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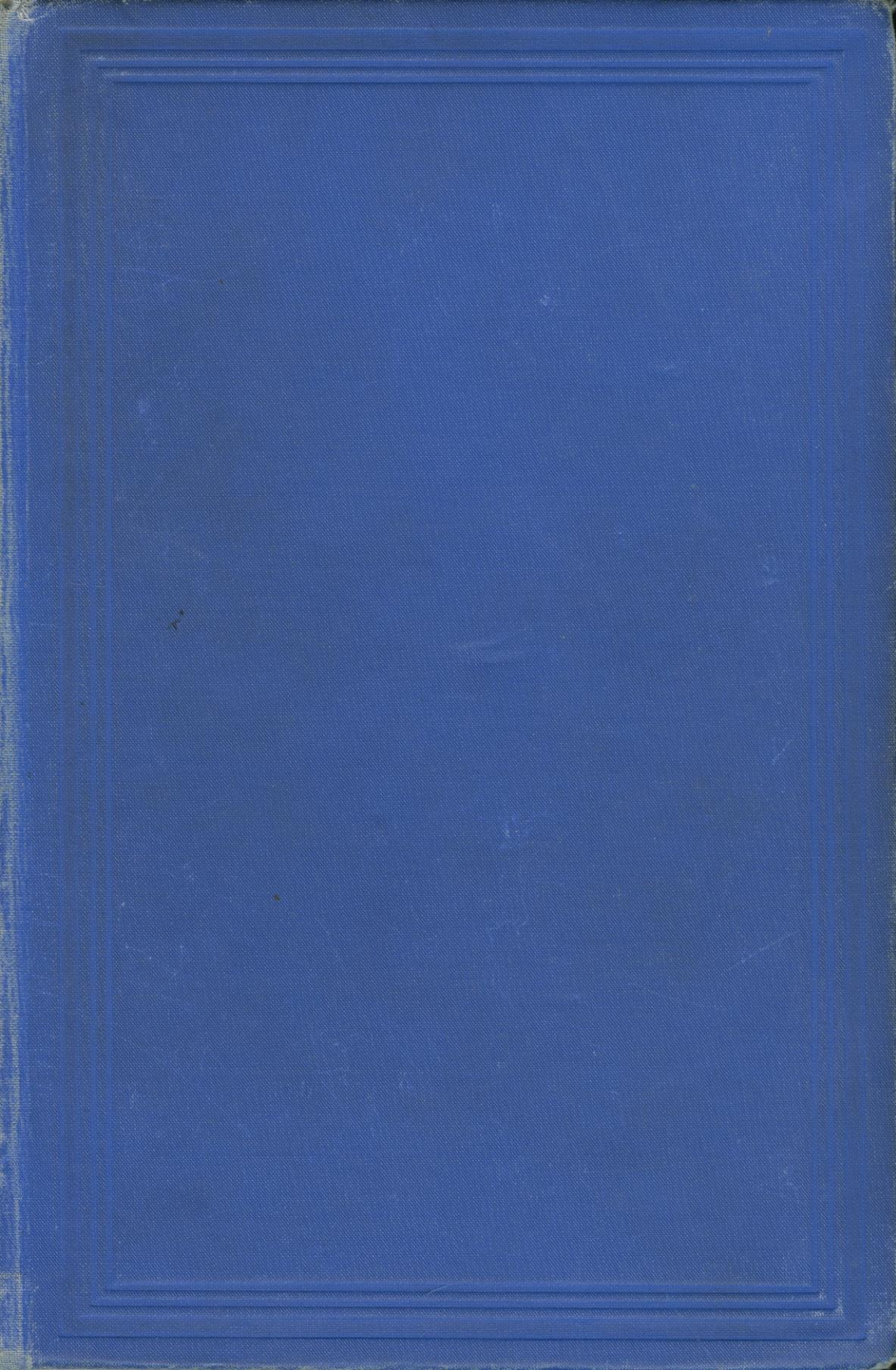
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**THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK**

**1937**





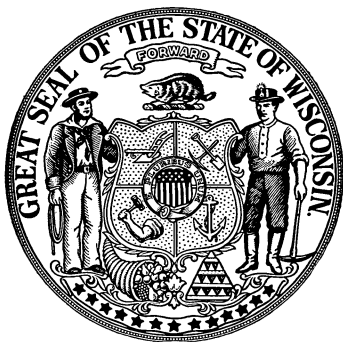
THE  
WISCONSIN  
**BLUE BOOK**

1937

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## Foreword



*DEMOCRACY is based upon the proposition that the people have the ability as well as the right to govern themselves. Good government in a democratic society, therefore, depends upon the interest and intelligence of the people.*

*Wisconsin's record for good government is due to the informed and enlightened citizenship of the men and women of this state. On the farm and in the city they have recognized that the government in this state belongs to all the people and is the business of every citizen. Further progress requires further interest and participation by the people in the activities of our government. A better understanding of what our government is doing and is trying to do is important if we are to continue the record of accomplishment Wisconsin has made in the past.*

*The Wisconsin Blue Book offers a concise, factual survey of the activities of our state government. It provides a simple, straightforward summary of the work and functions of the various departments, bureaus, and commissions of the state. It tells the story of the many and varied tasks which our government performs from day to day to make this state a better place in which to live.*

*The Blue Book this year is especially important because it presents the results of the reorganization program undertaken by the Special Session of the 1937 Legislature. For more than eighty years the government of Wisconsin has gone without any careful overhauling. Year after year over this long period legislatures have added new duties and provided new powers. Bureaus, departments, and commissions have been established without much regard to the sound and efficient functioning of our government as a whole.*

*In the Special Session of the 1937 Legislature a measure was adopted authorizing the reorganization of our state*

*government. In January of the present year we began a careful and painstaking examination of the various departments of the state government. Since then we have made important changes which will not only result in economies in the operation of our government but will also bring about increasing efficiency in the performance of its work.*

*This Blue Book summarizes the many steps that have been taken in reorganizing the machinery of our state government. I hope that the people of Wisconsin will take the time and opportunity to read the Wisconsin Blue Book issued this year, and I am sure it will help make for a better understanding of our government and insure greater cooperation in striving for improvement.*

PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE,

*Governor.*

May 10, 1938.

## *Table of Contents*

	PAGES
Frontispiece .....	vi
Foreword .....	vii
Introduction .....	xv
Constitutional Officers .....	1
Supreme Court Justices .....	7
Members of Congress from Wisconsin .....	13
Members of the Senate .....	25
Members of the Assembly .....	37
Glimpses of Our State Government in Action (pictures) .....	71
Articles of General Interest .....	127-232
Statute Lawmaking in Wisconsin, by Edwin E. Witte .....	129
The Future of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Chris L. Christensen .....	155
Rural County Zoning in Wisconsin, by W. A. Rowlands .....	169
The Old Northwest, by Joseph Schafer .....	185
Centennial Observances .....	193
WHA, Wisconsin's Radio Pioneer, by Harold B. McCarty .....	195
Consumer Cooperation in Wisconsin, by Harold M. Groves .....	209
The Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare, by William H. Spohn .....	229
Parties and Elections .....	233-445
National Party Platforms .....	235
Democratic .....	235
Republican .....	241
Socialist .....	249
Union .....	253
State Party Platforms .....	257
Democratic .....	257
Progressive .....	268
Republican .....	281
The Primary Election .....	291
Presidential Preference Primary .....	293
District Delegates .....	293
Delegates at Large .....	299
Primary Vote for Governor by Precincts .....	301
Primary Vote for Governor by Counties .....	347



	PAGES
The Primary Election—Continued	
Primary Vote for Lieutenant Governor by Counties .....	348
Primary Vote for Secretary of State by Counties .....	349
Primary Vote for State Treasurer by Counties .....	350
Primary Vote for Attorney General by Counties .....	351
Primary Vote for Members of Congress by Counties .....	352
Primary Vote for State Senators by Districts .....	355
Primary Vote for Assemblymen by Districts .....	357
The General Election .....	367
Summary Vote for President and Governor by Precincts..	369
Summary Vote for President by Counties .....	418
Presidential Election by States .....	419
Summary Vote for Governor by Counties .....	420
Summary Vote for Lieutenant Governor by Counties .....	421
Summary Vote for Secretary of State by Counties .....	422
Summary Vote for State Treasurer by Counties .....	423
Summary Vote for Attorney General by Counties .....	424
Summary Vote for Members of Congress by Counties .....	425
Summary of State Senatorial Vote by Districts .....	428
Summary of Assembly Vote by Districts .....	430
The Judicial and Nonpartisan Elections .....	435
Vote for Justice of the Supreme Court, April 1936 .....	437
Vote for Justice of the Supreme Court, April 1937 .....	438
Vote for Circuit Judges, April 1936 .....	439
Vote for Circuit Judges, April 1937 .....	440
Vote for State Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	442
Referendum .....	443
Free Passes .....	445
The Federal Government .....	447-455
United States Officials .....	449
President's Cabinet .....	449
United States Senators from Wisconsin .....	449
Members of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin ..	450
United States Supreme Court .....	450
United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Seventh Judicial	
District .....	450
United States District Courts in Wisconsin .....	451
Wisconsin Congressional Districts .....	452
Directory of Federal Agencies in Wisconsin .....	453
Miscellaneous .....	457-492
Wisconsin Cities and Villages .....	459
Wisconsin County Officers .....	467
County Board Chairman and Number of Members .....	467
County Superintendent of Schools .....	468
County Judge .....	468
District Attorney .....	469
Sheriff .....	469

TABLE OF CONTENTS

xi

	PAGES
Miscellaneous—Continued	
Register of Deeds -----	470
Clerk of Court -----	470
County Clerk -----	471
Treasurer -----	471
Surveyor -----	472
Coroner -----	472
State-Wide Associations of Wisconsin -----	473
Principal Wisconsin Publications -----	484
What Wisconsin Citizens Should Know -----	492
The State Government -----	493-679
Wisconsin Constitution -----	495
Executive Branch and Constitutional Departments -----	517-533
Executive Department -----	519
Secretary of State -----	520
State Treasurer -----	522
Attorney General -----	523
State Superintendent of Public Instruction -----	524
Commissioners of Public Lands -----	526
Elective and Appointive State Officers -----	527
Legislative Branch -----	535-546
The Legislature -----	537
Officers and Standing Committees of the Senate -----	541
Officers and Standing Committees of the Assembly -----	541
Investigating Committees (Appointed or Continued by the 1935 Legislature) -----	542
Special Committees (Appointed by the 1937 Legislature) --	543
Interim Committee -----	544
Employes of the Senate and Assembly -----	545
Representatives of the Press -----	546
Administrative Branch -----	547-679
Administrative Departments -----	549-657
Reorganization Changes -----	551
Aeronautic Board, State of Wisconsin -----	553
Agricultural Authority, Wisconsin -----	553
Agriculture and Markets, Department of -----	554
Annuity and Investment Board -----	558
Athletic Commission -----	559
Banking Commission -----	560
Budget Bureau -----	563
Canvassers, State Board of -----	564
Commerce, Department of -----	565
Conservation Commission -----	566
Control, Board of -----	573
Corrections, State Department of -----	582
Deposits, Board of -----	583
Emergency Board -----	583
Engineering, Bureau of -----	584

Administrative Branch—Continued	PAGES
Executive Council -----	585
Geographic Board -----	586
Grain and Warehouse Commission -----	586
Grand Army Home for Veterans -----	587
Health, Board of -----	588
Highway Commission -----	593
Home and Farm Credit Administration, Wisconsin -----	595
Industrial Commission -----	597
Inspection Bureau -----	601
Insurance Department -----	602
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on -----	603
Labor Relations Board, Wisconsin -----	604
Library Commission, Free -----	605
Library, State -----	607
Mental Hygiene, State Department of -----	608
Mining School, Wisconsin -----	609
National Guard, Wisconsin -----	609
Pardons, Board of -----	611
Pension Department -----	611
Personnel, Bureau of -----	613
Planning Board -----	614
Portage Levee Commission -----	618
Public Service Commission -----	618
Public Welfare Department -----	621
Purchases, Bureau of -----	622
Real Estate Brokers Board, Wisconsin -----	623
Revisor of Statutes -----	623
Social Adjustment, State Department of -----	624
Soil Conservation Committee -----	625
Soldiers Rehabilitation Board -----	625
Stout Institute -----	628
Tax Commission -----	629
Teachers Colleges -----	637
Trade Practice Department, Wisconsin -----	639
University of Wisconsin -----	640
Utility Corporation, State -----	649
Vocational and Adult Education, State Board of -----	650
Water Regulatory Board -----	653
Waterways Commission, Deep -----	656
Wisconsin Development Authority -----	656
Professional Examining Boards -----	657-662
Accountancy, Board of -----	658
Architects and Professional Engineers, Registration Board of -----	658
Bar Commissioners, State -----	659
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in -----	659
Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in -----	660
Dental Examiners, Board of -----	660

TABLE OF CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGES
Professional Examining Boards—Continued	
Library Certification Board, Public .....	660
Medical Examiners, Board of .....	661
Optometry, Board of Examiners in .....	661
Pharmacy, Board of .....	661
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in .....	662
Societies .....	662-665
Agricultural Experiment Association .....	662
Archaeological Society .....	663
Central Wisconsin Cheese Makers, Butter Makers, and Dairymen's Advancement Association .....	663
Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association .....	663
Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association .....	663
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association .....	664
Historical Society of Wisconsin .....	664
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association .....	665
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society .....	665
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association .....	665
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association .....	665
Veterans Organizations .....	666-668
Grand Army of the Republic .....	666
United Spanish War Veterans .....	667
American Legion .....	667
Veterans of Foreign Wars .....	668
Disabled American Veterans of the World War .....	668
Judicial Branch .....	669-679
Wisconsin Courts .....	671
Addenda .....	680
Index .....	683



## Introduction



THE Wisconsin Blue Book has been published since 1853. It was an annual publication at first but since 1885 it has been published biennially. In the beginning it was nothing more than a manual of rules, customs, precedents, and forms for the use of the legislators. The scope of the book was enlarged in 1863 and about fifteen years later the conception of a legislative manual gradually disappeared and it came to be regarded definitely as a Blue Book.

Various persons and groups have compiled and edited the Blue Book from time to time—the chief clerks of the legislature, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Labor, Industrial Commission, State Printing Board, and since 1931 the Legislative Reference Library.

In this issue some information usually included has been omitted—statistics of population, chronological tables, Wisconsin post offices, miscellaneous statistics, and so forth. Most of this information is included in the 1935 or earlier Blue Books and the rest is easily available in other sources.

The Blue Book summarizes the work of the several branches of our state government. It attempts to meet the needs not only of the average citizen, but of the students in the schools as well. It is published in the interest of every citizen of the state and the editors welcome suggestions and criticisms in order that each succeeding issue may be improved.

The greater part of the material for this issue of the Blue Book was prepared prior to June 1. Since it was generally expected that a special session of the legislature would be held in the summer or fall of 1937, the editors withheld publication so that the book might be up-to-date. The 1937 Special Session created several new departments of our state government and made certain changes in the organization of existing departments. Such additions and

*changes are included in this issue of the Blue Book together with such information as to personnel and organization as was available November 1.*

*The editors wish to thank the contributors of special articles, the members of the legislature, state departments, the Diemer Photographic Laboratory which supplied the photographs of members of the legislature, the sergeant-at-arms' staff of both houses which cooperated with the photographer, the Department of Visual Instruction of the University Extension Division which supplied almost all of the illustrations, the Milwaukee Journal which furnished pictures of the inaugural ceremonies, the Information Service of the WPA for pictures of WPA activities, and all others who made suggestions, furnished information, and gave help of any kind.*

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

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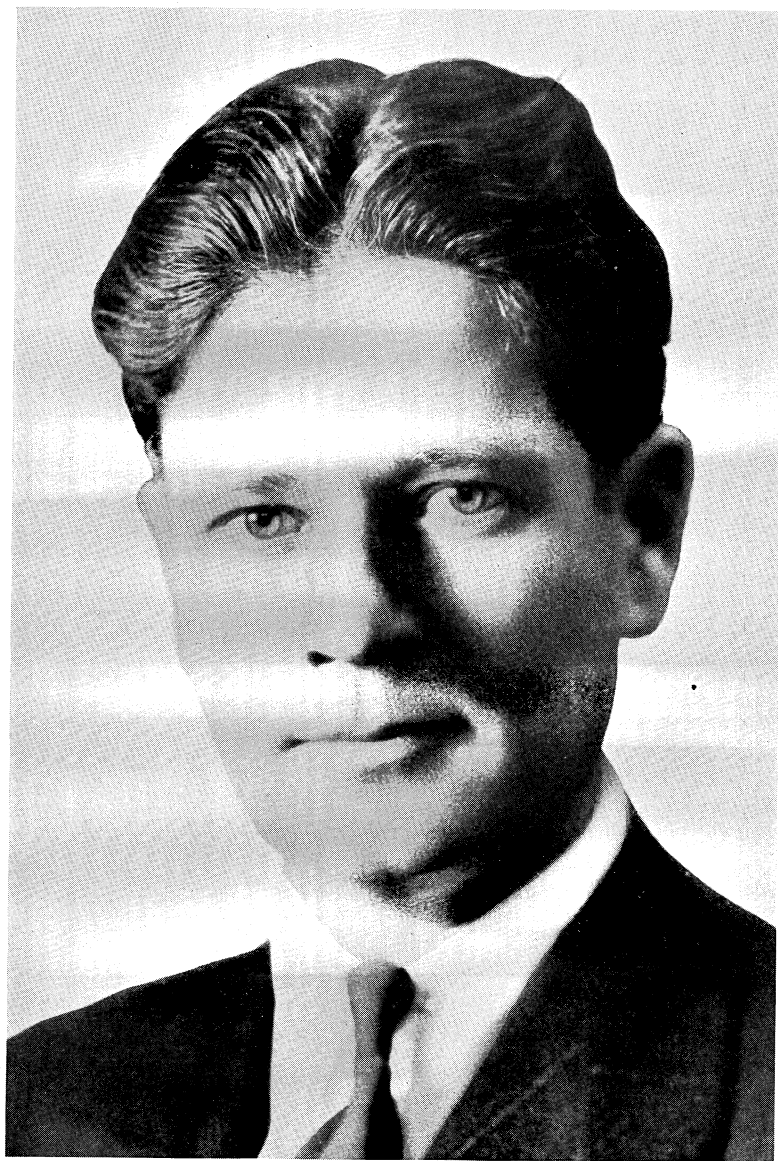
# Constitutional Officers

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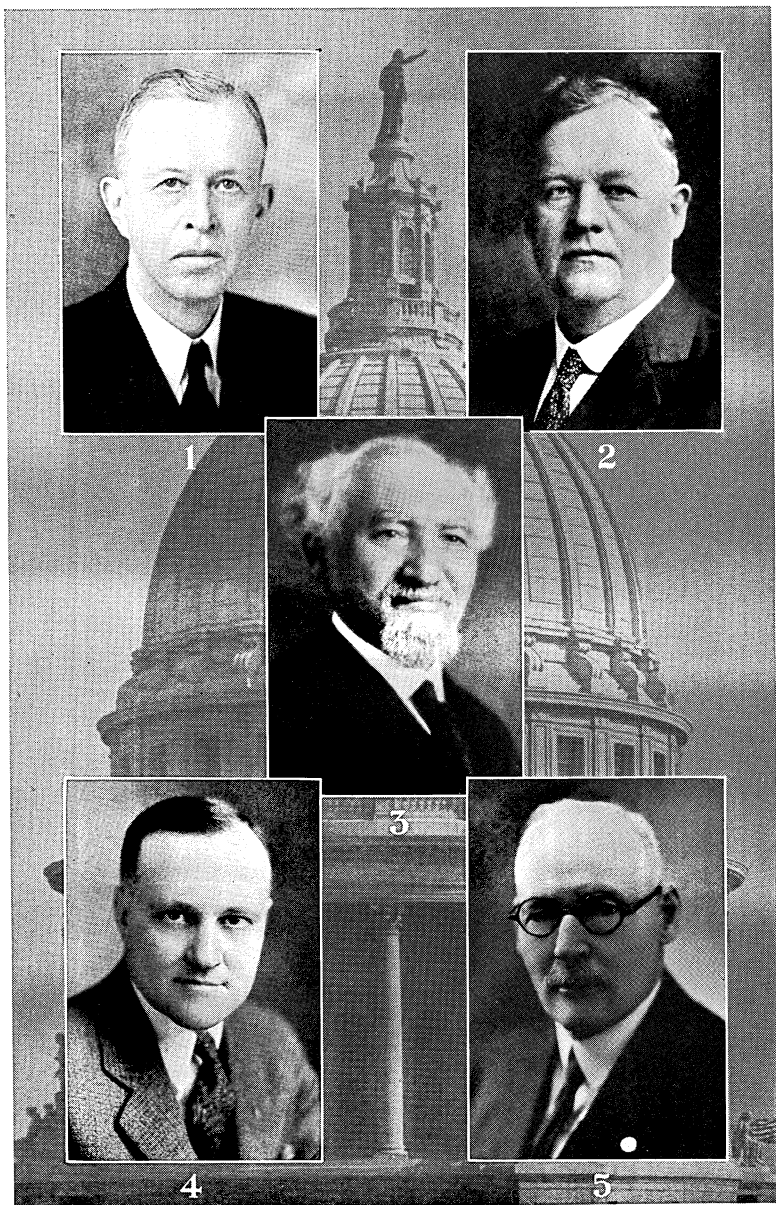
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Governor Philip F. La Follette.



(1) Henry A. Gunderson, Lieutenant Governor;<sup>1</sup> (2) Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; (3) Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer; (4) Orland S. Loomis, Attorney General; (5) John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned October 16, 1937.

## CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

### THE GOVERNOR

PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE (Prog.) was born at Madison, Wisconsin on May 8, 1897. He attended the public schools of Madison and Washington, D. C. and later entered the University of Wisconsin where he received his B. A. degree in 1919 and his LL. B. degree in 1922. He was district attorney of Dane County in 1925 and 1926, and was a lecturer in law at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin from 1926 to 1930. During 1918 he served in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry. He was married in 1923 to Isabel Bacon of Salt Lake City. They have three children, Robert M., Judith Bacon, and Isabel Bacon. Governor La Follette served his first term from 1931 to 1933. In 1934 he was reelected on the Progressive ticket and was again reelected in 1936.

Residence: Madison.

### THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HENRY A. GUNDERSON<sup>1</sup> (Prog.) was born in Columbia County on June 20, 1878. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1900 and received his LL.D. degree from Columbia Law School in 1903. Mr. Gunderson has practiced law in Portage since 1904 and has served as district attorney of Columbia County at various times. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1936.

Residence: Portage.

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Prog.) was born on November 4, 1869, at Milwaukee. His father, the Reverend William Dammann, was a pioneer Lutheran pastor of that city. Mr. Dammann received his early education in the public and parochial schools and later attended Concordia College, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in that city for twenty years, and has long been active in educational, civic, and charitable organizations. Since 1911 he has been president of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music in Milwaukee; for thirty-two years, a member of A Capella Chorus, serving nine years as president; and from 1916 to 1930 president of the Lutheran Home for the Aged at Wauwatosa. For three consecutive terms (1912-1919) he was treasurer of Milwaukee County. He was a La Follette delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920 and 1932 and treasurer of the Milwaukee County Republican Committee for 1920-1924. As a Republican he held the office of secretary of state from 1927 to 1935. In the fall of 1934 he was reelected to the office as a Progressive and was again reelected in 1936.

Residence: Route 9, Station F, Milwaukee.

### THE STATE TREASURER

SOLOMON LEVITAN (Prog.) was born in Taurowgggen near Tilsed, Prussia on November 1, 1862 and emigrated to this country in the fall of 1880. He became an itinerant merchant and came to Wisconsin in 1882 where he continued selling goods from door to door. It was at Primrose that he met Senator La Follette, Sr. when he was a candidate

<sup>1</sup> Resigned October 16, 1937.

for district attorney of Dane County. He supported him from that time on and campaigned for him when he was a candidate for president in 1924. In 1905 Mr. Levitan moved to Madison to educate his children. He established one of the largest department stores in Madison. He had previously operated general stores in New Glarus and Blanchardville. Mr. Levitan has been an active Progressive for fifty years. His first public office was justice of the peace at New Glarus. He ran for state treasurer in 1918 and 1920 and was elected in 1922 largely through the efforts of the La Follette family. In 1926 and 1928 he led the entire Republican state ticket in number of votes received and in 1926 he had the largest plurality of any of the state officers. Mr. Levitan served as state treasurer for ten years from 1923 to 1933 and was re-elected in 1936 by a very large majority.

Residence: 10 East Gorham Street, Madison.

#### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ORLAND S. LOOMIS (Prog.) was born at Mauston on November 2, 1893. He attended Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from the Law School of the University in 1917. He has been a practicing attorney at Mauston since that time, and held the office of city attorney from 1922 to 1931. He has also served as special prosecuting district attorney for Juneau County. During 1918 and 1919 he was in the World War as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and while there taught law in the army schools. Mr. Loomis served in the assembly during the session of 1929 and in the senate during the sessions of 1931 and 1933. He was elected president pro tempore of the senate during the latter session. In 1932-33 he was chairman of the Veterans Memorial Commission; senate representative on the Governor's Executive Council; senate representative on the American Legislators' Council; and during 1935 and 1936 he served as state director for the Rural Electrification Administration in Wisconsin by appointment of the Governor. He was the Wisconsin representative to the World Power Conference in 1936. Mr. Loomis is serving his first term as attorney general.

Residence: 833 Miami Pass, Madison.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

Residence: 615 East Gorham Street, Madison.

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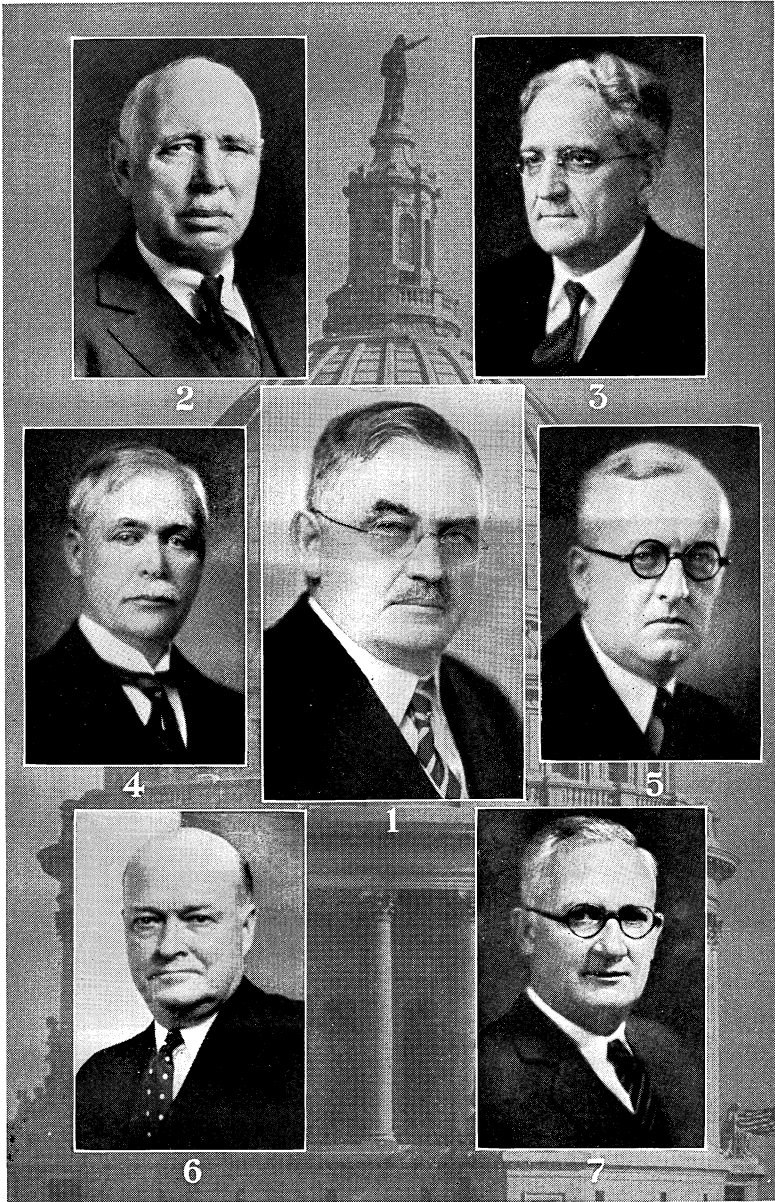
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# **Supreme Court Justices**

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Members of the Supreme Court: (1) Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry; (2) Justice Chester A. Fowler; (3) Justice Oscar M. Fritz; (4) Justice Edward T. Fairchild; (5) Justice John D. Wickhem; (6) Justice George B. Nelson; (7) Justice Joseph Martin.



## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

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

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

He was married September 2, 1897 to Miss Kate Landfair at Leslie, Michigan, who died January 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918 Judge Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Dean of Women of the University of Wisconsin. In 1926 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. (honorary) by the University of Michigan and by the University of Wisconsin in 1930.

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

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

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was born in Milwaukee on March 3, 1878 where he attended the public schools and the Milwaukee Law School, which is now a department of Marquette University. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1901. From 1901 to 1912 he practiced law as a member of a partnership with Theodore Kronshage, Francis E. McGovern, Guy D. Goff, Walter Corrigan and Timothy J. Hannan. From 1912 to 1929 he was circuit judge of Milwaukee County. He was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler on May 28, 1929, and was unanimously elected for the balance of the unexpired term in the spring of 1932, and for the full term in 1934. Judge Fritz was chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges.

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

JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit, Wisconsin on May 25, 1888. His father, also a native of Wisconsin, was a practicing lawyer of that city. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit, was graduated from Beloit College in 1910, and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1916. For four years following his graduation from college he taught history and was director of athletics at Beloit High School, and served by appointment a portion of a term as city treasurer. In 1916 he entered the law office of Burr W. Jones, Madison, and also lectured at the University Law School. In 1917 he became a member of the firm of Lenicheck, Boesel and Wickhem, Milwaukee, and retained membership in this firm until his appointment to the Supreme Court. From August 1918 until April 1919 he was chief of the editorial division of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence at Washington. In April 1919 he was made assistant professor of law, University of Wisconsin Law School. He became associate professor in 1922, and professor of law in 1925. He was appointed commissioner on uniform state laws in 1929. He 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 was married in 1920 to Mary Luella Carroll and has two sons, John C. and Robert J.

GEORGE B. NELSON was born at Amherst in Portage County, Wisconsin on May 12, 1876. His parents were James J. Nelson and Juniata Andrews Nelson. He attended the public schools at Amherst and was graduated from the Stevens Point High School in 1894. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1898 and entered the Wisconsin Law School that fall, but in April 1899, on account of ill health, he was forced to abandon his law studies temporarily. In the fall of 1899 he entered George Washington Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree of LL.B. three years later. Thereafter, he continuously practiced his profession at Stevens Point until appointed to the Supreme Court in September 1930. He served as district attorney of Portage County from October 1906 to January 1, 1913; as city attorney of Stevens Point for one term; and as a member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from 1910 to 1920. He was married in 1912 to Ruth Weller, daughter of Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac. They have three sons, James J., Reginald W., and George B., Jr. He was elected to succeed himself as a Justice of the Supreme Court in April 1935.

JOSEPH MARTIN was born on May 12, 1878 in the town of Rockland, Brown County. His parents, who were farmers, were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. He attended rural school and was graduated from the West De Pere High School in 1897. From 1899 to 1902 he studied law in the offices of Wigman and Martin at Green Bay. In the fall of 1902 he entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin and was admitted to the practice of law in April 1903. He became associated with his brothers, Patrick H. Martin and John F. Martin at Green Bay where he practiced his profession until he was appointed to the Supreme Court in December 1934 to fill a vacancy caused by

the death of Justice Theodore G. Lewis. In 1937 he was elected to succeed himself for the full term of ten years. Justice Martin has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the legislature from 1902 to 1904 and was president of the board of education of Green Bay at the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court. He was married in 1904 to Mildred E. Wright of De Pere. Four daughters were born of this marriage, three of whom are living,—Mildred Martin Delaney, Jean Martin Lefebvre, and Florence Martin.

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**Members of Congress  
From Wisconsin**

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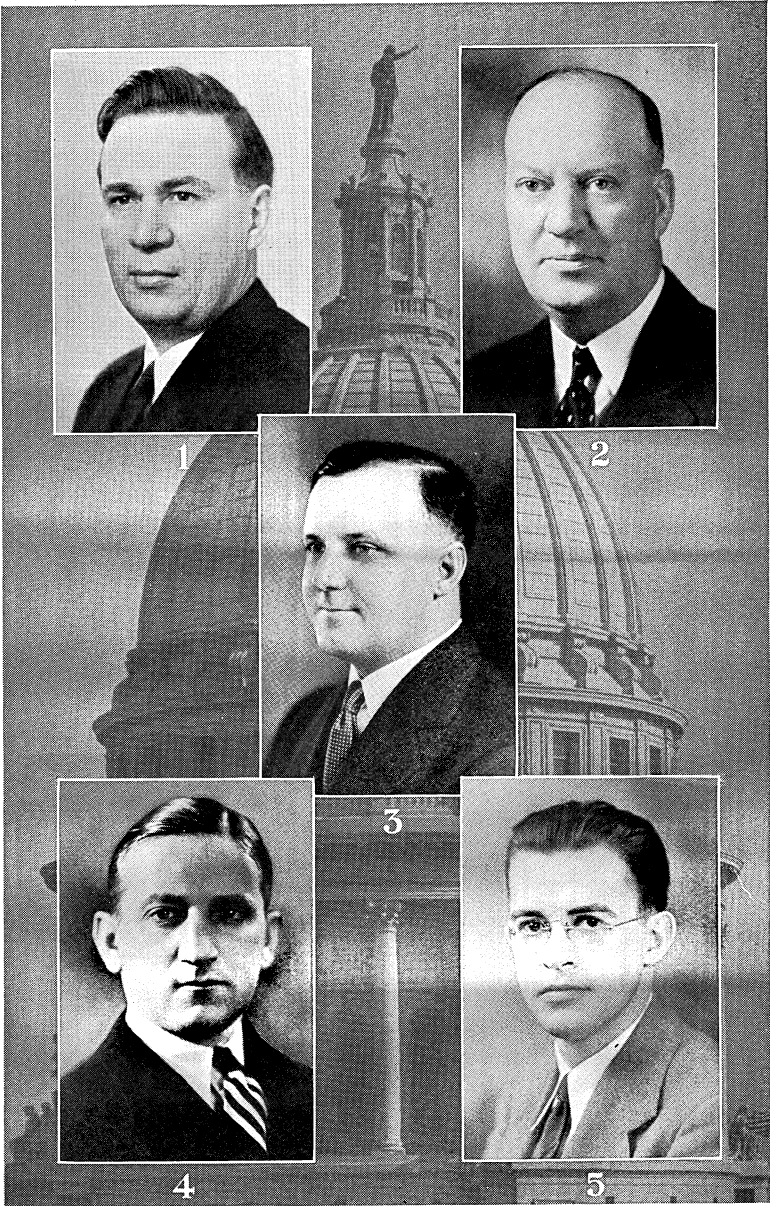




United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

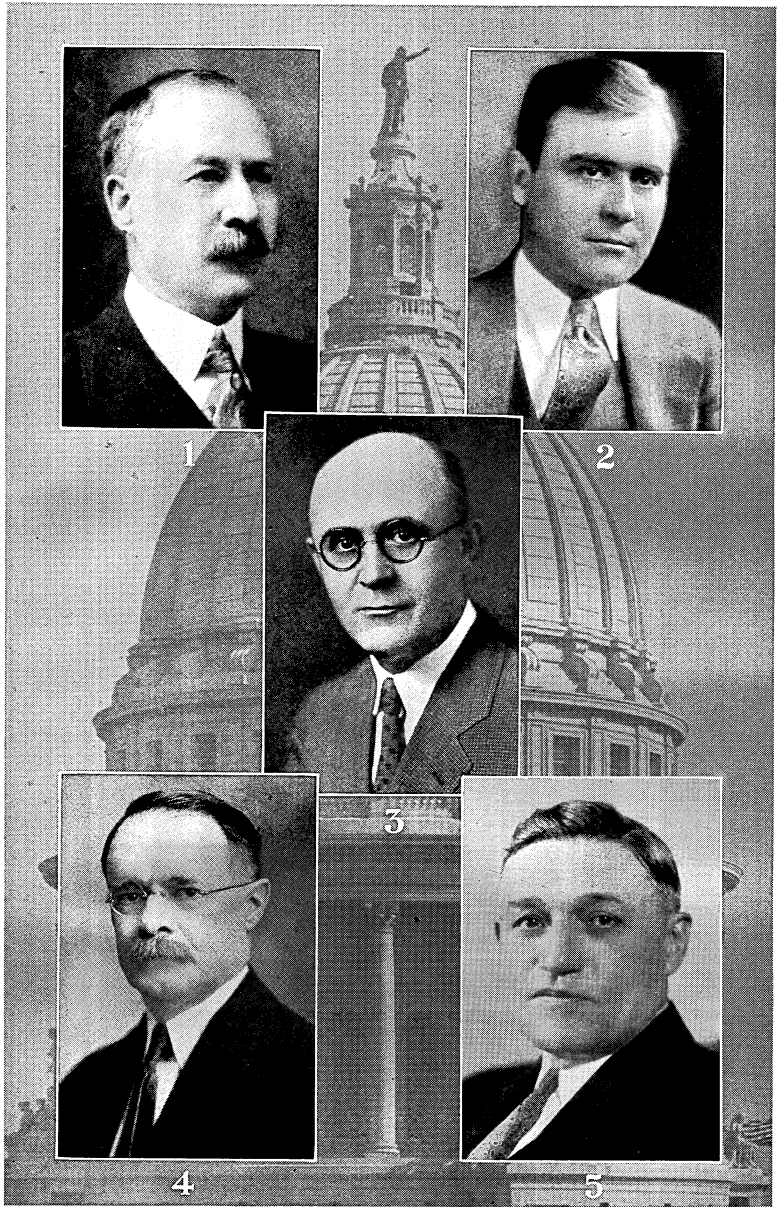


United States Senator F. Ryan Duffy.



Members of House of Representatives: (1) Thomas R. Amlie, 1st district; (2) Harry Sauthoff, 2nd district; (3) Gardner R. Withrow, 3rd district; (4) Raymond J. Cannon, 4th district; (5) Thomas O'Malley, 5th district.





Members of House of Representatives: (1) Michael K. Reilly, 6th district; (2) Gerald J. Boileau, 7th district; (3) George J. Schneider, 8th district; (4) Merlin Hull, 9th district; (5) Bernard J. Gehrman, 10th district.

## WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 75th CONGRESS

### SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr. (Prog.) was born February 6, 1895 at Madison. Having been obliged through illness to leave the University of Wisconsin, he became the intimate companion and later the private secretary of his father. His first real political appearance was at Cleveland in 1924, where he read his father's message to the Third Party Convention. At his father's death in 1925, he was elected to the Senate to complete the elder La Follette's unexpired term. At that time he was thirty years of age. In April 1928 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and was the Wisconsin member of the Committee on Resolutions, presenting the Progressive minority report. In November of the same year, he was reelected to the senate. In 1934 he was again elected to the senate as the nominee of the Progressive Party. His present term expires in January 1941.

Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison.

F. RYAN DUFFY (Dem.) was born June 23, 1888 at Fond du Lac. He attended the public schools at Fond du Lac and was graduated from high school in 1906. He received his A. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1910 and his LL.B. degree in 1912, and has practiced law at Fond du Lac as a member of the firm of Duffy, Duffy and Hanson until elected to the United States Senate in 1932. During the World War Senator Duffy served in the United States Army for twenty-five months, of which fourteen months were in overseas service, and was discharged with the rank of Major. In 1922-23 he was state commander of the American Legion and national vice-commander in 1923-24. He was elected to the Senate in 1932. His present term expires January 3, 1939.

Home Address: Fond du Lac.

## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, and Walworth Counties.

THOMAS R. AMLIE (Prog.) was born in Griggs County, North Dakota on April 17, 1897. He is a graduate of Cooperstown High School in North Dakota. After studying at the University of North Dakota for two years and at the University of Minnesota for one year, he came to the Law School of the University of Wisconsin where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1923. For the past ten years he has practiced law at Beloit and Elkhorn. At present he is chairman of the National Farmer Labor Political Federation. In 1930 he was elected to Congress and reelected in 1934 and 1936.

Home Address: Elkhorn.

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties.

HARRY SAUTHOFF (Prog.) was born on June 3, 1879 at Madison. He attended the Madison public schools and received his B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1902 and his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1909. Before he studied law he taught school at Lake Geneva High School and the Northern Illinois State Normal School. During these four years he also coached athletics. After he received his law degree, he was a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1915-1919 he was district attorney of Dane County and in 1921 private secretary to Governor John J. Blaine. He was appointed by Governor Blaine as Wisconsin's representative at the International Conference between the United States and Canada, and also to the Mississippi Valley Conference. From 1925 to 1929 he was state senator from the twenty-sixth district of Wisconsin. This is his second term in Congress.

Home Address: 22 South Hancock Street, Madison.

## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Prog.) was born at La Crosse on October 5, 1892 and received his education in the grade and high schools of that city. After graduation from high school he entered the train service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company. In 1929 and 1931 he was the state representative of the trainmen's brotherhood. He served in the assembly in 1927 and was a member of the Joint Committee on Finance. Mr. Withrow has served in Congress since 1931.

Home Address: La Crosse.

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

RAYMOND J. CANNON (Dem.) was born August 26, 1894 at Ironwood, Michigan. His father and mother died when he was six months old, and he spent his early life in a home for dependent children. Graduating from high school at the age of seventeen he taught school for one year, and then worked his way through Marquette University Law School by playing professional baseball. At the age of twenty-one he received his law degree and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Cannon is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to Congress in 1932, and reelected in 1934 and 1936 without being endorsed in any of the three campaigns by the Milwaukee County Democratic Committee. Again without the endorsement of the Democratic State Central Committee he won the election for delegate-at-large by a large majority. As a member of Congress he is chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws and also chairman of the Sub-Committee on Pensions.

Home Address: 6208 West Washington Boulevard, Wauwatosa.

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

THOMAS O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born in 1901 at Milwaukee. He is the eldest son of the late Thomas J. O'Malley, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin from 1933-36, and Mary G. O'Malley. He was educated in the Milwaukee schools, Loyola College, and the Y.M.C.A. College of Liberal Arts at Chicago. Mr. O'Malley has engaged in newspaper, advertising, publicity, and sales work. He has served on the Milwaukee County Democratic Committee; the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee; and he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932 and to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. He has been a Democratic nominee for Congress from his district since 1928. He served his first term in public office in the 73rd Congress and has been reelected in 1934 and 1936. Home Address: 3825 North Sherman Boulevard, 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. He attended Oshkosh Normal School and the University of Wisconsin receiving his degree from the College of Letters and Science in 1894 and from the Law School in 1895. He is now a member of the law firm of Reilly and Cosgrove. Mr. Reilly is married. He was a member of the 63rd and 64th Congresses, and was elected in November 1930 to fill the unexpired term of Florian Lampert, deceased, and to serve the full term of the 72nd Congress. He was reelected in 1932 and has served continuously since that time. Home Address: 82 Third Street, Fond du Lac.

## SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GERALD J. BOILEAU (Prog.) was born at Woodruff on January 15, 1900. He was graduated from the Minocqua High School in 1918 and attended the A.E.F. University in France in 1919. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1923 from Marquette University Law School. He has practiced law from 1923 to the present time. During the World War he was in the service eighteen months, twelve of which were with the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1928 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. From 1926-30 he was district attorney of Marathon County and has been a member of Congress since 1931. Home Address: Wausau.

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (Prog.) was born on a farm on October 30, 1877 in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie County. He attended the public schools of Appleton where he has made his home ever since. He is a paper maker by trade. For twenty-four years he has been vice president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and for thirteen years a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. With the exception of 1933-34 he has been a member of Congress since 1923. Home Address: 1019 North State Street, Appleton.

## NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

MERLIN HULL (Prog.) spent his boyhood in a farming community at Sechlerville in Jackson County. Here he attended school and worked as a farm hand and country school teacher so that he might earn funds with which to continue his education. He also learned the printing trade. His higher education was received at Gale College at Galesville, and De Pauw and Columbian Universities. After being admitted to the bar, he was a practicing attorney at Black River Falls. In 1904 he bought the Jackson County Journal, which in 1926 was consolidated with the Badger State Banner under the name of Banner-Journal. Mr. Hull still owns and publishes this newspaper. He has held various public offices, serving as district attorney of Jackson County; as a member of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature in 1909, 1911, and 1913, being elected speaker of the assembly in 1913; and as Secretary of State in 1916 and again in 1918. He was a member of Congress from the seventh district from 1929-1931 and was elected from the ninth district in 1934 and reelected in 1936. Home Address: Black River Falls.

## TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

B. J. GEHRMANN (Prog.) was born in Germany on February 13, 1880. At the age of thirteen he came to this country where he worked in a Chicago packing plant and attended night school. Two years later he moved to Clark County. Since 1915 he has lived in Ashland County where he cleared a farm five miles from Mellen and where he has farmed ever since. He has held a number of public offices, serving as assessor for five years, town chairman for five years, and school clerk since 1919. He has been an officer of the American Society of Equity for years, serving as county president and member of the state executive board, and as state president of the organization for four years until it merged with the Farmers Union. He has been a member of the Wisconsin legislature serving in the assembly in 1927 and 1931 and in the senate in 1933. In 1934 he was elected to Congress and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: Mellen.

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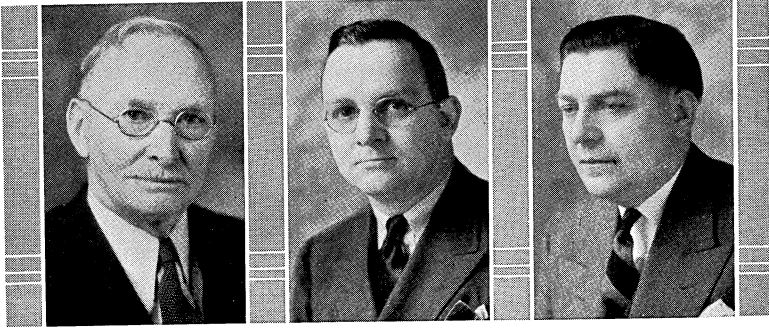
**Members of the  
Legislature**

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## MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



CASHMAN  
1st District

KRESKY  
2nd District

ZIMNY  
3rd District

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Prog.) lives in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee county, where he owns and operates the land his father purchased from the government when Wisconsin was largely a wilderness. He was educated in the public schools, attended Valparaiso University, and spent two years at the Chicago Law School. He taught school for a number of years. He was a La Follette delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1924 and in the same year was appointed a regent of the University by Governor Blaine. Mr. Cashman is the author of a number of important laws: the 1931 highway law; the law exempting farm wood lots from taxation; the law requiring all beer sold in Wisconsin to be made from barley; and the law placing a fifteen cent per pound tax on oleomargarine to protect the dairy farmer. Because Mr. Cashman admired the progressive and liberal policies of President Roosevelt, he entered the 1936 race for Congress on the Democratic ticket and very nearly won the election over the incumbent. Mr. Cashman has served in the senate continuously since 1922. Home Address: Route 1, Denmark.

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

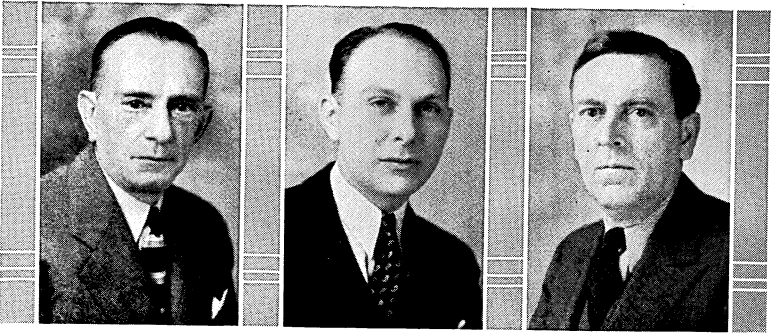
MICHAEL F. KRESKY, JR., (Prog.) was born at Marinette on May 23, 1905. He was graduated from Marinette High School in 1923 and from Georgetown University Law School at Washington, D. C. in 1931. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Green Bay and a member of the law firm of Alk, Kresky & Cohen. This is Mr. Kresky's first term in the senate and the first time he has ever held a public office. Home Address: 1120 South Roosevelt Street, Green Bay.

Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

ARTHUR L. ZIMNY (Dem.) was born on August 5, 1900 at Milwaukee in the district he now represents. After his graduation from South Division High School he attended McDonald's Business College and later studied architectural engineering at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. For fifteen years he has been in the advertising business. Mr. Zimny is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, and the Century Club of Milwaukee. He was a pioneer in organizing the United Taxpayers Cooperative Association. Although active in civic affairs he had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1934. Home Address: 1640 South Muskego Avenue, Milwaukee.

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





MORRIS  
4th District

SCHOENECKER  
5th District

HAMPEL  
6th District

OSCAR H. MORRIS (Rep.) was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on March 8, 1876 and came to Milwaukee two years later with his parents. He left grade school at an early age to become "copy boy" for the Milwaukee Sentinel for which paper he finally became reporter and sports writer. Later he joined the Milwaukee Daily News and became reporter, city editor, and sports editor. For many years he was secretary of several commercial and trade organizations and at present is a department manager of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. Senator Morris has been chairman of many interim committees while in the senate and in the last session served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Taxation. He was elected to the senate in 1920 and has served continuously since that time. In 1927 he was president pro tempore of the senate. In 1932 and 1936 he survived both Democratic landslides and was the only Republican senator to be elected in Milwaukee County in those two elections. Address: 611 North Broadway, Milwaukee.

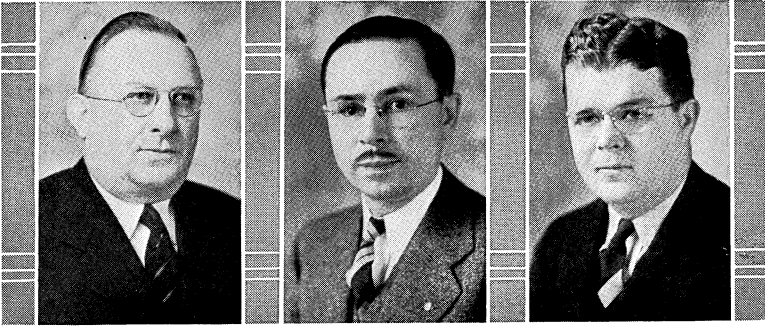
Fourth senatorial district: The thirteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee; and the villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and the town of Milwaukee.

HAROLD V. SCHOENECKER (Dem.) was born November 26, 1902 in Milwaukee and has lived there all his life. He received his B. A. degree from Marquette University in 1925 and his LL.B. from the same school. Mr. Schoenecker has held various positions including an association with his father in the V. Schoenecker Boot and Shoe Company. He is now practicing law at 710 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee, as a member of the law firm of Kerwin, Schoenecker and Honeck. He is a member of the Milwaukee County, Wisconsin State, and American Bar Associations. Mr. Schoenecker was elected to the senate in 1934. Home Address: 2032 North Hi-Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

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

GEORGE HAMPEL (Prog.) was born in Milwaukee on August 27, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, the International Correspondence School, and Hesse's Art School. Mr. Hampel is an accountant and is president of Hampel's Book Shop, Inc. Included in the public offices which he has held are county clerk of Milwaukee County in 1919 and 1920 and executive secretary of the Milwaukee Motion Picture Commission. He was a member of the assembly in 1931 and was elected to the senate in 1936. Home Address: 3651 North 17th Street, Milwaukee.

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



GALASINSKI  
7th District

BUSBY  
8th District

CALLAN  
9th District

MAX J. GALASINSKI (Dem.) was born on March 18, 1879 at Milwaukee and received his education in the public, parochial, and evening schools of that city. From 1891 to 1893 he was an apprentice pharmacist. During the following nineteen years he was a stone cutter and sculptor. In 1912 he became superintendent of street sanitation for the fourteenth ward, and held that position for sixteen years. While he was alderman for his ward in 1928 he was instrumental in securing the purchase and development of Woodrow Wilson Park. He has held many offices including that of director of a building and loan association for eighteen years. In 1932 he was elected to the assembly and in 1934 to the senate. In 1936 he was a candidate for Congress from the tenth district. Home Address: 2433 South 6th Street, Milwaukee.

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

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Prog.) is thirty-six years old and is a graduate of the West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, and Milwaukee State Teachers College. In 1922 he received the degree of B. A. from the University of Wisconsin and in 1925 an M. A. in history and politics. After studying law at the University of Chicago, he returned to the University of Wisconsin where he received his LL.B. in 1928 and was admitted to the bar. Prior to taking up law, Mr. Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute for two years and an instructor of English and history in the West Allis High School from 1928 to 1933. Since 1932 he has been village attorney of West Milwaukee. He served in the assembly as a Progressive-Republican in 1931 and as a Progressive in 1935. In 1936 he was elected to the senate. Home Address: 925 South 38th Street, 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 cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis.

JAMES L. CALLAN (Dem.), the oldest of eight children, was born in Milwaukee on June 3, 1910. He received his education in the parochial grade schools, Marquette University High School, and Marquette University. Since 1931 he has been a real estate and securities broker. He is serving his first term in the senate and is its youngest member. During the session of 1935 he was a member of the Committee on Corporations and Taxation. Home Address: 512 North 18th Street, Milwaukee.

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



WHITE  
10th District

NELSON  
11th District

McDERMID  
12th District

KENNETH S. WHITE (Rep.), the son of Attorney Ferris M. White of River Falls, was born in that city on January 17, 1897. After attending the Teachers College at River Falls, he entered the Law School of the University of Minnesota. He served in the army with the A.E.F. in France and after his discharge continued his law course at the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from that institution in 1921. Since that time he has practiced law at River Falls in partnership with his father. Mr. White has always been active in community affairs, serving as district attorney of Pierce County for two terms and as a member of the county board for three terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Cleveland last June. He was elected to the senate for the first time in 1936. Home Address: River Falls.

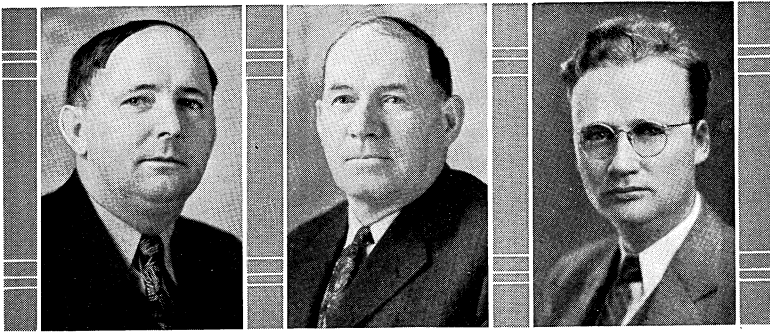
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

PHILIP E. NELSON (Rep.) was born on September 1, 1891 on a farm at Curtiss, Wisconsin. He received his secondary education at Colby High School and later was graduated from the Williams Business College at Oshkosh. He has been employed by the Oakland Motor Car Company at Pontiac, Michigan as cost accountant and has operated cheese factories in Clark and Rusk Counties, and a general store at Conrath. He now owns and operates a farm at Cloverland, Maple P. O., Douglas County. During 1921-23 and 1925-35, he was a member of the county board of supervisors in Douglas County. For twenty-two months he served in the World War, most of the time with the A.E.F. in France. In 1927 and 1929, he was a member of the assembly and in 1931 of the senate, to which office he was re-elected in 1934. Home Address: Route 1, Maple.

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

JOSEPH E. McDERMID (Prog.) was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota on March 20, 1894. He came to Wisconsin in 1899 with his parents. He attended Chicago Veterinary College for three years and Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis for one year, where he received the degree of D.V.M. He enlisted and served two years with the medical corps during the World War, and is a charter member of the Vinton Moore Post of the American Legion at Ladysmith. Since 1921 he has practiced veterinary medicine at Ladysmith. He is a member of the Rusk County Board of Supervisors, and is chairman of its road and bridge committee. He was elected to his first term in the legislature in April 1935 to fill a vacancy and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: Ladysmith.

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



PANZER  
13th District

MACK  
14th District

COAKLEY  
15th District

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

Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

MIKE MACK (Rep.) was born in Trempealeau County on November 15, 1873. After receiving a common school education he spent ten years in the lumber business. For the past forty years he has farmed in Outagamie County. During the World War, Senator Mack was chairman of the village Council of Defense. Before his election to the senate in 1932 he had served as a county board member and as a member of the county highway committee. During the 1935 session Senator Mack was a member of the senate Committee on Highways. Home Address: Shiocton.

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

MAURICE P. COAKLEY (Rep.) was born at Beloit on January 9, 1906. He received the degrees of B. A. from Beloit College in 1926 and of LL.B. in 1930 from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He is a practicing attorney in Beloit, and during 1931-32 held the position of instructor in political science at Beloit College. From 1927 until his election to the senate he served as a record clerk in the senate. In 1932 he was admitted to the bar of the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu. He is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1220 Emerson Street, Beloit.

Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



ROETHE  
16th District

ENGBRETSON  
17th District

DUEL  
18th District

EDWARD J. ROETHE (Rep.) was born in Whitewater on May 12, 1878. After his graduation from Whitewater High School he taught school for two years. For the past thirty-seven years he has been connected with the Fennimore Times and at present is its publisher. Senator Roethe was elected president of the village of Fennimore in 1919 and when it was incorporated as a city in August of that year, became its first mayor. He was reelected as mayor in 1920, 1922, and 1924. For eight years he served as a member of the State Fair Advisory Board from the third Congressional district. Senator Roethe served in the senate in 1925 and 1929 and was reelected for the third time in 1936. He acted as chairman of the Interim Committee on Education which, after nearly two years of study, submitted a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of Wisconsin's educational system to the 1931 Legislature. Home Address: Fennimore.

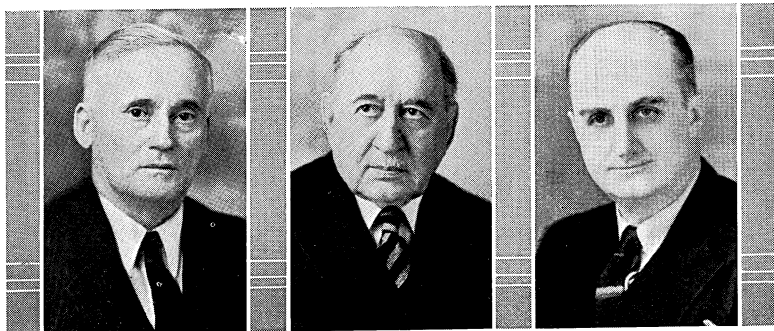
Sixteenth senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

GEORGE ENGBRETSON (Prog.) was born on June 3, 1890 at Warren, Illinois. His parents moved shortly thereafter to the township of Wiota in Lafayette County, Wisconsin where he has lived ever since. He was educated at the Wiota common school and Platteville State Teachers College. His occupation is farming. During 1930-31 Senator Engebretson was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the senate in 1932 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Olson, and was reelected for a full term in 1934. Home Address: South Wayne.

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

MORVIN DUEL (Rep.) was born in Fond du Lac County, July 8, 1888. He was reared on a farm and attended the rural schools. In 1906 he was graduated from the Rosendale High School and in 1910 from the Oshkosh State Teachers College. Mr. Duel taught in a rural school, was principal of a graded school, and for three years principal of a high school. From 1915 to 1921 he was county superintendent of schools of Fond du Lac County. He retired from that office to enter the insurance business in which he has been engaged ever since. Mr. Duel was elected to the senate for the first time in 1936. Home Address: 290 Sheboygan Street, Fond du Lac.

Eighteenth senatorial district: Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Waushara Counties.



MORRISSEY  
19th District

BOLENS  
20th District

CLANCY  
21st District

PIERCE A. MORRISSEY (Dem.) was born on April 15, 1870 at Nepeuskum and was educated in the common schools and the state graded school at Waukau. He has been a farmer all his life. Senator Morrissey has held the following public offices in the town of Nepeuskum: 1904-13, assessor; 1912-17, chairman of the town and a member of the board of supervisors; 1922, member of the board of town chairmen and again a member of the board of supervisors. During the World War, he served on the committee on Liberty Loan drives. He is also a former member of the American Society of Equity for Wisconsin. Senator Morrissey is now serving his initial term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Rush Lake.

Nineteenth senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

HARRY W. BOLENS (Dem.) was born on January 13, 1864. He has lived at Port Washington since 1879 except for six years spent in Sheboygan, where he published the Daily Journal. He is an inventor, manufacturer, and farmer. He has served as alderman, county supervisor, and county board chairman for several terms, and mayor for three terms. Senator Bolens organized the first independent military company in Wisconsin for the Spanish-American War, and in 1917 organized the first independent Wisconsin Company for the World War. He was later chairman of District Board No. 2, the expense of which according to Gen. Crowder was the lowest in the United States, and chairman of the county Council of Defense the expenses of which amounted to \$600. He has been a member of the senate since 1933. Home Address: 1242 Grand Avenue, Port Washington.

Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

JOSEPH CLANCY (Dem.) was born at Racine on August 2, 1890. He attended the St. Rose and Winslow Schools and was graduated from Racine High School in 1908. Between the time he left high school and 1914 he was in construction work on the Pacific Coast and also with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. From 1914 to 1924 he was employed as general traffic manager by two large rubber companies. Since then he has been engaged in the selling of securities and real estate. After serving one term in the assembly in 1932-34, he was elected to the senate in the fall of 1934. Home Address: 1308 College Avenue, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.



SHEARER  
22nd District



SEVERSON  
23rd District



RUSH  
24th District

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born on October 18, 1874 in the town of Somers, Kenosha County. He attended the rural schools, was graduated from Kenosha High School in 1895, and Milwaukee Normal School in 1905. He taught in the rural schools, Kenosha College of Commerce, and the public schools of Milwaukee. For five years he worked in the Kenosha Post Office as clerk-carrier, and since 1907 has been the secretary-manager of the central office of the Kenosha Industries. Senator Shearer served as alderman in his city from 1913-19 and as a member of the Park Commission from 1919-23. He was a member of the state assembly from 1923-29. In 1928 he was elected to the senate and reelected in 1932 and 1936. Home Address: 520-68th Place, Kenosha.

Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Prog.) was born in Christiana, Dane County. He spent his boyhood years on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University, and the University of Wisconsin Law School. After teaching school in Jefferson and Dane Counties for two years, he became principal of the graded school at London. In 1897 he graduated from the Wisconsin University Law School and was admitted to the bar and is a lawyer by profession. From 1904-08 he was Chairman of the Waupaca County Republican Committee and District Attorney for Waupaca County from 1908-10. He has been a member of the Legislature since 1918 and has served on important committees at each session. Was Chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Taxation in 1923, of Agriculture and Labor in 1925, of Corporations and Taxation again in 1931, President Pro Tem in 1931, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary in 1933 and again in 1937. Home Address: Iola.

Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

WALTER J. RUSH (Prog.) was born and reared on a farm in the town of Waterford, Racine County. He was educated in the common schools and at Rochester Academy. He received his B. S. degree from the University of Valparaiso in Indiana. He taught for three years, and then entered the University of Wisconsin where he completed the law course in 1900. Since then he has practiced law in Clark County. He was district attorney of Clark County from 1911-18 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in 1928. He has always been affiliated with the Progressive cause in Wisconsin, and was a delegate to the Fond du Lac convention which organized the Progressive Party. Since 1929 he has been a member of the senate. Home Address: 202 South Clay Street, Neillsville.

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



KANNENBERG  
25th District

RISSER  
26th District

ROWLANDS  
27th District

ROLAND E. KANNENBERG (Prog.) was born September 25, 1907 at Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County. He attended the Marathon County public school, the Twin Oaks School, and the Wausau High School. Before becoming co-manager of the Kannenberg Granite Company of Wausau he had assisted on his father's farm and had spent four years quarrying granite in Marathon County. He was a member of the National Third Party Committee and one of the founders of the new Progressive Party of Wisconsin. In the September 1936 primary he was one of six candidates on the Progressive ticket for the office of lieutenant governor and received almost 25,000 votes. Mr. Kannenberg is serving his first term in the senate. Home Address: 1001 - 7th Avenue South, Wausau.

Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

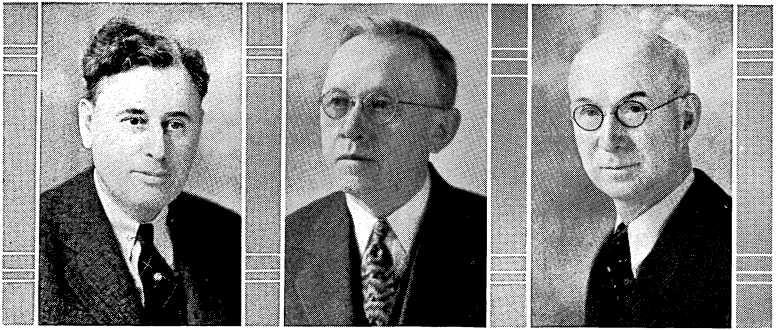
FRED RISSER (Prog.) was born in the town of Buffalo, Buffalo County, on January 15, 1900. After he was graduated from the Winona High School at Winona, Minnesota he spent a couple of years on his father's farm and then entered the University of Wisconsin where he received his B. A. degree in 1923 and his LL.B. in 1925. He taught in the Beaver Dam High School for one year and since 1925 has been a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1925 to 1930 he lectured on business law at Madison College. Before his election to the senate in 1936 he had held a number of public offices: town clerk of the town of Madison from 1927-28; treasurer of the Highlands Mendota Beach School from 1930-37; and district attorney of Dane County from 1929-35. Home Address: Route 2, Madison.

Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS (Prog.) was born on April 1, 1901 at Cambria, Wisconsin. He received his elementary education in the Cambria public schools and St. John's Military Academy, and his higher education at Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin. During the past fourteen years he has been interested in banking, farming, and operation of a canning factory. He served Columbia County in the assembly from 1927 to 1934 and was elected to the state senate in 1935. He has the distinction of being the first chairman of the State Central Committee of the Progressive Party for 1934-36, and was reelected unanimously to serve in the same capacity for 1936-38. He is chairman of both the Committee on Committees and the Joint Committee on Finance. Home Address: Cambria.

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





INGRAM  
28th District

ANDERSON  
29th District

SAULD  
30th District

G. ERLE INGRAM (Prog.) was born April 1, 1883 at Eau Galle. After receiving his secondary education in Dunn County, he attended Whitewater and La Crosse State Teachers Colleges, the Kansas City Business College, and the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and taught for several years in the elementary and high schools of the state. Since 1921 he has been practicing law in Eau Claire and has been vice president of the State Bar Association for the 19th judicial circuit. In 1928-29 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1930 and since 1933 has been a member of the senate. Legislative committees on which Mr. Ingram has served are the Interim Committee on Banking, the Interim Committee on Old Age Pensions, and the Advisory Legislative Committee to Investigate Finance Companies. Since September 1935 he has served part-time as special counsel for the Division of Consumer Credit of the Banking Commission. Home Address: 252 South 11th Street, Eau Claire.

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

JOHN A. ANDERSON (Prog.) was born in Carver County, Minnesota on December 28, 1870 and received his education at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. With the exception of 1928-1929 he has been mayor of Barron since 1924. During 1924-1925 he was a member of the school board. He is serving his second term in the senate. Home Address: Barron.

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

ERNEST G. SAULD (Dem.) was born on July 4, 1884 in Europe in the duchy of Luxemburg. He is a graduate of the Iron Mountain, Michigan High School with the class of 1902 and took a business course at Green Bay Business College. Mr. Sauld was in the hotel and mercantile business with his father until 1918 when he entered the real estate business. He has held a number of public offices: chairman of the town of Pembine for sixteen years; clerk of the school board and chairman of the county highway committee since 1920; president of the Marinette County Agricultural Fair Association from 1930-1936; member of the executive committee of the county relief unit; director of the C.W.A. program; and work secretary of the WERA for over a year. Mr. Sauld was elected to the senate for the first time in 1936. Home Address: Pembine.

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



LEVERICH  
31st District

PAULSON  
32nd District

DEMPSEY  
33rd District

EARL LEVERICH (Prog.) was born on a farm in the town of Angelo, Monroe County on December 6, 1891. He is a graduate of Sparta High School, Madison College, and the University of Wisconsin short course in agriculture. During the twenty-five years in which he has been a dairy farmer, fruit grower, and farm co-op leader he has served his community as school clerk, town clerk, and town chairman. He is president of the Sparta Co-op Creamery Association, the Western Wisconsin Co-op Creamery Association, the Sparta Equity Livestock Shipping Association; agricultural member of the State Board of Vocational Education; and has been president and vice president, respectively, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the American Society of Equity. He organized the anti-oleo demonstration at Madison in 1931 which resulted in the elimination of oleo in Wisconsin. Mr. Leverich was elected to the senate in 1934. During the 1935 session he was a member of the Committee on Education and Public Welfare, and in 1937, a member of the Special Joint Legislative Committee and chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Labor. Home Address: Sparta.

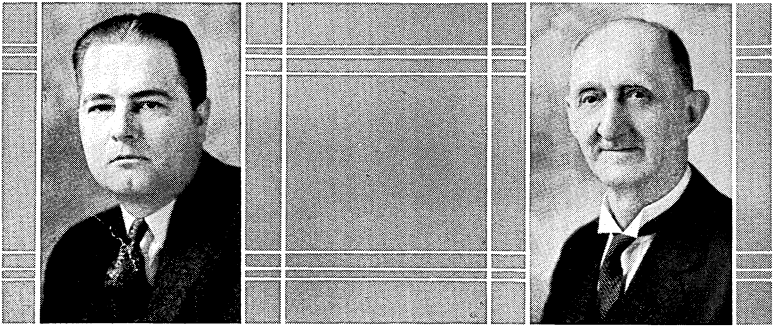
Thirty-first senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties.

OSCAR S. PAULSON (Prog.) was born on December 12, 1889 on a farm near the village of Dalton in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. He was educated in the common schools of that county, and at Augsburg Academy, College, and Seminary at Minneapolis. Prior to his graduation he farmed for several years. Since 1916 he has been a Lutheran pastor at Argyle and La Crosse. He has been president of the Minneapolis district of the Lutheran Free Church since 1930, a member of the stewardship board since 1935, and president of the board of trustees of Oak Forest Sanatorium since 1935. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: 1502 George Street, La Crosse.

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

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Dem.) was born at Merton, Waukesha County, on July 20, 1895. He owns and operates a modern dairy farm of 275 acres which has been the homestead of the Dempsey family since early pioneer days. He received his education in the county schools and has always been a close student of farming and farm problems. He publishes Dempsey's Farm Economics, a paper with a wide circulation among farmers of the state. Prior to his election to the senate in 1934 he was a member of the Waukesha County Board and has held various school and township offices. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



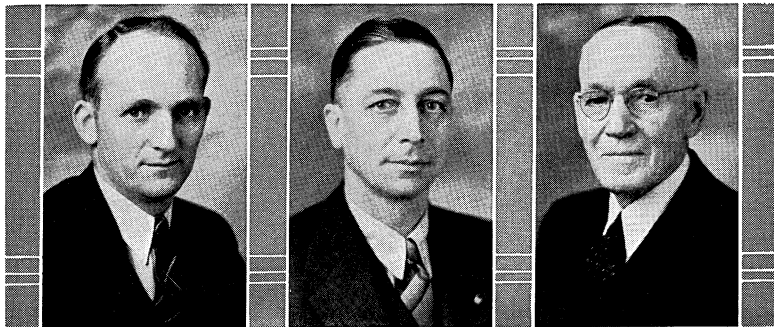
LARSEN  
Chief Clerk

HARTMAN  
Sergeant-at-Arms

LAWRENCE R. LARSEN was born at Racine, Wisconsin on March 23, 1897, and received his education in the common and high schools of that city. After leaving school he was employed as purchasing agent, salesman, and advertising manager by several Racine industrial companies. He served in the World War as acting Sergeant-Major, Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. His election as Chief Clerk of the Senate in 1935 was his first public office. He was unanimously reelected in 1937. Home Address: 1632 Flett Avenue, Racine.

EMIL A. HARTMAN was born and educated at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He is a paperhanging and painting contractor. Mr. Hartman has served as secretary of the Manitowoc County Republican Committee, delegate to the Republican State Conventions, clerk with the Adjutant General, and filing clerk with the Secretary of State. Since 1915 he has served in various capacities with the senate: document clerk, mailing clerk, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and has been elected as sergeant-at-arms for the past four sessions. Home Address: 2253 Fox Avenue, Madison.

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



**BLOMQUIST**  
Adams and Marquette

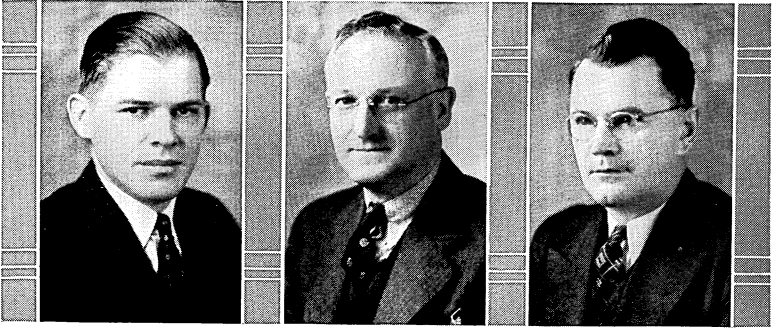
**VAN GUILDER**  
Ashland

**BEGGS**  
Barron

**EDWIN W. BLOMQUIST** (Prog.) was born on October 30, 1896 at Chicago, Illinois where he attended grade school and high school. Later he took several courses at La Salle Extension University in that city. He has been employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad since 1914 in the capacity of locomotive engineer and fireman. He is serving his third term as a member of the city council of Adams and for fifteen years has been an active officer in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Adams.

**HARRY VAN GUILDER** (Prog.) was born at Cannon Falls, Minnesota on July 6, 1890. He was educated in the common schools of Burnett County. Mr. Van Guilder has been a clerk in a store and a bookkeeper, and since 1913 he has been employed by the Soo Line Railroad as a switchman. He has been president of the local Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for ten years and in 1935 was a delegate to the national convention at Cleveland. For four years he was vice president of the Ashland County Progressive Club and was a delegate to the Fond du Lac Convention at which the Progressive Party was formed. Until his election to the assembly in 1936, Mr. Van Guilder had held no public office. Home Address: 820—4th Avenue West, Ashland.

**CHARLES A. BEGGS** (Prog.) was born in Portage County in 1870 where he was educated in the common schools. For one year he was in the grocery business at Plainfield for four years and in general merchandising at Rice Lake. He has been engaged since in the growing and the shipping of produce for twenty-five years. Mr. Beggs was a member of the county board for twenty-one years. He has served in the assembly during the sessions of 1917, 1927 to 1931 inclusive, and continuously since 1935. Home Address: Rice Lake.



CARLSON  
Bayfield

LYTIE  
Brown, 1st

SWEENEY  
Brown, 2nd

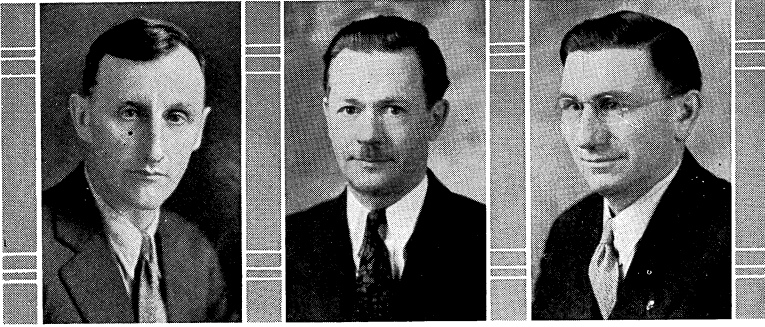
LAURIE E. CARLSON (Prog.) was born on a farm in the town of Bayfield on January 12, 1908. After his graduation from Bayfield High School in 1925 he attended Northland College for two years and completed two years of work at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Carlson is a fruit and dairy farmer. He has specialized in the growing of strawberries and has introduced head lettuce as a new cash crop into Bayfield County. Until his election to the assembly in 1936, he had held no public office. Home Address: Bayfield.

HAROLD A. LYTIE (Dem.), the son of B. O. Lytie of Amherst, was born in Portage County on June 9, 1899. He attended the public schools of Amherst. At the age of seventeen he was the youngest person in the state to receive the master barber's license. He has owned and operated his own barber shop for sixteen years. Mr. Lytie has been secretary and treasurer of the Central West Side Business Men's Association and is now president of that organization. He is first vice president of the Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin and has been chairman of the joint legislative committee of the Journeymen and Master Barbers for three terms. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1936. Home Address: 228 North Ashland Avenue, Green Bay.

Brown County, first district: The city of Green Bay exclusive of the twenty-first ward.

WILLIAM J. SWEENEY (Dem.) was born in the town of Glenmore, Brown County. He was educated in the common schools and also took a correspondence business course. For nine years ending in 1931 he was a road and bridge contractor. Since then he has been an auctioneer, insurance agent, and farmer. He served the township of Glenmore as highway commissioner from 1920-22, as town clerk from 1922-27, and as town chairman from 1927-29. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and reelected in 1934 and 1936. Home Address: Route 3, 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.



HITT  
Buffalo and Pepin

BERGREN  
Burnett and  
Washburn

HUPFAUF  
Calumet

ARTHUR A. HITT (Prog.) was born in the town of Alma, Buffalo County on November 9, 1890. He was graduated from the Alma High School in 1910, La Crosse State Teachers College in 1913, and the University of Wisconsin (A. B. 1916, M. A. 1926). From 1921 to 1932 he taught school, the last five years in the Milwaukee Vocational School. He has given up teaching to devote full time to his farm near Alma, and to the assembly, in which he is serving his sixth consecutive term. Mr. Hitt takes an active part in the farm organizations of his district. He is on the county board of directors of the Farmers Equity Union in Buffalo County, is a member of the state board of directors of the Farmers Equity Union, and is secretary-treasurer of the Buffalo County Electric Cooperative which he helped organize. Mr. Hitt is a World War veteran. Home Address: Route 2, Alma.

HARRY BERNARD BERGREN (Prog.) was born September 8, 1888 at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was educated in the public schools of that city. Later he attended college and night school. He has been a printer for eleven years, credit manager and correspondence man for six years, and a poultry raiser for the past seven years. For three successive terms he held the office of town clerk of the town of Daniels. After serving for twenty-one months in the World War he was honorably discharged as a second lieutenant. He is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Siren.

HENRY HUPFAUF (Dem.) was born on a farm in the town of Harrison, Calumet County on August 11, 1885 and was educated in the common schools. He lived on a farm from 1885 to 1922; from 1922 to 1929 he was a field man for the Menominee River Sugar Company; and since 1929 he has operated a general store and a tavern at Darboy. Mr. Hupfauf was town clerk from 1914 to 1922 and school clerk of district number six from 1905 to 1920. He is interested in cooperatives. In 1910 he organized the Manitowoc Road Cooperative Telephone Company and was treasurer of a butter and cheese cooperative for a number of years. This is Mr. Hupfauf's first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 4, Appleton.



HIPKE  
Chippewa

NEHS  
Clark

ROCHE  
Columbia

GEORGE H. HIPKE (Rep.) was born at New Holstein, Wisconsin on December 29, 1879. He received his education in the common schools of his home town. At an early age he entered the mercantile business and at present devotes his time to the canning industry, forest products, and the selling of land. He has held a number of public offices. From 1921 to 1931, he was on the Stanley Board of Education. Since 1919 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Chippewa County Asylum; and from 1932 to 1935, mayor of Stanley. He is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Stanley.

VICTOR NEHS (Prog.) was born at Menomonee Falls on July 28, 1887. He attended the public schools of Marshfield and was graduated from the high school of that city. In 1913 he was admitted to the bar after having completed the law course at the University of Wisconsin. He practiced law at Loyal in Clark County in 1914, and in 1917 formed a law partnership with Emery W. Crosby at Neillsville. Mr. Nehs has held various honorary and public offices, including mayor of Neillsville, clerk of the school board, justice of the peace, circuit court commissioner, divorce counsel, district attorney, city attorney, chairman of the county board, United States conciliation commissioner, president of the Kiwanis Club, commander of the American Legion Post. He served for twelve years in the Wisconsin National Guard with the Second Regiment Band of Marshfield. His military service also includes nine months in the Mexican border campaign and a year in the World War with the Signal Corps in France. Music, hunting, and fishing are his hobbies. He has served in the assembly since 1935. Home Address: Neillsville.

ROBERT H. ROCHE (Dem.) was born at Doylestown on October 1, 1891. He attended the graded school at Doylestown and the Columbus High School. He has been a farmer all his life with the exception of the last four years when he served as sheriff of Columbia County. He figured prominently in a hold-up and robbery and was seriously wounded in both: on September 11, 1931 he attempted to prevent the robbers of the Doylestown State Bank from escaping in his automobile, and on May 22, 1934 he attempted to question the suspects in a Baraboo drug store robbery as they were leaving the city. In 1936 he was elected to the assembly for the first time. Home Address: 707 East Cook Street, Portage.



McDOWELL  
Crawford

SCHENK  
Dane, 1st

HANSON  
Dane, 2nd

DONALD C. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born at Mt. Sterling in Crawford County on August 27, 1890. He is a graduate of the Soldiers Grove High School and attended Lawrence College and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. McDowell is interested in farming and is a farm owner. He has been postmaster at Soldiers Grove from 1922-35; a member of the school board from 1926-33; a member of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission of Crawford County for the past five years; and at present is a supervisor and member of the county board. He served in the World War with the famous 32nd Division. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Soldiers Grove.

HERBERT C. SCHENK (Prog.) was born on June 26, 1880 in Leeds. He attended the elementary school in Madison and also Northwestern Business College where he was graduated in 1898. From 1901-08 he was manager of a retail lumber yard and from that time on he has been a retail hardware dealer. Mr. Schenk has been a member of the board of education since 1921, and of the park commission and board of health from 1918 and 1923, respectively, to the present. He also belonged to the Wisconsin National Guard from 1898 to 1901. This is Mr. Schenk's second term in the assembly. Home Address: 2051 Winnebago Street, Madison.

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

JAMES C. HANSON (Prog.) came to America at the age of four from Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, where he was born July 11, 1862. He has always made his home in the town of Christiana. He received his education in the public schools, Albion Academy, and Milton College. His occupation is farming and he has long been active in the cooperative movement. Besides holding many other offices of trust and honor, Mr. Hanson has been a member of the assembly since 1917 and is the oldest legislator in point of service. The University Board of Regents presented him with a testimonial of appreciation in 1932 for his pioneering services in the field of cooperative marketing and the organization of other cooperatives. Home Address: Route 2, Deerfield.

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





BAKER  
Dane, 3rd

GENZMER  
Dodge, 1st

KRUEGER  
Dodge, 2nd

ALBERT J. BAKER (Prog.), the son of the late P. O. Baker, a former assemblyman, was born December 14, 1874 in the town of Primrose, Dane County. He was educated in the common schools, and has been a farmer all his life. Mr. Baker has held numerous public and administrative offices. He was first elected to the assembly in 1926, and has been a member since that date. Home Address: 204 Wilson Street, Mount Horeb.

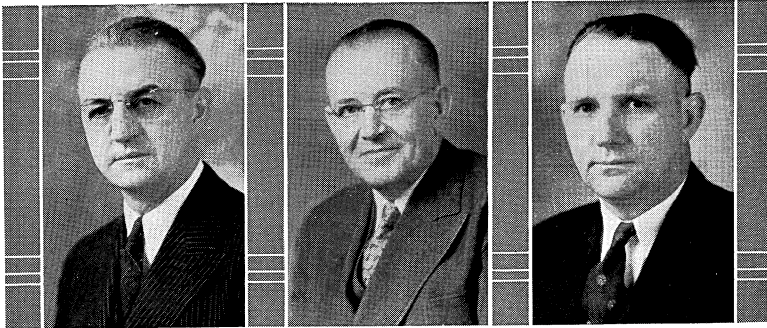
Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Brooklyn,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

ELMER L. GENZMER (Dem.), a descendant of Christian Genzmer, one of the early settlers of Mayville, was born there on January 3, 1903. From 1922-23 he attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School from 1923-24. He was unable to continue his college work because his parents were dependent on him for a living. Mr. Genzmer taught in the rural schools of Dodge County for five years and later held various positions with industrial and business concerns in Wisconsin. He has been justice of the peace of Mayville since 1932. This is Mr. Genzmer's second consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 435 North Main Street, Mayville.

