurence M. Bonnes
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	Clifford M. LaMarr.....	Fred M. Wheeler
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	J. C. Davis.....	John Lavelle
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Ralph R. Westcott.....	Otto Drackrey
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Charles A. Copp.....	Ernst C. Zehms
Taylor.....	Medford.....	T. W. Andresen.....	Charles J. Stellick
Trempealeau.....	Whitehall.....	Ole J. Heggum.....	Ed. Gardiner
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	Martin Gulbrandsen.....	Raymond Jacobson
Vilas.....	Eagle River.....	Edmund H. Drager.....	Thos. McGregor, Sr.
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	B. O. Reynolds.....	George O'Brien
Washburn.....	Shell Lake.....	A. C. Barrett.....	Frank P. O'Connor
Washington.....	West Bend.....	Lester Buckley.....	Joe Kirsch
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Scott Lowry.....	Arthur J. Moran
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Wendell McHenry.....	James O. Hanson
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	Earl F. Kileen.....	Lou Gehrke
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	R. C. Laus.....	Ed. C. Abell
Wood.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	Charles M. Fors.....	Martin Bey

WISCONSIN COUNTIES

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COUNTY OFFICERS, 1933-1934

County	County Seat	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Court
Adams	Friendship	Clara R. Smith	Claude B. Metteyard
Ashland	Ashland	William C. Knowles	Thos. N. Upthegrove
Barron	Barron	Alfred Mickelson	A. Pecore
Bayfield	Washburn	Nels Myhre	Percy E. Newhouse
Brown	Green Bay	Rigney L. Dwyer	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	Chas. H. Kaste	D. W. Ulrich
Burnett	Grantsburg	Agnes Olsen	Pearl M. Johnson
Calumet	Chilton	A. P. Baumann	Michael Schwarz
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Olaf C. Thorp	R. J. Emerson
Clark	Neillsville	George E. Rude	Lewis Bradbury
Columbia	Portage	A. W. English	D. R. Owen
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Effie Salmon	Harvey Bronson
Dane	Madison	C. A. Lewis	Mary Grane
Dodge	Juneau	John E. Hickey	Leo Kastenmeier
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Burt Carmody	Frank Wellener
Douglas	Superior	William McDougal	Charles E. Nelson
Dunn	Menomonie	Maude Lanckton	L. J. Ketchtaw
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Leonard Loken	Hans Lund
Florence	Florence	Clarence Bomberg	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	J. G. Brunkhorst	Maurice T. Murray
Forest	Landon	Edson O. Woodbury	Paul R. Pichotta
Grant	Lancaster	M. Ethel Utt	Fred C. Burr
Green	Monroe	Bell Burke	Max G. Both
Green Lake	Green Lake	Guy Folsom	Lillian Leigh
Iowa	Dodgeville	Mrs. Belya Crook	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	Herbert E. Becker	Robert Bertagnoli
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mrs. Bertilde Johnson	Lawrence E. Emerson
Jefferson	Jefferson	Theodore T. Jax	Irving A. Sievert
Juneau	Mauston	Herman M. Ruh	Vernon Wright, Sr.
Kenosha	Kenosha	John F. Schmitt	G. A. Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Louis G. Stangel	Jerry N. Robillard
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles Wachs	Lars H. Instenes
Lafayette	Darlington	I. M. Byrne	Jas. W. Metcalf
Langlade	Antigo	Adela Friedeman	Anton J. Nowotny
Lincoln	Merrill	Fremont C. Woller	Geo. A. Schroeder
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Jos. M. Zahorick	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	Herman J. Lemke	Harry P. Kane
Marinette	Marinette	Adeline B. Pratt	Warner A. Lund
Marquette	Montello	Edith B. Wall	S. B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John W. Kelley	James L. McCormack
Monroe	Sparta	Persis R. Smith	Ole H. Doxrud
Oconto	Oconto	John Wisner	Gabriel Pierre
Oneida	Rhineland	Dewey J. Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	Albert G. Koch	S. M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Port Washington	O. F. Boerner	Wm. Schuknecht
Pepin	Durand	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	John L. Swanson	Roy D. Morton
Polk	Balsam Lake	J. H. Powers	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	Ed Larson	Preston E. Webster
Price	Phillips	Walter F. Koch	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	Julius Krenzke	Arthur Simonson
Richland	Richland Center	Byron W. Poole	F. D. Reed
Rock	Janesville	F. P. Smiley	Sidney J. Thronson
Rusk	Ladysmith	Sema J. Conklin	C. D. Swaim
St. Croix	Hudson	Harriet E. Walker	Norman G. Larson
Sauk	Baraboo	Della Yotti	H. H. Prange
Sawyer	Hayward	Ray Olson	Alex Pearson
Shawano	Shawano	Tillie Stark	Clifton A. Perry
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Alice M. Adams	E. A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	G. A. Gowey	M. W. Truax
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Morris Hanson	Lewis Rasmussen
Vernon	Viroqua	Paul T. Paulsen	Luna Gosling
Vilas	Eagle River	Fern Scott	Jos. F. Habrich
Walworth	Elkhorn	Frank G. Holmes	Harry D. Dunbar
Washburn	Shell Lake	Frank A. Keeler	Mrs. Jessie S. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	Edwin Pick	Jos. P. Weninger
Waukesha	Waukesha	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	Peter H. Jorgensen	Ingebet Ovrom
Waushara	Wautoma	E. R. Barnard	R. L. Booth
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Selba G. Stocum	Frank W. Schneider
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Henry Ebbe	A. B. Bever