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

HENRY EDWARD KRUEGER (Dem.) was born May 14, 1882 in Dodge County and received his education in the county schools. In 1907 he took a short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He is a farmer and specializes in seed-growing and raising Brown Swiss cattle. Mr. Krueger has served as clerk and assessor of the town of Beaver Dam at various times and for the past five years has been its town chairman. He is president of the Dodge County Fair and was elected as a Master Farmer for 1934 by the Wisconsin Agriculturist Farmer. He was elected to the assembly for the fifth time in 1936. Home Address: Route 1, Beaver Dam.

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



GRAASS  
Door

HALL, M. H.  
Douglas, 1st

PETERSON, E. C.  
Douglas, 2nd

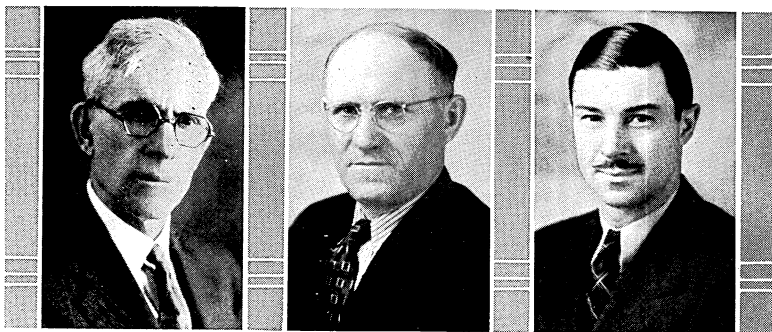
FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) was born at Sturgeon Bay on August 19, 1885. He was graduated from Sturgeon Bay High School in 1905 and in the following year entered the forest tree seed exporting business. For twelve years he acted as legislative counsel for many state conservation organizations on all conservation measures coming before the legislature. He also served on the advisory board of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for four years. He maintains an active interest in conservation, and in the care, hospitalization, and education of poor and crippled children. This is Mr. Graass' fourth term in the assembly, having been previously elected in 1916, 1918, and 1934. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

MICHAEL H. HALL (Prog.) was born at De Soto, Missouri on August 24, 1890. He attended the common and high schools of Mayville, New York. After leaving high school he worked as a grocery clerk for six months, and from 1908 to 1910 worked in engine service in New York State. In 1910 he entered engine service in Everett, Washington and transferred to Superior, Wisconsin in 1912 where he has been ever since. At present his occupation is locomotive engineer with the Great Northern Railway. In 1918 he was elected local chairman of the general grievance committee of the Great Northern System and in 1933 he was elected secretary-treasurer. He is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 1311 Twelfth Street, Superior.

Douglas County, first district: The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh wards of the city of Superior.

ELMER C. PETERSON (Prog.) was born in Martin County, Minnesota on November 30, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of Rockford, Illinois and was graduated from Brown's Business College in that city. During the World War he served with the A. E. F. 311th French Mortar Battery, 86th Division. At the present time Mr. Peterson is engaged in farming in Douglas County. He has held a number of public offices, including town clerk, school clerk, town chairman, and member of the county board from 1930 to the present time. He has also been president of the Douglas County Farmers Union since 1931. This is Mr. Peterson's second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Poplar.

Douglas County, second district: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior, and Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Solon Springs, and Poplar; first, second, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards of Superior.



MILLAR  
Dunn

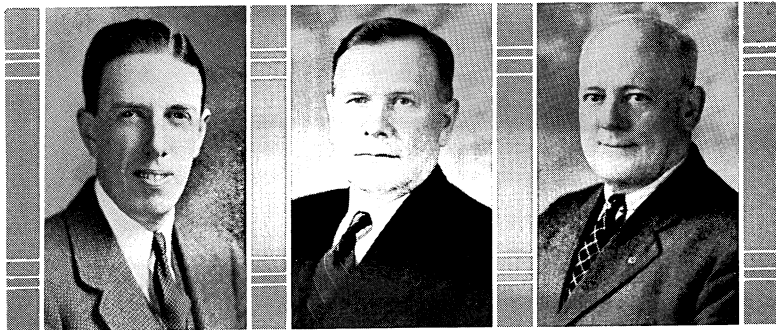
PRITCHARD  
Eau Claire

BERQUIST  
Florence, Forest and  
Oneida

JAMES D. MILLAR (Prog.) was born in Eau Claire on January 8, 1869. At the age of four he moved with his parents to a farm in Dunn County. He was educated in a one-room country school, the Menomonie High School, and River Falls State Normal School. Later he taught school, kept books, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business. He owns and for the last 30 years has operated a farm preempted by his grandfather in 1856. He served as secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society for 19 years; chairman of the town of Red Cedar for 22 years; chairman of the county board of supervisors for six consecutive terms; secretary of the Dunn County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 16 years; and a member of the Free Library Commission for four years. Mr. Millar was a member of the assembly in 1911 and 1913 and, with the exception of the session of 1933, from 1923 through 1937. Home Address: Menomonie.

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Prog.) was born on December 20, 1883 in Caernarvon, Wales and received his early education there. In 1905 he came to America. He studied in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin for two years. Since then he has engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. He has held various public offices and for the past fourteen years has been a member of the county board and chairman of its finance and resolution committees. Mr. Pritchard is serving his third term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

HENRY BERQUIST (Prog.) was born in Minneapolis on February 26, 1905. He was educated in the common schools and in the summer of 1934 he attended the Farm and Labor College at Tomahawk. Mr. Berquist has been active in fur farming. He has been national organizer and vice president of the American Fur Growers Association as well as cartoonist for its monthly magazine. In addition to farming for eight years he has been superintendent of the Northlands Packing Company and for the past three years has been a labor foreman. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1936. Home Address: Rhinelander.



FITZSIMONS  
Fond du Lac, 1st

HINZ  
Fond du Lac, 2nd

GOLDTHORPE  
Grant, 1st

MAURICE FITZSIMONS, JR. (Dem.) of Fond du Lac was born September 30, 1906, and has always lived in the city of his birth. For two years he attended Marquette University, and since 1923 has been affiliated with M. Fitzsimons and Sons Shoe Company. In 1927 he became the owner and operator of the Fitzsimons Fur Farm. Mr. Fitzsimons has been a member of the assembly since 1932. Home Address: Box 129, Fond du Lac.

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

ARTHUR F. HINZ (Rep.) was born on a farm near Ripon on March 23, 1886. He attended country school and Ripon High School. In 1906 he was graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Hinz has owned and operated a farm for twenty-five years; has been manager and also secretary-treasurer of the Badger Farmer Company; was an organizer and secretary of the Fond du Lac County Guernsey Association for many years; and at present is secretary-treasurer of the Ripon Packing Company. He served as town assessor during 1920-21, is a member of the hospital commission, has been president of the park commission for the past six years, and a member of the city council since 1926. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 229 Scott Street, Ripon.

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

WILLIAM H. GOLDTHORPE (Rep.) was born at Cobb on September 25, 1880. He was graduated from Platteville State Normal School in 1900. In 1899 Mr. Goldthorpe organized the Platteville Normal School Band which was the first normal school band in Wisconsin. His interest along musical lines was continued and in addition to conducting bands in his home town and the surrounding towns, he organized the Wisconsin Press Association Band in 1926 which was the first of its kind in the United States. Since 1923 he has been a newspaper publisher at Cuba City. He has also been postmaster of that city for the last twelve years. Mr. Goldthorpe was elected to the assembly in April 1935 to fill a vacancy, and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: Cuba City.

Grant County, first district: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, and Waterloo; villages of Cassville, Hazel Green, Livingston, and Potosi; cities of Platteville, and Cuba City.



McINTYRE  
Grant, 2nd

HOESLY  
Green

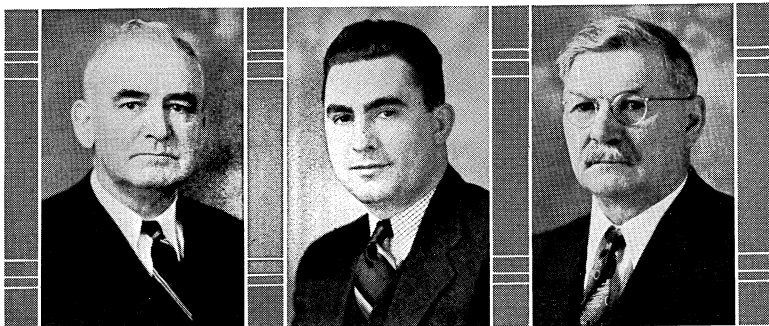
PETERSON, R. W.  
Green Lake and Waushara

P. BRADLEY McINTYRE (Rep.) was born at Muscoda on February 9, 1872. He attended the Muscoda grade and high schools and completed the commercial course at the Dixon, Illinois Business College in 1892. For two years after his graduation he was an accountant in an insurance company but resigned to return to Muscoda where he operated a farm for ten years. From 1905 to 1931 he was connected with a number of agricultural manufacturing concerns as traveling salesman, assistant sales manager, and sales manager. Since 1931 he has been with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul as an appraiser of Wisconsin farms. Mr. McIntyre was town clerk of Muscoda from 1897 to 1903 and chairman of the town in 1904. This is the first term in the assembly. Home Address: 344 West Maple Street, Lancaster.

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

ERNST J. HOESLY (Prog.) born June 16, 1885 at New Glarus was educated at the local high school and at Northwestern Business College, Naperville, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1903. For seven years he was an assistant cashier at the Bank of New Glarus, assistant post-master four years, village clerk six years, supervisor of the village of New Glarus fourteen years, and member of the county highway committee twelve years. At present he is a banker and dealer in cattle. Mr. Hoesly has been a member of the assembly since 1927. Home Address: New Glarus.

REUBEN W. PETERSON (Rep.) was born November 22, 1899 in Berlin, Wisconsin. He attended the public schools of that city and was graduated from Berlin High School in 1917. During the World War he served in the United States Navy. In 1924 he was graduated from Marquette University Law School, and is now a practicing attorney in Berlin. He was elected district attorney of Green Lake County in 1927 and has since been reelected three times. Mr. Peterson was a member of the 1935 assembly and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: 221 Liberty Street, Berlin.



JACKSON  
Iowa

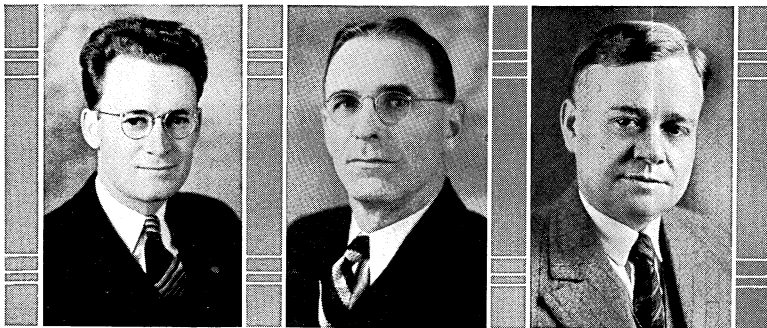
ALFONSI  
Iron and Vilas

HEMMY  
Jackson

JOHN S. JACKSON (Prog.) born at Waldwick, Iowa County, received his education in the public schools, and has engaged in farming all his life. Mr. Jackson has held several public offices including chairman of the town of Mineral Point, member of the Iowa County Board for thirteen years, clerk of the school board for fourteen years, and president of the Southwestern Wisconsin Shipping Association for fifteen years. He has been a member of the assembly since 1927. Home Address: Route 4, Mineral Point.

PAUL R. ALFONSI (Prog.), the first person of Corsican descent to serve in the legislature, was born February 13, 1908 at Pence, Wisconsin. He was graduated from Lincoln High School at Hurley in 1924 and from Whitewater State Teachers College in 1927, where he was a member of the debate team for three years. From 1927 to 1932, Mr. Alfonsi was head of the commercial department and forensic coach at Washburn High School. He has been a member of the assembly since 1933 and was elected Speaker in 1937. During the session of 1935 he served on several important committees and was Progressive floor leader. Home Address: Pence.

PETER A. HEMMY (Prog.) was born in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk County on March 22, 1875. He attended the common schools and high school at Prairie du Sac. Before 1900 he farmed in Sauk County and since that time he has farmed continuously in the town of Alma, Jackson County. During 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the assembly and has served continuously since 1935. Home Address: Route 1, Humbird.



DAUGS  
Jefferson

BARNES  
Juneau

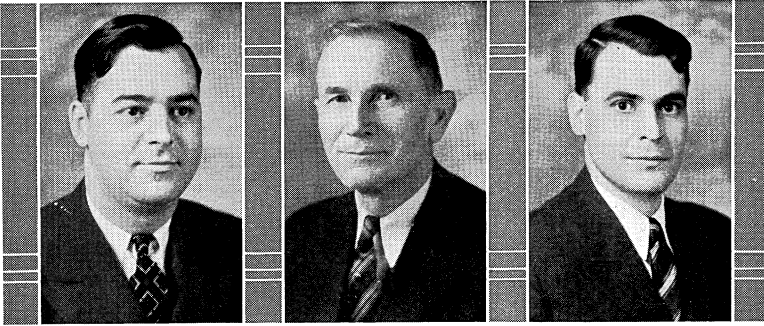
GROSVENOR  
Kenosha, 1st

PALMER F. DAUGS (Dem.) was born in the town of Farmington, Jefferson County, on February 10, 1903. He attended high school in Fort Atkinson and later the College of Business Administration of Marquette University. He is a salesman; a member of Delta Sigma Pi, International Commerce Fraternity; a charter and key member of the Fort Atkinson Lions Club; and has held many offices in civic and welfare organizations in Jefferson County. During his first term in the assembly he introduced a number of important bills which became law, including the one providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes. He had a perfect attendance record in the 1933 regular session and the succeeding special session. He was the author of the bill allowing the consolidation of two or more counties in the 1935 session, and was secretary of the Interim Committee on Taxation Problems. Mr. Daugs attended the 1936 Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia as an alternate delegate. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 801 East Street, Fort Atkinson.

WILLIAM H. BARNES (Prog.) was born in the town of Lisbon. He was graduated from the New Lisbon High School in 1904, and from the short course of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1907. He has farmed practically all his life and is actively interested in farm organizations. For the last ten years he has been a member of the school board of District No. 4, town of Fountain, and for the past five years secretary-treasurer and manager of the New Lisbon Creamery Association. He has been town chairman and member of the county board and is a director of the Four County Farmers Union Oil Company. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: New Lisbon.

ALFRED C. GROSVENOR (Dem.), a native of Kenosha since his birth on September 8, 1888 received his education in the Kenosha Central High School and the Kenosha College of Commerce. After finishing his education, he was associated with his mother, the late Elizabeth Grosvenor, in a newspaper distributing, confectionery, and notions store. Later he operated a recreational parlor, and at present is engaged in the management of real estate. Mr. Grosvenor is a veteran of the World War. From 1921-22, he was a member of the city council; 1923-33, a member of the Kenosha County Board; 1927-29, the chairman of the latter; and since 1933 has been a member of the assembly. Mr. Grosvenor is also a member of the Kenosha Harbor Commission and the Kenosha Historical Society. Home Address: 5933 - 7th Avenue, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, first district: Second, third, fourth, eighth, ninth, tenth, and twelfth wards of the city of Kenosha.



**COSTELLO**  
Kenosha, 2nd

**SHIMEK**  
Kewaunee

**FRITZ**  
La Crosse, 1st

**EMIL COSTELLO** (Prog.) was born on January 2, 1908 at Kenosha where he attended the public schools. He has been an assembler for the Simmons Company for eight years. Until his election to the assembly in 1936 he had held no public office. Home Address: 4028 - 14th Avenue, Kenosha.

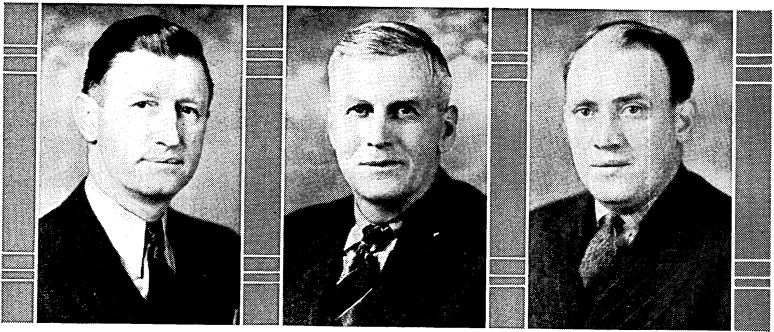
Kenosha County, second district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; village of Silver Lake; first, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eleventh wards of the city of Kenosha.

**ALBERT D. SHIMEK** (Dem.) was born in the town of Casco, Kewaunee County on April 23, 1873. He spent his boyhood on a farm. He was graduated from Stevens Point Teachers College in 1904, from Green Bay Business College in 1905, and in 1908 completed the teachers' commercial course in Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan. For eighteen years he taught various business subjects in public and private schools. In addition to being an expert accountant, he has been general manager of a book concern and also manager of a garage. Mr. Shimek helped to organize the Algoma Hospital and the Algoma Building and Loan Association. He was president of the Algoma Board of Education; president of the Kewaunee County Automobile Dealers Association; and president of the Kewaunee County Grocers Association. This is his third consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: Algoma.

**OLIVER H. FRITZ** (Prog.) was born at La Crosse on November 20, 1905. He worked his way through the grade schools and high school at La Crosse and attended the State Teachers College in 1925. He was the manager of a grocery store from 1925 to 1933. Mr. Fritz has been supervisor of his ward since 1933; a member of the county board especially interested in outdoor relief problems and the welfare of the workman; a member of the La Crosse Safety Commission since 1936; and a sergeant in the medical department of the Wisconsin National Guard from 1928-33. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 828½ South 3rd Street, La Crosse.

La Crosse County, first district: The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city of La Crosse.





SCHILLING  
La Crosse, 2nd

YOUNGBLOOD  
Lafayette

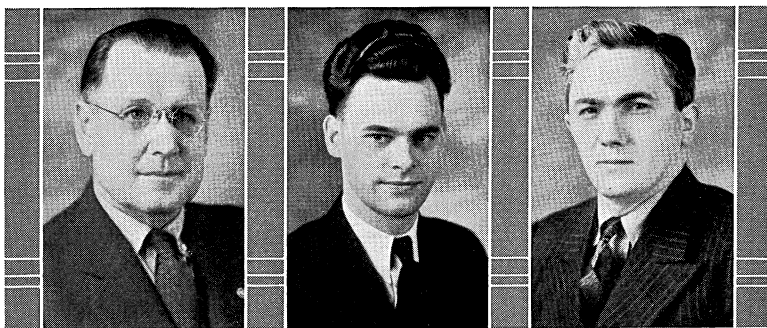
CAVANAUGH  
Langlade

HARRY W. SCHILLING (Prog.) was born on September 21, 1887 in Onalaska where he attended the public schools. In 1911 he was graduated from the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Since the age of seven he has resided on a farm and his occupation has always been farming. The public offices which he has held include director of the creamery board from 1916 to 1924, member of the county board in 1922, member of the town board from 1924 to 1926, and director of the district school since 1931. Mr. Schilling was an active advocate of the new Progressive Party, a delegate to the Fond du Lac convention, and also vice president of the La Crosse County Progressive Club. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Onalaska.

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

HENRY YOUNGBLOOD (Rep.) was born on May 9, 1879 in the town of Wiota, Lafayette County. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Youngblood has been a farmer all his life and in 1915 bought a farm of his own on which he now resides. He has held a number of public offices: supervisor of his town in 1926-27; town chairman from 1928-33; member of the road and bridge committee of La Fayette County from 1929-32. He has also served on the drought committee, seed and feed committee, and has been rural advisor for Lafayette and Iowa Counties. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Woodford.

JAMES T. CAVANAUGH (Dem.) born at Milwaukee, September 1, 1903, has lived most of his life at Antigo. He attended St. John's School there and the Antigo High School. His college work was done at St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota and at the Law School of Marquette University. In 1931, Mr. Cavanaugh was admitted to the bar. Previous to this he was employed as a passenger brakeman on the Northwestern Railroad. He has been a member of the assembly since 1933. Home Address: 438½ Edison Street, Antigo.



TREGO  
Lincoln

YINDRA  
Manitowoc, 1st

SIGMAN  
Manitowoc, 2nd

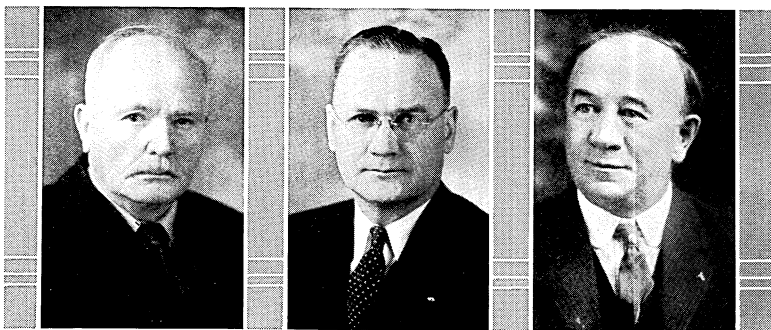
RENO W. TREGO (Prog.) was born on a farm in Benton County, Iowa on August 24, 1877. After attending the public schools and Tilford Academy at Vinton, Iowa he took a short commercial course at Kankakee, Illinois. From 1898 to 1901 he served in the Iowa National Guard. He has been a steam and electrical engineer, a machinist in the railroad shops, a foreman and also a road collector for the Waterloo Cement Tile Machinery Corporation, a bridge superintendent, and the owner of an automobile agency at Des Moines. In 1918, when his health failed, he moved to Wisconsin where he bought and operated two farms and a logging business in Wood County. In 1923 he sold his holdings in Wood County and moved to Merrill where he was employed as a steam and electrical engineer. Mr. Trego operated a trucking and warehousing business in Merrill until 1936 and is now engaged in the real estate and investment business. He was elected to the assembly in 1934 and reelected in 1936, and during the session of 1935 was a member of the Committee on Elections and Highways. Home Address: Merrill.

FRANCIS A. YINDRA (Dem.) was born on January 17, 1906 at Manitowoc. He attended Lincoln High School and was graduated from Marquette University with the degrees of Ph.B. and LL.B. Mr. Yindra is a practicing attorney in Manitowoc and has had experience in public accounting. He was a member of the assembly in 1933 and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: Manitowoc.

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

DAVID SIGMAN (Prog.) has been a resident of the city of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County for more than twenty-nine years. He received his education in the Two Rivers High School and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Sigman is a representative of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. He is chairman of the Assembly Labor Committee and a member of the Elections Committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1930 and was reelected in 1934 and 1936. Home Address: Two Rivers.

Manitowoc County, second district: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville and Valdars; cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.



BARBER  
Marathon, 1st

MEISNER  
Marathon, 2nd

BUDLONG  
Marinette

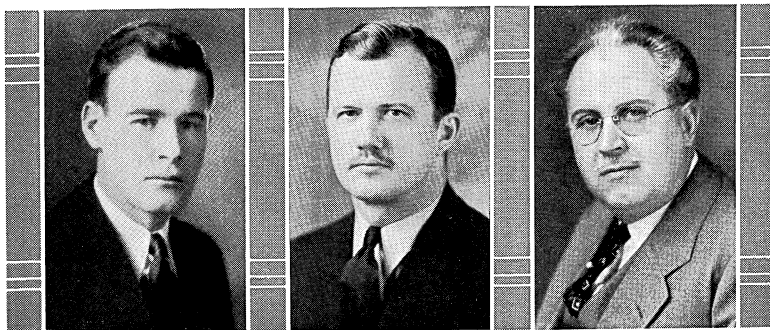
DR. JOSEPH L. BARBER (Prog.) was born in Calumet County on March 24, 1864 and has practiced medicine and surgery in Wisconsin since 1896. He is a member of the Marathon County Medical Society, the Wisconsin Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Barber was one of the organizers of the Merchants and Farmers State Bank of Marathon and the organizer of the Hatley State Bank in Marathon County, of which he was director and vice president. He has been president of the village of Marathon and a member of the Marathon County Board. Dr. Barber was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1920. In 1922 he was elected to the senate and to the assembly in 1928, and was reelected to the assembly in 1934 and 1936. Home Address: Marathon.

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

RUDOLPH A. MEISNER (Dem.) was born at Wittenberg on December 18, 1898 and was graduated from high school in 1917. He served during the World War with the 122nd Aero Squadron. Following his discharge from the army he was employed as an accountant by the Wheeler Lumber, Bridge, and Supply Company of Des Moines, Iowa. In 1926 he organized the Meisner-Hubbard Beverage Company of Wausau and has been its treasurer ever since. He is past president and secretary of the Wausau Lions Club. He was elected to the assembly in 1934 and re-elected in 1936. Home Address: 409 Callon Street, Wausau.

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

CHARLES A. BUDLONG (Rep.) was born at Frankfort, New York and came to Black Earth when he was three years old. He was educated in the public schools of that village. For twelve years he was a telegrapher and railroad agent and after 1891 kept a general store in Amberg for a time. Mr. Budlong has held a number of public offices: town clerk, town chairman, clerk of the circuit court, sheriff, state inspector for the Board of Control, police judge of Marinette, and immigration inspector on the Canadian border. The present is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: 2628 Parkridge Avenue, Marinette.



YOUNG  
Milwaukee, 1st

BIEMILLER  
Milwaukee, 2nd

BALZER  
Milwaukee, 3rd

CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on July 23, 1907. He was graduated from St. John's Military Academy in 1926 and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1931. He is a practicing attorney at 710 North Plankinton Avenue in Milwaukee. During the session of 1933 Mr. Young had the honor of being the youngest speaker in the history of the assembly. He is serving his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 2112 East Kenilworth Place, Milwaukee.

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

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER (Prog.) was born on July 23, 1906 at Sandusky, Ohio, where he was educated in the grammar and high schools. In 1926 he received his B. A. degree from Cornell University and studied in the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania from 1929-31. Mr. Biemiller was an instructor in history at Syracuse University from 1926-28, the University of Pennsylvania 1929-31, and Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers 1930-31. He was a national organizer of the Socialist Party in 1932 and educational director of the party in Milwaukee from 1933-36. He is an active member of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation and the Socialist Party. From 1934-36 he was editor of the Wisconsin Leader, organ of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin. Mr. Biemiller is a member of the American Federation of Teachers, the American Newspaper Guild, and has served on the executive board of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1958 North 20th Street, Milwaukee.

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

ARTHUR J. BALZER (Prog. Dem.) was born on March 6, 1895 at Mequon. During his attendance at Marquette University he was varsity cheer leader. In 1922 he was given a medal for proficiency in debate. Mr. Balzer was in the hospital corps of the Navy during the World War and was a government student after the Armistice. For the past twelve years he has lived in West Allis where he has worked as a salesman. During the past few years he has devoted much time to lecturing. In 1932 he was a Smith candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: 1116 South 85th Street, West Allis.

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



TEHAN  
Milwaukee, 4th

KRYSZAK  
Milwaukee, 5th

RUBIN  
Milwaukee, 6th

ROBERT E. TEHAN (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on January 7, 1905. He attended Gesu Grade School and Marquette Academy and received his B. A. degree from Marquette University in 1927 and his LL.B. degree in 1929. Before becoming an attorney he was employed in the railroad shops at Milwaukee and as treasurer of the Pabst Theater. He is a member of both the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Bar Associations. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1623 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

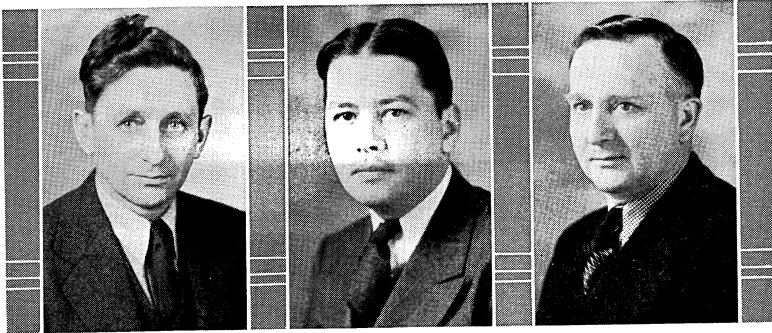
Milwaukee County, fourth district: The fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

MARY O. KRYSZAK (Dem.), the only woman in the legislature, has always lived in Milwaukee. She is a graduate of St. Mary's High School and Spencerian Business College, and attended the University of Wisconsin. She has been a school teacher, music teacher, bookkeeper, librarian, and newspaper writer, as well as housewife and mother of three children. Mrs. Kryszak has been active in many social, charitable, fraternal, and political activities: chairman of the South Side Defense Council during the war; chairman of the South Side Liberty Loan Drive; chairman of the N.R.A. drive on the south side; member of the Democratic State Central Committee and an organizer of the South Side Democratic Women's Division; and a member of Mayor Hoan's Committee of 100 on Youth. She was one of the first social service workers in Milwaukee and served as a voluntary member of the Family Welfare Committee for a good many years. This is her fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 2003 South 11th Street, Milwaukee.

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

BEN RUBIN (Prog.) has been a resident of Milwaukee for more than twenty-five years. For the past fifteen years he has been employed by the Milwaukee Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Rubin has been actively connected with the labor movement for more than thirty-five years, and at the present time is serving his fourth term on the executive board of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Mr. Rubin was a member of the assembly in 1931 and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: 125 East Lloyd Street, Milwaukee.

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



KOEGEL  
Milwaukee, 7th

RYAN  
Milwaukee, 8th

MUELLER  
Milwaukee, 9th

ARTHUR KOEGEL (Prog.) was born in Milwaukee, May 2, 1889 and after being graduated from the public schools, took a technical course. His occupation is bricklaying and he has been a member of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union for twenty-six years. This is Mr. Koegel's third term in the assembly. Home Address: 2548-A North 15th Street, Milwaukee.

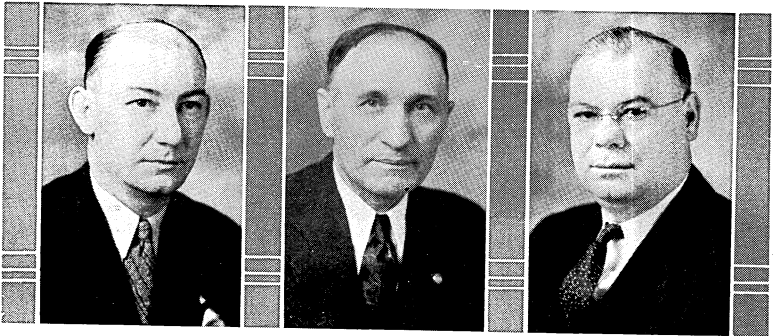
Milwaukee County, seventh district: Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

DONALD P. RYAN (Dem.) was born February 5, 1910 at Milwaukee. He attended St. Rose's School and was graduated from St. John's in 1927. He is a locomotive fireman, and is working for the Milwaukee Railroad. He is a member of the I.B.E.W. Electrical Union, Local 528. From 1932 to 1934 he was a Democratic committeeman from the sixteenth ward of Milwaukee. He served three years in the 105th Cavalry of the Wisconsin National Guard. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 505 North 26th Street, Milwaukee.

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

JOSEPH F. MUELLER (Prog.) was born at Milwaukee on October 24, 1893. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee and in 1930 was graduated from the National Radio Institute at Washington, D. C. Mr. Mueller served an apprenticeship at Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company from 1909-12; from 1912-30 he was a tool and die maker; and from 1930-32 a certified radiotrician. He has served as supervisor of the ninth district of Milwaukee County for the last four years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 4738 North 32nd Street, Milwaukee.

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



GROBSCHMIDT  
Milwaukee, 10th

FRANZKOWIAK  
Milwaukee, 11th

PYSZCZYNSKI  
Milwaukee, 12th

JOHN W. GROBSCHMIDT (Prog.) was born on January 3, 1896 at South Milwaukee and received his education in St. Mary's parochial school, South Milwaukee High School, and Marquette Academy. For the past fourteen years Mr. Grobschmidt has been engaged in the general insurance business. He has served on the Milwaukee County Republican Committee from the first ward of South Milwaukee, and in 1932 was elected as a Progressive delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He was active in founding the Progressive Party at the convention at Fond du Lac and was a delegate to the first state Farm-Labor and Progressive League Convention also held at Fond du Lac. Mr. Grobschmidt was the author of the bill repealing the state prohibition act. He was elected to the assembly in 1928 and reelected in 1930, 1934, and 1936. Home Address: 901½ Monroe Street, South Milwaukee.

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

MARTIN B. FRANZKOWIAK (Dem.) was born in Poland on November 10, 1870. He came to Milwaukee in May 1878 where he was educated in the parochial schools. He held several positions with Kieckhefer Brothers Company for twenty-two years. He then entered the retail grocery trade and remained in that business for twenty-seven years. He was one of the organizers of the Federation Life Insurance Company of America in 1913 of which he was treasurer and director, and local secretary of one of the company branches for fifteen years. He was also active in the organization of the Star Building and Loan Association, and served as its director for three years and president for three years. Mr. Franzkowiak has been an election inspector for twenty-four years. He has been a member of the assembly since 1933. Home Address: 2501 South 15th Street, Milwaukee.

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

PETER PYSZCZYNSKI (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on June 27, 1892. He was educated in the public and parochial schools. For eleven years prior to 1921 he was a shoe worker and since that time he has owned and operated a recreation parlor and tavern. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1936. Home Address: 2932 South 13th Street, Milwaukee.

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



KROENKE  
Milwaukee, 13th

MURRAY  
Milwaukee, 14th

MURPHY  
Milwaukee, 15th

BERNARD B. KROENKE (Dem.) was born May 31, 1898 at Milwaukee. After being graduated from St. Mary's parochial school in 1913, he went to St. Lawrence College for one year, St. Francis Seminary for two years, and finished his college work at Marquette. He enlisted in the army upon the declaration of war and joined the 121st Field Artillery of the 32nd Division. He was overseas for fourteen months, spent six months in the front lines, and took part in five major engagements. Mr. Kroenke has been employed by the Milwaukee Railroad since 1919. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 2863 North Holton Street, Milwaukee.

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

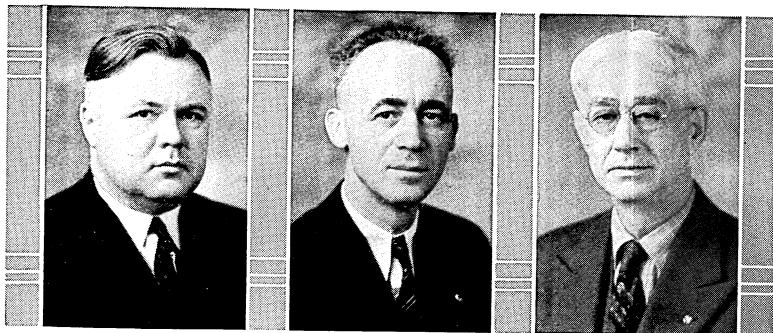
MILTON T. MURRAY (Rep.) was born June 1, 1898 in Milwaukee and received his education at Milwaukee State Teachers College, Marquette University, and the University of Chicago. He was a teacher and athletic coach for ten years and is now a practicing attorney at 231 West Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee. Mr. Murray is serving his fourth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 1828 Newberry Blvd., Milwaukee.

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

FRANCIS T. MURPHY (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on May 20, 1910. He is a graduate of both the College of Letters and Science and the Law School of Marquette University from which he received his law degree in 1935. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney. Prior to 1935 he was a branch manager in the circulation department of the Milwaukee Journal for five years. For several summers he worked for the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. This is his first term in the assembly and the first time he has held any public office. Home Address: 2108 North 36th Street, Milwaukee.

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





WEGNER  
Milwaukee, 16th

HOWARD  
Milwaukee, 17th

KIEFER  
Milwaukee, 18th

HERMAN B. WEGNER (Prog.) was born on January 3, 1891 at Milwaukee. He attended parochial and public schools and at the age of fourteen became an apprentice in the glove cutting trade. In 1915 he changed to shoe cutting and in 1923 to leather garment cutting, which trade he is following at the present time. He is a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and has been an active member of the Glove Workers International Union and the United Shoe Workers Union. Mr. Wegner has been a member of the Socialist Party for the past nineteen years. He was elected to the assembly on the Socialist ticket for the first time in 1932 and has served continuously since that time. Home Address: 1305 West Cottage Place, Milwaukee.

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

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

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

EDWARD H. KIEFER (Prog.) was born May 1, 1874 in Milwaukee and has resided in that city all his life. After attending the parochial and public schools he became an apprentice in the painting trade at the age of fifteen. He has been a delegate to a number of labor conventions, a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers for thirty-five years, and is an honorary member of that organization. Mr. Kiefer has acted as business manager of his local union for over eight years. He was a member of the assembly in 1911 and 1913 and has served continuously since 1931. Home Address: 2603 West Nash Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eighteenth district: Twentieth ward of Milwaukee.



GARVENS  
Milwaukee, 19th

PERRY  
Milwaukee, 20th

HALL, E. D.  
Monroe

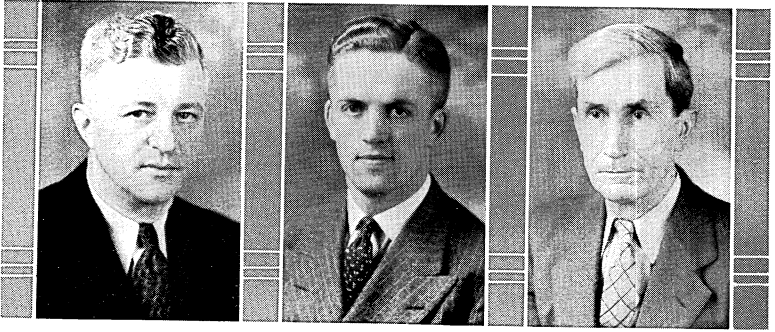
JOSEPH L. GARVENS (Dem.) was born at Elm Grove, April 20, 1886. After having been graduated from a parochial school, he studied engineering and attended an evening course at Marquette University. Until 1911 he was engaged in agriculture and from 1907 to 1911 was road superintendent in the town of Wauwatosa. During the next ten years his occupation was carpentry and building and since 1921 he has been a real estate dealer. Mr. Garvens was elected to the assembly in 1932 and has served continuously since that time. Home Address: 2435 North 38th Street, Milwaukee.

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

CHARLES B. PERRY (Rep.) was born in New Haven County, Connecticut. After he was graduated from the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain he attended Yale Law School for a year. Mr. Perry received his law degree from the University of Wisconsin and has been a practicing attorney since that time. He was city attorney of Wauwatosa from 1895 to 1905; mayor for five consecutive terms from 1906 to 1916; chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee County since 1921. In the fall of 1936 he was elected to the assembly for the sixth time. Mr. Perry was speaker of the assembly during the sessions of 1929, 1931, and the special session of 1931. Home Address: 7208 Milwaukee Avenue, Wauwatosa.

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

EARL D. HALL (Prog.) was born at Tunnel City, July 15, 1879. He received a rural school education, spent four years in train service, and since then has been engaged in farming. For several years he has been a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors and the Monroe County Highway Commission. In 1924 he was elected to the assembly without opposition and has been reelected for each succeeding session. Home Address: Route 1, Tunnel City.



LINGELBACH  
Oconto

CATLIN  
Outagamie, 1st

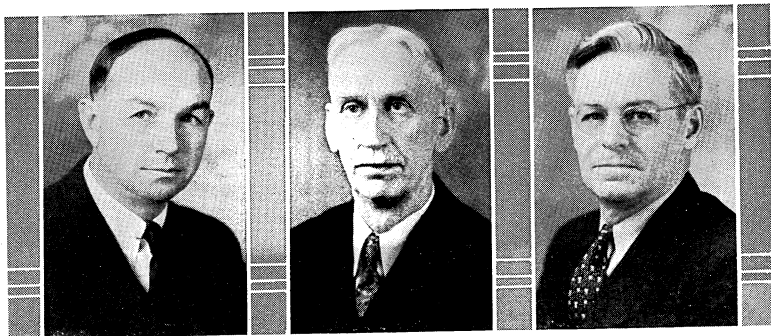
ROHAN  
Outagamie, 2nd

FRANK J. LINGELBACH (Dem.) was born at Sheboygan on July 7, 1888. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Oconto and Green Bay Business College. Mr. Lingelbach has been in the real estate and insurance business for twenty-five years. He was a member of the county board from 1927-34; chairman of the county highway committee from 1929-34; and chairman of the mediation board in 1935. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Oconto.

MARK S. CATLIN, Jr. (Rep.) was born on October 18, 1910 at Appleton. He was graduated from Appleton High School in 1927 and attended Lawrence College for one year. He received his B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his law degree from the same institution in 1933. Since 1933 he has been a practicing attorney in Appleton. Mr. Catlin was elected to the assembly in 1936. This is the first time he has held any public office. Home Address: 322 South Court Street, Appleton.

WILLIAM M. ROHAN (Dem.) was born in the town of Buchanan, Outagamie County and still resides there on a farm east of Kaukauna. He received his early education in public and parochial schools and later attended Green Bay Business College. He has held a number of public offices: town treasurer, town chairman, county board member, and chairman of the county highway committee. He was a member of the assembly in 1911, 1933, and was reelected for a third time in 1936. Home Address: Route 3, Kaukauna.

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



BICHLER  
Ozaukee

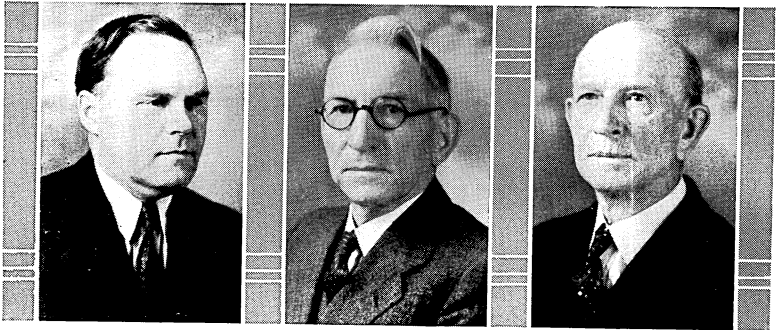
SWANSON  
Pierce

KENNEDY  
Polk

NICHOLAS J. BICHLER (Dem.) was born in the town of Belgium, November 26, 1895. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and attended Pio Nono College. After being graduated from St. Norberts College at De Pere, he took the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1920 he has farmed and engaged in the real estate business. For five years he was chairman of the town of Belgium and a member of the Ozaukee County Board until 1935. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Belgium.

THEODORE SWANSON (Prog.) was born on October 8, 1873 at Red Wing, Minnesota. Six years later he moved with his parents to a farm in Pierce County. He attended the common schools of that county and supplemented his education with home study. In addition to his work as a farmer, he has held many positions of public trust and honor. He has served as chairman, treasurer, and assessor of his township for twenty-three years, as school district clerk and treasurer, as secretary-manager of a farmers creamery, secretary of a farmers grain company, secretary-treasurer of a farmers telephone company, United States census enumerator, three times member of the county board for sixteen years, president of the County Wheat Allotment Committee, member of the County Corn and Hog Allotment Committee, and a member of the Equity and Farmers Union. Since 1925 he has been a member of the Interim Legislative Committee on Mississippi River Boundary Waters Pollution. He was a member of the assembly in 1925 and 1927 and has served continuously in that body since 1935. Home Address: Route 1, Ellsworth.

DOUGALD DUNCAN KENNEDY (Prog.) was born at Osceola on November 28, 1878. He began farming soon after his graduation from Amery High School. Mr. Kennedy farmed in North Dakota from 1903 to 1908, in Alberta, Canada from 1908 to 1914, when he moved to his farm in the town of Garfield in Polk County. He has served on the town board and at present is chairman of the town of Garfield. Mr. Kennedy has been prominent in the co-operative movement both in Canada and in the United States. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: R. F.D., Amery.



KOSTUCK  
Portage

KREMER  
Price

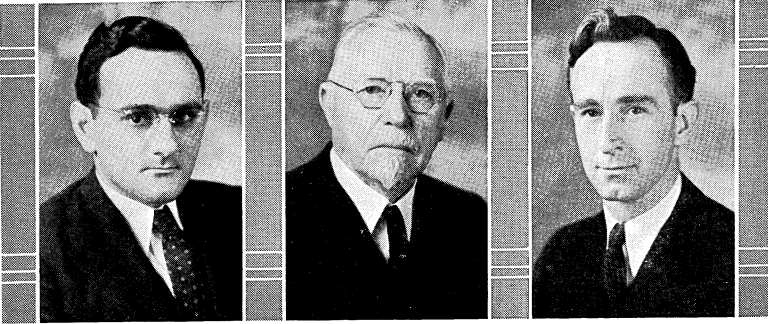
SIEB  
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Prog.), a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 7, 1893. Leaving school at the end of the third grade, he went to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen when he was assisting in blasting stone, he met with an accident which made him blind. He entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after ten years was graduated from the high school department in 1918. Then he attended the University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. After teaching for three years in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, he entered the piano business at Stevens Point. He now devotes full time to his legislative work and is serving his fourth term in the assembly. Mr. Kostuck is the only blind member ever elected to the legislature. Home Address: 130 Algoma Street, Stevens Point.

FELIX A. KREMER (Prog.) was born on a farm near Mt. Carroll, Illinois on October 18, 1872. He is a graduate of the Northern Illinois College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1896, after which he taught school and practiced law. From 1899 to 1916 he was a practicing attorney in Madison and since 1916 in Price County. Mr. Kremer has served as district attorney and as municipal judge of his county for several terms. He owns and operates a farm and is the owner and publisher of the Wisconsin Homestead, an agricultural paper. Mr. Kremer has held a number of offices in various associations: secretary of the Price County Fair; treasurer of the State Association of County Fairs; state commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and several national offices in that organization. This is Mr. Kremer's first term in the assembly. Home Address: Phillips.

JOHN L. SIEB (Prog.) was born November 6, 1864 in Michigan City, Indiana but has lived in Racine since he was one year old. He received his education in the Lutheran and public schools of that city. He is a barber and part owner of the Sieb and Rick Barber Shop in the Hotel Racine. He has been a member of the board of education for twelve years and president for two terms; a member of the city council and president for one year; deputy oil inspector; member of the city water commission; and president of the board of health. Mr. Sieb has been prominent in civic and fraternal affairs for many years. He was a member of the assembly in 1931 and was reelected in 1934 and 1936. Home Address: 940 Park Avenue, Racine.

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



HARVEY  
Racine, 2nd

RAKOW  
Racine, 3rd

THOMSON  
Richland

JACK HARVEY (Prog.) was born on September 9, 1907 at Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Racine High School in 1924 and attended the University of Wisconsin in 1926 and 1929. At present he is the manager of a cooperative restaurant and was previously employed in several local factories. Mr. Harvey was elected alderman in 1933 and reelected in 1935. He is serving his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1023 Geneva Street, Racine.

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

EDWARD F. RAKOW (Dem.) was born on August 30, 1861 in Burlington. He received his education in the public schools of that city. For nineteen years he was manager of the Citizen's Gas Company, after which he retired from business. He has held several public offices, having been appointed postmaster of Burlington in 1895 by President Cleveland, which office he held for four years; in 1901 he was elected mayor of Burlington, and held this office for six terms at various times. He was elected to the assembly in 1902 and was reelected in 1932, 1934, and 1936. Home Address: 391 Jefferson Street, Burlington.

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

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.), son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Thomson, was born at Richland Center on November 5, 1905. In 1927 he received his B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.B. from the same school in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. He was assistant district attorney of Richland County from 1933 to 1935 and from 1933 to 1937 he has been city attorney of Richland Center. From 1933 to 1935 he was the enrolling official of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law he taught for two years in the Viroqua High School and for three years in the Madison Vocational School. He is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Richland Center.



GRASSMAN  
Rock, 1st

ENGBRETSON  
Rock, 2nd

NYMAN  
Rusk and Sawyer

EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County, November 16, 1882. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended Whitewater State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next eight years and then took up leaf tobacco buying and farming. Mr. Grassman has held a number of public offices: alderman of Edgerton, 1922-26; mayor for the next biennium; and county supervisor for the three years preceding his election to the assembly in 1932. He was reelected to the assembly in 1934 and again in 1936. Home Address: 501 Washington Street, Edgerton.

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

BURGER M. ENGBRETSON (Rep.) was born at Oslo, Norway on June 21, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit and attended the University of Wisconsin. He is a World War veteran. Mr. Engebretson has been in the insurance and real estate business for the past fifteen years and has been a member of the board of supervisors of Rock County since 1934. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 742 McKinley Avenue, Beloit.

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

CARL R. NYMAN (Prog.) was born in Sweden and came to this country at the age of six. After finishing his grade school education he took engineering and secretarial courses in night school for four years and attended the Dunn County Agricultural School for one year. He was a machinist for fifteen years and at the present time raises poultry. Mr. Nyman has been town chairman of Hayward since 1931, vice chairman of the Sawyer County Board since 1936, treasurer of the Sawyer County Fair for three years, and president of the Sawyer County Poultry Association for three years. He is a World War veteran. In April 1937 he was elected to the assembly for the first time to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Jorge W. Carow. Home Address: Hayward.



KELLY  
St. Croix

WOERTH  
Sauk

FUHRMAN  
Shawano

ARTHUR D. KELLY (Prog.) lives on a farm near Hudson where he was born June 9, 1873. After being graduated from Hudson High School in 1892, he spent a year at the Curtiss Business College in St. Paul. Since then he has engaged in farming, specializing in the raising of pure-bred Jersey cattle. For nineteen years he was town chairman and for seven years chairman of the county board. Mr. Kelly is serving his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Hudson.

GEORGE J. WOERTH (Prog.) was born on December 4, 1875 at Loganville. He was educated in parochial and public schools and also attended Wartburg College at Waverly, Iowa. He entered the harness business, leaving that in 1910 to enter the employ of the Twin City Telephone Company of Sauk City. When the latter sold the exchange in 1924 Mr. Woerth became associated with the Prairie du Sac plant of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company holding a position with them until the Insull crash in 1931. Since then he has been unemployed. He has been alderman of Sauk City and is now serving as assessor. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Sauk City.

PAUL T. FUHRMAN (Prog.) was born in the town of Fairbanks, Shawano County on May 10, 1883. He received a common school education. From 1902-07 he was a building contractor, from 1907-13 his occupation was logging and farming, from 1913-26 he was in the retail hardware business, and at the present time he is farming. Mr. Fuhrman served as town chairman for Bartelme from 1913-23, as a member of the local draft board during the World War, and as a member of the county state road and bridge committee from 1918-1925. He was president of the village of Bowler from 1924-32, and a supervisor from 1924-33. With the exception of the 1933 session, he has been a member of the assembly since 1927. Home Address: Bowler.





**THEISEN**  
Sheboygan, 1st

**LAACK**  
Sheboygan, 2nd

**NELSON**  
Taylor

**JOSEPH M. THEISEN** (Dem.) was born at Sheboygan on February 24, 1877 and has lived there all his life. He was educated in the Holy Name Parochial School of that city and attended the Sheboygan Business College from 1890 to 1891. For seventeen years he did general office work with the Mattoon Manufacturing Company and Northern Furniture Company and was timekeeper and cost accountant, for eleven and seven years respectively, with the Falls Motors Corporation and the American Chair Corporation. He has been active in singing societies for the past forty years and has acted as secretary for a number of these organizations at various times. For the past nineteen years he has also been secretary of the North Side Improvement Association. In 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the Sheboygan Library Board and served the city as alderman from 1907 to 1909. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1932 and reelected in 1934 and 1936. Home Address: 1904 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

**CHARLES A. LAACK** (Dem.) was born on May 30, 1871 in the town of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, where he attended the public schools. He has farmed near Plymouth for the past twenty-eight years. He was manager of the Plank Road Telephone Company for twenty-one years and has been president of the Farmers Call Board of Plymouth since its creation eleven years ago. Public offices held by Mr. Laack include town assessor for twelve years and school district treasurer for twenty-two years. He has served in the assembly since 1933. Home Address: Route 1, Plymouth.

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

**CARL M. NELSON** (Rep.) was born in the town of Deer Creek, Taylor County on November 12, 1892. He received his education in the local grade school and spent one winter in attendance at the Southern Minnesota Normal College at Austin, Minnesota. He has been a farmer all of his life. From 1927 to the present time, Mr. Nelson has been a chairman of the town of Deer Creek. He acted as vice-chairman of the Taylor County Board in 1931 and since 1932 has been chairman of the board. During the World War, he served in the First Marine Aviation Force for nineteen months, spending about seven months in active service in France and Belgium. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Medford.



LOMSDAHL  
Trempealeau

HALVORSEN  
Vernon

RICE  
Walworth

TOM LOMSDAHL (Prog.) was born in Norway, August 6, 1874. He received his education in the common schools there and studied part of two years in the school at Eltrick. He left Norway in December 1892 and came to Trempealeau County in February 1893. There he engaged in farming for twelve years, working in the lumber camps during three winters. He has been a hardware retailer for twenty-four years. He served as a member of the town board from 1908 to 1909, as a member of the village council for four years, and as village president of Osseo for two years. He helped to organize the farmers telephone company, known as the Beef River Valley Telephone Company, and served as one of its officers for several years. He also aided in organizing a farmers' elevator at Osseo and was for some time a director of the Farmers Exchange Bank of that village. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Osseo.

H. S. HALVORSEN (Prog.) was born on a farm near Westby, Vernon County, on April 9, 1884. His education was received in the public schools and at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. He has been in the hardware business at Westby from 1915 to 1936. 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 1931-32. He has been a member of the assembly since 1933. Home Address: Westby.

O. R. RICE (Rep.) was born at Boscobel on September 16, 1885. He is a graduate of Boscobel High School and received his dental degree from Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. Since 1907 he has practiced dentistry in Delavan and the past three years has also devoted considerable time to farming. Dr. Rice has held a number of elective and appointive offices; alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917; mayor of the city from 1918-21; and secretary of the Walworth County Mediation Board for the past four years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Delavan.



SCHOWALTER  
Washington

DOUGLASS  
Waukesha, 1st

LUDVIGSEN  
Waukesha, 2nd

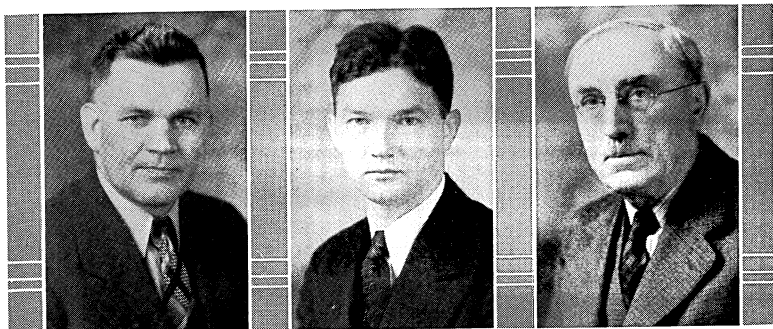
HENRY O. SCHOWALTER (Dem.) was born on August 4, 1909 in the town of Jackson, Washington County. He attended the rural schools and West Bend High School, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin receiving his B. A. degree in 1932 and his law degree in 1934. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in West Bend. He is interested in church, scout, and civic affairs and resigned from his third term as secretary of the West Bend Chamber of Commerce to become a member of the assembly. Home Address: West Bend.

LYLE E. DOUGLASS (Rep.), born in Chicago, Illinois, came to Waukesha at the age of three. He was graduated from the public schools and Carroll College. With the exception of eighteen months service in the United States Army in the World War, Mr. Douglass has been active for the last twenty years in the real estate, insurance and loan business in Waukesha. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 421 West Avenue, Waukesha.

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

ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN (Rep.) was born March 17, 1886 in the town of Merton, Waukesha County. He received his education in the public schools and at Luther College, Racine. His early years were spent on his father's farm where he worked until he was appointed to the U. S. Railway Mail Service in 1910. Forced to give up this work because of eye trouble he again sought outdoor employment and has for many years been engaged in landscape gardening. He is also engaged in the development and sale of lake frontage which he owns. He served as a member of the Waukesha County Board and chairman of the town of Merton during the years 1923-28. Since 1923 he has been secretary of the Waukesha County Farm Drainage District Board and from 1930-34 was chairman of the Waukesha County Republican Committee. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

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



HANDRICH  
Waupaca

NIEMUTH  
Winnebago, 1st

LARSON<sup>1</sup>  
Winnebago, 2nd

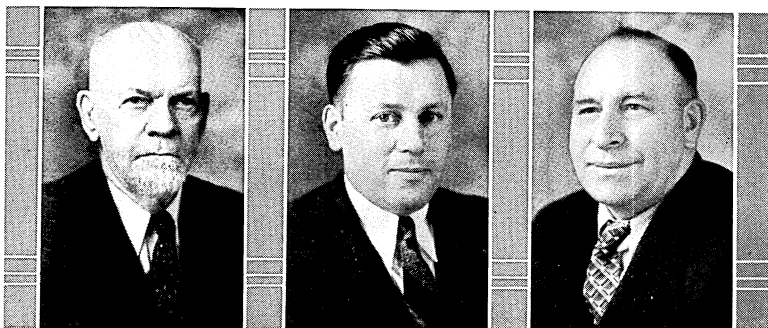
ALVIN A. HANDRICH (Prog.) was born June 1, 1892 on a farm in the town of Bloomfield, Waushara County. He was educated in the common schools of the community. Here he grew to manhood, learning at first hand the problems of practical agriculture. With the exception of five years in California he has spent his entire life on the farm, and since 1917 has operated his own farm in the town of Little Wolf. He served on the town board for two terms and also on the school board for two terms. He was elected state secretary of the Wisconsin Division of the Farm Holiday Association when it was organized, which office he held for several years; he was a delegate to the convention at Fond du Lac which organized the Progressive Party; he was also a delegate to the Farmer-Labor convention in the same city. Mr. Handrich has made a special study of the problems and needs of agriculture and of the nation's monetary system. He was elected to his first term in the assembly by a substantial majority and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: Route 1, Manawa.

LEO T. NIEMUTH (Rep.) was born at Oshkosh on April 17, 1904. He was educated in the elementary schools and high school of that city. Mr. Niemuth has done clerical and accounting work for twelve years and has been a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company for one year. He has held a number of public offices: deputy sheriff for the past eight years; alderman for four years; and vice-mayor and council president of Oshkosh during 1935-36. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 523 Elmwood Avenue, Oshkosh. Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

NELS LARSON<sup>1</sup> (Rep.) was born in Denmark and came to America at the age of five. His family settled on a farm in Winchester, Winnebago County. He was educated in the common schools, the Oshkosh High School, and Oshkosh Business College. Mr. Larson was a clerk and bookkeeper for ten years and for twenty years preceding 1920 was in the wholesale cheese and cold storage business. He has served as alderman of Neenah for six years, has been a member of the Neenah City Water Commission for twenty-seven years, and a member of the Winnebago County Board for six terms. He has represented his district in the assembly a number of times,—1921, 1925 to 1931 inclusive,—and is now serving his sixth term. Home Address: 404 Winneconne Avenue, Neenah.

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

<sup>1</sup> Deceased May 30, 1937.



VAUGHAN  
Wood

JOHNSON  
Chief Clerk

RHEINGANS  
Sergeant-at-Arms

BYRDE M. VAUGHAN (Prog.) was born at Byron, Fond du Lac County on November 30, 1862. He received his B. S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1885 and was graduated from the Law School at the University with the class of 1888. He has practiced law since July 1888 and has engaged in farming and market gardening as a side line. For six years he was a member of the Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) Board of Education; for two years city superintendent of schools; a member of the board of directors of the T. B. Scott Free Public Library for seven years; a member of Wood County Board for two terms; and court commissioner for Wood County for thirty years. Mr. Vaughan was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard in a provisional company (Gardner Rifles) for several years, serving as orderly, lieutenant, and captain. He has been a member of the assembly since 1933. Home Address: 121 Drake Street, Wisconsin Rapids.

LESTER R. JOHNSON (Prog.) was born on June 16, 1901, at Brandon where he received his education. After his graduation from high school he attended Lawrence College for two years and transferred to the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated in 1924. Since then he has been associated in the lumber and fuel business with his father and brother. He has always identified himself with the Progressive movement. In 1934 he was elected vice-chairman of the Fond du Lac County Progressive Club and has done organization work for the party in surrounding counties. Home Address: Brandon.

GUSTAVE RHEINGANS was born on September 8, 1890 in the town of Eaglepoint in Chippewa County. He has always resided in this county, changing his place of residence only once when he moved to the city of Chippewa Falls. He received a common school education and has had several occupations. Up to 1920, he was a dairy farmer; then for nine years, a hardware clerk; and now a truck gardener. He served Chippewa County as a member of the 1927 and 1929 legislatures. In the session of 1931 he was elected sergeant-at-arms by a large majority, receiving only nine opposition votes. He was again elected sergeant-at-arms for the 1935 and 1937 sessions. Home Address: 402 Wheaton Street, Chippewa Falls.

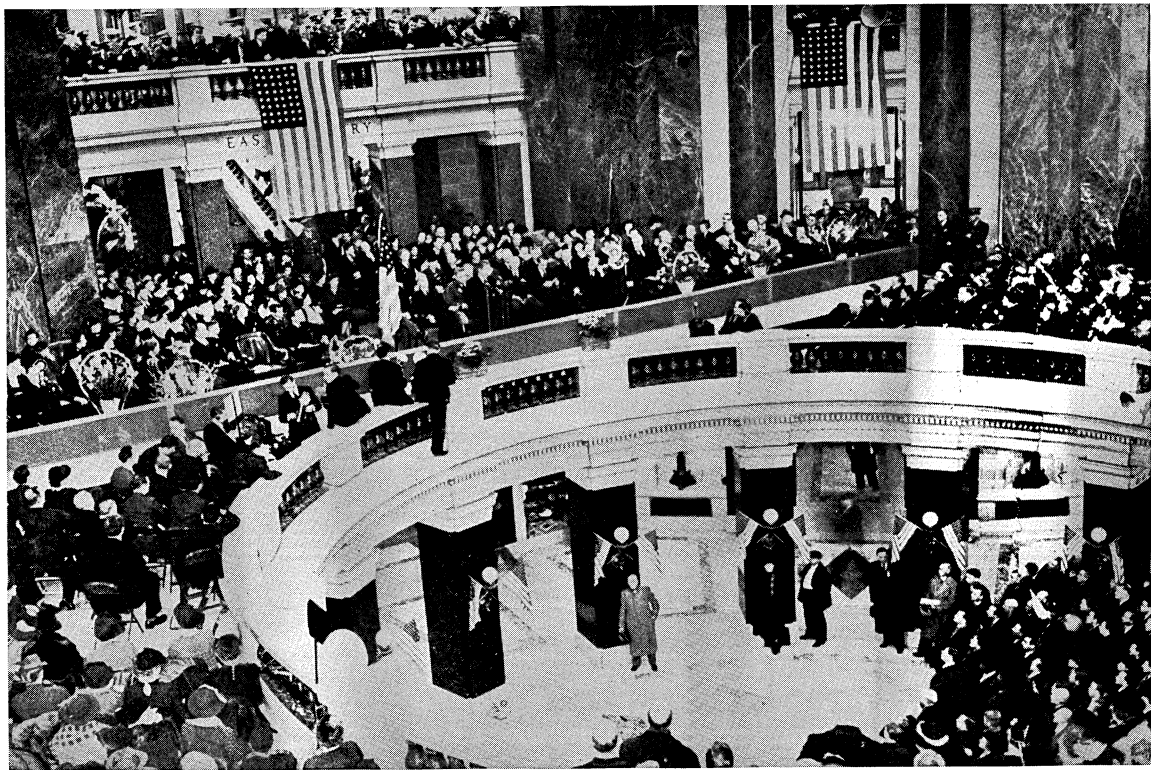
# GLIMPSES

OF OUR

## STATE GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

In the following pages an attempt has been made to picture some of the more important functions of our state government. The work of the several departments—legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative—has been depicted briefly. A more detailed account of their activities will be found in the last section of the book describing the state government. Space does not permit the portrayal of the activities of all departments nor all the activities of any one department. We hope, however, that this brief pictorial sketch may give to the school children and the citizens of Wisconsin a better understanding of our state government.



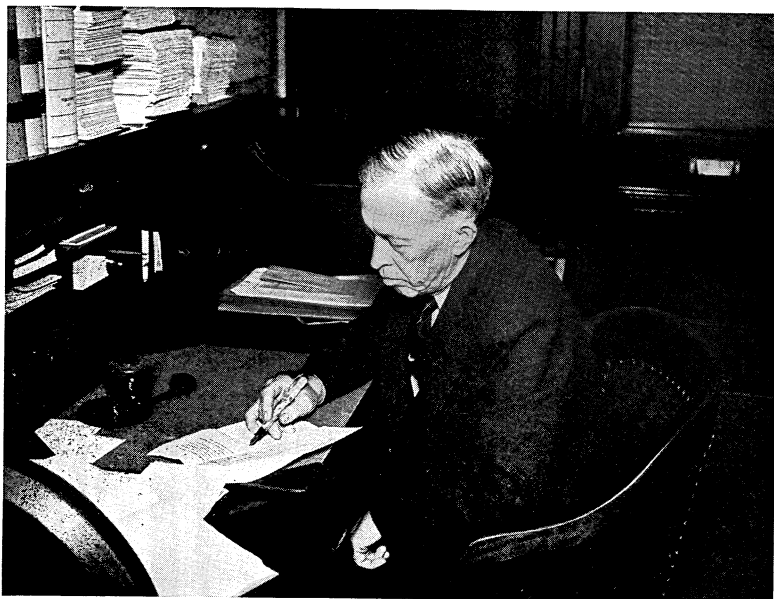


The Governor and other constitutional officers of the State of Wisconsin take office on the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered years. Inauguration ceremonies, which many citizens from all sections of the state attend, are held in the rotunda of the Capitol.





The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administers the oath of office to the Governor-elect at the inaugural ceremonies on January 4, 1937.



The Lieutenant Governor acts as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns, the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office.

### Oath of Office

State of Wisconsin, }  
County of Dane } ss.

The undersigned, who has been elected to the office of  
Governor

but has not yet entered upon the duties thereof swears (or affirms) that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully discharge the duties of said office to the best of his ability.

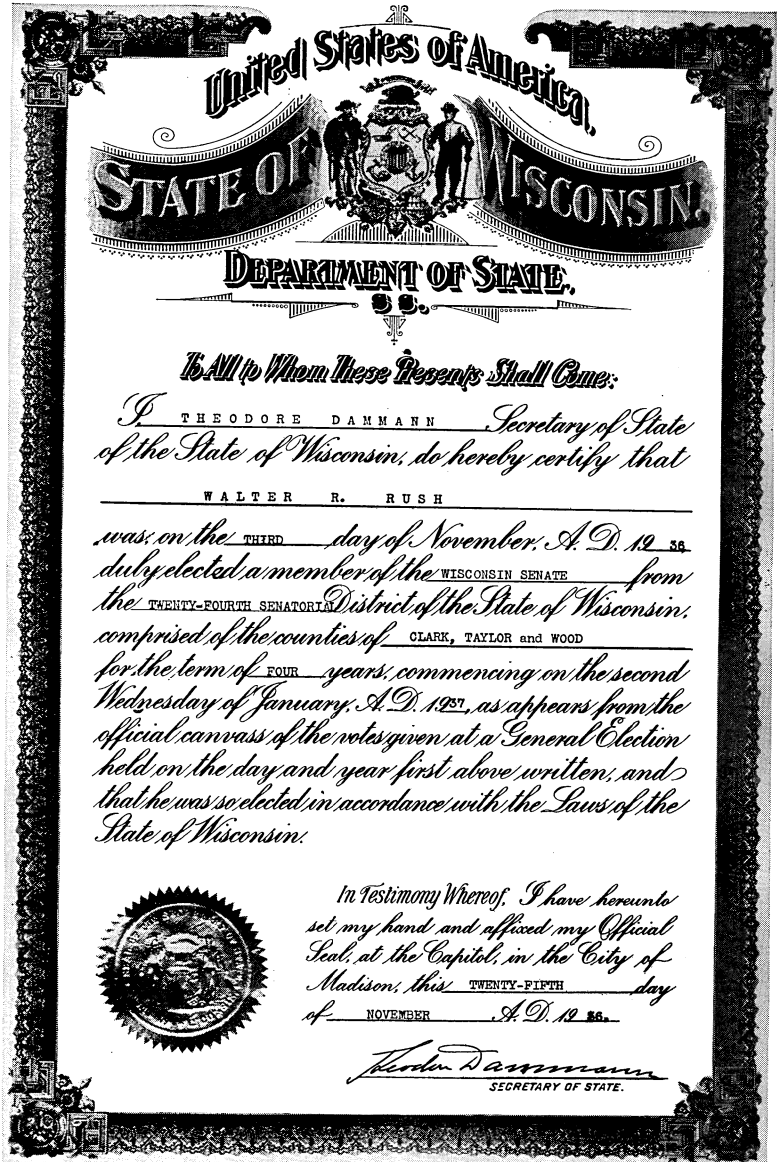
Philip S. Bateman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

fourth day of January 1937

Marion B. Runnels  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Facsimile of the oath of office of our present Governor. The oath of office is subscribed to by each constitutional state officer and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.



Facsimile of the certificate of election of a state senator. After the canvass of election returns by the State Board of Canvassers a certificate of election is issued to each person declared to be duly elected.



The legislature convenes in regular session on the second Wednesday of January in each odd-numbered year. The Lieutenant Governor is the president of the senate.



The senate of the 1937 Legislature in session. There are 33 members each elected for a term of four years. Sixteen senators are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and 17 in the general elections in which a president is not elected.



The assembly of the 1937 Legislature in session (east half of assembly chamber). There are 100 members of the assembly, each elected for a two-year term.



The west half of the assembly chamber. A member rises to address the chair.

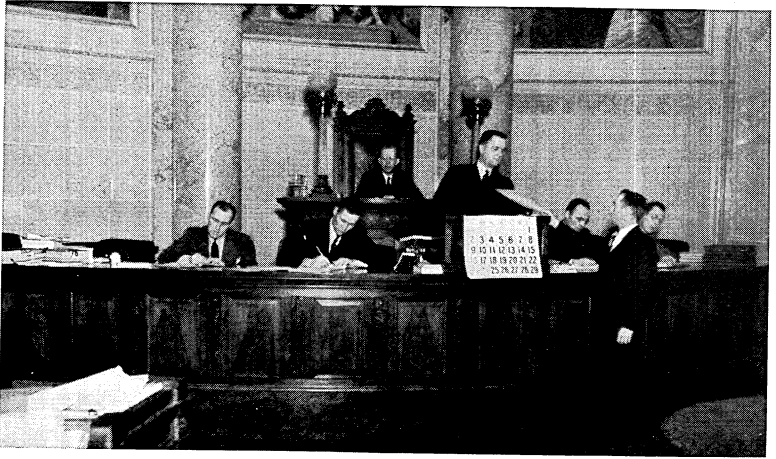


Bill drafting department of the Legislative Reference Library. Nearly all bills introduced in the legislature are drafted by this department upon request. Wisconsin was the first state to establish a public bill drafting service.



Reference and research department of the Legislative Reference Library which supplies factual information on subjects connected with proposed or contemplated legislation to members of the legislature, state officers and departments, and other citizens.





Introduction of a bill in the senate. After a bill has been checked by the revision clerks it is introduced by a senator, taken to the chief clerk's desk by a messenger, and given a number. It is then referred by the presiding officer to the appropriate committee for public hearing.



Introduction of a bill in the assembly. A member sends a bill by messenger to the chief clerk's desk. After it has been checked and returned by the Committee on Revision it is given a number and referred by the speaker to the appropriate committee for public hearing.

STATE OF WISCONSIN  

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**IN SENATE**  

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**No. 173 S.**

March 9, 1937—Introduced by COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS, by  
request of Senator Cashman. Referred to Calendar.

**A BILL**

To repeal and recreate subsection (40) of section 70.11 of the statutes,  
relating to the exemption from taxation of farm wood lots and  
sloped lands.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly,  
do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subsection (40) of section 70.11 of the statutes is  
2 repealed.

SECTION 2. A new subsection is added to section 70.11 of the  
2 statutes to be numbered and to read: (70.11) (40) Any wood lot  
3 or wood lots forming an integral even though detached part of any  
4 improved and regularly operated farm and not exceeding one-fifth  
5 of the total area of such farm; and any portion of a regularly  
6 operated farm, the slopes of which are of a gradient of more than  
7 thirty per cent, if such wood lot and slope lands are inclosed with a  
8 fence sufficient to keep out farm animals and the owner has refrained,



The Joint Committee on Finance holding a hearing. This committee consists of five senators and nine assemblymen.



Another view of the Joint Committee on Finance. This committee is the largest and most important in the legislature.



The senate Committee on Corporations and Taxation conducting a public hearing. Wisconsin's policy is to grant a public hearing on all measures introduced in the legislature.



A public hearing before the senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare. Notice of all public hearings is given in advance usually in a published bulletin.

Registration of Persons Serving as

Write name clearly or PRINT

Name, Residence and Occupation of Agent	Name and Address of "Lobby" Employer	Subject of Legislation
1 R.W. Price - Prop. Ice Cream Co 101 Main St., La Crosse, Wis.	THE STATE ICE CREAM CO LA CROSSE, WIS.	Dairy
2 Earl of Hony 1607 1/2 1st St., Oak Creek, Wis.	Dakota Poultry Co Oak Creek, Wis.	Smoking
M. J. Wallerich - Mariano, Wis.	Consolidated Pkg. Co Mariano, Wis.	Dairy
3 Edwin H. Larson Rt 1 Oneida, Wis.	La Crosse Milk Co La Crosse, Wis.	Dairy
4 J. L. Cook First Bn., 1st Div. 2	S. B. Mfg. Co. First Bn., 1st Div. 2	Lumber, millinery
5 E. J. Myer 5 Thos. St.	T. J. Myer & Herman Co	Hormone medicine
6 Chas. B. Bauder 1332 Marquette St. Marquette, Wis.	Marquette Milk Co Marquette, Wis.	Dairy legislation
7 Otto W. Lagon Porterfield, Wis.	Marquette Co. Milk Porterfield, Wis.	Dairy
8 E. J. Myer 1st Bn., 1st Div. 2	Rd 1, Box 100 Harrison, Wis.	Vacation & Ext.
9 George Luedtke 240 N. 5th Avenue Wauson, Wis.	" " "	" " "
10 Carl C. Koenig 1933 Third St. Hansen, Wisconsin	" " "	" " "
11 Elmer J. Koenig 102 Park Ave. Wauson, Wis.	" " "	" " "
12 Wesley E. Koenig 457 Summit Ave. Eau Claire, Wis.	Koenig - Koenig - Koenig Eau Claire, Wis.	Regulation of a column
13 Donald Boyd 121 Lake St. Eau Claire, Wis.	" " "	" " "
14 William Babson 471 So. Milwaukee Road Franklin, Wis.	Cheneyville Dairy 471 So. Milwaukee Road Franklin, Wis.	Dairy legislation
15 John Koenig Henderson, Wis.	No Park, one Dairy Henderson, Wis.	" " "
16 Henry R. Koenig 1st Bn., 1st Div. 2	Fox's Farm Dairy	Dairy Leg.
17 Edmond Koenig 1st Bn., 1st Div. 2	Koenig Farm	" " "

Facsimile of an actual page (left half) in the lobby register.

Legislative Counsel or Representatives, 193\_\_\_

11

(Those who merely attend hearings, without speaking, are not required to register)

Date of Authorization by "Lobby" Employer	Probable Length of Term of Employment	Termination of Employment	Authorization Filed	Expense Accounts Filed		Remarks
				Agent	Employer	
April-14-37	Session		Apr. 19			1
April 14-1937	Session		Apr. 21			2
April 19, 1937	Session					3
April 14, 1937	Session		Apr. 21			4
April 14 1937			Apr. 17			5
			Apr. 17			6
April 14-37	Session		Apr. 16			7
April 14-37	Session		Apr. 20			8
April 14-37	Session		Apr. 22			9
April 14-37	Session		Apr. 21			10
" "	"		Apr. 21			11
" "	"		Apr. 21			12
" "	"		Apr. 21			13
April 14 1937	"		Apr. 20			14
" " "	"					15
April 14, 1937	"					16
						17
April 17-1937	Session					18
						19

(Right half of page) Lobbyists are required by law to register with the Secretary of State and, within thirty days after the close of each session, to report their compensation and expenses.



A hearing on an important measure before the assembly Committee on Education. Committee hearings in both houses are held afternoons during the session.



The assembly Judiciary Committee in executive session. Each committee holds an executive session immediately following a public hearing or at a later date to determine its recommendation on each measure heard.

Bill No. 173, S.

By The Committee on Highways

A bill to repeal and recreate subsection (40) of section 70.11 of the statutes, relating to the exemption from taxation of farm wood lots and sloped lands.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

<u>Date of Hearing</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Room Number</u>
March 24, 1937	2 P.M.	331.W.

Members Present: H. W. Schilling, Chairman; Messrs Handrich, Hanson, Kennedy, Hitt, Laack, and Krueger.

Absent: Messrs Jackson, Barnes, Barber, and Bichler.

APPEARANCES:

For: Senator Cashman.  
 Paul Weise, Farmers Joint Legislative Committee.  
 Mr. Rosa, Tax Commission, Capitol.  
 F. G. Wilson, Conservation Department.  
 F. B. Trink, Extension Forester, College of Agriculture.

Against: None.

## Recorded as:

For: M. K. Swanton, representing the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, Route 1, Madison, Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (April 2, 1937 )

Moved by Mr. Handrich, seconded by Mr. Hanson, that Bill No. 173-S be recommended for passage.  
 Motion carried.

Ayes: (9) Messrs Schilling, Handrich, Hanson, Jackson, Kennedy, Hitt, Laack, Bichler, and Krueger.

Noes: (1) Mr. Barnes.

Absent and not voting: Mr. Barber.

  
 Chairman

Interested persons may appear for or against a bill at the committee hearings. A record of such appearances is filed with the bill record.



[No. 173, S.]

CHAPTER 79, LAWS OF 1937.



To repeal and recreate subsection (40) of section 70.11 of the statutes, relating to the exemption from taxation of farm wood lots and sloped lands.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Subsection (40) of section 70.11 of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 2. A new subsection is added to section 70.11 of the statutes to be numbered and to read: (70.11) (40) Any wood lot or wood lots forming an integral even though detached part of any improved and regularly operated farm and not exceeding one-fifth of the total area of such farm; and any portion of a regularly operated farm, the slopes of which are of a gradient of more than thirty per cent, if such wood lot and slope lands are inclosed with a fence sufficient to keep out farm animals and the owner has refrained, during the year prior to the date of assessment, from cultivating or mowing or grazing any type of livestock thereon and from burning over such lands or

This page and the opposite page show a facsimile of a bill which passed both houses of the legislature and was approved by the Governor.

2

has taken reasonable precaution to prevent such burning; and if the owner makes a reasonable effort to reforest slope lands or to revegetate the same with grass or shrubs such as will prevent erosion or excessive run-off.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

*Laurel Bushnell*  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

*Paul P. Alfonso*  
SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

This act originated in the Senate.

*Lawrence R. Larsen*  
CHIEF CLERK.

Approved April 21, 1937.

*Philip Z. Brown*  
GOVERNOR.

11 a.m.

The above act was published on April 22, 1937. Bills do not become law until published in the official state paper.

<b>No.</b>	173	, S.—
<b>A BILL</b>		
To repeal and recreate subsection (40) of section 70.11 of the statutes, relating to the exemption from taxation of farm wood lots and sloped lands.		
Int. by <del>Senate</del> <u>Committee on Highways</u> , by request of Senator Cushman.		
...3-9.....Read first time and referred to <del>committee on</del> calendar of 3-10..... .....Report.....		
3-11 3-11 3-11 3-11 3-11 3-11 3-11 4-2 4-13 4-13 4-13 4-13 4-14 4-20 4-22	Read a second time. Ordered engrossed and read a third time. Rules suspended. Read a third time and passed. Received from Senate. Read first and second times and referred to committee on Agriculture. Report concurrence recommended. Non-concurrence refused. Ayes 7; Nays 77. Ordered to a third reading. Rules suspended. Read a third time and concurred in. Ayes 76; Nays 6. Ordered immediately messaged. Received from Assembly concurred in. Report correctly enrolled at 8:45 A. M. on Tuesday, April 20, 1937. Report approved by Governor, April 21, 1937.  (Chapter No. 79, Published April 22, 1937.)	

Facsimile of a senate bill envelope. A bill is introduced in typewritten form with at least three copies inclosed in an envelope on which is recorded all legislative action. After each session the entire bill record is filed in the office of the Secretary of State.



The Governor signing a bill passed by both houses of the legislature. The executive must sign or veto a bill within 6 days (excepting Sundays) after he receives it, otherwise it becomes law.



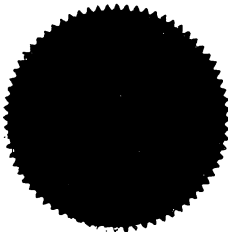
The State Pardon Board, created by executive order in 1935, hearing applications for pardons. After the hearing the board submits its recommendations in writing to the Governor.



To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That, reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Integrity and Ability of John Ellestad and the fee required by law having been paid, I, Philip F. LaFollette, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, have appointed him a NOTARY PUBLIC within and for said State to reside in the County of Dane

And I do hereby authorize and empower him to exercise and perform all the powers and duties of that office according to law; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office together with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, for the term of four years, unless the Governor of this State for the time being shall think proper sooner to revoke and determine this Commission.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison, this 5th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

Philip F. LaFollette

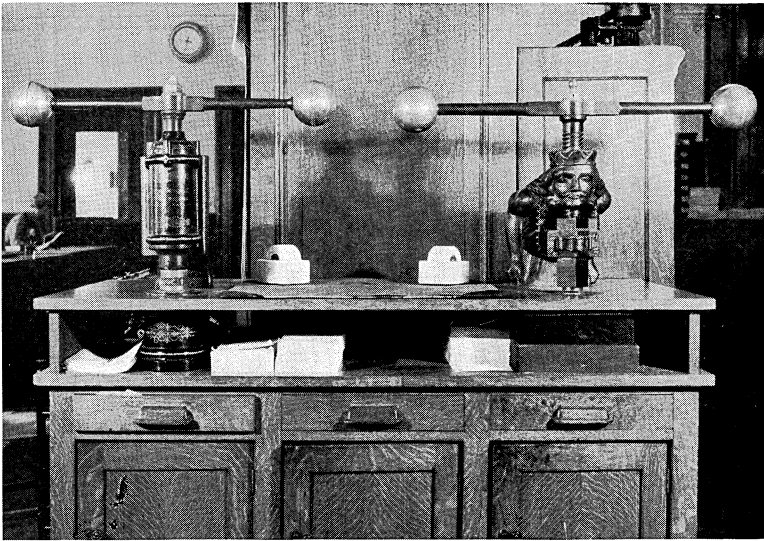
By the Governor:

Herbert Dammann  
Secretary of State.

This Commission expires

May 4, 1941

Facsimile of a notary public commission. One of the minor duties of the Executive Department is the issuing of such commissions.



The Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin which is imprinted on all official acts of the Governor and certified copies of such documents as may be used as evidence in other states or countries.



General office of the motor vehicle division of the Secretary of State which issued in excess of 850,000 motor vehicle licenses in 1937.

State of Wisconsin  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

X 12345

Motor Vehicle License and Title Application

Indicate Class of Vehicle thus:  Auto  Truck  Tractor  Trailer  Bus  Motor cycle

Owner's name John Doe

Address 10 East Doty St., Madison, Wane Wis.  
Street or R.F.D. P.O. County State

Make of vehicle Ford Cyl. 6 Serial Number 2282534

Style of body Coupe Std. Year model 68 Weight 2710 Fee 14.00

If vehicle is Truck, Trailer or Bus the information requested in this space must be furnished and scale ticket showing weight of empty vehicle must be attached to application.

Net weight \_\_\_\_\_ Town, City or Village \_\_\_\_\_  
Weight of load \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ where vehicle is kept Madison  
Gross weight \_\_\_\_\_ Last License number none

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

This vehicle was acquired new during the month of May 1968  
(new or second hand)

from John Roe Madison, Wis. whose address is Madison, Wis.

and was not operated on Wisconsin highways until May 4, 1968 Amount of encumbrance is \_\_\_\_\_  
(exact date—month and year)

\_\_\_\_\_ in favor of none

Lights DEF been tested as required by Sec. 85.07 Wis. Statutes. The facts stated herein are correct and true.  
(have or have not)

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
PERSONAL SIGNATURE OR SIGNATURES OF OWNER OR OWNERS

Application must be signed by owner in presence of a notary public and this acknowledgment must be executed if the application covers a vehicle registered in any other state or country or, if date purchased and date vehicle placed in operation are not identical and fee is to be prorated from date vehicle was placed in operation.

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss.  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
My Commission Expires \_\_\_\_\_

Law Enforcement Officer's Certificate of Inspection

I have examined the vehicle described in this application and its description conforms to the facts stated herein.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Officer \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_

Badge No. \_\_\_\_\_

When application covers foreign registered vehicle, the vehicle must be inspected by law enforcement officer and this Certificate of Inspection executed by that officer.

Use this form when applying for Wisconsin license and title on a new vehicle or a vehicle registered in another state or country. The form is not to be used if vehicle is covered by Wisconsin title.

If the vehicle described in the application was previously registered in another state or country, evidence of ownership issued by the state or country of last registration must accompany the application.

Application for motor vehicle license is made on this form to the Secretary of State.



TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

I, THEODORE DAMMANN, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that

JOHN CALLAHAN

was, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1937, being the Sixth day of said month, duly elected

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

of the State of Wisconsin, to hold office for the term of four years from the first Monday of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the official canvass of the votes given at a Superintendent Election held in the several counties of the State of Wisconsin, on the day and year first above written, and that he was so elected in accordance with the Laws of the State of Wisconsin.

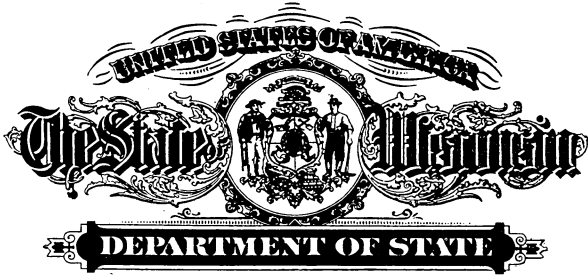
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal, at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1937.



*Theodore Dammann*  
Secretary of State

Facsimile of a certificate of election issued by the Secretary of State.





TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

*I, Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1937, Articles of Incorporation were filed in my office under the provisions of Chapter 180 of the Wisconsin Statutes, which Articles provide:*

*Name:* WHIPPLE & SIEBECKER, INC.,

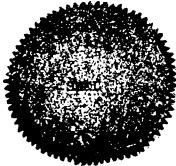
*Location:* Monticello

*Capital Stock:* One Million Dollars;

*Business and Purposes:* Real Estate, etc.,

*I further certify that One Thousand Dollars, the fee required by law, has been paid; and that a certificate has been filed in my office to the effect that said Articles were recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Green County, Wisconsin, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1937.*

*THEREFORE, The State of Wisconsin does hereby grant unto the said corporation the powers and privileges conferred by the Wisconsin Statutes for the purposes stated and in accordance with said Articles.*



*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 3rd day of May, A. D. 1937.*

THEODORE DAMMANN

Secretary of State

Certificate of incorporation. Corporations are required by law to file their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State after which a certificate of incorporation is issued.



State of Wisconsin

M 58321

MADISON MAY 4 - 1937

TREASURER Will Pay To The Order Of BAILLEY METER CO. \$ 12.47
TWELVE & 47/100 DOLLARS
FROM THE GENERAL FUND, FOR CHARTS IN EXCHANGE SEC 20 41 W 3
TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
79-48 MADISON, WIS. ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Theodore Dammann SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE TREASURER



State of Wisconsin

M 58322

MADISON MAY 4 - 1937

TREASURER Will Pay To The Order Of BARBER COLMAN CO. \$ 16.50
SIXTEEN & 50/100 DOLLARS
FROM THE GENERAL FUND, FOR INSPECTION IN EXCHANGE SEC 20 41 W 3
TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
79-48 MADISON, WIS. ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Theodore Dammann SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE TREASURER



State of Wisconsin

M 58323

MAY 4 - 1937

MADISON

TREASURER Will Pay To The Order Of BAKER AND CO. INC. \$ 10.28
TEN & 28/100 DOLLARS
FROM THE GENERAL FUND, FOR TUBES IN EXCHANGE SEC 20 41 W 3
TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
79-48 MADISON, WIS. ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Theodore Dammann SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE TREASURER



State of Wisconsin

M 58324

MAY 4 - 1937

MADISON

TREASURER Will Pay To The Order Of BARKER LUMBER AND FUEL CO. \$ 11.00
ELEVEN DOLLAR
FROM THE GENERAL FUND, FOR LUMBER IN EXCHANGE SEC 20 41 W 3
TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
79-48 MADISON, WIS. ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Theodore Dammann SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE TREASURER



State of Wisconsin

M 58325

MAY 4 - 1937

MADISON

TREASURER Will Pay To The Order Of BAUSCH AND LOMB OPTICAL CO. \$ 81.20
EIGHTY-ONE & 20/100 DOLLARS
FROM THE GENERAL FUND, FOR RENT & APPAR IN EXCHANGE SEC 20 41 W 3
TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
79-48 MADISON, WIS. ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

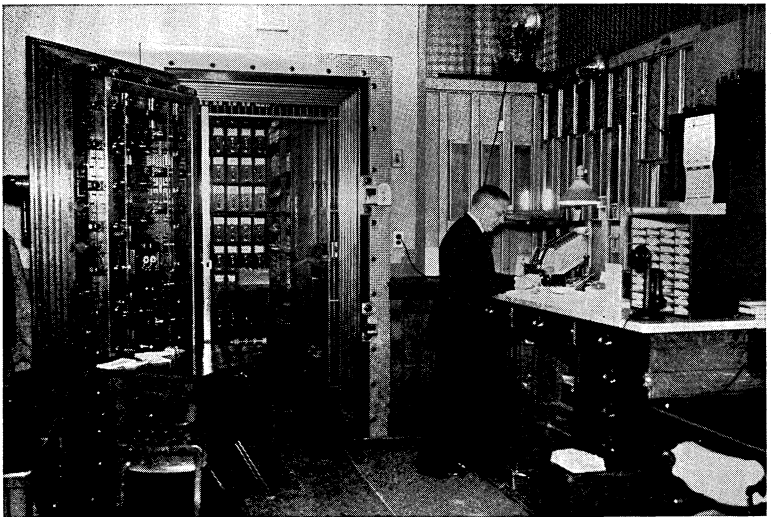
Theodore Dammann SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE TREASURER

Form of warrant issued by the Secretary of State. A warrant is a check made out in full with the exception of the signature of the State Treasurer. More than 525,000 warrants for salaries and other claims were issued in the fiscal year 1936-37.



The electric check-signing machine in the State Treasurer's office. This machine writes the actual signature of the State Treasurer on the warrants.



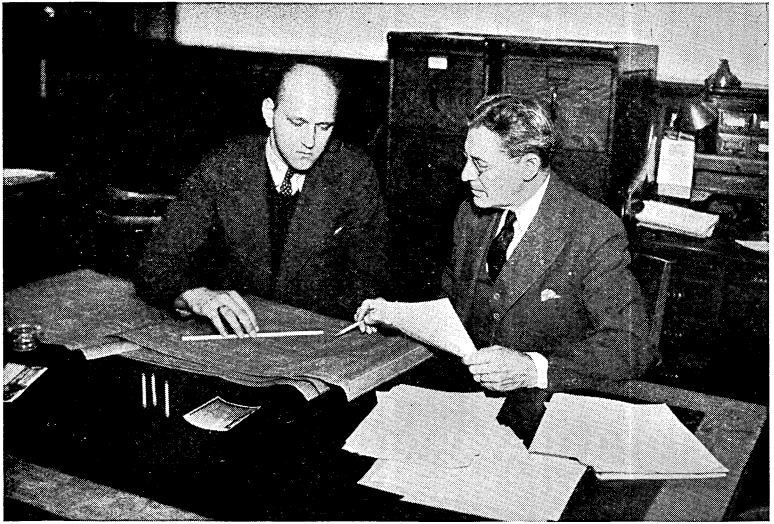
A time-lock, fire-proof vault in the State Treasurer's office where many valuable records are kept.



The Attorney General and his staff in conference on an important state case.



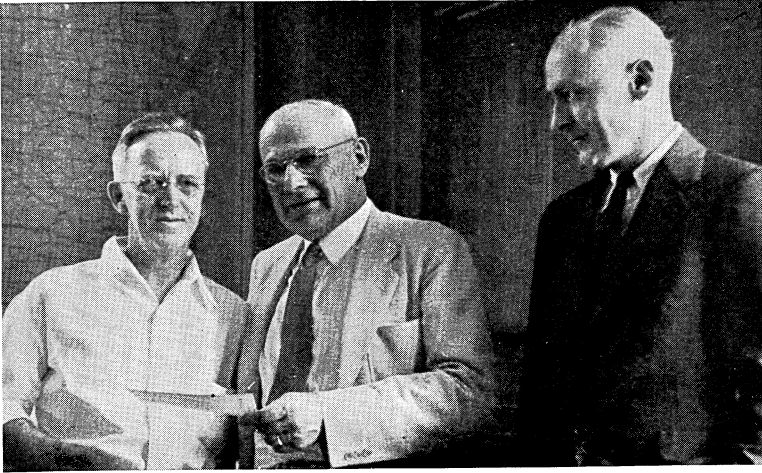
Main office of the Attorney General. An important function of the Attorney General is to render opinions upon request to the legislature, state officers and departments, and district attorneys. In excess of 500 opinions were rendered in 1937.



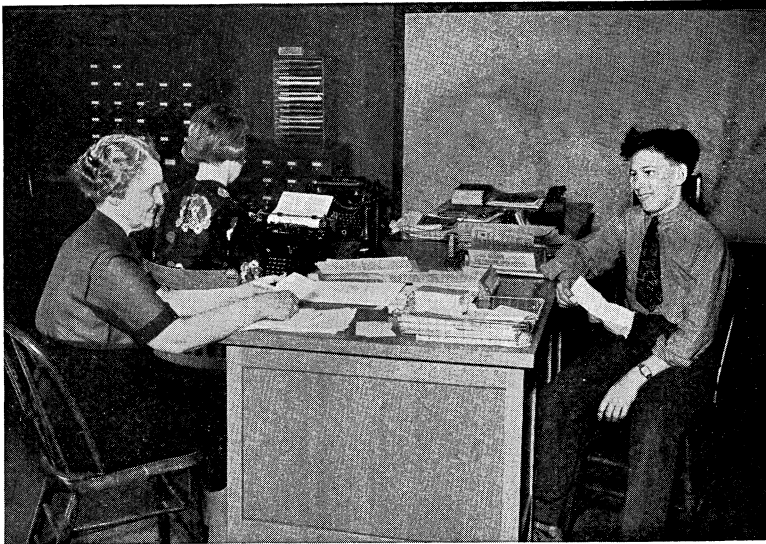
One of the many duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the approval of plans for public school buildings. Two members of the department are shown above considering plans which have been submitted.



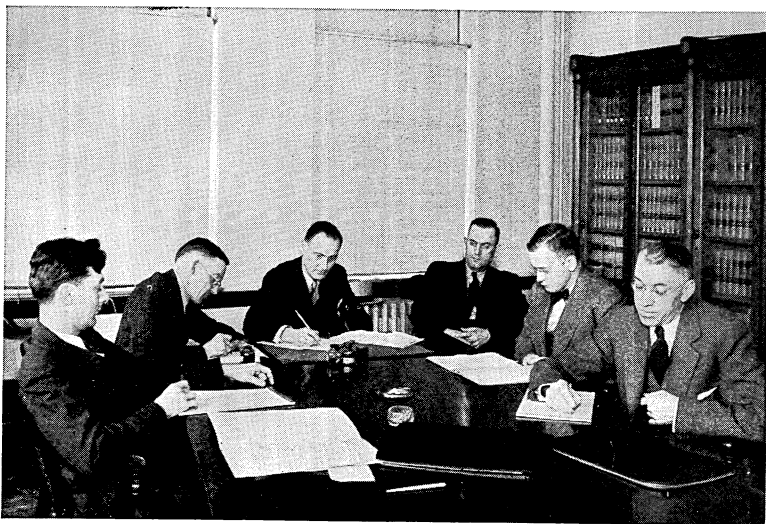
An office in the department of Public Instruction where teachers' certificates are issued to public school teachers.



On August 17, 1936 the Industrial Commission paid to a Wisconsin worker the *first* unemployment benefit check ever paid in the United States from a state unemployment compensation fund.



Children under 18 must secure a child labor permit from the Industrial Commission before they may be employed unless they work on a farm or in the home. This boy has just received his permit.



More than 1,500 workmen's compensation cases are heard yearly in all parts of the state by the Industrial Commission. The above picture shows a hearing in progress.



Wisconsin has the most complete system of unemployment offices of any state. Twenty-six district and six branch offices are maintained under the Industrial Commission. Above is shown an unemployed worker registering for unemployment compensation benefits.



The Wisconsin Labor Relations Board was created by law in April 1937. During the first four months of its existence it considered nearly 200 cases and assisted in the settlement of 75 strikes.



Applicants registering with the State Bureau of Personnel for civil service examinations. During the last fiscal year nearly 16,000 applications were filed and 230 group examinations were given for various positions in the classified service.





Planting pike fry from a moving barge. The Conservation Commission will plant nearly one billion 95 million fish in adaptable waters of the state this year.



Stream improvement. WPA workers clear streams of underbrush so there will be a better flow and a good place for trout.



Forest protection by the Conservation Commission covers 13 million acres of land. CCC camps have been a valuable aid in combatting the fire menace.



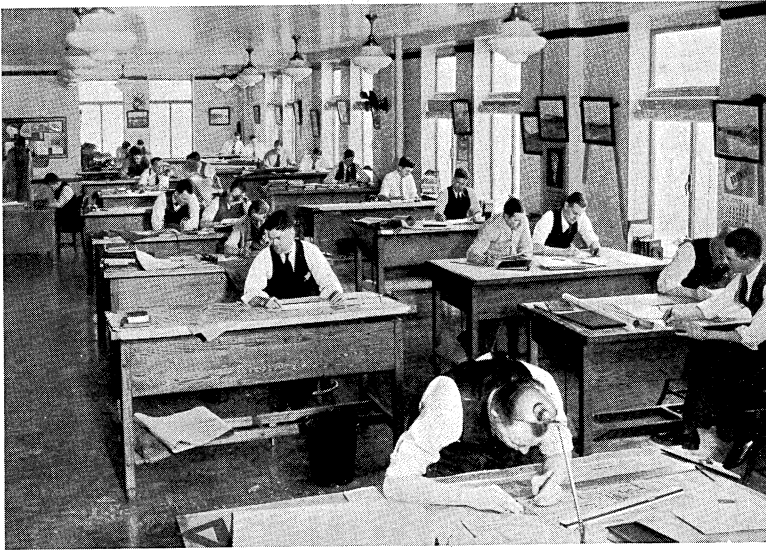
Forest protection headquarters at Tomahawk built by WPA funds. In addition to the storage of equipment there are shops for the repair and manufacture of fire-fighting equipment.



One of the floors at the Workshop for the Blind under the supervision of the Board of Control. Here blind men are taught a trade and earn a livelihood weaving doormats and making brushes, baskets, and other useful articles.



The Amberg Quarry operated by the State Reformatory where granite is being quarried and prepared for the new state office building.



Plans for bridges and culverts are drawn in the bridge-drafting room of the State Highway Commission.



The State Highway Commission has a sign shop where directional signs to be placed on highways are made and painted.



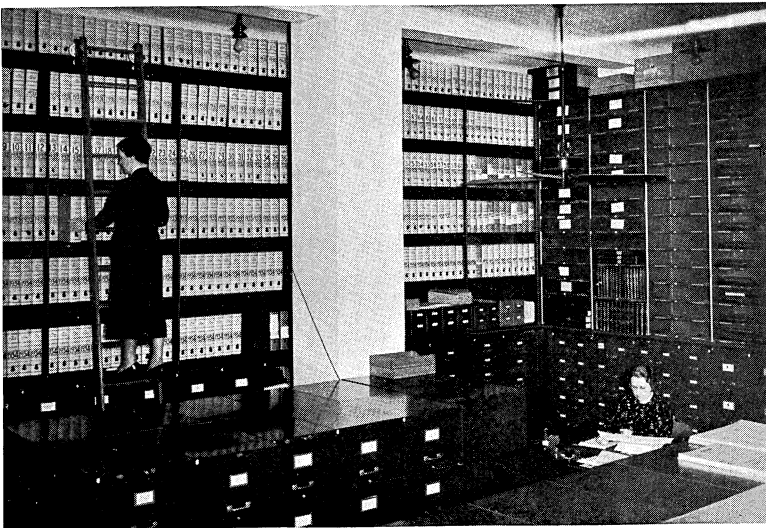
An evening food study class for women sponsored by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.



Boys gaining first-hand experience on an exploratory basis in the machine shop of a vocational school.



A member of the fire marshal's division of the Insurance Department inspecting a fire of suspicious origin.



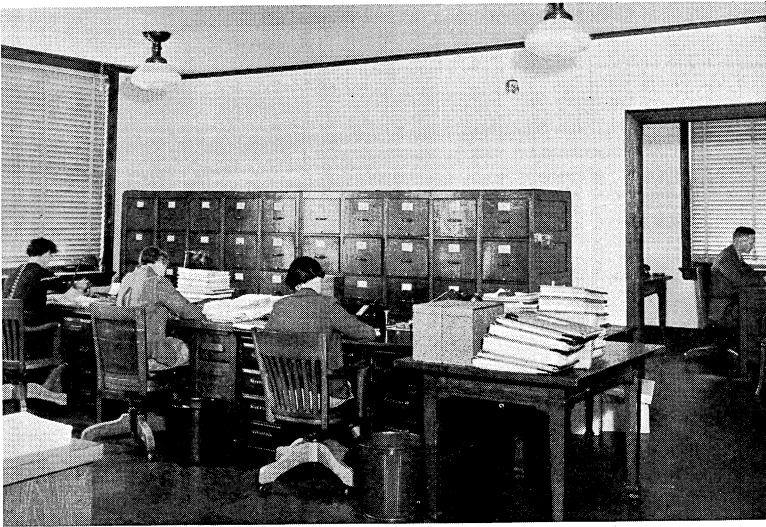
A filing vault in the Insurance Department where articles of organization, annual financial statements, and other documents are kept.



One of the major functions of the Tax Commission is to assess the property of railroads and other utilities. Before the assessment is made final, the companies may be heard. Such a hearing is shown above.



General office of the income tax division of the Tax Commission. Each year about 500,000 individual income tax returns are filed in the nine districts, each in charge of an assessor of incomes and about 20,000 corporation returns are filed with the Tax Commission.



Municipal accounting division of the Tax Commission. An important function of this commission is the auditing of accounts and financial records of counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts and the installing of uniform accounting systems.



An important division in the State Board of Health is the state bureau of vital statistics. This is one of the fire-proof vaults where certificates of nearly 3 million births, 1½ million deaths, and 1 million marriages, and 50 thousand divorces are recorded and permanently filed.





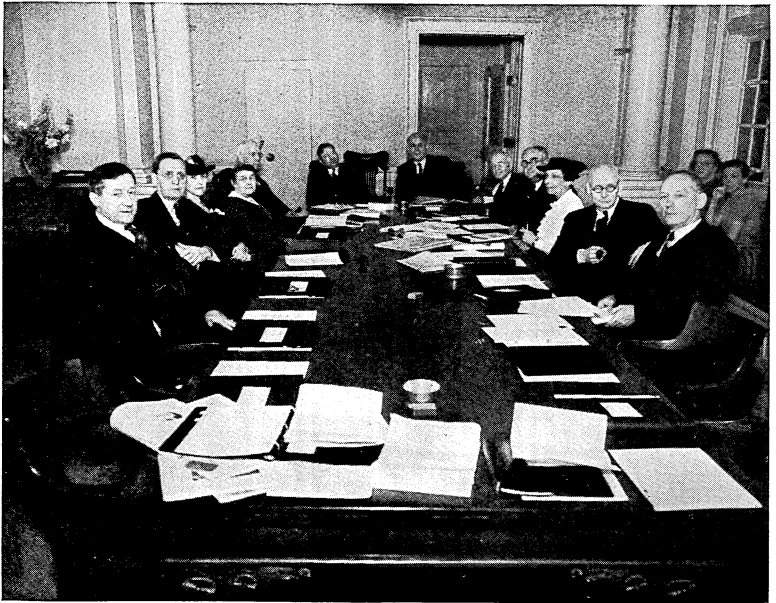
The State Board of Health carries on an intensive educational program aimed at conservation of maternal and child life and early establishment of sound health habits.



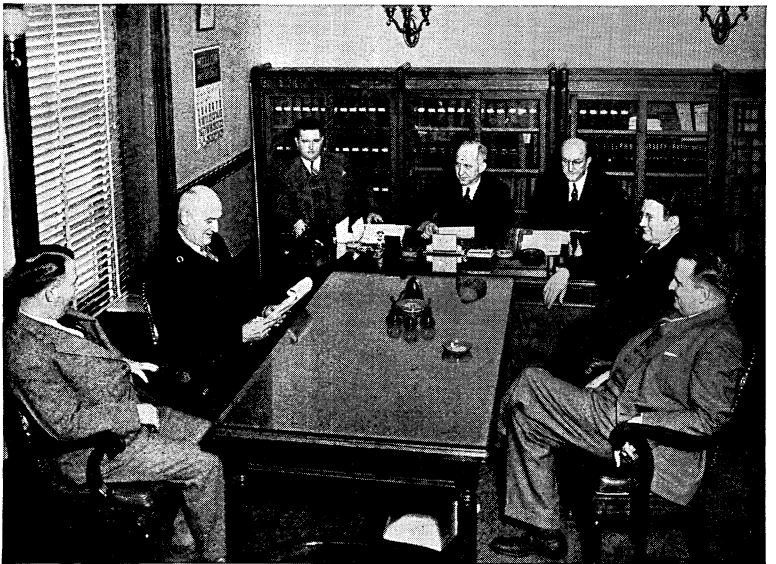
A Public Service Commission hearing. In its regulation of utilities, transportation, water-power, and securities the commission holds about 4,000 public hearings yearly. About two-thirds of these hearings take place outside of Madison.



Filing department of the Public Service Commission where correspondence, commission orders and reports, case records, transcripts and exhibits from hearings, and other records and documents are kept. An average of about 1,000 pieces of mail are received daily by the commission.



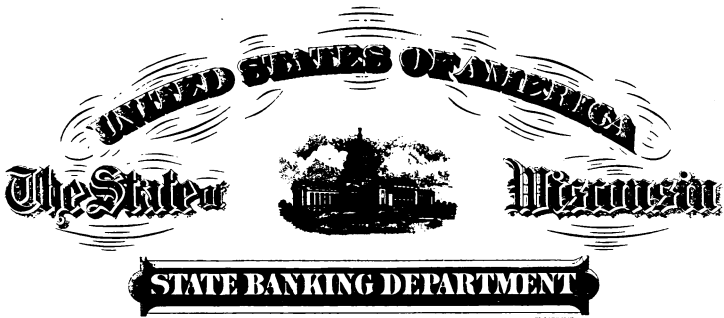
The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin in session. This board is the governing body of the University.



An important function of the State Banking Commission is the supervision of all state banks. Above is shown a hearing by the commission on disputed items in a bank examination.



Copies of bank examinations made by the Banking Commission are furnished the banks. The photostat machine shown above reduces time and expense in making copies of these examinations.



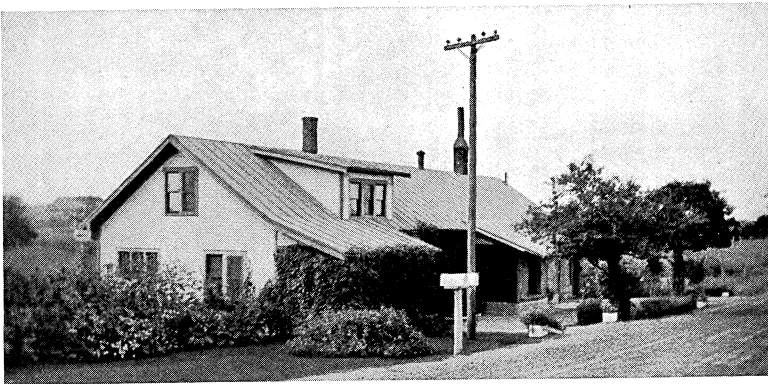
**TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:**

**Whereas, by an examination of the**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 THE STATE BANK OF VIROQUA  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 located at \_\_\_\_\_ VIROQUA \_\_\_\_\_ County of \_\_\_\_\_ VERNON \_\_\_\_\_ State of Wisconsin,  
 the undersigned has ascertained that the capital stock of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000.00 \_\_\_\_\_ required by  
 its articles of incorporation, has been paid in full and that the said banking corporation  
 has in all respects complied with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State  
 of Wisconsin entitled "An Act for the Creation of Banks and for the Regulation and  
 Supervision of the Banking Business, approved May 13th A.D. 1893 and all acts am-  
 endatory thereto,  
 To, the BANKING COMMISSION  
 Now Therefore, in pursuance of law, ~~C. F. Peterson~~ Commissioner  
 of Banking of the State of Wisconsin, do issue this Certificate of Authority to the above  
 named Bank to commence the business of Banking as defined in said Act

**In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and  
 affixed the official seal of the State Banking Department at  
 the Capital, in the City of Madison,  
 this \_\_\_\_\_ Eleventh \_\_\_\_\_ day of July \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 1893.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Commissioner.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commissioner.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commissioner.

Facsimile of a bank charter. Charters establishing banks in communities which do not have adequate banking facilities are issued by the Banking Commission.



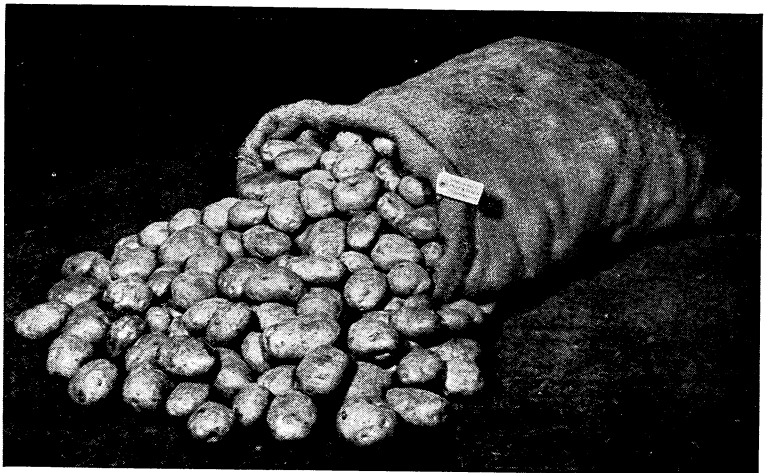
One of Wisconsin's 500 creameries about two-thirds of which are cooperatives. An important factor in attaining the high quality of Wisconsin's dairy products is the regular inspection of all dairy plants by the Department of Agriculture and Markets.



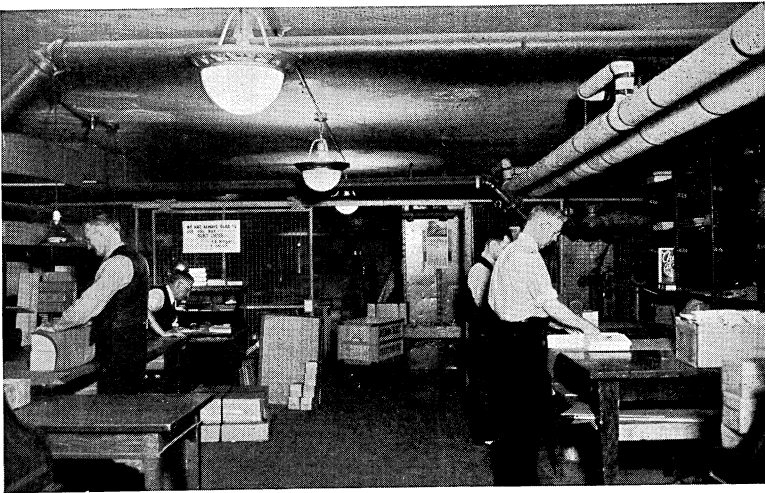
Under the dairy advertising program outdoor signs placed at strategic points along main-traveled highways are being used, both within and without the state, by the Department of Agriculture and Markets to increase the sale and consumption of Wisconsin dairy products.



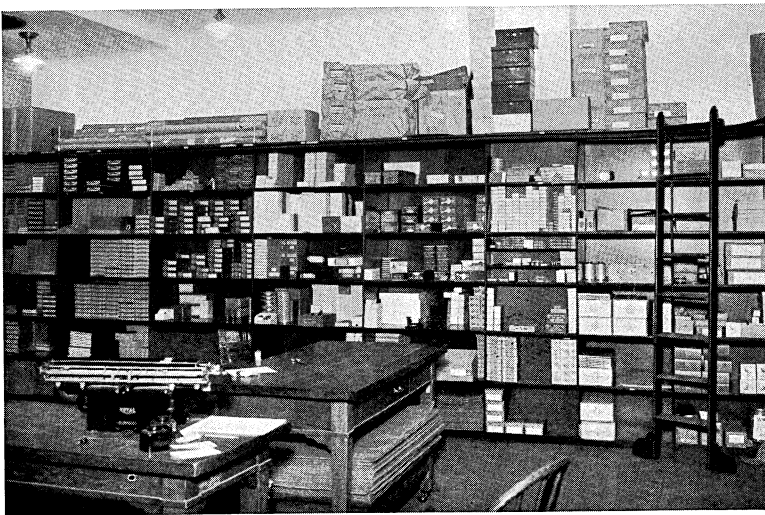
A WPA project for the production of agricultural lime to promote soil conservation and soil fertility.



The potato ranks first among Wisconsin's cash crops. The Department of Agriculture and Markets through its inspection service assists the industry in putting a standardized product on the market.



Mailing and shipping room in the Bureau of Purchases from which state publications are distributed.



A section of the stationery and supply room in the Bureau of Purchases. Supplies for the state are purchased and distributed by this central agency.





State and local planning. The recreational, scenic, and economic value of woods and water courses is well established. They are being preserved and improved through comprehensive planning of the State Planning Board.



City planning. Through the use of set-back building lines, major streets can be progressively and economically widened. Note the new buildings on the left side of the street set back on the proposed new street line.



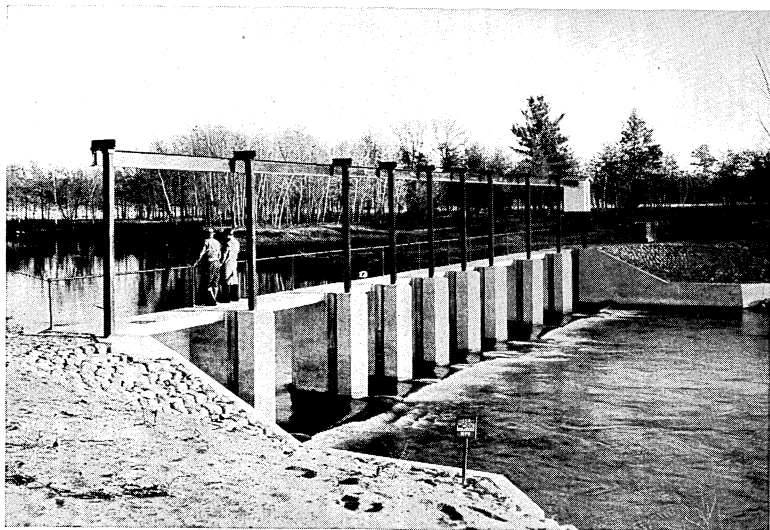
County planning. County zoning can control the location of unsightly and detrimental land uses. Occupancy such as this has an adverse effect on the worth of neighboring lands and is an ugly blot on many highways of high scenic value.



Accounting division of the State Pension Department. This department supervises the laws relating to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions. Expenditures by counties for these purposes are checked and reimbursement approved by this department.



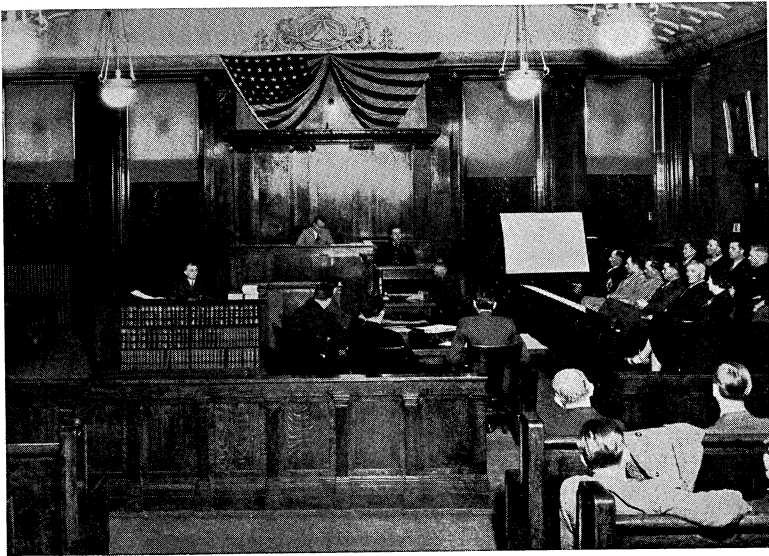
Under the WPA program many of the parks of our state have been developed and beautified.



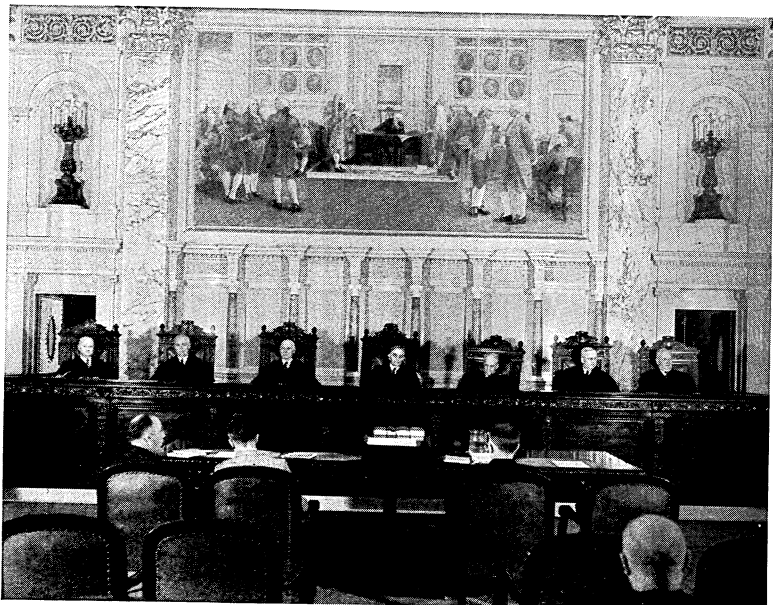
An example of flood control and water conservation under the WPA program.



A justice court presided over by a justice of the peace. The justice courts are the lowest and most numerous of our courts and have limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts go to the circuit courts or other courts of record.



A jury trial in circuit court. The 20 circuit courts are the principal trial courts of the state and appeals from their decisions go directly to the Supreme Court.



The Supreme Court hearing arguments in a case brought to it on appeal. Between 400 and 500 appeals come to this court each year from the circuit and other courts.



After hearing arguments on a case the justices of the Supreme Court consider the case in conference and render a decision.

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# Articles of General Interest

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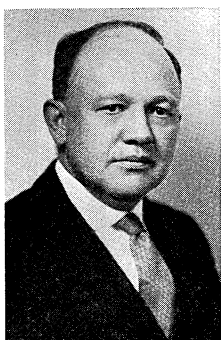
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## STATUTE LAWMAKING IN WISCONSIN

By EDWIN E. WITTE, *Department of Economics*  
University of Wisconsin

**M**OST people who are not lawyers think of the law as being embraced entirely in the enactments of the Congress and the state legislatures, known, respectively, as the federal and state statutes. This is not true, as there are four other major kinds of law.



E. E. WITTE

The federal and state constitutions are the supreme law to which all other laws must conform. Court decisions are such an important part of the law that our law schools devote far more time to their study than to the statutes. In this day and age, the rules, regulations, and orders issued by the executive and administrative departments everywhere exceed in volume the entire body of the statutes. Of subordinate character, but nevertheless very important, particularly to people living in the cities, are county and local ordinances. All these, and not the statutes alone, constitute the body of the law which prescribes the structure and functions of the government and governs

the relation of the citizens to the government and of individuals to each other.

Although the statutes, therefore, are not all of the law, they constitute a very important part of the total body of the law. All of the rules, regulations, and orders issued by executive and administrative departments derive whatever authority they have from the statutes. This is very largely true also of county and local ordinances. Court decisions involve mainly interpretations of the statutes. The constitutions as the supreme law deal specifically with relatively few matters and allow wide latitude to the legislatures in meeting the problems of the day. The very fact that most citizens think of the statutes as constituting all of the law, is indicative of the great importance which they occupy in present day life.

In recent years there has been much greater interest in federal than in state legislation. Beyond question the powers of the Federal Government have been increasing, not only recently but throughout American history. At the same time the state governments have not lost authority and today have greater responsibilities than ever before. Most of the everyday relations of life are governed by state, not federal, statutes. With all the increase in the powers of the Federal Government, the state statutes remain the part of the law which most directly and frequently affects the citizen.



### The Legislature and the Legislators

The lawmaking body in Wisconsin, as in every other state, is the state legislature. This consists of two houses, known in Wisconsin as the assembly and the senate. To understand the lawmaking process, however, it is essential to note that in the American system of government the executive (who in the states is the Governor) also has important legislative duties. It is not quite correct to say that there are three branches of the legislature—the assembly, the senate, and the Governor—but it is true that generally all three must agree before any law can be enacted.

Popularly the senate is referred to as the “upper house” and the assembly as the “lower house”. Such a designation, however, does not occur in the constitution and in all matters of legislation the two houses are coequal. The senate, alone however, has the power of confirming appointments of the Governor. It is also the court of impeachment for the trial of elective state officers and judges who have been impeached by the assembly. In the history of Wisconsin there have been but few impeachments, but many appointments of the Governor require confirmation by the senate.

Both the assembly and the senate are composed of elected representatives of the people. There are 100 assemblymen and 33 senators. The assemblymen are elected for two-year terms; the senators for four-year terms. The present salaries of the members are \$100 per month throughout their term of office.

The members of both houses are elected from single-member districts, known respectively as assembly and senatorial districts, into which the state is divided by the legislature after each United States census. The constitution specifies that these districts shall be as nearly uniform as practical, but also makes other requirements which operate to make complete equality in population impossible. Actually there is a range in the population of assembly districts from 15,006 to 57,899 and in the senatorial districts from 60,558 to 132,501. Yet there is less inequality in representation in the legislature in Wisconsin than in many other states.

The election of members occurs in the general elections held in November of each even-numbered year. All of the assemblymen and half of the senators are elected in each of these elections. Senators from even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur; senators from odd-numbered districts in the general elections in which a president is not elected. Vacancies are filled by special elections at a time specified by the Governor. Any contests which may arise over who was elected from any particular district are determined by the respective houses and are not subject to judicial review.

The members of the legislature must be legally qualified voters and reside in their districts. Women are eligible as well as men and in each session since women were accorded the right to vote there have been one or more women members of the assembly, but thus far no woman senator. In other respects, the members of the legislature

represent a fair cross section of the better class of citizens of the state. They come from nearly all walks of life and range in age from the twenties to the eighties. Wisconsin is fortunate in that most of its people are interested in their state government and elect high grade citizens to the legislature. Most members have held county and local offices before their first election to the legislature and have long been community leaders. Members may serve on the county board or hold other local offices simultaneously with membership in the legislature, and this is by no means uncommon. No person, however, may hold both a federal and a state office, and no member of the legislature can be appointed to a civil office which was created by a statute passed during his term of office, or of which the salary was increased during such term. Members are eligible to reelection and usually somewhat more than half of the assemblymen are reelected. As half of the senate's members are holdovers, the relative number of old members in that body is always much larger. A considerable number of senators, also, have previously served as assemblymen. The oldest member in point of service in the present legislature has served eleven terms, but members with more than two terms are a small minority of the total membership. Naturally, however, the older members tend to be the leaders of the legislature, as experience counts in legislation quite as much as in other undertakings of life.

#### **Sessions, Officers, Committees**

The legislature convenes in regular session on the second Wednesday in each odd-numbered year—which is about two months after the election of all of the members other than the hold-over senators who were elected two years before. The shortest regular session in the last twenty-five years completed its work on June 27, the longest not until September 27. After adjournment of the regular session, the legislature may be convened in special session at any time by the Governor. There have been 13 special sessions since 1900, several of which lasted only a few days; the longest, about two and one-half months. In regular sessions the legislature can act upon any matter within the scope of the state government; in special sessions only upon matters designated in the proclamation of the Governor convening the legislature.

During legislative sessions each house meets regularly at 10 a. m. unless some other hour for meeting was set by special action previously. When the calendars are crowded, it is common for the houses to meet at 9 a. m. Daily sessions customarily last until noon or a little later. When important time-consuming measures are under consideration and customarily toward the end of the legislative session, meetings of the houses are held in the evening as well as in the forenoon. The afternoons are reserved for hearings and committee meetings, but toward the end of the legislative session the houses are almost continuously in session. Since the advent of the automobile, week-end adjournments of the legislature are frequent, lasting from Friday until Monday evening or Tuesday morning. Under the

constitution neither house may adjourn for more than three days, exclusive of Sundays, without the consent of the other, and adjournment for such a length of time occurs usually only once or twice each session. Meetings, however, are held only on about half of the calendar days elapsing between the convening and adjournment of the legislature. On days of sessions, however, the legislators put in long hours—much longer in Wisconsin than in Congress or in most state legislatures.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor is under the constitution the president of the senate, with a vote only in case of a tie. The senate elects from its membership a president *pro tempore*, who is its presiding officer in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. The presiding officer of the assembly is the speaker, who is a member of the house with the same voting rights as other members. Each house has two additional officers: the chief clerk and the sergeant-at-arms, who are non-members, have no voting rights, and perform the duties suggested by their respective titles. Plus these officers, there are 45 employes in the senate and 62 in the assembly, all selected from civil service lists. Wisconsin is the only state in which legislative employes are selected on a civil service basis.

Much of the work of the legislature is done in committees. There are 23 committees in the assembly and 10 in the senate, but six of the assembly and three of the senate committees perform other functions than the consideration of legislation. The committees are appointed by the speaker in the assembly, and in the senate by that body itself on recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected from its own membership. In the senate the rule prevails that each senator shall serve on one, and only one, committee. In the assembly there is a somewhat larger number of places on committees than there are members, but most members serve on only one committee. Wisconsin has fewer and smaller committees than nearly all other state legislatures, and the one-member-one-committee rule in the senate is absolutely unique, but has worked very well.

The assembly committees to which bills are referred are the following: finance, judiciary, state affairs, education, municipalities, agriculture, insurance and banking, labor, commerce and manufactures, taxation, public welfare, conservation, transportation, highways, printing, elections, and excise and fees. The senate committees of the same character are: finance, judiciary, corporations and taxation, education and public welfare, state and local government, agriculture and labor, and highways. The jurisdiction of these several committees is indicated by their titles. The two finance committees always sit and vote together, constituting the Joint Committee on Finance. This committee is the only one (except special and interim committees) in which joint action is taken by majority vote without regard to the house which the members represent. Other assembly and senate committees often conduct joint hearings, but act on all bills separately.

In each legislative session, a number of special committees are created by resolution. These may be committees of one house only or joint committees of the two houses, depending upon how they were constituted. They may be committees to investigate a particular problem or to consider proposed legislation in a special field of peculiar importance at the moment. Quite often, also, interim legislative committees are created to study a particular problem and to report to the next legislature or at a special session of the same legislature. These interim committees may include nonmembers of the legislature and may sit during the period while the legislature is not in session. Like other committees, they can make recommendations only, but often hold hearings in many different places in the state, while the regular committees usually hold all hearings in the capitol in rooms set aside for them.

Each committee has a chairman who is designated as such when the members are appointed. The practice in Congress of appointing as chairman the member of the majority party who has served longest on the committee does not prevail in Wisconsin, but the committee chairmanships usually go to the older members and almost invariably to the party or combination which mustered a majority vote in the organization of the legislature. In joint committees the chairman of the senate committee acts as chairman, with the assembly chairman as his alternate. The same rule also prevails in joint hearings of assembly and senate committees.

During sessions of the legislature, committee meetings are invariably held in the afternoons, beginning at 2 p.m. The Joint Committee on Finance meets practically every day, other committees usually once or twice a week, from Tuesday to Friday. All committee hearings are public, but action upon bills is taken in executive sessions.

### Legislative Rules, Procedure, and Publications

Each house of the legislature controls its own proceedings. Unlike the situation in many other states, the Wisconsin Constitution contains few provisions governing the procedure in the legislature. The most important of these provisions are that appropriation and revenue bills may be passed only by a roll call vote and with at least three-fifths of the members in each house in attendance; that private and local bills must deal with only one subject which must be clearly expressed in the title; and that banking bills require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members in each house for passage. These constitutional requirements must be observed, but in all other respects each house can make its own rules of procedure. No one legislature can bind its successors, and laws prescribing how the legislature shall transact its business are directory only and noncompliance with their provisions does not invalidate its acts.

Each house at the beginning of each session adopts a set of rules and the two houses jointly a set of joint rules. The latter govern the relations between the houses and matters of common interest, such as the way bills are to be drafted and published; the former, the

internal organization of each house and its procedure in acting upon proposed legislation. Customarily, each house at the beginning of each session adopts the rules which were in force at the close of the last session and the two houses by a joint resolution take similar action with regard to the joint rules of the previous legislature. Changes in the rules or suspension of any requirement can thereafter be effected only by a two-thirds vote. Suspension of the rules in relation to some particular action or bill is quite common; permanent amendment of the rules infrequent. The last comprehensive revision of the rules and joint rules was made in 1907.

These rules are in most respects similar to those in force in Congress and really go back to the procedure in the British Parliament at the time of the separation from England; in fact, the Wisconsin rules provide that the *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* which Thomas Jefferson prepared while he was Vice President of the United States shall govern the procedure in both houses in all matters in which there is no specific rule to the contrary. Supplementing the text of the rules are a wealth of precedents, incorporating prior interpretations of specific rules, by the presiding officers or the houses themselves. In situations where no prior Wisconsin precedents are available, the precedents in the houses of the Congress of the United States and of other state legislatures are consulted. All precedents however, are in effect, suggestive only and may be overthrown at any time; but there is in Wisconsin, as in all other American legislative bodies, an understood rule that past interpretations shall be followed unless there is some conclusive reason for a change. In this way the procedure in the Wisconsin Legislature is linked with that developed through centuries of parliamentary experience. When specific questions involving the interpretation of any rule arise through a "point of order" made by any member, they are decided in the first instance by the presiding officer, but any member who feels aggrieved can appeal to the house itself, which can overrule the presiding officer by a simple majority vote. It is the duty of the presiding officers to enforce the rules, and traditionally, in Wisconsin, most of them have discharged this duty in complete fairness to the minority, no less than the majority.

The prime purpose of all legislative rules is twofold: to expedite business and to insure orderly procedure and careful consideration. At one and the same time they should enable the majority to enact the legislation it favors and protect the minority in its right to present alternative proposals. Both of these objectives are of greatest value to the people, who are the principals to be served by their representatives, the legislators.

The Wisconsin rules, far more than most legislative rules, protect the rights of minorities and insure real consideration of all legislative proposals. There is no difficulty in getting any proposals for legislation which have any substantial support introduced in the legislature; and once a bill is introduced, proponents and opponents alike can be certain that they will be given a fair opportunity to

present their views. Almost without exception, every bill introduced is accorded a public hearing by a committee of the house of its origin and thereafter comes to a vote in this house, whether the committee's report is favorable or unfavorable. If it is passed by the house of origin, the bill is usually accorded another public hearing and is voted on also in the second house. No bills die in committee in Wisconsin and, customarily, the legislature does not adjourn until it has acted upon all pending bills. In this procedure lies the major reason for the fact that the regular legislative sessions in Wisconsin are much longer than those of most other state legislatures. The Wisconsin rules, in their desire to be fair to the minority, make it very difficult for a narrow majority to act, permitting dilatory tactics which are not possible in most other legislatures and necessitating many unnecessary votes. The usual closeness in the party and factional alignments, and the great public interest in what the legislature is doing, tend in the same direction. These, however, are but minor factors in the length of the Wisconsin sessions. The main factor is the Wisconsin practice of giving every bill a public hearing and a separate vote at least in the house of its origin. Massachusetts is the only other state which has such a legislative procedure.

Not only does the Wisconsin procedure afford citizens an unusual opportunity to get their proposals before the legislature and assure them of a hearing and consideration by at least one house, but it makes it relatively easy for them to follow the proceedings in connection with any bill. The Wisconsin Legislature has much the same records and publications as have other state legislatures, but is unusual in the publicity given to hearings before committees.

The only record the constitution requires the legislature to keep is a journal of the proceedings in each house. This is a brief formal record of all business transacted in the house. It does not include the debate, but records all motions and the action thereon. It reprints all reports and communications to the legislature except a few special reports of great length. It records every action taken upon every bill, resolution, or joint resolution and all votes thereon, including the way each member voted on every roll call. Advance sheets of the journal are printed within a few hours after each daily session and are placed on the desks of each member at the opening of the next session. This is an unofficial record which is subject to correction during such next session. Thereafter, an official copy of the journal is printed, still in loose leaf form. At the end of the session these sheets are assembled in a book which is issued as the *Journal of the Assembly* (or *Senate*), with an index which makes it a not very difficult matter to find out exactly what was done with a given bill at every stage of its consideration or how any member voted on the measure.

Besides the journals, the legislature has many other publications. Before the session opens, the Secretary of State issues an *Official Legislative Manual and Directory*, which lists the members, reprints the rules and joint rules of the previous session and the sections

of the constitution and statutes relating to the legislature, and other information valuable to new members. During the session, each house publishes a *Manual* giving its rules and the joint rules, with notes citing the leading precedents in interpretation of the rules. Every bill and joint resolution is printed immediately after introduction, as are amendments and substitute amendments thereto, and also the several acts of the legislature in final form. Every week during the session, each house of the legislature issues a *Weekly Bulletin of Committee Hearings*, in which are listed all bills on which hearings are scheduled during the next week with the time and place of the hearing. Beginning with the third week of the session, there is issued, also, a weekly *Bulletin* in which is recorded every action taken to date upon every bill, resolution, and joint resolution introduced in the legislature. In each house, also, there is a daily *Calendar* printed for the information of its members, in which is given the order of business of the session and the names and titles of all bills to be considered on that day.

All publications of the legislature, other than the advance sheets of the journals and the daily calendars, are widely distributed. They are furnished free of charge to many state and local officials and also to all public libraries applying therefor. All legislative publications are also supplied currently to private citizens and organizations who pay \$25 per session therefor to the Secretary of State.

### Bills and Their Origin and Content

The measures upon which the legislature acts are, in Wisconsin, known as resolutions, joint resolutions, and bills. Resolutions and joint resolutions do not require the approval of the Governor. They are most commonly merely expressions of opinion—memorials on the death of members or former members, or petitions to Congress urging or opposing pending federal legislation. They are used, however, also for the internal government of the legislature and the conduct of its business and for the submission to the people of amendments to the state constitution. Resolutions come up in one house only and so have to be limited to matters upon which the house can act, without the consent of the other. Joint resolutions must be adopted by both houses and are the form in which amendments to the constitution are proposed by the legislature.

While resolutions and particularly joint resolutions are of considerable importance, they will not be further discussed in this article as they have only indirect relation to statute law making. In most respects they are treated like bills and the account given hereafter of the course of bills in the legislature applies also to joint resolutions, except that some of them are privileged under the rules and are acted upon without reference to committees or public hearings. Often, also, joint resolutions not privileged are acted upon immediately, under suspension of the rules. Simple resolutions are almost always acted on without hearings, come up only once, and are published only in the journals of the respective houses.

The Wisconsin Constitution provides that "no law may be enacted except by bill". This provision means that laws to be valid must be approved by the Governor or passed over his veto; but first they must, of course, pass both houses of the legislature in identical form.

In Wisconsin any bill may originate in either house. The number of bills introduced in the legislature varies from session to session, with a total of 1,500 in both houses the approximate average of recent regular sessions. Generally, about one-third, or slightly more, of all bills originate in the state senate, the remainder in the assembly. Nearly one-half of all bills introduced usually die in the house of origin and only about one-third of the total number finally become law.

Contrary to statements often made, the Wisconsin Legislature does not have the largest number of bills nor pass the most laws of any state legislature; nor is the number of bills and laws of recent sessions greater than at any other time in the state's history. The number of bills introduced and laws passed tends to vary among states in accordance with their population and the number of members of their legislatures. In both respects Wisconsin is slightly above the average for all states. The all-time peak for bills introduced in Wisconsin was in 1913. Thereafter the trend was downward, with the smallest total number of bills in 1925 of any regular session of the present century. Since then, up to 1937, the general trend has again been upward—an inevitable consequence of disturbed economic conditions and the development of many new governmental problems. In 1937 the total number of bills introduced was slightly less than the total in any session since 1929.

Bills, like resolutions and joint resolutions, can only be introduced by members or committees of the legislature. It is very unreal, however, to think of most bills as originating with the legislators. Legislators introduce the bills, but someone else usually asks them to do so. In introducing bills, legislators assume responsibility for them and, in fairness, should be accorded the major credit for measures which prove to have been sound, just as they are blamed when legislation which they sponsored goes wrong. For a real understanding of the workings of the legislative process, however, it is necessary to appreciate that legislators are primarily representatives of the people and that they merely sponsor, but do not originate, most legislation. The principal sources of the ideas for bills are the constituents of the members, organizations interested in legislation, county and local officials, state departments, the Governor, and the party organizations. A small number of bills in each session are measures introduced in fulfillment of party platform pledges. These are often highly important and controversial measures but numerically seldom bulk very large.

The Governor is a much more important source of legislation. The position of the Governor in relation to legislation is not often understood. The Governor in taking an active part in legislation is not usurping functions that do not belong to him; on the contrary, he is vested in the constitution with broad duties in relation to legisla-



tion. It is his duty under the constitution to make recommendations to the legislature for legislation. In the discharge of this duty he is not limited to his biennial message at the opening of the session. He can and frequently does send special messages to the legislature on any subject of legislation which he considers of sufficient importance. The Governor is the state officer most in the public eye and is held responsible by the voters for everything that occurs in the state government. He is generally elected on legislative issues and judged by the people far more on his legislative than on his administrative record. Governors, consequently, must devote a great deal of attention to legislation and actually do so, not only in Wisconsin, but in all states. In this state, the Governor is given a special assistant during legislative sessions known as the "executive counsel" and very often the Governor's secretary, or one of his secretaries, also devotes much of his time to legislation and is himself a man who has had legislative experience. In Wisconsin, as in most other states, many of the most important bills in each legislative session originate in the Governor's office. Usually, also, the Governor is not satisfied with merely presenting his recommendations for legislation in general terms but has them worked out in the form of complete bills, which he either transmits with his message or has introduced through some supporter in the legislature. Among bills thus presented by the Governor is the executive budget bill, which he is directed by law to prepare and submit to the legislature in the first weeks of each regular session. Besides this major appropriation bill, the Governor always has many other legislative proposals and these rank among the most important bills to come before the legislature.

State departments are responsible for a much larger number of bills, although most of them are of lesser importance. State departments in administering laws often discover respects in which these laws are imperfect or do not work out equitably. In Wisconsin, it has always been considered the duty of the state departments in such cases to suggest legislation to correct the injustices and imperfections which have been revealed through administration. Less frequently and with less justification, state departments sometimes propose entirely new legislation within the general fields of their activities. In some states all departmental legislative proposals must first be submitted to the governor for his approval, but this has never been insisted upon in Wisconsin.

Fully as many bills originate with state and local officials as with state departments. Many of these come from associations of local officials: the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, the Wisconsin County Boards Association, the County Judges Association, the County Clerks Association, and many others. Even more numerous are bills promoted by individual municipalities or their officials. The city and county of Milwaukee have many problems peculiar to a metropolitan area and in each session have many matters to present to the legislature. The home rule amendment to the state constitution, adopted in 1924, has somewhat reduced the number of essen-

tially local measures coming before the legislature. This amendment, however, has not materially altered the fundamental relationship between the state and its political subdivisions, in which the latter must look to state law for their authority and so have many matters to bring before the legislature.

Private organizations and individual citizens, however, are responsible for by far the largest number of bills introduced in the legislature. This is an age of organizations. There are scores of organizations interested in legislation, actively promoting or opposing legislation on subjects within their field of interest. These include labor organizations, commercial associations, trade associations, professional groups, women's organizations, and many others. Organizations of all sorts have many matters on which they desire legislation and usually have little difficulty in getting some member to introduce the bills they want. Individual constituents, similarly, go to their members with requests and suggestions for legislation. Members are under no obligation to introduce bills desired by constituents, but generally will do so, if the ideas presented are at all sensible, particularly if their proponent is a man or woman of some local importance. In Wisconsin, bills introduced by members or committees do not usually state at whose request they are presented, as is the rule in Massachusetts; nevertheless, as in all legislative bodies, most bills really originate outside of the legislature.

The matters dealt with in bills are as varied as the scope of the activities of the state and local governments. Contrary to a general impression, most bills make but minor changes in the previously existing state laws. Most bills also are not of general public interest, affecting directly only a relatively small part of the people of the state.

Many bills are primarily only of local interest. This applies to the large number of measures whose application is limited to the city and county of Milwaukee, as well as to special acts for other counties, municipalities, and school districts. Many measures which in a constitutional sense are general laws, not private and local bills, are actually primarily of local interest. This is true of the majority of the many fish and game bills of each session, of measures relating to municipal and other inferior courts, and many others.

More important are the great mass of bills concerned with what might be described as the internal affairs of the state government. In this day and age the most important functions of the state governments, as measured by expenditures, are collective services, such as the construction and maintenance of highways, the operation of educational institutions, state parks, forests, fish hatcheries, game farms, and many different kinds of welfare activities. The state government of Wisconsin is engaged in a much greater variety of activities than any private enterprise within the state and employs more people and has larger expenditures. It is, thus, in one of its aspects, a large business enterprise; and the legislature is, in effect, the board of directors of this great enterprise. Many of the laws passed by the legislature are very similar to the resolutions adopted

by boards of directors in private businesses, relating to internal organization, budgets, personnel, and similar matters.

Because this is a public, not a private, business, the people of the state are vitally interested in the regulations adopted by the legislature for the conduct of the state government. It remains true, however, that the great majority of the laws enacted by the legislature do not impose either restrictions or duties upon private citizens. Of the more than 500 laws enacted in each regular session of the legislature, less than ten per cent are of this description. The great majority, both of the bills introduced and the laws enacted, relate to the first half of the statutes, prescribing the organization of the state and local governments and the manner of their functioning; a small minority only, to the second half of the statutes, in which are set forth the rights and duties of individuals and business organizations in their relations with each other—the part of the statutes which laymen usually think of in discussing laws and lawmaking.

Similarly, the great majority of the 1,500 bills and 500 laws of each session are not completely new enactments. A considerable percentage are repeals of prior laws, as there is no way by which a law once enacted can be gotten rid of (unless by its express terms it is but a temporary enactment) except by the passage of another law. The great majority of all laws are amendments of prior statutes, many of them making only very small changes. Less than one-third of all laws include any strictly new provisions, and again, most of these are really of the character of minor changes in the prior statutes. In each session, however, there are some measures of great importance, and even the minor changes affect some communities and some of the citizens of the state very directly and significantly.

### Bill Drafting

Bills introduced in the legislature must be presented in a form prescribed in the rules. In Wisconsin all bills proposing changes in the permanent and general laws of the state must be cast in the form of a repeal, amendment, or addition to the statutes. Repeals are made by reference to the number of the part of the statutes to be repealed; in amending any provision, the entire part affected is published with the matter which is to be eliminated, shown with a line drawn through it, and the new matter printed in italics; additions are likewise published in full and are numbered and fitted into the compiled statutes. These are only the most elementary of many requirements governing the form of bills. Collectively, these requirements are such that only people who more or less specialize in bill drafting are likely to comply with all of them. Bill drafting, moreover, is not merely a matter of compliance with rules governing the form of bills; its more important aspect relates to the content of the bills. The task of the bill draftsman is not to supply the ideas for bills, but to express these ideas in legal form and to fit them into the existing body of the law and the existing governmental machinery. The bill draftsman must have an intimate knowledge of

the functioning of the state government and of all its departments, plus legal training and the knack of expressing complex ideas clearly and concisely.

These requirements for bill drafting are such that but few bills are drafted by the members who introduce them. This is true, not only in Wisconsin, but in every legislative body now functioning or which has ever existed. Originally, in American legislatures, members did not introduce bills, but offered motions for the introduction of a bill, which, if adopted, were followed by the appointment of a special committee to prepare a draft of the proposed measure. Later fully drafted bills were introduced, but these were generally drafted, not by the member offering them, but by the proponents of the legislation, or by their attorneys and lobbyists. Bill drafting is now done usually either by private lobbyists or by public bill drafting agencies. It is a technical task which must be performed by specialists, with the real choice lying, not between bill drafting by the members or by a bill drafting service, but between a bill drafting service under public control and bill drafting by persons not answerable to the legislature.

Wisconsin was the first state to establish a public bill drafting service, making this one of the duties of the Legislative Reference Library, established in 1901. It is not compulsory that bills be drafted by the library. Members are privileged to introduce bills drafted by anyone, provided they conform with the rules. A few bills in each session are introduced without having passed through the Legislative Reference Library, but for many years nearly all bills have been drafted by it.

The work done by the Legislative Reference Library in drafting varies greatly. Some bills are brought to the library by the interested members practically in final form, the drafting having been done by attorneys employed by the proponents of the legislation. Under the rules, the members could introduce these bills without consulting anyone, but in practice, they usually take even such measures to the library "to have them looked over", in order that they may be sure that the bills are in proper form. Much more often the members come to the Legislative Reference Library, not with completed bills, but only with ideas as to the changes which they wish to have made in the existing laws. In such cases the Legislative Reference Library has the complete responsibility for drafting. In doing so it gets the member's instructions in writing, after which its bill draftsmen (who are attorneys employed under civil service for the session only, but who come back session after session) prepare a preliminary draft which is submitted to the member for examination, changes, and further instructions. An important bill often goes through many different drafts before it is introduced. These drafts are all confidential, as the Legislative Reference Library never reveals requests for bills, nor even the fact that it is working on measures which the members have not themselves publicized. When a bill is in all respects satisfactory to the member who gave the

instructions to have it drafted, it is delivered to him in form ready for introduction. Bill drafting is done by the Legislative Reference Library only for members, the governor, state departments, and associations of public officials, but members may instruct the library to consult the private organizations or individuals for whom they are introducing a particular bill. No bill, however, is ever put into final form unless requested by a member and accepted by him as satisfactory.

The Legislative Reference Library renders one more very important service in relation to legislation, which may appropriately be noted at this point. This is the supplying of factual information on subjects connected with proposed or contemplated legislation. This is done upon the request of members and of citizens interested in legislation, in response to specific inquiries. Usually this service consists of more than locating books and articles and delivering them to the person making the inquiry. Generally it involves considerable research and requires the presentation of the information collected in a digest or other concise statement serviceable to a busy legislator. The Legislative Reference Library is a library, but far more than a library; it is a public bill drafting and research service for the legislators, which exists to facilitate their work and to help them to improve the laws of the state, in content and form. A Wisconsin idea, it has been copied by about three-fourths of the states and by the Federal Government.

### **The Course of a Bill in the House of Its Origin**

When bills are delivered by the Legislative Reference Library to the members who requested them, they are in typewritten form, and at least four copies are furnished to the members, three of which must be presented when the measure is introduced. These are put in a special envelope, which carries on the outside the title of the bill and the signature of the member introducing the measure, with spaces for recording every action on the bill in the legislature. The original and one copy of the bill are always kept in this envelope, with all subsequent amendments and revisions, the record of all committee hearings and the original photostatic copy of all roll call votes on all motions affecting the measure. This envelope is physically delivered to the committee chairman when the bill is referred to a committee, returned to the house when the measure is reported on, transferred to the other house when passed, delivered to the Governor after enrollment of the bill, and, finally, is deposited with the Secretary of State, to be kept on file as a part of the permanent records of the legislature. At every stage the entire history of the bill to date appears on the outside of the envelope.

The actual introduction of a bill occurs in a session of the legislature during the time set aside for "Introduction of Bills" by a member arising in his seat and turning in the envelope with the enclosed typewritten copies of the bill. The bill, if introduced in the assembly, is then referred to the Committee on Revision, which is merely a

nominal committee, all of whose work is done by two revision clerks, employes of the assembly, subject to the direction of the chief clerk. The work of the revision clerks is to compare the typewritten bill with the statutes and to see that it conforms in all respects with the legislative rules. In the senate there is no Committee on Revision, but the actual work of revision is done in exactly the same manner except that senators usually take their bills to the revision clerks for their "O.K." before offering them for introduction, while in the assembly "revision" occurs after the bill is offered for introduction. No bill is treated as having been introduced until it has been approved, as to form, by the revision clerks.

In Wisconsin, bills may be introduced by committees as well as by individual members. In recent sessions the practice, much more common in many other states, of introduction by several members jointly has also developed. Committee introductions must be authorized by formal vote of the committee and occur in connection with committee reports. Under the rules of both houses, the time for the introduction of bills by members expires at the close of the fifth week of the session, but this only means that the members must present the titles of their bills by that time. The completed bills do not have to be presented until a date set in a joint resolution which is adopted later in each session. Committees are not restricted in the permanent rules as to the time when they may introduce bills, but the legislature by joint resolution customarily in each session also establishes a final date for the introduction of bills by committees but excepts therefrom bills of the Joint Committee on Finance and special committees. The great majority of all bills are introduced in the first three months of the session, but the procedure followed makes it possible to bring in really important measures at any time before the close of the session.

After having passed through "revision", the title of the bill is read in open session by the chief clerk and he gives it a number, which is the next number to the last previous bill. Bills introduced in the senate are numbered 1, S., 2, S., etc., and bills introduced in the assembly 1, A., 2, A., etc. Amendments and substitute amendments to a given bill are similarly numbered consecutively, e. g. Amendment No. 1, A. to Bill No. 1, A.; Amendment No. 2, A. to Bill No. 1, A., etc. As has been noted each bill upon introduction is promptly printed and is usually available within a day. Copies of all bills before the legislature and of all amendments and substitutes are obtainable free of charge from the document rooms of each house or from members.

As soon as introduced, each bill is referred by the speaker to the appropriate committee. Upon motion, the house may send the bill to another committee than that designated by the speaker, but this is unusual. Reading of the title on this occasion constitutes the "first reading" of the bill. In all Anglo-Saxon legislatures, every bill is read three times before final passage. In this age of printed bills, these readings are generally by title only and have little practical value, but the legislative procedure is built around the three readings

of the bill, all of which occur at distinct stages of its progress in the legislature.

Next, the bill is given a public hearing by the committee to which it was referred. The rules provide that all bills shall be given a first hearing within two weeks after being referred to a committee. This requirement is not observed literally, but every bill is given at least one public hearing; and if there are many people who wish to be heard, several hearings are not uncommon before the committee acts on the measure. The day on which the hearing is conducted is set by the chairman of the committee, with advance notice thereof to the public on the bulletin board in the anteroom of each house and in the *Weekly Bulletin of Committee Hearings* already noted. This bulletin is available on Friday of each week and lists all hearings of the next week, beginning on Tuesday. Publicity is given also to the hearings on important bills in the daily newspapers and very often the committee chairman or its clerk communicates directly with the author and other persons known to be interested in a proposed bill, to advise them of the scheduled hearing. Few states give people interested in legislation as adequate or fair notice of hearings as does Wisconsin.

The conduct of hearings in Wisconsin, also, is unusually fair. Committees can end hearings whenever they see fit and may limit any speaker as they may deem reasonable. Usually, however, everyone is heard who has anything to present to the committee. Other than in the Joint Committee on Finance and in some special committees, no verbatim record is kept of the statements in committee hearings, but since 1913 a record is made by the committee clerk of all persons appearing on each measure, whom they represented, and whether they appeared for or against the bill. This hearing record is deposited with the bill in the office of the Secretary of State when the bill becomes a law or at the close of the session if it fails of passage.

In committee hearings interested persons may appear in person or by paid agents. Wisconsin regulates legislative lobbying more strictly than does any other state, but it does not forbid appearances by employes or agents at committee hearings. Persons who are paid for their appearances in any manner must register in advance with the Secretary of State as "legislative agents" or "counsel", and at the end of the session must report the compensation they received for their services in connection with legislation, as well as their expenses. Lobbyists are forbidden to seek to influence legislation except through appearances before committees or the distribution of arguments supplied to all members of the legislature and of which a copy is deposited with the Secretary of State.

All hearings in Wisconsin are public and open to anyone who wishes to attend. The committee's action on bills, however, is taken in executive session, either on the day of the hearing or at a later meeting. Such action is always taken by a roll call vote, which is preserved with the records of the bill. The committee may either report a bill for passage or may recommend its indefinite postpone-

ment, and with either of these recommendations may also recommend the adoption of such amendments as it may deem advisable. A majority of the members of the committee voting on any measure determine its action, but a majority of the entire committee must be present to constitute a quorum.

After a committee has decided what it wishes to do with a bill, its chairman on the next day reports its action to the house. This is a formal typewritten report, stating merely that the committee recommends passage or indefinite postponement, and adoption of such and such numbered amendments. In Wisconsin, unlike the practice in Congress, committee reports include no explanation of the measure, nor any statement of the reasons for the committee's recommendations. Members who opposed the committee's action, however, may ask to be recorded as dissenting and such dissents are noted in the committee's report and on the calendar of the house when the bill comes up for engrossment.

Upon the filing of the committee's report, it is printed in the *Journal*, and all amendments reported by the committee are likewise printed and placed on the members' files. The bill is then placed on the calendar of the house for the second legislative day after the filing of the report, under the order of business "Bills ready for engrossment".

When this order of business is reached on the appointed day, the several bills listed are each taken up in turn. This is the "second reading" stage of the bill, but the first one in the house itself on which the measure is given any consideration. It is at this stage that the bill is open for amendment and this is the only time (except by suspension of the rules) that individual members can offer amendments or that amendments are considered. Amendments are of two kinds: substitute amendments and (simple) amendments. The former take the place of the whole bill and when presented have the effect of putting over action on the measure, as the rules provide that substitute amendments may not be acted upon until printed (except in the senate, where the rules provide that, after consideration of a bill has twice been put over by the presentation of substitute amendments, further substitute amendments shall be voted on at once). Amendments, unlike substitute amendments, usually make only minor changes in the bill and are acted upon immediately in advance of being printed. Amendments may also be offered to amendments or substitute amendments, but cannot be carried beyond the second degree—i.e. while an amendment to an amendment is permissible, an amendment to an amendment to an amendment is barred.

In the second reading stage, the bill and all amendments thereto are open to debate, after which a vote is taken on each amendment in turn and then a vote on the bill itself. In many American legislative bodies the process of amendment occurs in committee of the whole—a procedure in which the entire house sits as a body but acts under slightly different rules than when sitting as a house of the legislature. The Wisconsin rules, similarly, provide for a committee of the whole, but this procedure is resorted to only when the house



wishes to conduct a further hearing on a bill, in this instance before the entire body. In eliminating the committee of the whole as a regular step in the usual process of legislation, the Wisconsin procedure is distinctly less complex than in most American legislatures. The same result is produced by the fact that each house in Wisconsin has but a single calendar for all legislative business, while most legislatures have different calendars for different kinds of bills or actions.

Nevertheless, the second reading stage may be very time-consuming. The Wisconsin rules do not limit the length of time that any amendment or bill may be debated, nor is there any restriction upon the number of amendments which any member may offer. Only by the adoption of the very drastic motion of the previous question can further amendments and debate be cut off. This has the effect of immediately bringing on a vote on all pending amendments and the bill itself, without any further debate, but this motion is far less frequently used in Wisconsin than in some other states.

A great variety of actions may be taken on a bill at this stage. The author may at this time (or earlier or later) ask permission to withdraw the measure. This is not a right but a privilege, but it is usually acceded to by the house. The bill may also be laid over to some other day or placed on the table indefinitely. The latter action does not kill the bill, but requires an affirmative vote before anything further may be done with the measure. At this stage the bill may also be recommitted to the committee which reported upon it, or referred to an entirely different committee. This is often the Joint Committee on Finance to which, under both the rules and the statutes, every bill which involves any financial features is to be referred. If a bill involves both financial and non-financial features, it is usually first considered by the committee which has jurisdiction over the non-financial features. In the assembly it is not sent to the Joint Committee on Finance until it has been engrossed; in the senate, very often after the first committee has made its report but before engrossment. Where a bill has already been engrossed when referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, it is treated, in all respects, as still being in the second reading stage when reported back to the house, is again open to amendment, and must be re-engrossed.

The most usual action at this stage, however, is to either indefinitely postpone the bill or to order the bill to be "engrossed and read a third time". Indefinite postponement finally kills the bill, unless the house should reverse its action on reconsideration of the vote. Such a motion for reconsideration may be made not only on adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone a bill, but of any other action in the second or third reading stages, either on the bill itself or on amendments thereto. Any member who voted with the majority may move for the reconsideration of the vote, but must do so not later than the next legislative day. Motions for reconsideration are carried by a simple majority of the members voting thereon and, if adopted, they operate to put the bill back to the stage in which the previous vote occurred.

If the bill is ordered "engrossed and read a third time" and such action is not reconsidered, it is then, in the assembly, referred to the Committee on Engrossed Bills. This is another nominal committee, all of whose work is performed by a clerk. This clerk engrosses the bill, by which is meant that, if amendments were adopted, the bill is re-typed with the amendments inserted in the text in their proper place. If no amendments were adopted, the original bill is treated as the engrossed bill. In the senate, the process of engrossment is exactly the same except that there is no committee on engrossed bills. In neither house are engrossed bills as a general rule ever printed, as is done in some other states. Occasionally, however, where a number of amendments have been adopted to a measure such as the budget bill, the house of origin has the engrossed bill printed. The only copies of the engrossed bill, if it differs from the original or a substitute amendment, are the typewritten copies printed by the engrossing clerk and placed in the bill envelope.

As soon as a bill has been engrossed it is placed on the calendar of the house for the next legislative day, under the order of business, "Bills ready for third reading". When this order of business is reached, the bill can again be debated but it is not subject to further amendment. At the conclusion of the debate, the first vote taken is very often on a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill. If this fails or the motion is not offered, the question becomes, "Shall the bill pass?" If the majority of the votes cast are in the affirmative the bill is declared passed, unless it is a banking measure which, as has been noted, requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members-elect for passage or an appropriation bill on which at least three-fifths of the members must cast their vote.

Voting in the Wisconsin Legislature is either *viva voce* or by roll call. The vote is by roll call whenever one-sixth of the members demand a roll call. In the assembly, roll call votes are taken by the electric voting machine which renders possible a record vote of the one hundred members within a minute. The Wisconsin Assembly was the first legislative body to install an electric voting machine and is one of a half dozen American legislatures now using this device. In the senate, roll calls are taken by calling the names of the senators in turn alphabetically and having them answer "Yea" or "Nay", as they may wish to be recorded. Roll call votes are more common in the Wisconsin Legislature than in any other state legislature or in Congress. In the course of each recent regular session there have been above 2,000 roll calls in the assembly and considerably more than 1,000 roll calls in the senate.

After a bill has been passed, it may still be reconsidered, if a motion for reconsideration of the vote by which passed is filed not later than the next legislative day. Such a possibility can be forestalled by the adoption of a motion to immediately message the bill to the other house. Such a motion (unless unanimous consent is secured) requires a two-thirds vote for adoption. If carried, the bill is at once messaged to the other house; otherwise, the messaging

occurs on the second legislative day after passage or when the motion for reconsideration has been finally disposed of. After a bill has been messaged to the other house and has passed out of its physical possession, no further action can be taken on it in the original house until it is returned by the other. Occasionally one house by resolution requests the other to return a bill on which the first house took some action which it wishes to reconsider, but it is optional with the second house to accede or not to accede to such request. In no case can either house of the legislature ever act upon any bill unless the bill is in its physical possession at the time.

### Course of a Bill in the Second House

In the second house, the course of a bill is practically the same as in the first house. It appears first when the message is received from the chief clerk of the other house to the effect that it has passed Bill No. ---- (A. or S.) and asks concurrence therein. After the reading of this message, the bill is usually referred by the presiding officer to one of the standing committees of the second house. In the closing days of the session this procedure is sometimes dispensed with and the bill referred directly to the calendar. In practically all cases, however, bills are not only considered by a committee in the second house but are given another public hearing, unless this committee conducted a joint hearing with the committee of the first house while the bill was in possession of that house. The action of committees on bills from the other house is precisely the same as on bills originating in the house to which the committee belongs. They make the same reports and these are treated in the same way as in the first house. The second reading or amending stage in the house itself is also identical, except that the final question voted on is stated: "Shall Bill No. ---- (A. or S.) be ordered to third reading". There is no reference to engrossment at this stage, because in the Wisconsin procedure bills are engrossed only in the house of origin, which means that if the second house adopts amendments to the bill, they are sent back to the house of origin and are voted upon in that house as separate amendments and not as an integral part of the bill. The third reading or final passage stage is also identical with the similar stage in the house of origin, with the sole exception that the final question is: "Shall Bill No. ---- (A. or S.) be concurred in?" Following concurrence in the bill (and assuming that there is no motion for reconsideration or that it has been rejected), the action of the second house is messaged to the first. A similar message is also sent to the first house, if the bill fails in the second. Failure to advance or pass a bill at any stage in either house, unless such action is reconsidered and reversed, finally kills the measure.

### Amendments Between the Houses

If a bill is concurred in by the second house with amendments, it is once more placed on the calendar of the first house under the order of business "Messages from the senate (or assembly) and action

thereon". Each amendment is then debated and voted on in turn, and may be amended by an amendment to the amendment. The main question voted on at this stage is: "Shall Amendment No. ---- (A. or S.) to Bill No. ---- (A. or S.) be concurred in". Neither at this time nor at any subsequent stage, does the house re-pass the bill in its entirety, although it may have been radically changed by the amendments concurred in.

Amendments concurred in in the identical form in which they were passed by the other house are finally adopted; but the other house must act again upon amendments which are rejected or have been amended. In the latter house, the question on amendments to amendments is one of concurrence or rejection; on rejected amendments, one of "receding from" or "adhering to" the original position of the house. Whenever the two houses have agreed to identical action on amendments, they are treated as finally disposed of, and only the undisposed of amendments are further considered. Whenever either house has acted upon all pending amendments, its action is messaged to the other house and the bill again physically sent to the latter.

If the two houses do not agree on any amendment, the regular procedure is the appointment of a committee of conference. This is asked for by the house which has possession of the bill after both houses have voted to adhere to their respective positions. While not mandatory, the organization of a committee of conference is almost a matter of course when the two houses cannot agree upon amendments. Unlike the procedure in Congress and in many state legislatures, however, the committee of conference is not resorted to in Wisconsin upon practically every bill enacted into law, but only on bills where there are differences of real moment between the two houses. In this state, the votes on amendments adopted by the other house are not perfunctory rejections preliminary to the organization of a committee on conference. The great majority of amendments between the houses are disposed of without committees of conference, but such committees are found necessary ordinarily for about 10 to 15 bills in each session. The 1937 session had the unusual distinction of not having had one committee of conference.

Committees of conference are organized separately for each bill which both houses have passed but to which there are amendments on which they cannot agree. The committees of conference consist of three members of each house appointed by its presiding officer. The only rule observed in Wisconsin as to who shall be appointed to the committee of conference is that all three members must have supported the position of the house on the amendments in disagreement. Quite commonly, however, the appointments include the members most vitally interested in the measure or in the position on the disputed amendments taken by their respective houses.

Committees of conference hold meetings to try to find a way to adjust the differences between the houses. In Wisconsin under the present procedure, they may take almost any action to effect this purpose. They may recommend that one or the other house recede

from its position. They may, in effect, offer a substitute for the amendment in dispute, differing from any proposal previously considered in either house. On some occasions, they have not confined themselves to the matters in dispute between the houses, but have virtually rewritten the entire bill. Such action has been rare, but is not expressly forbidden, as in Congress. Committees of conference, however, on the whole play a much smaller role in legislation in Wisconsin than in most other American legislatures.

If the committee of conference reaches an agreement on the disposition of disputed amendments it makes a joint report to both houses presenting its recommendations. This report is first voted on in the house which then has physical possession of the bill; if adopted in that house, it is voted on also in the other house. If either house refuses to adopt the conference report, there may be a second committee of conference. Failure to agree upon all pending amendments, kills the bill although it passed both houses.

#### Enrolling, Signing, and Publication

After both houses have agreed to a bill in identical form, it is "enrolled" by the house in which it originated. In the assembly enrolling is the responsibility of a nominal committee, the Committee on Enrolled Bills, but is actually done by a legislative employe, who is subordinate to the chief clerk. In the senate there is no such committee, but the work of enrolling is done in the same manner by a clerk. Enrolling consists, in the first instance, of retyping the measure with all amendments as agreed upon by the houses inserted in their proper place. It also includes, in Wisconsin, printing the bill as passed, with the caption of "An Act" not of "A Bill". Such a printed, enrolled bill is not distributed to the public until the measure has actually become law, but this advance publication in act form makes it possible to distribute laws as soon as they have been approved by the Governor.

One copy of the printed, enrolled bill is treated as the official copy of the bill as passed by the houses. This copy is signed in person by the presiding officers of the two houses and by the chief clerk of the house in which it originated. This official copy of the final bill is then sent by the chief clerk of the house of origin to the Governor.

Under the Wisconsin Constitution, the Governor has six days after the bill has been delivered to him to approve or disapprove of the measure, not counting among these six days intervening Sundays or holidays. Should the Governor, within this period, neither sign nor veto the bill, it becomes law without his signature and without further action of the legislature, unless the legislature by its adjournment has made it impossible for the Governor to return the bill to it, in which case, the bill dies automatically unless it is approved by the Governor. This occurs only at the end of a legislative session and is known as a "pocket veto". Ordinarily if a Governor does not like a bill, he vetoes it, by which is meant that he refuses to sign the bill and sends a message to the house in which

the bill originated, setting forth his reasons for disapproval. A bill which has been vetoed by the Governor may be enacted into law without his approval, but only by a two-thirds majority of all members voting in each house. A bill re-passed by such a majority over the Governor's veto becomes law without being again referred to the Governor, but such action is very rare in Wisconsin. Under an amendment to the constitution adopted in 1930, the Governor may veto items in bills making appropriations, while approving of the measure as a whole. In the exercise of this power of "item veto", the Governor proceeds in much the same way as in vetoing an entire measure. He signs the bill, but draws a line through the items (clearly distinguishable parts of the bill) he does not like and sends a message to the house of origin setting forth his reasons for the disapproval of each stricken item. In acting upon such an item veto, each item is voted on separately and must have a two-thirds majority vote in each house to become law. Parts of such a bill not thus re-passed are dead, although the bill as a whole becomes law.

In Wisconsin, it has become a frequent practice that the Governor instead of vetoing a bill he does not like in some particular calls in its author or other leading proponent in the legislature and tells him that he will have to veto the measure unless it is amended in respects which he outlines. In such situations, the member involved usually introduces a joint resolution asking the Governor to return the bill to the house of origin for purposes of amendment. Such a joint resolution is generally agreed to as a matter of course, unless a majority in one house wants to compel the Governor to either sign or veto the bill as passed. When a bill is returned by the Governor pursuant to such a joint resolution, it can be changed only by reconsideration of the previous action in each house and, if amended, must be re-engrossed and re-enrolled. It may, however, be returned without change to the Governor by joint resolution, but much more frequently it is amended as desired by the Governor and then approved.

The great majority of all bills passed by the legislature are approved by the Governor. Approval consists of the signing of the official, enrolled copy of the bill by the Governor and the filing of this copy and the bill envelope, with all its contents with the Secretary of State, to become a part of the permanent records of the state. Upon having approved a bill, the Governor formally notifies the house of origin of his action. He may accompany his approval with an explanation of his action, but in practice he does so but rarely.