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1933-1934<sup>1</sup>

County	Voting Pre-cincts	County Seat	County Superintendent of Schools <sup>2</sup>	County Judge <sup>3</sup>
Adams	20	Friendship	Irvin S. Jones	Charles H. Gilman
Ashland	27	Ashland	Richard C. Taggart	James McCully
Barron	41	Barron	August Newman	H. S. Comstock
Bayfield	37	Washburn	Mrs. Elsie M. Miller	Hartvig P. Axelberg
Brown	49	Green Bay	E. A. Seymour	Carlton Merrill
Buffalo	28	Alma	G. M. Hutchinson	G. L. Pattison
Burnett	23	Grantsburg	O. H. Caspers	Claude A. Taylor
Calumet	15	Chilton	Anna E. Barnard	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	43	Chippewa Falls	Mrs. Anna J. Thorpe	Dayton E. Cook
Clark	53	Neillsville	Mrs. Margaret V. Walters	Oscar W. Schoengarth
Columbia	41	Portage	Anna R. Nelson	Alonzo F. Kellogg
Crawford	88	Prairie du Chien	Fred E. Porter	Jeremiah O'Neil
Dane	23	Madison	Esther M. Krakow (1st) T. S. Thompson (2nd)	George Kroncke
Dodge	65	Juneau	Paul L. Kaiser	E. H. Naber
Door	20	Sturgeon Bay	Wm. J. Gilson	Hugh M. Ferguson
Douglas	47	Superior	Vera C. Rehnstrand	William E. Haily
Dunn	33	Menomonie	John W. Klingman	William S. Swenson
Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	Mildred D. Wilcox	George L. Blum
Florence	8	Florence	Mrs. Grace W. Kinnear	Clement M. Mawacke
Fond du Lac	56	Fond du Lac	M. J. Lowe	Lawson E. Lurvey
Forest	19	Crandon	Ann Gray	W. S. Rowlinson
Grant	69	Lancaster	F. E. Ralph	Walter J. Brennan
Green	27	Monroe	Mrs. Alta R. Rouse	William A. Loveland
Green Lake	21	Green Lake	George V. Kelley	Perry Niskern
Iowa	31	Dodgeville	Mrs. Lillian M. Ellis	Aldro Jenks
Iron	20	Hurley	Ida B. Bradley	James E. Flandrena
Jackson	29	Blk. Riv. Falls	Mrs. Vella Van Wormer	Frank Johnson
Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Mrs. Eva N. Bock	L. L. Darling
Juneau	32	Mauston	S. D. Macomber	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha	34	Kenosha	R. S. Ihlenfeldt	Robert V. Baker
Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee	Thos. Frawley	George H. Crowns
La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Emily C. Stromstad	R. V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	28	Darlington	Howard Teasdale	Jefferson B. Simpson
Langlade	25	Antigo	Mrs. Maud B. Gibbs	John W. Parsons
Lincoln	28	Merrill	Nellie Evjue	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	40	Manitowoc	E. S. Mueller	John Chloupek
Marathon	72	Vausau	A. R. Thiede	George J. Leicht
Marinette	35	Marinette	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	18	Montello	Samuel Long	John A. Metzler
Milwaukee	483	Milwaukee	E. T. Griffin	M. S. Sheridan
Monroe	38	Sparta	Ollie M. Swanson	John C. Karel (6-33)
Oconto	40	Oconto	S. V. Wilson	Randolph A. Richards
Oneida	26	Rhineland	J. M. Reed	Herbert F. Jones
Outagamie	46	Appleton	Arthur G. Meating	H. F. Steele
Ozaukee	21	Pt. Washington	Richard F. Beger	Fred V. Heinemann
Pepin	13	Durand	Fra Buchanan	Charles J. Kunny
Pierce	27	Ellsworth	Mark L. Saxton	W. C. Richardson
Polk	36	Balsam Lake	P. J. Lynch	Warren P. Knowles
Portage	33	Stevens Point	Marion E. Bannach	Carl M. Lynn
Price	27	Phillips	Pearl Salter	William F. Owen
Racine	43	Racine	Edith McEachron	Asa K. Owen
Richland	22	Richland Center	J. Louise Earll	J. Allan Simpson
Rock	49	Janesville	G. T. Longbothem	P. L. Lincoln
Rusk	39	Ladysmith	Mrs. Autie C. Sanford	Jesse Earle
St. Croix	39	Hudson	Raymond J. Sorensen	Glenn H. Williams
Sauk	40	Baraboo	Mattie MacMillan	Otto W. Arnuquist
Sawyer	22	Hayward	Mrs. Bertena B. Schroeder	Henry J. Bohn
Shawano	45	Shawano	A. L. Pahr	John K. Swenson
Sheboygan	40	Sheboygan	Walter J. Berger	F. A. Jaeckel
Taylor	28	Medford	Arthur J. Latton	Paul T. Krez
Trempealeau	25	Whitehall	Tillie Sylfest	M. A. Buckley
Vernon	36	Viroqua	Nell M. Mahoney	John C. Gaveney
Vilas	16	Eagle River	A. J. Austin	D. O. Mahoney
Walworth	34	Elkhorn	Maude Mitchell	Frank W. Carter
Washburn	29	Shell Lake	Lucy A. Leonard	Roscoe R. Luce
Washington	25	West Bend	M. T. Buckley	Ward Winton
Waukesha	44	Waukesha	Arthur C. Tews	Frank W. Bucklin
Waupaca	46	Waupaca	C. H. Bacher	David W. Agnew
Waushara	25	Wautoma	Arthur Dietz	Wm. N. Martin
Winnebago	45	Oshkosh	Anna Ryss	Gad Jones
Wood	48	Wis. Rapids	S. G. Corey	Daniel E. McDonald
				Frank W. Calkins

1. Elected for the biennium 1933-1934 unless otherwise stated.

2. Term expires July, 1933.

3. Term expires January, 1938.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1933-1934

County	County Seat	Clerk	Treasurer
Adams	Friendship	Carl M. Smedbron	Lloyd W. Morley
Ashland	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
Barron	Barron	F. S. Woodard	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	Ludwig Tranmal	J. O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	Omer Rothe	Joseph Lefevre
Buffalo	Alma	Samuel Meyer	Esther Brevick
Burnett	Grantsburg	Chas. G. Hjort	Julius Ortendahl
Calumet	Chilton	Roland Miller	J. J. Grimm, Jr.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Wm. N. Hebert	John F. Kelley
Clark	Neillsville	Calvin Mills	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Portage	H. R. Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	L. R. Daugherty	Carl Anderson
Dane	Madison	Selma Fjelstad	C. L. Femrite
Dodge	Juneau	Chester M. Stanton	W. A. Justmann
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Ralph Herlache	Emil Miller
Douglas	Superior	A. R. Cole	W. C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	John H. Nygaard	Norman Benson
Florence	Florence	C. Elmer Erickson	Charles R. Tiderman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Arthur J. Kremer	Clem Bertram
Forest	Grandon	Leo Samz	L. A. Carter
Grant	Lancaster	James T. Webb	R. L. Rech
Green	Monroe	Clarence W. Lengacher	E. J. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Green Lake	Gustav Doepke	Walter Mendlewski
Iowa	Dodgeville	Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell	Mrs. Mabel Heibel
Iron	Hurley	Ben Charter	Nellie La Valle
Jackson	Black River Falls	James H. Harmer	Albert Knutson
Jefferson	Jefferson	Elton G. Rice	W. H. Nevins
Juneau	Mauson	James Allaby	Ross Williams
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Niederprim	George H. Lauer
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Jos. G. Lazansky	Joseph F. Konop
La Crosse	La Crosse	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Darlington	E. P. Noble	Elmer J. Knautz
Langlade	Antigo	Valentine P. Rath	John Callahan
Lincoln	Merrill	Lester W. Litkey	Aug. J. Braun
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	Edward H. Kuhlman	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette	Marinette	Peter H. McAllister	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Montello	J. C. Bennett	Ed. Golhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George F. Breitbach	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	A. L. Nicol	O. J. Jackson
Oconto	Oconto	Jose M. Cook	Edward Kruger
Oneida	Rainelander	John J. Verage	Anna Moe Gruper
Outagamie	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
Ozaukee	Port Washington	John Eichler	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	W. P. Unser	C. V. Hewitt
Pierce	Ellsworth	Ole J. Hohle	William M. Moran
Polk	Balsam Lake	V. A. Hanson	Edward Anderson
Portage	Stevens Point	Gladys Gordon	Earl Newby
Price	Phillips	Joshua Jones	D. K. Tyler
Racine	Racine	Harry Basinger	Martin Christensen
Richland	Richland Center	E. H. Martin	Clare Barnes
Rock	Janesville	Sylvia Fero	Arthur M. Church
Rusk	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	Y. V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	S. N. Swanson	P. G. Ode
Sauk	Baraboo	W. H. Ode	J. V. Johnson
Sawyer	Hayward	Adolph Sandstrom	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	O. O. Wiegand	A. H. Gustman
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	William W. Birkle	August Frome
Taylor	Medford	Joe Hirsch	J. J. Ackeret
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Alice M. Larson	George Larson
Vernon	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	Amund Belland
Vilas	Eagle River	Mary Thomas	Chas. H. Adams
Walworth	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Harley C. Norris
Washburn	Shell Lake	O. S. Soholt	George L. Cott
Washington	West Bend	M. W. Monroe	Clarence C. Kircher
Waukesha	Waukesha	Wm. Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	Lewis F. Shoemaker	L. J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	J. J. Johnson	W. B. Kent
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Geo. W. Manuel	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wis. Rapids	J. A. Schindler	James E. LaVigne