In Wisconsin, a bill is not law when approved by the Governor or passed over his veto. It becomes a law only after it has been published in the official state paper (which is at present the *Sheboygan Press*), taking effect at midnight on the day of publication, unless a later date is specified in the act itself. Laws are published in the official state paper among the legal notices. In this publication the entire act is printed, in form and content identical with the official, enrolled bill. Each act is numbered consecutively for each session,

responsibility for publication and the assignment of chapter numbers resting with the Secretary of State.

The publication of laws in the official state paper is only their first publication. At the end of each regular session of the legislature, the Secretary of State publishes all of the laws enacted during the session in a volume entitled *Laws of Wisconsin, 1937* (or other year). This publication is usually referred to as the "*Session Laws*", and the separate acts included therein are known as "chapters" of the laws of such and such a year. A little later, the Revisor of Statutes issues a new edition of the compiled *Wisconsin Statutes*, in which are included all permanent, general laws of the state then in force, incorporating therein all changes made in the preceding regular session of the legislature.

### Statutory Revision

The Revisor of Statutes has an important part in the process of lawmaking in Wisconsin. This official is selected by the trustees of the State Library, who are the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General. His principal duties are associated with the system of continuous statutory revision which was started in Wisconsin in 1909.

In most states, statutory revision is still being done spasmodically. Laws are enacted by their legislatures without any numbering or other clear indication how they fit into the previously existing statutes but concluding with the clause, "All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed." After a considerable number of sessions, the laws of these states get into such shape that even lawyers cannot tell what laws are in force or how they have been affected by later enactments. The usual practice then is to create a special code commission which after long study compiles the entire body of the statutes believed to be in effect and tries to reconcile conflicts, or, in any event, to have but one rule of law upon each specific subject. After adoption of such a code, the entire process is repeated, and in the interim between codes it is difficult for anyone to know what the law is.

Wisconsin followed this method of periodic statutory revision until it established the office of the Revisor of Statutes. The last code under this method was the compilation known as the *Wisconsin Statutes of 1898*, with an unofficial compilation in 1906, which merely brought together all laws believed to be in effect but without any attempt at reconciliation. Since the revisor's office was created, there have been no code commissions or attempts at revisions of the entire statutes in a single comprehensive measure. Instead, the revisor has prepared piecemeal revisions and has worked continuously at the process. Between legislative sessions he works over all the statutes on selected subjects, reconciles their provisions and clarifies their statement. He presents this work to the next legislature in bills known as "revision bills". These are bills in all respects like ordinary bills in the legislature, except that they are always intro-

duced by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, are not restricted as to form by the legislative rules, are usually accompanied by explanatory notes, and are often printed in advance of the session. These revision bills may be amended as are ordinary bills and do not become law until passed in the regular manner. The revisor is forbidden to make substantive changes in the law in revision bills, but necessarily has to make selections between conflicting provisions. Through this process of continuous, piecemeal statutory revision, Wisconsin has been able to codify all its statutes and revise them much more thoroughly than is usually done by temporary code commissions.

Very important in the entire process, is the work done to keep the statutes up to date. At the beginning of each session, the Revisor of Statutes presents a bill in which he suggests repeal of laws which have become dead letters or which have been held unconstitutional and also corrections of obvious errors. As already noted, all bills affecting the permanent and general laws of the state are drafted by the Legislative Reference Library to show precisely where they fit into the statutes and what changes they make in the law. It is the duty of the Revisor of Statutes to follow all changes actually made in laws passed during the session. Shortly before the end of the session, he prepares and has introduced in the legislature a bill reconciling conflicts which have developed in or because of the new legislation of the session. Almost immediately after final adjournment, he sends to the printer the final copy for the new edition of the *Wisconsin Statutes* which incorporates all changes in the permanent laws made during the session. The new compiled *Statutes*, which in a single volume give the full text of all permanent, general laws in force, are usually available within four months after the adjournment of the legislature.

No other states publish their entire statutes after each regular session of their legislatures. In few states is the volume of the statutes in force as small as in Wisconsin,—not because there has been less legislation than in most states but because dead material has been better eliminated and there are fewer conflicting and verbose statements. Among attorneys and students of government, the *Wisconsin Statutes* are recognized to rank with the best in the country in conciseness and clarity; and the large number of laws in which Wisconsin pioneered and which were copied in other states and by the Federal Government attest to the soundness and practicality of at least some of the lawmaking in this state.

### Concluding Observations

From every point of view the laws enacted are the best test of the efficiency of the legislative process. As in other states, the citizens of Wisconsin are often dissatisfied with their legislature. No legislature can ever possibly satisfy all of the people, as its function is to decide between conflicting policies all of which have some popular support. People visiting the legislature often leave with a poor



impression, largely because they do not understand the legislative process and cannot follow the proceedings. Newspaper accounts of the legislative proceedings stress the absurd and the unusual, as there is but little news value in the regular and the normal. Quite naturally, many people think that all legislators or at least most of them, are freaks or incompetents. Most common of all, in Wisconsin, is complaint about the length of legislative sessions and their cost.

It needs to be realized that the cost of the legislature is small in comparison with the total appropriations made by it. The cost of the legislature is less than one per cent of the expenditures of the state government, all of which are within control of the legislature. Most of the cost of the legislature, moreover, does not depend upon the length of the sessions, such cost being incurred whether the legislature is in session or not. From this it follows that the cost to the people depends upon what the legislature does, much more than how long it remains in session, and that through hasty action much greater expense may be occasioned than the entire cost of the session. The making of appropriations, moreover, is only one aspect of the work of the legislature and often not the most important. Both through poor legislation and the failure to enact needed legislation, the legislature may far more vitally affect the lives of many people than even the taxes they have to pay, and through good legislation it may very materially increase their economic well-being and enrich their lives.

Students of government have stressed in recent years the great importance of administration. This is sound, as laws are never better than their administration, and it is the administrator who represents the government to the citizen. It remains true, nevertheless, that legislation is also very important. Law prescribes how the administrator shall act and limits what he may do. It follows that the legislature, despite much loss of prestige, is still very important, laying down all of the general rules for the functioning of government, and, in a very real sense, controlling all of its actions.

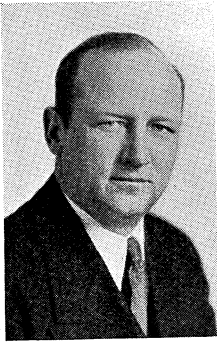
Wisconsin is fortunate in having a probably greater interest in state government than exists in any other state. Much of this interest centers in legislation; and this is as it should be, although administration is at least equally important. Too often, however, this interest is merely critical. Beyond question there are many things about the legislature and legislation in this state which could be improved, but there are also many aspects of statute lawmaking in Wisconsin which are praiseworthy and really outstanding. As a group, the Wisconsin legislators are sincerely desirous of serving the best interests of the people of the state, as they see those interests. They work diligently at their tasks and often at great sacrifice of their private interests. The legislative procedure in this state, while time-consuming, is peculiarly open and above board. Criticisms have their proper place; but above all there is needed an appreciation of the difficulties of the task facing the legislature and the fine spirit in which it is being performed by many of the legislators.

## THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

By CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *Dean*  
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BEFORE projecting ourselves into the future with respect to Wisconsin agriculture, it is well to examine briefly, some of the major forces which have shaped the destinies of our farmers in the immediate past. Wisconsin agriculture since 1930 has been the vic-

tim of two blighting forces—price declines and drought. If the man on the land is to meet the future with increasing success, he must be prepared to cope with both these forces. What have been their effects upon farm income?



C. L. CHRISTENSEN

An extreme decline in income was experienced by farmers along with other groups of society during the early years of the depression. From a high point in 1929 to the low point in 1932, farm income in Wisconsin declined about 57 per cent. For the United States the decline was 55 per cent. This unusual drop resulted mostly from declining prices, though with the lower prices and some rather unfavorable weather, production also fell off somewhat during the depression years.

Each year since 1932 farm income has been larger than for the previous year. As declining prices were the primary cause of the decline in farm income from 1929 to 1932 so rising farm prices were the main cause of the advance in farm income. Periods of serious drought caused sharp reductions in supplies of farm products in 1934 and 1936, but prices advanced more than enough to offset reduced volume, resulting in an increase of farm income.

### Grain Prices Dropped Most

During the early years of the depression, the agricultural price declines were greatest in grains. Grain prices dropped earlier and more rapidly than the prices of most other farm products. Livestock followed the downward trend, but somewhat more slowly than grain. Prices of dairy and poultry products declined more slowly still but they did not go quite as low as grain and livestock prices. In the years of recovery after 1932 a somewhat reversed situation developed. Grain prices began to rise earlier than some of the other price groups and they led in the upward movement, followed by dairy products, poultry, and livestock.

The drought of 1934 also influenced farm prices and income. This was a spring and early summer drought which greatly reduced hay and feed supplies in Wisconsin, though in this state the grain crops

produced fairly well that year. For the country as a whole, however, the reduction in grain and all other feeds was unusual, the entire farm production for that year being about 10 per cent under the 1929 levels. As a consequence agricultural prices recovered sharply in 1934 and in spite of a reduced farm output the income of farmers also rose.

### 1935 Proved Banner Year

In 1935 agricultural production in Wisconsin was generally good, though for the United States it remained rather low because of the heavy liquidation which had occurred in livestock after the drought of 1934. Prices continued to work upward and farm income rose along with prices. For the United States the low point of agricultural prices was reached in 1932 when the index stood at 65 per cent of pre-war. The series gained five points in 1933, 20 points in 1934, and 18 points in 1935, which brought it eight per cent above the pre-war level by 1935. Gross farm income, which also rose sharply in 1935, reached 131 per cent of the pre-war level in Wisconsin that year which was the highest since 1930; and the series for the United States reached 126 per cent of pre-war which was also the highest since 1930.

After the year of better crop conditions experienced in 1935, another year of serious drought occurred in 1936. Unlike the great drought of 1934, the drought of 1936 came later in the season—mostly during July and August—with the result that hay and early pastures were relatively good but grain crops were extremely short. The reduced production resulting from this drought has made grain and feed prices high and livestock prices have been somewhat depressed as a result of widespread liquidation. Farm prices during 1936, however, reached 114 per cent of pre-war for the United States and 118 per cent for Wisconsin. This was the best price situation which has prevailed since 1930, and the state's gross farm income rose nearly to the 1930 levels, as is indicated by the chart on the next page. For the United States, preliminary estimates place the 1936 farm income above that of 1930 making it 141 per cent of pre-war and only about 20 per cent under the high year of 1929.

### GROSS FARM INCOME ESTIMATES<sup>1</sup> WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES, 1929-1936

(Million Dollars)

Year	United States	Wisconsin
1929 -----	11,941	437
1930 -----	9,454	357
1931 -----	6,968	257
1932 -----	5,337	186
1933 -----	6,406	206
1934 -----	7,276	238
1935 -----	8,508	293
1936 <sup>2</sup> -----	9,530	345

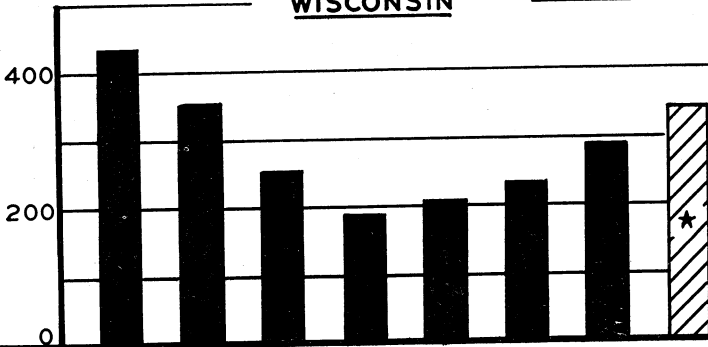
<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimate.

**GROSS FARM INCOME ESTIMATES.<sup>(1)</sup>  
1929-1936.**

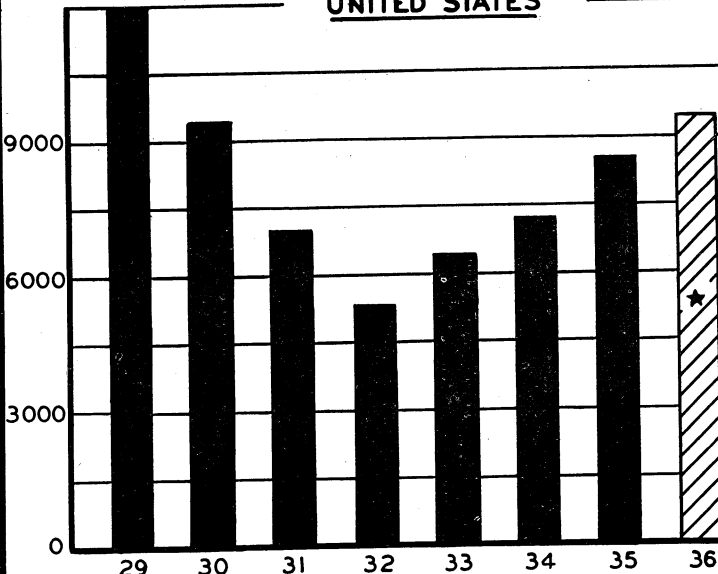
MILLION DOLLARS

WISCONSIN



MILLION DOLLARS

UNITED STATES



★ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

(1) SUBJECT TO REVISION

PREPARED BY WISCONSIN CROP REPORTING SERVICE.

### Can Attack on Several Fronts

Looking to the future, the important question is: What must be done to avoid similar hardships under similar conditions? As I see it, the future of Wisconsin agriculture, as far as the efforts of farmers are concerned, is dependent upon seven major considerations. These are:

1. DIVERSIFICATION IS THE BEST FORM OF CROP INSURANCE AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF WEATHER, INSECT PESTS, AND DISEASES.
2. GROWING MORE FEED ON THE FARM REDUCES CASH OUTLAYS, AND HENCE MAKES FARMERS BETTER ABLE TO WEATHER HARD TIMES.
3. YIELDS PER ACRE CAN BE INCREASED BY BETTER STRAINS AND VARIETIES.
4. MORE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL ANIMAL PRODUCTION CAN BE GAINED THROUGH BETTER BREEDING.
5. CONSERVATION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES WILL SERVE AS AN INSURANCE POLICY AGAINST AGRICULTURAL EXHAUSTION.
6. QUALITY PRODUCTS ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED SHOULD BE EFFICIENTLY MARKETED.
7. THERE SHOULD BE EXPANSION AND ENRICHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL YOUTH.

Let us examine each of these in turn.

1. DIVERSIFICATION IS THE BEST FORM OF CROP INSURANCE AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF WEATHER, INSECT PESTS, AND DISEASES

Farm account records from Wisconsin farmers in 1935 indicate that those who received around one-third of their cash income from the sale of milk also received an average of \$300 larger labor income<sup>1</sup> than those who received two-thirds of their income from this source. It was worth about 80 cents a day to the average farmer of the state to diversify his income.

Sources of farm income which are secondary to the dairy herd have many advantages on individual farms over the continued expansion of the major enterprise. The use of types of feed and crop growth not effectively used by the dairy cow, the outlet for labor at times when the demands of present enterprises are not so great, and the utilization of different kinds of material which do not find effective outlet through the present organization may well find outlets through added diversification of farm business.

#### OTHER SOURCES OF FARM INCOME

The income received from Wisconsin farmers in 1935, in addition to that received from the dairy herd, was mostly from the sale of poultry and eggs, and of hogs, which accounted for 15 to 20 per cent

<sup>1</sup>Labor income is calculated by subtracting all farm expenses including interest on total farm investment, from the total income of the farm.

of the gross farm income. The sale of potatoes accounted for about five per cent of the income, while other crops, as canning crops, truck crops, small fruits, tobacco, and even the sale of small grains and hay, although representing only fractional proportions of the gross income of Wisconsin farmers, were important as secondary sources of income in various counties of the state. In 1935 the farm value of crops raised for canning was five and one-half million dollars. The production of canning crops has often afforded Wisconsin farmers an opportunity to diversify their income.

The greater the diversity, the less the loss from the extremes of weather. A diversification of crop production on individual farms is perhaps the most reliable form of crop insurance against weather hazards. Diversification pays on the average Wisconsin farm.

2. GROWING MORE FEED ON THE FARM REDUCES CASH OUTLAYS, AND  
HENCE MAKES FARMERS BETTER ABLE TO WEATHER HARD TIMES

Wisconsin farmers have been spending around thirty million dollars each year for feed produced outside the state. A considerable amount of this feed bill may be desirable in order to increase the volume of business on the average sized Wisconsin farm. Much of the feed bill can be reduced, however, if the right kinds of crops are grown. Practically all the feed purchased by our farmers is for the dairy herds and the poultry flocks of the state, and a large percentage of this is grain and other concentrated feeds.

Studies at the College of Agriculture, and elsewhere, indicate that owners of dairy herds annually producing two to three hundred pounds of butterfat per cow can well afford to use more alfalfa hay in the place of some of the other hays and grains. It may be, too, that they will do well to substitute alfalfa for a part of the corn silage of the present dairy ration. Alfalfa can be raised on the present crop acreage of Wisconsin farms by replacing other feeds and still increase the total quantity of feed produced.

CAN CUT OUR HEAVY FEED BILL

If one million acres of timothy and clover hay were replaced by alfalfa, approximately ten million dollars more feed would be produced within the state; or, if the additional million acres of alfalfa were obtained at the expense of the small grains used for feed, it would result in the production of twenty million dollars more feed. It is likely, however, that if the alfalfa acreage is increased by a million acres, it will be at the expense both of other hays and small grains, and the resulting increase in total feeds available for the dairy herds would be approximately fifteen million dollars. This is one-half the amount usually spent for feed produced outside the state.

The present liming program in this state, after including soil testing to show where additional phosphoric acid and potash may be needed, will go far in increasing alfalfa acreage. More than 2,000,000 tons of lime has been produced and spread on Wisconsin farm lands the last three years.

More alfalfa acreage will act as a shock absorber during droughts. In addition, alfalfa is an erosion prevention crop.

Above all, the extended growing of high protein feeds cuts down cash outlays which are so difficult to meet in times such as those we have recently experienced.

### 3. YIELDS PER ACRE CAN BE INCREASED BY BETTER STRAINS AND VARIETIES

Farm management studies in Wisconsin have shown that high crop value per acre is one of the basic factors upon which high net labor income is dependent. The usual items entering into the cost of producing a crop, such as land rental or return on capital invested, man and horse labor, seed, machinery, etc., are fixed charges that change but little over a period of years. The major fluctuations and the consequent crop values per acre, as far as production problems are concerned, are brought about primarily by variations in *yield*. These variations in yield are expressions of the interaction of the natural limiting factors in production, such as climate, soil fertility, pests (weeds, diseases, and insects) and the crop variety. The objective of the plant breeder is to develop varieties that are better able to withstand the destructive effects of these limiting factors. It is a process of *fitting plants into their environments*. Nature has carried on this process for thousands of years and countless plant generations.

#### NEW PLANTS ARE NEEDED

The new environment created by modern agriculture with its destructive tillage operations and plant pests needs new plants that are adapted to the changing conditions. The plant breeder is expected to develop these new plants in a relatively short period of time and within a relatively small number of plant generations. With the aid of scientific knowledge gathered from the fundamental plant sciences and from practical studies and observations made in the field, the plant breeder is able to mold new varieties better adapted to the ever changing environment that typifies our present cropping practices. Varieties, bred for disease resistance, naturally will yield more than the old varieties and will *improve the crop value per acre without materially increasing the production costs*.

With the help of additional scientific knowledge and improved breeding technique, the future possibilities for new and improved crop varieties are greater than ever before in the history of modern plant improvement. A picture of what may be in store for Wisconsin farmers in the future can be drawn conservatively by making brief reference to a few recent accomplishments.

Barley, particularly for malting purposes, is one of Wisconsin's important crops. The climate and soil conditions prevailing in the eastern and southern part of the state are especially well suited to the production of high quality barley. The prevailing varieties were adapted to malting but lacking in agronomic suitability. They were susceptible to attack by destructive diseases, weak strawed, only fair

in yielding capacity, and rough awned, making the straw less suitable to the livestock farmer. Wisconsin Barbless (Pedigree No. 38) was developed with resistance to destructive scab and stripe diseases. It has stiffer straw, and is 15 to 20 per cent higher in yield than Oderbrucker. It is now grown on approximately 700,000 of 900,000 acres devoted to the production of this crop in Wisconsin.

#### HYBRID VARIETIES WINNING FAVOR

Corn occupies approximately one-fourth of Wisconsin's ten million acres of plowable crop land. Great progress has been made during the last quarter of a century in the improvement of this crop. There are limitations on the improvement that can be made, and maintained, in an open-pollinated crop. Through a system of inbreeding and crossing these limitations have been largely overcome and now "hybrid corn varieties" are available with strong stalks, high uniform quality, and increased yielding capacity of approximately 20 per cent over the older open-pollinated varieties. This newer program of corn improvement began in 1923.

The first distribution of hybrid seed for commercial production by farmers of Wisconsin was made in 1933. Enough seed was produced to grow 1,000 acres in 1933; 2,700 acres in 1934; 11,000 acres in 1935; 42,000 acres in 1936; and estimated acreages of 108,000 in 1937; 360,000 in 1938; and 840,000 in 1939, or 42 per cent of the total corn acreage in Wisconsin. The increased cost per acre for seed is approximately fifty cents, but the farmer harvests corn of improved quality and on the average approximately seven bushels more per acre.

Further improvement is expected to be made in barley and corn. To stop improvement work with any crops is retrogression since the depleting soil fertility and increasing crop pests are forever on the march. General research studies and breeding programs are under way with other important crops, particularly alfalfa, clovers, grasses, potatoes, oats, cabbages, canning peas, and certain vegetable crops.

#### 4. MORE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL ANIMAL PRODUCTION CAN BE GAINED THROUGH BETTER BREEDING

The breeding of higher producing dairy cows is the greatest need of the dairy industry, because higher production usually results in lower costs and lower costs are essential to the successful operation of a farm. As long as the 2,136,000 Wisconsin dairy cows produce an average of only 5,500 pounds of milk or only about 200 pounds of butterfat, surely some of our 180,000 dairymen are producing milk at a loss. "The sire is fifty per cent of the herd" in an effective breeding program. Yet it is estimated that but one farmer in six owns a registered sire. An equal number of dairymen have unregistered purebred sires, but not more than one man in twenty is using a herd sire of known commendable production inheritance.



## HAVE PRODUCTION RECORDS OF 50,000 COWS

For nearly 25 years after the start of the first cow testing association in Wisconsin in 1906, the leading dairy farmers learned to feed according to production, to find their profitable cows, and to cull those that did not pay for their keep. Yet, it was not until about 1929, that the average association member began to see the need of gathering and of using the best breeding information in his herd building plans. To meet the needs of the dairy farmer, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1932 began to compile comparable identification and production records. Its files today include information on over 50,000 dairy cows and the same production information on the progeny of nearly 10,000 sires. For years the lack of a system of permanent identification of every animal in the cow testing association herds, the need for a standardized period, twice-a-day milking, mature cow basis record, and more extended breeding information have held back the wider adoption of constructive breeding practices by dairy farmers.

The Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Year Books are supplying the foundation stones in a state-wide breeding program that is open to any farmer who is interested in dairy cows.

Extension men in the counties are working directly with the college, not only in assisting the 3,000 members of dairy herd improvement associations in adopting good breeding practices, but also in interesting the other 177,000 dairy farmers in a plan for making possible a constructive breeding program. Breeding schools, bull contracts, bull exchanges, bull associations, and the early purchase of young sires of valuable production inheritance and the proving of same, are all parts of the program.

## RIGID REQUIREMENTS FOR SEED STOCK

Breeders who have maintained a continuous membership in dairy herd testing associations, who have followed rigid disease eradication plans, and who have been able to maintain a definite and profitable level of production in their herds, are the important sources of young sires, so essential to the successful operation of the program. It has been proved that the use of sons of proved sires will give the dairyman twice the chance of securing a high percentage of profitable dairy cows as the methods he has previously used in the selection of his herd sires.

Out of 863 farm records studied by the college, there were 249 farms that had an average production of 282 pounds of butterfat per cow. This was 64 pounds per cow above the average for 863 farms in the survey. The average labor income of the higher producing farms was \$946, or \$274 above the average for all of the farms. Milk sales made up 73 per cent of the total income of the higher income farms. Recent studies have shown that nearly 40 per cent of the variations in production may be credited to heredity and to better breeding. On this basis it is possible to credit fully \$100

of the increase in income of the farms with the higher butterfat production to the better breeding of those herds. This type of improvement for the dairy herds of the state would assure at least \$8,000,000 additional income each year.

The college is making further studies to be used in the breeding and farm management work of the state, and it remains for the dairyman to avail himself of such better tools as are available to him for increasing his farm income. If the dairy farmer will keep records not only of his herd, but also upon all of his farm operations, it will be possible to get a more rapid adoption of good breeding—herd improvement—practices backed by research information than has been possible in the past.

#### 5. CONSERVATION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES WILL SERVE AS AN INSURANCE POLICY AGAINST AGRICULTURAL EXHAUSTION

The future of Wisconsin agriculture depends, in no small measure, upon the manner in which we use our land and water resources. This brings us to the question of conservation.

Conservation in Wisconsin is more than "saving," it is intelligent utilization. While it is unwise to waste natural resources, it would be equally unwise to "save" these resources to such an extent that current income is unduly curtailed. For that reason the emphasis in conservation work is on intelligent utilization.

#### NOT ALL LAND SHOULD BE FARMED

*Rural Zoning*—Because Wisconsin has a wide variety of soil and topographic conditions farming does not provide a satisfactory means for the utilization of all its soil resources. For this reason, "Rural Zoning" has played an important part in the Wisconsin conservation program. "Rural Zoning" has made it possible to dedicate lands best suited for farming, forestry, recreation, and water conservation to these uses. It has freed these lands from carrying unnecessarily heavy taxes for the maintenance of roads, schools, and other governmental functions to serve a small number of people. This is real conservation.

*Forest Crop Law*—The Forest Crop Law is another positive step in the direction of intelligent utilization of Wisconsin soil resources. The Forest Crop Law is a recognition of the timber crop as a source of deferred income, to be taxed only when it is realized. This law permits the local taxing districts to levy a tax of ten cents per acre per year upon land entered under this law. The state advances another ten cents per acre to the local taxing district. The state is ultimately reimbursed for its aid through a ten per cent stumpage tax which it levies when any timber is cut.

*Farm Wood Lots*—On many Wisconsin farms there is land better suited to trees than to grasses or cultivated crops. Wisconsin has recognized this in its farm wood-lot law. The Cashman Law of 1935 exempts from taxation farm wood-lots that are a part of any improved and regularly operated farm, if the wood-lot is enclosed with

a fence which will keep out grazing animals. In addition to the farm wood-lot any portion of a regularly operated farm, the slopes of which are of a gradient of more than 30 per cent, can be exempt from taxation. Such land must be enclosed with a fence of not less than three barbed wires and the owner must not cultivate or mow any portion of it. Livestock must not be grazed on this land and the owner must make reasonable effort to reforest or revegetate this land, and take precautions to prevent burning of this area.

*Shelterbelts*—Shelterbelts to check wind erosion are an important part of intelligent land use in parts of Wisconsin. The Agricultural Extension Service is conducting an intensive program designed to promote the planting of shelterbelts in seven counties. Through the cooperation of the W.P.A. sixty townships in these seven counties have been mapped to determine the shelterbelts needed for protection from wind erosion. The State Conservation Department furnishes farmers with free trees necessary for shelterbelts planted in connection with this program.

*Fertility Maintenance*—Growing crops, including grasses and legumes, take plant food from the soil. If productivity is to be maintained some provision must be made for restoring these plant foods to the soil. Because low soil productivity results in poor plant growth and thus a poor vegetation cover, the maintenance of productivity is an important part of any soil conservation program.

Wisconsin has a program for maintaining soil productivity. The liming program, mentioned elsewhere in this article, aids in the growth of legumes, which take nitrogen from the air. Through a system of dairy farming some of this nitrogen can be returned to the soil. Some Wisconsin soils lack sufficient phosphorus or potash to grow alfalfa successfully. A program of fertilizer demonstrations, as a part of the work of the Agricultural Extension Service, is directed at this problem.

*Gully Control*—Much work is being done in this state, in preventing erosion by the control of gullies, through the construction of dams and other mechanical devices. Because of its topography, the future of agriculture in southwestern Wisconsin depends, in no small measure, upon this type of work.

The intelligent use of its resources is Wisconsin's insurance policy against agricultural privation in the future. Positive action has been taken to encourage land owners to use their lands for purposes to which they are best adapted. These efforts are directed toward types of land utilization that will return to Wisconsin farmers, tomorrow as well as today, the largest possible income which in turn will contribute to a better rural life.

#### 6. QUALITY PRODUCTS ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED SHOULD BE EFFICIENTLY MARKETED

The production on the farm of quality products is of little benefit to the grower unless the products are still in the high quality class when they reach the consumer. The job of production has not been

completed until the farmers' wares are offered to the consumer in attractive form and in convenient lots. This is what I mean by efficient merchandizing. It includes machinery for insuring quality properly identified to the consumer.

Efficient merchandizing has two distinct advantages to the producer: (a) It encourages a greater consumption of the product on the part of the consumer; and (b) It creates a market preference on the part of the consumer which usually results in his willingness to pay a premium.

In Wisconsin, we are particularly interested in the dairy industry. Our business of producing good butter, cheese, and other dairy products is not finished until we see to it that these products are offered to the buying public in good condition, properly labeled as to quality and source, and at reasonable prices. Business will go to the ones who best meet these conditions.

#### 7. THERE SHOULD BE EXPANSION AND ENRICHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL YOUTH

If farming and our rural communities are to go forward and if our young people are to be fully prepared to meet present day and future emergencies, an adequate educational opportunity must be available to the young men and women who will assume tomorrow the responsibility of farming, forestry, and rural citizenship.

In a democracy, economic and social changes can only be met wisely through the active participation of an enlightened and informed rural population.

#### MUST MEET ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS

The challenge before us is to equip the young men and women in the rural communities better to cope with the new economic and social problems as well as the technical problems affecting agriculture. It is my conviction, that we will need to rely upon the educational process to open the way for intelligent understanding and effective participation in the economic, social, and political policies and movements of the day.

We need more education of a kind that reaches a larger number of people. We need a form of education that will help us to think about and better understand the facts about consumption, distribution, and markets, both domestic and foreign, and an educational process that will train for abler rural leadership and for better rural organization.

We need farm folk who are trained to handle themselves as effectively in the affairs of distribution as they are equipped to handle the affairs of production. You probably would all agree that the farmer knows as much about production as the manufacturer knows about manufacturing, but the manufacturer is better equipped to negotiate upon the markets and to participate in the policies of government that affect his business.

## EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY

For example, no one can deny that the farmer has much at stake in policies that affect, directly and indirectly, the productivity of the urban population which constitutes the market for much he is producing, be that at home or abroad. This leads me to suggest that farmers need to understand the large economic and social issues of the day and their influence on farm income as well as upon the general welfare of farm life.

We must concern ourselves increasingly with the training not only of the rural youth who remain in the country but also with that of the farm boys and girls who will inhabit the town and city. *The first group is entitled to an education which will fit them for the vocation of farming, homemaking, and rural citizenship equally as well as are the urban boys and girls fitted for their life work.* Similarly the farm boys and girls who later go to the city are entitled to the kind of education which will fit them to assume, on equal terms with the city reared, their life responsibilities.

A recent study made in five counties of Wisconsin, counties which are fairly representative of state-wide conditions and, we would assume, of nation-wide conditions as well, reveals a very great disparity in educational opportunities between farm and village youth. An even greater difference, of course, exists between farm and city youth. In the five counties there were 10,250 persons in the age group, 20 to 25 years. Education and school attendance information was secured for 90.6 per cent, or 9,279 of them. This group represents those whose elementary and secondary education was completed. Some are in colleges and vocational schools, but the entire group may be considered the finished product of the schools. The extent of such training may be used as one index of educational preparation for the future.

## WHAT THEY FOUND IN FIVE COUNTIES

Comparisons of the elementary education of this 20-25 year age group indicate that 71 out of every 100 farm young men and 60 out of every 100 farm young women had not gone beyond an eighth-grade education. In sharp contrast, only 30 village young men and 21 village young women out of 100 had not gone on. In brief, 71 farm young men per hundred *did not* enter high school, 70 village young men *did*.

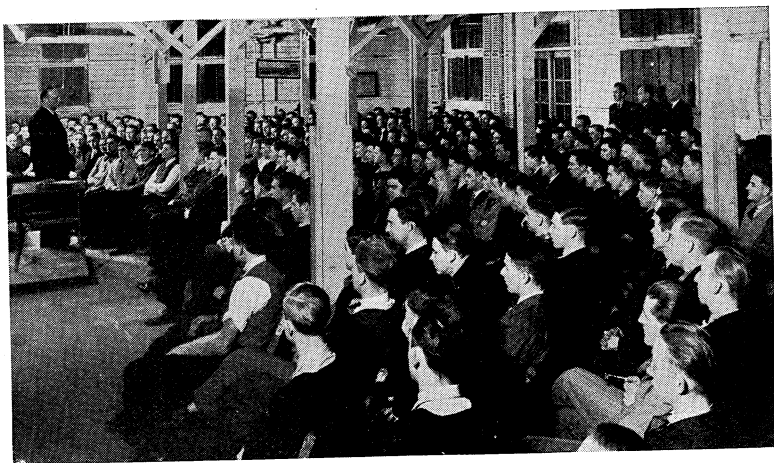
Great inequality in educational equipment between farm and village youth was discovered. Two-thirds of the farm youth have only an eighth-grade education or less, while but one-fourth of the village youth fall in this class. Two and a half times as many village youth graduated from high school and college as did farm youth. Certainly these disparities should challenge all of us, for to this group of rural youth must both industry and agriculture look for a substantial portion of the leadership in this country.

It was this vastly important educational problem confronting young men on Wisconsin farms that we had in mind, when in the spring

of 1932, we reorganized the Farm Short Course at the University of Wisconsin. To parallel the work in the four-year agricultural college course we frankly set out to provide a new educational opportunity for young men on the farm who might not have the time for the longer training.

IMPORTANT TO TRAIN FOR RURAL CITIZENSHIP

This revitalized Farm Short Course is in fact a FARM FOLK SCHOOL. It truly provides a broad cultural as well as practical training for farming, rural organization, and rural citizenship. Its curriculum, or course of study, is built around the social and cultural needs, as



An evening forum in the Farm Folk School.

well as upon the vocational interests, of young men. In addition to practical training in production, emphasis is placed upon work in the economics of distribution, cooperation, marketing, and consumption. Time and space in the curriculum are found for rural politics, rural sociology, discussion, and public speaking. Courses in dramatics, music appreciation, art, and literature help to provide for the cultural side.

One of the valuable new educational features in this Farm Folk School is the "evening forum." Regularly, three or four evenings a week, these young men meet together in their assembly room. Leading authorities on and off the university campus, who are personally acquainted and experienced with affairs, problems, and situations in industry, distribution, agriculture, education, government, world relations, banking, and transportation, meet with these young men to discuss with them problems in these respective fields. Being very informal these forums provide opportunity for discussion. The learning process becomes vital and purposeful in the lives of these young men.

For four months of each of two years these young men live together in dormitories. This provides a wholesome educational environment, helpful to their social development. This community life gives them an opportunity to form acquaintanceships, not possible in the classroom alone, and permits a freedom in discussion of common problems. Thus they learn to think, work, and play together.

#### SIMILAR OPPORTUNITY NEEDED FOR RURAL WOMEN

This new venture is in reality a form of adult education. It is planned for young men on farms between the ages of 19 and 26 and older.

For some time we have had in mind to parallel this educational opportunity for young men with a similar one for the young women, many of whom might and would become the future wives and homemakers in our rural communities. We recognize that it is of the greatest importance to the young men who will man the farms tomorrow that they have an opportunity to marry girls who will have developed a sympathy and interest in farm life. Mothers well know what it will mean for their sons to marry girls who have a sympathy and an interest in farm life.

America in the past has progressed because our forefathers always sought to provide education for youth. Both the pioneer in New England and the homesteader sought to advance educational opportunity for their children. Educational facilities and institutions were built by the pioneers with great personal sacrifice, fully realizing that the fruits of their educational investment would be enjoyed by their children rather than by them. So, today, we need to have an enlarged vision with respect to adequate education for our rural youth.

Shall we who love the farm and farm home and who are charged with some of the responsibility for improving conditions in farming and rural homemaking be content with the disparity which so generally exists between the educational opportunity of rural and urban youth? Can we afford to be complacent as we think of the thousands of young men who will manage the farms and the young women who will manage the homes? Are they not entitled to a form of education that will train them as *directly* for their task as farmers and homemakers and rural citizens as law schools train lawyers, or the medical schools train physicians?

There can be but one answer. Rural youth will need more rather than less education.

# RURAL COUNTY ZONING IN WISCONSIN

By W. A. ROWLANDS

*College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin*

THE story of the rural zoning movement in Wisconsin is one that must appeal to all citizens of the state. It is much more than a series of unrelated neighborhood or community undertakings. It is the story of a resourceful people exercising their right and their



W. A. ROWLANDS

responsibility to control the use of private property not alone to prevent a public waste, but also to promote a wise and workable plan of land utilization. Wisconsin was the first state in the Union to grant authority to counties to control the development of rural land. Today the only strictly rural zoning ordinances in America are those now in effect in the 23 northern and central counties of Wisconsin. More than 5,000,000 acres of land, unfit or unneeded for agricultural uses has been restricted. Because rural zoning is a promising, an inexpensive, and a thoroughly democratic method of regulating land uses, other states and counties are now following the example of Wisconsin.

## Rural Zoning an Economic Necessity

Rural zoning in Wisconsin was born of stern necessity. The severe decline in land values which followed the world war crisis brought with it a wave of tax delinquency. This was most marked in the sparsely settled sections of the state. Owners of partly developed farm lands, because of isolation, clearing costs, lack of finances, or poor soil, found it impossible to continue. As a result many of them abandoned their lands and sought employment in industry or elsewhere in urban centers. Owners of inaccessible or cut-over lands, realizing the futility of attempting to sell such lands for farming purposes, permitted their lands to revert to the county for non-payment of taxes. As a result, the county got the land and lost the taxes.

Tax delinquency on partly developed farms and on cut-over lands resulted in acute financial distress to the northern counties. In Wisconsin, tax delinquent lands revert to the county and not the state. The county and not the state is the unit of government which must assume the burden of accepting land in lieu of taxes. Many northern Wisconsin counties soon found themselves the owners of large areas of undeveloped lands and isolated, abandoned farms and



homes. In some cases this amounted to from 20 to 30 per cent of the entire land area of the county.

Even though these tax-reverted lands were the lands of lowest value, yet the income of the county had suffered. In addition, the expense of providing roads, schools, relief, and public health services in sparsely developed areas had increased to an alarming degree. In towns with small population and low value this condition meant higher local taxes or financial bankruptcy or both.

This situation was comparable to that of a man with an income of \$3,000 a year who suddenly finds it reduced to \$1,800 a year with no possibility of reducing his expenditures to meet this reduction in income. Actually, some of his expenses had increased.

Out of this unprecedented situation came a realization that county government should be given authority to protect itself against such crises in the future through the development and enforcement of sound land planning and land zoning. This viewpoint was likewise shared by the Wisconsin legislature. In 1927, therefore, a special legislative committee on forestry and public lands was assigned the task of determining what might be done that would be helpful through later legislation.

This committee met many times in northern Wisconsin and interviewed county and town officers, landowners, and local residents. They saw a wave of tax delinquency spreading throughout northern Wisconsin. They saw isolated, abandoned farms that should never have been farmed. They realized that the county was in a position to protect neither itself nor its citizens from ill-advised isolated settlement. The report of this committee struck at the root of the problem of land use in the sparsely settled districts and proposed a democratic approach to its solution.

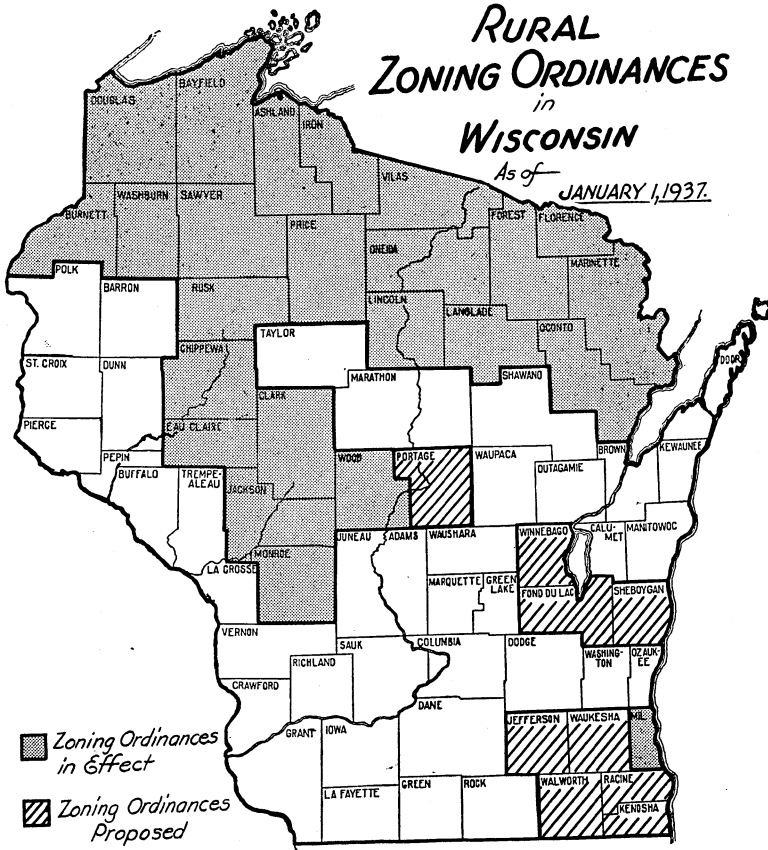
The following citation from the report of this committee is especially worthy of note:

*"Both the orderly development of northern Wisconsin, and the need for reducing expenditures because of tax delinquency, require that counties be given the authority to control development. Counties should have the right to give every possible aid in agricultural zones with the aim of building up prosperous farming communities. But they should also have the right in sections of isolated farms, with heavy tax delinquency and numerous abandoned farms, to set such areas aside as forest and recreation zones, and be empowered to control the construction of more roads and schools."*

Backed by this statesmanlike recommendation, the Wisconsin legislature in 1929 amended the strictly urban county zoning law enacted in 1923 and under which Milwaukee County was zoned in 1927. The 1929 amendment permitted Wisconsin counties, by ordinance, to "regulate, restrict, and determine the areas within which agriculture, forestry, and recreation may be conducted." Authority was, in this way, given to counties to plan their future and protect rural residents in a manner similar to that done in cities.

Rural Zoning Defined

Zoning is control over the use of property, public and private, in the interest of the general welfare. It has been defined as the creation by law of districts in which regulations, differing in different districts, prohibit injurious or unsuitable structures and uses of structures and land. In Wisconsin zoning is done by county government with the approval of the town boards. Zoning is an exer-

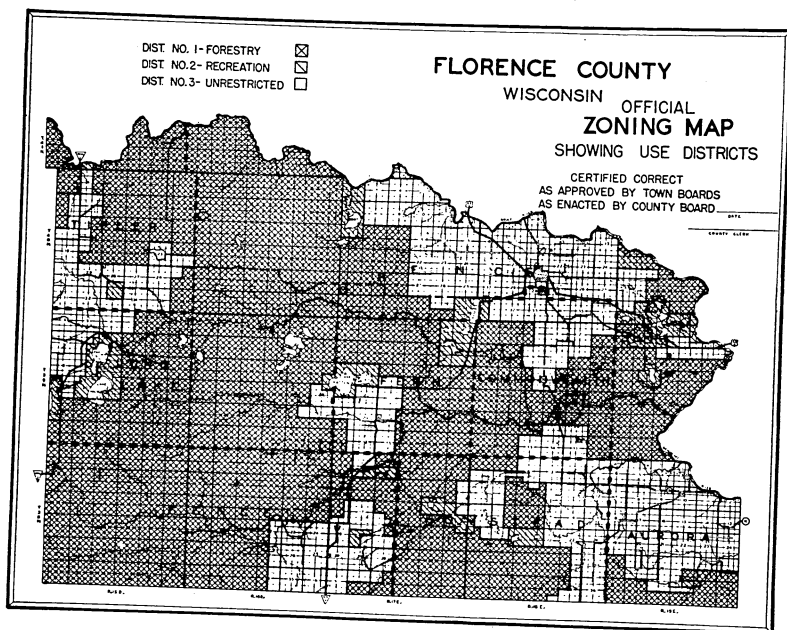


cise of the police power. Police power means community power. When a zoning ordinance is passed, or when a quarantine or fire regulation is established, the police power regulations are used. All are locally initiated and administered and all are in the public interest.

A zoning ordinance may control only future development. It is not retroactive. That is, it cannot prevent the continuation of a use established prior to the enactment of the zoning ordinance. A set-

bler who established his home in an isolated part of the county before the zoning ordinance was enacted and whose land was included in the restricted forestry district would be permitted to remain on his land the same as always. His land would be classified as non-conforming under the terms of the zoning ordinance.

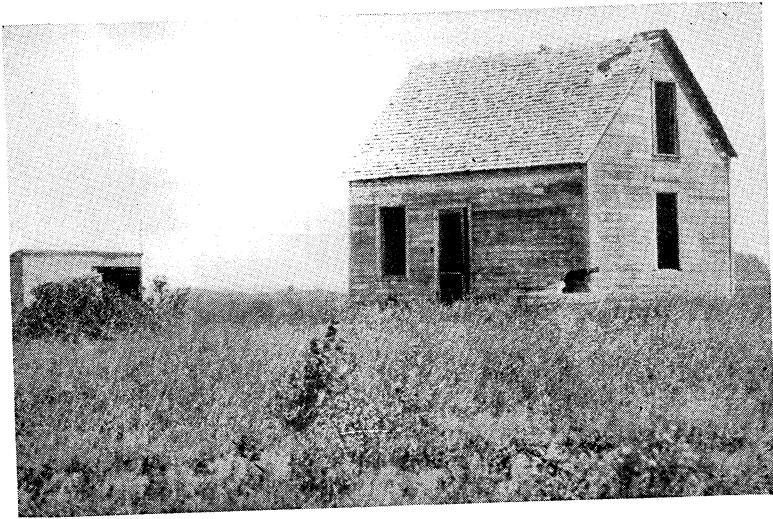
A zoning ordinance must be reasonable. Zoning ordinances which have been hastily drawn and which have represented undue hardships on individuals or groups of landowners, without being clearly in the interest of the public welfare, have not been upheld by the courts. They have been declared unconstitutional.



Again, a zoning ordinance must be comprehensive. It must apply equally to all identical situations within that political unit. This requirement will effectively prevent indiscriminate zoning or zoning designed to favor or harm the property or the income of an individual or a group. The courts have made it clear that only zoning comprehensively conceived will be upheld.

#### Principles of Zoning Well Established in Cities

Today, almost every American is familiar with the zoning of cities. American cities have planned and controlled the development of the land within their incorporated limits for decades. This has been done to protect and preserve property values, and to provide a plan under which the city may grow in order that future highways, viaducts, bridges, sewer, water, and other public services can be built without unnecessary duplication and expense. City residents want



An abandoned farm, 1929. This land was purchased from the county and planted to pine by a paper company.

to set aside residential areas for private homes and to keep out factories, railroad yards, and arterial highways with their noise and rapid and heavy traffic. Factories, railroads, and through highways are, of course, essential to civilization today but in a modern zoned city they can be built without blighting residential districts and without ruining residential sites and values.



The same land seven years later. Buildings have been taken down and lumber salvaged. A good stand of jack pine has developed.

In cities, special use districts are established only after a careful survey of the needs of each district and after local residents have given the proposed plan their approval. The residential, manufacturing, commercial, and unrestricted districts are indicated on a clearly defined map so that subsequent growth and development will follow in an orderly way. No one wants to own a private residence where a factory, a warehouse, or a store may be established at any time on the land adjoining them. This would ruin the value of the home as a residence and might result in a severe financial loss to the owner. Almost all the larger American cities today have a city zoning ordinance for the protection of the property of its citizens. Few, if any cities, once they have enacted a zoning ordinance, have ever repealed it. That would mean great confusion, severe property losses, and endless expense for the taxpayers. City landowners, city officers, and the courts are agreed that reasonable zoning regulations are not only desirable but necessary in our modern civilization today.

### The Objectives in Rural Zoning

Local residents in the sparsely settled districts in Wisconsin were interested in zoning for a number of reasons, all of which were important to the future welfare of both individuals and the county. Out of all the discussions which preceded the enactment of rural zoning ordinances, taxpayers were generally in agreement that the ordinances should be drawn to meet the following major needs of the region:

*To control and regulate land settlement in order to promote government economy in roads, schools, public health, and relief costs.* Many of the older residents realized that uncontrolled settlement and development of the land resulted in increasing demands on the town for building and maintaining new roads, and on the school district for transporting, boarding, or providing special school facilities for children. Such demands, they knew, had already cost the town, the school district, the county, and the state many times the amount of taxes paid by the settler. In the interest of government economy, it was evident that a curb should be placed on the establishment of new and unneeded government services.

*To provide the basis for putting into effect a sound and comprehensive land utilization program.* Local people were interested in a forward looking plan of land utilization that put land to its best use. They saw the basic need of the region,—to regrow and redevelop forests, wild life, game, and recreation on land unfit or unneeded for agricultural purposes and under some form of public ownership and management. They knew permanent forests were needed to provide the present wood-using industries in the state with annual supplies of raw material. In the past, our forests provided a much needed source of cash income to new settlers. Many men and teams from the farms were employed in winter logging operations. This additional source of income helped them to continue their clearing opera-

tions and farm development work during the first few years when their income from the farm was the lowest and their expenses the highest. With land dedicated to the development of new forest resources it was felt that in the future woods work could again be made to supplement farm income.

*To assure the state and the residents of the wealthier counties that state grants-in-aid for roads, schools, fire protection, forestry development, relief, and public health services would be wisely used and administered.* Under a system of unregulated settlement this was



An isolated home in a forest area. Poverty and low living standards are evident.

impossible. Northern Wisconsin counties were concerned with maintaining the principle of state aid. They wished to assure the state and the taxpayers in the wealthier counties that state funds were aiding, in part at least, in the economic rehabilitation of the northern region.

*To direct new settlement in the future to good agricultural land in established agricultural communities close to roads, schools, markets, neighbors, and community centers.* New settlers located on good agricultural land in farming centers have an opportunity to become self-supporting farmers and an asset to the community. They are able easily to exchange work with neighbors and to own cooperatively many of the larger more expensive farm implements such as, binders, silo fillers, and threshing machines.

In an isolated position, far removed from neighbors or markets, and with inadequate roads, settlers work under a tremendous handicap. They cannot afford the conveniences of machinery or equipment necessary to well-balanced farm management. They cannot exchange work readily because they have no neighbors. They are a constant fire hazard to the forest in their clearing operations and conversely the forest may be a menace to their security. They have a low economic status and little social relationship to other communities in their town. Under such conditions, neither the settler nor the government can afford to provide the conveniences of modern civilization. In inaccessible districts, isolated settlers must be denied forever the



Trail leading to an isolated settler's home.

advantages of good roads with rural mail routes, school bus routes, cream routes, telephones, and rural electrification. Only in compact, well-developed farming communities with a high quality of agricultural soil are these things financially possible. Through the enactment of carefully planned zoning ordinances it was felt that the tragedy and futility of isolated settlement could be eliminated by preventing it from ever again becoming established.

The following illustration is typical of some of the advantages to be gained by the community and the individual through the relocation of an isolated family. Three of the four major objectives referred to above were accomplished in the movement of this family.

Several years ago a settler in Northern Wisconsin purchased an isolated "forty" seven miles from a village and two and a half miles beyond any existing road. It was located inside an area of several thousand acres of timber on which local government depended for

revenue, local industry for raw materials, and local people for employment. The settler demanded the extension of a road two and a half miles to his farm and wanted transportation for his children to the school at public expense. The road would cost several thousand dollars to build. It would cost approximately \$450 a year to board the children in the village. Local people felt that such demands were unreasonable and further unnecessary. Finally, as an alternative they secured 80 acres of land close to the village and on a highway on which a school bus and a mail route operated. Local officials induced the settler to trade his isolated "forty" for this well-located "eighty" and, in addition, assisted him in moving and in preliminary development. This action by local government improved matters for every one concerned. The town avoided an unnecessary expense for roads. The school district saved an unnecessary school transportation expense. A serious forest fire hazard was eliminated. Most important of all the family now enjoys new social and economic advantages not possible in its old location.

Because large areas of land in the northern counties have been restricted against future agricultural use, some people have felt that the main objective of a zoning plan is to prevent the further development of farming. *This is not true. Zoning seeks to protect, to regulate, and to stabilize rather than to destroy.* None of the rural zoning ordinances now in force in Wisconsin counties prevent new agricultural settlement. They do regulate it by directing new settlers to established agricultural communities, close to roads, schools, markets, neighbors, and community centers. This, however, is vastly different from preventing further settlement. In all zoned counties there are thousands of acres of potential farm land in the unrestricted districts open to agricultural use. These unrestricted lands will meet the demand for new farms for many years.

#### Planning Must Precede the Act of Zoning

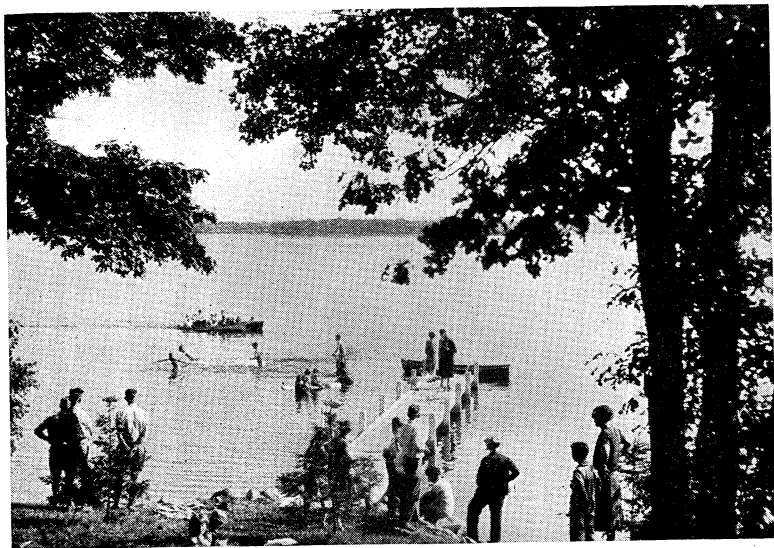
Land planning in a rural area differs greatly from planning in an urban area. Yet the same principles are involved in both. Before any reasonable zoning plan can be drawn, it is necessary that accurate maps showing essential land and economic information be carefully prepared and studied. In all counties where zoning ordinances have been enacted, it has been necessary to place upon standard scale maps the following specific information:

- (1) The extent and location of tax-delinquent land by stages of delinquency.
- (2) The location of farms, both operating and abandoned, and farm markets.
- (3) The location of all publicly owned lands such as lands owned by the federal, state, county, and town government; privately owned lands not on the regular tax roll such as forest crop land; and county forests entered under the forest crop law.
- (4) Rural schools, school district boundary lines, and school bus routes, particularly in the sparsely settled areas.



- (5) A soils map showing main soil types, topography, stoniness, and the drainage system.
- (6) Recreational lands showing improvements on lakes and rivers in those counties with developed or potential recreational properties.

In addition, it is necessary that a full knowledge of the tax problems, of road and school costs, of agricultural development, of the trend in forest and recreational land use be obtained. Without this type of information clearly set forth, it would be virtually impossible to develop worth while zoning ordinances. An ordinance and map must be "tailor made" to fit existing conditions.



Recreation resources are protected and preserved through zoning.

It is here that technical assistance from the state can be of much value. With this information at hand, a designated committee of the county board has drafted a proposed zoning ordinance and map as a basis for discussion in a series of educational meetings. Fortunately, the basic material was already at hand in more than a dozen counties through studies made by the University and various state departments.

Counties zoning for the three land uses—forestry, recreation, and agriculture—have established three separate zones or districts: (1) A forestry district, prohibiting agriculture and all other uses involving year-long residence, but permitting forestry and seasonal recreation; (2) a recreational district permitting forestry and all forms of recreation including year-long residence but prohibiting agriculture; (3) the unrestricted or agricultural district with no restrictions on land use.

In determining the boundaries of restricted use districts, county committees and town residents are often confronted with descriptions of land which have a high agricultural quality of soil and yet are located in an isolated area completely surrounded by nonagricultural lands. Obviously from soils considerations alone, these lands would be classed as agricultural lands, *but, in Wisconsin, it has been accepted that an agricultural quality of soil alone does not constitute agricultural land.* In such cases, considerations of governmental economy and the interest of the public welfare must always be weighed against the purely technical aspects of the desirability of such land for agricultural purposes.

The question at once comes up: "If the private owner in a restricted district is prohibited from using his land for farming, is he not deprived of all income and yet required to pay taxes?" The permitted and alternate use is seasonal recreation and forestry. The latter use is encouraged and stimulated by the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law on land suitable for commercial forest production. As F. G. Wilson, of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and F. B. Trenk, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, have so well pointed out: "Forestry, because it can function with a minimum of dependence upon local governmental services, and therefore, does not contribute to the acuteness of the very problem zoning is designed to alleviate, must be, for many years to come, a preferred enterprise in the restricted land use districts."

#### Adequate Public Discussion Necessary

In every county where a zoning ordinance has been enacted or is under consideration, local educational meetings have been held in school houses, town halls, and even private homes in the various localities. This afforded an opportunity for every landowner and resident to learn what zoning is designed to do and to what extent he might be affected. These educational meetings have laid the groundwork for intelligent support of the zoning ordinance in the future. Certainly it is doubtful whether, in a number of counties, the ordinance could have been enacted without these educational meetings and without the local support which grew out of them. This is especially true because, under the Wisconsin law, enforcement of a county zoning ordinance lies with the county board of supervisors.

At the town meetings many constructive suggestions were made to the county committee as to where and upon what lands the restrictions of the several use districts might apply. Because these meetings were, in effect, open forums of discussion, it offered everyone an opportunity either to discuss or to hear discussed the various aspects of zoning. All local meetings were arranged by the county zoning committee and held under the direction of the county agricultural agent. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Conservation Department furnished speakers to explain the principles involved and the relationship of the zoning plan to the economic development of the region.

To supplement the educational meetings and to give everyone an opportunity to register formally his approval or non-approval, an official public hearing was scheduled in the court house. The hearing was advertised in the official columns of one or more newspapers in the county at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing and was attended by a representative of the Wisconsin Conservation Department or the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. This was the final safeguard. It gave an opportunity for citizens of towns with no restricted areas and citizens of villages and cities an opportunity to learn about zoning, and to express their opinions.



Zoning enhances the development of forests and forest lands.

After the educational meetings and the official hearings were held, the county zoning committee made an official draft of the ordinance and a complete map showing the districts set aside for forestry and for recreation. It has been the practice to take the formal ordinance to the office of the State Attorney General for his scrutiny on legal points. The Attorney General's Department has in this way been another state agency which has cooperated in the zoning procedure. After official approval by the county board, the ordinance and proposed map were ready for official and final consideration by the town boards.

When the zoning ordinance and the zoning map had been considered by the several town boards and the town officers had made any changes in the zoning map that they felt desirable and in the interests of the community, the ordinance and map came before the county board for a final vote. Following a favorable vote, the ordinance became effective upon publication.

From this it can be seen that a considerable amount of time was taken in drafting, explaining, and discussing the proposed zoning plan. This is a vitally important phase of zoning work. Without an informed and enlightened public opinion, actively interested in the promotion of the zoning plan, little of value would result. Success in zoning depends on the degree of citizen interest.

Local residents in rural communities want to be considered and consulted in the development of plans which affect them most. Further, they invariably insist on two precautions: First, that they be given plenty of time to discuss the proposed ordinance among themselves, and with residents in adjacent towns and counties; secondly, that they receive assurance that if the zoning ordinance does not operate as it has been explained to them, there is provision for change and amendment or its entire abolition. In the final analysis, rural people are more concerned with the ability and sincerity of the individuals and groups sponsoring the ordinance than they are in the technical aspects of the procedure.

#### **Administration a Responsibility of County**

Under the Wisconsin county zoning law the county board of supervisors is charged with the responsibility of administering and enforcing the zoning ordinance. This is a new function for county government, and one which will require constant care and wisdom in its administration.

Unlike urban centers, rural districts have been traditionally free from regulations or restrictions. Here, individual rights in the use of land have dominated all other considerations. The floods, drought, and dust storms of recent years with the widespread destruction they have wrought have had a profound effect on the attitudes of American people toward public control in land use. More than ever before, as a nation, we realize that community control of land use may mean community survival.

It is to be expected that changes in the boundaries of use districts and perhaps also in the text of the ordinances will be needed as agricultural, industrial, and population growth takes place. Zoning regulations adapt themselves easily to the growth and change of a county. Provisions for such changes are incorporated in the Wisconsin zoning law and in all rural zoning ordinances.

To insure intelligent enforcement in future years, the county zoning ordinances provide for the compilation of an official record of established non-conforming uses of land. This record is published in the official paper of the county and a period of 60 days allowed to elapse in order to provide for corrections.

#### **Rural Zoning Provides the Basis for Orderly Development**

Four years have passed since the first rural zoning ordinance was enacted in Wisconsin. During this time much real progress has been made in effecting desirable adjustments between men and land.

*Exchange of land made to block holdings.* In a number of counties the zoning committees have initiated and the county boards have approved many exchanges of land between private owners and the county. These exchanges were made to block holdings for better administrative purposes. In many cases where owners of undeveloped land in a forestry district did not wish to use their lands for the permitted uses, the county has exchanged such lands for county-owned lands of equal quality, located in an unrestricted district. This has been particularly desirable where the private-owned lands were inside the boundary of county forests and where the county



A northern Wisconsin farm home in the unrestricted district under a county zoning ordinance. Well-designed zoning gives stability to farm property.

already owned most of the land. Similar exchanges have been proposed by the Wisconsin Conservation Department where state lands are located in county forest areas and county lands in state forest areas.

*A beginning made in settler relocation.* While the act of zoning does not involve the purchase of land, several counties have purchased the holdings of isolated settlers in restricted forestry districts. Likewise, the federal government and the state have made possible the movement of families from isolated homesteads to established communities. This has been done to promote human welfare and because substantial government economies would immediately follow. These purchases have been on a voluntary basis and often at the request of the settler himself.

*Health standard of region improved.* Isolated, abandoned buildings in a forest area soon become unfit for human habitation at any

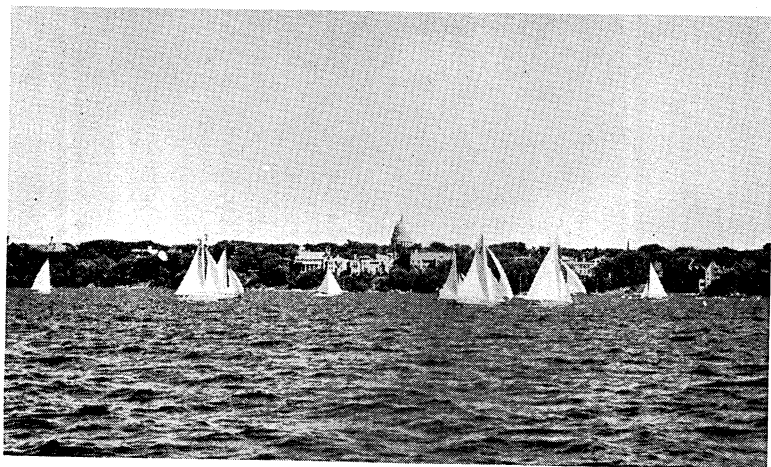
season of the year. The hazards of fire and the hazards of communicable disease are both associated with the use of these structures. Officers of the State Board of Health have repeatedly pointed out the danger that lurks in abandoned buildings in isolated regions. Such buildings are constantly occupied by a succession of squatters who stay for a season and then move on. Under the sanitary conditions that prevail around these structures it is virtually impossible to adequately clean up the premises following the outbreak of a communicable disease.

Many zoned counties have already adopted vigorous programs involving the complete destruction by fire of all abandoned buildings on county-owned lands. On lands from which isolated settlers have been moved all usable construction material is first salvaged and the remaining material burned to the ground. From health considerations alone this practice is justified. Rural zoning followed by a program involving the complete demolition of all abandoned buildings on isolated lands is paving the way for permanent improvement in the health standards of the region.

*Consolidation of local government inevitable.* Revision in the form and function of local government is inevitable. Certain it is that it will be necessary in the very near future to consolidate local units of government made obsolete through land zoning and land use. Obviously, consolidation should begin where it is most needed. This is in the smaller, more isolated schools and school districts and in towns with large areas of publicly owned lands, low valuation, and a dwindling population.

In counties where rural zoning ordinances have been enacted; where exchanges of idle lands between private owners and the county have been made; where isolated settlers are being relocated or their holdings purchased; and where well-blocked public forests have been created and developed, it needs little imagination to visualize the sound and substantial basis that is now being laid for permanent changes in our institutional set-up of local government.

It will take many years to put into effect these adjustments in our cut-over counties. County government in Wisconsin has demonstrated its ability to work constructively with local people to bring about desirable changes in land use and local government in the public interest.



Regatta on Lake Mendota.

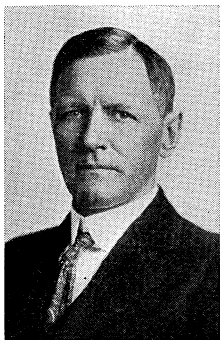


View of Devil's Lake from the bluff.

## THE OLD NORTHWEST

By JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Superintendent*  
Historical Society of Wisconsin

JULY 13, 1787, the congress of the United States acting under the Articles of Confederation adopted a measure described in its title as "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio." It provided that, for purposes of temporary government, the territory should be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts: That congress appoint a governor for a term of three years, a secretary for a four-year term, and three judges to continue during good behavior.



JOSEPH SCHAFER

Governor and judges, in the first instance, might select and publish such laws of the existing states as were adapted to the needs of the new territory and, when the population should embrace 5,000 mature male citizens, a general assembly could be summoned by the governor, while congress would name, out of a list of ten nominated by the assembly, five persons to be a legislative council. The governor, council, and assembly (or house of representatives) would then make laws subject to the approval of congress, and appoint a delegate to congress.

A second part of the Ordinance consisted of six "Articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory." Those articles again divide into what might be called a bill of rights and a process for the creation of new states. Article I proclaims the doctrine of freedom of religion; article II secures the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, trial by a jury of one's peers, judicial process under the common law, the right to reasonable bail, to freedom from cruel or unusual punishments, from the danger of being deprived of property without full compensation, and from interference with private contracts.

Article III is famous for its first sentence which recites: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The meaning of that declaration was made clear in ordinances disposing of the public domain within the territory. Reservations of one section in each township (or one thirty-sixth part of each township) were made for common schools, and other lands were set aside for "seminaries of learning," later interpreted as state universities.

Article IV deals with a variety of matters, the first of which is an outright denial of the right of secession from the union of the



states. It proclaims: "The said territory and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall constitutionally be made; and to all acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto." Other matters covered in the article are the sharing by the new states of the national debt, the cost of government, non-interference with congress' rights over the public lands, equality of taxation for residents and nonresidents, and the freedom of waterways as public highways.

Article V describes the boundaries of the three or five states which may ultimately be created within the territory and defines the method by which a new community called a territory may transform itself, with congress' approval, into a fully fledged state. The statement is as follows: ". . . and whenever any of the said states [meaning territories] shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government; *Provided*, the constitution so to be formed shall be republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admissions [into the union] shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the states than sixty thousand."

Article VI is as famous as article III. It decrees: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The process of creating states within the Northwest Territory proved complicated and gave rise to some serious difficulties. It can be shown best by presenting the series of maps which were selected and arranged fifty years ago by the late Reuben G. Thwaites to illustrate the emergence of the state of Wisconsin.<sup>1</sup> It will be noted that the five states lying wholly within the territory bounded by the Ohio south and east, the Mississippi on the west, and the Great Lakes, vary considerably in their boundaries from the plan outlined in the Ordinance which is shown on plate II. Moreover, in the northwestern projection of the territory the present state of Minnesota includes all the land down to the St. Croix river and a line from that river to Lake Superior. This introduces Minnesota into the Old Northwest as the sixth state, the others being Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, created in that order.

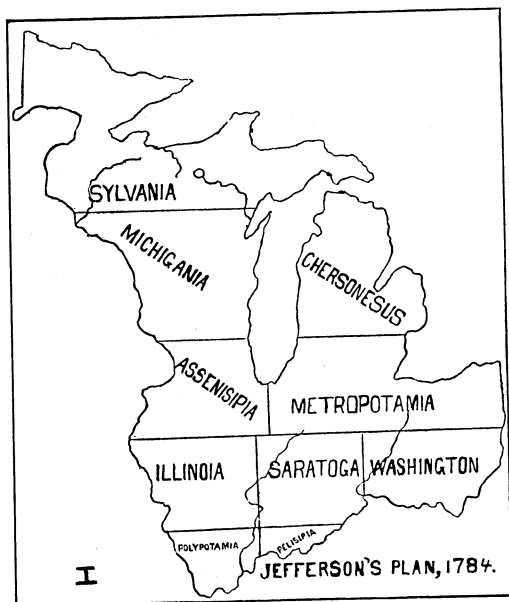
School pupils (and others) should know the interesting fact that Thomas Jefferson, in 1784, proposed a plan for creating ten states within the territory, assigning to them classical names for the most part: Polypotamia, Pelisipia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Metropotamia, Assenisipia, Chersonesus, Michiganania, and Sylvania. Plate

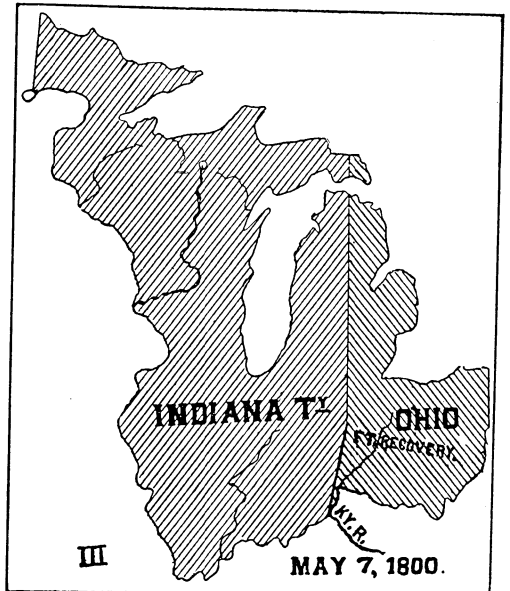
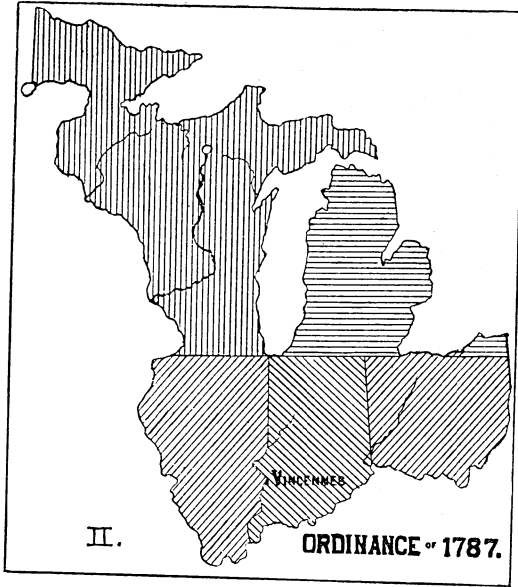
<sup>1</sup> See State Historical Society *Collections*, xi, 451 ff.

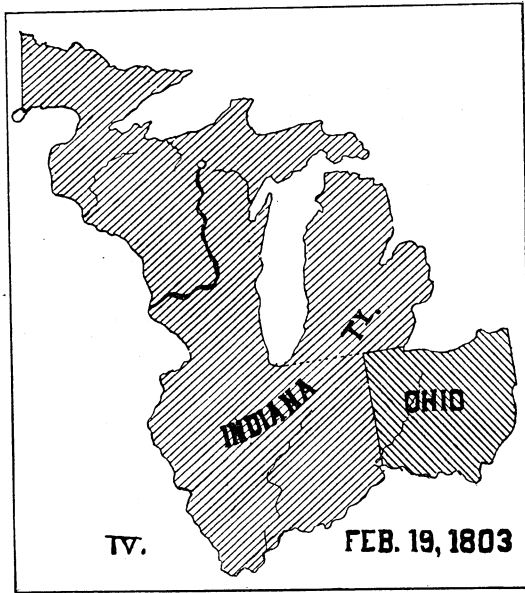
numbered I presents Jefferson's plan to the eye. Plates II to X show how and at what times each one of the four states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, was created by act of congress, while the last of the series, number X, shows Wisconsin territory as it was after the act of 1838 which established the territory of Iowa.

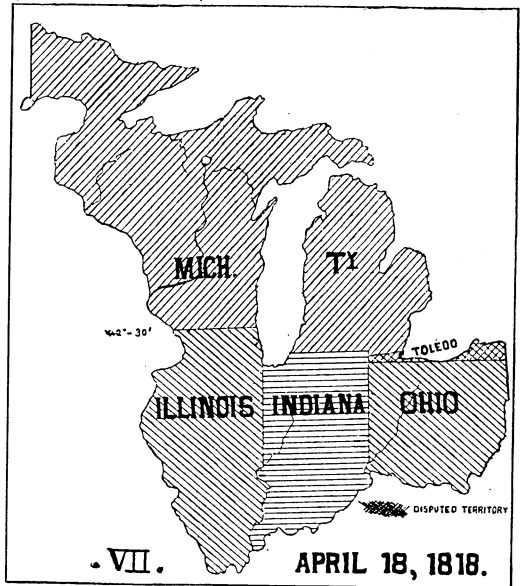
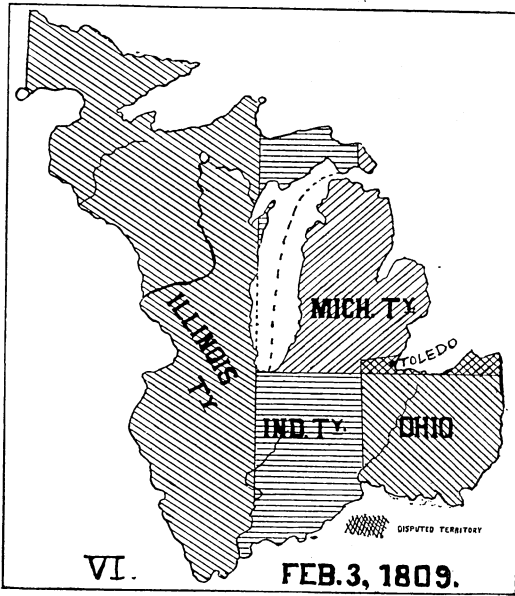
The boundaries of Wisconsin are described in the state constitution, article II, which quotes the act of congress of August 6, 1846, called the enabling act. According to that description the northwestern boundary of the state is a line drawn from the rapids in St. Louis river due south to the St. Croix river. This leaves to Minnesota all the land between the St. Croix and the Mississippi which plate X represents as part of Wisconsin territory.

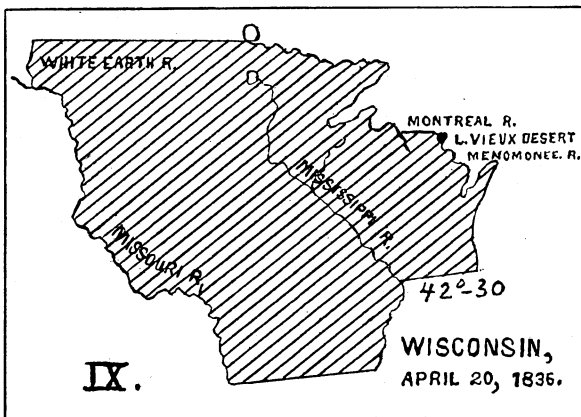
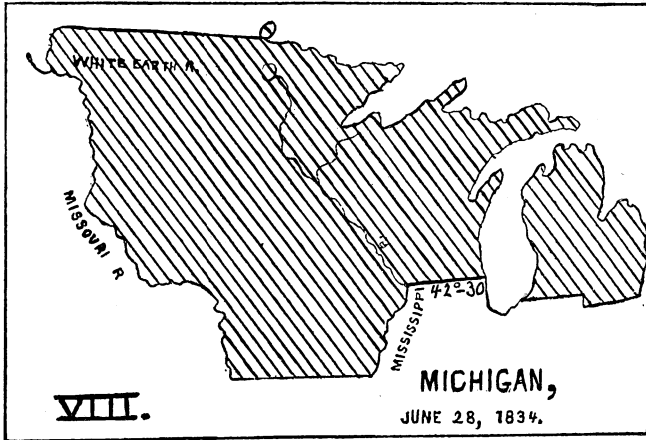
July 13, 1937, will mark the completion of the one hundred fiftieth year since the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. In view of the relation of the Ordinance to these six great western states, and of its significant influence upon American politics, education, and human freedom, the celebration of its sesquicentennial has been resolved upon. The people of Ohio have very properly initiated plans for the celebration through a committee whose headquarters are at Marietta. But all of the states of the Old Northwest are expecting to participate in carrying out the educational features of the plan. It need hardly be pointed out to Wisconsin teachers that a mastery by their pupils of the history of the way the northwestern states came into existence, under the Ordinance, will be one of the best ways of preparing for the sesquicentennial celebration.

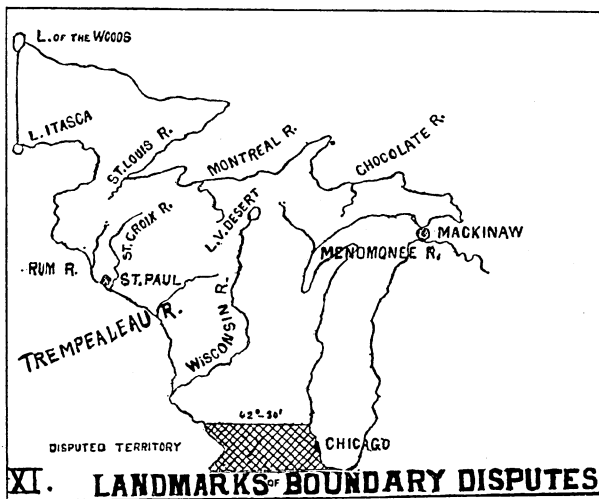
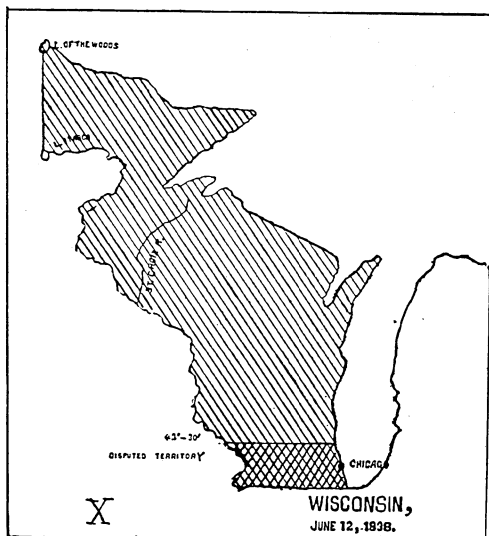












## CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES\*

THE year 1936 will be memorable in Wisconsin for the centennial observances that aroused the whole state to an appreciation of its historic past and to the duty of carrying on for the future in the spirit of the pioneers.

The centenary idea, however, emerged earlier here and there, depending upon the order of precedence in the founding of local communities. For example, the Wisconsin lead region, which was first to be settled by white people aside from Green Bay and Prairie du Chien—the two ancient fur trade centers—was privileged to celebrate its coming of age earlier than the rest of the state and a historical commemoration at Mineral Point August 3-6, 1927, was the central feature in activities participated in that year by most of the lead region towns.

Other celebrations antedating the organization of the territory were those held in Racine, Waukesha, and Milwaukee in 1934; Kenosha, Burlington, Janesville, South Milwaukee, and Port Washington in 1935.

The celebrations of 1936, which were very numerous, commemorated on the one hand the political beginnings of Wisconsin territory, Jackson's signing of the territorial bill April 20, the qualifying of the territorial officers on July 4, and the opening of the first territorial legislative assembly on October 25. On the other hand, they commemorated the founding of a series of towns and cities which had their beginnings about the same time as a consequence of the great immigration into southeastern Wisconsin chiefly from western New York, New England, and the older states of the Northwest. The list of these local celebrations with their dates was as follows, details being given in the appropriate local newspapers:

Lake Mills, August 16-18	Poynette, July 5
Milwaukee (at state fair), August 22-30	Washington Island, July 2-4
Beloit, May 30-31 and June 1	Delavan, August 13-16
Fond du Lac, June 28-July 4	Elkhorn, September 8
Manitowoc, June 28-July 5	Fort Atkinson, August 7-9
Watertown, July 3-5	Jefferson, October 9-11
	Mukwonago, August 14-16

The political centenary was celebrated at Madison, under legislative authority, during the nine day period from June 27 to July 5. A supplementary commemoration of the opening of the first legislative assembly was staged at the old territorial capital (Old Belmont) on October 25 under the auspices of the people of the two nearby towns of Belmont and Platteville.

\* Data for this record was assembled by Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, senior research associate, State Historical Society.





At the mouth of Lamb's Creek—Red Cedar River.

## WHA, WISCONSIN'S RADIO PIONEER

### Twenty Years of Public Service Broadcasting

By HAROLD B. McCARTY  
*Program Director, WHA*

WISCONSIN'S radio history is a story of scientific experiment in the early days of broadcasting. It is a story of the pursuit of a clear vision of radio as a medium for wide-spread public education and improvement. It is a story of pioneer work by public service agencies of the state in exploring the social uses of this new instrument.



H. B. McCARTY

First came the scientists in the university laboratories, working toward the development and perfection of the physical equipment required for broadcasting and receiving. Throughout the nation physicists and engineers in various universities pursued their scientific studies. They discovered radio principles and devised construction methods which have enabled the universities to pioneer in public service broadcasting in spite of meager provision for the service.

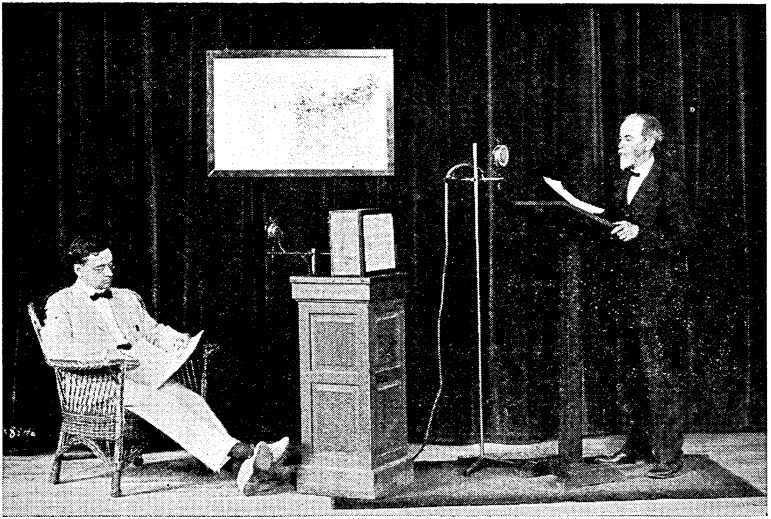
The outstanding part which the University of Wisconsin has played in public service broadcasting is the outgrowth of the vision and devotion of the physicist, Professor Earle M. Terry. In the earliest days of development, Professor Terry's interest in radio reached beyond the stage of experiment with physical principles and properties. When telephonic transmission became a possibility, he and a few others, notably Professor W. H. Lighty, Director of Extension Teaching, and Professor Andrew W. Hopkins, Agricultural Editor, grasped the significance of radio broadcasting in the extension work of the University.

Professor Terry set to work to make a transmitter available. He was at once faced with the necessity of designing equipment, constructing tubes, and building apparatus. DeForest had developed his vacuum tube, the audion detector, and wireless telephony experiments were progressing elsewhere, but tubes and equipment could not be bought commercially. So Professor Terry and his assistants fashioned their own.

Before the birth of broadcasting as we know it now, wireless telegraph transmission had been in operation for years. It was used mainly at first for communication with ships at sea, and then for trans-Atlantic communication. Practice and studies in wireless telegraph transmission were conducted at the University of Wisconsin, and by 1915 daily weather reports were being sent out regularly.