## COUNTY OFFICERS, 1933-1934

County	County Seat	Surveyor	Coroner
Adams	Friendship	Frank Novak	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland	Jerod W. Day	Louis Sollie
Barron	Barron	J. A. H. Johnson	Arthur G. Benson
Bayfield	Washburn	Harvey De Mars	Edw. H. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	Harry R. Alberts	Frank J. Hodek
Buffalo	Alma	Charles Michaels	H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	Joseph B. Hanson
Calumet	Chilton		John J. Minahan
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	A. C. Conrad	J. A. Kelley
Clark	Neillsville	S. F. Hewett	M. C. Rosekrans
Columbia	Portage	H. J. Corning	Wm. E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Andrew H. Martin	Jos. P. Check
Dane	Madison	Phillip Hintze	W. E. Campbell
Dodge	Juneau	G. Earl Morse	Albert M. Polzin
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Richard Rasmusson	E. P. De Jardine
Douglas	Superior	L. B. Bartlett	Zina A. Downs
Dunn	Menomonie	W. A. Harding	Carl Olson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	W. A. Bennett	Robert Stokes
Florence	Florence	C. R. Brooks	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Geo. W. Marshall	S. B. Mahoney
Forest	Crandon	I. R. Ritter	George Marsh
Grant	Lancaster	John J. Buser	George B. Harrower
Green	Monroe		Frank Shriner
Green Lake	Green Lake	C. G. Walker	Mark H. Egbert
Iowa	Dodgeville	T. Harry Arthur	Wm. Roberts
Iron	Hurley	Matt Plunkett	Jos. Charboneau
Jackson	Black River Falls	David A. Blencoe	Harold Kalling
Jefferson	Jefferson	Richard S. Podolske	August H. Kieck
Juneau	Mauston	S. L. Kennedy	Ray J. Pharo
Kenosha	Kenosha	Ben. A. Robinson	James A. Crossin
Kewaunee	Kewaunee		Charles E. Wanninger
La Crosse	La Crosse	Walter S. Woods	Melford Nelson
Eafayette	Darlington		Jas. Keough
Langlade	Antigo	Malcolm Hutchinson	Jacob Lingle
Lincoln	Merrill	Herman Thomas	Alfred H. Schram
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Otto Gass	Gerald Rau
Marathon	Wausau	Earl W. Gordon	Robert F. Braun
Marinette	Marinette	James E. Murphy	Ed. A. Anderson
Marquette	Montello	George E. Phillips	Arthur Jaster
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Theodore S. Engel	Frank J. Schultz
Monroe	Sparta	Otto Bergman	W. R. Ninneman
Oconto	Oconto	H. A. Hall	J. S. Dougherty
Oneida	Rhineland	Harry C. Hall	Dr. L. G. Weed
Outagamie	Appleton	Robt. M. Connelly	H. E. Ellsworth
Ozaukee	Port Washington		George B. Horn
Pepin	Durand	J. W. Harris	C. A. Van Brunt
Pierce	Ellsworth	Herman T. Hagestad	Roland A. Hoyer
Polk	Balsam Lake	C. P. A. Jensen	W. C. Park
Portage	Stevens Point	Julian F. Maxfield	Victor S. Fraiss
Price	Phillips	B. W. Parks	W. W. Blume
Racine	Racine	Louis F. Pope	J. Henry Goebel
Richland	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	Sabus N. Haas
Rock	Janesville	B. J. Sunny	E. J. Overton
Rusk	Ladysmith	John Diamond	J. P. Pederson
St. Croix	Hudson		Dr. A. M. Ford
Sauk	Baraboo	F. Stewart	F. E. Tryon
Sawyer	Hayward	Otto Goble	Lyman F. Phillips
Shawano	Shawano	J. J. Melendy	Harvey C. Stubenvoll
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Jerry Donohue	Dr. C. N. Sonnenburg
Taylor	Medford	Anton B. Anderson	T. C. Hartwig
Trempealeau	Whitehall	C. J. Van Tassel	J. E. Rhode
Vernon	Viroqua		M. D. Helgeson
Vilas	Eagle River	W. J. Walsh	P. J. Gaffney
Walworth	Elkhorn	Lloyd L. Jensen	William F. Best
Washburn	Shell Lake	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Washington	West Bend	Milton Schaefer	H. Meyer Lynch
Waukesha	Waukesha	Milton Peterson	John Schaeffer
Waupaca	Waupaca	Walter Hoyord	Adam Schiefer
Waushara	Waughton		Frank W. Carley
Winnebago	Oshkosh	A. G. Prunuske	Arthur L. Nelson
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	G. W. Severns	George R. Baker

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

September 1, 1932

Office	County	Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark	Bayfield	Bayfield
Ableman	Sauk	Bear Creek	Outagamie
Abrams	Oconto	Beaver	Marinette
Adams	Adams	Beaver Brook	Washburn
Adell	Sheboygan	Beaver Dam	Dodge
Afton	Rock	Beetown	Grant
Albany	Green	Beldenville	Pierce
Albertville	Chippewa	Belgium	Ozaukee
Albion	Dane	Belle Plaine	Shawano
Algoma	Kewaunee	Belleville	Dane
Allen Grove	Walworth	Belmont	Lafayette
Allenton	Washington	Beloit	Rock
Allenville	Winnebago	Bennett	Douglas
(Allouez, Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas	Benoit	Bayfield
Alma	Buffalo	Benton	Lafayette
Alma Center	Jackson	Berlin	Green Lake
Almena	Barron	Big Bend	Waukesha
Almond	Portage	Big Falls	Waupaca
Altoona	Eau Claire	(Billings Park, Sta. Superior)	
Alvin	Forest	Birchwood	Washburn
Amberg	Marinette	Birnamwood	Shawano
Amery	Polk	Blackcreek	Outagamie
Amherst	Portage	Black Earth	Dane
Amherst Junction	Portage	Black River Falls	Dane
Andrus	Polk	Blackwell	Forest
Angus	Barron	Blair	Trempealeau
Aniwa	Shawano	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Antigo	Langlade	Blenker	Wood
Apollonia	Rusk	Bloom City	Richland
Appleton	Outagamie	Bloomer	Chippewa
Arbor Vitae	Wilcox	Bloomington	Grant
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Bloomville	Lincoln
Arena	Iowa	Blue Mounds	Dane
Argonne	Forest	Blue River	Grant
Argyle	Lafayette	Boardman	St. Croix
Arkansaw	Pepin	Boaz	Richland
Arkdale	Adams	Bonduel	Shawano
Arlington	Columbia	Boscobel	Grant
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Boulder Junction	Wilcox
Arnold	Chippewa	Bowler	Shawano
Arnott	Portage	Boyceville	Dunn
Arpin	Wood	Boyd	Chippewa
Ashippun	Dodge	Bradley	Lincoln
Ashland	Ashland	Branch	Manitowish
Astico	Dodge	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Athelstane	Marinette	Branthwood	Price
Athens	Marathon	Breed	Oconto
Atwater	Dodge	Bridgeport	Crawford
Auburndale	Wood	Briggsville	Marquette
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brill	Barron
Aurorahville	Waushara	Brillion	Calumet
Avalon	Rock	Bristol	Kenosha
Avoca	Iowa	Brohead	Green
Babcock	Wood	Brokaw	Marathon
Bagley	Grant	Brookfield	Waukesha
Baileys Harbor	Door	Brooklyn	Green
Baldwin	St. Croix	Brooks	Adams
Balsam Lake	Polk	Brownsville	Dodge
Bancroft	Portage	Browntown	Green
Bangor	La Crosse	Bruce	Rusk
Baraboo	Sauk	Brule	Douglas
Barkpoint	Bayfield	Brussels	Door
Barksdale	Bayfield	Bryant	Langlade
Barnes	Bayfield	Burkhardt	St. Croix
Barnesville	Iowa	Burlington	Racine
Barnum	Crawford	Burnett	Dodge
Barron	Barron	Butler	Waukesha
Barronett	Barron	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Barton	Washington	Butternut	Ashland
Basco	Dane	Byron	Fond du Lac
Bassett	Kenosha	Cable	Bayfield
Bay City	Pierce	Cadott	Chippewa

## WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Calamine	Lafayette	Crane	Rusk
Caledonia	Racine	Cranmoor	Wood
Calvary	Fond du Lac	Crivitz	Marinette
Cambridge	Dane	Cross Plains	Dane
Cameron	Barron	Cuba City	Grant
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	Cudahy	Milwaukee
Camp Douglas	Juneau	Cumberland	Barron
Campia	Barron	Curtiss	Clark
Camp Lake	Kenosha	Cushing	Polk
Camp McCoy	Monroe	Custer	Portage
(Ind. Br. of Sparta)		Cutler	Juneau
Camp Roosevelt	Iron	Cylon	St. Croix
Canton	Barron	Dale	Outagamie
Caroline	Shawano	Dallas	Barron
Carrollville	Milwaukee	Dalton	Green Lake
Carter	Forest	Danbury	Burnett
Caryville	Dunn	Dancy	Marathon
Cascade	Sheboygan	Dane	Dane
Casco	Kewaunee	Darien	Walworth
Cashton	Monroe	Darlington	Lafayette
Cassville	Grant	Deerbrook	Langlade
Catatract	Monroe	Deerfield	Dane
Catawba	Price	Deer Park	St. Croix
Cato	Manitowoc	De Forest	Dane
Cavour	Forest	Delafield	Waukesha
Cayuga	Ashland	Delavan	Walworth
Cazenovia	Richland	Dellwood	Adams
Cecil	Shawano	Delta	Bayfield
Cedar	Iron	Denmark	Brown
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	De Pere	Brown
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Deronda	Polk
Cedarville	Marinette	De Soto	Vernon
Centuria	Polk	(Devil's Lake, Sta. Baraboo)	
Chaseburg	Vernon	Dexterville	Wood
Chelsea	Taylor	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Chetek	Barron	Disco	Jacksdn
Chill	Clark	Dodge	Trempealeau
Chilton	Calumet	Dodgeville	Iowa
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Doering	Lincoln
City Point	Jackson	Donald	Taylor
Clam Falls	Polk	Dorchester	Clark
Clam Lake	Ashland	Dousman	Waukesha
Clarno	Green	Dover	Price
Clayton	Polk	Downing	Dunn
Clear Lake	Polk	Downsville	Dunn
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	Doylestown	Columbia
Cleveland	Manitowoc	Draper	Sawyer
Clinton	Rock	Dresser Junction	Polk
Clintonville	Waupaca	Drummond	Bayfield
Cloverdale	Juneau	Dunbar	Marinette
Clyman	Dodge	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Cobb	Iowa	Dundas	Calumet
Cobban	Chippewa	Durand	Pepin
Cochrane	Buffalo	Eagle	Waukesha
Coddington	Portage	Eagle River	Vilas
Colby	Marathon	Earl	Washburn
Coleman	Marinette	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Colfax	Dunn	Eastman	Crawford
Colgate	Washington	East Troy	Walworth
College Camp	Walworth	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Collins	Manitowoc	Eau Galle	Dunn
Coloma	Waushara	Eden	Fond du Lac
Columbus	Columbia	Edgar	Marathon
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Edgerton	Rock
Commonwealth	Florence	Edgewater	Sawyer
Conestock	Barron	Edmund	Iowa
Conover	Vilas	Egg Harbor	Door
Conrath	Rusk	Eland	Shawano
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elcho	Langlade
Corinth	Marathon	Elderon	Marathon
Cornell	Chippewa	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
Cornucopia	Bay	Elva	Trempealeau
Cottage Grove	St. Croix	Elmhart Lake	Sheboygan
Couderay	St. Croix	Elmhorn	Walworth
Crandon	Portage		





WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Iola	Waupaca	Leopolis	Shawano
Irma	Lincoln	Leslie	Lafayette
Iron Belt	Iron	Lewis	Polk
Iron Ridge	Dodge	Lily	Langlade
Iron River	Bayfield	Lima Center	Hock
Ironton	Sauk	Limeridge	Sauk
Island Lake	Rusk	Linden	Idwa
(Itasca, Ind. Sta. Superior)		Lindsey	Wood
Ixonia	Jefferson	Little Black	Taylor
Jackson	Washington	Little Chute	Outagamie
Jacksonport	Door	Little Rapids	Brown
Janesville	Rock	Little Suamico	Oconto
Jefferson	Jefferson	Livingston	Grant
Jefferson Junction	Jefferson	Lodi	Columbia
Jewett	St. Croix	Loganville	Sauk
Jim Falls	Chippewa	Lohrville	Waushara
Joel	Polk	Lomira	Dodge
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	London	<del>Dane</del>
Jonesdale	Iowa	Lone Rock	Richland
Jones Spur	Forest	Long Lake	Florence
Juda	Green	Loomis	Marinette
Jump River	Taylor	Lorraine	Polk
Junction City	Portage	Loretta	Sawyer
Juneau	Dodge	Louisburg	Grant
		Lowell	Dodge
		Loyal	Clark
		Lublin	Taylor
		Luck	Polk
		Lugerville	Price
		Luxemburg	Kewaunee
		Lyndhurst	Shawano
		Lyndon Station	Juneau
		Lynxville	Crawford
		Lyons	Walworth
		McAllister	Marinette
		McFarland	<del>Dane</del>
		McNaughton	Oneida
		Madison	<del>Dane</del>
		Maiden Rock	Pierce
		Malone	Fond du Lac
		Manawa	Waupaca
		Manchester	Green Lake
		Manitowish	Iron
		Manitowoc	Manitowoc
		Maple	Douglas
		Maplewood	Door
		Marathon	Marathon
		Marengo	Ashland
		Maribel	Manitowoc
		Marinette	Marinette
		Marion	Waupaca
		Markesan	Green Lake
		Markton	Langlade
		Marquette	Green Lake
		Marshall	<del>Dane</del>
		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
		Melvina	Monroe
		Menasha	Winnebago
		Mendota	Dane
		Menekaunee, Sta. Marinette)	
		Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lac du Flambeau	Vilas		
La Crosse	La Crosse		
Ladysmith	Rusk		
La Farge	Vernon		
Lake Beulah	Walworth		
Lake Delton	Sauk		
Lake Geneva	Walworth		
Lakemills	Jefferson		
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas		
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida		
Lakewood	Oconto		
Lampson	Washburn		
Lancaster	Grant		
Land O' Lakes	Vilas		
Lannon	Waukesha		
Laona	Forest		
La Pointe	Ashland		
Larsen	Winnebago		
La Valle	Sauk		
Leadmine	Lafayette		
Lebanon	Dodge		
Lehigh	Barnes		
Lemington	Sawyer		
Lena	Oconto		