It was in that year that a government license was issued for the University transmitter and the call 9XM assigned.

From telegraphy Professor Terry and his young student wireless experimenters who worked with him turned their attention to telephony. Reports had come to them of theories and partially successful experiments at other places. Night after night, Professor Terry and his students worked into the morning hours in the laboratory, exploring the principles of sound transmission without wires, and seeking to perfect the instruments for such transmission. Sound signals were sent into the air and received, but they were weird, garbled noises at first. Music could be distinguished, but the



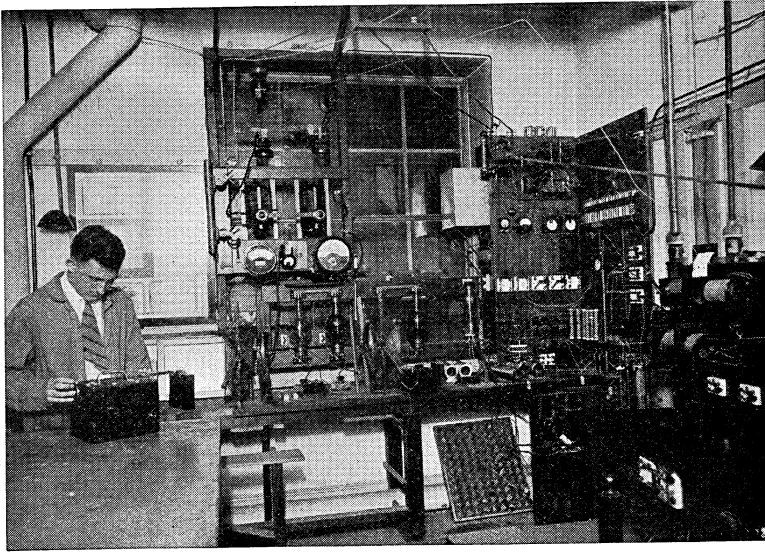
Professor Earl M. Terry (seated) founder of WHA, Professor W. H. Lighty, first program director.

tonal quality was poor. Constant tests brought continued improvements. Hawaiian music, played from phonograph records, gave the best results. Its metallic twanging seemed best suited to the broadcasting process. Voice broadcasts, however, were not so successful in the early experiments. Distortion made the speech almost unintelligible.

Then, in the summer of 1917 Malcolm Hanson, a former student of Professor Terry's, engaged at that time in radio work at various Great Lakes naval training posts, reported hearing several telephonic broadcasts from the University of Wisconsin while on duty. The year 1917 was thus marked as the beginning of telephonic transmission from the University of Wisconsin. The University Station 9XM thereafter communicated with many other experimental stations. Code was at that time used to identify the music broadcasts and to help the listener locate the weaker telephonic signals.

July 31, 1918 was a dark day for the broadcasters. On that date the Navy Department, which controlled communications, ordered all stations dismantled as a war-time precautionary measure. But there was great rejoicing when another order came through authorizing the university stations and a very few others to "rebuild for experimental service to the nation."

Spurred on by the impetus of a patriotic service, the work forged ahead. Regular broadcasts were scheduled, and detailed records made of results. Improvements came rapidly, and the results were more encouraging. It was during this war-time period, when most



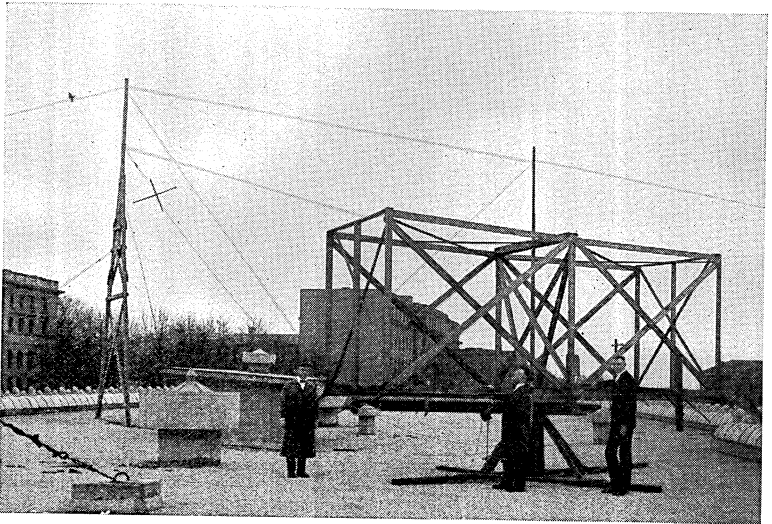
The 9XM transmitter in Sterling Hall basement in 1921.  
Malcolm Hanson was the first operator.

other stations had been forced off the air by government order, that the Wisconsin workers advanced in telephonic broadcasting. Campus interest in radio grew keener.

What was termed the first "clear" and scheduled telephonic broadcast from the University came in February 1919, when the station transmitted voice signals which were heard by the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. This was followed by others, and by the time the ban on sending equipment was lifted, giving other operators a chance to assemble their equipment again, the University Station 9XM was sending telephonic broadcasts regularly and successfully. The station, later WHA, has been maintained continuously ever since and is apparently the oldest broadcasting station in existence. The U. S. Government station, NAA, began earlier, but its service was largely "point to point" rather than "broadcast" in character.

On January 3, 1920 a daily schedule of telephonic weather reports was started. According to federal weather-bureau officials, this was the first regular telephonic weather broadcasting service to be carried on in this country. Soon new services were added,—market and produce reports for farmers, and bulletins on road conditions. Together these broadcasts formed the backbone of the early service.

In the summer of 1920 Malcolm Hanson returned to the University to continue his studies. Quite naturally he turned to radio, and Professor Terry invited him to help build a new and more advanced transmitter. By this time the Physics Department had been moved to Sterling Hall, and the station was housed in the basement of



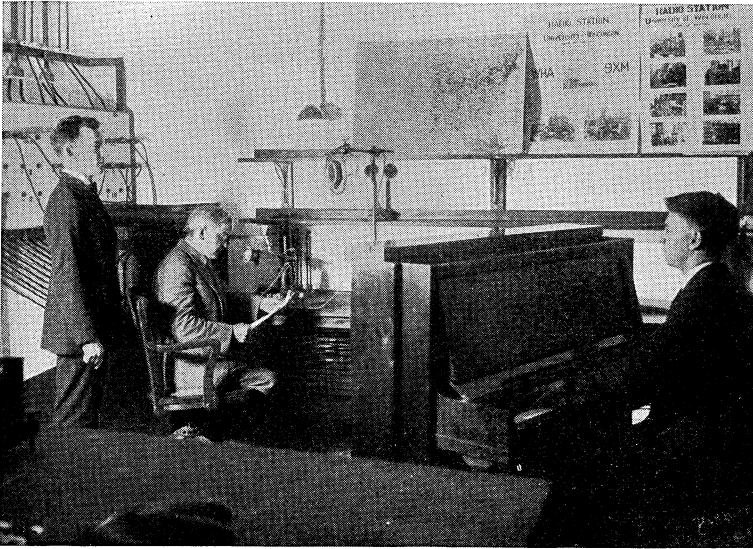
Experimental directional antenna on the roof of Sterling Hall in 1921.

Sterling. A large sending mast was erected on the hill behind the building, and wires were strung to the basement room. The transmitter was considered very powerful. Actually it had an output of only four hundred to five hundred watts. It was effective, however, and successful "two way" communications were carried on between points as distant as Anacostia, D. C., and several places in Texas.

The year 1921 saw a marked expansion in broadcasting activities on the campus. While Professor Terry was carrying on his experiments, Professor W. H. Lighty of the Extension Division had caught a vision of broadcasting as a means of extending education. He saw in radio an instrument for furthering the idea of university extension as set forth by President Van Hise, who said, "I shall never rest content until the beneficent influences of the University of Wisconsin are made available in every home of the State."

From the very first the program growth of WHA has been guided by that principle of extending the beneficent influences of the Uni-

versity to all residents of Wisconsin. With his foresight and eagerness for university extension it was natural that Professor Lighty should become the station's first program director. His was the task of planning the broadcasts. With the support of a committee of twelve faculty members appointed by President Birge, he initiated regular daily programs. His first consideration was that of making the broadcasts representative of every department of the university. The response was gratifying, although faculty members in general did not immediately grasp the social significance of this new instrument of communication.

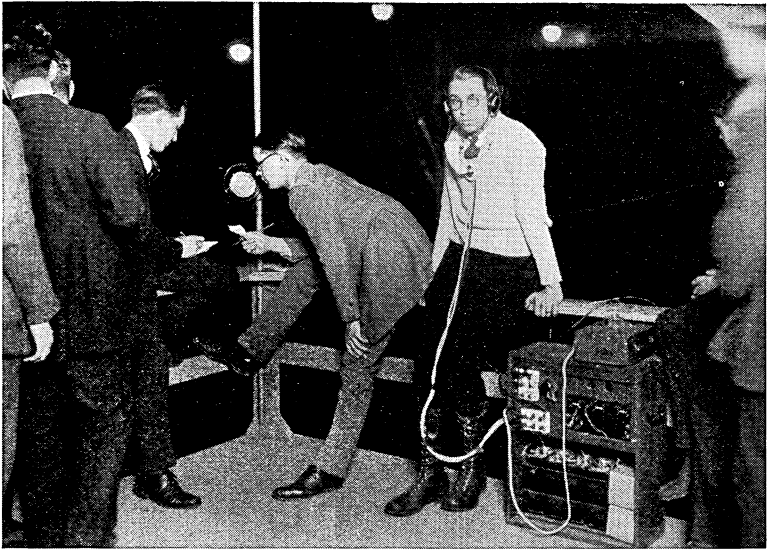


A music appreciation broadcast (1922) from a laboratory room not acoustically treated. Professor E. B. Gordon, veteran radio music teacher, seated at the microphone.

At the invitation of Mr. Lighty, Professor E. B. Gordon, then teaching music in the Extension Division, became the first faculty representative to participate in regular University broadcasts. Professor Gordon saw in radio a chance to make music enjoyment available to many people, and in 1922 he organized and broadcast what is without doubt the first radio music appreciation course ever to be heard on the air. In those days people listened with earphones, and reports indicate that many listeners sang together under the leadership of the friendly voice from the radio. Through the years Professor Gordon has continued to serve unselfishly in spreading musical knowledge and singing instruction by radio. His compensation, like that of other University broadcasters, has been the joy of satisfaction in using the radio for cultural advancement and true public service. His current contribution is in the form of weekly broadcasts to elementary classrooms, a feature of the Wisconsin

School of the Air. Thousands of school children each week lift their voices in song under the leadership of their unseen teacher, and once each year hundreds of them come to the University to take part in a great Radio Music Festival.

From similar small, uncertain beginnings, other significant broadcasting services have grown,—agricultural information, homemakers' helps, college courses, and public forums. On September 1, 1921 an early program service of market reports was improved when the United States Department of Agriculture installed a direct telegraph wire in the station. Previously the reports had been clipped from newspapers and read. This practice of broadcasting market infor-



Sports broadcast from a basketball game in the University gymnasium in 1921 or 1922. A novelty at that time.

mation was later taken over by WPAH, the new state Department of Agriculture and Markets station built at Waupaca in 1922. In 1924 the station was given the call letters WLBL and moved to Stevens Point. Farmers of central Wisconsin have come to depend upon Station WLBL for produce and prices and market information, in addition to other services.

Encouraged by Professor Lighty, various University and state departments used the station in one way or another to carry their messages to the people. Achievements, considered commonplace in modern broadcasting, were recorded. Programs from points some distance from the studio were broadcast, demonstrating the possibility of "remote" pick-ups. In 1921 basketball games and concerts were broadcast directly from the University Armory. Debating groups and musical organizations from schools outside the city

came to Madison to broadcast. Special events, such as Farm and Home Week, band concerts, and lectures by distinguished visitors, were broadcast directly from their points of origin. These programs, judged by standards of the time, were considered a great success.

Officially the University of Wisconsin radio station became WHA on January 13, 1922, when a telephone broadcasting license was issued, and the new call letters were assigned by the Department of the Interior. So far as is known no significance has ever been attached to the letters. WHA was not the first licensed station, even though its actual transmissions antedate by more than three years the earliest reported broadcasts of WWJ Detroit (August 1920), KDKA Pittsburgh (November 1920), and other "pioneer" stations.

Since the early days of broadcasting at the University of Wisconsin, the College of Agriculture has been keenly interested in the movement and has for many years used the medium to help farmers of the state. Agricultural facts and latest findings of the experiment station are broadcast each noon on the farm half-hour, the oldest farm program in America. Under the leadership of Professor Andrew W. Hopkins the service has been developed to meet the particular needs and interests of Wisconsin farmers. Radio has made it possible for farmers, even those living in remote areas, to get daily first hand information and research results direct from their College of Agriculture.

Professor Hopkins' early participation in program planning was officially recognized in 1926, when he was appointed chairman of the radio committee of the College of Agriculture. He serves, also, as a member of the University Radio Committee. Under his guidance another important WHA broadcast feature has been developed, namely the Homemakers' Hour, started in 1926 to give housewives reliable information on a variety of home subjects every day. It was organized through the Home Economics Department by the Agricultural Extension Service. It still aids housewives to help themselves in running their homes efficiently and economically.

The radio committee of twelve faculty members who had assisted Professor Lighty continued to serve for a number of years, and in 1928 a smaller group was appointed by President Glenn Frank to investigate further the problems and possibilities of developing the University broadcasting service. This committee included Professor E. M. Terry of the Physics Department, Professor Andrew W. Hopkins of the College of Agriculture, and Professor H. L. Ewbank of the Department of Speech, who was designated as chairman. When Professor Terry died in 1929, his place on the committee and the technical direction of the station were taken over by Professor Edward Bennett, chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering. The same members still serve as the WHA Advisory Committee, with Professor Ewbank continuing as chairman.

Other faculty members of the larger group continued to meet from time to time for consideration of University broadcasting activities. Interested representatives from state departments at the



Capitol were likewise invited to these conferences. This practice continues today. Out of the thinking of this larger group and the work of the executive committee there has come a wider recognition of the opportunity and responsibility of the University and an increased effort to utilize this broadcasting agency.

In February 1931 the committee chose H. B. McCarty, instructor in speech, as WHA program director on a part-time basis. Since September 1929 Mr. McCarty had been the announcer for the station and was familiar with its needs. At that time the station was broadcasting less than two hours per day. Federal regulations required that more of the available time be used if the station license was to be retained, so more hours had to be arranged at once. The program schedule was promptly expanded, and by March 1931 the weekly total of broadcast hours had been increased from nine and one-half to seventeen. In 1932 it was increased to twenty-seven hours and later doubled to fifty-four. This is near the maximum for a station which is permitted to broadcast only during daylight hours.

To established features such as the Farm Program, the Homemakers' Hour, musical programs, and informational talks, other services were added. In the fall of 1931, with the special help of University and Madison school teachers, the Wisconsin School of the Air was organized to provide supplementary broadcasts for children in the classrooms of the state. Twice daily during the school year programs are presented to help the teacher with her work by offering something which she could not ordinarily provide. In a typical semester these courses are offered.

Afield with Ranger Mac  
American Authors  
Heroes of History  
Story Time for Little Folks  
Nature Tales  
Journeys in Music Land

Let's Draw  
Health Winners  
Music for Younger Children  
Rhythm and Games  
Exploring Our Needs

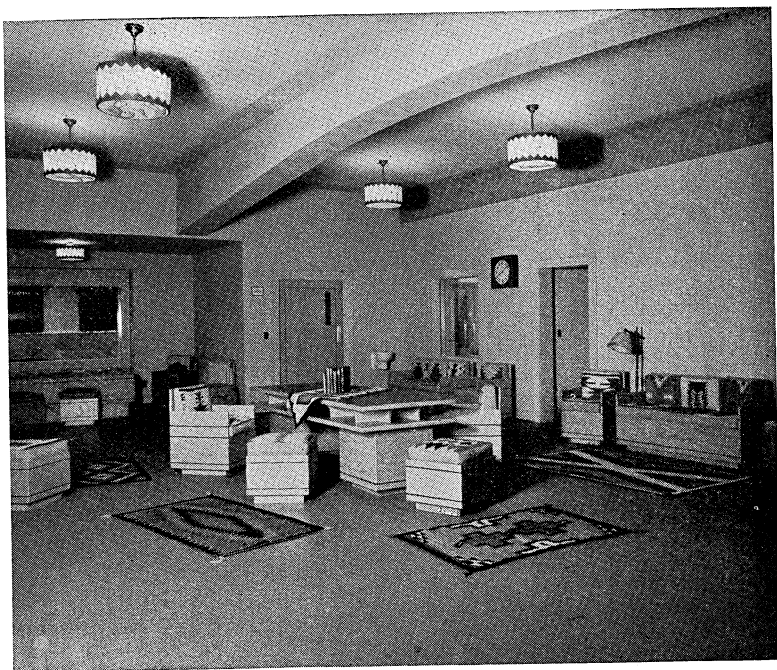
To provide stimulation and instruction for young people and adults not able to attend school, WHA presented for the first time in October 1933 the Wisconsin College of the Air. This project was organized by Harold A. Engel, who had become associated with WHA in May 1931, at first as a volunteer worker then as assistant program director. The College of the Air seeks to provide directed study and regular courses of instruction in various fields of interest. Typical of a year's courses are the following:

Agriculture—Then and Now  
The Readers' Spotlight  
Practical Economics  
Our Speech  
Air-Lanes to Homemaking  
The Story of Man

Applied Psychology  
Through Travelers' Eyes  
The Language of Music  
Contemporary World Affairs  
The Worker's Changing World

In a summary of students it was found that some 16,000 course enrollments were recorded for the year 1935-36. This did not take into account the usual listening audience of which no estimate can be made.

With this great expansion in the station's activities during the past few years there came a need for added help, more funds, and more adequate broadcasting space. Better quarters were sought from basement to garret in practically every building on the campus. Only one building had enough space and that had been abandoned. It was originally the University heating plant, later the mining and metallurgy laboratory. Plans for turning it into a broadcasting center were drawn and found to be workable. With the aid of federal public works funds construction was started in the fall of 1933



Radio Hall reception lounge.

and completed, after some delay, in the winter of 1934-35. A second portion of the building was remodeled in 1936-37 under a W.P.A. project.

Radio Hall, as the building was renamed, now ranks among the finest individual station broadcasting plants in the country. The main portion of the building consists of three studios grouped around a central control room, a modern reception room, and five offices. The new wing includes a dramatics studio with adjacent control room, observation room, work shop, and four offices. The reception room with its Indian-modernistic motif attracts much attention. Visitors are delighted with the specially designed furniture of Wisconsin natural oak and the colorful Navajo upholstery. A standstone frieze in the reception room depicts reproductions of petroglyphs taken from

Wisconsin cave walls. Thus, the oldest evidences of communication in the state are combined with the most modern means of communication.

Technically the station has kept pace with its program development, within limits set by the federal regulating authority. Its power was increased from 750 to 1000 watts in 1932. It was at this time that the transmitter, formerly housed in Sterling Hall was moved to a new location south of Madison. In 1934 the power was increased to 2500 watts. Another increase in 1936 brought it to 5000



WHA players presenting Shakespeare in "An Hour of Drama"  
—Studio A, Radio Hall, 1937.

watts, as much as is used by any station in the state. However, more power and evening hours are very much needed to serve the entire state at times when all can listen.

All of the WHA transmitters have been designed, built, and installed by University and station engineers, making possible the use of the newest developments in broadcasting at a great economy in cost. Professor Glenn Koehler, electrical engineer, and Orrin R. Buchanan, WHA chief operator, supervise and carry on this work.

Throughout all its activities the basis of WHA operations has been radically different from that of the commercial broadcasting station. It is founded on a philosophy of true public service rather than private gain. Its goal is not profit for a few but improvement for the many. Since its inception WHA has never sold a penny's

worth of time for advertising. It is financed through the state budget as a device for extending the benefits of Wisconsin educational, agricultural, governmental, and other service agencies directly to the people.

Radio has been widely heralded as the "most important educational influence since the printing press." Yet its educational possibilities have not been fully explored, because the medium has been exploited for entertainment and the sale of products through appeals to average intelligence and popular tastes.



4H Club meeting on the Daily Farm Program—Radio Hall, 1937.

Unhampered by the necessity of pleasing sponsors, WHA is free to experiment in the true public service uses of radio. According to a statement made by President Glenn Frank before the Federal Radio Commission in 1930, WHA is free to serve the agricultural interests of the state by furnishing technical and market information; to serve the households of the state by furnishing authentic information and counsel on the care and conduct of the efficient home; to serve the schools of the state, particularly the rural schools, by supplementing their educational methods and materials with the best teaching talent available; to serve the adult citizenry of the state by furnishing continuing educational opportunities beyond the school years and beyond school walls; to serve public interest and public enterprise by providing them with as good radio facilities as the commercial stations

have placed at the disposal of private interests and private enterprise; and to serve the interests of an informed public opinion by providing a state-wide forum for discussion of problems of public policy.

In all these ways WHA is endeavoring to serve. Since 1932 a series of political forums has been held in connection with each state election. Time on the air has been made available, without charge or censorship, to all parties and independent candidates qualified for inclusion on the state ballot. In these programs each party or group participates in an equitable division of time, selects its own speakers, and assumes responsibility for arrangements to use time assigned to that group. By agreement discussion is limited to state or national issues. Opposing groups have cooperated most heartily in making arrangements, and the Wisconsin plan for political education by radio has moved forward with real success.

During sessions of the legislature, a daily forum is conducted by Wisconsin lawmakers, who use the state's own radio facilities to keep in touch with the people of the state. They discuss current bills and legislative or governmental matters, and of course there is no censorship. Time is available to all legislators. These political and legislative forums over WHA and WLBL are carrying on Wisconsin's traditional freedom of thought and expression.

Supplementing the numerous broadcasts provided by the University, many other colleges, state departments, public agencies, quasi-public organizations, state officials, and individuals present programs over WHA. The station aims to develop broadcasting of a type and nature available from no other station. It strives to offer a program service of a high standard of quality representative of the finest intelligence and ideals of the University and the state.

An interesting phase of the WHA work is that in radio training. Many university students come to Radio Hall to gain experience in broadcasting. Under the direction of the regular staff, students are given training in announcing, dramatics, script writing, sound effects, program production, technical operation, recording, and other phases of radio activity. Ten promising new students are chosen each year for the Freshman Radio Training Club. This group meets every week to gain a general background in radio program production and presentation. This is followed by special training for each student in his preferred field of interest. Another group meets regularly with the script editor to develop the writing talents of its members. Other students with a particular interest in radio dramatics work under the supervision of the production director and take part in radio dramatizations ranging from simple conversation to the presentation of Shakespearean classics. Experience and training opportunities in radio music performance and presentation are likewise given by the musical director. Many students trained at WHA have made broadcasting their vocation and now hold responsible positions with various stations throughout the country.

In addition to radio training for students, the facilities of WHA are utilized to assist other broadcasters. Special short courses in

radio speaking for legislators, farm program speakers, homemakers, and others are given from time to time by the program director. Opportunities for training and broadcasting are not restricted but are open to citizens throughout the state.

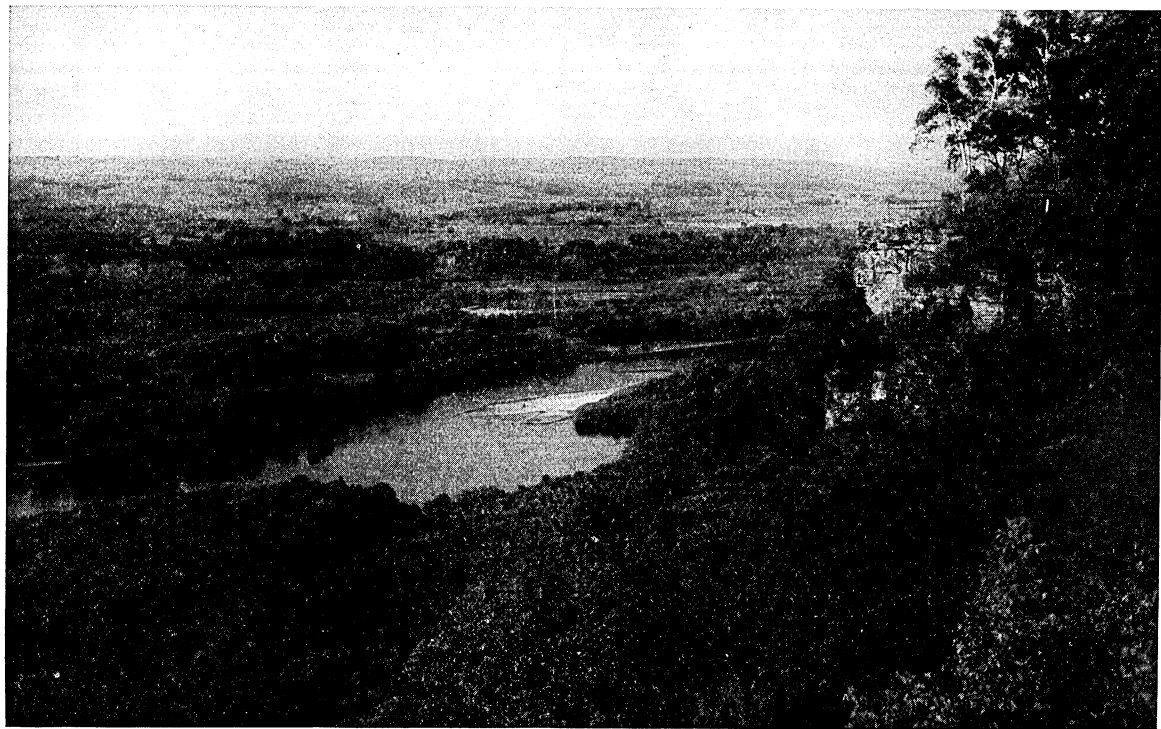
A significant consideration in the growth of the state's radio service is the support it has had from administrations representing various political parties. In recent years, since its function as a state agency was conceived, it has had the support of Governors Walter J. Kohler, Republican; Albert G. Schmedeman, Democrat; and Philip F. La Follette, Progressive. All have believed that the state is entitled to control and operate the communications medium of radio through which it can reach its people effectively and economically.

The most serious handicap to further development of the state's broadcasting service is the restriction of the Federal Communications Commission limiting WHA and WLBL to daytime hours. Because radio signals cause interference at greater distances after dark than during the day, fewer stations are permitted to occupy the channels at night. WHA, operating on 940 kilocycles, is required by federal regulation to sign off at local sundown so that stations in Fargo, North Dakota and Louisville, Kentucky may be free from interference.

The state needs a frequency assignment which will permit it to serve the entire state at night as well as in the daytime. To be fully successful any program of adult education must be broadcast at night when working people are able to listen. WHA, which at one time shared evening hours with a commercial station, lost its nighttime privileges in the reallocation of 1928.

During the years that the University has extended its radio activities, the state Department of Agriculture and Markets has likewise continued to develop Station WLBL. Its transmitter, located near Auburndale, serves a good share of the state but, like WHA, it too must be silenced at sundown. In the spring of 1937 University engineers built a new 5000 watt transmitter for WLBL, and a modern vertical radiator antenna was erected. Both of these improvements added to the station's coverage. Charles L. Hill, chairman of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, has taken an active interest in building up the station to serve the farmers of the state and to extend to greater areas many of the educational features originated at WHA.

WHA is truly the radio voice of Wisconsin. Its programs, with the aid of WLBL, can be heard over a greater area of the state than those of any other Wisconsin station. Its audience is constantly increasing, its service expanding. From the early experimental days to the present, the growth of the state's radio system has been gradual and substantial. Many hardships have been overcome, many achievements recorded. Spurred on by the traditions and accomplishments of the first twenty years, the station looks ahead to a promising future in which it can better serve its master,—the citizenry of Wisconsin.



Wyalusing State Park. Looking across the Wisconsin River from Lookout Point.

## CONSUMER COOPERATION IN WISCONSIN

By HAROLD M. GROVES

*Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin*

“A COOPERATIVE enterprise is one which belongs to the people who use its services, the control of which rests equally with all the members, and the gains of which are distributed to the members in proportion to the use they make of its services.”<sup>1</sup>



H. M. GROVES

Consumers' cooperation as a method of doing business presents several contrasts to the private corporation. The first distinguishing characteristic of a cooperative is its democratic control. In a corporation voting is by shares so that a person with 100 shares has 100 times as much authority as a person with one share. Often by means of holding companies, proxy voting, and other devices, a small proportion of the stock may have complete control. A cooperative, in contrast, is controlled as a democratic government, with each member exercising an equal voting power. Individual participation is a strong tradition of cooperatives and includes the proposition that cooperatives should be organized and conducted by persons immediately interested rather than by outsiders.

The second distinguishing characteristic is the wide distribution of earnings. The first claim upon any business is its operating expenses and fixed charges. Beyond that a corporation may pay its additional earnings either in salaries and bonuses to management or in unlimited dividends to the common stock. Cooperatives, in contrast, pay only a limited dividend to stock and the remainder is distributed to the patron members according to the purchases they make from their cooperatives.

Another cooperative principle is open membership. No barriers are to be erected because of nationality, religious faith, or politics.

These and certain other tenets have come to be known as the Rochdale Principles. The name arises from the fact that they were first applied in Rochdale, England in 1844. The Rochdale Cooperative, which is still in existence, used them so successfully that they have served more or less as a model for cooperatives ever since.

Consumers' cooperatives differ from marketing cooperatives in several respects. They engage in buying rather than selling and, therefore, more people are available as members. These members think of cooperation as a means of economic reform and a philosophy

<sup>1</sup> Report of the Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe, 1937, p. 19.



of life as well as a method of doing business. The most ardent proponents hope eventually to capture all or most of the economic system and to substitute ownership and management by consumers. They hold that the cooperative approach to life will result in a new and better culture and manner of living. The marketing cooperatives regard cooperation more exclusively as a method of doing business.

### Background of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement

The consumers' cooperative movement developed first in Europe and has attained its greatest successes there, particularly in England, the Scandinavian countries, and Finland. From 25 to 30 per cent of the retail business of Finland is done over cooperative counters. Upon the retail stores as a foundation, an impressive structure of wholesale distribution, factory production, transportation, insurance, and banking has been reared. Particularly in Sweden the cooperative movement has been used to curb monopoly and to reduce prices of important commodities. In some of these European countries over half of the population are members of the consumers' cooperative system.

Many attempts were made in this country during the 19th century to launch a consumers' cooperative movement. Some of these attempts achieved considerable temporary success but none were strong enough to survive a major depression. Some of the reasons for the slow development of cooperation in the United States are suggested in the concluding part of this article. The Finnish and Bohemian immigrants arriving in large numbers about 1910 and settling in Massachusetts, northern Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio made an important contribution toward the development of a larger and more stable movement in recent years.

### Scope of This Article

This account of cooperatives in Wisconsin is primarily concerned with the consumer end of the movement. Cooperators in practice do not distinguish rigidly between the different types of cooperation, nor shall we in this article. Cooperative rural electrification, cooperative insurance, and cooperative purchasing of farm supplies are all cooperative buying, but they are not exclusively consumers' cooperation in the narrowest sense of that term. They are all included in the scope of this article.

No attempt will be made to cover cooperative selling or marketing although it may be observed that this form of cooperation is highly developed in Wisconsin and that we rank sixth in the value of all products so handled. According to statistics gathered by the Federal Farm Credit Administration, Wisconsin markets cooperatively more than seven times as much cheese as any other state and we rank third (led by New York and Minnesota) in the value of dairy products marketed cooperatively. We rank tenth among the states in the value of livestock marketed cooperatively. Mention may be made of such well-known organizations as the Wisconsin Cheese Producers

Cooperative, Plymouth; the Land O' Lakes Cooperative Creameries, Inc., St. Paul; the Pure Milk Products Cooperative, Madison; the Equity Livestock Exchange, Milwaukee; the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool, Madison; and the Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool, Oshkosh.

Unfortunately no complete census of cooperatives has ever been taken and there is little general knowledge concerning them. In the absence of available authentic information on some phases of cooperative activity, many of the facts herein presented have been compiled from newspapers. In this article there has been no attempt to cover the field exhaustively nor to appraise the cooperative movement. Certain facts are presented which will serve to describe the nature of the movement in Wisconsin and indicate its scope. More will be said of the successes of the movement than of its failures. This is not because the latter do not exist, but because information concerning them is not available.

From the detail herein submitted, the impression might possibly be gained that the cooperative movement has reached formidable proportions in Wisconsin compared with noncooperative business. In spite of the recent spurt in cooperative enterprise, its volume of business in this State is very small compared with the total business in Wisconsin or with the volume of cooperative business in Europe.

#### Place of Wisconsin in the Cooperative Movement

"At Superior, Wisconsin we reach the principle center of consumers' cooperation in the United States."

This was the comment of H. G. May, prominent leader of the British cooperative movement, after a recent visit to the United States. There are other evidences of the state's leadership in cooperation. Wisconsin's cooperative statute of 1911 (revised in 1921) is regarded as one of the best in the country and has since been widely copied in many states. Increasing interest in cooperatives led in 1919 to the creation within the Department of Agriculture of a division of marketing directed by statute to assist cooperatives. In 1931, the State established a division in the Banking Department for the promotion and regulation of credit unions. This additional stimulus greatly increased the number of new credit unions in Wisconsin, and in 1935 the national headquarters of the credit union movement was moved to Madison.

In 1935, the Wisconsin legislature passed an act stating that "every high school and vocational school shall prescribe adequate and essential instruction in cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperation." This was the first act of its kind in the United States.

Data concerning the history of consumers' cooperation in Wisconsin is exceedingly fragmentary. Probably one of the oldest cooperative store societies in the state is the Patrons' Mercantile Company of Black Earth which was organized in 1886 and reorganized in 1893. Another pioneer cooperative is the Medford Cooperative store which was founded in 1911 by a group of farmers of German descent.

Beginning about 1917, a substantial consumers' cooperative movement began to take root in northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. This movement was fostered in large part by the Finns who brought the philosophy from their own country and who are admirably adapted to cooperation by temperament and interest. A general store was started in Superior in 1917 by some of these Finnish immigrants, and soon after the Central Cooperative Wholesale was organized in the same city by about 15 or 20 cooperative stores which had experienced considerable difficulty in getting supplies because of the war. A collection was taken up that netted \$15.50 and this provided the initial working capital for the new organization. This small investment has now grown to about \$200,000, the present capital and net worth of the Central Cooperative Wholesale.

One of the first forms of consumer cooperation to develop to fairly large proportions in Wisconsin was the associations for purchasing farm supplies. Sometimes these associations were a part of or grew out of marketing cooperatives. Sometimes the reverse was true, and in some cases the two were not associated at all.

Apparently there was a boom in the Wisconsin cooperative movement about 1920, for the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics credited this State with a cooperative membership far in excess of that of any other state. However, only a small part of that development survived. The 1920 movement was organized mainly from the top down, and this fact is believed by many cooperative leaders to be an important element in its failure to endure.

#### Centers of Cooperative Buying in Wisconsin

Of course, Superior is widely known as the major center of cooperative activity in Wisconsin. Besides the Central Cooperative Wholesale, it harbors a dozen credit unions, a recently organized Cooperative Health Association, Workers' Mutual Savings Bank, and the outstanding cooperative retail group, the People's Cooperative Society. This retail cooperative dates back to 1917, and now owns two grocery stores with meat markets, a coal department, and a modern service station. The group employs about 19 people, and has over 400 active members, besides 180 members classified as inactive.

This society does not neglect its educational program. During recent years, house-to-house visits have been made to acquaint the people in Superior with the cooperative movement. Several "Buy Cooperative" campaigns have been widely advertised. The *Cooperative Builder*, the official paper of the Northern States Cooperative League and the Central Cooperative Wholesale, is provided for all the members of this Superior local. A local Women's Guild, a Cooperative Club, and a Youth League have played an active part in stimulating interest.

Prentice, Wisconsin, is rapidly becoming a thriving rural cooperative center. The Prentice Co-op Supply Company operates a general store and also sells petroleum. The Price County Cooperative Oil Association, a regional cooperative, supplies both the local

cooperative and the Brantwood Co-op Supply Company. In addition, there is a Co-op Credit Union, started in 1935, and an educational organization known as the Prentice Cooperative League, which holds successful educational meetings monthly.

One cooperative that survived the 1920 era is the Spooner Cooperative Association. At the start it purchased feed for farmers, and soon started buying coal for its members. The cooperative engaged in marketing potatoes, cattle, and cream. The demand for groceries led to the use of a portion of the warehouse to accommodate a small grocery stock in 1928. It also began selling petroleum products, and competed with the old line oil companies very successfully. When the grocery department outgrew its quarters, a building was rented for a general store, and more recently a new building has been erected.

At Center Valley, a German community in Outagamie county, a substantial cooperative movement has developed over a considerable period. The movement includes a filling station, feed store, machinery store, and hardware store and it also does some cooperative selling of livestock.

Most of the cooperatives have developed in the villages and small cities. However, in addition to the movement centered around Superior, there has developed a movement in Madison consisting of a cooperative dairy (consumer owned), a petroleum cooperative with filling stations and a fuel business, and a cleaning and tailoring establishment.

In Racine an active and thriving cooperative, drawing support from the labor movement, recently purchased a new cooperative center, including a meeting hall capable of seating 200 persons. Their cooperative facilities at present embrace four service stations, a grocery store opened in October 1936, a coal yard, an auto repair shop, a credit union organized in October 1935, and a cooperative restaurant. Their next contemplated expansion is a meat market and a shoe department which will especially concentrate on the "Robert Owen" shoe that is manufactured by a producers' cooperative<sup>1</sup> in Milwaukee. They have enjoyed a rapid expansion of business and have paid substantial dividends to their members and patrons.

Milwaukee seems to have acquired an active interest in cooperation only recently. In October 1936, the People's Cooperative Association opened a store at 1800 North 7th Street with 274 members and \$2,200. This cooperative development was begun by negroes and is in a district that is primarily composed of negroes. The store at present is engaged in a retail grocery business, including a meat department. One observer describes the store as "the most attractive co-op food store he has ever seen." The success of the cooperative is said to be substantial, and it has made plans for starting a gas-line station some time in the very near future. Several active buying clubs in Milwaukee have stimulated interest in consumers' cooperation.

<sup>1</sup>The term producers' cooperative as here used means a factory owned and managed as a cooperative by labor.

### Cooperative Retail Stores

In the United States as a whole, the cooperative general store has not developed to anything like the extent found in some foreign countries. Of the relatively few stores in the United States cooperatively owned and operated, the majority are located in the mid-west, and principally in the Great Lakes region of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. The development is predominantly rural and the members predominantly farmers.

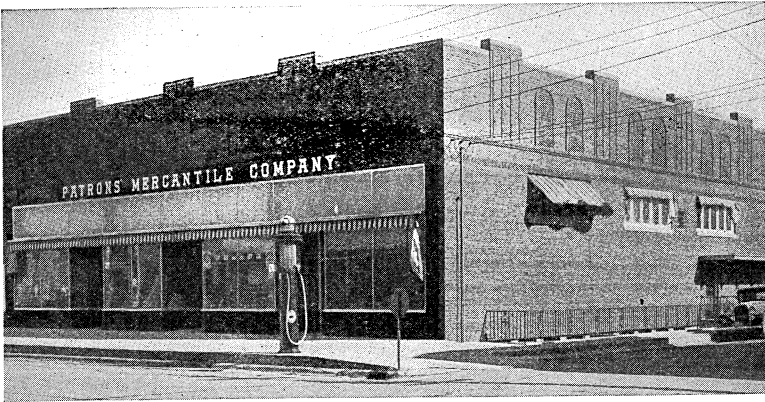
There are probably from fifty to seventy-five cooperative retail stores in Wisconsin. Space and available information will allow the description and mention of only a few.



The Brule Cooperative Store.

Among the retail members of the Central Cooperative Wholesale, one of the most conspicuous is the Brule Cooperative Association of Brule, Wisconsin. It was organized in 1920 and first set up business in a horse barn. For some time it was handicapped by unfortunate promoters and poor management. However, in recent years it has made up for these original handicaps and now handles 90 per cent of the retail trade in its area. It has the largest and most modern building in the village. Together with other cooperatives at Iron River, Maple, Superior, and Wentworth it operates a regional cooperative which supplies heavy materials which the cooperative stores can not practicably handle. The commodities sold by the regional include building materials, tile, explosives, binder twine, fencing, and farm machinery. The regional cooperative is located at Maple, Wisconsin.

An example of a successful and enduring small-village cooperative is the Patrons' Mercantile Company of Black Earth which was organized in 1893 and has been in successful operation ever since. The company operated in a rented building the first four or five years and then bought a lot and built a store and warehouse. In 1933,



Patrons' Mercantile Store, Black Earth.

the store with all its contents burned to the ground. The business was re-established in rented buildings the second day after the fire. A new and more modern store was built and opened for business in November 1933. It employs 17 people including the manager, Mr. Amos B. Thorsrud, who has directed the operation of the store during its entire history, and whose outstanding leadership has contributed greatly to its success. The sales for 1936 were \$219,260. Total sales since the store opened to December 31, 1936 were \$5,757,000. Total dividends paid to stock were \$81,637.88, and total patronage dividends during the period were \$124,354.97. In addition, some of the earnings of the business have been used to build up a very substantial capital. The company sells all kinds of farm sup-



Central Cooperative Wholesale at Superior.

plies, such as farm implements, feed and fertilizer, as well as hardware, household goods, and clothing. It draws trade from a very wide rural territory.

Beaver Dam has a cooperative store of recent origin which apparently has been making a very successful record.

### Central Cooperative Wholesale

The Central Cooperative Wholesale at Superior is the largest wholesale selling principally to store societies in the United States and is responsible in a large part for the substantial progress of its member store societies. Annual sales increased from \$25,573.62 in 1917 to \$2,185,244.91 in 1935.

The Central Cooperative Wholesale secures most of its goods directly from manufacturers, millers, and packers. Merchandise is usually bought under the "Co-op" label, in order to get away from private and nationally advertised brands. About 250 items now carry the "Co-op" label. The Wholesale has further expanded by operating an efficient baking plant of its own, as well as a coffee roasting department.

The importance of this Wholesale to the cooperative movement has not been confined merely to the buying and selling of merchandise. An important part of its contribution is the education of its members and prospective patrons through its educational program. It also serves its locals by finding or developing trained cooperative workers to assure the proper conduct and efficiency of their enterprises.

**TABLE 1. VALUE OF SUPPLIES HANDLED AT RETAIL BY 271 LOCAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1934.<sup>1</sup>**

Associations Type	No.	Total Supply Sales	Petrol- eum Products	General Farm Supplies	H'dw'e Mach. & Bldg. Supplies	House- hold Supplies	Miscel- laneous
		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Petroleum.....	69	\$ 2,931	\$ 2,880	\$ 37	\$-----	\$-----	\$ 14
Gen. Warehouse....	71	4,249	152	3,472	276	51	298
Gen. Store.....	36	1,786	54	262	120	1,350	-----
Combination.....	70	4,521	1,393	2,559	351	28	190
Marketing.....	25	427	52	281	60	11	23
All Types.....	271	13,914	4,531	6,611	807	1,440	525
Percentage of total...		100	53	47	6	10	4

<sup>1</sup>University of Wisconsin, Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. Cooperation Principles and Practices 1936.

### Farmers' Purchasing Associations

Farmers' cooperative buying associations have developed to a position of major importance in the cooperative movement. They seek to provide farmers with expert assistance in buying and often make possible material savings in cost. Among the commodities purchased are feeds, fertilizer, seeds, petroleum products, and so

forth. According to a study made by the College of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the volume of this cooperative business in Wisconsin reached \$14,000,000 in 1934, and the figure is exclusive of supplies purchased by several thousand processing and marketing associations. Table 1, based upon the College of Agriculture's study, shows the volume of purchasing in different lines of commodities.

**Other Forms of Cooperative Buying**

Many organizations on college campuses carry "Co-operative" labels, though frequently this name covers all organizations run for the students' benefit. The University of Wisconsin and the Agricultural College of the University have aided in conducting several rooming and boarding houses, which have reduced students' cost of living. Some churches—Methodist, Baptist, Congregational—have promoted dining halls and eating clubs. The Congo Cooperative Eating Club serves meals to 55 active members. It charges retail prices, but the savings returned to its patrons in dividends are said to have materially reduced their cost of living.

In recent months, cooperators have given much attention to so-called locker-plants. Locker-plant cooperatives aim to give their patrons refrigeration facilities for meats and vegetables. They also enable the patrons to take advantage of the sharp freezing process which has proved an excellent preservative. In many places throughout the country this type of cooperation has proved very profitable and popular. It is especially adapted to rural consumers. There are about 25 locker-plants in the state, some of them cooperative. Quite a number are run in conjunction with cheese factories. Several of them are located in Green Bay and surrounding territory.

**TABLE 2. WISCONSIN OIL COOPERATIVES, 1921-1936<sup>1</sup>**

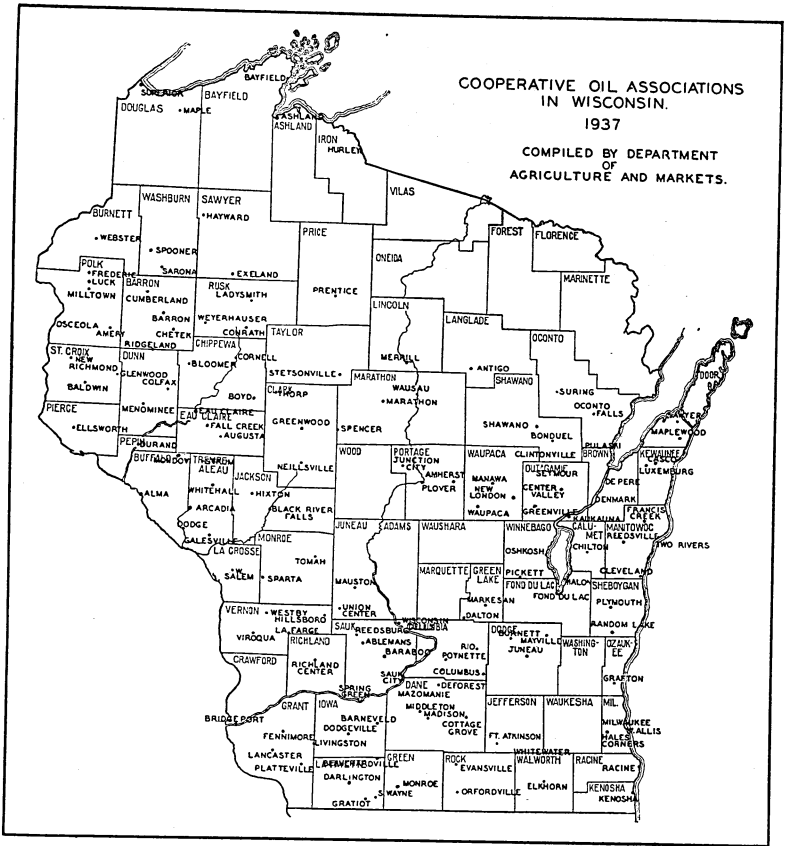
Year	Total	Year	Total
1921	4	1929	31
1922	10	1930	37
1923	10	1931	74
1924	11	1932	83
1925	12	1933	92
1926	14	1934	108
1927	23	1935	(no data)
1928	36	1936	163

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin Committee on Cooperatives. Oil Cooperatives in Wisconsin, 1934.

**Petroleum Cooperatives**

Cooperative oil associations are perhaps the dominant form of consumers' cooperation in Wisconsin and elsewhere in the United States. Oil cooperatives in Wisconsin date back to 1921 when three oil cooperatives were organized, and one existing cooperative began handling gasoline and oil as a major enterprise. These first four





cooperatives were the Manawa Farmers' Cooperative Oil Company, Manawa; the Casco Equity Oil Company, Casco; the New London Equity Oil Company, New London; and the Van Dyne Equity Cooperative Oil and Warehouse Association, Van Dyne. All are still in business. Between 1930 and 1936 the number of oil cooperatives in Wisconsin increased from 37 to 163, an increase of over 450 per cent. The growth is shown in Table 2.

Many of these oil associations are rural and some are mixed with associations purchasing other supplies used on the farm. However, there are also cooperative oil stations organized by city consumers exclusively as for example the ones at Madison, Racine, West Allis, and Kenosha.

In the main, the oil cooperatives have been very successful. Twenty-five Wisconsin oil cooperatives for which information was available (undoubtedly among the more successful ones in the State) had an average net income, even in 1933, of 8.3 per cent on sales, or 25.7 per cent on their combined net worth as shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3. AVERAGE SALES, NET INCOME, ASSETS AND NET WORTH OF 25 OIL COOPERATIVES IN WISCONSIN, 1932-1934<sup>1</sup>**

	1932	1933	1934
Sales.....	\$33,904	\$32,781	\$35,581
Net Income.....	3,636	2,711	3,111
Assets.....	15,172	14,404	15,560
Net Worth.....	10,496	10,565	11,420
Percentage Earned on Sales.....	10.7	8.3	8.7
Percentage Earned on Net Worth.....	34.6	25.7	27.2
Net Worth as a Percentage of Assets.....	69.2	73.3	73.4

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin Committee on Cooperatives. Oil Cooperatives in Wisconsin, 1934.

The Midland Wholesale Cooperative located at Minneapolis, Minnesota, which was organized in 1926, is the oldest cooperative wholesale petroleum association in the United States. It serves local petroleum associations primarily in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It has about 65 local retail oil cooperatives in Wisconsin alone and does an extensive business in our State. From a beginning of \$4,467 in 1927, its total assets have been built up to \$318,413.72 in 1935. In 1935 the Midland opened a branch warehouse in Milwaukee to meet the needs of member associations in eastern Wisconsin.

The Farmers' Union Central Exchange was organized in 1931. It has been very active in Wisconsin and has had a very steady growth in this State. In 1934 the company constructed a lubricating oil blending plant at St. Paul, excellently equipped with a modern and efficient laboratory. Farmers' Union locals have established 32 bulk oil stations in Wisconsin, which are said by Union officials to have saved participating Wisconsin farmers over \$75,000 during 1936.

### Credit Unions

A credit union is a small cooperative bank organized, according to Chapter 186 of the Wisconsin Statutes, "for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and loaning its funds to them for provident purposes." Each of the members deposits a certain amount of money through the purchase of one or more shares of stock. Any member may borrow from the union subject to its approval of the loan. Credit unions in this country are usually confined to some group associated together in some capacity such as an industry, church, lodge, or trade union. Credit unions with open membership have been tried, but have not proved very successful.

Credit unions, like town mutual fire insurance companies, keep their operating costs and their risks low by confining their operations to relatively small groups personally known to the officers of the organization. They are subject to close government supervision. For these reasons and because of their cooperative character, they have materially reduced the cost of credit to their members. Unlike many commercial lenders they require interest only on unpaid balances.

The first credit union law in Wisconsin was passed in 1910, but it was almost impossible to organize a credit union under it because



Raiffeisen House. Headquarters of the Credit Union National Association at Madison.

of certain defects in this statute. In 1923, the law was changed and the first two credit unions in the State were organized in October of that year. These two credit unions, the Milwaukee Federal Employees Credit Union and the Milwaukee Municipal Credit Union, both of which are still active organizations, were the only two credit unions in Wisconsin until 1927. By 1930 the total number had reached only 22. A credit union field organizer was hired that year by the State Banking Commission and by the end of 1930 there were 52 societies, an increase of over 100 per cent.

Credit unions in Wisconsin have had an impressive growth during the past five years. As of December 31, 1936, there were 455 credit unions chartered to do business, as compared with the 52 in 1931. The total membership on December 31, 1936 was 80,284 which is a substantial gain over the 6,429 members of 1931. Table 4 gives a more detailed picture of the progress of credit unions in Wisconsin.

**TABLE 4. GROWTH OF CREDIT UNIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1923-1936<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Number of Credit Unions	Total Membership	Assets
1923	2	438	\$ 3,688
1924	2	691	29,558
1925	2	821	53,864
1926	2	994	78,479
1927	6	1,443	129,139
1928	10	2,371	202,220
1929	13	3,412	328,099
1930	22	4,659	481,960
1931	52	6,429	669,183
1932	132	10,136	888,774
1933	201	19,470	1,094,072
1934	277	37,236	1,790,155
1935	383	57,487	2,914,467
1936	455	80,284	4,582,590

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin State Banking Commission. Fourteenth Annual Credit Union Report. 1936.

Wisconsin has become the leading State in the United States in the number of credit unions per capita. In recognition of this fact the credit union headquarters of the National Association was moved to Madison in 1935.

### Rural Electrification

In October 1935, the Wisconsin Rural Electrification Coordination was established to help Wisconsin farmers obtain their share of federal funds allocated for rural electrification purposes by federal legislation. An advisory committee selected by farm and cooperative groups in the State was organized at once to aid the coordination office. This committee has been of great help in guiding the policies of the State REA program and in explaining it before meetings of thousands of Wisconsin farmers.

Creation of this office helped to make Wisconsin foremost (January 1, 1937) among the 48 states in its total allocation of \$3,613,600 in federal REA funds. Thirteen of the fourteen projects already allotted funds are cooperatives that will serve about 11,500 farm homes with 3,500 miles of lines. Recently the Richland County project was opened for business. Twelve hundred customers will be served by this project. Operation of high-lines in Columbia, Dane, and Dodge counties should begin during the summer of 1937.

The rural electrification program has been an important factor, it is said, in the recent reduction of from 15 to 30 per cent in the cost of line construction by private companies. In addition to this benefit for the farmers it is claimed that rural retail rates have also been reduced considerably. REA cooperative projects in seven counties were absorbed by private utilities, it is alleged, after the latter offered lower rates to the farmers and extended lines under much less stringent provisions than formerly prevailed.

A rural electrification cooperative that has been supplying electricity at reasonable rates since 1920 is the Porter Electric Company in Rock County. It does not generate its own power, but buys it wholesale from the Stoughton municipally owned utility. This cooperative began with about 35 original customers and had about 16 miles of line. It now supplies 68 customers with electricity over 21 miles of primary line. Among the other benefits claimed for the enterprise is that it has stimulated the use of electrical appliances and machinery on the farms.

The latest legislation concerning cooperatives was passed by the 1937 Legislature protecting electric distribution cooperatives from encroachments by private utilities. The act prohibits extensions of lines by any public utility into cooperative territory for six months after the cooperative association has been incorporated, and has filed a map with the commission, and a "statement showing that the majority of the prospective customers in the area are included in the project." If the cooperative has been granted funds by a federal agency, line extensions by private utilities are prohibited during a period of one year from the date of the loan agreement.

### Telephone Cooperatives

There are at present six telephone companies that have incorporated under the state cooperative law. All of these companies, with one exception, are what are called "roadway companies" without a switchboard of their own.

In addition to those companies listed under the cooperative law, the Public Service Commission estimates that there are about 400 small similar companies in the state that operate on cooperative principles. These cooperatives, though fairly numerous, do not occupy an important place in the telephone business.

The outstanding example of cooperation in the telephone business is the Wood County Telephone Cooperative which has 3,500 patrons in Wisconsin Rapids, Nekoosa, Port Edwards, and Byron,—communities along the Wisconsin River. Credit for the original organization of this company in 1896 is due mostly to former County Judge John A. Gaynor. The secretary of the company has made comparative studies of rates in his territory and elsewhere in Wisconsin. As compared with rates charged in a neighboring city, he found a saving of 40 per cent to his own subscribers, or \$30,000 yearly. In this estimate no consideration is given the fact that the neighboring company has a greater number of telephones.

### Cooperative Insurance

The Wisconsin Commissioner of Insurance in 1936 listed 196 farmers' town mutual insurance companies in Wisconsin, as well as 40 Wisconsin mutual fire insurance companies.

Over 80 per cent of all the farm fire insurance risk is carried by town mutuals. These companies practice cooperative principles in every way, and have secured this proportion of the business because of their capable management and the financial saving they have to offer. The average annual rate of the stock companies for Wisconsin farm business is about 52 cents per \$100 insurance as compared to the town mutual rate of 25 cents per \$100 insurance on the same type of risk. This large difference in rates is due in considerable part to the fact that the town mutuals usually operate in a restricted area, and the personal knowledge of the property and its owner by the officers of the association reduces the moral hazard. Farm property, moreover, is an excellent risk because its isolation is security against widespread losses. However, the town mutuals have other advantages including the elimination of selling costs. The stock companies try to make a profit to pay their stockholders, whereas the town mutuals can return this saving to the policy holders who are their stockholders. The town mutuals also secure an advantage from their relatively small expenses due to the gratis work of their members. Comparative records are submitted in Table 5. Other mutual insurance companies are cooperative in some respects, but are thought by cooperative leaders to be too narrowly controlled to be classed as true cooperatives.

TABLE 5. PREMIUMS AND LOSSES ON FIRE INSURANCE IN WISCONSIN, 1924-1935<sup>1</sup>

Year	Stock Fire and Marine Companies of the U. S.		Town Mutual Insurance Companies	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
1924	\$ 9,449,423	\$ 6,575,653	\$ 1,804,875	\$ 1,501,626
1925	11,193,042	6,634,395	1,989,002	1,656,617
1926	10,860,816	5,545,673	2,276,669	1,567,951
1927	11,414,112	4,808,051	1,923,084	1,582,415
1928	12,011,834	5,420,779	2,093,030	1,844,513
1929	12,550,778	5,279,365	2,521,604	2,058,317
1930	10,990,890	5,933,979	2,807,501	2,637,481
1931	9,713,603	5,153,154	2,848,488	2,648,574
1932	8,409,579	4,822,614	2,711,090	2,652,684
1933	7,610,564	3,935,508	2,736,858	2,231,330
1934	7,808,837	3,017,667	2,387,881	1,992,700
1935	7,939,398	2,773,307	2,176,313	1,483,633

<sup>1</sup>Data compiled from Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin.

In 1936, 50 cooperative associations in Wisconsin joined to organize and finance the Cooperative Insurance Mutual located at Appleton to supply cooperative automobile insurance on a non-profit basis. The 50 cooperatives which organized and financed this company are its exclusive agents. In January of 1937, this insurance cooperative had about 1000 policies in force.

Recently the Mutual Cooperative Insurance Association, a fire insurance cooperative sponsored by the Central Cooperative Wholesale and its member societies was organized. This organization will concentrate mainly on property fire insurance for the local cooperative societies, but it will also issue individual policies on the urban property of members of the local societies.

The Insurance Cooperative Agency was organized in the spring of 1937 at Madison. It proposes to buy insurance for other cooperative societies which constitute its membership. It is hoped that the commissions upon sales, usually retained by the local agent or spent on sales promotion, may be returned to the membership. The articles of organization permit the cooperative to sell all kinds of insurance, but it proposes to specialize, at first, in workmen's compensation insurance and livestock trucking insurance.

### Housing

Much has been written during this depression concerning the need for better and cheaper housing for people of low and moderate incomes. No attempt has been made as yet to provide cooperative housing on a substantial scale, but a plan for a cooperative housing unit just outside of Madison is projected and well under way. The plan contemplates housing for 450 families, and 75 acres of land have been purchased for the site. The cooperative has an option to purchase an additional 75 acres. The project has been considerably delayed but should be well under way by the summer of 1938.

In a cooperative housing project the householder owns his house for all practical purposes, except that he must sell to the association if he wishes to transfer his property. Economies are expected in joint purchase of land, joint building of the houses, and in low rates of interest upon borrowed capital.

### Medicine

In several places throughout the United States cooperative hospitals and clinics are in operation. The cooperative hospital of Elk City, Oklahoma has attracted a great deal of attention and has made a very impressive growth. A cooperative hospital combines the insurance feature of monthly payments in advance with the ownership and control of the enterprise by the consumers. It is alleged also that it offers certain economies in group practice of medicine and that the cooperative is an ideal medium for preventive medicine. Cooperative hospitals are fairly common in Europe particularly in Denmark.

The first real attempt in Wisconsin to apply the cooperative technique in the medical field is the Cooperative Health Association, launched recently by farm and labor organizations in and about Superior. According to the announced plans, each member must buy a \$5.00 share of stock and pay a fixed monthly fee which has been tentatively set at \$2.90. This is to provide the member and his family with all ordinary medical treatment by the doctors employed by the association, and also hospitalization in Superior hospitals which have expressed willingness to collaborate.

### Cooperative Education in Wisconsin

There are a number of important organizations which carry on cooperative educational work in Wisconsin. They are the Central Cooperative Wholesale, Northern States Cooperative League, Northern States Women's Cooperative Guild, the Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Wisconsin Cooperative League, the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Equity Union of Wisconsin, and the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin.

The Central Cooperative Wholesale sends out field men to advise boards and management and lecture to membership meetings. Together with the Northern States Cooperative League it conducts a training school lasting eight months with an attendance of about 35 students. In addition to courses on cooperative history, philosophy and methods, courses are given in the management of cooperative stores, bookkeeping, merchandising, elements of economics and social theory, commercial arithmetic, business English and correspondence. Between 50 and 60 students attend the cooperative youth courses given for a month during the summer at the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Park near Brule on the Brule River. This 80-acre park houses a dance hall 100 feet long and a dining hall 60 by 40 feet, and is the center of much recreational and educational activity. The Women's Guild of the Northern States Cooperative League con-

ducts summer camps for children. In 1936 the eight camps held in Wisconsin and neighboring states had an attendance of about 400.

The Midland Cooperative Wholesale and Wisconsin Cooperative League have sponsored cooperative circuit schools in Wisconsin. Members of the Midland Cooperative societies in a number of communities meet once a week for six weeks to discuss cooperative problems. During 1936 there were twelve such groups in various communities—Appleton, Center Valley, Spooner, Ashland, Bayfield, Haywood, Osceola, Miltown and others. Some 300 or 400 people have attended these meetings. During the summer of 1936 Midland



Northern Encampment at Chetek. Consumer cooperation is taught to groups like this one.

had two youth camps, at Chetek and Waupaca, with an attendance of 48 students. In February 1937, some 200 people attended a Midland employes meeting in Milwaukee at the new Midland plant.

The Wisconsin branch of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Equity Union of America carries on a systematic plan of education for young people between the ages of eight and twenty-one. They are divided into three sections: Juniors, from 16 to 21 years; Junior Reserves, from 13 to 15 years; and Juveniles, from 5 to 12 years of age. Each group has regular monthly or semi-monthly classes under the direction of a local leader who is assisted by a county leader. The State Director of Junior Education holds county institutes and conferences and sends out material including manuals, guides, texts, achievement records, lesson outlines, tests, monthly program service, library kits for reference study, and so forth. In the summer of 1936 nearly 200 students attended the Junior and Junior Reserve Encampments for a week of study and recreation.



The Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin is taking part in cooperative education. With other organizations it sponsored the first cooperative institute of its kind in Wisconsin which was held at Chippewa Falls from February 2 to March 13, 1937. The acting director was the Director of Junior Education of the Farmers' Equity Union. An extensive program of study in cooperation, economics, public speaking, and so forth was offered. As a special project connected with the Institute, cooperative housing and meals were arranged for the students and instructors. A tuition fee of \$12.50 per student financed the entire session,—salaries, rental, food, and everything. This was made possible by special grants amounting to \$500.



Institute group at Chippewa Falls sponsored by the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Equity Union.

In addition to this type of cooperative education the University Extension Division offered a course in consumers' cooperation during 1936-1937 and the Department of Visual Education of the Extension Division is preparing a film on cooperation in Wisconsin.

Attention has already been called to the fact that the 1935 statute requires cooperation to be taught in Wisconsin schools.

Evidence of increasing interest in cooperation in Wisconsin may be found in the publication during the last year of books on cooperation by Wisconsin authors. One, entitled *Cooperative Life and Business* by Harriet Bunn and Ethel Mabie Falk is an account of cooperation especially adapted to youth. *Consumers' Cooperative Adventures* by Harlan J. Randall and Clay J. Daggett of Whitewater Teachers' College is a collection of histories and present facts concerning typical consumer cooperatives in the United States. In addition, the

publications of the Northern States Cooperative League have a wide circulation in the State. *Cooperative Marketing and Consumer Cooperation* by Price, Walton, Kaasa, Hovde, and Goodell of Columbia County is a general treatment of all phases of cooperation adapted to classroom use. *Cooperation Principles and Practices* published by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture is another good publication of this sort, with the emphasis upon the marketing end of the movement. R. S. Ihlenfeldt of the State Department of Public Instruction has prepared a teaching outline on cooperation and this outline has been widely distributed in the State.

The *Cooperative Builder*, official newspaper of the Northern States Cooperative League and the Central Cooperative Wholesale gives a very good weekly presentation of cooperative news. It is published at Superior. Another cooperative paper is the *Inter-County Leader*, published in Centuria, Wisconsin by the Inter-County Cooperative Publishing Company. It is owned by some 300 farmers and small business men in Polk and Burnett counties. All but one of the directors are farmers. It has built up a circulation of over 2,800, paid in advance, often by products rather than cash.

#### State Relations With Cooperatives

It is frequently alleged that consumer cooperatives pay few taxes and are otherwise subsidized by the state. Consumer cooperatives pay the state property tax, the federal income tax, the federal excess profits tax, the federal capital stock tax, and the social security taxes as do other businesses. They are exempt from the state income tax. However, dividends paid by them on stock are taxed to the stockholder in Wisconsin whereas most other dividends paid by Wisconsin corporations are exempt. Patronage dividends are subject to neither the federal nor the state income tax. The federal tax laws, as a rule, exempt only ". . . farmers', fruit growers', or like associations organized and operated on a cooperative basis," subject to certain additional qualifications. The exemption includes both selling and buying cooperatives. Rural marketing cooperatives have also had an advantage in credit facilities. Many Wisconsin associations have been able to borrow at favorable rates of interest from the Cooperative Bank in St. Paul.

These facilities are not available to urban consumer cooperatives. The recent report of the President's Committee on Cooperatives, *Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe*, recommends the elimination of this discrimination. Government assistance is vigorously criticized by competitors of cooperatives on the ground that it is unfair competition. On the other hand, some friends of the cooperative movement have answered that cooperatives frequently are handicapped when they seek credit from private sources. One of the services which governments might perform for cooperatives very much better than they now do is that of gathering and publishing information.

### Conclusion

Consumers' cooperation has been slow to develop in this country. This is usually attributed to the following facts: *First*, that Americans have been more interested in making money than in saving it. *Second*, leadership among farm and labor groups has been drained off into the professional and owning classes in this country to an extent not found in Europe. *Third*, Americans have a flair for the spectacular and have not always proved adept at the slow, painstaking, plodding type of activity which cooperation requires. *Fourth*, during much of our history the cooperative movement has been poorly organized with inadequate educational facilities, and insufficient wholesale organization. A considerable number of spurious, dishonestly conducted, or grossly mismanaged cooperatives have had a deterrent influence. *Fifth*, American distribution is highly organized in aggressive and efficient chain systems, not found in Europe when most of the cooperatives got under way.

Several of these reasons for slow growth are less important now than they were thirty years ago. Opportunity is more limited and confidence in individualistic "success" less prevalent. There is a widespread feeling that modification in existing economic institutions is necessary. The cooperative movement is far better organized than was previously the case.

Interest in the cooperative movement has been growing very rapidly in Wisconsin. If this interest is sustained and gathers momentum as it has in recent years, cooperation will play a very important part in the future of our State.

## THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE

By WILLIAM H. SPOHN, *Chairman*

IN THE spring of 1936 Governor Philip F. La Follette requested some thirty-five Wisconsin citizens, chosen from all walks of life, to study the field of welfare and make a report with recommendations. Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry was made chairman of this committee, and served in that capacity during the period of its preliminary study activities. When the time had come for the Committee to formulate its conclusions, concerning which there might be differences of opinion, the Chief Justice resigned and was succeeded by William H. Spohn as chairman.



W. H. SPOHN

The Committee began its work by visiting the state and county institutions where human misery is to be seen in its most aggravated form, but it soon turned to a study of the conditions in the state which produce and permit these tragedies. Stolid and ugly facts have emerged from the background of the depression. Some maladjustments represent old difficulties, greatly augmented; others present new problems hard to comprehend. Reluctantly, the Committee was forced to agree that many welfare problems will abide with us for years.

The Committee carried on studies in the fields of public assistance and employment, child welfare, health and disability, and delinquency. The essentials of efficient administration, a qualified personnel, and finance were likewise carefully considered. The general conclusions of the Committee were that the time has come for a constructive dealing with human misfortune, and that Wisconsin must adopt an intelligent and energetic policy based on prevention, treatment, and grappling with causes. Such a strategy is forward-looking and is not content with striving to overhaul difficulties from the rear.

In its work, the Committee discovered a few concepts to be outstanding. They occur again and again in its deliberations, in the reports of the various subcommittees, in the studies undertaken, and in the conferences with department heads and administrative officials. So completely does record evidence sustain them that, in the opinion of the Committee, they must be considered fundamental. Some of the more important of these concepts are:

1. On the self-dependence of the individual rests the greatness of the state. It is the function of an organized government to assist the unfortunate to preserve, achieve, or regain the fullest possible measure of self-dependence.
2. A continued and intelligent program of prevention applied as nearly as possible at the point where initial difficulty arises

lessens dependency, disability, and delinquency and combats the causes which produce them. The county then is the primary administrative unit.

3. Prevention and effective treatment alike require that every agency and resource, public or private, be utilized and coordinated. It is the function of the state to bring about this integration.
4. Only an informed and skilled personnel can deal with the myriad and perplexing problems of welfare.
5. Vast inequalities in opportunity for persons living in different sections of the state should be equalized, and essential aids and services made available to all persons in Wisconsin.

Each of the foregoing concepts is a core about which may be grouped the recommendations of the Committee. In its report the Committee classified its recommendations according to programs of activity, and developed numerous suggestions that deal with the ways and means for putting the enunciated policies into effective operation.

The several recommendations of the Committee relating to welfare programs may be summarized as follows:

1. The family should be the basic unit for social treatment. If it becomes necessary to remove one of its members from the home for special care, his course of treatment should be designed to permit his return to the home as soon as it can be done with safety to him, to the family, and to society.
2. Brick-and-mortar institutions should be places of last resort, and even there, treatment should be adapted to the needs of the individual who still offers hope of rehabilitation.
3. For the problem of dependency the program involves assistance for primary needs, pending the time when self-support can be regained, during which time the family and its resources should be preserved.
4. For the problem of disability the program endeavors to prevent the occurrence of the disability, but when it does occur, to make its discovery prompt and in treatment to strive for restoration.
5. For the problem of delinquency the correction program places emphasis upon treatment, both within and without the institution, with stress upon the necessity for reducing the intake of the penal and correctional institutions.

The recommendations in connection with finance disclose a difficult problem, inasmuch as the costs of prevention and treatment cannot be estimated with certainty, being dependent as they will be upon the extent of the program which will be adopted. The irrefragable fact is, that nonprevention is expensive, and failure to use corrective measures when they would have been of avail has cost this state vast sums and has contributed to the shameful overcrowding of its institutions.

The Committee concluded that the state should alter its financial policy with respect to the rendering of state aid to counties. It found that in 1936 nearly all of the monies from all of the state relief

funds were given to twenty-five counties whose financial conditions were such that they were unable to meet local needs on their own resources. Such a policy is not just to other counties that are forced to carry their own burden by greater tax levies or by borrowing. If continued, this policy will only defer the time when counties not now dependent on state aid will be driven to call for help.

The major recommendations of the Committee relating to finances are:

1. The state should assume some substantial and definite proportion of public welfare costs by grants-in-aid of equal application to all counties. The gist of this recommendation is that the burden of welfare costs should not continue to be met by the use of the general property tax.
2. On a convincing showing that because of lack of means a county is unable to contribute its share of the costs of the program, additional grants should be made by the state but only on such conditions as it may impose.
3. Grants-in-aid should be withheld in case a county, able to do so, fails to conform to standards approved by the state.
4. No one part of the public welfare or social security program should be expanded at the expense of any other of equal importance.

A welfare program can be no better than the men who carry it on. In no department of the state can incompetency, lack of skill, or want of wisdom cause the human misery and heavy costs that it does in welfare. Especially is this true in a program of prevention where results can be gauged only through sequent years. The recommendations as to administration, therefore, relate largely to personnel, coordination of effort, and to efficiency of organization.

The conventional commission or board combining within itself administration and formulation of policy is not an adequate device to handle any long-time program. Burdened with the day-to-day detail of administration, it lacks the detachment essential to formulate policies and keep them conforming to changing conditions. As an administrative unit it lacks consistent policy, and must take care of the moment in the expedient way. No criticism is intended as to any existing department of the state with which the Committee has come in contact. It is surprising they are able to accomplish the good they do.

Sharp differences exist between the policy-forming and the administrative functions. In the one, participation by informed citizenship is important, while in the other special skill and executive ability are required. So distinct are the two functions that when they are combined in one man or in one group of men, confusion in policy and in administration are inevitable.

The major recommendations of the Committee in the field of administration are:

1. An efficient personnel should be provided for the service of the state and the county based on careful selection, with tenure in position depending upon the ability and skill of

the incumbent continuously displayed, and where adequate salary rates and reasonable working and living conditions prevail.

2. There should be set up in each county or group of counties, a County Board of Social Security with an executive director. This department should be charged with the responsibility of the welfare program, except in those matters that lie in the fields of public health or education.
3. The problems of mental hygiene are so acute and so much depends on early discovery and prompt treatment or training that a separate state department of mental hygiene should be established.
4. At the state level there should be three departments as follows:
  - The Department of Social Security
  - The Department of Mental Hygiene
  - The Department of Correction

Membership of the governing boards should consist of citizens chosen because of their knowledge of and interest in the work, and due regard should be given to lay or non-professional representation. The governing boards, within the limits which the legislature may set, should frame policies on a long time basis, and the administrative work should be carried on under the supervision of the boards, by a skilled and technically trained director and staff.

5. Integration of all departments and agencies concerned with public welfare should be secured through a nonadministrative council whose members shall consist of representatives from the several departments and whose task it shall be to bring about concerted effort by all.

Individual recommendations of the Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare were arrived at by a process of considered selection, and while some were unquestionably more important than others the Committee felt that all were essential to a rounded out program. Some of the suggestions were of a kind that could be made effective by administrative ruling, while to put others in effect would require legislative action. The Committee was not concerned with the method necessary to make its recommendations effective, but rather devoted its attention to the development of a sound program.

To preserve and recapture the traditional American spirit of neighborliness, and to achieve the self-dependence of the people of Wisconsin is the beginning and end of all public welfare. The study of the Citizens' Committee pointed to the definite conclusion that if the state will not assist localities unable to bear the load or if it permits curable maladjustments to become chronic, it must resign itself to a policy of custodial and alleviative care on a grander scale than now exists.

May the citizenry of Wisconsin possess the wisdom and the courage to face squarely the challenge of the facts, and sternly resolve, in the highest interests of the state, to accomplish substantial and lasting social adjustment.

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**Parties and Elections**  
**National Party Platforms**

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## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

1936

**WE HOLD** *this truth to be self-evident*—that the test of a representative government is its ability to promote the safety and happiness of the people.

*We hold this truth to be self-evident*—that twelve years of Republican leadership left our nation sorely stricken in body, mind and spirit; and that three years of Democratic leadership have put it back on the road to restored health and prosperity.

*We hold this truth to be self-evident*—that twelve years of Republican surrender of the dictatorship of a privileged few have been supplanted by a Democratic leadership which has returned the people themselves to the place of authority, and has revived in them new faith and restored the hope which they had almost lost.

*We hold this truth to be self-evident*—that this three-year recovery in all the basic values of life and the reestablishment of the American way of living has been brought about by humanizing the policies of the Federal Government as they affect the personal, financial, industrial and agricultural well-being of the American people.

*We hold this truth to be self-evident*—that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are:

1. Protection of the family and the home.
2. Establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people.
3. Aid to those overtaken by disaster.

These obligations, neglected through twelve years of the old leadership, have once more been recognized by American Government. Under the new leadership they will never be neglected.

### FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY AND THE HOME

1. We have begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnapers and bandits. We shall continue to use the powers of government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people.

### Savings and Investment

2. We have safeguarded the thrift of our citizens by restraining those who would gamble with other people's savings, by requiring truth in the sale of securities; by putting the brakes upon the use of credit for speculation; by outlawing the manipulation of prices in stock and commodity markets; by curbing the overweening power and unholy practices of utility holding companies; by insuring fifty million bank accounts.

### Old Age and Social Security

3. We have built foundations for the security of those who are faced with the hazards of unemployment and old age; for the orphaned, the crippled and the blind. On the foundation of the Social Security Act we are determined to erect a structure of economic security for all our people, making sure that this benefit shall keep step with the ever-increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all its citizens.

### Consumer

4. We will act to secure to the consumer fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives.

### Rural Electrification

5. This administration has fostered power rate yardsticks in the Tennessee Valley and in several other parts of the nation. As a result electricity has been made available to the people at a lower rate. We will continue to promote plans for rural electrification and for cheap power by means of the yardstick method.

### Housing

6. We maintain that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price which they can afford. In the last three years the Federal Government, having saved more than two million homes from foreclosure, has taken the first steps in our history to provide decent housing for people of meagre incomes. We believe every encouragement should be given to the building of new homes by private enterprise; and that the Government should steadily extend its housing program toward the goal of adequate housing for those forced through economic necessities to live in unhealthy and slum conditions.

### Veterans

7. We shall continue just treatment of our war veterans and their dependents.

## FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRACY OF OPPORTUNITY

### Agriculture

We have taken the farmers off the road to ruin.

We have kept our pledge to agriculture to use all available means to raise farm income toward its pre-war purchasing power. The farmer is no longer suffering from 15-cent corn, 3-cent hogs, 2½-cent beef at the farm, 5-cent wool, 30-cent wheat, 5-cent cotton and 3-cent sugar.

By federal legislation we have reduced the farmer's indebtedness and doubled his net income. In cooperation with the states and

through the farmers' own committees, we are restoring the fertility of his land and checking the erosion of his soil. We are bringing electricity and good roads to his home.

We shall continue to improve the soil conservation and domestic allotment program with payments to farmers.

We will continue a fair-minded administration of agricultural laws, quick to recognize and meet new problems and conditions. We recognize the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy, and we pledge the full cooperation of the Government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

We favor the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers; we favor judicious commodity loans on seasonal surpluses; and we favor assistance within federal authority to enable farmers to adjust and balance production with demand, at a fair profit to the farmers.

We favor encouragement of sound, practical farm cooperatives.

By the purchase and retirement of ten million acres of sub-marginal land, and assistance to those attempting to eke out an existence upon it, we have made a good beginning toward proper land use and rural rehabilitation.

The farmer has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

### Labor

We have given the army of America's industrial workers something more substantial than the Republicans' dinner pail full of promises. We have increased the worker's pay and shortened his hours; we have undertaken to put an end to the sweated labor of his wife and children; we have written into the law of the land his right to collective bargaining and self-organization free from the interference of employers; we have provided federal machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

We will continue to protect the worker and we will guard his rights, both as wage-earner and consumer, in the production and consumption of all commodities, including coal and water power and other natural-resource products.

The worker has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

### Business

We have taken the American business man out of the red. We have saved his bank and given it a sounder foundation; we have extended credit; we have lowered interest rates; we have undertaken to free him from the ravages of cutthroat competition.

The American business man has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

### **Youth**

We have aided youth to stay in school; given them constructive occupation; opened the door to opportunity which twelve years of Republican neglect had closed.

Our youth have been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep them on that road.

### **Monopoly and Concentration of Economic Power**

Monopolies and the concentration of economic power, the creation of Republican rule and privilege, continue to be the master of the producer, the exploiter of the consumer, and the enemy of the independent operator. This is a problem challenging the unceasing effort of untrammelled public officials in every branch of the government. We pledge vigorously and fearlessly to enforce the criminal and civil provisions of the existing anti-trust laws, and to the extent that their effectiveness has been weakened by new corporate devices or judicial construction, we propose by law to restore their efficacy in stamping out monopolistic practices and the concentration of economic power.

### **AID TO THOSE OVERTAKEN BY DISASTER**

We have aided and will continue to aid those who have been visited by widespread drought and floods, and have adopted a nation-wide flood-control policy.

### **Unemployment**

We believe that unemployment is a national problem, and that it is an inescapable obligation of our Government to meet it in a national way. Due to our stimulation of private business, more than five million people have been reemployed; and we shall continue to maintain that the first objective of a program of economic security is maximum employment in private industry at adequate wages. Where business fails to supply such employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in cooperation with state and local governments on useful public projects, to the end that the national wealth may be increased, the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his morale maintained, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life.

### **The Constitution**

The Republican platform proposes to meet many pressing national problems solely by action of the separate states. We know that drought, dust storms, floods, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and working conditions in industry, monopolistic and unfair business practices cannot be adequately handled exclusively by 48 separate state legislatures, 48 separate state administrations and 48 separate state courts. Transactions and activities which inevitably overflow state boundaries call for both state and federal treatment.

We have sought and will continue to seek to meet these problems through legislation within the Constitution.

If these problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several states and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

### **The Merit System in Government**

For the protection of government itself and promotion of its efficiency, we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service—which was first established and fostered under Democratic auspices—to all non-policy-making positions in the federal service.

We shall subject to the civil service law all continuing positions which, because of the emergency, have been exempt from its operation.

### **Civil Liberties**

We shall continue to guard the freedom of speech, press, radio, religion and assembly which our Constitution guarantees; with equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

### **Government Finance**

The Administration has stopped deflation, restored values and enabled business to go ahead with confidence.

When national income shrinks, government income is imperiled. In reviving national income, we have fortified government finance. We have raised the public credit to a position of unsurpassed security. The interest rate on government bonds has been reduced to the lowest point in twenty-eight years. The same government bonds which in 1932 sold under 83 are now selling over 104.

We approve the objective of a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors, and property owners on the one hand, and wage-earners and creditors on the other, a currency which will permit full utilization of the country's resources. We assert that today we have the soundest currency in the world.

We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided therein by the recession in unemployment. As the requirements of relief decline and national income advances, an increasing percentage of federal expenditures can and will be met from current revenues, secured from taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay. Our retrenchment, tax and recovery programs thus reflect our firm determination to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

### Foreign Policy

In our relationship with other nations, this government will continue to extend the policy of the Good Neighbor. We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared, resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to take the profits out of war; to guard against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere.

We shall continue to foster the increase in our foreign trade which has been achieved by this administration; to seek by mutual agreement the lowering of those tariff barriers, quotas and embargoes which have been raised against our exports of agricultural and industrial products; but continue as in the past to give adequate protection to our farmers and manufacturers against unfair competition or the dumping on our shores of commodities and goods produced abroad by cheap labor or subsidized by foreign governments.

### THE ISSUE

The issue in this election is plain. The American people are called upon to choose between a Republican administration that has and would again regiment them in the service of privileged groups and a Democratic administration dedicated to the establishment of equal economic opportunity for all our people.

We have faith in the destiny of our nation. We are sufficiently endowed with natural resources and with productive capacity to provide for all a quality of life that meets the standards of real Americanism.

Dedicated to a government of liberal American principles, we are determined to oppose equally, the despotism of communism, and the menace of concealed fascism.

*We hold this final truth to be self-evident*—that the interests, the security and the happiness of the people of the United States of America can be perpetuated only under the democratic government as conceived by the founders of our nation.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM

1936

**A**MERICA is in peril. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political liberty, their individual opportunity and their character as free citizens, which today for the first time are threatened by government itself.

For three long years the New Deal administration has dishonored American traditions and flagrantly betrayed the pledges upon which the Democratic Party sought and received public support.

The powers of Congress have been usurped by the President.

The integrity and authority of the Supreme Court have been flouted.

The rights and liberties of American citizens have been violated.

Regulated monopoly has displaced free enterprise.

The New Deal administration constantly seeks to usurp the rights reserved to the states and to the people.

It has insisted on the passage of laws contrary to the Constitution.

It has intimidated witnesses and interfered with the right of petition.

It has dishonored our country by repudiating its most sacred obligations.

It has been guilty of frightful waste and extravagance, using public funds for partisan political purposes.

It has promoted investigations to harass and intimidate American citizens, at the same time denying investigations into its own improper expenditures.

It has created a vast multitude of new offices, filled them with its favorites, set up a centralized bureaucracy, and sent out swarms of inspectors to harass our people.

It has bred fear and hesitation in commerce and industry, thus discouraging new enterprises, preventing employment and prolonging the depression.

It secretly has made tariff agreements with our foreign competitors, flooding our markets with foreign commodities.

It has coerced and intimidated voters by withholding relief from those opposing its tyrannical policies.

It has destroyed the morale of many of our people and made them dependent upon government.

Appeals to passion and class prejudice have replaced reason and tolerance.

To a free people, these actions are insufferable. This campaign cannot be waged on the traditional differences between the Republican and Democratic parties. The responsibility of this election transcends all previous political divisions. We invite all Americans irrespective of party, to join us in defense of American institutions.



### Constitutional Government

We pledge ourselves:

1. To maintain the American system of constitutional and local self-government, and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, the final protector of the rights of our citizens against the arbitrary encroachments of the legislative and executive branches of government. There can be no individual liberty without an independent judiciary.

2. To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition, and equality of opportunity, and to seek its constant betterment in the interests of all.

### Re-employment

The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. To that end, we advocate:

Removal of restrictions on production.

Abandonment of all New Deal policies that raise production costs, increase the cost of living, and thereby restrict buying, reduce volume and prevent re-employment.

Encouragement instead of hindrance to legitimate business.

Withdrawal of government from competition with private payrolls.

Elimination of unnecessary and hampering regulations.

Adoption of such other policies as will furnish a chance for individual enterprise, industrial expansion, and the restoration of jobs.

### Relief

The necessities of life must be provided for the needy, and hope must be restored pending recovery. The administration of relief is a major failure of the New Deal. It has been faithless to those who most deserve our sympathy. To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge:

1. The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists, upon compliance with these conditions: (a) a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of state and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.

3. Undertaking of federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4. A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

### Security

Real security will be possible only when our productive capacity is sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living for all American

families and to provide a surplus for future needs and contingencies. For the attainment of that ultimate objective, we look to the energy, self-reliance and character of our people, and to our system of free enterprise.

Society has an obligation to promote the security of the people by affording some measure of protection against involuntary unemployment and dependency in old age. The New Deal policies, while purporting to provide social security, have, in fact, endangered it.

We propose a system of old age security, based upon the following principles:

1. We approve a pay-as-you-go policy, which requires of each generation the support of the aged and the determination of what is just and adequate.

2. Every American citizen over 65 should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3. Each state and territory, upon complying with simple and general minimum standards, should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should contribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

The unemployment insurance and old age annuity sections of the present social security act are unworkable and deny benefits to about two-thirds of our adult population, including professional men and women and all those engaged in agriculture and domestic service and the self-employed, while imposing heavy tax burdens upon all. The so-called reserve fund estimated at \$47,000,000,000 for old age insurance is no reserve at all, because the fund will contain nothing but the government's promise to pay, while the taxes collected in the guise of premiums will be wasted by the government in reckless and extravagant political schemes.

### Labor

The welfare of labor rests upon increased production and the prevention of exploitation. We pledge ourselves to:

Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

Prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor.

Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweat shops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working

conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

### Agriculture

The farm problem is an economic and social, not a partisan problem, and we propose to treat it accordingly. Following the wreck of the restrictive and coercive AAA, the New Deal administration has taken to itself the principles of the Republican policy of soil conservation and land retirement. This action opens the way for a non-political and permanent solution. Such a solution cannot be had under a New Deal administration which misuses the program to serve partisan ends, to promote scarcity and to limit by coercive methods the farmer's control over his own farm.

Our paramount object is to protect and foster the family type of farm, traditional in American life, and to promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the federal government are consistent with a balanced budget.

We propose:

1. To facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.
2. A national land-use program, including the acquisition of abandoned and non-productive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease, subject to approval of the legislative and executive branches of the states concerned, and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use, such as watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation and conservation of wild life.
3. That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources, designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity, with reasonable benefits to cooperating farmers on family-type farms, but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy towards the dairy and livestock industries.
4. To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.
5. To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.
6. To protect the American farmer against the importation of all live stock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefor, and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.
7. To provide effective quarantine against imported live stock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers.
8. To provide for ample farm credit at rates as low as those enjoyed by other industries, including commodity and livestock loans, and preference in land loans to the farmer acquiring or refinancing a farm as a home.

9. To provide for decentralized, nonpartisan control of the Farm Credit Administration and the election by National Farm Loan Associations of at least one-half of each board of directors of the Federal Land Banks, and thereby remove these institutions from politics.

10. To provide in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the production level of the family-type farm.

11. To encourage and further develop co-operative marketing.

12. To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively, by countries both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

13. To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from temporary disaster, so that they may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

### Tariff

Nearly sixty per cent of all imports into the United States are now free of duty. The other forty per cent of imports compete directly with the product of our industry. We would keep on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries.

We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. It is futile and dangerous. Its effect on agriculture and industry has been destructive. Its continuation would work to the detriment of the wage earner and the farmer.

We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff in order to meet changing economic conditions here and abroad and broaden by careful definition the powers of the tariff commission in order to extend this policy along nonpartisan lines.

We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval.

### Monopolies

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces, and if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We will employ the full powers of the government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained.

### **Regulation of Business**

We recognize the existence of a field within which governmental regulation is desirable and salutary. The authority to regulate should be vested in an independent tribunal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards. Their determinations on law and facts should be subject to review by the courts. We favor federal regulation, within the Constitution, of the marketing of securities to protect investors. We favor also federal regulation of the interstate activities of public utilities.

### **Civil Service**

Under the New Deal, official authority has been given to inexperienced and incompetent persons. The civil service has been sacrificed to create a national political machine. As a result the federal government has never presented such a picture of confusion and inefficiency.

We pledge ourselves to the merit system, virtually destroyed by New Deal spoilsmen. It should be restored, improved and extended.

We will provide such conditions as offer an attractive permanent career in government service to young men and women of ability, irrespective of party affiliations.

### **Government Finance**

The New Deal administration has been characterized by shameful waste, and general financial irresponsibility. It has piled deficit upon deficit. It threatens national bankruptcy and the destruction through inflation of insurance policies and savings bank deposits.

We pledge ourselves to:

Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending.

Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately.

Revise the federal tax system and co-ordinate it with state and local tax systems.

Use the taxing power for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes.

### **Money and Banking**

We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.

We oppose further devaluation of the dollar.

We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the executive.

We will cooperate with other countries toward stabilization of currencies as soon as we can do so with due regard for our national interests and as soon as other nations have sufficient stability to justify such action.

### **Foreign Affairs**

We pledge ourselves to promote and maintain peace by all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances or political commitments.

Obedient to the traditional foreign policy of America and to the repeatedly expressed will of the American people, we pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs.

We shall promote, as the best means of securing and maintaining peace by the pacific settlement of disputes, the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals, which shall determine such disputes in accordance with law, equity and justice.

### **National Defense**

We favor an army and navy, including air forces, adequate for our national defense.

We will cooperate with other nations in the limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms.

### **Bill of Rights**

We pledge ourselves to preserve, protect and defend, against all intimidation and threat, freedom of religion, speech, press and radio; and the right of assembly and petition and immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures.

We offer the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of men.

### **Furthermore**

1. We favor the construction by the Federal Government of head-water storage basins to prevent floods, subject to the approval of the legislative and executive branches of the government of the states whose lands are concerned.

2. We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture emergency agencies and the civil service.

We condemn the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the colored citizen from the country's productive life, and make him solely a ward of the Federal Government.

3. To our Indian population we pledge every effort on the part of the National Government to ameliorate living conditions for them.

4. We pledge continuation of the Republican policy of adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country and for their widows, orphans and dependents.

5. We shall use every effort to collect the war debt due us from foreign countries amounting to \$12,000,000,000—one-third of our national debt. No effort has been made by the present administration even to reopen negotiations.

6. We are opposed to legislation which discriminates against women in federal and state employment.

### Conclusion

We assume the obligations and duties imposed upon government by modern conditions. We affirm our unalterable conviction that, in the future as in the past, the fate of the nation will depend, not so much on the wisdom and power of government, as on the character and virtue, self-reliance, industry and thrift of the people and on their willingness to meet the responsibilities essential to the preservation of a free society.

Finally, as our party affirmed in its first platform in 1856: . . . "Believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among our citizens we oppose all legislation tending to impair them", and "we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared."

The acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

## SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

1936

**T**HE Socialist Party of the United States pledges itself anew to the task of building a Socialist society, in which the industries of the country shall be socially owned and democratically managed for the common good; a society in which security, plenty, peace and freedom shall be the heritage of all.

Eight years ago the people of this country voted to continue the "Old Deal" of the Republican party. The attempt of the "Old Deal" to preserve the rights of the few who own most of the national wealth plunged the nation into the worst depression in our history.

Four years ago the majority of the voters of the United States threw their support to the "New Deal" of the Democratic party. Under it, big business was given almost unheard-of powers. Untold wealth was destroyed. Prices rose. Profits advanced. Wages lagged. Twelve million men and women are still jobless. Hunger and destitution stalk throughout the land.

The "New Deal", like the "Old Deal", has failed.

Under the "New Deal", more vicious attacks have been made on our civil liberties than at any period since the days immediately following the World War. Gag and "loyalty" bills have been rushed through our legislatures. Union organizers have been seized, kidnapped and killed. The militia has been used to crush attempts of labor to organize. Lynching, race discrimination and the use of violence have continued unabated. Against these infringements of human rights the Democratic party administration has kept an ominous silence as did the Republican administration before it.

### Workers Exploited

Under both the "Old Deal" and the "New Deal", America has drifted toward insecurity and war—the logical results of capitalism. For under capitalism, the many live by working in the city and on the land. The few who own the means of production and distribution employ the workers only if they can extract a profit from their labor. With their scarcity wages, the workers are able to buy only a part of the goods which they produce. Goods pile up. Factories close. The country is plunged into another depression. The capitalists attempt to keep up their profits during the depression. Workers are dismissed. Hours are lengthened. Wages are slashed. The workers are compelled, in order to save themselves from utter poverty, to make demands upon the government for appropriations for relief and public jobs, and upon industry for wages adequate to maintain their standard of living. These demands are resisted by the propertied class—fearful of parting with a share of their unearned wealth.



The need and the demand for greater appropriations and higher wages increase. The struggle between the House of Have and the House of Want becomes ever more intense. In order to render the masses powerless, big business seeks to deny them their constitutional rights. Fascist trends develop—trends that only a powerful and militant labor movement on the economic and political fields can successfully stay.

War, under a declining capitalism, becomes an ever greater menace. The owners look toward imperialist conquest of backward nations as a means of diverting attention from unrest at home, and of gaining new markets, new investment areas, new sources of raw material. This has already caused us to increase our military expenditure to three times as great as before the World War, and if unchecked can have but one ending—an international war.

In Socialism alone do we find the solution of our problem. Under Socialism, industry would be socially owned and democratically administered by workers, consumers and technicians. The workers would no longer be forced to pay tribute to private owners and their political lackeys. The workers would be able to buy back the goods they create. Industry, finding a market for these goods, would run without periodic breakdowns. Unemployment and the wastes of unplanned industry would cease. Every useful worker would be assured of high living standards, short hours, freedom and liberty and a chance to enjoy a good life. Industrial autocracy and war would pass. An economy of scarcity would give way to an economy of abundance.

#### Security Possible

On the basis of the present capacity to produce, a socialized society will make it possible to

1. More than double the present annual production of wealth which properly distributed would provide every family with a minimum income of \$2,500 to \$4,000 per year.
2. Guarantee jobs to all persons willing to work and at the same time reduce the hours of labor to 30 or less per week.
3. Guarantee security for all persons against old age, sickness and accident.
4. Provide a fine, modern home for every family in the city or on the farm.

Such a society cannot be obtained without a mighty struggle. The struggle must be waged by both workers and farmers—organized into labor and farmer unions, cooperatives, and their own political party.

#### We Propose

To improve the conditions of life and labor and thereby to weld together the strength and solidarity of the masses, the Socialist Party pledges itself to fight for the following immediate steps:

### 1. Constitution

We propose to amend the Constitution to fit our needs through the Farmers' and Workers' Rights Amendment, ending the usurped power of the Supreme Court to declare social legislation unconstitutional and reaffirming the right of Congress to acquire and operate industries. We also propose to change the Constitution to make future amendments less difficult. We pledge continued support of the Child Labor Amendment.

### 2. Social Ownership

We propose the social ownership and democratic control of the banks, mines, railroads, the power industry, and all key industries.

### 3. Relief and Social Security

We propose an immediate appropriation by Congress of funds to insure adequate Federal relief to the unemployed and a comprehensive program of useful public works at union wages, especially the immediate launching of a public housing program for the complete elimination of the nation's slums, and a Federal system of unemployment insurance and adequate old age pensions as provided in the Frazier-Lundeen bill, and disability and maternity insurance. We also propose adequate medical care of the sick and injured as a public function, duty and right, and not as charity.

### 4. Youth

We propose the passage of the American Youth Act to meet the immediate educational and economic needs of young people; adequate Federal appropriations for public schools and free city colleges with a view to making possible a full education for all young people. We oppose the C.C.C., the National Youth Administration and other governmental agencies dealing with the youth problem which threaten the wage and living standards of organized labor.

### 5. Labor Legislation

We propose the establishment of the thirty-hour week; the guarantee of the right of collective bargaining by all workers in industries and occupations—public and private; the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes; the prohibition of company unions, company spying, and private guards and gunmen; the prohibition of the use of the police, deputy sheriffs, militia and Federal troops against labor.

### 6. Taxation

We propose a drastic increase in income and inheritance taxes and the introduction of the capital levy, together with a land value tax looking toward elimination of the unearned increment of land values.

### 7. Agriculture

We propose:

A. That immediate relief be provided for debt-laden working farmers by advancing government credit on such terms as do not threaten the farmer with the loss of his farm.

B. That farm prices be stabilized at cost of production to the working farmer, such stabilization to be made by representatives of organized working farmers and consumers.

C. That the marketing, processing and distribution of farm products be taken over by bona fide cooperatives and other agencies to be created for this purpose.

D. That social insurance be provided against crop failures.

E. That tenant and corporation farming be abolished by the establishment of a use-and-occupancy title for family-sized farms and the conversion of plantation and corporation farms into cooperative farms.

### 8. Civil Liberties

We propose the abolition of all laws that interfere with the right of free speech, free press, free assembly and the activities of labor in its struggle for organization and power; the enforcement of constitutional guarantees of economic, political, and social equality for the Negro and all other oppressed minorities; and the enactment and enforcement of a Federal anti-lynching law.

### 9. Militarism and War

Not a penny, not a man to the military arms of the government. We reaffirm the historic position of the Socialist Party of the United States of opposition to any war in which the government engages. We propose the elimination of military training from our schools; the abandonment of imperialist adventures of a military or economic nature abroad; the maintenance of friendly relations with Soviet Russia; the development of internationalism among the peoples of the world; the elimination of profits from war and war preparations; and the strengthening of neutrality laws, to the end that we may avert immediate wars while fighting for the attainment of a social order which will eliminate the basic causes of war.

### A Call to Action

The Socialist Party calls upon the workers, farmers and all advocates of social justice to join with it in its struggle to widen the channels through which peaceful, orderly and democratic progress may be made; to resist all trends toward insecurity, fascism and war; to strengthen labor in its battles for better conditions and for increased power; to refuse to support the parties of capitalism, or any of their candidates, and to unite in the historic struggle toward a cooperative world.

## UNION PARTY PLATFORM

1936

1. America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2. Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3. Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4. Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5. Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6. Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7. Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8. Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9. Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10. Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual states of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11. Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12. Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies, to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13. Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14. Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15. Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

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# **Parties and Elections**

## **State Party Platforms**

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# DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1936

## Preamble

WE COMMEND and unqualifiedly endorse our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his entire administration and the New Deal. Well do we recognize that but for President Roosevelt and the New Deal, alien revolutions so rampant in Europe, might have invaded our shores, and their dictatorships have threatened our democracy. Not only have we in America passed out of economic chaos thrust upon us by the Republican administrations of the past, but prosperity, through the efforts of the Democratic Party, has in reality returned to us and we have now inculcated in the American concept of government that economic independence, social security and physical and moral welfare of our people is the concern of all. Truly that is the Brotherhood of Man.

History teaches us that democracy is best served where there are but two parties; that democracies that were waged by numerous minority parties have fallen; that the creating and inflaming of dogmatic differences between the minority groups of liberals has been the modus operandi of the privileged and cunning politician. Predatory wealth—Big Business, are never divided. They, with their ill-gotten gains and unfair practices and monopolies, their chain enterprises and their subsidized chain press, are the very embodiment of the Republican Party. Their god is the unholy trinity of money, dividends and tax-dodging in the guise of balancing the budget. They brook no idealisms in life or democracy, and unless we, the liberals of the nation, can unite on common ground, we will be over-ridden by an industrial dictatorship, such as the Republican Party is organized to head us for, with all the terrible consequences of European fascism and bolshevism. Dictatorship, either by the banker or the industrialist, fascist, nazist or communist, is destructive of our institutions and our liberties.

As with the nation, so with Wisconsin. There are in reality but two parties, the Democratic Party—the party of Jefferson and Roosevelt, and the Republican Party—the party of Alexander Hamilton, Hoover, Hearst and Landon. One must either be a liberal under the banner of the Democratic Party, or a reactionary under the banner of the Republican Party. Extremism is a menace to the cause of liberalism in our great state. It defeats the very purpose for which Wisconsin liberalism is aiming. We have nothing in common with the Republican Party. We refute and repudiate all attempted alliances with it, and we censure such persons as have labeled themselves Democrats who would seek it. On the other hand, we deplore the amalgamation of communism, socialism and all other “isms”, ephem-



eral and otherwise, under the narrowism and sectarianism of a Third Party, which, by its variegated conglomeration, is thwarting liberalism, and unwittingly, as the Republican Party does wittingly, tends to destroy the tranquility, peace and happiness upon which the welfare of the people of our state must rest.

Extremism on either side is dangerous to democracy. Its only safe and charted course is liberalism as expounded by the Democratic Party.

We, therefore, call upon all sound thinking liberals to resist and repudiate such alliances and enter the ranks of the Democratic Party, which alone can defeat the Republican Party and purge the state of the dangers of the too many ill-conceived, misfitted and mis-united un-American "isms".

We hold up for commendation as a shining example of courage and devotion to liberalism, the Honorable Senator Cashman, who, to enable him to continue in the service of its cause, and fearlessly maintain his great record of statesmanship and liberalism, refused to make alliance with the numerous "isms" of the so-called Third Party, and in seeking the true liberal party has entered the ranks of the Democratic Party.

We in Wisconsin with pride turn to the record of the Honorable F. Ryan Duffy, the Democratic United States Senator, whose enviable record in the Senate and his devotion to Roosevelt has stamped him as a great liberal and a champion of the people. We cite him as further evidence of the Wisconsin Democratic Party's devotion to the principles of our party.

Our candidate for Governor, Arthur W. Lueck, by his pre-primary speeches, unqualifiedly pledged himself to the support of Roosevelt and his program, not only in the nation but in the state. He is a man of honor and integrity. On his word of honor he has vowed that he will carry out to the letter and spirit the pledges enumerated in this platform. Taking him at his word, we present him for favorable consideration to the liberals of Wisconsin.

With pride we call attention to E. Gervais, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who is the only trade unionist candidate for office on any state ticket. For 30 years he has been a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors. For 14 years he has been an able leader in this state, honest, fair and sensible. In him all the people of Wisconsin will find a true friend. We submit him as a worthy successor to the Honorable Thomas J. O'Malley, Lieutenant Governor, deceased.

### **Blazius B. Krygier**

Rotation in public office is a fundamental Democratic principle. It is an American tradition that no high state executive or administrative elective official should hold office more than eight years.

We recommend Blazius B. Krygier for the office of Secretary of State as a man of high professional integrity, honor and ability.

### Robert K. Henry

We especially commend the Honorable Robert K. Henry, State Treasurer, for his most efficient and faithful services.

Truly, we can say of him that he has been the most efficient state treasurer in the history of Wisconsin. For the first time since we have been taxing gasoline in Wisconsin, he has collected all of those taxes without a single loss and at the lowest cost of any similar state agency in the United States.

His administration of the liquor laws has the respect and admiration of the entire nation.

We especially commend him for negotiations by which he thawed out frozen school funds, municipal and other state governmental deposits to the saving of taxpayers of Wisconsin of \$600,000 annually.

The total budget appropriations, exclusive of highway funds by the present state administration for its biennium was approximately \$50,000,000. This budget was balanced because through the treasurer's office passed approximately \$4,000,000 in excess of the anticipated estimated receipts.

### James E. Finnegan

The Honorable James E. Finnegan, our Attorney General, who is a candidate for re-election to that high office, has during his four years of office proven himself industrious, conscientious and able.

During his term of office he has abolished the practice of having civil service subordinates render official opinions. He has personally rendered and signed each opinion.

The work of that office has increased three-fold in the last four years, and has been performed without an increase in the staff or appropriation.

We commend him to the people for his faithfulness to his obligation of office.

### Political Integrity

The Democratic Party favors liberal legislation and endorses all such legislation irrespective of its party sponsor, but it deplors the introduction of legislation for the sole purpose of political ballyhoo, and we condemn it as political trickery.

We call attention to numerous useless legislation during the last session in which section after section of the Statutes of Wisconsin were repealed in their entirety and re-introduced with trivial changes, solely for the purpose of accrediting the introducing party with proposing new legislation, when in fact such changes could have been effected by amendments at a great saving to the taxpayer.

### Agriculture

The welfare of the state depends primarily upon the prosperity of our farmers. The Department of Agriculture and Markets has been and is a stumbling block to the Wisconsin farmer's welfare. It has been used as a political football rather than as a service body to the

farmers. The present department has been favoring the distributor when it should serve the farmer and the consumer. In all its past efforts at price fixing it has overlooked the interest of the general public in its mad attempt to garner votes for the party in power.

We, therefore, favor the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture and Markets to the end that it will be more responsive to the interest of the farmer.

We favor the abolition of the fictional difference on the same commodity merely for the purpose of robbing the farmer and the consumer.

We favor the improvement of the quality of our dairy and agricultural products to the end that both our home and foreign markets therefor will be materially increased.

We favor a permanent program for the advertisement of things produced upon the farm. It was through our efforts in the last session that a \$50,000 annual appropriation was provided over the opposition of the present state administration. We favor the increase of this appropriation whenever and as often as necessary.

### Labor

We favor the short work day and work week.

We favor collective bargaining by representatives of labor's own choosing.

We endorse the aims, objectives, and aspirations of the American Federation of Labor. We regard it as the typical American medium for the protection and the serving of the American laborer.

We regret any division in the ranks of labor and call upon organized labor in Wisconsin to present a united front and to rid itself of the many foreign "isms" grafted upon it and rid some of its labor unions of their false leadership constantly fostering legislation intended to undermine our concept of government, solely for their propaganda. Communism and fascism are destructive of trade unions. Labor's hope is in the democracy of the Democratic Party and the maintenance inviolate of the free institutions of our country.

### Unemployment

The Roosevelt platform states:

"We believe that unemployment is a national problem, and that it is an inescapable obligation of our Government to meet it in a national way. Due to our stimulation of private business, more than five million people have been re-employed; and we shall continue to maintain that the first objective of a program of economic security is maximum employment in private industry at adequate wages. Where business fails to supply such employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in co-operation with state and local governments on useful public projects to the end that the national wealth may be increased, the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his morale maintained, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life."

We are heartily in accord with this statement of principle. We are opposed to the attempt of the present state administration to belittle and delay the operation of President Roosevelt's program at the expense of Wisconsin's unemployed by attempting to enact legislation under the guise of a works bill which in fact was:

1. A tax bill which would have placed an unnecessary tax upon the citizens of Wisconsin of over \$120,000,000, including an irrevocable tax levy on real estate to the extent of \$100,000,000.

2. A scheme to turn over its entire program and the money to be spent therefor to a private corporation, politically created for that purpose, beyond the control and recall of the people.

3. A plan to deprive the people of Wisconsin of their American right of free speech, by providing for the penalizing by fine or imprisonment or both of any one criticizing the financial condition of the corporation.

### Social Security

We heartily endorse President Roosevelt's stand on old age pensions, unemployment insurance and social security.

We severely condemn Landon's proposal that the burden of social security be solely a matter of state legislation. Wisconsin has led the nation in all social advancement. Such pioneering has substantially decreased the profits of our industries and the net income of our labor, because of the necessary competition with industries of reactionary states, who in effect set up a tariff against our Wisconsin manufacturers, and thus penalized our taxpayers, when, by a national program, the burden of such a program would have been equitably distributed throughout the United States.

The state of Kansas, under Governor Landon, is noted for many reactionary policies, among which are:

Prohibition.

Without a minimum wage law for women and children.

Without decent modern labor standards.

With living conditions in its mining areas which are notoriously bad and wages slavishly low.

Without workmen's compensation for silicosis.

Its school teachers are paid an annual salary of less than \$9.00 a week.

With a scale of wages for employees of state institutions low.

Notwithstanding, Governor Landon wants each state to carry on its own burden, a nice political trick for dodging the great human problem. The state of Kansas received from President Roosevelt's administration grants in the sum of \$421,000, while Kansas has contributed but ninety cents for every one hundred dollars received from President Roosevelt's administration for the relief of its suffering citizens.

We will end the policy of the present state administration of enacting social security laws supported by your property taxes.

We take credit for restoring the state's full share of support to mothers' pensions and condemn the attempt of the present Governor to repeal the entire state appropriation for this purpose.

We take full credit for increasing the state's support to old age pensions from \$800,000 to \$2,500,000.

We favor further liberalization of our social security laws to the end that all of the aged and unfortunate of this state may secure the full protection of the Security Act intended to be enjoyed by all of our people, making this benefit keep step with the ever increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all of its citizens.

### **Taxation**

The Democratic Party is opposed to the hit-and-miss taxation policy of the present administration, which has resulted in an increase of \$2,000,000 in our real estate taxes for the first year of their administration. We favor a program of tax revision which will relieve property of its present excessive tax burden, to the end that homesteads will only be taxed for the direct services they receive from their respective local units of government. Our program will be on the basis of ability to pay and not by a general sales or consumer tax. We advocate a program that will result in a reduction of 30% in local real estate taxes.

This tax reduction on real estate will result from our economical administration of state bureaus and commissions. We will provide full state aid for schools and federal social security. We will terminate the present state policy of dictating local expenditures. We will provide large state support of local roads and streets; federal aid for schools, social security and highways; and a continuation of the Democratic plan of levying and collecting state taxes and returning the entire proceeds thereof to the local government for property tax relief. This reduction in property taxes is to include the operation of the semi-annual payment of property taxes which was postponed by the present administration.

We disagree with the attempt of the present state administration to bond the people of this state for millions of dollars contrary to the state constitution, and reiterate the well established Democratic policy of "pay as you go."

### **Education**

We take full credit for increasing the aid to elementary schools to \$5,100,000 annually now being received. This increase was made despite the Governor's recommendation that the elementary schools be forced to struggle along with a little more than one-half of this sum; namely, \$3,500,000. We favor the continuance of this liberal policy of school support.

We are for academic freedom and we are opposed to interference with our university and other schools of learning by either office holders or other meddlers.

We favor the extension of increased education facilities to every one—in the city or on the farm.

We propose to re-establish in full the state policy of loans to needy students inaugurated by the Democratic Party in 1933 and curtailed two years later by the present state administration.

We oppose any tampering with the teachers' retirement law and fund.

### Highways

We favor the extension and improvement of our highway system to all parts of the state, not only for the convenience and pleasure of our own people, but to provide farm roads to market, build up our tourist trade industry and increase employment and home markets. We must terminate the present policy of diverting highway revenues to other state purposes by setting up a separate highway fund, a plan which was defeated by the present state administration in the last legislative session. We will also inaugurate a program to provide for the repayment of some eighteen odd million dollars now owing the state highway fund. There must be an economical distribution of our highway funds, to the end that property may be relieved of its present excessive burden for the support of local roads and streets by increasing state support.

We will promote safety on our highways, to the end that traffic hazards may be eliminated and traffic casualties reduced.

We favor changing the date of payment of automobile license fees for passenger cars from January 1 to June 1 for the convenience of the motorists.

### Conservation

We propose to make Wisconsin a state of real beauty and profit in all its recreational aspects.

We condemn the attitude of the present Governor and his party in their opposition to advertising the recreational facilities of our state in order to improve our second largest industry, the tourist business. We favor a more extensive advertising program with an increased appropriation.

We deplore the action of the Governor and his Emergency Board's withholding \$100,000 of the \$150,000 appropriation for rough fish removal by the last legislature.

We favor:

1. State assistance and full state cooperation with the federal program of conservation which has for its purpose the building up of our forests by means of adequate planting and fire protection.

2. A method of scientific rough fish removal entirely disassociated from carp farming.

3. Appropriation of necessary funds to provide the best protection possible for all forest and marsh areas of the state, and to create nurseries of sufficient size to provide trees for reforesting areas that have been burned, and to provide sufficient trees for shelter belts and tree plantations to prevent the drifting of soils on farm lands.

4. Production of the maximum of fish and game that is possible for distribution in our lakes and streams, and forests and fields, so that they can be used by our great public both for recreation and food.

5. An intensive educational program for schools, sportsmen's groups, and among the people generally, to create a better understanding of reasons for the protection of the natural resources of the state.

6. The re-establishment and conserving of lake levels and the holding of reservoirs of water on our streams.

7. Adequate protection to our forests, our fish and our game through an adequate conservation enforcement agency, with strict enforcement of all our conservation laws.

8. Ways and means to create a service that will prevent the erosion by both wind and water of all our lands, including farm lands.

9. The establishment of public hunting and fishing grounds.

10. Correction of abuses in the commercial fishing industry.

11. A more extensive program of conservation to enable our people to enjoy to its fullest the benefits of our great natural resources without impairing them for future generations.

12. Adequate funds for all of these services so that they may return to the people values a hundred fold for the investment made. Let us make Wisconsin beautiful and profitable.

### Banking

We reaffirm our endorsement of President Roosevelt's banking policies and especially his foresight in bringing about the insurance of bank deposits.

We propose to make the banks and other financial institutions in this state play a more vital part in the life of their communities by liberalizing credits to the end that the individual of good character in the ordinary walk of life can obtain sufficient credit to meet his needs, at the lowest possible legal rate of interest.

We pledge ourselves to eliminate the abuses that have crept into the operation of the building and loan associations, to prevent further exploitation of distressed home owners.

We criticize the public utilities for the past issuance of unsafe permits for bond issues, and we pledge our aid to all holders of distressed securities.

### Utilities

We fully endorse the President's stand on public utilities, and we are for the speedy electrification of all parts of Wisconsin, and we are against having its program tainted with politics.

We believe in an efficient and effective regulation of all utilities for the public good, and in the public right to own any such utility where necessary to attain satisfactory and economical service and the protection of the uses of such service.

We believe that our utility rates are in most places too high, and we pledge ourselves to all reasonable efforts to bring about a lowering of same.

#### **Veterans**

We deplore the action of the present state administration and its leaders for their brazen effort to deprive the veterans of our state the use of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, and we favor the exclusive use of this institution for Wisconsin veterans.

We favor the impartial administration of our civil service law with respect to veterans, and deplore the tendency of the present state administration to discriminate against the veteran in order to favor political henchmen.

We condemn the circularizing of veterans and others at public expense for political exploitation.

#### **Board of Control**

We take credit for placing the employees of our state charitable and penal institutions on an eight-hour day. We will correct the management of our state institutions through a complete reorganization of the State Board of Control to the end that the unfortunate will receive better treatment and improved housing conditions.

#### **Consolidation**

We are in favor of consolidation of the various units of government for the purpose of economy where the voters of each of the units involved have by a majority vote in each unit gone on record for such a change.

#### **Civil Service**

The present state administration has failed to correct the abuses of the state civil service practices, especially in the use of oral examination for political favorites.

We take credit for strengthening the civil service law by insuring faithful and efficient employees a tenure in office by assuring them protection against unjust discharges and suspensions.

State and local employees are entitled to the same protection and consideration from the state which the state demands that industry give its employees. In line with our stand for old age pensions and in view of the fact that state and local employees are excluded from the provisions of the national Social Security Act, we pledge adequate retirement legislation for aged public employees. We favor a maximum work day of eight hours and adequate compensation for state employees.

#### **Referendum**

In our state we have provided for the submission of certain legislation for public referendum. History and experience teach that labor, fraternal organizations, and in governments where each proposed



legislation was subject to referendum that it made the administration of their laws unwieldy and costly, and in most instances such provisions have been repealed.

We favor the initiative and referendum but we are opposed to an unbridled initiative and referendum so that any group might start a political stampede.

The recall, as provided in our state, and which was accomplished by the Democrats, is an adequate weapon in the hands of the public to admonish any recalcitrant public officer.

### One House Bill

When our forefathers set up this enlightened and most successful form of government, they considered it to be a balance of power between two houses of the legislature. This has been the balance wheel and safety valve for our national growth, and the abolition of either house is but a step towards the breaking down of state rights and our democratic form of government, and centralizing the power of our government.

To the foregoing we pledge all candidates on the Democratic ticket.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

JAMES A. CORCORAN, Webster, *Chairman*

MRS. HENRY V. SCHWALBACH, Milwaukee, *Vice-Chairman*

#### First District:

J. M. Herrman, Kenosha  
Mrs. Alma Wade, Kenosha  
Mrs. Frank Roth, Burlington

Lester Johnson, Racine  
Lewis G. Brown, Lake Geneva  
Chris Hoen, Edgerton

#### Second District:

Dr. H. P. Bowen, Watertown  
George L. Dwinnell, Waukesha  
John F. Flanagan, Oconomowoc

Paul A. Hemmy, Sr., Juneau  
Mrs. J. C. McCarten, Portage  
Fred F. Frusher, Jr., Madison

#### Third District:

Mrs. John Boyle, Darlington  
Mrs. Ethel Smith, Cataract  
Mrs. John Doherty, La Crosse  
Ray Groenier, Platteville

Dr. R. J. Hudson,  
Prairie du Sac  
Fred Silberschmidt, La Crosse

#### Fourth District:

Max Galasinski, Milwaukee  
Clemens F. Michalski,  
Milwaukee  
Leonard Von Spach,  
Wauwatosa

John Mirzjewski, West Allis  
Mrs. M. Shannon, Milwaukee  
Mrs. Estelle Keena, Milwaukee

#### Fifth District:

Otto Lepp, Milwaukee  
Dr. Paul Stiehm, Milwaukee  
Thomas Caffrey, Milwaukee  
Mrs. Irene Griffin, Milwaukee

Mrs. Julis Dunn, Milwaukee  
Mrs. Margaret Plambeck,  
Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

Oscar A. Nimmer, Fond du Lac  
Mrs. Geo. Detling, Sheboygan  
Mrs. A. S. Horn, Cedarburg

Dr. F. M. Corry, Menasha  
J. F. Russell, Hartford  
Leo P. Fox, Chilton

**Seventh District:**

Frank Regner, Wausau  
J. R. McQuillan, Antigo  
Mrs. James Carewe, Waupaca

Byron Conway, Wisconsin  
Rapids  
John Meleski, Stevens Point  
Julius Rollman, Cecil

**Eighth District:**

Herman Kamm, Crandon  
Bert Larkin, Two Rivers  
L. F. Nelson, Kaukauna

F. M. Boyle, Marinette  
Mrs. John Dunn, Green Bay  
Mrs. Albert Cmejla, Algoma

**Ninth District:**

Emmet Quinn, Rice Lake  
Wm. H. Frawley, Jr.,  
Eau Claire  
Laurence Bonnes, Hudson

Matt Quinn, Ellsworth  
A. P. Zipp, Fountain City  
Roy Graham, Owen

**Tenth District:**

Fred Russell, Superior  
Herman Bostrom, Rhinelander  
Francis Golden, Merrill

George Meyer, Medford  
Wm. Alexander, Hayward  
Clovis McGeehan, Ashland

**National Chairman:**

James A. Farley, New  
York City

**National Committeemen:**

Charles E. Broughton,  
Sheboygan  
Mrs. George Givan, Milwaukee

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLATFORM

1936

THE Progressive Party was organized in Wisconsin in the spring of 1934 and entered its first state campaign in Wisconsin in the fall of 1934. On Dec. 1, 1935, Wisconsin liberal political and economic groups joined in the Farmer Labor Progressive Federation to unite all state liberal forces in the Progressive column on the ballot. The Progressive Party looks forward to a national existence. Just as the Progressive Party has fought and defeated the two reactionary old parties in Wisconsin, so it expects to defeat these two reactionary parties in the national field.

### FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Progressives in their first Wisconsin campaign declared their allegiance to these fundamental principles:

*First.* The right of every American to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; to express his opinion through a free press and free assemblage; and to have an effective voice in his political and economic life.

*Second.* The right of every American on the farm and in the city to earn his living by useful work and to receive for this work an income which the full productive capacity of society can afford.

*Third.* The right of American youth to develop their talents through public education, adequately supported, and to find a place in the life and work of their country.

*Fourth.* The right of men and women whose industry has helped to build the nation to face their declining years free from the fear of want.

*Fifth.* The right of every citizen to join with his fellows in co-operative efforts and to bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing.

*Sixth.* The right of every American to live under a government strong enough to suppress the lawless, wise enough to see beyond the selfish desires of the moment, and just enough to consider the welfare of the people as a whole.

Today we reaffirm these principles and again declare that it is the obligation of society to safeguard these rights.

### PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

The program of the Progressive Party is based upon a realistic view of what is going on around us in the world.

For many centuries our ancestors struggled to get food and shelter. Slowly they invented tools and machinery, thus increasing the store

of goods. Yet there was never enough. But the quest for a promised land of plenty was never given up.

Within the last two decades, the inventive genius of man and the labors and sacrifices of untold generations have suddenly borne fruit.

We have moved out of a world in which there was always too little into a world where actually there is sufficient.

This event is momentous.

It is the greatest achievement in man's efforts to master material conditions.

Yet there are people who find it hard to think of any other economic world than the one to which they are accustomed. These are the reactionaries who demand a return to the order of things in which they ruled arrogantly, and by means of which they plunged our country into the most critical conditions in its economic history. But we are not going back to the old order. That day is gone.

We are on the threshold of a new age—for better or for worse. Undisputed facts show that the period ahead can be the greatest in which man has ever lived, or it can be a period of chaos, confusion and rapid disintegration of civilization itself. Those now living will decide the kind of an age it is to be.

During the seven years of depression it has become increasingly clear that the American people have vital functions to perform through their government. The progress that has been made during the past three years only serves to demonstrate the need for united progressive action in this campaign and in the future.

Vital basic issues are confronting the American people. All reactionaries are united to regain political power and to retain economic power. Progressives must be united to attain the two objectives essential to the preservation of the American form of government, namely, increased production of wealth and a fair and just distribution of wealth as it is produced year by year.

Today it is evident that:

1. Millions of Americans are denied enjoyment of one of our greatest traditions, equality of opportunity, without which economic security cannot exist.

2. The consumer is denied the fruits of mass production, through private monopoly control of production and distribution.

3. Great numbers are denied the decent homes our productive power affords.

4. Farmers and other home owners have been denied the benefits and comforts of electricity, enjoyed by those living in much poorer countries.

5. More than two-thirds of our people are constantly threatened with the spectre of insecurity in a country capable of producing an abundant life.

6. The farmer is discriminated against because he buys on a monopolistic market and sells in a competitive and speculative market. Because of the unfair burden of his long term indebtedness carrying high interest rates, his losses have been increased. Although

substantial and beneficial programs have been started within the last three years to provide increased farm income and a federal credit system to cut the interest costs and to provide a longer period of time in which to pay off the debt, the farmer cannot pay even the lowest rate of interest until he procures a productive and distributive system which will give him the cost of production.

7. Labor, in its attempts to organize, is constantly frustrated by discrimination, violence and the denial of civil liberty.

8. Average citizens, farmers, workers, independent business and professional people, can never be secure from devastating depressions while private monopoly and lop-sided distribution of wealth are permitted to dominate our economic life.

9. Youth is denied the right to a useful place in the life of the nation.

10. Civilization itself is menaced by the blind selfishness of those who would rather see society in ruins than to yield their un-American privilege of exploitation and unjustified economic power.

11. The social usefulness of selfish individualism has passed and must be replaced by the opportunity for individuals to work together for the common good.

## PROGRAM

In keeping with their fundamental principles and in keeping with their analysis of the present economic situation, Progressives pledge their candidates and their party in favor of the following program:

### Agriculture

Depressed agriculture is fatal to the national welfare.

The only effective way to increase the prices of farm products is to increase the demand for those products. An adequate market for most farm products, particularly dairy products, could readily be had if people had purchasing power with which to provide themselves sufficient food.

As a means of supporting the farmers' market, an adequate public employment program and all other measures which will put the unemployed to work are necessary.

Both the farmer and the consumer have suffered from excessive profits in the distribution of farm products.

*First.* The farm problem must be attacked by eliminating speculation in farm products through publicly owned or cooperatively owned exchanges where the price of farm products is set.

*Second.* Cooperative marketing of farm products, and cooperatives are essential. We believe the distribution of milk should be considered a public utility.

*Third.* The government, both state and federal, must assist the farmer in an orderly marketing of his produce.

*Fourth.* The prices of farm machinery have been excessive as a result of monopolistic control and have been a real burden on the

farmer. Farm cooperative organizations should be encouraged and assisted through legislation and financial aid to manufacture and distribute farm machinery to farmers at cost.

*Fifth.* No farmer should lose his farm because of economic conditions over which he has no control. Farm mortgages must be re-financed on a plan identical or similar to the original Frazier bill. Farmers are entitled to as much assistance in the form of federal credit and low interest as are the railroads and banks and insurance companies.

*Sixth.* Farmers must have the same rights to organize as workers.

*Seventh.* A tariff policy which will give the dairy farmer protection against the importation of dairy substitutes, dairy and other farm products is necessary. Such a tariff is especially needed while certain foreign governments through dictatorships control their exports through a single governmental agency.

*Eighth.* A tax reform program based on ability to pay will lighten the tax burden upon the farmer.

Progressives are pledged to the foregoing program and to other parts of this platform to assist the farmer in getting the cost of production to which he is entitled.

### Labor

Progressives favor the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. Progressives condemn autocratic and arrogant employers who have refused to recognize state and federal laws dealing with this subject. This lawbreaking on the part of the employer, if continued, is bound to breed violence.

Company unions are not organizations for collective bargaining directly or indirectly. They are organized by and for the employer. A bargain which a man makes with himself is not a collective bargain. Progressives pledge support for appropriate penal legislation to outlaw the "company" union and to declare it unlawful for any employer to give any aid, financial or otherwise, toward the promotion or maintenance of any company union.

A shorter work day and work week will help lessen unemployment. Shorter hours should be sought both through organization and through joint state and national legislation.

The federal government with cooperation and joint action of the state legislatures must provide useful work by a system of public works for all those who are able to work and who are excluded from employment by private business.

### Social Security

Security for all is a necessary preliminary to plenty for all.

Adequate old age pensions, unemployment insurance, sickness, maternity, and accident insurance, must be established by joint state and national legislation so as to provide the maximum of security made possible by the full productive power of society.

### Conservation

Public ownership of water powers is an essential and indispensable part of conservation.

Progressives favor a broad and intelligent conservation policy which will include the conservation of our human as well as natural resources.

Land must be zoned for forestry, recreation and agricultural purposes. Progressives favor the rapid conversion of large quantities of marginal agricultural land into forest areas.

Fire protection for our forest resources and the extension of the erosion program to save agricultural soil values are urgent necessities.

The re-establishment of water levels in those areas necessary to successful agriculture, the re-establishment of water levels in the unwisely drained marsh, thus recreating the ancient nesting place and home for migratory and upland birds and a vigorous program to end stream and lake pollution are vital.

### Education

The American system of free education was established over a hundred years ago by a great victory of organized workers, farmers and the common folks over the forces of reaction. Progressives are pledged to protect and foster this great American tradition.

Progressives are opposed to educational policies dominated by politics and power trust politicians.

Progressives believe that public school teachers should be free to organize with exactly the same rights as other citizens. They should be protected by law against arbitrary discharge because of their opinion and against being insulted by demands that they alone must swear allegiance to our country.

The taxing power of the state and federal government must be the main support of education rather than forcing education to rely on the local property tax, but with adequate safeguards to protect local autonomy in local control of schools.

### Banking

Credit and money should be controlled by the people through government-owned central banks which will make the monopoly of credit and money in private hands impossible.

### War

Reactionaries are always willing and sometimes eager to trust America and its future to the bloody but inconclusive arbitrament of the sword. Progressives are opposed to policies that provoke war and favor a permanent and strict neutrality policy.

Progressives are pledged to end conditions which make for war. Therefore, Progressives declare that the manufacture and sale of munitions and armaments must be placed exclusively in the hands of the government so that none may profit from human slaughter.

Progressives favor legislation which would require a referendum before our country could enter any war except to repel an invasion.

Legislation which would levy an income tax of 95 per cent on all incomes in excess of \$10,000 automatically upon a declaration of war is the most effective economic vaccination against war.

### Taxation

Progressives reaffirm that taxes whether national, state, or local should be levied according to the fundamental principle of ability to pay. Not only is this the most fair and equitable rule of taxation, but it is also the rule which makes for wider distribution of income upon which recovery from the depression depends and upon which permanent prosperity must be built. Taxes based on ability to pay are a way of recapturing the profits of racketeers and the monopolists. These profits bulk larger and larger in the national income as control by competition weakens and as monopolies grow.

The general property tax from which most of our public revenue is derived is not in accord with ability to pay. The property tax as administered is mainly a tax upon real estate. Most real estate is owned by farmers, home owners and small businessmen. The principal form of concentrated wealth in the community is in stocks, bonds and mortgages. The general property tax has been a total failure in reaching this kind of wealth.

Progressives favor a tax program to lighten the tax burden upon farms, homes and places of business, and to pay a larger share of the expenses of governmental services by taxes upon incomes and inheritances.

Progressives are opposed to tax exempt securities and tax exempt salaries.

Progressives favor the taxation of dividends.

Progressives favor a gift tax to prevent evasion of the inheritance tax.

Progressives are opposed to the sales tax. The sales tax is an income tax upside down, that is, it levies a high percentage of tax on the smaller income and levies a smaller percentage of tax on the higher income.

### Civil Service

Progressives declare for the merit system in civil service with due weight given to the experience of applicants. Progressives believe in an administration of civil service with the end in view that government may be manned by the best brains the community can supply.

The frequent breakdowns of privately owned business and its inability to keep running continuously have compelled the government to become a factor of great and increasing importance in the life of our people. As its importance increases, the importance of honest and competent civil service increases also.



### Civil Rights

Progressives reaffirm our faith in our democratic form of government and demand that the right of free speech, free press, free worship, free assembly, the inviolability of the home and security against unreasonable searches and seizures be safeguarded; and that equal political, civil and economic rights be assured for all citizens of the United States.

Progressives condemn lawless organizations like the Black Legion, twin brother to the so-called law and order leagues, which are sponsored by big business in an effort to intimidate the workers and farmers from organizing for their own benefit and are designed to deprive our citizens of their constitutional liberties.

### Public Corporations

Progressives favor the establishment of public corporations similar to the TVA to perform such functions of government as the welfare of the people makes necessary. These corporations shall pay taxes as private corporations and shall have all powers necessary to carry out the functions for which they were established. Especially are these corporations necessary to furnish electric power to industry, home and farm. They can do much to solve the relief problem by putting idle men to work on useful public works. They can provide transportation and can extract and distribute natural resources without waste.

### Public Utilities

Progressives believe that public utilities should be publicly owned. Especially is this necessary in the case of electricity, where private ownership has robbed the investor and deprived the people of the full use of electricity on the farm and in the home.

An ounce of public ownership is worth a pound of public regulation.

### St. Lawrence Waterway

We favor ratification of a treaty to make possible the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

## IN WISCONSIN

In Wisconsin Progressives pledge their candidates to make this platform their guide in drafting legislation which is practicable within the borders of a single state.

### Taxation

In Wisconsin Progressives are pledged to the two things which the state can do to reduce local property taxes. Since 1931 due to Progressive policies no state property tax has been levied. We pledge a continuation of that policy. The other is to grant large state aids to the localities. Central units of government—the state and federal

governments—are the only units which can successfully administer taxes based on ability to pay. On the other hand the local governments are the ones mainly responsible for the most important and the most costly functions of government, namely, education, highways and relief. Progressives urge the necessity of state and federal responsibility for relief.

We favor adequate aid for education as a sound program of property tax relief. When the schools are supported mainly by the income tax and roads by the gasoline tax and license fees, very little property tax problem will remain.

The revenues from state and federal income and inheritance taxes can be increased not only through increasing rates, but also through the plugging of the loopholes which have been shown to exist in these taxes. The spectacle of multi-millionaires, such as Morgan, paying no income taxes while enjoying tremendous cash incomes during the years of the depression is a disgraceful picture. Progressives pledge themselves to close the loopholes so that tax evasion of this kind is no longer possible.

#### Working Legislators

In Wisconsin Progressives pledge every Progressive legislator to stay in session five days a week. The 1935 nine-months long disgraceful and costly session of the legislature averaged two and one-half days of work a week. That is why it was costly. That is largely why it was disgraceful. That is why it was dominated by lobbyists.

#### Education

Education is the cornerstone of a democracy. Only with the full understanding of governmental affairs by a well informed citizenship comes a more perfect and just people's government. Education must, therefore, be free.

The Progressive Party favors an educational system in which the doors of opportunity in all state educational institutions, from the lowest to the highest, are open to all, both children and adults.

We commend the Progressive members of the 1935 legislature for restoring aids to the public schools curtailed at previous sessions and we now pledge the further restoration of state aids to elementary schools to meet the maximum provided by law and a continuance thereof with the present maximum as a minimum state aid to said schools.

We favor increased state aids to maintain and improve vocational and high schools.

Believing that the teacher is the most important factor in upbuilding first-class schools, we pledge adequate support to the teacher training institutions of the state to the end that the children of Wisconsin will be instructed and trained in character and citizenship by the most competent and qualified teachers obtainable.

To curtail the unnecessary expense to the public incident to the large turn-over in teaching personnel; to retain for the children of

the state the services of competent and qualified teachers in whom the state has a large investment we favor the retention of existing laws safeguarding efficient teachers against capricious dismissal and the extension of like protection to all teachers in the state.

We favor high minimum salary standards for teachers in order to attract the finest minds of the state to the teaching profession.

We believe in the right of teachers to organize for the protection of their own welfare and the promotion of the cause of education.

We shall oppose any tinkering or change in the present retirement systems for teachers established under a Progressive administration and strengthened under Progressive rule. We call attention of educators that the Republican Party, historical foe of old age pensions and bitter opponent of teachers pensions, has again nominated for the senate the author of bills in successive sessions to repeal the teachers pension law. The Republican Party has nominated in other senatorial districts men who have voted in the past to repeal the teachers pension act.

### Veterans

In Wisconsin Progressives are proud of Progressive legislators who were responsible for the passage of veterans legislation during the last legislature and also proud of their Progressive governor who approved these bills.

The Progressive Party is proud of Wisconsin's federal representatives who voted for payment of the adjusted service certificates.

Wisconsin Progressives are also proud that our members of congress have always opposed unjust legislation, such as the so-called economy act, and other legislation which was detrimental to the veteran or his dependents.

We reaffirm that the federal laws relating to veterans compensation and pension place an unfair burden of proof on the veteran. Years have passed since the end of the last war. Comrades who served together are lost to each other. Medical records of war-time sickness and wounds have been lost or are very often incomplete. This makes it difficult and at many times impossible for the veteran to prove that a disability which is known to exist is of war-time origin.

Progressives believe that the burden of proof should be with the government and not with the disabled veteran, and pledge themselves to introduce and support legislation, both federal and state, which will accomplish this end.

Progressives further believe that adequate hospitalization should be furnished all needy veterans, without cost, according to their needs, in hospitals which have been built, furnished, equipped and manned by the U. S. government. We believe that if some other institutions which are better able to furnish the treatment needed because of special equipment or doctors of special training, or in the case of immediate emergency, the veteran should have an opportunity

to be sent to such hospital to receive the best of care at government expense.

Progressives are heartily in favor of and support the veterans of the state of Wisconsin who are at this time trying to renew their relations with the federal government in the operation of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital at Mendota which was built by the state of Wisconsin for the care and treatment of her own ailing veterans. By the economy act, this was closed to such veterans due to the fact that by this act the veterans administration was unable to furnish any help towards the operation of this hospital. The opening of this hospital by the Federal Government for Wisconsin's ailing veterans would be a blessing to all mothers, fathers, and relatives of the veteran, as it would bring them close to home and it would be easy for the mothers, fathers, and relatives of the veterans to visit them when convenient.

Progressives pledge their candidates to introduce and support legislation which will provide adequately for the livelihood of needy widows and dependents of deceased veterans.

Progressives pledge their candidates to continue the Progressive policy of rendering expert assistance to all war and peacetime veterans of Wisconsin and their dependents in the just settlement of their claims for federal aids.

#### **Department of Agriculture and Markets**

We hold that the state department of agriculture and markets must be made more responsive to the needs of organized Wisconsin farmers.

#### **Ton-Mile Tax**

In Wisconsin Progressives favor a thorough revision of the unfair sections of the ton-mile tax law. The 1935 Legislature failed to agree on a satisfactory measure.

#### **Fish and Game**

We favor the full development of the state's facilities for the propagation, planting and protection of fish and game. We favor an independent fishing bureau to deal with conservation in outlying waters.

#### **Highway Funds**

In Wisconsin Progressives approve the Governor's budget which stopped the diversion of highway funds after two years of the Republican and Democratic Parties' diversion of \$1,000,000 each year. Progressives approve the La Follette policy of opposing diversion.

#### **School Aids**

In Wisconsin Progressives approve the Governor's budget which restored school aids after two years of cuts in school aids brought about by the Republican and Democratic legislators in 1933.

### Civil Service

In Wisconsin Progressives condemn the reactionary Republicans' and reactionary Democrats' opposition to all civil service legislation. Again Progressives point out that in 1933 when the Republican and Democratic reactionary legislators controlled both houses of the legislature and the Governor, that the legislative and executive favored complete repeal of civil service and that repeal was only blocked in the legislature by the Progressive use of the constitutional two-thirds rule.

### State Institutions

In Wisconsin Progressives favor support of state institutions adequate to insure safety for the public, respectable working conditions for the attendants, and humane treatment for wards of the state. Progressives approve the elimination of the fourteen- and twelve-hour day at state institutions and instituting for the first time the eight-hour day. Progressives point out that the Republican-Democratic coalition voted almost as a unit to prevent the use of federal funds to build up Wisconsin's state institutions. The reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats dealt a body blow to our state institutions in these roll calls, and we urge the election of a Progressive senate to undo the damage, if it is not too late.

### Initiative and Referendum

In Wisconsin Progressives favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. The necessary resolution to make this possible was killed by reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the last legislature.

### Rural Electrification

In Wisconsin Progressives favor a rural electrification program. We point out that Gov. La Follette obtained a special grant of funds from Pres. Roosevelt after the reactionary state senate voted against any cooperation with the Federal Government. This emergency grant enabled Gov. La Follette to begin a rural electrification program in our state under the direction of Senator Loomis. However, without the enactment of a state law all rural electrification will die at the beginning of next year because of the action of reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the 1935 state senate. We urge the election of a Progressive state senate to save the rural electrification in our state.

### Electric Power

In Wisconsin Progressives favor the necessary constitutional and statutory changes so that the citizens of our state may have either publicly owned power or privately owned power—as they choose.

Reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the legislature have voted to prohibit public ownership of power in Wisconsin.

For example, a Wisconsin TVA is now impossible. Progressives favor making such developments possible because industry is bound to locate in cheap power areas such as are now being provided by the Federal Government at Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, the Columbia River basin, and other places. It is only by the development of such cheap power that Wisconsin industry can be placed upon a fair competitive basis.

Progressives favor granting municipalities the right to compete with privately owned plants. This right is now enjoyed by municipalities in most states of the union. Reactionary Republican and reactionary Democratic legislators have voted to deny municipalities this right in our state.

### Labor

In Wisconsin Progressives are pledged to cooperate with the Federal Government in enforcing the Wagner labor relations law within the borders of the state. The reactionary state senate of 1935 by a vote of 17-15 killed the Severson-Sigman bill recommended by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and endorsed by Governor La Follette in a special message to the senate. Reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the state senate for the first time in Wisconsin's history refused to cooperate with the Federal Government in the interests of labor.

### Industry

Progressives favor a law granting a three year exemption from personal property taxation to all new machinery and equipment installed by Wisconsin manufacturers during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939. This will be an incentive for manufacturers to rehabilitate and expand their plants within the state. It will also offer an inducement to manufacturers planning to enter the state to do so at once and to install their equipment and machinery immediately.

Democracy is under attack all over the world. Its twin enemies, communism and fascism, both seek to establish class dictatorships which would destroy our institutions and our liberties. Progressives are unalterably opposed to both fascism and communism. We reaffirm our unswerving allegiance to the fundamental institutions and principles of American democracy.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

MERWYN ROWLANDS, Cambria, *Chairman*

#### *Vice-Chairmen*

WILLIAM SOMMERS, Racine  
 PAUL WEIS, Barnum  
 R. F. GREEN, La Crosse  
 KENNETH HONES, Colfax  
 CHARLES GOLDAMER, Abbotsford

HENRY OHL, Milwaukee  
 MAX HECK, Racine  
 MABEL E. GRISWOLD, Madison  
 ERNST BEYER, Sheboygan  
 SAMUEL SOREF, Milwaukee

**First District:**

Mrs. Art Schacht, Racine  
Francis Wendt, Racine  
E. R. Branigan, Beloit

Mrs. Elsmere Howe, Monroe  
Miss Elisabeth Werve, Kenosha  
John K. Kyle, Whitewater

**Second District:**

Charles E. Kading, Watertown  
John A. Thiel, Mayville  
Mrs. Lottie Rintleman,  
Menomonee Falls

Mrs. M. J. Downey, Portage  
Charles H. Crownhart, Jr.,  
Madison

**Third District:**

J. D. Semrad, Boscobel  
Alf. N. Johnson, Westby  
William Gleiss, Sparta

Mrs. John Campbell,  
Dodgeville  
Mrs. V. S. Keppel, Holmen  
Mrs. Richard Black, Blue River

**Fourth District:**

Albert Janicki, 2847 S. 8th St.,  
Milwaukee  
Herbert Kuechle, 2813 W. State  
St., Milwaukee  
William F. Quick, Sr., Mariner  
Tower Bldg., Milwaukee

Mrs. Stanley Gorzalski, 2481  
S. 5th Pl., Milwaukee  
Mrs. Franklyn Emmett, 1964  
S. 96th St., Milwaukee  
Mrs. J. W. Groschmidt, 901½  
Monroe, South Milwaukee

**Fifth District:**

Frederic Heath, 902 W. Locust  
St., Milwaukee  
Joseph Padway, 5312 N. Lake  
Dr., Milwaukee  
Christ Holz, 2528 W. Lisbon,  
Milwaukee

Mrs. William Zumach, 2822 E.  
Newport Ave., Milwaukee  
Mrs. Thomas Duncan, 1930  
Cambridge, Milwaukee  
Mrs. Jerry Klepetka, 3746 N.  
6th St., Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

Mrs. Lyman L. Riley,  
Winneconne  
Mrs. Carl J. Rhodes, Hartford  
Walter D. Corrigan, Sr.,  
Cedarburg

David Rabinovitz, Sheboygan  
Thomas P. Hayden, Fond  
du Lac  
Mrs. L. F. Lehman, Ripon

**Seventh District:**

Walter Graunke, Wausau  
Tom Browne, Waupaca  
Louis Maloney, Stevens Point

Mrs. Amanda Willott, Antigo  
Mrs. Rose Knapp, Hancock  
Mrs. Pauline Blomquist, Adams

**Eighth District:**

Mrs. Lyman Fischer, Two  
Rivers  
Albin Peterson, Peshtigo  
Mrs. F. H. Himes, Crandon

John W. Reynolds, Green Bay  
Mrs. Oscar Berg, Algoma  
Samuel Sigman, Appleton

**Ninth District:**

Miss Violet Nelson, Clayton  
Mrs. John Ockerlander,  
Dorchester  
Mrs. Millie B. Evans, Nelson

William Stein, Eau Claire  
Howard Carpenter, Ellsworth  
Charles Hunter, Chippewa  
Falls

**Tenth District:**

Mrs. A. N. Nelson, Clear Lake  
Mrs. Richard Akey, Merrill  
Mrs. Dell Richards, Ladysmith

Clarence Erlanson, Superior  
Clovis Frankie, Ashland  
Jack Anderson, Montreal

## REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1936

**W**E, THE qualified members of the Wisconsin Republican platform convention, at this critical time in the life of our state and nation, do make the following declaration of principles:

We declare our enthusiastic support of Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas, for president, and Colonel Frank Knox of Illinois, for vice-president, and we indorse the national platform of the Republican Party, adopted at its convention in Cleveland, June 1, 1936, together with the interpretation placed thereon by our nominee for the presidency.

### **Re-employment and Recovery**

The most important problem facing our state and nation today is recovery, which consists of returning to steady, well-paid employment in private industry, trade and agriculture those who are now out of work.

This number, estimated by the American Federation of Labor in March of this year to be more than 12,000,000, exceeds by more than one million the number stated by Mr. Roosevelt to be unemployed in 1932. According to the President's message to the Congress this year and other official government documents, the number of families on relief has increased from less than four millions in July 1933, to nearly five and one-half million in March of this year. Many of these are in our own state. The present national and state administrations have thus failed utterly to solve this all-important problem, although dangerous personal powers and almost unlimited funds have been placed at their disposal. Despite these failures, the national administration only proposes to continue its futile program of boondoggling. The state administration is cooperating with enthusiasm in this program of pointless futility. Its reckless proposal to saddle more than one hundred million dollars of bonded debt on the over-burdened property owners of Wisconsin is conclusive proof.

Both national and state administrations, by repeated expressions of hostility, by unsound legislation and by unbridled extravagance, have bred uncertainty and hesitation in commerce and industry, thereby discouraging investment, preventing more rapid spread of private employment, and prolonging the depression.

We indorse the assertion of the Republican candidate for president that this fumbling with recovery must stop.

We pledge ourselves to give impetus to recovery:

1. By removal of un-American restriction on production.
2. By substituting for government-fostered monopolies a system of individual enterprise which will reduce the cost of living, and thereby successively increase consumption, production and employment.



3. By assuring industry and labor, agriculture and trade and all America that honest enterprise and constructive effort will be fostered and encouraged and that anti-social privilege and dishonest manipulation will be promptly and sternly purged wherever met.

4. By stopping reckless extravagance and thereby assuring that farmers, wage earners, home owners and business men will not be overwhelmed with an unbearable burden of taxation.

5. By asserting and following the principles that the wage earner, the farmer, the businessman and the investor must all prosper together in a fair and just and well-balanced economic system; their problem not being how to divide the poverty of a planned system of scarcity, but how to produce and distribute more for all.

The almost insatiable demands of a true American standard of living will start the wheels of industry turning and will put men to work when fundamental conditions are thus set right.

### Relief

Pending re-employment of all our people in private enterprise, it must be a prime concern of the state to provide the decent necessities of life to the needy.

We condemn the maladministration of relief by political spoilsmen in this state and throughout the nation and the diversion of huge sums to political henchmen which should be used to aid the needy. Just as hunger recognizes no party lines, so the granting of relief should not depend on how a man votes.

We pledge ourselves to:

1. Provide every adequate need for those in distress.
2. Restore local non-political and neighborly supervision of relief in each community.
3. Eliminate wasteful administrative methods, thus making certain that a larger share of each relief dollar will go to those in actual need.
4. Make it exceedingly easy for those who need relief to get it, and impossible for those who do not.

### Labor

The advancement of the welfare of men and women who work is a primary concern of government and all the people of the state. The Republican Party in Wisconsin has every reason to be proud of its record in the field of labor legislation.

We reaffirm the traditional and permanently fundamental aim of the Republican Party to advance the interests and well-being of citizens who toil, and we pledge our every effort to obtain for the worker a family wage consistent with a higher American standard of living.

We furthermore pledge ourselves to defend the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference or coercion from any source.

We advocate the enactment and strengthening of statutes to abolish sweatshop and child labor, and we pledge our protection to women and children in respect to maximum hours of work, minimum wages and working conditions.

We denounce the efforts of the present state administration to drag the schools into partisan politics.

We call to the attention of the citizens the charges and counter-charges of the Progressive and Democratic parties on the matter of slashing state school aids to meet general state expenses. We hold them both accountable, and pledge that no such shifting will be tolerated under a Republican administration.

We point, in confirmation, to our party's consistent support of educational advancement and to the fact that over a period of many years, the outstanding achievement in sound state financing and budgetary practice have been due to Republican leadership.

We oppose any reduction in the minimum wage for teachers.

### Agriculture

We commend the platform of the National Republican Party which, for the first time in the history of any party, gives definite recognition of the dairy industry.

We condemn the Canadian trade agreement and other similar agreements negotiated by the New Deal which allows the dumping of foreign dairy products and "coconut cow" ingredients in our markets in direct competition with our Wisconsin dairy products.

Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the nation. Her income from milk, directly and indirectly, represents more than 80 per cent of her agricultural income. We pledge our support to every agency and institution devoted to developing, fostering and extending this great industry in our own state. We vigorously condemn the present Governor of this state for his failure to make resolute protest against the New Deal's alleged farm program which invites increased domestic competition to the Wisconsin dairy farmer and which will ultimately result in disaster to him unless the danger is removed.

We approve of a farm credit program adapted to the needs of agriculture and at a low rate of interest. We approve of legislation which will protect the equalities of both farm creditors and farm debtors.

We shall continue to assist in the formation and operation of farm co-operative enterprises. We favor legislation that will promote, protect and extend the farmer's market so as to assure him cost of production.

### Taxation and Public Finance

1. We favor taxation on the basis of ability to pay.
2. We believe this principle should not only apply to taxes on income but to taxes on general property as well. We condemn as socially unsound and morally unjust present property tax laws which

confiscate homes and farms whose struggling owners have not the income to pay the levies.

3. We further condemn the vicious practice now so prevalent in the state government of compelling county boards and other local units further to levy taxes on general property through mandatory laws passed by the state legislature and approved by the Governor.

4. A Republican administration inaugurated a thoroughgoing budget law in Wisconsin. We pledge ourselves to use that budget system to cut costs by administering state activities economically and by eliminating non-essentials. We will give the people of the state annually a clear, simple and concise accounting of our stewardship through orderly channels of communication. We pledge ourselves to investigate why the present administration has failed to give the people of the state such an accounting but has, instead, confined its reports to vague generalities on the campaign stump.

5. We propose to carry on the work commenced in 1929 of consolidating boards, bureaus and commissions.

6. We wholeheartedly approve of the principle of semi-annual payment of property taxes without penalty or carrying charge and we condemn the postponement of the law relating thereto by recent non-Republican administrations.

7. We oppose the repeal of present tax and bond limitations as advocated by our opponents because we believe them essential for the protection of the farmer and home owner.

### Highways

A soundly planned system of highways is vital to the economical welfare of Wisconsin. We pledge our support to the development of such a system, embracing not only through arteries of traffic but also local roads to make accessible to our agricultural population the adjacent home markets of the more populous sections of the state. To aid in accomplishing this objective, we favor maintaining strong and effective county highway organizations.

We condemn the diversion of automobile license and gas tax receipts to other than highway purposes, as has occurred in Wisconsin under non-Republican administrations, and we pledge the Republican Party to restore the disbursement of all highway income to its proper purpose, the strengthening of our highway system.

We favor surfacing and dust-prevention on farm-to-market roads. We pledge aid to towns and counties for this purpose.

### Highway Safety

We favor the elimination of natural hazards in our system of state, county and local highways. We advocate the repeal of such laws of the road as have become obsolete by reason of changes in vehicles and traffic, and strict enforcement of reasonable regulations applicable to present day traffic conditions to the end that the appalling toll of highway deaths and injuries may be decreased.

### Education

Education of our future citizens is a paramount responsibility upon which the progress of Wisconsin depends. We believe in adequate financial support of all our public educational institutions, the money to be expended with business-like economy and in accordance with sound educational practices.

We pledge our support to an educational program which will provide an increasingly effective system of free public schools in cities and rural communities, together with adequate public facilities for higher education.

### University of Wisconsin

We pledge ourselves to maintain at a high level the university's services in both teaching and research, to the end that the youth of Wisconsin may have access to as good training as the nation affords.

We pledge ourselves to free the university from political control and in particular pledge the Republican Party to carry out the clear provisions of the Wisconsin statutes (36.06) that "no sectarian or partisan tests shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of regents." This provision has been flagrantly violated by the present administration.

### Trust Funds

The protection of the trust funds of Wisconsin is the highest moral obligation of any state administration.

The teachers' retirement fund must remain inviolate.

We denounce the present Governor of Wisconsin for threatening the future safety and security of Wisconsin's teachers by urging the investment of large sums of teachers' retirement fund moneys in the unsalable bonds of the now defunct Capital City Bank, and we commend the then personnel of the annuity and investment board for refusing to yield to Governor La Follette's pressure.

We pledge ourselves to protect both principal and income to all Wisconsin's funds.

### Civil Service

We indorse the stand on civil service enunciated by the Republican National Platform, pledging the party to restore, improve and extend the merit system virtually destroyed by New Deal and La Follette spoilsmen.

Under the present Roosevelt administration in Washington and the La Follette administration in Wisconsin, favoritism, nepotism, politics and flagrant abuse of the appointive power here undermined the morals and destroyed the efficiency of our civil service system.

We pledge ourselves to restore a high standard of unselfish and disinterested public service.

### Public Utilities

We insist upon a policy of strict regulation of private and public utilities.

The members of the commission must be competent and not political and in harmony with the law to insure the lowest possible cost to Wisconsin consumers.

Any municipality shall have the right to decide by referendum to compete with any existing utility, provided the Public Service Commission finds that it is in the best interest of the people in that community to do so to insure adequate service at reasonable rates.

### War Veterans

The Republican Party of Wisconsin again affirms its traditional principles of duty as well as privilege of the national government to adequately provide for the nation's disabled war veterans, their widows, their orphans and dependents.

It is abhorrent to the Republican principle to maintain that the sick and disabled of the nation's war veterans should have no consideration either in sentiment or financial substance.

We believe that those who honorably served their country and state in time of war are entitled to special consideration for the sacrifices they offered and made.

We endorse the stand of veterans' organizations that profits should be removed from war.

### Penal and Charitable Institutions

The conduct of some of the penal and charitable institutions of the state under the present Board of Control has been notoriously incompetent and unenlightened, and both the board and many of its employes have given evidence of an unwillingness to recognize their responsibility to the unfortunates in their charge and to the people of the state. The Democratic and Progressive state administrations have taken no effective steps to improve conditions. The present Governor, instead, has whitewashed and condoned them.

We demand and shall insist that the state institutions be operated in an honest, efficient, business-like and humane manner.

### Old Age Pensions

The Republican Party is strongly and wholeheartedly committed to an adequate old age pension. We do not consider the present pension adequate. The older people of Wisconsin are being cheated out of even what they are entitled to under the present law, because the state has shifted so much of the pension burden back onto local communities, violating the express mandate of the people and the provisions of the statutes.

A real old age pension law must not necessitate increasing property taxes.

No one should be required to sign away his or her home as a requirement for receiving an old age pension.

Furthermore, the Republican Party denounces and condemns the practice now employed of giving our older people an insulting, degrading third-degree cross-examination.

In the words of Governor Landon, old age pensions are a matter of social justice. The Republican Party in Wisconsin stands committed to prompt and definite action for adequate self-respecting pensions.

#### **St. Lawrence Waterway**

We favor the early completion of the St. Lawrence waterway.

#### **Conservation**

We favor an aggressive program of reforestation and fire protection; ample funds for replenishing our supply of game and fish; more state parks well equipped and situated near populous areas; control of water resources by protecting headwaters, marsh areas and reservoirs, all to be administered by a non-partisan and non-political commission.

#### **The La Follette-Socialist-Communist United Front**

The Republican Party condemns the La Follette-Socialist-Communist united front as being destructive of the best interests of the state.

The Communist Party of Wisconsin has omitted nominating a candidate for governor because it is supporting the present Governor.

The Communist Party of Wisconsin is also supporting the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Federation, the organization for which the present governor and his socialist secretary are responsible.

The communists insist that five of the successful candidates in the Progressive Party primary are communists.

Thoughtful citizens of Wisconsin and of the nation view with profound misgiving the sympathetic attitude of high state and federal officials toward economic doctrines and governmental philosophies alien to the American order.

We pride ourselves that the socialists and communists supporting the Roosevelt and La Follette administrations openly avow defeat of the Republican Party and its nominees to be the first step in their program to destroy our American form of government.

The Republican Party pledges itself to halt this undermining of our institutions and to protect and defend the traditional American principle of religious freedom, free speech, free press, free enterprise and constitutional government.

#### **Conclusion**

##### *Brain Trust*

Vicious socialist, and communist forces which are now engaging in the New Deal campaign of destruction of our American way of life

screen their subversive purposes behind loose misstatement of the real American meaning of democracy.

Their vast propaganda machines chatter glibly about the "supreme power of the democratic masses", but these same glib chatterings repudiate the sovereignty of the individual; deny his competence.

The Republicans of Wisconsin reject and condemn such dangerous and subversive doctrine.

American republicanism not only affirms the sovereignty of the average man; it further affirms his competence as a proper repository for the profound responsibilities of such sovereignty.

It affirms his competence better to manage his own affairs and promote his own welfare than could any other man or group of men or government of men.

It affirms his competence to join with his fellows in careful delegation to government of such authority as may be necessary to curb the strong and protect the weak and to assure all men of equal opportunity to enjoy their inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness".

In short, American republicanism affirms the competence of the average man to co-ordinate his sovereign rights and responsibilities to the necessities of the social order in which he lives.

When the New Deal brain trusters and propagandists deny the sovereignty of the average man and ridicule his competence, they strike at the very foundations of American individual liberties. The temple of American liberty must be restored to its ancient truths.

The Republican National Platform adopted at Cleveland June 10, 1936 is a definite and well-studied undertaking to perpetuate the American way of life, to purge it of abuses and to co-ordinate the sovereign rights and responsibilities of the individual to the necessities of a just and sound social order.

#### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CYRUS PHILIPP, Milwaukee, *Chairman*  
WILLIAM KNAUF, Chilton, *Vice-Chairman*

##### First District:

Stephen Bolles, Janesville  
Gilbert Brach, Racine  
George Anderson, Kenosha

Mrs. Marion Freytag,  
Williams Bay  
Mrs. Annette Thompson,  
Monroe

##### Second District:

Mrs. Lelia Burton, Eagle  
Mrs. Erma Stoddard,  
Beaver Dam

G. L. Lewis, Poynette  
Robert Ferry, Lake Mills  
Fred M. Evans, Madison

##### Third District:

Dr. F. L. Gullickson, West  
Salem  
M. P. McGinty, Mauston  
Mrs. Barbara Chapman, South  
Wayne

Mrs. Ralph Hedeman,  
Bloomington  
W. E. Lawton, Viroqua

**Fourth District:**

Mrs. Fred Rucks, 118 W.  
Crawford Ave., Milwaukee  
Mrs. Wm. F. Willis, 527 N. 8th  
St., Milwaukee

Frank Wabiszewski, Layton  
Blvd., Milwaukee  
H. F. Melms, 1915 W. Mineral  
St., Milwaukee  
Lyman Wheeler, Wauwatosa

**Fifth District:**

E. A. Bason, Sta. C., R. R. 6,  
Milwaukee  
Wm. A. Zeidler, 1353 N. 27th  
St., Milwaukee  
Mrs. E. F. Mack, 2225 N.  
Booth St., Milwaukee

R. O. Wippermann, 2528 N.  
45th St., Milwaukee  
Mrs. C. Wesley Tuttle, 2727 E.  
Bellevue Pl., Milwaukee

**Sixth District:**

Wm. Knauf, Chilton  
Charles Barnard, Oshkosh  
Lillian Kissel, Hartford

Harold Bumby, Ripon  
Mrs. E. S. Wierman, Waldo

**Seventh District:**

Arthur Prehn, Wausau  
Mike Eberlein, Shawano  
Mrs. L. L. Peterson, Waupaca

Mrs. I. P. Witter, Wisconsin  
Rapids  
Charles Egan, Wautoma

**Eighth District:**

O. G. Hegner, Appleton  
Mrs. George Holz, Green Bay  
Fred Borchardt, Manitowoc

Miss Helma Nordine, Marinette  
Harry Schyler, Sturgeon Bay

**Ninth District:**

Andy Jacobson, Chippewa Falls  
C. M. Pettycord, Menomonie  
Earl Culsforth, Chetek

Adeline McCauley, Menomonie  
Mrs. Geo. Plusinski, Plum City

**Tenth District:**

Dr. J. M. Dodd, Sr., Ashland  
Mrs. Patricia Treadwell, Siren  
Leonard F. Schmidt, Merrill

Ed Richardson, Ladysmith  
Selma Frykberg, Phillips

**National Chairman:**

John Hamilton, Topeka,  
Kansas

**National Committeemen:**

Pierpont J. E. Wood,  
Janesville  
Mrs. Harry Thomas, Sheboygan





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# **Parties and Elections**

## **The Primary Election**

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**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY**

District Delegates, April 1936

Democrat

**First Congressional District**

	John N. O'Brien (Roosevelt- Conf.)	John N. Wolf (Conf. Roosevelt)
Green.....	1,253	1,128
Kenosha.....	4,681	4,635
Racine.....	8,851	9,164
Rock.....	3,519	3,370
Walworth.....	2,296	1,946
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,243</b>

**Second Congressional District**

	Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Conf. Roosevelt)	John M. McGonigle (Conf. Roosevelt)
Columbia.....	2,361	2,202
Dane.....	12,250	11,683
Dodge.....	6,320	5,011
Jefferson.....	3,520	3,362
Waukesha.....	5,083	4,910
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29,534</b>	<b>27,458</b>

**Third Congressional District**

	Bart E. McGonigle (Conf. Roosevelt)	Albert C. Wolfe (Conf. Roosevelt)
Crawford.....	1,147	1,287
Grant.....	2,685	2,656
Iowa.....	992	1,074
Juneau.....	1,201	1,082
La Crosse.....	2,434	2,883
Lafayette.....	1,195	1,273
Monroe.....	1,449	1,408
Richland.....	1,065	952
Sauk.....	2,261	1,846
Vernon.....	1,083	1,328
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,512</b>	<b>15,789</b>

## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

## Fourth Congressional District

	Albert D. Brennan (Jeff.)	Andrew R. Campbell (Conf. Roosevelt)	John J. Jachowicz (Roosevelt)	John A. Mirzejewski (Conf. Roosevelt)	Charles L. Mullen (Roosevelt Townsend)
Milwaukee (part).....	19,584	26,935	19,268	25,193	22,261

## Fifth Congressional District

	Alvin F. Clemens (Jeff.)	George N. Givan (Conf. Roosevelt)	Charles L. Newberry (Conf. Roosevelt)
Milwaukee (part).....	18,683	39,880	41,757

## Sixth Congressional District

	Francis M. Corry (Conf. Roosevelt)	Leo P. Fox (Conf. Roosevelt)
Calumet.....		
Fond du Lac.....	1,640	1,976
Ozaukee.....	3,456	3,763
Sheboygan.....	1,513	1,697
Washington.....	5,987	6,844
Winnebago.....	2,239	2,244
	6,269	5,897
Total.....	21,104	22,421

## Seventh Congressional District

	Charles H. Cashin (Conf. Roosevelt)	John Ringle, Jr. (Conf. Roosevelt)
Adams.....	544	495
Green Lake.....	975	848
Langlade.....	1,784	2,086
Marathon.....	6,255	7,318
Marquette.....	644	556
Portage.....	4,436	3,820
Shawano.....	1,787	1,728
Waupaca.....	1,426	1,539
Waushara.....	594	566
Wood.....	3,506	3,217
Total.....	21,951	22,173

## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

## Eighth Congressional District

	Gerald F. Clifford (Conf. Roosevelt)	W. Fred Coffey (Conf. Roosevelt)
Brown.....	5,033	4,209
Door.....	1,066	910
Florence.....	492	411
Forest.....	1,144	963
Kewaunee.....	1,446	1,396
Manitowoc.....	5,661	5,146
Marinette.....	3,189	3,395
Oconto.....	2,630	2,548
Outagamie.....	5,588	5,524
Total.....	26,249	24,502

## Ninth Congressional District

	Willis E. Donley (Conf. Roosevelt)	Miles H. McNally (Conf. Roosevelt)
Barron.....	1,520	1,440
Buffalo.....	806	815
Chippewa.....	2,470	2,411
Clark.....	1,851	1,918
Dunn.....	1,654	1,215
Eau Claire.....	2,750	2,253
Jackson.....	1,053	1,116
Pepin.....	431	372
Pierce.....	1,192	836
St. Croix.....	1,557	1,730
Trempealeau.....	1,196	1,066
Total.....	16,480	15,172

## Tenth Congressional District

	Leo J. O'Reilly (Conf. Roosevelt)	Fred A. Russell (Conf. Roosevelt)
Ashland.....	1,610	1,455
Bayfield.....	1,375	1,478
Burnett.....	816	829
Douglas.....	6,211	6,582
Iron.....	965	1,049
Lincoln.....	1,757	1,455
Oneida.....	1,619	1,493
Polk.....	1,269	1,318
Price.....	1,692	1,576
Rusk.....	1,035	1,131
Sawyer.....	820	874
Taylor.....	1,254	1,408
Vilas.....	945	989
Washburn.....	855	792
Total.....	22,224	22,429

## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 1936

Republican

## First Congressional District

	Gilbert E. Brach (Uninst'd)	George R. Cady (Borah)	Philip Harman III (Hoover)	George L. Harrington (Borah)	Ira Inman (Uninst'd)
Green.....	391	599	183	849	550
Kenosha.....	948	3,083	1,919	1,835	662
Racine.....	3,619	2,394	1,229	2,751	2,156
Rock.....	2,344	2,339	852	2,230	3,363
Walworth.....	1,384	1,464	478	2,017	1,798
Total.....	8,686	9,879	4,661	9,682	8,529

## Second Congressional District

	Frank R. Bentley (Uninst'd)	Alvin G. Brendemuehl (Uninst'd)	Lila O. Burton (Borah)	Robert Caldwell (Borah)
Columbia.....	1,026	741	1,124	1,452
Dane.....	5,065	3,589	5,320	6,176
Dodge.....	1,793	1,713	1,370	1,774
Jefferson.....	1,261	1,616	1,146	1,192
Waukesha.....	2,315	2,217	2,326	2,711
Total.....	11,460	9,876	11,286	13,305

## Third Congressional District

	Harry E. Carthew (Uninst'd)	J. Victor Johnson (Uninst'd)	Joseph Robinson (Borah)	Vernon Thompson (Borah)
Crawford.....	551	578	676	910
Grant.....	2,698	1,285	2,117	1,538
Iowa.....	531	713	813	809
Juneau.....	445	466	865	759
La Crosse.....	1,430	1,642	1,198	1,222
Lafayette.....	523	768	1,266	1,052
Monroe.....	603	564	1,376	1,225
Richland.....	425	502	1,121	1,488
Sauk.....	1,064	1,592	1,077	1,093
Vernon.....	541	678	1,134	1,531
Total.....	8,811	8,888	11,643	11,627

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

Fourth Congressional District

	Leon A. Nowak (Uninst'd)	Louis S. Polewczynski (Uninst'd)	Harry G. Slater (Borah)	Beatrice Tesch (Borah)	William V. Thompson (Uninst'd)
Milwaukee (part)---	6,036	2,514	7,854	7,165	7,293

Fifth Congressional District

	Emil G. Gennrich (Uninst'd)	Bernhard Gettelman (Borah)	Milton T. Murray (Uninst'd)	Waldemar C. Wehe (Borah)
Milwaukee (part)-----	11,168	11,339	10,288	10,029

Sixth Congressional District

	Gustave W. Buchen (Borah)	William N. Knauf (Borah)	Herman C. Runge (Uninst'd)	Chester D. Shepard (Uninst'd)
Calumet.....	669	840	385	292
Fond du Lac.....	1,865	2,122	1,514	1,538
Ozaukee.....	472	453	430	445
Sheboygan.....	2,854	2,618	3,509	2,033
Washington.....	792	751	1,024	729
Winnebago.....	3,055	3,076	2,813	3,034
Total.....	9,707	9,860	9,675	8,071

Seventh Congressional District

	Alfred W. Gerhard (Landon)	Edward A. Oberweiser (Uninst'd)	Reuben W. Peterson (Borah)	Arthur W. Prehn (Borah)	Giles H. Putnam (Landon)	Charles F. Smith (Uninst'd)
Adams.....	95	73	267	170	132	112
Green Lake.....	352	261	648	385	222	295
Langlade.....	328	434	677	571	424	357
Marathon.....	1,310	1,537	2,086	2,432	959	2,334
Marquette.....	192	140	451	285	249	184
Portage.....	492	1,716	789	886	653	1,091
Shawano.....	347	490	666	1,026	257	678
Waupaca.....	834	667	1,037	1,008	1,195	902
Waushara.....	447	264	890	719	262	215
Wood.....	971	865	1,364	1,175	627	683
Total.....	5,368	6,447	8,875	8,657	4,980	6,851



## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

## Eighth Congressional District

	Fred C. Borcherdt, Jr. (Borah)	Charles A. Budlong (Borah)	John L. Haslam (Uninst'd)	Elmer R. Honkamp (Uninst'd)
Brown.....	1,386	1,266	1,517	1,409
Door.....	814	675	492	452
Florence.....	287	301	219	177
Forest.....	220	222	244	192
Kewaunee.....	438	402	450	311
Manitowoc.....	2,700	2,150	1,044	933
Marinette.....	1,287	1,782	1,045	788
Oconto.....	1,181	1,174	934	1,186
Outagamie.....	2,535	2,734	1,943	2,301
Total.....	10,848	10,706	7,888	7,749

## Ninth Congressional District

	William E. Hawley (Uninst'd)	George H. Hipke (Uninst'd)	Frank A. Kellman (Borah)	Kenneth S. White (Borah)
Barron.....	766	613	1,531	1,347
Buffalo.....	388	300	543	692
Chippewa.....	1,193	2,105	1,320	1,444
Clark.....	998	934	1,198	1,548
Dunn.....	1,119	837	1,184	1,260
Eau Claire.....	1,627	1,664	1,360	1,415
Jackson.....	461	495	844	777
Pepin.....	165	138	303	369
Pierce.....	732	443	1,026	1,583
St. Croix.....	1,158	874	1,074	1,340
Trempealeau.....	496	340	1,603	1,031
Total.....	9,103	8,743	11,986	12,806

## Tenth Congressional District

	Luda W. Bartlett (Uninst'd)	Edward W. Richardson (Uninst'd)	Leonard Schmitt (Borah)	Patricia Treadwell (Borah)
Ashland.....	554	574	755	644
Bayfield.....	684	597	757	866
Burnett.....	247	277	507	601
Douglas.....	1,269	1,367	2,101	2,027
Iron.....	184	284	261	212
Lincoln.....	738	895	1,843	1,078
Oneida.....	512	572	734	627
Polk.....	791	846	992	1,146
Price.....	693	697	634	571
Rusk.....	578	915	592	484
Sawyer.....	450	550	378	347
Taylor.....	366	502	410	477
Vilas.....	251	332	560	545
Washburn.....	399	337	645	672
Total.....	7,716	8,745	11,169	10,297

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY  
Delegates At Large, April 1936  
Democrat

	Charles E. Broughton (Conf.)	John M. Callahan (Jeff.)	Raymond J. Cannon (Roosev't Ind.)	Charles E. Hammers- ley (Conf.)	William B. Rubin (Conf.)	Joseph H. Wallis
Adams.....	354	454	471	467	519	402
Ashland.....	956	742	1,369	1,374	1,456	1,301
Barron.....	891	898	1,421	1,151	1,263	1,633
Bayfield.....	1,153	788	887	1,442	1,317	1,303
Brown.....	3,708	3,427	3,237	3,259	3,550	4,245
Buffalo.....	474	466	786	613	700	675
Burnett.....	777	460	613	625	642	617
Calumet.....	1,536	948	833	1,127	1,018	1,185
Chippewa.....	2,334	1,724	1,655	1,714	1,708	1,926
Clark.....	1,516	1,145	1,182	2,057	1,809	1,726
Columbia.....	2,082	1,605	1,715	1,762	1,770	1,519
Crawford.....	1,277	960	989	1,041	985	848
Dane.....	10,388	8,113	9,397	10,012	8,700	8,959
Dodge.....	4,478	4,050	4,671	4,796	4,101	3,825
Door.....	831	807	679	692	1,114	886
Douglas.....	4,695	3,714	4,278	5,516	5,783	5,079
Dunn.....	938	839	845	750	1,314	1,094
Eau Claire.....	1,669	1,264	2,239	2,106	2,277	2,010
Florence.....	374	317	283	285	459	368
Fond du Lac.....	3,559	2,404	2,463	3,151	3,007	3,232
Forest.....	866	774	760	638	1,093	847
Grant.....	1,811	2,126	2,188	2,326	2,616	2,096
Green.....	1,089	772	756	833	1,335	987
Green Lake.....	787	622	610	695	1,054	757
Iowa.....	890	1,006	837	873	806	1,123
Iron.....	799	677	617	606	1,063	885
Jackson.....	694	848	878	963	993	821
Jefferson.....	2,405	2,447	3,248	3,055	3,031	2,516
Juneau.....	1,006	804	819	1,396	1,223	1,126
Kenosha.....	3,901	4,180	3,983	4,002	4,109	4,128
Kewaunee.....	991	936	1,364	1,179	1,317	1,040
La Crosse.....	1,665	1,255	2,351	2,305	2,422	2,135
Lafayette.....	987	897	814	1,388	1,197	1,092
Langlade.....	1,695	1,588	1,397	1,419	1,507	1,944
Lincoln.....	1,271	1,377	1,262	1,188	1,356	1,196
Manitowoc.....	5,665	3,823	4,044	4,227	4,361	4,467
Marathon.....	5,278	4,555	4,517	4,523	12,409	5,335
Marinette.....	2,055	1,778	3,140	2,377	2,676	2,132
Marquette.....	418	593	481	529	519	415
Milwaukee.....	75,701	62,125	83,059	84,519	81,303	74,031
Monroe.....	1,219	1,160	1,313	519	1,402	1,247
Oconto.....	1,574	1,518	2,439	1,965	2,372	1,897
Oneida.....	1,236	964	1,095	1,024	1,646	1,289
Outagamie.....	4,110	4,064	4,215	4,223	5,227	4,070
Ozaukee.....	1,774	1,293	1,437	1,468	1,206	1,071
Pepin.....	237	250	361	346	373	345
Pierce.....	644	651	648	870	809	827
Polk.....	1,253	893	941	958	867	1,077
Portage.....	4,014	2,727	2,893	3,250	2,962	2,507
Price.....	1,036	991	1,707	1,415	1,590	1,475
Racine.....	7,844	5,587	6,750	7,939	7,259	7,641
Richland.....	1,058	736	874	855	797	685
Rock.....	3,179	1,921	2,167	3,048	3,428	3,067
Rusk.....	922	731	766	794	883	1,187
St. Croix.....	1,115	1,066	896	992	1,460	1,217
Sauk.....	1,924	1,195	1,573	1,597	1,523	1,397
Sawyer.....	778	606	653	638	658	681
Shawano.....	1,299	1,128	1,196	1,923	1,717	1,438
Sheboygan.....	7,037	4,115	4,041	6,589	6,118	4,087
Taylor.....	1,096	1,340	1,121	868	1,014	1,394
Trempealeau.....	991	868	828	805	906	1,315
Vernon.....	906	682	766	1,234	1,072	1,008
Vilas.....	855	644	621	668	1,014	862
Walworth.....	1,612	1,096	1,118	2,103	1,690	1,769
Washburn.....	818	565	685	631	649	652
Washington.....	1,872	2,151	1,889	2,096	1,901	1,588
Waukesha.....	3,769	4,002	4,348	5,280	4,630	4,089
Waupaca.....	1,322	1,050	977	1,043	1,584	1,219
Waushara.....	527	289	367	408	662	520
Winnebago.....	6,045	4,151	3,524	4,679	5,790	6,069
Wood.....	2,833	2,093	2,385	3,732	3,385	2,971
Total.....	218,863	178,825	211,732	227,001	236,976	212,866

President

Franklin D. Roosevelt, 401,773; John N. Garner, 108; Alfred E. Smith, 46.