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Menomonie	Dunn	Nichols	Outagamie
Mercer	Iron	Norrie	Marathon
Merdean	Dunn	North Bend	Jackson
Merrill	Lincoln	Northfield	Jackson
Merrillan	Jackson	North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Merrimack	Sauk	(Br. of Fond du Lac)	
Merton	Waukesha	North Freedom	Sauk
Middle Inlet	Marinette	North Lake	Waukesha
Middleton	Dane	Northland	Waupaca
Midway	La Crosse	North Prairie	Waukesha
Mikana	Barron	Norwalk	Monroe
Milan	Marathon	Nye	Polk
Milladore	Wood	Oak Center	Fond du Lac
Millston	Jackson	Oakdale	Monroe
Milltown	Polk	Oakfield	Fond du Lac
Millville	Grant	Oakwood	Milwaukee
Milton	Rock	Oconomowoc	Waukesha
Milton Junction	Rock	Oconto	Oconto
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oconto Falls	Oconto
Mindoro	La Crosse	Odanah	Ashland
Mineral Point	Iowa	Ogdensburg	Waupaca
Minnesota Junction	Dodge	Ogema	Price
Minocqua	Oneida	Ojibwa	Sawyer
Minong	Washburn	Okauchee	Waukesha
Mishicot	Manitowoc	Okee	Columbia
Modena	Buffalo	Omro	Winnebago
Mondovi	Buffalo	Onalaska	La Crosse
Monico	Oneida	Oneida	Outagamie
Monroe	Green	Ontario	Vernon
Montello	Marquette	Oostburg	Sheboygan
Montfort	Grant	Oregon	Rock
Monticello	Green	Orfordville	Polk
Montreal	Iron	Osceola	Polk
Moquah	Bayfield	Oshkosh	Winnebago
Morrisonville	Dane	Osseo	Trempealeau
Morse	Ashland	Owen	Clark
Mosinee	Marathon	Oxford	Marquette
Mountain	Oconto	Packwaukee	Marquette
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	Palmyra	Jefferson
Mount Hope	Grant	Pardeeville	Columbia
Mount Hope	Dane	Park Falls	Price
Mount Sterling	Crawford	Parrish	Langlade
Mount Tabor	Vernon	Patch Grove	Grant
Mukwonago	Waukesha	Patzau	Douglas
Muscoda	Grant	Pearson	Langlade
Muskego	Waukesha	Peebles	Fond du Lac
Nashotah	Waukesha	Peeksville	Ashland
Nashville	Forest	Pelican Lake	Oneida
Naugart	Marathon	Pella	Shawano
Navarino	Shawano	Pell Lake	Walworth
Necedah	Juneau	Pembine	Marinette
Neeah	Winnebago	Pence	Iron
Neillsville	Clark	Pensaukee	Oconto
Nekoosa	Wood	Pepin	Pepin
Nelma	Forest	Perkinstown	Taylor
Nelson	Buffalo	Peshtigo	Marinette
Nelsonville	Portage	Pewaukee	Waukesha
Neopit	Shawano	Phelps	Vilas
Neosho	Dodge	Phillips	Price
Neshkoro	Marquette	Phlox	Langlade
Newald	Forest	Pickerel	Langlade
New Auburn	Chippewa	Pickett	Winnebago
Newburg	Washington	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau
New Diggings	Lafayette	Pine River	Waushara
New Franken	Brown	Pittsville	Wood
New Glarus	Green	Plain	Sauk
New Holstein	Calumet	Plainfield	Waushara
New Lisbon	Juneau	Plainville	Adams
New London	Waupaca	Platteville	Grant
New Munster	Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha
New Richmond	St. Croix	Plover	Portage
New Rome	Adams	Plum City	Pierce
Newton	Manitowoc	Plymouth	Sheboygan
Niagara	Marinette	Polar	Langlade

## WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Polley -----	Taylor	Rush Lake -----	Winnebago
Polonia -----	Portage	Rusk -----	Dunn
Poplar -----	Douglas	Saint Cloud -----	Fond du Lac
Portage -----	Columbia	Saint Croix Falls -----	Polk
Port Edwards -----	Wood	Saint Francis -----	Milwaukee
Porterfield -----	Marinette	Saint Nazianz -----	Manitowoc
Port Washington -----	Ozaukee	Salem -----	Kenosha
Port Wing -----	Bayfield	Sanborn -----	Ashland
Poskin -----	Barron	Sand Creek -----	Dunn
Potosi -----	Grant	Sarona -----	Washburn
Potter -----	Calumet	Sauk City -----	Sauk
Pound -----	Marinette	Saukville -----	Ozaukee
Powell -----	Iron	Sawyer -----	Door
Powers Lake -----	Kenosha	Saxeville -----	Waushara
Poynette -----	Columbia	Saxon -----	Iron
Poy Sippi -----	Waushara	Sayner -----	Vilas
Prairie du Chien -----	Crawford	Scandinavia -----	Waupaca
Prairie du Sac -----	Sauk	Schofield -----	Marathon
Prairie Farm -----	Barron	Sechlerville -----	Jackson
Pray -----	Jackson	Seneca -----	Crawford
Prentice -----	Price	Sextonville -----	Richland
Prescott -----	Pierce	Seymour -----	Outagamie
Princeton -----	Green Lake	Sharon -----	Walworth
Pulaski -----	Brown	Shawano -----	Shawano
Pulcifer -----	Shawano	Sheboygan -----	Sheboygan
Quarry -----	Manitowoc	Sheboygan Falls -----	Sheboygan
Racine -----	Racine	Sheldon -----	Rusk
Racine Junction (Ind.) -----	Sawyer	Shell Lake -----	Washburn
Radisson -----	Burnett	Shennington -----	Monroe
Randall -----	Columbia	Shepley -----	Shawano
Randolph -----	Columbia	Sheridan -----	Waupaca
Random Lake -----	Sheboygan	Sherry -----	Wood
Readfield -----	Waupaca	Sherwood -----	Calumet
Readstown -----	Vernon	Shiocton -----	Outagamie
Readgranite -----	Waushara	Shullsburg -----	Lafayette
Reedsburg -----	Sauk	Silverlake -----	Kenosha
Reedsville -----	Manitowoc	Sinsinawa -----	Grant
Reeseville -----	Dodge	Siren -----	Burnett
Reserve -----	Sawyer	Sister Bay -----	Door
Rewey -----	Iowa	Slades Corners -----	Kenosha
Rhineland -----	Oneida	Slinger -----	Washington
Rib Lake -----	Taylor	Sobieski -----	Oconto
Rice Lake -----	Barron	Soldiers Grove -----	Crawford
Richfield -----	Washington	Solon Springs -----	Douglas
Richland Center -----	Richland	Somers -----	Kenosha
Richwood -----	Dodge	Somerset -----	St. Croix
Ridgeland -----	Dunn	Soperton -----	Forest
Ridgeway -----	Iowa	South Byron -----	Fond du Lac
Riley -----	Dea	South Milwaukee -----	Milwaukee
Ringle -----	Marathon	South Range -----	Douglas
Rio -----	Columbia	South Wayne -----	Lafayette
Rio Creek -----	Kewaunee	Sparta -----	Monroe
Riplinger -----	Clark	Spencer -----	Marathon
Ripon -----	Fond du Lac	Spirit -----	Price
River Falls -----	Pierce	Spirit Falls -----	Lincoln
Robbins -----	Oneida	Split Rock -----	Shawano
Roberts -----	St. Croix	Spooner -----	Washburn
Rochester -----	Racine	Sprague -----	Juneau
Rockbridge -----	Richland	Spread Eagle -----	Florence
Rockdale -----	Dane	Springbrook -----	Washburn
Rock Elm -----	Pierce	Springfield -----	Walworth
Rockfield -----	Washington	Spring Green -----	Sauk
Rockland -----	La Crosse	Springstead -----	Iron
Rockton -----	Vernon	Spring Valley -----	Pierce
Rolling Prairie -----	Dodge	Stanley -----	Chippewa
Rome -----	Jefferson	Starks -----	Oneida
Rosevelt -----	Oneida	Starlake -----	Vilas
Rosendale -----	Fond du Lac	Star Prairie -----	St. Croix
Rosholt -----	Portage	Statesan -----	Waukesha
Rothschild -----	Marathon	Stetsonville -----	Taylor
Royalton -----	Waupaca	Steuben -----	Crawford
Rubicon -----	Dodge	Stevens Point -----	Portage
Rudolph -----	Wood	Stiles -----	Oconto
		Stitzer -----	Grant
		Stockbridge -----	Calumet

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES—Continued

Office	County	Office	County
Stockholm	Pepin	Waterloo	Jefferson
Stockton	Portage	Watertown	Jefferson
Stoddard	Verndy	Waukau	Winnebago
Stone Lake	Sawyer	Waukeshia	Waukeshia
Stoughton	Dane	Waumandee	Buffalo
Stratford	Marathon	Waunakee	Dane
Strongs Prairie	Adams	Waupaca	Waupaca
Strum	Trempealeau	Waupun	Fond du Lac
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Wausau	Marathon
Sturtevant	Racine	Wausaukee	Marinette
Suamico	Brown	Wautoma	Waushara
Sugar Bush	Outagamie	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
Sullivan	Jefferson	(Br. of Milwaukee)	
Summit Lake	Langlade	Wauzeka	Crawford
Sun Prairie	Dane	Wayside	Brown
Superior	Douglas	Weblake	Burnett
Suring	Oconto	Webster	Burnett
Sussex	Waukeshia	Wentworth	Douglas
		West Allis	Milwaukee
Tavera	Richland	(Br. of Milwaukee)	
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	West Bend	Washington
Taylor	Jackson	West Bloomfield	Waushara
Theresa	Dodge	Westboro	Taylor
Thiensville	Ozaukee	Westby	Vernon
Thorp	Clark	West De Pere	Brown
Three Lakes	Oneida	Westfield	Marquette
Tiffany	Rock	West Lima	Richland
Tigerton	Shawano	Weston	Dunn
Tilleda	Shawano	West Prairie	Vernon
Tioga	Clark	West Salem	La Crosse
Tipler	Florence	West Wrightstown	Brown
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	Weyauwega	Waupaca
Tomah	Monroe	Weyerhauser	Rusk
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Wheeler	Dunn
Tony	Rusk	White Creek	Adams
Townsend	Oconto	Whitehall	Trempealeau
Trego	Washburn	White Lake	Langlade
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Trevor	Kenosha	Whitewater	Walworth
Tripoli	Oneida	Whittlesey	Taylor
Trout Lake	Vilas	Wild Rose	Waushara
Troy Center	Walworth	Willard	Clark
Truessell	Kenosha	Williams Bay	Walworth
Tunnel City	Monroe	Wills	Bayfield
Turtle Lake	Barron	Wilnot	Kenosha
Twin Bluffs	Richland	Wilson	St. Croix
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	Wilton	Monroe
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Winchester	Vilas
		Windsor	Dane
Underhill	Oconto	Winegar	Vilas
Union Center	Juneau	Winnebago	Winnebago
Union Grove	Racine	Winneconne	Winnebago
Unity	Marathon	Winter	Sawyer
Upson	Iron	Wisconsin Dells	Columbia
		Wisconsin Rapids	Wood
Valders	Manitowoc	Wisconsin Veterans Home	Waupaca
Valley	Vernon	Withee	Clark
Van Buskirk	Iron	Wittenberg	Shawano
Vandyne	Fond du Lac	Wolfcreek	Polk
Verona	Dane	Wonewoc	Juneau
Vesper	Wood	Wooddale	Sawyer
Victory	Vernon	Woodford	Lafayette
Viola	Richland	Woodland	Dodge
Viroqua	Vernon	Woodman	Grant
		Woodruff	Oneida
Wabeno	Forest	Woodville	St. Croix
Wagner	Marinette	Woodworth	Kenosha
Waldo	Sheboygan	Wrightstown	Brown
Wales	Waukeshia	Wyalusing	Grant
Walrath	Rusk	Wyeville	Monroe
Walworth	Walworth	Wyocena	Columbia
Wanderoos	Polk	Yarnell	Sawyer
Warrens	Monroe	Yellowlake	Burnett
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