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY**  
**Delegates At Large, April 1936**  
**Republican**

	Wm. J. Camp- bell (Borah)	Michael G. Eber- lein (Unin- st'd)	Geo. L. Gil- key (Unin- st'd)	Harry W. Gris- wold (Unin- st'd)	Edward F. Hilker (Borah)	Robert W. Monk (Borah)	Phillip E. Nelson (Borah)	Charles B. Perry (Unin- st'd)
Adams	270	153	169	278	288	285	309	203
Ashland	885	606	617	599	698	629	770	563
Barron	1,420	793	1,198	1,050	1,604	1,447	1,664	847
Bayfield	933	482	486	756	944	888	1,217	572
Brown	1,437	1,557	1,422	1,756	1,430	1,301	1,567	1,347
Buffalo	546	401	584	570	584	532	588	393
Burnett	662	249	204	267	537	508	808	300
Calumet	834	473	387	380	618	640	690	520
Chippewa	1,694	1,035	1,679	1,338	1,803	1,629	1,752	1,116
Clark	1,517	903	948	1,560	1,583	1,680	1,698	1,044
Columbia	1,271	947	1,329	1,231	1,235	1,161	1,306	968
Crawford	1,094	618	617	772	779	672	883	573
Dane	7,102	3,965	3,988	4,947	5,612	5,237	6,746	4,647
Dodge	2,192	1,686	2,073	1,896	1,828	1,556	1,768	1,704
Door	996	637	629	671	706	631	760	587
Douglas	2,501	1,272	1,280	2,105	2,429	2,196	3,392	1,481
Dunn	1,367	819	1,216	1,090	1,405	1,317	1,450	976
Fau Claire	2,210	1,546	1,505	1,597	1,663	1,522	1,781	1,485
Florence	429	208	206	209	300	268	339	171
Fond du Lac	2,505	1,702	1,449	1,563	1,885	2,146	2,472	1,900
Forest	389	301	237	251	248	229	262	207
Grant	2,311	1,451	1,334	1,747	1,833	1,951	2,410	1,509
Green	829	465	472	553	935	726	972	579
Green Lake	653	422	418	501	754	561	705	512
Iowa	1,028	533	529	917	934	866	1,101	592
Iron	299	216	193	191	220	200	397	268
Jackson	871	666	495	863	893	780	977	574
Jefferson	1,447	1,242	1,190	1,397	1,730	1,357	1,599	1,526
Juneau	897	578	497	628	710	964	972	697
Kenosha	2,456	1,690	1,490	1,694	2,342	1,926	2,271	1,822
Kewaunee	458	401	534	448	446	452	419	390
La Crosse	1,421	1,530	1,446	2,161	1,595	1,302	1,542	1,612
Lafayette	1,229	673	650	720	1,007	881	1,167	921
Langlade	861	692	622	612	718	962	911	751
Lincoln	1,412	1,053	1,762	897	1,141	1,330	1,253	1,295
Manitowoc	2,604	1,360	1,051	1,151	2,218	2,058	2,670	1,156
Marathon	2,664	2,746	2,391	2,370	2,450	3,239	3,043	2,669
Marquette	2,013	1,002	1,010	1,082	1,319	1,231	1,550	977
Marquette	477	298	303	477	490	421	308	331
Milwaukee	20,481	19,404	18,602	21,113	18,215	16,543	20,777	21,969
Monroe	1,325	981	848	1,219	1,421	1,203	1,368	824
Oconto	1,596	1,304	1,057	1,003	1,199	1,152	1,927	1,191
Oneida	915	620	698	665	624	609	708	621
Outagamie	2,908	2,505	2,249	2,207	2,404	2,257	3,009	2,666
Ozaukee	555	379	505	468	603	508	578	411
Pepin	325	164	246	210	360	328	350	194
Pierce	1,231	744	577	714	1,140	1,090	1,286	609
Polk	1,208	631	598	742	1,432	1,195	1,479	810
Portage	1,437	1,467	1,225	1,284	1,041	1,064	1,703	1,410
Price	770	563	574	636	902	766	946	720
Racine	3,387	2,995	2,822	3,093	3,799	2,962	3,006	3,173
Richland	1,179	475	490	682	1,378	1,117	1,397	700
Rock	3,190	2,689	2,844	3,015	2,735	2,743	2,976	2,912
Rusk	687	724	531	649	666	557	736	566
St. Croix	1,623	809	841	918	1,309	1,134	1,391	785
Sauk	1,463	1,023	981	1,237	1,796	1,393	1,670	1,284
Sawyer	414	468	386	462	423	391	473	395
Shawano	689	1,786	979	1,132	874	733	869	1,003
Sheboygan	3,094	2,611	2,263	2,502	2,385	2,985	3,070	2,989
Taylor	543	631	472	671	448	322	645	431
Templeau	1,198	578	512	944	892	861	1,131	859
Vernon	1,273	551	563	1,231	1,344	1,298	1,471	673
Vilas	641	307	294	274	560	571	735	345
Walworth	2,066	1,818	1,751	1,809	1,682	1,534	1,742	2,161
Washburn	838	351	297	358	668	640	1,044	387
Washington	1,134	839	736	823	918	1,162	1,077	1,013
Waukesha	2,827	2,445	2,142	2,664	2,499	2,595	2,907	2,627
Waupaca	1,706	1,713	1,598	1,248	1,519	1,501	1,441	1,117
Waushara	1,036	431	355	493	1,245	1,037	1,188	583
Winnebago	4,440	2,633	3,108	2,822	3,640	3,387	3,982	3,080
Wood	1,877	1,302	1,307	1,773	1,553	1,520	1,758	1,583
Total	124,240	93,312	91,061	101,726	111,588	104,839	125,329	99,876

**President**

William E. Borah, 187,334; Alfred M. Landon, 3,360.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

September 1936

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>					
Adams.....	2	7	71	9	4
Big Flats.....	1	0	86	1	2
Colburn.....	0	0	47	3	2
Dell Prairie.....	0	4	40	2	8
Easton.....	1	3	46	14	4
Jackson.....	2	6	50	14	3
Leola.....	0	2	20	3	1
Lincoln.....	1	0	58	6	7
Monroe.....	1	1	33	12	5
New Chester.....	0	1	45	11	18
New Haven.....	4	23	52	10	10
Preston.....	0	1	43	1	5
Quincy.....	0	5	66	2	4
Richfield.....	0	0	40	3	0
Rome.....	1	0	58	5	3
Springville.....	2	2	22	9	24
Strongs Prairie.....	5	6	175	8	3
Friendship, vil.....	2	8	107	11	5
Adams, City:					
1st ward.....	5	5	126	5	4
2nd ward.....	6	4	222	5	6
Totals.....	33	78	1,407	134	118
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>					
Agenda.....	6	9	59	7	3
Ashland.....	1	1	97	13	2
Butternut.....	8	6	66	7	4
Gingles.....	0	2	76	26	1
Gordon.....	11	7	66	25	1
Jacobs.....	21	22	72	42	16
LaPointe.....	0	1	46	5	5
Marengo.....	11	1	58	18	6
Morse.....	11	12	97	22	5
Peeksville.....	11	3	17	8	1
Sanborn.....	36	6	87	16	1
Shanagolden.....	0	3	53	10	2
White River.....	4	3	47	29	5
Butternut, vil.....	17	34	47	34	10
Ashland, city:					
1st ward.....	17	8	170	128	1
2nd ward.....	20	21	172	179	7
3rd ward.....	6	9	124	247	7
4th ward.....	8	8	88	102	5
5th ward.....	9	10	144	131	11
6th ward.....	24	14	183	111	8
7th ward.....	13	16	199	65	4
8th ward.....	9	12	185	42	1
9th ward.....	14	10	191	15	2
10th ward.....	11	19	238	30	2
Mellen, City:					
1st ward.....	10	11	74	8	16
2nd ward.....	10	14	47	10	9
3rd ward.....	5	8	23	9	4
Totals.....	293	270	2,726	1,339	139
<b>BARRON CO.</b>					
Almena.....	10	4	160	13	12
Arland.....	0	0	212	12	10
Barron.....	1	2	166	15	14
Bear Lake.....	3	2	76	2	1
Cedar Lake.....	6	7	55	23	13
Chetek.....	6	2	95	7	44
Clinton.....	4	2	199	11	4
Crystal Lake.....	10	3	134	7	9
Cumberland.....	2	1	169	10	10
Dallas.....	3	1	81	0	25
Dovre.....	6	4	66	4	30
Doyle.....	3	1	93	3	3
Lakeland.....	2	1	93	3	3

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>BARRON CO.—Cont.</b>					
Maple Grove.....	5	1	183	18	47
Maple Plain.....	2	1	70	6	4
Oak Grove.....	8	2	116	2	1
Prairie Farm.....	1	5	95	4	4
Prairie Lake.....	3	2	145	2	41
Rice Lake.....	4	1	185	2	15
Sioux-Creek.....	3	2	103	3	21
Stanford.....	3	3	123	2	3
Stanley.....	5	0	118	3	17
Sumner.....	3	3	204	6	2
Turtle Lake.....	1	3	89	2	3
Vance Creek.....	3	0	105	7	93
Cameron, vil.....	6	5	102	7	35
Dallas, vil.....	5	10	36	4	7
Haugen, vil.....	1	2	21	1	24
Prairie Farm, vil.....	0	5	25	13	7
Turtle Lake, vil.....	21	7	27	17	13
Barron, city.....	10	4	379	24	67
Chetek, city.....	10	12	93	9	135
Cumberland, city.....	14	16	152	37	55
Rice Lake, city:					
1st ward.....	8	7	94	7	32
2nd ward.....	4	8	74	9	13
3rd ward.....	11	5	100	15	33
4th ward.....	7	6	117	15	30
5th ward.....	2	3	120	7	19
6th ward.....	9	1	91	5	19
7th ward.....	1	2	73	4	8
8th ward.....	3	4	71	4	4
Totals.....	209	150	4,710	344	945
<b>BAYFIELD CO.</b>					
Barksdale.....	6	8	48	41	6
Barnes.....	4	14	17	12	8
Bayfield.....	4	6	50	30	16
Bay View.....	1	7	27	20	13
Bell.....	4	2	15	6	7
Cable.....	1	6	21	24	7
Clover.....	6	16	40	4	9
Delta.....	0	1	31	4	2
Drummond.....	9	20	78	18	48
Eileen.....	3	9	69	16	8
Hughes.....	2	13	22	7	11
Iron River.....	19	36	77	24	49
Kelly.....	4	9	44	25	9
Keystone.....	1	2	60	12	5
Lincoln.....	3	11	45	7	7
Mason.....	1	6	72	20	11
Namekagon.....	0	3	13	14	4
Orienta.....	1	2	41	13	3
Oulu.....	3	6	47	23	41
Pilsen.....	4	5	48	8	3
Port Wing.....	3	13	84	31	46
Pratt.....	3	3	105	34	15
Russell.....	7	5	34	15	8
Tripp.....	0	2	21	4	12
Washburn.....	1	2	25	14	7
Cable, vil.....	9	21	14	9	17
Mason, vil.....	1	6	14	11	16
Bayfield, city:					
1st ward.....	8	6	19	16	6
2nd ward.....	2	0	14	14	9
3rd ward.....	1	2	35	19	23
4th ward.....	1	2	15	23	7
Washburn, city:					
1st ward.....	5	17	49	30	53
2nd ward.....	0	6	31	14	16
3rd ward.....	2	11	25	11	7
4th ward.....	2	7	35	16	15
5th ward.....	3	3	21	17	23
6th ward.....	1	2	17	4	7
Totals.....	125	290	1,414	615	554

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

303

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>BROWN CO.</b>					
Allouez.....	73	74	39	42	51
Ashwaubenon.....	12	13	22	8	16
Bellevue.....	38	45	2	6	2
De Pere.....	26	58	10	3	4
Eaton.....	40	29	10	0	0
Glenmore.....	25	70	18	5	5
Green Bay.....	5	6	16	11	5
Hobart.....	17	22	24	6	7
Holland.....	39	37	78	6	1
Howard.....	70	51	8	5	12
Humboldt.....	16	31	8	14	10
Lawrence.....	15	28	27	5	17
Morrison.....	45	67	25	10	6
New Denmark.....	27	57	46	21	20
Pittsfield.....	8	22	17	8	9
Preble:					
1st pct.....	29	41	3	4	4
2nd pct.....	97	110	19	11	14
Rockland.....	18	44	10	6	4
Scott.....	31	58	11	15	10
Suamico.....	21	28	64	9	8
Wrightstown.....	16	53	22	16	8
Denmark, vil.....	22	46	20	17	17
Pulaski, vil.....	30	64	37	6	7
Wrightstown, vil.....	10	28	19	6	2
De Pere, city:					
1st ward.....	53	72	23	47	60
2nd ward.....	49	92	13	18	13
3rd ward.....	60	62	65	30	21
4th ward.....	22	34	40	12	12
Green Bay, city:					
1st ward.....	26	53	31	59	137
2nd ward:					
1st pct.....	43	73	43	105	103
2nd pct.....	59	118	27	46	31
3rd ward.....	63	116	24	56	84
4th ward.....	51	71	35	59	56
5th ward.....	79	134	71	54	46
6th ward.....	31	73	25	24	36
7th ward.....	21	56	28	22	21
8th ward.....	40	79	59	38	25
9th ward.....	37	55	20	33	26
10th ward.....	36	84	25	11	11
11th ward.....	56	92	54	23	15
12th ward.....	29	52	37	29	20
13th ward.....	44	90	38	45	58
14th ward.....	101	53	89	74	67
15th ward.....	63	101	39	49	62
16th ward.....	28	71	43	54	58
17th ward.....	34	42	43	48	38
18th ward.....	32	47	85	29	21
19th ward.....	27	35	65	15	11
20th ward.....	27	58	76	25	20
21st ward.....	38	47	16	25	9
Totals.....	1,879	2,940	1,669	1,270	1,300
<b>BUFFALO CO.</b>					
Alma.....	2	3	110	15	18
Belydere.....	0	6	66	15	6
Buffalo.....	4	0	37	9	1
Canton.....	2	3	64	17	12
Cross.....	5	8	43	0	1
Dover.....	5	2	34	15	22
Gilmanton.....	11	5	73	26	47
Glencoe.....	4	2	25	5	1
Lincoln.....	2	0	68	6	2
Maxville.....	1	7	47	9	8
Milton.....	1	0	20	4	1
Modena.....	0	0	171	5	2
Mondovi.....	2	4	126	6	21
Montana.....	3	1	26	5	1
Naples.....	0	2	104	14	29
Nelson.....	5	2	171	31	28

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>BUFFALO CO.—Cont.</b>					
Waumandee.....	1	0	39	11	6
Cochrane, vil.....	1	1	49	53	35
Alma, city:					
1st ward.....	5	0	70	11	14
2nd ward.....	0	2	30	4	11
3rd ward.....	2	0	44	8	12
Buffalo, city.....	0	0	53	7	2
Fountain City, city:					
1st ward.....	1	10	18	16	15
2nd ward.....	7	5	38	7	5
Mondovi, city:					
1st ward.....	5	4	70	9	70
2nd ward.....	1	3	64	12	66
3rd ward.....	2	2	58	8	17
4th ward.....	0	0	17	3	10
Totals.....	72	72	1,735	331	463
<b>BURNETT CO.</b>					
Anderson.....	2	1	81	4	2
Blaine.....	4	5	28	2	1
Daniels.....	8	5	118	7	2
Dewey.....	5	2	49	12	3
Grantsburg.....	3	14	77	7	9
Jackson.....	2	1	23	5	1
LaFollette.....	6	3	36	9	5
Lincoln.....	0	4	27	2	3
Meenon.....	14	19	37	20	6
Oakland.....	6	9	50	15	4
Roosevelt.....	2	0	54	5	2
Rusk.....	8	0	31	3	2
Sand Lake.....	3	5	25	0	1
Scott.....	4	1	13	1	0
Siren.....	9	6	84	16	16
Swiss.....	16	12	46	8	8
Trade Lake.....	6	0	204	15	2
Union.....	2	0	19	7	4
Webb Lake.....	4	0	10	9	0
West Marshland.....	2	3	29	0	0
Wood River.....	7	4	157	16	3
Grantsburg, vil.....	7	16	137	15	17
Webster, vil.....	6	66	19	12	20
Totals.....	126	176	1,354	190	111
<b>CALUMET CO.</b>					
Brillion.....	5	26	57	18	13
Brothertown.....	8	15	42	0	3
Charlestown.....	20	30	63	9	10
Chilton.....	28	37	57	2	2
Harrison.....	49	147	189	6	8
New Holstein.....	9	10	48	2	1
Rantoul.....	29	35	67	8	12
Stockbridge.....	20	30	85	2	3
Woodville.....	20	37	72	2	3
Brillion, vil.....	7	31	20	21	21
Hilbert, vil.....	13	28	39	3	5
Stockbridge, vil.....	11	14	17	2	3
Chilton, city.....	71	126	150	15	16
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.....	3	8	8	2	1
New Holstein, city.....	22	80	57	17	37
Totals.....	315	654	971	111	137
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>					
Anson.....	6	6	15	20	179
Arthur.....	11	9	28	4	42
Auburn.....	0	3	46	5	19
Birch Creek.....	1	0	27	1	53
Bloomer.....	3	9	53	4	53
Cleveland.....	2	2	33	13	39
Colburn.....	6	3	81	3	42
Cooks Valley.....	4	6	34	4	31
Delmar.....	17	8	58	8	56

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.</b>					
Eagle Point.....	2	8	138	41	116
Edson.....	3	6	31	17	76
Estella.....	2	0	19	9	35
Goetz.....	6	3	25	6	98
Hallie.....	7	5	37	18	90
Holcombe.....	8	3	12	7	38
Howard.....	8	6	40	2	56
LaFayette.....	5	6	31	19	206
Ruby.....	6	6	53	7	32
Sampson.....	8	3	43	6	73
Sigel.....	5	1	10	10	57
Tilden.....	15	10	30	9	90
Wheaton.....	5	4	29	12	75
Woodmohr.....	12	9	40	7	61
Boyd, vil.....	13	11	18	9	66
Cadott, vil.....	23	4	26	9	80
Cornell, vil.....	11	9	17	11	117
New Auburn, vil.....	2	5	8	7	60
Bloomer, city.....	11	12	74	21	233
Chippewa Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	10	14	40	26	210
2nd ward.....	26	18	53	35	185
3rd ward.....	10	13	47	30	191
4th ward.....	10	9	25	13	202
5th ward, 1st pct.....	9	20	30	23	206
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	5	6	19	14	192
6th ward.....	15	11	27	13	194
7th ward.....	9	11	23	16	144
8th ward.....	17	8	45	35	190
9th ward.....	15	5	29	16	86
10th ward.....	20	7	38	11	148
Stanley, city:					
1st ward.....	19	12	32	7	87
2nd ward.....	16	11	8	13	53
3rd ward.....	13	8	14	6	61
4th ward.....	12	4	12	6	48
Totals.....	413	314	1,498	563	4,370
<b>CLARK CO.</b>					
Beaver.....	6	12	64	9	10
Butler.....	3	6	19	2	11
Colby.....	2	9	79	9	6
Dewhurst.....	0	2	20	8	4
Eaton.....	7	22	46	14	36
Foster.....	1	1	9	3	2
Fremont.....	4	5	95	27	19
Grant.....	1	3	102	24	20
Green Grove.....	5	4	99	4	15
Hendren.....	5	20	121	3	4
Hewett.....	0	0	13	8	9
Hixon.....	11	16	103	6	13
Hoard.....	2	9	99	8	21
Levis.....	0	10	48	5	7
Longwood.....	10	26	62	15	14
Loyal.....	9	17	51	13	14
Lynn.....	2	4	65	14	7
Mayville.....	4	9	119	2	1
Mead.....	1	5	42	5	4
Mentor.....	2	7	44	8	17
Pine Valley.....	4	6	97	10	11
Reseburg.....	19	42	46	4	9
Seif.....	1	3	22	9	2
Sherman.....	1	6	53	2	7
Sherwood.....	0	0	32	4	11
Thorp.....	18	25	79	24	10
Unity.....	1	9	54	17	28
Warner.....	4	10	60	4	7
Washburn.....	2	9	52	17	8
Weston.....	1	11	104	3	6
Wither.....	23	43	31	1	26
Worden.....	5	26	57	7	11
York.....	5	8	96	21	11
Abbotsford, vil.....	7	5	57	20	22



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>CLARK CO.—Cont.</b>					
Curtiss, vil. ....	2	7	6	1	13
Dorchester, vil. ....	4	13	26	7	16
Granton, vil. ....	3	5	21	15	34
Loyal, vil. ....	19	53	26	22	30
Thorp, vil. ....	37	59	22	7	29
Unity, vil. ....	1	4	5	5	2
Withee, vil. ....	5	12	43	4	23
Colby, city:					
2nd ward. ....	2	5	15	9	9
3rd ward. ....	2	15	9	8	11
Greenwood, city:					
Neillsville, city:					
1st ward. ....	6	14	61	11	24
2nd ward. ....	6	12	64	21	27
3rd ward. ....	2	20	51	13	41
4th ward. ....	4	15	37	4	21
Owen, city:					
1st ward. ....	2	1	4	1	13
2nd ward. ....	9	5	10	1	24
3rd ward. ....	6	7	12	6	18
4th ward. ....	2	4	9	6	22
Totals. ....	292	705	2,569	488	805
<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>					
Arlington. ....	3	8	96	18	18
Caledonia. ....	8	16	25	25	12
Columbus. ....	4	10	24	8	8
Courtland. ....	3	11	19	12	15
Dekorra. ....	2	12	45	31	22
Fort Winnebago. ....	13	10	42	19	8
Fountain Prairie. ....	4	27	37	17	9
Hampden. ....	0	10	62	4	1
Leeds. ....	0	2	103	3	8
Lewiston. ....	2	15	21	29	19
Lodi. ....	0	1	55	8	20
Lowville. ....	2	8	44	12	20
Marcellon. ....	0	7	25	25	14
Newport. ....	2	1	25	4	2
Otsego. ....	5	16	46	16	22
Pacific. ....	2	10	15	13	8
Randolph. ....	2	10	36	59	38
Scott. ....	1	2	28	21	12
Springvale. ....	3	11	27	20	16
West Point. ....	5	7	56	10	15
Wyoena. ....	2	9	10	38	33
Cambria, vil. ....	2	17	76	34	26
Doylestown, vil. ....	13	41	4	11	7
Fall River, vil. ....	1	7	14	14	15
Lodi, vil. ....	9	13	73	39	78
Pardeeville, vil. ....	2	6	77	36	52
Poynette, vil. ....	9	34	130	42	31
Randolph, vil. ....	4	14	7	27	20
Rio, vil. ....	1	26	42	28	64
Wyoena, vil. ....	3	4	20	36	31
Columbus, city:					
1st ward. ....	7	50	18	26	54
2nd ward. ....	6	25	35	30	28
3rd ward. ....	7	30	31	22	41
Portage, city:					
1st ward. ....	9	37	17	24	7
2nd ward. ....	21	62	78	88	61
3rd ward. ....	13	29	38	59	81
4th ward. ....	22	66	95	71	95
5th ward. ....	40	68	115	78	64
Wisconsin Dells, city:					
1st ward. ....	6	29	10	14	11
2nd ward. ....	8	23	11	11	23
3rd ward. ....	6	17	11	11	15
Totals. ....	252	801	1,743	1,093	1,124

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>CRAWFORD CO.</b>					
Bridgeport.....	5	5	9	25	18
Clayton.....	56	40	119	47	10
Eastman.....	90	13	7	39	8
Freeman.....	16	6	20	72	70
Haney.....	39	7	35	29	5
Marietta.....	31	25	34	22	23
Prairie du Chien.....	50	14	4	17	7
Scott.....	32	12	34	27	16
Seneca.....	201	43	7	40	19
Utica.....	66	17	85	79	43
Wauzeka.....	15	15	35	9	5
Bell Center, vil.....	12	0	13	8	4
De Soto, vil.....	10	0	2	6	3
Eastman, vil.....	34	7	2	30	36
Ferryville, vil.....	15	0	1	42	27
Gays Mills, vil.....	37	29	15	32	25
Lynxville, vil.....	21	0	6	15	5
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	27	6	55	19	28
Steuben, vil.....	7	10	13	11	15
Wauzeka, vil.....	35	25	12	22	32
Prairie du Chien, city:					
1st ward.....	105	11	10	20	9
2nd ward.....	105	9	8	16	18
3rd ward.....	63	9	12	32	38
4th ward.....	62	8	10	23	8
5th ward.....	83	5	15	23	13
6th ward.....	111	11	5	25	9
7th ward.....	101	12	7	30	28
8th ward.....	70	17	5	22	18
Totals.....	1,499	356	585	782	540
<b>DANE CO.</b>					
Albion.....	2	8	136	12	19
Berry.....	5	1	84	2	3
Black Earth.....	4	1	36	10	4
Blooming Grove:					
1st district.....	10	9	309	27	45
2nd district.....	7	0	66	6	12
Blue Mounds.....	0	4	61	1	3
Bristol.....	3	5	70	7	5
Burke.....	1	8	182	10	16
Christiana.....	0	1	96	7	16
Cottage Grove.....	4	4	49	2	6
Cross Plains.....	9	8	80	1	1
Dane.....	3	6	38	3	4
Deerfield.....	0	3	55	4	6
Dunkirk.....	2	5	100	2	14
Dunn.....	0	4	64	8	15
Fitchburg.....	1	5	50	9	11
Madison.....	5	13	231	28	93
Mazomanie.....	2	4	10	5	9
Medina.....	0	9	30	2	7
Middleton.....	4	0	91	11	32
Montrose.....	16	6	40	7	8
Oregon.....	1	2	35	5	6
Perry.....	0	1	67	6	10
Pleasant Springs.....	2	3	76	6	18
Primrose.....	0	0	93	4	2
Roxbury.....	3	5	59	1	0
Rutland.....	1	0	88	1	2
Springdale.....	0	0	105	5	12
Springfield.....	2	8	96	1	3
Sun Prairie.....	3	7	45	4	4
Vermont.....	7	3	76	3	7
Verona.....	2	5	57	12	8
Vienna.....	0	5	64	4	17
Westport.....	5	16	142	11	17
Windsor.....	1	4	103	11	20
York.....	1	4	33	3	3
Belleville, vil.....	7	9	17	4	18
Black Earth, vil.....	5	5	41	13	27
Blue Mounds, vil.....	0	5	23	3	4
Brooklyn, vil.....	0	1	9	0	2

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>DANE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Cambridge, vil. ....	5	4	67	6	31
Cottage Grove, vil. ....	0	1	43	1	6
Cross Plains, vil. ....	11	15	36	0	9
Dane, vil. ....	1	5	16	8	12
Deerfield, vil. ....	1	9	51	7	31
De Forest, vil. ....	4	12	56	14	19
Maple Bluff, vil. ....	4	2	25	7	63
Marshall, vil. ....	0	9	39	8	19
Mazomanie, vil. ....	10	14	36	17	36
McFarland, vil. ....	0	6	59	8	16
Middleton, vil. ....	8	19	102	30	47
Mount Horeb, vil. ....	5	19	172	25	63
Oregon, vil. ....	11	8	49	6	34
Rockdale, vil. ....	0	8	19	5	5
Shorewood Hills, vil. ....	4	3	35	4	47
Sun Prairie, vil. ....	21	15	51	12	30
Verona, vil. ....	2	13	38	4	12
Waukegan, vil. ....	11	13	53	8	18
Madison, city:					
1st ward .....	44	59	335	42	217
2nd ward .....	20	24	327	41	127
3rd ward .....	24	25	333	19	109
4th ward .....	67	56	309	37	131
5th ward .....	50	36	351	23	99
6th ward .....	19	23	340	37	127
7th ward .....	26	34	305	39	109
8th ward .....	49	45	336	27	83
9th ward .....	23	26	305	18	33
10th ward .....	34	43	224	40	283
11th ward .....	23	20	306	23	93
12th ward .....	16	29	202	11	127
13th ward .....	23	23	290	23	312
14th ward .....	11	11	198	27	69
15th ward .....	29	17	352	23	92
16th ward .....	22	27	412	31	108
17th ward .....	17	12	329	23	30
18th ward .....	21	19	401	31	83
19th ward .....	12	26	220	31	300
20th ward .....	29	24	181	33	275
Stoughton, city:					
1st ward .....	0	4	110	7	34
2nd ward .....	3	7	171	9	18
3rd ward .....	4	4	133	9	18
4th ward .....	2	14	123	16	72
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>10,647</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>3,956</b>
<b>DODGE CO.</b>					
Ashippun .....	18	42	70	17	15
Beaver Dam .....	38	146	30	10	8
Burnett .....	26	74	38	7	12
Calamus .....	16	54	14	17	9
Chester .....	9	32	37	10	3
Clyman .....	10	46	62	3	1
Elba .....	7	55	35	17	10
Emmet .....	7	47	34	10	9
Fox Lake .....	13	40	10	15	7
Herman .....	24	68	42	39	33
Hubbard .....	17	39	47	14	2
Hustisford .....	5	51	55	15	7
Lebanon .....	4	43	73	3	4
LeRoy .....	41	136	33	14	7
Lomira .....	30	63	50	18	16
Lowell .....	9	44	38	9	14
Oak Grove .....	11	32	64	11	6
Portland .....	0	24	23	3	3
Rubicon .....	0	35	33	6	10
Shields .....	4	34	19	2	3
Theresa .....	11	64	26	7	13
Trenton .....	14	59	35	11	8
Westford .....	12	73	25	5	2
Williamstown .....	11	53	24	17	10
Clyman, vil. ....	5	25	11	2	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>DODGE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Fox Lake, vil.....	15	106	13	23	43
Hustisford, vil.....	18	59	11	17	23
Iron Ridge, vil.....	4	32	8	19	7
Lomira, vil.....	11	45	22	9	10
Lowell, vil.....	5	29	9	4	3
Neosho, vil.....	3	26	6	3	2
Randolph, vil.....	7	55	5	32	14
Reeseville, vil.....	8	29	31	11	18
Theresa, vil.....	23	57	11	6	13
Beaver Dam, city:					
1st ward.....	17	87	25	2	3
2nd ward.....	22	127	21	8	0
3rd ward.....	20	102	25	8	6
4th ward.....	31	199	13	11	2
5th ward.....	15	161	11	14	11
6th ward.....	21	151	16	17	3
7th ward.....	26	184	18	20	15
8th ward.....	28	161	17	39	17
9th ward.....	16	152	16	6	22
10th ward.....	17	126	10	26	14
11th ward.....	15	145	24	23	23
12th ward.....	24	113	37	25	15
13th ward.....	6	96	22	16	8
14th ward.....	14	119	44	17	5
Horicon, city:					
1st ward.....	16	83	47	16	19
2nd ward.....	11	61	36	13	20
3rd ward.....	10	62	53	24	44
Juneau, city:					
1st ward.....	18	88	21	5	11
2nd ward.....	9	50	26	0	7
3rd ward.....	21	48	17	6	3
Mayville, city:					
1st ward.....	13	49	39	16	9
2nd ward.....	12	33	8	12	8
3rd ward.....	19	95	22	18	23
Watertown, city:					
5th ward.....	19	56	17	16	25
6th ward.....	11	58	42	0	14
13th ward.....	4	45	23	10	15
14th ward.....	6	36	18	11	17
Waupun, city:					
1st ward.....	9	63	14	30	33
2nd ward.....	13	53	30	23	27
3rd ward.....	5	19	11	18	7
4th ward.....	0	26	7	17	8
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>782</b>
<b>DOOR CO.</b>					
Baileys Harbor.....	10	8	12	60	12
Brussels.....	23	17	18	47	20
Clay Banks.....	3	5	20	17	16
Egg Harbor.....	9	8	18	48	12
Forestville.....	19	23	40	84	31
Gardner.....	12	7	10	44	9
Gibraltar.....	17	7	13	45	16
Jacksonport.....	13	6	14	78	26
Liberty Grove.....	5	4	41	203	59
Nasewaupsee.....	18	10	49	84	14
Sevastopol.....	9	3	32	104	36
Sturgeon Bay.....	5	3	23	43	12
Union.....	10	4	7	21	15
Washington.....	2	0	0	61	9
Ephraim, vil.....	1	1	2	38	8
Sister Bay, vil.....	1	2	14	41	46
Sturgeon Bay, city:					
1st ward.....	16	9	16	219	63
2nd ward.....	2	7	9	132	75
3rd ward.....	6	5	6	181	61
4th ward.....	7	12	19	144	64
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>604</b>

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>					
Amnicon.....	14	14	67	12	12
Bennett.....	9	10	47	6	14
Brule.....	3	32	73	9	24
Cloverland.....	0	5	28	20	44
Dairyland.....	3	6	48	6	19
Gordon.....	23	27	48	13	22
Hawthorne.....	4	11	103	13	17
Highland.....	1	6	23	4	7
Lakeside.....	14	42	80	4	4
Maple.....	12	30	75	10	11
Oakland.....	3	12	31	33	21
Parkland.....	9	8	103	34	15
Solon Springs.....	4	21	41	13	13
Summit.....	13	23	70	10	14
Superior.....					
1st pct.....	16	22	85	9	20
2nd pct.....	4	10	29	8	6
Wascott.....	5	4	59	15	4
Lake Nebagamon, vil.....	4	11	28	9	35
Oliver, vil.....	3	3	20	2	2
Poplar, vil.....	2	5	51	29	24
Solon Springs, vil.....	0	20	17	17	20
Superior, city:					
1st ward, east pct.....	29	40	165	40	24
1st ward, west pct.....	49	57	150	55	54
2nd ward, east pct.....	42	33	190	56	72
2nd ward, west pct.....	20	20	188	58	94
3rd ward, east pct.....	41	51	157	35	20
3rd ward, west pct.....	52	64	160	15	19
4th ward, 1st pct.....	51	76	129	10	10
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	52	59	177	10	15
5th ward, 1st pct.....	67	70	235	33	31
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	52	53	199	50	49
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	27	43	153	41	85
5th ward, 4th pct.....	8	39	132	49	69
5th ward, 5th pct.....	17	41	170	44	47
6th ward, east pct.....	30	113	220	27	27
6th ward, west pct.....	42	71	184	33	17
7th ward, 1st pct.....	30	82	180	54	70
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	41	65	256	42	26
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	36	53	151	51	74
7th ward, 4th pct.....	38	44	126	61	94
7th ward, 5th pct.....	27	83	195	64	46
8th ward, east pct.....	21	31	83	54	30
8th ward, west pct.....	33	41	84	38	26
9th ward, east pct.....	34	47	241	43	45
9th ward, west pct.....	40	39	239	34	64
10th ward, east pct.....	15	7	82	17	16
10th ward, west pct.....	54	88	201	12	11
Totals.....	1,094	1,737	5,573	1,307	1,483
<b>DUNN CO.</b>					
Colfax.....	3	1	107	5	12
Dunn.....	6	1	74	35	43
Eau Galle.....	6	2	58	15	31
Elk Mound.....	3	0	54	4	38
Grant.....	1	1	77	1	15
Hay River.....	3	3	45	16	28
Lucas.....	1	0	66	19	34
Menomonie.....	6	14	102	43	104
Hew Haven.....	16	15	30	23	23
Otter Creek.....	3	4	45	3	14
Peru.....	3	3	16	8	18
Red Cedar.....	4	3	113	16	51
Rock Creek.....	2	2	36	10	35
Sand Creek.....	3	2	85	8	41
Sheridan.....	3	3	59	17	11
Sherman.....	1	0	32	25	41
Spring Brook.....	8	5	67	26	64
Stanton.....	3	1	41	24	38
Tainter.....	0	1	34	13	40
Tiffany.....	8	8	63	8	34
Weston.....	3	2	73	16	32

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>DUNN CO.—Cont.</b>					
Wilson .....	4	1	94	1	7
Boyceville, vil. ....	12	11	17	21	58
Colfax, vil. ....	4	7	90	15	66
Downing, vil. ....	9	5	13	7	16
Elk Mound, vil. ....	4	1	19	9	56
Knapp, vil. ....	8	14	25	11	38
Ridgeland, vil. ....	2	0	22	10	14
Wheeler, vil. ....	0	2	25	7	26
Menomonie, city:					
1st ward .....	7	3	87	23	92
2nd ward .....	18	17	76	59	139
3rd ward .....	28	16	155	76	196
4th ward .....	22	9	180	79	163
Totals .....	204	157	2,080	653	1,618
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>					
Bridge Creek .....	3	2	39	12	12
Brunswick .....	9	5	50	11	33
Clear Creek .....	8	4	47	15	27
Drammen .....	4	6	72	6	22
Fairchild .....	8	11	27	10	10
Lincoln .....	3	4	93	11	6
Ludington .....	5	4	87	6	11
Otter Creek .....	2	14	25	5	13
Pleasant Valley .....	10	9	51	15	39
Seymour .....	28	13	64	16	40
Union .....	6	11	98	23	77
Washington .....	4	8	66	27	55
Wilson .....	13	5	51	11	32
Fairchild, vil. ....	10	5	24	16	26
Fall Creek, vil. ....	9	13	86	3	7
Altoona, city:					
1st ward .....	7	13	51	9	5
2nd ward .....	3	13	83	6	27
Augusta, city:					
1st ward .....	4	6	8	4	7
2nd ward .....	1	3	18	11	8
3rd ward .....	12	7	4	4	10
4th ward .....	5	0	5	8	18
Eau Claire, city:					
1st ward .....	30	35	105	24	71
2nd ward .....	15	15	127	40	187
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	14	29	103	60	415
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	16	19	121	33	147
4th ward .....	23	27	64	7	52
5th ward .....	42	44	127	48	210
6th ward .....	56	43	132	31	206
7th ward .....	29	26	136	35	156
8th ward .....	14	14	263	20	83
9th ward .....	43	46	340	63	186
10th ward .....	49	42	387	55	244
Totals .....	485	496	2,944	650	2,442
<b>FLORENCE CO.</b>					
Aurora .....	48	29	26	20	15
Commonwealth .....	24	6	11	31	8
Fence .....	16	10	13	28	3
Fern .....	7	1	6	18	5
Florence .....	32	14	43	166	69
Homestead .....	14	9	25	25	14
Long Lake .....	9	7	13	12	5
Tipler .....	16	12	13	16	5
Totals .....	166	88	150	316	124
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>					
Alto .....	6	12	20	46	20
Ashford .....	37	57	149	19	17
Auburn .....	13	14	121	26	15
Byron .....	33	60	30	30	28

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.</b>					
Calumet.....	40	33	43	1	4
Eden.....	42	57	31	13	3
Eldorado.....	18	22	69	9	10
Empire.....	37	53	31	25	26
Fond du Lac.....	65	106	46	48	18
Forest.....	34	53	40	10	8
Friendship.....	28	33	63	9	13
Lamartine.....	30	46	36	30	10
Marshfield.....	78	80	56	3	0
Metomen.....	3	26	84	18	14
Oakfield.....	11	15	27	10	11
Oscola.....	35	53	67	9	5
Ripon.....	7	17	68	33	12
Rosendale.....	7	17	22	22	21
Springvale.....	11	37	36	22	6
Taycheedah.....	87	109	48	21	9
Waupun.....	9	28	13	19	10
Brandon, vil.....	13	29	44	34	15
Campbellsport, vil.....	25	22	108	26	18
Eden, vil.....	8	23	16	14	3
Fairwater, vil.....	4	12	10	3	9
North Fond du Lac, vil.....	100	128	207	18	27
Oakfield, vil.....	9	26	26	36	20
Rosendale, vil.....	5	11	9	24	20
St. Cloud, vil.....	13	29	6	7	0
Fond du Lac, city:					
1st ward.....	30	33	78	22	13
2nd ward.....	59	48	71	33	15
3rd ward.....	61	78	68	100	43
4th ward.....	39	57	109	59	26
5th ward.....	71	70	54	36	9
6th ward.....	77	72	43	25	15
7th ward.....	52	78	46	90	41
8th ward.....	92	100	82	96	65
9th ward.....	67	75	66	48	32
10th ward.....	75	82	62	28	19
11th ward.....	42	74	30	50	33
12th ward.....	53	73	35	68	71
13th ward.....	70	81	42	44	27
14th ward.....	40	102	49	69	35
15th ward.....	50	71	71	92	51
16th ward.....	53	73	60	67	38
17th ward.....	55	84	57	29	27
18th ward.....	41	69	25	44	50
19th ward.....	65	77	31	65	60
20th ward.....	67	82	39	77	43
21st ward.....	35	71	57	49	21
Ripon, city:					
1st ward.....	4	20	24	18	8
2nd ward.....	12	43	37	48	45
3rd ward.....	13	44	26	47	24
4th ward.....	21	38	26	53	41
Waupun, city:					
5th ward.....	7	33	5	12	4
6th ward.....	19	66	13	22	16
Totals.....	2,078	3,002	2,832	1,976	1,244
<b>FOREST CO.</b>					
Alvin.....	38	9	5	10	1
Argonne.....	20	6	88	10	4
Armstrong Creek.....	8	5	101	1	2
Blackwell.....	14	9	3	3	3
Caswell.....	15	6	6	7	3
Crandon.....	22	9	16	8	3
Freedom.....	17	14	10	10	2
Hiles.....	12	13	18	15	4
Laona.....	88	68	54	24	4
Lincoln.....	15	2	17	1	2
Nashville.....	25	7	68	9	2
Popple River.....	8	16	3	5	0
Ross.....	12	9	5	4	0
Wabeno.....	100	60	65	31	8

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>FOREST CO.—Cont.</b>					
Crandon, city:					
1st ward.....	25	14	18	35	7
2nd ward.....	9	7	7	4	2
3rd ward.....	18	14	35	14	5
4th ward.....	10	6	13	9	0
5th ward.....	17	12	18	17	4
Totals.....	473	286	550	217	56
<b>GRANT CO.</b>					
Beetown.....	8	2	22	22	27
Bloomington.....	19	3	13	21	12
Boscobel.....	0	1	14	7	5
Cassville.....	2	3	24	7	1
Castle Rock.....	15	8	39	18	10
Clifton.....	12	0	53	11	60
Ellenboro.....	7	2	27	47	15
Fennimore.....	9	5	58	16	15
Glen Haven.....	9	4	14	25	10
Harrison.....	4	1	16	45	19
Hazel Green.....	27	3	19	20	4
Hickory Grove.....	2	3	42	19	7
Jamestown.....	97	2	41	9	6
Liberty.....	8	3	32	25	16
Lima.....	13	4	14	34	23
Little Grant.....	6	2	6	17	15
Marion.....	1	0	24	1	4
Millville.....	4	1	6	15	8
Mt. Hope.....	17	2	11	13	18
Mt. Ida.....	0	3	27	14	18
Muscoda.....	5	4	14	3	3
No. Lancaster.....	3	0	44	41	13
Paris.....	8	9	52	5	6
Patch Grove.....	12	6	14	19	11
Platteville.....	13	0	11	35	17
Potosi.....	15	1	51	32	13
Smelser.....	11	0	19	31	13
So. Lancaster.....	5	3	73	39	20
Waterloo.....	6	4	46	16	7
Watterstown.....	2	2	35	10	8
Wingville.....	6	4	51	18	22
Woodman.....	14	4	10	8	8
Wyalusing.....	9	6	22	26	10
Bagley, vil.....	12	2	17	12	20
Bloomington, vil.....	18	6	16	29	63
Blue River, vil.....	6	5	21	12	20
Cassville, vil.....	10	1	57	12	21
Hazel Green, vil.....	9	2	26	39	35
Livingston, vil.....	8	2	28	12	96
Montfort, vil.....	12	11	38	32	43
Mt. Hope, vil.....	8	1	5	23	23
Muscoda, vil.....	10	15	43	14	22
Patch Grove, vil.....	6	6	0	10	13
Potosi, vil.....	14	0	16	23	9
Woodman, vil.....	6	3	15	4	1
Boscobel, city:					
1st ward.....	9	5	51	20	22
2nd ward.....	1	4	58	29	37
3rd ward.....	0	2	37	12	14
4th ward.....	1	2	41	9	22
Cuba City, city:					
1st ward.....	3	3	4	24	29
2nd ward.....	15	4	13	17	11
3rd ward.....	12	4	21	18	10
4th ward.....	1	3	13	18	22
Fennimore, city:					
1st ward.....	1	0	27	22	34
2nd ward.....	4	9	24	28	35
3rd ward.....	8	2	17	15	22
4th ward.....	14	16	32	18	19



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>GRANT CO.—Cont.</b>					
Lancaster, city:					
1st ward .....	4	3	33	32	41
2nd ward .....	8	4	56	54	86
3rd ward .....	11	7	35	61	91
4th ward .....	4	4	46	48	80
Platteville, city:					
1st ward .....	39	6	30	70	45
2nd ward .....	42	20	35	86	104
3rd ward .....	26	10	50	70	100
4th ward .....	31	11	21	37	49
Totals .....	722	268	1,870	1,579	1,683
<b>GREEN CO.</b>					
Adams .....	4	0	27	21	6
Albany .....	10	1	25	22	7
Brooklyn .....	1	1	30	3	3
Cadiz .....	0	1	12	34	12
Clarno .....	1	2	49	22	18
Decatur .....	6	0	44	14	6
Exeter .....	2	2	36	1	2
Jefferson .....	2	1	57	28	22
Jordan .....	4	3	45	9	5
Monroe .....	3	3	34	27	17
Mt. Pleasant .....	1	3	36	13	8
New Glarus .....	0	0	99	3	0
Spring Grove .....	0	0	23	7	4
Sylvester .....	2	0	36	17	14
Washington .....	1	4	52	11	5
York .....	3	0	105	8	8
Albany, vil. ....	5	8	22	70	59
Brooklyn, vil. ....	2	1	12	3	7
Brownstown, vil. ....	2	7	4	18	7
Monticello, vil. ....	3	2	66	23	23
New Glarus, vil. ....	1	3	286	7	8
Brodhead, city:					
1st ward .....	8	4	37	38	35
2nd ward .....	7	4	49	49	32
Monroe, city:					
1st ward .....	21	17	135	102	111
2nd ward .....	12	9	117	62	58
3rd ward .....	7	3	136	40	54
4th ward .....	12	3	85	78	85
Totals .....	120	82	1,659	730	616
<b>GREEN LAKE CO.</b>					
Berlin .....	3	15	14	11	8
Brooklyn .....	7	23	53	81	31
Green Lake .....	5	28	104	14	8
Kingston .....	2	8	29	31	16
Mackford .....	3	14	19	15	13
Manchester .....	6	20	42	7	5
Marquette .....	1	10	51	11	11
Princeton .....	21	31	33	22	12
Seneca .....	4	19	23	14	3
St. Marie .....	11	16	20	13	3
Green Lake, vil. ....	6	4	13	100	59
Kingston, vil. ....	2	12	15	16	11
Markesan, vil. ....	7	37	36	17	41
Berlin, city:					
1st ward .....	24	70	14	39	39
2nd ward .....	30	57	25	41	43
3rd ward .....	21	44	12	65	28
4th ward .....	15	45	14	22	5
5th ward .....	28	39	9	40	6
Princeton, city:					
1st ward .....	7	25	30	37	16
2nd ward .....	9	21	20	23	11
3rd ward .....	13	14	27	15	4
Totals .....	225	552	608	674	372

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>IOWA CO.</b>					
Arena.....	9	9	67	40	20
Brigham.....	3	2	180	16	35
Clyde.....	10	10	48	6	7
Dodgeville.....	7	8	100	114	62
Eden.....	3	2	20	17	29
Highland.....	21	14	63	86	20
Linden.....	3	6	46	64	47
Mifflin.....	6	6	27	64	58
Mineral Point.....	2	3	43	94	54
Moscow.....	1	1	121	24	38
Pulaski.....	4	9	22	7	10
Ridgeway.....	6	8	112	41	24
Waldwick.....	3	1	32	32	24
Wyoming.....	0	4	40	23	8
Arena, vil.....	1	3	20	41	24
Avoca, vil.....	2	12	18	15	27
Barneveld, vil.....	3	12	80	3	35
Cobb, vil.....	2	1	3	25	42
Highland, vil.....	69	26	31	31	22
Hollandale, vil.....	2	2	62	3	20
Linden, vil.....	3	1	22	58	25
Livingston, vil.....	0	0	0	0	3
Rewey, vil.....	1	4	14	8	25
Ridgeway, vil.....	1	6	97	24	28
Dodgeville, city:					
1st ward.....	2	5	46	42	54
2nd ward.....	8	3	43	84	158
3rd ward.....	4	9	35	67	82
Mineral Point, city:					
1st ward.....	9	3	48	56	68
2nd ward.....	7	3	34	67	84
3rd ward.....	0	2	21	25	13
4th ward.....	0	1	20	32	32
Totals.....	192	176	1,515	1,159	1,178
<b>IRON CO.</b>					
Anderson.....	6	4	17	6	2
Carey.....	0	7	39	2	2
Gurney.....	1	0	27	7	3
Kimball.....	4	4	48	14	11
Knight.....	10	13	107	5	6
Mercer.....	14	11	42	25	25
Oma.....	11	1	42	3	11
Pence.....	5	3	120	7	4
Saxon.....	11	6	63	37	13
Sherman.....	7	4	11	3	4
Hurley, city:					
1st ward.....	19	14	73	28	19
2nd ward.....	9	14	55	23	11
3rd ward.....	18	23	67	22	14
4th ward.....	14	9	28	39	27
5th ward.....	5	3	18	9	5
6th ward.....	6	2	27	8	5
Montreal, city:					
1st ward.....	12	9	15	5	3
2nd ward.....	8	5	25	18	7
3rd ward.....	10	16	43	15	13
4th ward.....	3	2	51	3	3
Totals.....	173	150	918	279	188
<b>JACKSON CO.</b>					
Albion.....	3	25	209	7	6
Alma.....	5	12	80	2	5
Bear Bluff.....	0	0	3	2	8
Brockway.....	7	4	76	4	5
City Point.....	2	5	42	3	1
Cleveland.....	0	1	69	2	3
Curran.....	1	1	83	3	0
Franklin.....	2	2	95	2	9

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>JACKSON CO.—Cont.</b>					
Garden Valley.....	2	1	36	5	11
Garfield.....	2	0	85	3	5
Hixton.....	6	24	44	6	16
Irving.....	2	8	96	7	5
Knapp.....	0	0	17	4	3
Komensky.....	2	25	44	0	5
Manchester.....	4	10	31	7	8
Melrose.....	5	8	17	2	3
Millston.....	1	7	24	6	6
North Bend.....	0	3	30	8	11
Northfield.....	6	11	219	0	13
Springfield.....	3	6	113	4	5
Alma Center, vil.....	2	7	25	9	34
Hixton, vil.....	1	25	14	10	19
Melrose, vil.....	3	14	19	11	27
Merrillan, vil.....	5	24	49	18	12
Taylor, vil.....	3	3	67	5	12
Black River Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	3	9	88	24	38
2nd ward.....	4	19	82	11	7
3rd ward.....	2	2	46	7	13
4th ward.....	3	12	79	8	8
Totals.....	79	268	1,882	180	297
<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>					
Aztalan.....	19	34	42	4	2
Cold Spring.....	7	7	7	7	9
Concord.....	10	33	23	10	6
Farmington.....	25	69	34	8	4
Hebron.....	8	7	17	21	11
Ixonia.....	22	54	41	17	12
Jefferson:					
1st pct.....	62	36	14	6	1
2nd pct.....	20	34	17	1	7
Koshkonong.....	13	23	25	7	12
Lake Mills.....	9	18	59	3	5
Milford.....	9	37	34	10	3
Oakland.....	11	27	74	10	19
Palmyra.....	8	10	17	18	16
Sullivan.....	7	29	22	12	4
Sumner.....	5	12	28	1	3
Waterloo.....	3	15	35	8	8
Watertown.....	19	60	39	7	8
Johnson Creek, vil.....	24	81	18	5	24
Palmyra, vil.....	11	18	46	38	45
Sullivan, vil.....	12	22	29	4	5
Waterloo, vil.....	19	69	57	31	66
Fort Atkinson, city:					
1st ward.....	12	24	8	17	34
2nd ward.....	16	30	18	24	32
3rd ward.....	22	48	18	14	27
4th ward.....	12	30	11	12	20
5th ward.....	13	28	21	10	9
6th ward.....	7	22	21	10	25
7th ward.....	10	21	25	18	15
8th ward.....	14	30	25	28	24
Jefferson, city:					
1st ward.....	19	35	13	11	22
2nd ward.....	24	50	17	5	13
3rd ward.....	29	74	16	15	15
4th ward.....	23	55	14	3	6
Lake Mills, city:					
1st ward.....	19	33	22	3	36
2nd ward.....	6	18	22	15	24
3rd ward.....	16	25	38	13	31
Watertown, city:					
1st ward.....	18	71	11	12	14
2nd ward.....	14	71	25	15	9
3rd ward.....	9	66	30	14	17
4th ward.....	18	81	36	11	9
7th ward.....	35	74	46	11	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.</b>					
8th ward.....	13	50	11	13	23
9th ward.....	8	55	16	29	30
10th ward.....	5	74	34	28	26
11th ward.....	42	14	59	24	32
12th ward.....	19	55	26	15	6
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>775</b>
<b>JUNEAU CO.</b>					
Armenia.....	2	15	57	13	7
Clearfield.....	4	3	51	3	3
Cutler.....	3	2	28	10	8
Finley.....	3	4	19	8	2
Fountain.....	2	7	101	11	19
Germantown.....	2	2	35	1	4
Kildare.....	15	16	46	11	1
Kingston.....	1	1	14	0	9
Lemonweir.....	13	23	112	16	19
Lindina.....	6	13	146	8	18
Lisbon.....	4	5	62	17	9
Lyndon.....	11	6	51	5	2
Marion.....	9	19	29	5	2
Necedah.....	13	6	47	13	8
Orange.....	3	2	117	5	5
Plymouth.....	9	12	70	5	6
Seven Mile Creek.....	8	8	135	8	2
Summit.....	2	2	52	3	8
Wonewoc.....	2	2	159	12	9
Camp Douglas, vil.....	4	20	81	10	29
Hustler, vil.....	0	6	46	3	5
Lyndon Station, vil.....	10	1	89	9	9
Necedah, vil.....	12	16	64	21	24
Union Center, vil.....	0	0	60	4	2
Wonewoc, vil.....	3	11	86	16	54
Elroy, city:					
1st ward.....	1	6	138	3	45
2nd ward.....	5	2	156	7	25
Mauston, city:					
1st ward.....	14	23	101	18	33
2nd ward.....	34	37	189	42	122
New Lisbon, city:					
1st ward.....	12	4	91	8	20
2nd ward.....	2	9	98	7	10
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>519</b>
<b>KENOSHA CO.</b>					
Brighton.....	18	19	15	22	17
Bristol.....	17	16	36	134	84
Paris.....	14	15	10	37	23
Pleasant Prairie.....	59	94	102	190	165
Randall.....	17	22	27	41	46
Salem.....	67	37	56	114	117
Somers:					
1st pct.....	27	39	71	97	55
2nd pct.....	19	27	54	46	37
Wheatland.....	3	12	12	12	9
Silver Lake, vil.....	9	14	5	21	36
Kenosha, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	104	162	226	81	60
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	53	73	132	66	87
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	61	116	79	41	40
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	55	109	117	32	26
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	72	88	127	103	82
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	65	115	62	207	176
4th ward, 1st pct.....	66	74	83	290	206
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	40	60	87	101	61
5th ward, 1st pct.....	89	170	261	113	64
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	27	51	142	39	15
6th ward, 1st pct.....	33	78	161	46	42
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	38	62	235	39	40
7th ward, 1st pct.....	54	80	115	84	45
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	71	99	191	85	55
8th ward, 1st pct.....	69	87	144	186	66

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>KENOSHA CO.—Cont.</b>					
8th ward, 2nd pct.-----	53	77	172	97	50
9th ward, 1st pct.-----	62	101	138	132	91
9th ward, 2nd pct.-----	37	75	100	156	94
10th ward, 1st pct.-----	52	90	161	159	96
10th ward, 2nd pct.-----	59	84	140	193	130
11th ward, 1st pct.-----	53	69	166	136	90
11th ward, 2nd pct.-----	37	56	147	139	88
12th ward, 1st pct.-----	32	57	127	80	40
12th ward, 2nd pct.-----	38	87	165	104	86
Totals.....	1,570	2,415	3,866	3,423	2,419
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>					
Ahnapee.....	38	38	28	16	12
Carlton.....	38	26	22	9	2
Casco.....	43	47	4	1	9
Franklin.....	56	41	6	8	3
Lincoln.....	37	24	3	7	6
Luxemburg.....	31	27	3	7	2
Montpelier.....	28	20	31	29	11
Pierce.....	27	17	10	0	1
Red River.....	19	34	13	6	3
West Kewaunee.....	49	41	9	10	9
Casco, vil.....	25	29	2	3	6
Luxemburg, vil.....	16	15	1	20	14
Algoma, city.....	80	70	30	50	37
Kewaunee, city.....	177	110	21	31	35
Totals.....	664	539	183	197	150
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>					
Bangor.....	4	3	43	11	6
Barre.....	5	12	61	5	4
Burns.....	3	2	55	20	20
Campbell.....	7	6	168	20	17
Farmington.....	7	5	83	21	17
Greenfield.....	11	8	34	5	6
Hamilton.....	4	0	172	24	25
Holland.....	6	4	132	58	38
Onalaska.....	7	1	76	32	7
Shelby.....	12	8	84	32	17
Washington.....	8	3	46	8	2
Bangor, vil.....	22	9	44	44	32
Rockland, vil.....	4	1	15	10	15
West Salem, vil.....	9	10	135	51	46
Onalaska, city:					
1st ward.....	0	3	31	16	9
2nd ward.....	2	4	57	28	18
3rd ward.....	5	5	52	11	12
La Crosse, city:					
1st ward.....	18	27	260	65	48
2nd ward.....	27	11	145	34	23
3rd ward.....	30	19	222	51	34
4th ward.....	24	26	146	71	16
5th ward.....	11	7	269	22	12
6th ward.....	23	11	157	92	131
7th ward.....	34	40	246	87	99
8th ward.....	41	46	361	56	52
9th ward.....	8	5	278	40	63
10th ward.....	6	15	370	66	55
11th ward.....	37	16	237	44	45
12th ward.....	16	5	52	26	20
13th ward.....	35	9	163	28	41
14th ward.....	39	37	261	152	236
15th ward.....	26	22	245	12	16
16th ward.....	27	39	178	134	218
17th ward.....	27	11	249	43	37
18th ward.....	32	32	246	42	29
19th ward.....	12	8	217	34	23
20th ward.....	8	15	491	49	23
21st ward.....	39	27	295	35	25
Totals.....	636	512	6,376	1,579	1,622

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>LAFAYETTE CO.</b>					
Argyle.....	3	5	76	5	5
Belmont.....	12	17	19	22	7
Benton.....	11	5	47	30	29
Blanchard.....	5	11	34	6	9
Darlington.....	46	54	73	61	33
Elk Grove.....	9	6	22	55	30
Fayette.....	61	44	34	26	6
Gratiot.....	59	63	29	33	29
Kendall.....	47	68	14	10	5
Lamont.....	6	14	62	18	12
Monticello.....	10	19	19	8	4
New Diggings.....	10	5	40	41	46
Seymour.....	41	31	47	21	19
Shullsburg.....	14	17	36	35	13
Wayne.....	11	4	43	9	11
White Oak Springs.....	0	3	7	21	9
Willow Springs.....	49	56	54	10	11
Wiota.....	12	23	99	79	65
Argyle, vil.....	16	15	59	17	34
Belmont, vil.....	7	10	38	22	19
Benton, vil.....	14	4	89	26	25
Blanchardville, vil.....	9	18	47	31	57
Gratiot, vil.....	19	35	20	4	9
South Wayne, vil.....	5	13	13	29	32
Darlington, city:					
1st ward.....	52	54	82	44	49
2nd ward.....	71	84	61	40	58
Shullsburg, city:					
1st ward.....	36	24	21	46	19
2nd ward.....	62	40	21	43	19
Totals.....	697	742	1,206	792	664
<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>					
Ackley.....	20	61	63	5	3
Ainsworth.....	19	20	18	5	5
Antigo.....	63	103	25	40	13
Elcho.....	33	60	29	53	21
Evergreen.....	37	87	1	8	3
Langlade.....	32	44	18	11	1
Neva.....	30	66	40	13	5
Norwood.....	34	63	20	12	8
Parrish.....	4	11	0	10	4
Peck.....	18	23	20	13	4
Polar.....	40	73	20	5	6
Price.....	28	67	2	13	5
Rolling.....	30	73	23	15	8
Summit.....	4	9	25	5	8
Upham.....	9	15	7	18	13
Vilas.....	2	14	9	17	4
Wolf River.....	26	64	6	15	7
White Lake, vil.....	15	41	2	42	25
Antigo, city:					
1st ward.....	49	118	28	38	28
2nd ward.....	66	154	38	45	35
3rd ward.....	76	170	36	26	6
4th ward.....	102	249	54	32	14
5th ward.....	60	157	36	39	6
6th ward.....	122	230	47	60	29
Totals.....	919	2,022	567	540	261
<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>					
Birch.....	10	12	50	40	45
Bradley.....	14	23	77	44	28
Corning.....	4	7	209	9	25
Harding.....	2	3	46	5	4
Harrison.....	4	7	80	5	16
King.....	1	5	14	16	25
Merrill.....	13	14	126	22	33
Pine River.....	11	23	140	34	49

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>LINCOLN CO.—Cont.</b>					
Rock Falls.....	7	9	19	17	19
Russell.....	7	4	117	22	26
Schley.....	10	15	171	19	26
Scott.....	8	12	180	25	55
Skanawan.....	4	3	21	18	11
Somo.....	4	4	21	15	10
Tomahawk.....	0	3	32	10	8
Wilson.....	2	3	16	5	10
Merrill, city:					
1st ward.....	40	38	71	91	94
2nd ward.....	31	33	64	38	71
3rd ward.....	46	56	94	45	87
4th ward.....	19	36	111	41	56
5th ward.....	14	25	51	44	64
6th ward.....	45	43	161	49	64
7th ward.....	54	47	190	79	117
8th ward.....	21	28	73	45	37
Tomahawk, city:					
1st ward.....	2	13	35	15	9
2nd ward.....	10	9	44	19	40
3rd ward.....	19	18	78	27	45
4th ward.....	16	14	69	37	47
Totals.....	418	507	2,360	836	1,121
<b>MANITOWOC CO.</b>					
Cato.....	95	53	93	29	37
Centerville.....	8	51	88	10	7
Cooperstown.....	63	33	55	13	9
Eaton.....	38	19	52	10	15
Franklin.....	52	26	128	10	4
Gibson.....	46	19	60	13	7
Kossuth.....	46	41	107	21	13
Liberty.....	19	35	61	31	46
Manitowoc.....	9	18	55	0	5
Manitowoc Rapids.....	35	42	176	22	15
Maple Grove.....	49	14	49	18	21
Meeme.....	22	40	73	8	3
Mishicot.....	36	28	194	13	6
Newton.....	12	31	143	15	19
Rockland.....	23	10	79	15	17
Schleswig.....	21	19	65	14	4
Two Creeks.....	8	14	44	6	1
Two Rivers.....	21	27	140	4	1
Reedsville, vil.....	16	10	24	38	60
Valders, vil.....	26	15	14	12	60
Kiel, city:					
1st ward.....	9	14	19	37	26
2nd ward.....	10	18	15	20	28
3rd ward.....	4	13	5	9	5
Manitowoc, city:					
1st ward.....	70	122	153	54	62
2nd ward.....	48	89	78	90	120
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	57	85	124	46	37
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	104	143	213	56	56
4th ward.....	76	151	130	112	109
5th ward.....	130	157	302	68	54
6th ward, 1st pct.....	65	70	106	72	71
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	38	65	123	57	34
7th ward, 1st pct.....	150	206	203	37	30
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	64	64	60	12	8
Two Rivers, city:					
1st ward.....	12	26	219	9	8
2nd ward.....	12	10	152	8	8
3rd ward.....	27	23	83	33	27
4th ward.....	35	38	132	59	43
5th ward.....	30	59	147	35	27
6th ward.....	40	40	151	13	20
7th ward.....	13	19	195	21	15
8th ward.....	9	11	149	7	6
Totals.....	1,648	1,968	4,459	1,157	1,144

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
MARATHON CO.					
Bergen.....	6	7	58	2	1
Berlin.....	3	5	54	9	10
Bern.....	3	10	30	10	3
Bevent.....	19	4	72	2	0
Brighton.....	7	2	52	20	3
Cassel.....	24	25	85	6	2
Cleveland.....	10	12	96	12	1
Day.....	6	10	82	6	5
Easton.....	8	6	95	12	6
Eau Pleine.....	5	11	65	12	6
Elderon.....	6	4	70	10	6
Emmet.....	13	7	115	10	2
Frankfort.....	8	15	65	13	9
Franzen.....	16	15	41	6	4
Green Valley.....	2	3	84	5	1
Guenther.....	7	6	37	8	2
Halsey.....	6	10	71	4	4
Hamburg.....	3	12	74	11	10
Harrison.....	12	2	21	18	2
Hewitt.....	8	10	48	8	2
Holton.....	11	10	64	11	1
Hull.....	9	11	65	17	6
Johnson.....	8	7	71	12	16
Knowlton.....	10	11	113	9	4
Kronenwetter.....	57	43	178	19	8
Maine.....	5	11	74	13	7
Marathon.....	17	16	88	13	15
McMillan.....	5	7	111	15	3
Mosinee.....	22	21	64	10	6
Norrie.....	11	15	56	6	2
Flower.....	4	10	34	12	5
Reid.....	18	8	55	6	0
Rib Falls.....	6	8	75	14	7
Rib Mountain.....	11	17	56	3	1
Reitbrock.....	10	25	50	20	10
Ringle.....	19	6	87	8	1
Spencer.....	3	4	37	7	3
Stettin.....	21	18	72	12	14
Texas.....	6	5	102	14	8
Wausau.....	11	11	75	19	14
Weston.....	22	26	132	17	2
Wien.....	6	5	69	28	4
Abbotsford, vil.....	8	6	5	3	1
Athens, vil.....	8	32	32	23	57
Brokaw, vil.....	20	7	50	8	1
Edgar, vil.....	24	32	68	49	25
Elderon, vil.....	0	5	23	7	9
Fenwood, vil.....	4	4	22	0	1
Hatley, vil.....	13	3	10	9	1
Marathon, vil.....	20	17	60	9	7
Rothschild, vil.....	23	14	50	11	9
Schofield, vil.....	31	23	163	18	13
Spencer, vil.....	6	13	17	30	17
Stratford, vil.....	9	26	25	28	14
Unity, vil.....	4	5	16	13	0
Colby, city.....	4	0	12	3	0
Mosinee, city:					
1st ward.....	16	13	15	19	14
2nd ward.....	12	9	17	12	10
3rd ward.....	10	10	7	13	15
4th ward.....	6	1	14	1	7
Wausau, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	32	60	135	66	71
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	39	53	126	45	46
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	53	95	136	44	45
2nd ward.....	45	39	139	44	25
3rd ward.....	29	42	77	66	70
4th ward.....	23	29	56	58	68
5th ward, 1st pct.....	22	33	87	31	32
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	15	30	101	55	62
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	22	35	100	69	107
6th ward, 1st pct.....	42	52	194	40	30
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	37	43	102	13	4
7th ward, 1st pct.....	17	31	124	36	29



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>MARATHON CO.—Cont.</b>					
Wausau city—Cont.					
7th ward, 2nd pct.-----	45	45	166	39	17
7th ward, 3rd pct.-----	52	60	149	34	15
8th ward, 1st pct.-----	27	40	182	30	31
8th ward, 2nd pct.-----	31	47	216	33	29
9th ward.-----	36	61	128	50	34
Totals.-----	1,249	1,514	5,871	1,478	1,132
<b>MARINETTE CO.</b>					
Amberg.-----	14	7	25	60	53
Athelstane.-----	10	8	25	36	17
Beaver.-----	21	26	57	46	23
Beecher.-----	7	5	7	23	22
Dunbar.-----	18	9	13	29	18
Goodman.-----	38	16	48	66	53
Grover.-----	16	20	60	124	58
Lake.-----	11	28	37	42	17
Middle Inlet.-----	7	4	7	26	26
Niagara.-----	14	4	14	31	19
Pembin.-----	28	23	7	46	30
Peshtigo.-----	8	24	36	140	38
Porterfield.-----	12	21	22	54	40
Pound.-----	34	44	70	41	21
Silver Cliff.-----	2	3	12	20	17
Stephenson.-----	34	39	83	79	40
Wagner.-----	23	13	9	35	22
Wausaukee.-----	9	5	23	32	19
Coleman, vil.-----	65	35	9	13	18
Niagara, vil.-----	83	36	60	212	86
Pound, vil.-----	10	20	20	17	10
Wausaukee, vil.-----	19	20	3	71	38
Marinette, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	23	19	48	58	31
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	20	10	104	65	19
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	18	9	47	67	32
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	43	37	49	127	76
3rd ward, 1st pct.-----	35	30	26	178	122
3rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	37	30	83	121	73
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	57	50	36	158	83
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	50	36	47	99	45
5th ward, 1st pct.-----	52	50	23	132	109
5th ward, 2nd pct.-----	38	25	20	145	99
Peshtigo, city:					
1st ward.-----	6	14	3	82	35
2nd ward.-----	5	10	15	114	33
3rd ward.-----	10	4	25	74	44
Totals.-----	877	734	1,183	2,663	1,486
<b>MARQUETTE CO.</b>					
Buffalo.-----	7	8	7	12	13
Crystal Lake.-----	0	2	1	20	15
Douglas.-----	13	14	21	13	30
Harris.-----	1	7	3	40	28
Mecan.-----	0	4	22	15	18
Montello.-----	9	16	1	13	11
Moundville.-----	2	13	10	36	27
Neshkoro.-----	1	4	6	16	5
Newton.-----	0	1	5	26	21
Oxford.-----	0	1	15	21	14
Packwaukee.-----	8	16	9	44	25
Shields.-----	1	7	7	29	16
Springfield.-----	1	2	3	31	20
Westfield.-----	0	11	3	19	19
Montello, vil.-----	11	27	13	123	93
Neshkoro, vil.-----	2	6	1	69	20
Oxford, vil.-----	1	10	25	56	26
Westfield, vil.-----	1	12	19	117	82
Totals.-----	58	161	171	700	483

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>					
Franklin:					
1st pct. ....	16	16	31	9	7
2nd pct. ....	28	18	15	7	3
Granville:					
1st pct. ....	21	27	35	20	25
2nd pct. ....	22	24	70	21	14
3rd pct. ....	20	53	51	21	25
4th pct. ....	13	31	76	11	11
Greenfield:					
1st pct. ....	27	33	62	26	15
2nd pct. ....	55	50	114	17	21
3rd pct. ....	31	26	32	4	2
4th pct. ....	42	38	81	21	28
5th pct. ....	34	31	94	4	15
6th pct. ....	59	70	35	11	7
Lake:					
1st pct. ....	92	61	125	40	17
2nd pct. ....	127	184	86	38	4
3rd pct. ....	43	47	34	15	15
4th pct. ....	64	39	39	4	8
5th pct. ....	34	51	66	15	22
6th pct. ....	45	36	67	14	6
Milwaukee:					
1st pct. ....	18	30	34	40	17
2nd pct. ....	40	31	43	15	5
Oak Creek:					
1st pct. ....	32	25	44	15	21
2nd pct. ....	51	21	29	13	5
Wauwatosa:					
1st pct. ....	18	33	28	18	20
2nd pct. ....	6	23	41	13	11
3rd pct. ....	33	60	30	27	32
4th pct. ....	10	9	4	7	12
5th pct. ....	24	43	46	18	10
6th pct. ....	15	12	28	14	11
Fox Point, vil.	19	13	4	59	84
River Hills, vil.	14	8	8	47	51
Shorewood, vil.:					
1st pct. ....	54	68	35	80	138
2nd pct. ....	53	52	39	63	133
3rd pct. ....	50	56	19	52	84
4th pct. ....	47	69	33	74	137
5th pct. ....	53	70	43	51	124
West Milwaukee, vil.:					
1st pct. ....	37	42	189	11	3
2nd pct. ....	49	39	144	17	19
3rd pct. ....	57	25	108	25	19
Whitefish Bay, vil.:					
1st pct. ....	51	54	34	68	104
2nd pct. ....	51	47	38	61	105
3rd pct. ....	32	45	23	65	89
Cudahy, city:					
1st ward .....	121	83	122	12	22
2nd ward .....	180	122	108	43	47
3rd ward .....	152	78	99	30	9
4th ward .....	112	93	78	10	9
Milwaukee, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	41	57	29	46	110
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	84	89	40	38	31
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	51	98	37	14	32
1st ward, 4th pct. ....	45	60	17	46	91
1st ward, 5th pct. ....	55	101	31	23	24
1st ward, 6th pct. ....	81	160	45	7	0
1st ward, 7th pct. ....	33	144	23	7	5
1st ward, 8th pct. ....	54	113	49	5	5
1st ward, 9th pct. ....	50	81	43	20	51
1st ward, 10th pct. ....	70	136	29	15	8
1st ward, 11th pct. ....	58	33	59	13	8
1st ward, 12th pct. ....	44	60	42	30	40
1st ward, 13th pct. ....	77	32	63	20	26
1st ward, 14th pct. ....	99	93	57	8	5
1st ward, 15th pct. ....	61	90	45	15	13
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	44	67	119	10	12
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	55	77	69	6	7

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee city—Cont.					
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	81	74	78	13	19
2nd ward, 4th pct.	29	63	60	17	19
2nd ward, 5th pct.	40	61	71	5	11
2nd ward, 6th pct.	38	95	121	9	11
2nd ward, 7th pct.	40	81	81	15	15
2nd ward, 8th pct.	44	61	83	22	13
2nd ward, 9th pct.	51	70	80	17	24
2nd ward, 10th pct.	34	65	46	14	6
2nd ward, 11th pct.	42	63	56	18	22
2nd ward, 12th pct.	48	96	54	6	4
2nd ward, 13th pct.	42	54	45	22	25
2nd ward, 14th pct.	56	69	134	9	13
2nd ward, 15th pct.	32	58	66	23	27
3rd ward, 1st pct.	23	43	22	36	110
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	30	45	89	0	4
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	44	58	32	23	44
3rd ward, 4th pct.	44	56	53	33	40
3rd ward, 5th pct.	58	104	87	25	33
3rd ward, 6th pct.	32	73	51	16	8
3rd ward, 7th pct.	42	47	21	34	65
3rd ward, 8th pct.	53	65	53	20	11
3rd ward, 9th pct.	41	63	80	25	21
3rd ward, 10th pct.	32	46	55	15	18
4th ward, 1st pct.	51	51	61	8	31
4th ward, 2nd pct.	84	93	76	22	8
4th ward, 3rd pct.	131	101	72	17	10
4th ward, 4th pct.	107	97	74	26	12
4th ward, 5th pct.	107	73	57	29	27
4th ward, 6th pct.	74	75	32	8	3
4th ward, 7th pct.	67	83	76	17	14
4th ward, 8th pct.	166	102	66	20	21
4th ward, 9th pct.	135	104	72	29	24
4th ward, 10th pct.	115	110	56	19	13
4th ward, 11th pct.	67	61	47	19	9
4th ward, 12th pct.	69	59	54	19	16
4th ward, 13th pct.	64	76	49	16	19
4th ward, 14th pct.	87	53	43	24	21
5th ward, 1st pct.	35	89	84	15	8
5th ward, 2nd pct.	30	72	89	10	8
5th ward, 3rd pct.	42	89	79	10	11
5th ward, 4th pct.	32	87	117	24	12
5th ward, 5th pct.	22	69	99	19	8
5th ward, 6th pct.	65	124	132	5	8
5th ward, 7th pct.	48	91	96	16	13
5th ward, 8th pct.	47	57	78	6	13
5th ward, 9th pct.	65	67	103	14	12
5th ward, 10th pct.	52	77	65	22	9
5th ward, 11th pct.	40	74	120	17	16
5th ward, 12th pct.	33	66	114	14	15
5th ward, 13th pct.	29	80	113	9	10
5th ward, 14th pct.	22	63	92	14	12
5th ward, 15th pct.	22	58	67	15	32
6th ward, 1st pct.	40	93	90	13	21
6th ward, 2nd pct.	40	53	78	20	8
6th ward, 3rd pct.	47	61	81	19	24
6th ward, 4th pct.	29	63	43	34	27
6th ward, 5th pct.	29	59	93	8	11
6th ward, 6th pct.	26	53	99	14	14
6th ward, 7th pct.	50	56	85	8	10
6th ward, 8th pct.	22	60	110	20	21
6th ward, 9th pct.	13	56	112	12	18
6th ward, 10th pct.	22	41	96	13	14
6th ward, 11th pct.	46	77	99	25	9
6th ward, 12th pct.	32	64	72	6	11
6th ward, 13th pct.	42	99	89	14	12
7th ward, 1st pct.	30	29	59	12	9
7th ward, 2nd pct.	16	34	93	10	9
7th ward, 3rd pct.	29	39	95	6	13
7th ward, 4th pct.	33	46	96	9	9
7th ward, 5th pct.	31	40	96	12	2
7th ward, 6th pct.	39	49	103	25	12
7th ward, 7th pct.	61	38	99	12	7
7th ward, 8th pct.	25	45	124	16	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee city—Cont.					
7th ward, 9th pct.-----	36	43	69	12	1
7th ward, 10th pct.-----	24	12	65	17	16
7th ward, 11th pct.-----	25	27	94	13	9
7th ward, 12th pct.-----	22	34	83	17	9
7th ward, 13th pct.-----	32	33	75	15	9
7th ward, 14th pct.-----	25	45	90	19	13
7th ward, 15th pct.-----	31	25	90	6	10
7th ward, 16th pct.-----	24	31	59	19	13
7th ward, 17th pct.-----	39	29	83	25	22
8th ward, 1st pct.-----	49	84	79	21	10
8th ward, 2nd pct.-----	78	135	99	13	11
8th ward, 3rd pct.-----	49	168	73	6	7
8th ward, 4th pct.-----	21	61	98	11	20
8th ward, 5th pct.-----	28	93	69	9	6
8th ward, 6th pct.-----	77	149	97	8	7
8th ward, 7th pct.-----	32	60	125	13	8
8th ward, 8th pct.-----	14	85	72	9	5
8th ward, 9th pct.-----	26	107	109	8	6
8th ward, 10th pct.-----	52	73	100	6	8
8th ward, 11th pct.-----	39	106	64	9	8
8th ward, 12th pct.-----	73	152	78	13	8
8th ward, 13th pct.-----	232	47	20	6	3
9th ward, 1st pct.-----	55	63	71	33	16
9th ward, 2nd pct.-----	25	65	94	35	19
9th ward, 3rd pct.-----	18	36	79	32	11
9th ward, 4th pct.-----	37	43	66	20	19
9th ward, 5th pct.-----	39	38	111	19	17
9th ward, 6th pct.-----	25	18	104	27	19
9th ward, 7th pct.-----	49	37	97	17	6
9th ward, 8th pct.-----	64	60	109	24	4
9th ward, 9th pct.-----	24	20	118	27	17
9th ward, 10th pct.-----	19	20	97	15	25
9th ward, 11th pct.-----	18	36	116	23	25
9th ward, 12th pct.-----	17	13	64	11	7
10th ward, 1st pct.-----	30	59	97	20	4
10th ward, 2nd pct.-----	41	66	105	18	9
10th ward, 3rd pct.-----	27	48	116	10	7
10th ward, 4th pct.-----	40	89	128	14	5
10th ward, 5th pct.-----	36	46	54	12	14
10th ward, 6th pct.-----	39	103	135	5	14
10th ward, 7th pct.-----	34	67	135	21	10
10th ward, 8th pct.-----	42	48	102	9	13
10th ward, 9th pct.-----	23	51	55	19	7
10th ward, 10th pct.-----	30	67	98	15	12
10th ward, 11th pct.-----	32	54	121	22	11
10th ward, 12th pct.-----	19	73	64	15	10
11th ward, 1st pct.-----	115	174	74	7	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.-----	97	123	101	18	3
11th ward, 3rd pct.-----	60	98	95	8	6
11th ward, 4th pct.-----	46	56	76	18	9
11th ward, 5th pct.-----	31	71	71	33	12
11th ward, 6th pct.-----	26	43	75	9	9
11th ward, 7th pct.-----	37	49	60	21	14
11th ward, 8th pct.-----	36	46	99	17	17
11th ward, 9th pct.-----	48	77	125	16	7
11th ward, 10th pct.-----	53	111	113	18	4
11th ward, 11th pct.-----	96	48	96	4	12
11th ward, 12th pct.-----	50	79	124	18	13
12th ward, 1st pct.-----	43	79	81	7	7
12th ward, 2nd pct.-----	58	62	104	10	18
12th ward, 3rd pct.-----	29	44	61	8	4
12th ward, 4th pct.-----	59	108	80	8	7
12th ward, 5th pct.-----	61	139	88	11	0
12th ward, 6th pct.-----	42	122	63	4	4
12th ward, 7th pct.-----	52	158	60	11	6
12th ward, 8th pct.-----	54	139	47	11	5
12th ward, 9th pct.-----	33	96	67	13	15
12th ward, 10th pct.-----	49	76	49	12	10
12th ward, 11th pct.-----	48	133	50	7	4
12th ward, 12th pct.-----	47	134	74	10	9
13th ward, 1st pct.-----	55	145	72	8	3
13th ward, 2nd pct.-----	68	93	26	12	8
13th ward, 3rd pct.-----	60	111	66	18	6

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee city—Cont.					
13th ward, 4th pct.	59	156	47	4	7
13th ward, 5th pct.	48	98	63	10	2
13th ward, 6th pct.	47	127	95	5	3
13th ward, 7th pct.	25	65	61	17	3
13th ward, 8th pct.	42	68	72	24	26
13th ward, 9th pct.	35	62	52	29	16
13th ward, 10th pct.	35	80	60	12	10
13th ward, 11th pct.	21	61	58	27	13
13th ward, 12th pct.	34	59	84	28	32
13th ward, 13th pct.	12	39	52	19	29
13th ward, 14th pct.	22	44	95	22	8
13th ward, 15th pct.	18	36	74	21	14
14th ward, 1st pct.	76	144	75	6	7
14th ward, 2nd pct.	55	117	100	5	5
14th ward, 3rd pct.	64	202	78	6	8
14th ward, 4th pct.	49	104	103	1	2
14th ward, 5th pct.	65	128	100	5	2
14th ward, 6th pct.	50	113	95	4	4
14th ward, 7th pct.	56	112	98	5	3
14th ward, 8th pct.	63	117	88	9	3
14th ward, 9th pct.	50	101	49	2	6
14th ward, 10th pct.	62	133	80	7	1
14th ward, 11th pct.	78	141	91	3	5
14th ward, 12th pct.	59	138	79	6	3
14th ward, 13th pct.	54	106	65	7	7
15th ward, 1st pct.	52	82	99	12	15
15th ward, 2nd pct.	36	79	66	35	47
15th ward, 3rd pct.	35	37	48	40	40
15th ward, 4th pct.	40	48	76	21	20
15th ward, 5th pct.	34	56	105	36	26
15th ward, 6th pct.	31	46	58	20	13
15th ward, 7th pct.	39	51	35	30	45
15th ward, 8th pct.	14	26	44	29	11
15th ward, 9th pct.	23	47	51	23	31
15th ward, 10th pct.	39	72	85	30	38
15th ward, 11th pct.	37	57	66	29	25
15th ward, 12th pct.	29	50	60	20	50
15th ward, 13th pct.	39	48	40	17	23
15th ward, 14th pct.	43	46	45	10	16
15th ward, 15th pct.	46	58	35	28	38
16th ward, 1st pct.	50	32	37	29	28
16th ward, 2nd pct.	46	56	63	17	15
16th ward, 3rd pct.	95	55	68	30	27
16th ward, 4th pct.	55	62	29	21	22
16th ward, 5th pct.	83	56	79	17	15
16th ward, 6th pct.	32	46	59	32	29
16th ward, 7th pct.	90	73	61	7	10
16th ward, 8th pct.	52	52	90	12	10
16th ward, 9th pct.	64	36	49	25	50
16th ward, 10th pct.	93	58	56	17	17
16th ward, 11th pct.	54	40	58	10	7
16th ward, 12th pct.	39	36	152	15	12
16th ward, 13th pct.	65	39	175	8	7
16th ward, 14th pct.	44	32	42	31	28
16th ward, 15th pct.	77	43	52	35	28
16th ward, 16th pct.	65	56	97	14	4
16th ward, 17th pct.	55	69	99	20	14
17th ward, 1st pct.	25	49	97	34	33
17th ward, 2nd pct.	35	80	103	33	22
17th ward, 3rd pct.	46	137	107	7	3
17th ward, 4th pct.	48	63	135	16	24
17th ward, 5th pct.	37	59	91	23	21
17th ward, 6th pct.	30	54	113	18	24
17th ward, 7th pct.	15	57	47	34	22
17th ward, 8th pct.	55	48	119	16	20
17th ward, 9th pct.	36	116	128	18	19
17th ward, 10th pct.	45	64	142	20	34
17th ward, 11th pct.	30	77	108	1	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	33	29	21	41	72
18th ward, 2nd pct.	48	43	36	23	23
18th ward, 3rd pct.	57	36	34	13	6
18th ward, 4th pct.	51	56	37	23	21
18th ward, 5th pct.	39	31	19	16	16

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

327

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee city—Cont.					
18th ward, 6th pct.	31	32	19	35	63
18th ward, 7th pct.	14	27	15	29	80
18th ward, 8th pct.	18	18	10	58	102
18th ward, 9th pct.	10	23	15	34	71
18th ward, 10th pct.	19	30	22	44	102
18th ward, 11th pct.	39	54	21	24	46
18th ward, 12th pct.	20	27	26	21	24
18th ward, 13th pct.	28	39	39	29	23
18th ward, 14th pct.	26	17	27	14	25
18th ward, 15th pct.	19	32	22	24	55
18th ward, 16th pct.	23	28	17	38	69
18th ward, 17th pct.	16	15	7	25	74
18th ward, 18th pct.	22	15	29	45	92
18th ward, 19th pct.	12	17	9	21	70
18th ward, 20th pct.	25	54	38	24	29
18th ward, 21st pct.	26	42	41	28	22
18th ward, 22nd pct.	42	34	20	38	45
18th ward, 23rd pct.	112	12	11	51	83
19th ward, 1st pct.	27	50	67	17	21
19th ward, 2nd pct.	42	40	63	28	10
19th ward, 3rd pct.	41	56	65	22	21
19th ward, 4th pct.	45	50	68	37	34
19th ward, 5th pct.	46	46	44	15	22
19th ward, 6th pct.	62	58	67	26	22
19th ward, 7th pct.	46	50	47	14	22
19th ward, 8th pct.	44	47	87	26	26
19th ward, 9th pct.	24	37	51	16	18
19th ward, 10th pct.	31	39	35	25	40
19th ward, 11th pct.	25	40	30	21	27
19th ward, 12th pct.	27	27	39	33	21
19th ward, 13th pct.	24	37	19	23	44
19th ward, 14th pct.	38	31	22	34	55
19th ward, 15th pct.	30	59	23	34	49
19th ward, 16th pct.	43	71	31	32	35
19th ward, 17th pct.	24	54	34	29	36
19th ward, 18th pct.	25	34	33	17	46
20th ward, 1st pct.	42	73	76	12	26
20th ward, 2nd pct.	28	27	70	11	11
20th ward, 3rd pct.	26	29	74	14	5
20th ward, 4th pct.	10	35	90	13	14
20th ward, 5th pct.	25	31	88	14	6
20th ward, 6th pct.	33	37	104	11	7
20th ward, 7th pct.	31	34	106	14	3
20th ward, 8th pct.	34	33	76	13	9
20th ward, 9th pct.	36	43	88	14	13
20th ward, 10th pct.	27	23	83	23	9
20th ward, 11th pct.	42	42	89	18	9
20th ward, 12th pct.	32	35	64	11	8
20th ward, 13th pct.	23	38	83	17	5
20th ward, 14th pct.	29	34	59	16	4
20th ward, 15th pct.	32	34	93	26	17
20th ward, 16th pct.	18	30	75	14	14
21st ward, 1st pct.	46	117	49	8	10
21st ward, 2nd pct.	41	106	63	10	9
21st ward, 3rd pct.	16	64	85	17	13
21st ward, 4th pct.	30	53	83	17	10
21st ward, 5th pct.	61	90	60	28	21
21st ward, 6th pct.	51	72	62	10	10
21st ward, 7th pct.	39	53	58	6	6
21st ward, 8th pct.	38	126	62	11	11
21st ward, 9th pct.	43	70	54	8	27
21st ward, 10th pct.	33	79	93	12	18
21st ward, 11th pct.	25	56	81	21	13
21st ward, 12th pct.	23	50	85	25	18
21st ward, 13th pct.	31	60	99	10	10
21st ward, 14th pct.	18	56	95	17	13
22nd ward, 1st pct.	27	57	85	11	11
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	32	63	67	16	23
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	35	37	74	7	10
22nd ward, 4th pct.	42	51	64	6	14
22nd ward, 5th pct.	51	31	64	15	8
22nd ward, 6th pct.	44	54	62	23	16
22nd ward, 7th pct.	28	64	37	13	18

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee city—Cont.					
22nd ward, 8th pct.....	39	31	37	28	15
22nd ward, 9th pct.....	24	40	52	18	29
22nd ward, 10th pct.....	21	24	37	22	29
22nd ward, 11th pct.....	19	35	17	32	53
22nd ward, 12th pct.....	25	27	41	24	41
22nd ward, 13th pct.....	15	20	27	26	24
22nd ward, 14th pct.....	18	22	42	16	11
22nd ward, 15th pct.....	14	18	29	24	38
22nd ward, 16th pct.....	29	47	59	21	21
22nd ward, 17th pct.....	31	33	64	7	12
22nd ward, 18th pct.....	23	15	56	26	18
22nd ward, 19th pct.....	25	30	49	11	15
22nd ward, 20th pct.....	14	50	57	18	14
23rd ward, 1st pct.....	40	33	73	23	17
23rd ward, 2nd pct.....	93	85	82	26	29
23rd ward, 3rd pct.....	37	46	32	21	37
23rd ward, 4th pct.....	48	42	54	27	27
23rd ward, 5th pct.....	41	31	57	20	26
23rd ward, 6th pct.....	64	53	85	16	20
23rd ward, 7th pct.....	37	23	79	18	10
23rd ward, 8th pct.....	39	40	107	11	19
23rd ward, 9th pct.....	27	40	96	16	6
23rd ward, 10A pct.....	31	27	38	56	40
23rd ward, 10B pct.....	34	21	50	46	37
23rd ward, 11th pct.....	64	47	115	12	9
23rd ward, 12th pct.....	69	40	86	6	3
23rd ward, 13th pct.....	50	44	113	6	1
24th ward, 1st pct.....	66	147	66	6	4
24th ward, 2nd pct.....	69	109	94	1	4
24th ward, 3rd pct.....	74	134	65	17	8
24th ward, 4th pct.....	73	137	61	3	0
24th ward, 5th pct.....	55	157	89	5	3
24th ward, 6th pct.....	38	56	50	21	16
24th ward, 7th pct.....	33	68	112	30	7
24th ward, 8th pct.....	41	43	64	10	0
24th ward, 9th pct.....	47	79	95	28	14
24th ward, 10th pct.....	85	170	84	6	4
24th ward, 11th pct.....	73	135	76	2	5
24th ward, 12th pct.....	63	65	84	25	10
24th ward, 13th pct.....	85	171	118	9	5
25th ward, 1st pct.....	29	54	70	28	18
25th ward, 2nd pct.....	40	61	94	18	7
25th ward, 3rd pct.....	19	26	84	10	5
25th ward, 4th pct.....	22	16	79	11	7
25th ward, 5th pct.....	24	36	66	17	5
25th ward, 6th pct.....	19	29	73	23	4
25th ward, 7th pct.....	31	40	101	27	21
25th ward, 8th pct.....	21	32	100	18	3
25th ward, 9th pct.....	30	56	82	16	8
25th ward, 10th pct.....	23	32	36	15	14
25th ward, 11th pct.....	34	29	60	25	13
25th ward, 12th pct.....	33	15	68	13	8
25th ward, 13th pct.....	25	48	101	11	8
25th ward, 14th pct.....	37	37	77	14	8
25th ward, 15th pct.....	28	50	106	29	8
25th ward, 16th pct.....	21	28	89	14	13
25th ward, 17th pct.....	23	47	88	29	22
25th ward, 18th pct.....	37	39	90	36	18
25th ward, 19th pct.....	20	31	63	13	25
26th ward, 1st pct.....	36	26	69	36	22
26th ward, 2nd pct.....	29	20	46	38	37
26th ward, 3rd pct.....	17	32	52	42	17
26th ward, 4th pct.....	31	47	91	28	8
26th ward, 5th pct.....	29	27	49	29	11
26th ward, 6th pct.....	24	39	74	31	32
26th ward, 7th pct.....	45	24	50	44	25
26th ward, 8th pct.....	26	25	46	22	31
26th ward, 9th pct.....	35	50	81	36	33
26th ward, 10th pct.....	24	30	54	21	23
26th ward, 11th pct.....	54	45	71	18	24
26th ward, 12th pct.....	28	44	55	16	23
26th ward, 13th pct.....	42	45	70	11	14

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Milwaukee city—Cont.					
26th ward, 14th pct.-----	46	52	67	29	30
26th ward, 15th pct.-----	43	21	46	16	15
26th ward, 16th pct.-----	14	25	41	8	5
27th ward, 1st pct.-----	45	121	109	37	34
27th ward, 2nd pct.-----	31	84	43	24	9
27th ward, 3rd pct.-----	21	38	72	56	50
27th ward, 4th pct.-----	21	50	79	33	30
27th ward, 5th pct.-----	23	41	92	44	33
27th ward, 6th pct.-----	23	24	67	36	41
27th ward, 7th pct.-----	41	57	54	22	35
27th ward, 8th pct.-----	25	38	86	31	22
27th ward, 9th pct.-----	56	84	99	24	21
27th ward, 10th pct.-----	25	34	92	26	18
27th ward, 11th pct.-----	14	43	40	17	18
27th ward, 12th pct.-----	40	55	101	10	7
27th ward, 13th pct.-----	17	49	72	7	8
South Milwaukee, city:					
1st ward.-----	121	69	108	50	56
2nd ward.-----	141	68	154	48	45
3rd ward.-----	187	121	123	21	9
4th ward.-----	69	63	41	5	8
Wauwatosa, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	21	36	9	47	85
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	14	22	18	30	47
1st ward, 3rd pct.-----	43	46	25	21	71
1st ward, 4th pct.-----	30	58	34	55	53
1st ward, 5th pct.-----	22	55	49	45	48
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	31	25	24	40	108
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	27	40	34	31	65
2nd ward, 3rd pct.-----	10	38	35	39	57
3rd ward, 1st pct.-----	31	65	24	31	64
3rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	32	53	27	20	50
3rd ward, 3rd pct.-----	28	40	12	39	49
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	39	47	49	17	35
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	25	64	60	21	27
4th ward, 3rd pct.-----	26	53	27	39	69
4th ward, 4th pct.-----	23	31	41	11	19
5th ward, 1st pct.-----	17	35	29	33	30
5th ward, 2nd pct.-----	13	43	67	34	44
5th ward, 3rd pct.-----	24	40	33	39	30
West Allis, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	13	45	119	6	11
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	42	64	121	12	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.-----	37	44	102	10	7
1st ward, 4th pct.-----	37	80	92	8	10
1st ward, 5th pct.-----	60	94	78	15	7
1st ward, 6th pct.-----	53	83	81	6	4
1st ward, 7th pct.-----	35	71	92	17	5
1st ward, 8th pct.-----	44	75	69	8	3
1st ward, 9th pct.-----	37	64	83	12	10
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	51	47	57	6	11
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	42	52	65	25	25
2nd ward, 3rd pct.-----	40	27	73	11	10
2nd ward, 4th pct.-----	50	39	75	13	6
2nd ward, 5th pct.-----	48	40	58	9	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.-----	46	22	39	13	27
3rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	28	26	44	30	34
3rd ward, 3rd pct.-----	32	45	68	32	27
3rd ward, 4th pct.-----	29	47	56	16	17
3rd ward, 5th pct.-----	35	38	56	11	6
3rd ward, 6th pct.-----	31	23	52	11	12
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	48	45	97	4	8
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	48	40	71	11	10
4th ward, 3rd pct.-----	40	41	83	12	10
4th ward, 4th pct.-----	26	39	63	22	39
4th ward, 5th pct.-----	28	32	46	11	3
4th ward, 6th pct.-----	49	43	58	4	3
4th ward, 7th pct.-----	39	21	80	4	5
4th ward, 8th pct.-----	32	25	42	5	4
Totals-----	21,020	29,434	33,532	9,731	10,379



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>MONROE CO.</b>					
Adrian.....	0	1	61	8	8
Angelo.....	2	11	73	17	20
Byron.....	1	3	87	6	5
Clifton.....	3	7	129	10	9
Glendale.....	5	8	86	2	6
Grant.....	1	1	25	12	22
Greenfield.....	1	4	90	10	6
Jefferson.....	1	1	104	0	1
LaFayette.....	2	4	30	12	16
LaGrange.....	2	7	52	13	15
Leon.....	1	2	81	10	36
Lincoln.....	2	10	83	14	24
Little Falls.....	2	13	69	36	28
New Lyme.....	4	2	24	3	2
Oakdale.....	4	4	84	1	4
Portland.....	3	1	110	7	8
Ridgeville.....	1	8	97	19	26
Scott.....	3	2	11	7	3
Sheldon.....	1	9	77	11	15
Sparta.....	6	8	97	26	35
Tomah.....	2	2	84	12	31
Wellington.....	0	0	112	9	10
Wells.....	0	4	26	3	1
Wilson.....	4	8	105	4	19
Cashton, vil.....	1	12	57	6	20
Kendall, vil.....	6	5	57	8	19
Melvina, vil.....	0	0	37	0	6
Norwalk, vil.....	5	12	42	8	47
Ontario, vil.....	1	1	8	6	2
Wilton, vil.....	2	13	33	7	22
Wyeville, vil.....	2	1	45	0	1
Sparta, city:					
1st ward.....	5	3	72	46	80
2nd ward.....	6	10	78	50	70
3rd ward.....	1	11	95	42	82
4th ward.....	11	18	89	31	59
Tomah, city:					
1st ward.....	2	29	120	38	50
2nd ward.....	16	29	149	40	61
3rd ward.....	3	8	164	24	23
Totals.....	112	272	2,843	558	892
<b>OCONTO CO.</b>					
Abrams.....	10	13	33	31	17
Armstrong.....	33	14	30	13	18
Bagley.....	4	3	12	13	10
Brazeau.....	31	19	48	20	11
Breed.....	38	23	9	10	9
Chase.....	28	19	46	16	1
Doty.....	17	5	0	7	6
Gillett.....	4	5	54	54	27
How.....	21	24	44	19	1
Lena.....	14	10	72	18	3
Little River.....	25	14	189	28	9
Little Suamico.....	48	39	45	17	5
Maple Valley.....	17	16	41	46	10
Morgan.....	18	7	41	14	5
Oconto.....	18	20	108	39	16
Oconto Falls.....	28	10	46	28	12
Pensaukee.....	15	11	70	55	22
Riverview.....	6	11	22	4	1
Spruce.....	22	22	62	36	15
Stiles.....	27	11	25	49	24
Townsend.....	29	4	34	18	6
Underhill.....	12	5	22	35	12
Wheeler.....	21	9	19	18	10
Gillett, vil.....	17	7	37	67	41
Lena, vil.....	32	30	15	14	12
South Branch, pct.....	26	9	2	0	0
Suring, vil.....	26	31	15	45	25

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>OCONTO CO.—Cont.</b>					
Oconto Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	14	3	18	23	6
2nd ward.....	17	4	31	40	23
3rd ward.....	34	16	26	28	18
Oconto, city:					
1st ward.....	49	16	102	61	39
2nd ward.....	57	35	38	21	8
3rd ward.....	65	32	42	24	10
4th ward.....	62	24	109	60	55
5th ward.....	84	46	128	67	77
Totals.....	965	566	1,650	1,038	564
<b>ONEIDA CO.</b>					
Cassian.....	10	2	44	14	18
Crescent.....	7	5	74	6	3
Enterprise.....	5	6	21	8	13
Hazelhurst.....	13	4	18	21	8
Lake Tomahawk.....	6	4	8	11	11
Little Rice.....	3	1	31	9	3
Lynne.....	7	16	16	2	2
Mnocqua.....	26	17	40	161	71
Monico.....	7	1	128	6	4
Newbold.....	2	2	35	12	11
Pelican.....	8	17	102	22	11
Piehl.....	4	4	29	6	6
Pine Lake.....	9	12	41	14	10
Schoepke.....	23	16	18	16	5
Stella.....	7	6	13	4	2
Sugar Camp.....	9	6	66	21	8
Three Lakes.....	14	15	40	58	17
Woodboro.....	3	2	22	4	2
Woodruff.....	13	11	7	27	22
Rhineland, city:					
1st ward.....	22	18	90	48	25
2nd ward.....	28	27	83	23	19
3rd ward.....	23	20	123	48	32
4th ward.....	18	15	36	66	86
5th ward.....	17	23	49	62	54
6th ward.....	17	15	43	25	18
7th ward.....	21	34	71	25	43
Totals.....	322	311	1,248	719	504
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.</b>					
Black Creek.....	12	13	55	17	15
Bovina.....	3	9	18	17	23
Buchanan.....	45	34	49	9	5
Center.....	15	19	121	27	33
Cicero.....	12	7	74	22	24
Dale.....	31	74	31	42	32
Deer Creek.....	1	3	38	10	2
Ellington.....	18	29	53	37	56
Freedom.....	23	58	74	15	16
Grand Chute.....	77	110	117	84	100
Greenville.....	15	42	58	44	54
Hortonia.....	15	8	18	11	17
Kaukauna.....	15	18	31	4	2
Liberty.....	6	6	22	14	11
Maine.....	2	6	25	8	10
Maple Creek.....	6	7	12	7	12
Oneida.....	41	42	35	27	31
Osborn.....	9	14	24	15	12
Seymour.....	13	20	33	21	14
Vandenbroek.....	15	10	26	4	3
Bear Creek, vil.....	7	6	3	7	11
Black Creek, vil.....	9	13	26	30	49
Combined Locks, vil.....	18	16	51	7	10
Hortonville, vil.....	24	22	21	34	73
Kimberly, vil.....	141	85	151	23	63
Little Chute, vil.....	156	248	151	24	25
Shoecton, vil.....	7	12	45	39	103

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Appleton, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	7	29	48	68	182
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	19	41	47	107	380
1st ward, 3rd pct.-----	19	29	82	140	211
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	39	51	55	79	205
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	59	75	72	68	112
3rd ward, 1st pct.-----	114	150	64	44	99
3rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	102	114	109	38	126
3rd ward, 3rd pct.-----	40	50	91	52	91
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	26	54	47	26	30
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	107	123	135	87	99
5th ward, 1st pct.-----	68	84	106	89	120
5th ward, 2nd pct.-----	73	114	102	76	107
5th ward, 3rd pct.-----	51	91	131	76	103
6th ward, 1st pct.-----	27	53	82	90	152
6th ward, 2nd pct.-----	44	64	112	121	145
6th ward, 3rd pct.-----	34	70	123	110	127
Kaukauna, city:					
1st ward.-----	76	81	79	61	39
2nd ward.-----	50	52	54	55	50
3rd ward.-----	66	82	125	49	35
4th and 5th wards.-----	39	96	103	58	44
New London, city:					
3rd ward.-----	14	24	43	27	28
Seymour, city:					
1st ward.-----	9	24	4	14	44
2nd ward.-----	9	10	21	7	36
Totals.-----	1,828	2,492	3,197	2,141	3,371
<b>OZAUKEE CO.</b>					
Belgium.-----	50	88	16	18	10
Cedarburg.-----	26	64	30	16	16
Fredonia.-----	22	54	38	14	13
Grafton.-----	25	35	37	8	9
Mequon.-----	81	125	53	23	25
Port Washington.-----	20	32	16	11	10
Saukville.-----	27	72	30	18	19
Belgium, vil.-----	11	27	2	7	6
Fredonia, vil.-----	10	59	7	7	11
Grafton, vil.-----	43	83	29	11	18
Saukville, vil.-----	20	70	12	9	15
Thiensville, vil.-----	37	80	2	9	6
Cedarburg, city:					
1st ward.-----	16	64	40	30	18
2nd ward.-----	11	49	10	6	8
3rd ward.-----	13	60	11	17	15
Port Washington, city:					
1st ward.-----	48	90	55	7	4
2nd ward.-----	57	56	16	8	6
3rd ward.-----	31	58	40	10	11
4th ward.-----	14	34	34	10	12
5th ward.-----	30	55	24	30	23
6th ward.-----	46	58	27	26	25
Totals.-----	638	1,313	529	295	280
<b>PEPIN CO.</b>					
Albany.-----	2	8	68	9	8
Durand.-----	8	2	10	21	21
Frankfort.-----	12	6	39	41	24
Lima.-----	32	16	28	23	12
Pepin.-----	4	1	72	56	28
Stockholm.-----	3	1	32	11	3
Waterville.-----	16	16	25	64	49
Waubeck.-----	0	3	8	12	17
Pepin, vil.-----	11	7	16	56	62
Stockholm, vil.-----	1	0	27	16	10
Durand, city:					
1st ward.-----	22	19	10	15	31
2nd ward.-----	18	11	27	45	87
3rd ward.-----	7	10	23	39	72
Totals.-----	136	100	385	408	424

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>PIERCE CO.</b>					
Clifton.....	1	14	46	6	8
Diamond Bluff.....	3	3	43	3	3
Ellsworth.....	2	5	109	43	27
El Paso.....	3	4	51	28	13
Gilman.....	2	5	58	28	52
Hartland.....	1	1	95	13	12
Isabelle.....	0	0	20	0	1
Maiden Rock.....	0	0	35	17	15
Martell.....	1	0	139	36	36
Oak Grove.....	3	1	41	2	9
River Falls.....	4	3	104	21	23
Rock Elm.....	3	1	9	16	18
Salem.....	2	2	53	23	17
Spring Lake.....	0	1	22	9	31
Trenton.....	1	6	103	10	12
Trimbelle.....	6	4	190	29	23
Union.....	7	6	52	29	39
Bay City, vil.....	6	1	33	2	5
Ellsworth, vil.....	4	35	129	74	104
Elmwood, vil.....	14	16	27	16	40
Maiden Rock, vil.....	1	1	15	12	22
Plum City, vil.....	0	5	11	8	50
Spring Valley, vil.....	3	9	8	48	93
Prescott, city:					
1st ward.....	5	5	10	8	12
2nd ward.....	2	5	5	12	15
3rd ward.....	2	6	8	10	16
River Falls, city:					
2nd election dist.....	14	15	143	92	145
Totals.....	90	154	1,559	595	841
<b>POLK CO.</b>					
Alden.....	7	3	157	12	3
Apple River.....	1	0	182	5	1
Balsam Lake.....	5	1	150	2	3
Beaver.....	3	0	91	9	2
Black Brook.....	14	10	108	8	5
Bone Lake.....	1	2	143	3	0
Clam Falls.....	6	4	76	15	2
Clayton.....	5	9	141	2	2
Clear Lake.....	20	3	120	10	2
Eureka.....	0	0	244	12	3
Farmington.....	0	2	151	3	1
Garfield.....	9	0	201	6	0
Georgetown.....	4	3	100	0	0
Johnstown.....	3	1	81	2	0
Laketown.....	6	1	192	7	5
Lincoln.....	2	2	164	4	7
Lorain.....	5	3	82	4	0
Luck.....	9	1	85	2	1
McKinley.....	2	1	101	7	2
Milltown.....	4	1	148	4	1
Osceola.....	3	4	141	0	2
St. Croix Falls.....	4	0	126	4	8
Sterling.....	3	1	121	10	1
West Sweden.....	7	1	103	2	4
Balsam Lake, vil.....	7	1	119	5	2
Centuria, vil.....	4	6	75	9	13
Clayton, vil.....	8	8	29	5	6
Clear Lake, vil.....	17	25	50	15	5
Dresser Jct., vil.....	0	4	72	3	4
Frederic, vil.....	8	5	51	23	10
Luck, vil.....	21	6	45	14	6
Milltown, vil.....	12	3	42	10	5
Osceola, vil.....	8	5	112	17	5
St. Croix Falls, vil.....	4	4	74	17	18
Amery, city:					
1st ward.....	7	5	127	13	16
2nd ward.....	1	1	84	5	9
Totals.....	220	126	4,088	269	154

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>PORTAGE CO.</b>					
Alban.....	14	20	93	17	17
Almond.....	18	11	10	46	19
Amherst.....	65	38	55	36	41
Belmont.....	13	9	16	29	11
Buena Vista.....	37	18	15	103	29
Carson.....	47	30	28	16	8
Dewey.....	44	22	4	13	2
Eau Pleine.....	36	24	24	39	36
Grant.....	6	5	21	25	5
Hull.....	79	47	9	33	7
Lanark.....	17	18	33	59	20
Linwood.....	29	26	19	21	8
New Hope.....	26	9	94	27	31
Pine Grove.....	9	11	13	43	12
Plover.....	46	29	60	99	49
Sharon.....	138	35	10	7	3
Stockton.....	105	84	7	26	13
Almond, vil.....	3	5	14	26	33
Amherst, vil.....	13	12	17	66	40
Amherst Junction, vil.....	17	10	2	13	8
Junction City, vil.....	30	28	11	8	0
Nelsonville, vil.....	1	1	16	25	15
Rosholt, vil.....	14	21	33	21	28
Stevens Point, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	41	64	25	92	75
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	28	23	13	52	12
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	37	39	41	104	109
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	75	20	47	97	60
3rd ward.....	44	63	49	186	116
4th ward.....	204	200	23	37	7
5th ward.....	53	43	113	130	84
6th ward.....	34	31	68	73	39
7th ward.....	132	135	14	23	17
8th ward.....	65	85	40	71	48
Totals.....	1,520	1,216	1,037	1,663	1,002
<b>PRICE CO.</b>					
Catawba.....	5	2	24	8	2
Eisenstein.....	6	12	69	9	5
Elk.....	8	7	27	18	13
Emery.....	11	7	73	9	0
Fifield.....	11	8	79	22	8
Flambeau.....	8	3	14	13	6
Georgetown.....	0	1	21	5	5
Hackett.....	1	0	21	24	11
Harmony.....	2	5	37	1	2
Hill.....	9	5	16	17	18
Kennan.....	2	1	60	8	5
Knox.....	12	3	52	13	11
Lake.....	18	13	59	22	4
Ogema.....	10	18	91	68	84
Prentice.....	1	4	62	32	16
Spirit.....	8	2	23	23	30
Worcester.....	23	7	97	22	8
Catawba, vil.....	0	1	12	16	4
Kennan, vil.....	3	4	13	10	11
Prentice, vil.....	13	6	34	33	48
Park Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	13	18	66	32	21
2nd ward.....	4	10	26	6	3
3rd ward.....	3	17	83	29	18
4th ward.....	7	6	49	12	9
Phillips, city:					
1st ward.....	9	4	42	25	29
2nd ward.....	12	9	34	40	43
3rd ward.....	12	7	46	19	17
Totals.....	211	180	1,235	541	431
<b>RACINE CO.</b>					
Burlington.....	32	32	15	19	8
Caledonia.....	38	37	34	46	23
Dover.....	26	27	13	60	14

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>RACINE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Mt. Pleasant:					
1st pct.-----	54	51	34	118	52
2nd pct.-----	27	24	96	36	14
Norway-----	13	18	15	20	15
Raymond-----	11	12	53	50	20
Rochester-----	6	9	1	51	26
Waterford-----	10	8	5	33	4
Yorkville-----	16	5	17	52	47
Rochester, vil.-----	6	5	2	39	39
Sturtevant, vil.-----	25	14	28	19	5
Union Grove, vil.-----	18	15	21	70	42
Waterford, vil.-----	9	13	7	23	14
Burlington, city:					
1st ward-----	12	17	4	12	2
2nd ward-----	15	42	6	61	39
3rd ward-----	18	36	7	49	32
4th ward-----	38	23	7	49	21
Racine, city:					
1st ward-----	30	32	35	45	21
2nd ward-----	75	66	40	233	269
3rd ward N.-----	83	62	56	112	83
3rd ward S.-----	138	125	81	116	63
4th ward E.-----	55	83	33	35	15
4th ward W.-----	80	112	65	51	34
5th ward-----	81	95	149	40	21
6th ward-----	65	49	61	56	34
7th ward, 1st pct.-----	97	117	90	106	70
7th ward, 2nd pct.-----	95	120	59	54	38
8th ward, 1st pct.-----	36	60	88	31	32
8th ward, 2nd pct.-----	46	63	114	114	54
9th ward, 1st pct.-----	83	48	113	56	25
9th ward, 2nd pct.-----	78	63	72	72	36
10th ward, 1st pct.-----	66	46	79	69	24
10th ward, 2nd pct.-----	61	31	67	23	21
11th ward, 1st pct.-----	45	32	50	153	86
11th ward, 2nd pct.-----	36	25	86	70	33
12th ward, 1st pct.-----	44	83	118	135	147
12th ward, 2nd pct.-----	52	86	89	172	132
12th ward, 3rd pct.-----	50	84	138	100	85
13th ward, 1st pct.-----	55	48	95	70	29
13th ward, 2nd pct.-----	123	94	173	177	67
14th ward, 1st pct.-----	96	65	98	28	15
14th ward, 2nd pct.-----	58	49	62	88	64
15th ward, 1st pct.-----	140	128	128	80	42
15th ward, 2nd pct.-----	76	147	95	47	34
Totals-----	2,318	2,401	2,699	3,190	1,991
<b>RICHLAND CO.</b>					
Akan-----	5	3	37	21	9
Bloom-----	3	3	15	54	13
Buena Vista-----	3	3	34	52	19
Dayton-----	2	2	12	24	16
Eagle-----	4	3	15	23	10
Forest-----	1	2	3	18	11
Henrietta-----	7	2	8	31	19
Ithaca-----	11	18	36	33	21
Marshall-----	0	6	12	19	11
Orion-----	1	2	30	16	12
Richland-----	5	6	36	73	35
Richwood-----	10	2	22	39	13
Rockbridge-----	7	4	20	39	31
Sylvan-----	5	4	19	39	6
Westford-----	11	5	92	14	7
Willow-----	3	3	18	50	23
Cazenovia, vil.-----	10	5	37	15	26
Lone Rock, vil.-----	8	10	23	21	21
Viola, vil.-----	9	4	5	32	12
Yuba, vil.-----	4	1	4	5	1
Richland Center, city:					
1st ward-----	6	7	21	137	76
2nd ward-----	12	8	45	116	56
3rd ward-----	22	15	42	124	151
Totals-----	149	118	592	1,085	604

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>ROCK CO.</b>					
Avon.....	3	4	14	7	13
Beloit.....	7	15	39	19	33
Bradford.....	0	0	1	16	22
Center.....	8	3	14	43	23
Clinton.....	9	10	14	12	43
Fulton.....	13	14	23	23	21
Harmony.....	19	5	16	21	22
Janesville.....	7	3	19	37	37
Johnstown.....	1	0	6	24	19
La Prairie.....	1	0	2	17	22
Lima.....	0	3	8	22	15
Magnolia.....	9	2	10	22	14
Milton.....	13	24	35	64	44
Newark.....	2	2	13	13	48
Plymouth.....	7	1	6	41	49
Porter.....	5	4	33	7	11
Rock.....	11	10	21	16	33
Spring Valley.....	1	1	22	21	28
Turtle.....	0	6	20	17	55
Union.....	3	5	28	19	10
Clinton, vil.....	8	18	26	40	93
Footville, vil.....	7	4	6	58	68
Milton, vil.....	3	7	54	57	63
Orfordville, vil.....	4	5	8	40	41
Beloit, city:					
1st ward.....	21	54	36	25	85
2nd ward.....	7	17	10	22	134
3rd ward.....	15	12	30	22	56
4th ward.....	8	16	30	20	43
5th ward.....	4	21	11	18	162
6th ward.....	7	32	21	28	231
7th ward.....	10	28	19	44	223
8th ward.....	9	22	20	17	57
9th ward.....	13	25	53	28	128
10th ward.....	9	13	28	21	78
11th ward.....	20	19	45	18	94
12th ward.....	13	36	35	29	73
13th ward.....	9	22	35	24	74
14th ward.....	12	9	27	30	122
15th ward.....	8	22	22	33	66
16th ward.....	17	17	39	28	119
17th ward.....	14	19	47	30	97
18th ward.....	8	9	26	13	38
Egerton, city.....	20	45	73	80	101
Evansville, city.....	12	21	44	100	89
Janesville, city:					
1st ward.....	22	12	73	73	102
2nd ward.....	19	17	46	107	103
3rd ward.....	25	16	44	84	121
4th ward.....	21	14	20	72	221
5th ward.....	23	35	57	111	221
6th ward.....	25	13	80	105	98
7th ward.....	29	21	56	49	42
8th ward.....	42	19	45	54	52
9th ward.....	41	13	51	37	34
10th ward.....	28	11	57	36	23
11th ward.....	42	14	65	30	27
12th ward.....	34	25	51	46	42
13th ward.....	11	10	63	90	69
14th ward.....	37	11	64	69	50
Totals.....	779	837	1,861	2,249	4,152
<b>RUSK CO.</b>					
Atlanta.....	2	1	51	26	33
Big Bend.....	14	19	16	17	30
Big Falls.....	5	8	5	12	11
Cedar Rapids.....	3	0	16	1	4
Dewey.....	1	11	45	17	11
Flambeau.....	6	10	30	29	41
Grant.....	5	11	62	35	26
Grow.....	2	9	46	23	23
Hawkins.....	2	3	33	6	7
Hubbard.....	4	4	14	4	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>RUSK CO.—Cont.</b>					
Lawrence.....	5	11	2	16	13
Marshall.....	4	15	56	19	18
Murry.....	3	4	29	18	14
Richland.....	3	5	13	10	8
Rusk.....	5	34	32	3	23
South Fork.....	3	2	17	4	1
Strickland.....	17	61	29	4	5
Stubbs.....	7	13	38	25	38
Thornapple.....	6	7	19	23	15
True.....	6	12	32	14	16
Washington.....	0	2	7	6	14
Wilkinson.....	1	1	12	3	5
Willard.....	5	5	35	5	15
Wilson.....	1	4	29	1	3
Bruce, vil.....	4	15	19	14	67
Conrath, vil.....	1	3	5	7	4
Glen Flora, vil.....	2	5	4	15	20
Hawkins, vil.....	6	11	28	5	33
Ingram, vil.....	0	1	13	10	7
Sheldon, vil.....	1	6	9	11	12
Tony, vil.....	0	9	24	17	19
Weyerhauser, vil.....	3	5	25	11	15
Ladysmith, city:					
1st ward.....	1	6	16	26	26
2nd ward.....	2	10	23	25	30
3rd ward.....	3	8	20	26	28
4th ward.....	4	10	34	27	16
5th ward.....	0	11	20	32	38
6th ward.....	0	4	18	30	18
7th ward.....	5	19	29	34	68
Totals.....	142	375	960	611	783
<b>ST. CROIX CO.</b>					
Baldwin.....	4	3	82	30	22
Cady.....	2	5	44	18	35
Cylon.....	18	8	76	15	8
Eau Galle.....	2	10	150	12	19
Emerald.....	37	5	69	19	16
Erin Prairie.....	41	15	67	2	2
Forest.....	7	5	133	6	7
Glenwood.....	29	9	98	15	17
Hammond.....	18	4	36	42	12
Hudson.....	7	7	54	13	2
Kinnickinnic.....	12	12	69	8	5
Pleasant Valley.....	8	1	67	2	6
Richmond.....	42	4	29	5	2
Rush River.....	0	1	63	13	19
Somerset.....	19	9	36	3	4
Springfield.....	30	3	99	15	34
Stanton.....	36	6	71	7	8
Star Prairie.....	14	2	78	11	6
St. Joseph.....	33	19	63	14	2
Troy.....	14	7	67	10	11
Warren.....	62	18	59	30	20
Baldwin, vil.....	13	13	68	60	84
Deer Park, vil.....	6	10	36	11	16
Hammond, vil.....	36	11	43	21	26
North Hudson, vil.....	6	4	196	7	4
Somerset, vil.....	55	21	19	10	4
Star Prairie, vil.....	9	3	14	15	12
Wilson, vil.....	3	3	10	8	9
Woodville, vil.....	4	8	33	7	13
Glenwood City, city:					
1st ward.....	4	2	12	15	20
2nd ward.....	7	5	3	4	23
3rd ward.....	5	4	12	28	44
Hudson, city:					
1st ward.....	5	6	65	7	1
2nd ward.....	22	36	192	51	39
3rd ward.....	11	17	295	46	25



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.</b>					
New Richmond, city:					
1st ward .....	77	16	33	28	29
2nd ward .....	59	22	73	51	35
3rd ward .....	13	6	58	21	14
River Falls, city:					
1st ward .....	5	3	54	11	2
Totals .....	775	343	2,726	691	657
<b>SAUK CO.</b>					
Baraboo .....	15	3	150	30	28
Bear Creek .....	8	4	28	5	4
Dellona .....	7	5	31	3	2
Delton .....	16	4	49	44	22
Excelsior .....	6	2	72	11	11
Fairfield .....	2	2	47	20	14
Franklin .....	11	7	98	3	5
Freedom .....	5	2	88	23	5
Greenfield .....	2	3	66	22	8
Honey Creek .....	4	0	135	8	4
Ironton .....	3	6	54	17	7
LaValle .....	15	11	51	12	10
Merrimack .....	1	1	67	7	12
Prairie du Sac .....	6	2	31	23	20
Reedsburg .....	8	6	83	13	15
Spring Green .....	5	5	38	7	9
Sumpter .....	1	4	92	17	18
Troy .....	4	3	141	21	11
Washington .....	9	9	98	17	5
Westfield .....	3	2	140	11	8
Winfield .....	23	8	14	10	6
Woodland .....	9	2	44	14	10
Albeman, vil. ....	31	6	66	6	9
Ironton, vil. ....	6	0	12	12	4
LaValle, vil. ....	22	10	30	11	31
Lime Ridge, vil. ....	3	2	7	24	11
Loganville, vil. ....	9	12	52	4	5
Merrimack, vil. ....	2	2	31	11	9
North Freedom, vil. ....	2	6	39	20	34
Plain, vil. ....	15	7	19	1	4
Prairie du Sac, vil. ....	11	8	75	36	97
Sauk City, vil. ....	15	19	164	19	21
Spring Green, vil. ....	9	10	38	34	38
Baraboo, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	10	13	112	53	79
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	13	4	72	35	61
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	22	8	153	64	91
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	35	11	206	29	44
3rd ward .....	10	4	181	17	10
Reedsburg, city:					
1st ward .....	9	12	109	16	48
2nd ward .....	31	16	101	40	115
Totals .....	418	241	3,084	770	945
<b>SAWYER CO.</b>					
Bass Lake .....	27	48	21	7	7
Couderay .....	32	27	14	6	9
Draper .....	48	63	8	15	7
Edgewater .....	15	16	8	4	16
Hayward .....	16	43	51	17	15
Hunter .....	24	25	11	3	7
Lenroot .....	14	20	56	8	13
Meadowbrook .....	11	8	9	2	8
Meteor .....	7	0	34	10	18
Ojibwa .....	33	22	3	3	8
Radisson .....	30	23	18	11	18
Round Lake .....	14	9	37	25	7
Sand Lake .....	21	36	17	12	40
Spider Lake .....	7	14	23	12	5
Weirgor .....	17	18	18	8	12
Winter .....	51	53	54	21	38
Couderay, vil. ....	11	20	2	2	6
Exeland, vil. ....	2	15	5	5	10

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>SAWYER CO.—Cont.</b>					
Hayward, city:					
1st ward.....	19	66	42	23	41
2nd ward.....	21	36	26	17	32
3rd ward.....	19	28	22	14	26
Totals.....	439	595	479	225	343
<b>SHAWANO CO.</b>					
Almon.....	4	8	112	3	5
Angelica.....	1	8	44	4	2
Aniwa.....	2	4	36	4	1
Bartelme.....	4	3	20	4	0
Belle Plaine.....	1	9	96	26	17
Birnamwood.....	5	4	50	2	1
Fairbanks.....	2	2	121	1	1
Germania.....	2	2	90	2	5
Grant.....	3	7	78	12	5
Green Valley.....	1	10	116	14	10
Hartland.....	1	10	99	6	3
Herman.....	9	17	69	14	8
Hutchins.....	0	1	46	5	3
Lessor.....	3	9	82	0	8
Maple Grove.....	16	26	25	7	5
Morris.....	4	5	117	3	6
Navarino.....	2	2	46	2	2
Pella.....	5	14	47	11	5
Red Springs.....	9	5	79	4	0
Richmond.....	5	16	118	13	11
Seneca.....	6	8	89	4	3
Washington.....	1	10	79	6	3
Waukechon.....	9	19	95	3	4
Wescott.....	6	9	79	8	6
Wittenberg.....	3	3	82	19	15
Aniwa, vil.....	2	9	16	11	5
Birnamwood, vil.....	5	8	24	25	11
Bonduel, vil.....	4	10	74	11	7
Bowler, vil.....	3	7	64	9	3
Cecil, vil.....	14	13	19	7	3
Eland, vil.....	6	7	35	5	5
Gresham, vil.....	5	8	53	3	9
Keshena, pct.....	4	5	27	7	1
Mattoon, vil.....	6	17	21	22	4
Neopit, pct.....	4	6	6	7	3
Tigerton, vil.....	1	10	147	13	5
Wittenberg, vil.....	8	20	88	38	35
Shawano, city:					
1st ward.....	25	39	184	42	47
2nd ward.....	24	31	91	17	35
3rd ward.....	20	37	199	41	59
Totals.....	235	438	2,963	431	361
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.</b>					
Greenbush.....	9	53	28	17	27
Herman.....	9	75	61	24	22
Holland.....	6	32	57	37	33
Lima.....	4	49	47	74	46
Lyndon.....	11	61	33	39	23
Mitchell.....	30	80	24	16	9
Mosel.....	14	31	30	17	25
Plymouth.....	8	78	93	29	19
Rhine.....	12	50	52	7	10
Russell.....	5	21	18	2	2
Scott.....	7	26	44	15	21
Sheboygan.....	18	128	119	67	47
Sheboygan Falls.....	5	55	122	15	16
Sherman.....	4	20	81	10	18
Wilson.....	8	43	53	27	17
Adell, vil.....	3	25	17	20	22
Cascade, vil.....	14	47	3	16	17
Cedar Grove, vil.....	6	28	36	66	25
Elkhart Lake, vil.....	5	27	12	19	21
Glenbeulah, vil.....	5	18	5	9	10
Kohler, vil.....	13	88	20	254	159

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.</b>					
Oostburg, vil.....	1	15	11	82	40
Random Lake, vil.....	13	56	12	11	8
Waldo, vil.....	4	25	8	33	24
Plymouth, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	21	46	29	22	18
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	10	25	25	22	15
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	17	29	25	21	32
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	24	37	30	32	28
Sheboygan, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	23	126	55	127	172
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	41	187	82	170	217
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	30	126	99	82	172
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	42	151	149	80	88
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	25	77	93	43	27
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	35	153	170	75	54
4th ward, 1st pct.....	43	210	229	77	62
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	30	123	154	98	99
5th ward, 1st pct.....	17	97	94	47	23
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	46	252	246	91	87
6th ward, 1st pct.....	21	99	85	43	39
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	30	120	161	51	53
7th ward, 1st pct.....	44	165	207	60	41
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	50	186	182	57	51
8th ward, 1st pct.....	31	204	181	67	65
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	64	248	202	70	84
Sheboygan Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	15	87	48	65	46
2nd ward.....	7	64	32	28	27
Totals.....	880	3,943	3,564	2,334	2,151
<b>TAYLOR CO.</b>					
Aurora.....	2	3	36	7	17
Browning.....	4	23	62	10	5
Chelsea.....	0	6	28	4	16
Cleveland.....	6	5	16	8	30
Deer Creek.....	7	23	52	21	20
Ford.....	7	17	14	5	15
Goodrich.....	2	5	35	6	4
Greenwood.....	5	15	56	14	13
Grover.....	6	6	17	7	20
Hammel.....	8	17	22	12	19
Holway.....	7	6	51	22	24
Jump River.....	4	7	33	7	19
Little Black.....	22	48	66	11	29
Maplehurst.....	4	5	21	10	14
McKinley.....	4	3	25	15	13
Medford.....	27	38	80	28	26
Molitor.....	4	9	5	16	13
Pershing.....	8	9	15	8	17
Rib Lake.....	4	23	37	23	14
Rosevelt.....	30	32	37	0	5
Taft.....	6	4	27	11	31
Westboro.....	14	44	40	36	51
Gilman, vil.....	9	13	12	2	33
Lubin, vil.....	7	9	3	4	5
Rib Lake, vil.....	17	27	41	42	39
Medford, city:					
1st ward.....	23	30	27	32	76
2nd ward.....	13	11	23	15	24
3rd ward.....	36	38	29	23	37
Totals.....	284	476	903	399	629
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.</b>					
Albion.....	0	2	126	4	25
Arcadia.....	12	31	123	12	14
Burnside.....	7	11	24	3	1
Caledonia.....	0	1	14	2	8
Chimney Rock.....	0	0	45	1	12
Dodge.....	19	5	54	17	13
Ettrick.....	13	31	323	10	23
Gale.....	2	9	157	12	17
Hale.....	1	5	272	12	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.—Cont.</b>					
Lincoln.....	1	4	102	4	2
Pigeon.....	8	6	238	10	20
Preston.....	2	3	257	10	21
Sumner.....	2	3	193	5	4
Trempealeau.....	4	8	84	5	16
Unity.....	1	9	226	3	9
Blair, vil.....	0	2	127	11	13
Eleva, vil.....	5	8	89	2	35
Galesville, vil.....	1	9	41	33	23
Independence, vil.....	4	27	49	6	23
Osseo, vil.....	3	6	166	6	41
Trempealeau, vil.....	2	5	19	16	16
Whitehall, vil.....	3	10	236	9	21
Arcadia, city:					
1st ward.....	1	4	14	8	9
2nd ward.....	5	15	25	11	7
3rd ward.....	2	10	9	3	19
Totals.....	98	219	2,913	215	462
<b>VERNON CO.</b>					
Bergen.....	0	2	39	3	3
Christiana.....	0	0	137	7	23
Clinton.....	1	1	72	9	16
Coon.....	0	0	155	17	27
Forest.....	2	0	37	16	23
Franklin.....	14	4	160	31	19
Genoa.....	6	2	24	19	8
Greenwood.....	2	3	23	5	6
Hamburg.....	1	1	48	14	24
Harmony.....	0	1	89	17	9
Hillsboro.....	5	7	16	22	25
Jefferson.....	0	1	197	31	27
Kickapoo.....	1	1	54	12	10
Liberty.....	1	4	24	9	8
Stark.....	2	7	42	8	10
Sterling.....	7	1	42	41	24
Union.....	4	0	25	13	5
Viroqua.....	5	5	243	39	47
Webster.....	3	3	61	5	27
Wheatland.....	1	1	28	15	9
Whitestown.....	4	7	57	13	11
Chaseburg, vil.....	1	2	23	16	10
Coon Valley, vil.....	3	0	41	20	31
DeSoto, vil.....	0	0	6	20	14
Genoa, vil.....	25	1	31	6	6
Hillsboro, vil.....	20	4	33	76	101
LaFarge, vil.....	4	4	19	40	37
Ontario, vil.....	2	9	17	3	13
Readstown, vil.....	4	2	40	16	10
Stoddard, vil.....	9	4	15	5	9
Viola, vil.....	2	1	3	22	13
Viroqua, city:					
1st ward.....	2	11	128	52	69
2nd ward.....	7	5	115	59	35
3rd ward.....	7	8	127	62	52
Westby, city:					
1st ward.....	1	1	44	15	11
2nd ward.....	0	1	79	23	30
3rd ward.....	2	2	24	6	9
Totals.....	153	106	2,323	792	861
<b>VILAS CO.</b>					
Arbor Vitae.....	8	10	21	35	22
Boulder Junction.....	10	0	15	47	26
Cloverland.....	6	10	11	20	10
Conover.....	8	6	13	53	31
Flambeau.....	41	13	12	74	28
Lincoln.....	21	24	18	91	56
Phelps.....	35	12	44	151	79
Plum Lake.....	21	5	2	27	16
Presque Isle.....	7	3	51	23	21
St. Germain.....	2	6	7	49	10

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>VILAS CO.—Cont.</b>					
State Line.....	15	3	13	48	23
Spider Lake.....	8	4	7	22	5
Washington:					
1st pct.....	6	3	5	21	22
2nd pct.....	8	2	4	16	4
Winchester.....	4	3	3	51	16
Eagle River, vil.....	21	20	20	283	138
Totals.....	221	124	248	1,016	507
<b>WALWORTH CO.</b>					
Bloomfield.....	9	10	14	46	37
Darien.....	5	15	26	83	100
Delavan.....	9	14	16	104	95
East Troy.....	2	4	8	38	41
Geneva.....	4	4	9	68	79
LaFayette.....	4	4	22	41	39
LaGrange.....	4	7	13	25	37
Linn.....	6	14	7	73	71
Lyons.....	5	9	26	50	44
Richmond.....	6	9	12	36	25
Sharon.....	5	7	15	77	91
Spring Prairie.....	0	9	3	34	18
Sugar Creek.....	2	4	20	63	39
Troy.....	5	3	11	27	25
Walworth.....	5	3	9	33	28
Whitewater.....	0	6	8	14	8
East Troy, vil.....	20	14	14	49	58
Fontana on Lake Geneva, vil.....	2	5	5	51	33
Genoa City, vil.....	2	6	6	76	76
Sharon, vil.....	4	10	7	38	159
Walworth, vil.....	6	7	8	63	78
Williams Bay, vil.....	4	12	23	72	90
Delavan, city:					
1st ward.....	7	15	19	67	108
2nd ward.....	11	18	11	90	109
3rd ward.....	6	8	10	101	147
Elkhorn, city:					
1st ward.....	2	6	18	47	70
2nd ward.....	9	15	16	62	120
3rd ward.....	12	14	26	83	125
Lake Geneva, city:					
1st ward.....	6	15	4	101	52
2nd ward.....	5	7	10	46	28
3rd ward.....	8	16	24	94	61
Whitewater, city:					
1st ward.....	6	16	12	72	26
2nd ward.....	12	16	52	158	114
3rd ward.....	4	12	14	73	53
Totals.....	197	334	498	2,215	2,334
<b>WASHBURN CO.</b>					
Barronett.....	2	2	49	19	21
Bashaw.....	1	1	42	32	15
Bass Lake.....	0	0	43	10	2
Beaver Brook.....	4	0	79	21	11
Birchwood.....	0	0	24	14	14
Brooklyn.....	3	2	34	9	9
Casey.....	0	1	16	12	4
Chicog.....	1	0	32	7	7
Crystal.....	0	0	59	9	6
Evergreen.....	0	1	46	21	14
Frog Creek.....	1	0	28	7	2
Gull Lake.....	0	0	15	11	8
Long Lake.....	1	0	55	6	10
Madge.....	2	1	67	4	6
Minong.....	2	0	30	8	5
Sarona.....	7	4	42	10	26
Spooner.....	0	0	42	11	12
Spring Brook.....	4	5	49	26	13
Stinnett.....	3	0	32	10	3
Stone Lake.....	0	0	13	12	7
Trego.....	6	1	75	21	14

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>WASHBURN CO.—Cont.</b>					
Birchwood, vil.-----	4	5	16	25	24
Minong, vil.-----	4	2	48	11	6
Shell Lake, vil.-----	11	11	53	64	65
Spooner, city:					
1st ward.-----	1	3	60	36	23
2nd ward.-----	1	11	54	33	30
3rd ward.-----	2	3	74	17	14
4th ward.-----	1	0	68	31	28
5th ward.-----	2	2	41	14	14
Totals.-----	63	55	1,286	511	418
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>					
Addison.-----	29	156	32	35	46
Barton.-----	7	31	55	23	24
Erin.-----	30	134	26	15	9
Farmington.-----	11	51	51	30	25
German town.-----	16	71	48	35	52
Hartford.-----	16	58	72	26	27
Jackson.-----	7	41	51	23	19
Kewaskum.-----	2	25	11	25	36
Polk.-----	23	72	43	25	19
Richfield.-----	66	190	20	19	18
Trenton.-----	14	60	81	28	22
Wayne.-----	8	33	26	23	20
West Bend.-----	12	68	25	48	45
Barton, vil.-----	16	79	56	25	13
German town, vil.-----	3	23	10	7	3
Jackson, vil.-----	0	21	23	5	6
Kewaskum, vil.-----	18	46	16	33	46
Slinger, vil.-----	22	71	51	36	52
Hartford, city:					
1st ward.-----	11	69	62	28	47
2nd ward.-----	18	30	62	12	27
3rd ward.-----	9	39	49	11	11
4th ward.-----	20	57	62	31	20
West Bend, city:					
1st ward.-----	39	123	60	68	76
2nd ward.-----	22	178	52	110	133
3rd ward.-----	24	114	57	94	100
Totals.-----	443	1,845	1,101	815	896
<b>WAUKESHA CO.</b>					
Brookfield.-----	32	36	44	85	111
Delafield.-----	13	47	28	115	104
Eagle.-----	1	6	25	11	16
Genessee.-----	19	20	18	52	111
Lisbon.-----	10	10	30	42	55
Menomonee.-----	11	25	39	38	43
Merton.-----	20	30	6	71	68
Mukwonago.-----	4	5	7	15	12
Muskego.-----	11	48	86	104	94
New Berlin.-----	8	32	46	82	75
Oconomowoc.-----	12	30	28	150	114
Ottawa.-----	2	6	17	27	26
Pewaukee.-----	17	24	60	133	110
Summit.-----	12	18	23	86	117
Vernon.-----	1	4	9	34	44
Waukesha.-----	9	5	23	55	61
Big Bend, vil.-----	3	5	3	20	6
Butler, vil.-----	7	1	38	4	4
Chenequa, vil.-----	2	2	2	29	54
Dousman, vil.-----	4	8	21	14	27
Eagle, vil.-----	13	34	13	5	23
Hartland, vil.-----	17	19	7	71	126
Lac La Belle, vil.-----	6	3	1	24	8
Lannon, vil.-----	7	17	2	11	12
Menomonee Falls, vil.-----	7	26	40	38	34
Merton, vil.-----	4	6	12	20	20
Mukwonago, vil.-----	3	18	11	28	62
North Prairie, vil.-----	2	6	11	15	28

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.</b>					
Pewaukee, vil.-----	11	34	21	67	45
Sussex, vil.-----	10	18	6	34	32
Wales, vil.-----	2	9	4	26	19
Oconomowoc, city:					
1st pct.-----	14	25	36	69	119
2nd pct.-----	20	34	30	90	203
Waukesha, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	5	32	26	57	116
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	16	32	61	83	109
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	4	32	33	92	103
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	7	40	83	104	99
3rd ward-----	11	45	74	64	91
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	15	13	26	59	74
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	15	46	35	71	113
4th ward, 3rd pct.-----	16	22	33	75	94
5th ward, 1st pct.-----	8	23	28	85	119
5th ward, 2nd pct.-----	7	16	28	101	174
6th ward, 1st pct.-----	13	26	45	102	137
6th ward, 2nd pct.-----	11	22	33	73	142
Totals-----	442	960	1,252	2,631	3,354
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>					
Bear Creek-----	3	11	72	21	5
Caledonia-----	3	5	51	9	10
Dayton-----	8	2	67	29	13
Dupont-----	2	2	67	55	11
Farmington:					
1st pct.-----	1	7	91	22	9
2nd pct.-----	12	13	71	47	33
Fremont-----	3	16	29	18	3
Harrison-----	1	0	103	16	12
Helvetia-----	3	1	70	13	14
Iola-----	3	2	88	11	28
Larrabee-----	4	9	109	25	9
Lebanon-----	14	27	33	16	6
Lind-----	3	3	63	18	8
Little Wolf-----	1	11	78	23	14
Matteson-----	1	0	53	4	3
Mukwa-----	12	9	23	19	17
Royalton-----	4	5	74	21	12
Scandinavia-----	2	2	58	14	70
St. Lawrence-----	2	4	55	37	41
Union-----	1	6	76	19	15
Waupaca-----	5	6	75	25	10
Weyauwega-----	2	4	45	14	11
Wyoming-----	1	1	51	11	4
Big Falls, vil.-----	1	2	21	7	9
Embarrass, vil.-----	2	0	13	21	6
Fremont, vil.-----	4	8	25	15	20
Iola, vil.-----	3	9	34	27	71
Manawa, vil.-----	4	15	46	35	41
Marion, vil.-----	21	38	29	127	94
Ogdensburg, vil.-----	1	2	4	25	28
Scandinavia, vil.-----	3	5	21	6	33
Weyauwega, vil.-----	4	11	72	67	57
Clintonville, city:					
1st ward-----	7	17	54	31	18
2nd ward-----	6	5	32	10	10
3rd ward-----	2	8	43	24	10
4th ward-----	7	11	32	46	38
5th ward-----	1	11	38	29	39
New London, city:					
1st ward-----	10	32	33	18	21
2nd ward-----	3	12	11	9	16
4th ward-----	16	33	52	31	61
5th ward-----	5	6	25	15	14
Waupaca, city:					
1st ward-----	5	11	58	48	63
2nd ward-----	10	15	70	37	69
3rd ward-----	2	3	38	30	45
4th ward-----	2	13	50	59	88
Totals-----	210	413	2,318	1,204	1,209

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>					
Aurora.....	6	7	28	21	15
Bloomfield.....	4	6	55	64	35
Coloma.....	8	4	37	51	16
Dakota.....	1	0	21	36	4
Deerfield.....	5	3	38	23	2
Hancock.....	4	3	45	19	10
Leon.....	10	2	45	30	16
Marion.....	5	12	47	100	17
Mt. Morris.....	3	3	31	37	28
Oasis.....	2	0	26	15	11
Plainfield.....	4	2	28	21	7
Poy Sippi.....	8	13	45	68	31
Richford.....	0	1	16	40	15
Rose.....	6	18	27	36	10
Saxeville.....	4	3	21	45	12
Springwater.....	6	1	35	20	7
Warren.....	7	11	112	11	6
Wautoma.....	0	1	28	68	12
Hancock, vil.....	0	6	29	30	21
Lohrville, vil.....	1	4	25	2	4
Plainfield, vil.....	4	8	26	26	14
Redgranite, vil.....	4	19	134	43	23
Wautoma, vil.....	9	19	42	219	87
Wild Rose, vil.....	7	10	41	62	23
Berlin, city:					
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	3	2	0	1	2
Totals.....	111	158	982	1,088	428
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>					
Algoma.....	6	36	45	53	51
Black Wolf.....	11	49	20	28	30
Clayton.....	8	17	27	18	39
Menasha.....	12	19	29	19	27
Neenah.....	3	14	27	30	38
Nekimi.....	4	21	23	38	31
Nepeuskun.....	4	15	10	47	42
Omro.....	4	22	25	49	38
Oshkosh.....	15	33	42	91	69
Poygan.....	11	46	6	34	18
Rushford.....	9	19	18	68	81
Utica.....	2	15	27	40	51
Vinland.....	2	15	29	26	33
Winchester.....	3	9	50	13	55
Winneconne.....	7	20	11	34	44
Wolf River.....	6	21	32	13	14
Omro, vil.....	3	27	19	110	101
Winneconne, vil.....	10	92	19	39	96
Menasha, city:					
1st ward.....	23	68	36	56	75
2nd ward.....	43	155	41	51	47
3rd ward.....	24	98	76	75	127
4th ward.....	69	169	61	21	32
5th ward.....	26	130	33	36	56
Neenah, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	15	52	36	58	184
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	15	52	53	63	148
2nd ward.....	15	58	68	73	175
3rd ward.....	19	47	38	50	100
4th ward.....	15	44	56	37	65
5th ward.....	25	49	56	79	164
Oshkosh, city:					
1st ward.....	26	40	42	87	86
2nd ward.....	30	91	111	166	175
3rd ward.....	39	70	121	93	65
4th ward.....	37	68	71	200	211
5th ward.....	20	48	104	215	201
6th ward.....	28	72	306	63	55
7th ward.....	6	37	22	156	222
8th ward.....	18	66	87	140	97
9th ward.....	41	99	243	188	145
10th ward.....	33	68	100	254	251
11th ward.....	21	109	125	228	228
12th ward.....	35	61	128	178	197



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.					
Oshkosh city—Cont.					
13th ward.....	42	57	263	69	77
14th ward.....	31	63	139	111	80
15th ward.....	24	46	69	142	78
16th ward.....	19	38	104	58	41
Totals.....	860	2,445	3,038	3,697	4,270
WOOD CO.					
Arpin.....	3	14	128	55	31
Auburndale.....	6	6	93	6	4
Cameron.....	1	2	28	1	3
Cary.....	0	1	49	15	9
Cranmoor.....	3	5	11	12	7
Dexter.....	3	10	18	7	4
Grand Rapids.....	12	15	179	23	19
Hansen.....	6	16	64	77	51
Hiles.....	1	0	23	5	2
Lincoln.....	8	11	128	14	7
Marshfield.....	0	5	75	7	11
Milladore.....	6	4	55	21	16
Port Edwards.....	7	11	53	7	0
Remington.....	3	8	44	7	2
Richfield.....	2	13	93	22	18
Rock.....	2	6	74	10	10
Rudolph.....	11	17	81	21	13
Saratoga.....	4	2	116	7	5
Seneca.....	5	6	38	1	2
Sherry.....	3	3	46	30	20
Sigel.....	4	19	99	29	19
Wood.....	6	12	50	16	14
Auburndale, vil.....	9	8	12	8	15
Biron, vil.....	5	14	41	12	3
Milladore, vil.....	3	9	4	8	8
Port Edwards, vil.....	19	37	27	24	11
Marshfield, city:					
1st ward.....	31	55	91	10	13
2nd ward.....	35	68	66	24	28
3rd ward.....	18	62	48	45	44
4th ward.....	19	41	75	31	25
5th ward.....	29	57	106	35	27
6th ward.....	22	39	85	31	29
7th ward.....	13	69	76	44	37
8th ward.....	14	26	64	23	10
Nekoosa, city:					
1st ward.....	3	9	30	9	12
2nd ward.....	6	26	16	13	28
3rd ward.....	9	19	30	7	10
4th ward.....	4	13	28	15	11
Pittsville, city:					
1st ward.....	7	9	8	21	4
2nd ward.....	1	3	2	7	6
3rd ward.....	5	3	4	3	2
Wisconsin Rapids, city:					
1st ward.....	16	42	84	30	20
2nd ward.....	16	57	167	69	50
3rd ward.....	9	32	81	73	64
4th ward.....	8	38	166	48	54
5th ward.....	10	35	118	16	7
6th ward.....	10	36	115	36	38
7th ward.....	10	38	70	27	19
8th ward.....	16	33	79	34	31
Totals.....	443	1,064	3,238	1,096	873

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES  
September 1936

County	Carroll (Dem.)	Lueck (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Chapple (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
Adams	33	78	1,407	134	118
Ashland	293	270	2,726	1,339	139
Barron	209	150	4,710	344	945
Bayfield	125	290	1,414	615	554
Brown	1,879	2,940	1,669	1,270	1,300
Buffalo	72	72	1,735	331	463
Burnett	126	176	1,354	190	111
Calumet	315	654	971	111	137
Chippewa	413	314	1,498	563	4,370
Clark	292	705	2,569	488	805
Columbia	252	801	1,743	1,093	1,124
Crawford	1,499	356	585	782	540
Dane	789	975	10,647	1,066	3,956
Dodge	941	4,777	1,784	873	782
Door	193	152	372	1,664	604
Douglas	1,094	1,737	5,573	1,307	1,483
Dunn	204	157	2,030	653	1,618
Eau Claire	485	496	2,944	650	2,442
Florence	166	88	150	316	124
Fond du Lac	2,078	3,002	2,832	1,976	1,244
Forest	473	286	550	217	56
Grant	722	268	1,870	1,579	1,683
Green	120	82	1,659	730	616
Green Lake	225	552	608	674	372
Iowa	192	176	1,515	1,159	1,178
Iron	173	150	918	279	188
Jackson	79	268	1,882	180	297
Jefferson	746	1,889	1,261	592	775
Juneau	209	283	2,530	302	519
Kenosha	1,570	2,415	3,866	3,423	2,419
Kewaunee	664	539	183	197	150
La Crosse	636	512	6,376	1,579	1,622
Lafayette	697	742	1,206	792	664
Langlade	919	2,022	567	540	261
Lincoln	418	507	2,360	836	1,121
Manitowoc	1,648	1,968	4,459	1,157	1,144
Marathon	1,249	1,514	5,871	1,478	1,132
Marquette	877	734	1,183	2,663	1,486
Marquette	58	161	171	700	483
Milwaukee	21,020	29,434	33,532	9,731	10,379
Monroe	112	272	2,843	558	892
Oconto	965	566	1,650	1,038	564
Oneida	322	311	1,248	719	504
Outagamie	1,828	2,492	3,197	2,141	3,371
Ozaukee	638	1,313	529	295	280
Pepin	136	100	385	408	424
Pierce	90	154	1,559	595	841
Polk	220	126	4,088	269	154
Portage	1,520	1,216	1,037	1,663	1,002
Price	211	180	1,235	541	431
Racine	2,318	2,401	2,699	3,130	1,991
Richland	149	118	592	1,085	604
Rock	779	837	1,861	2,249	4,152
Rusk	142	375	960	611	783
St. Croix	775	343	2,726	691	657
Sauk	418	241	3,084	770	945
Sawyer	439	595	479	225	343
Shawano	235	438	2,963	431	361
Sheboygan	880	3,943	3,564	2,334	2,151
Taylor	284	476	903	399	629
Trempealeau	98	219	2,913	215	462
Vernon	153	106	2,323	792	861
Vilas	221	124	248	1,016	507
Walworth	197	334	498	2,215	2,334
Washburn	63	55	1,286	511	413
Washington	443	1,845	1,101	815	896
Waukesha	442	960	1,252	2,631	3,354
Waupaca	210	413	2,318	1,204	1,209
Wausara	111	158	982	1,088	428
Winnebago	860	2,445	3,038	3,697	4,270
Wood	443	1,064	3,238	1,096	873
Total	59,855	86,912	178,134	80,065	86,090

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 1936

County	Ger- vais (Dem.)	Gunder- son (Prog.)	Jack (Prog.)	John- son (Prog.)	Kannen- berg (Prog.)	Robin- son (Prog.)	Rus- sell (Prog.)	Steinle (Rep.)
Adams	99	285	178	447	68	106	88	225
Ashland	505	322	344	947	448	217	194	1,136
Barron	332	597	441	1,953	399	385	288	1,146
Bayfield	392	201	65	289	269	228	101	964
Brown	3,899	269	235	261	191	172	342	2,065
Buffalo	127	280	119	674	96	121	72	660
Burnett	275	610	124	188	95	101	66	281
Calumet	835	244	131	32	96	95	266	213
Chippewa	666	580	120	164	313	58	97	3,636
Clark	864	373	418	325	576	270	271	1,123
Columbia	899	969	234	240	71	53	79	1,949
Crawford	1,368	275	45	59	32	26	53	1,124
Dane	1,616	3,838	1,678	1,446	1,137	512	876	4,618
Dodge	4,419	505	463	160	208	109	107	1,474
Door	291	55	36	41	28	107	39	1,757
Douglas	2,397	742	529	1,505	556	325	657	2,403
Dunn	342	540	109	269	117	615	174	1,790
Eau Claire	884	373	175	1,258	326	262	187	2,500
Florence	220	15	17	28	25	39	14	356
Fond du Lac	3,688	392	264	1,243	413	266	167	2,552
Forest	653	60	14	39	154	127	42	245
Grant	824	567	113	320	186	160	179	2,820
Green	182	349	51	143	79	580	123	1,102
Green Lake	610	129	49	63	71	163	54	888
Iowa	337	421	79	253	83	157	305	1,887
Iron	276	96	86	107	54	245	79	367
Jackson	317	683	289	349	56	116	99	432
Jefferson	2,214	305	139	376	176	99	67	1,245
Juneau	426	529	149	460	502	364	217	737
Kenosha	3,567	728	1,203	326	508	281	559	4,810
Kewaunee	962	26	14	68	26	24	2	315
La Crosse	1,068	962	277	2,370	860	670	422	2,901
Lafayette	1,242	321	36	174	170	321	79	1,239
Langlade	2,814	103	45	96	78	46	120	702
Lincoln	879	197	159	405	1,400	75	55	1,715
Manitowoc	3,118	1,255	508	446	981	332	657	2,086
Marathon	2,499	288	274	1,046	3,173	922	257	2,419
Marquette	1,432	104	417	323	113	88	65	3,457
Marquette	181	61	23	37	13	20	5	953
Milwaukee	44,190	6,496	14,709	3,255	3,760	3,201	2,894	18,590
Monroe	355	1,017	426	490	167	213	143	1,249
Oconto	1,305	198	382	577	162	155	94	1,402
Oneida	555	130	42	256	356	246	91	1,024
Outagamie	3,641	235	1,877	163	220	312	144	4,831
Ozaukee	1,449	177	147	39	63	27	49	504
Pepin	184	66	39	137	20	25	17	617
Pierce	224	321	66	374	270	146	74	1,197
Polk	325	1,079	1,497	748	267	125	189	395
Portage	2,347	322	66	458	40	42	57	2,168
Price	351	189	318	317	114	88	64	791
Racine	4,195	458	548	467	340	290	207	4,595
Richland	239	191	199	38	21	31	79	1,430
Rock	1,392	363	162	238	215	468	143	5,669
Rusk	443	188	64	175	65	43	265	1,163
St. Croix	875	495	114	677	237	748	185	1,185
Sauk	562	1,535	144	567	213	107	227	1,518
Sawyer	851	102	27	38	22	24	137	463
Shawano	618	456	408	443	876	321	266	736
Sheboygan	3,686	527	1,573	431	545	262	139	3,632
Taylor	644	187	153	61	78	61	227	895
Trempealeau	290	1,022	109	475	133	149	585	599
Vernon	219	844	114	323	162	319	147	1,394
Vilas	309	39	32	18	32	65	24	1,206
Walworth	478	101	62	79	88	53	37	3,917
Washburn	110	352	59	521	55	51	76	762
Washington	1,827	135	335	86	148	42	239	1,435
Waukesha	1,245	196	176	122	504	149	114	5,012
Waupaca	554	341	416	323	213	522	260	2,102
Waushara	232	137	150	211	86	273	66	1,204
Winnebago	2,714	809	678	173	339	719	391	6,496
Wood	1,291	532	257	897	636	417	260	1,726
Total	125,419	37,939	34,999	32,107	24,594	18,851	15,464	142,199

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES  
September 1936

County	Krygier (Dem.)	Dammann (Prog.)	Hawks, Jr. (Rep.)
Adams	92	1,333	218
Ashland	468	2,702	1,087
Barron	320	4,576	1,088
Bayfield	352	1,221	938
Brown	3,726	1,501	2,020
Buffalo	122	1,508	623
Burnett	254	1,328	276
Calumet	770	993	206
Chippewa	615	1,398	3,491
Clark	818	2,477	1,078
Columbia	843	1,640	1,875
Crawford	1,290	537	1,100
Dane	1,516	9,747	4,424
Dodge	4,219	1,672	1,471
Door	272	342	1,691
Douglas	2,283	4,927	2,354
Dunn	322	2,069	1,757
Eau Claire	858	2,813	2,429
Florence	206	141	356
Fond du Lac	3,586	2,640	2,541
Forest	603	451	239
Grant	769	1,683	2,728
Green	175	1,512	1,077
Green Lake	591	567	866
Iowa	324	1,386	1,824
Iron	256	717	351
Jackson	300	1,820	418
Jefferson	2,084	1,242	1,212
Juneau	394	2,433	711
Kenosha	3,451	3,705	4,824
Kewaunee	912	166	292
La Crosse	1,032	5,877	2,844
Lafayette	1,186	1,186	1,232
Langlade	2,426	543	679
Lincoln	850	2,217	1,671
Manitowoc	2,982	4,155	2,005
Marathon	2,429	5,624	2,358
Marinette	1,370	1,091	3,194
Marquette	166	149	901
Milwaukee	43,883	33,722	17,802
Monroe	340	2,705	1,214
Oconto	1,289	1,616	1,358
Oneida	515	1,101	969
Outagamie	3,471	2,899	4,699
Ozaukee	1,380	504	479
Pepin	183	346	595
Pierce	209	1,406	1,163
Polk	302	4,245	386
Portage	2,524	1,003	2,105
Price	329	1,147	755
Racine	4,055	2,520	4,565
Richland	228	550	1,350
Rock	1,339	1,653	5,601
Rusk	439	874	1,129
St. Croix	809	2,612	1,139
Sauk	521	2,928	1,475
Sawyer	786	419	450
Shawano	583	2,983	716
Sheboygan	3,681	3,285	3,707
Taylor	635	821	869
Traverse	273	2,770	582
Vernon	197	2,203	1,321
Vilas	291	221	1,198
Walworth	460	463	3,856
Washburn	107	1,174	743
Washington	1,782	1,066	1,398
Waukesha	1,180	1,268	4,922
Waupaca	530	2,178	2,004
Waushara	221	929	1,183
Winnebago	2,589	2,711	6,341
Wood	1,252	3,054	1,687
Total	121,615	169,495	138,210

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES  
September 1936

County	Henry (Dem.)	Johnson (Prog.)	Levitant (Prog.)	Rowlands (Prog.)	Jardine (Rep.)
Adams.....	100	251	868	234	224
Ashland.....	560	470	1,661	644	1,137
Barron.....	336	979	2,775	954	1,110
Bayfield.....	396	355	681	229	974
Brown.....	4,234	252	956	353	2,035
Buffalo.....	135	354	856	379	642
Burnett.....	284	506	714	93	282
Calumet.....	867	139	588	268	211
Chippewa.....	678	326	925	176	3,610
Clark.....	915	552	1,233	717	1,118
Columbia.....	959	157	436	1,222	1,868
Crawford.....	1,422	260	270	59	1,096
Dane.....	1,709	2,799	5,168	2,712	4,434
Dodge.....	4,655	333	994	366	1,457
Door.....	324	61	200	73	1,751
Douglas.....	2,546	1,113	3,187	920	2,390
Dunn.....	350	335	1,372	324	1,749
Eau Claire.....	909	425	1,557	805	2,409
Florence.....	226	21	86	28	364
Fond du Lac.....	4,250	620	1,615	622	2,508
Forest.....	699	77	294	74	252
Grant.....	858	319	1,102	325	2,774
Green.....	185	226	1,205	224	1,078
Green Lake.....	66	90	316	185	897
Iowa.....	348	206	951	311	1,792
Iron.....	273	101	428	188	348
Jackson.....	332	412	1,078	364	422
Jefferson.....	2,418	151	729	363	1,219
Juneau.....	450	604	1,319	668	716
Kenosha.....	3,690	717	1,702	1,281	4,762
Kewaunee.....	1,127	23	113	40	309
La Crosse.....	1,072	1,293	3,526	1,216	2,861
Lafayette.....	1,305	331	723	161	1,214
Langlade.....	2,676	46	315	187	707
Lincoln.....	912	369	1,642	270	1,695
Manitowoc.....	3,236	1,002	2,347	944	2,016
Marathon.....	2,583	1,334	3,364	1,081	2,393
Marinette.....	1,492	267	557	306	3,318
Marquette.....	192	92	82	54	952
Milwaukee.....	44,526	6,661	12,317	15,417	17,702
Monroe.....	359	596	1,593	694	1,208
Oconto.....	1,409	329	947	336	1,377
Oneida.....	574	197	684	296	995
Outagamie.....	3,810	559	1,896	546	4,747
Ozaukee.....	1,614	113	296	111	478
Pepin.....	204	64	198	90	589
Pierce.....	228	319	741	383	1,189
Polk.....	322	1,085	1,864	1,248	392
Portage.....	2,443	231	602	192	2,233
Price.....	347	207	651	309	775
Racine.....	4,314	560	1,349	560	4,558
Richland.....	257	98	225	265	1,370
Rock.....	1,441	315	1,079	321	5,580
Rusk.....	464	142	390	942	1,160
St. Croix.....	930	477	1,662	581	1,145
Sauk.....	592	526	1,479	1,267	1,491
Sawyer.....	888	96	208	95	461
Shawano.....	623	908	1,532	590	722
Sheboygan.....	4,221	479	1,940	943	3,530
Taylor.....	706	140	459	226	853
Trempealeau.....	302	666	1,338	321	580
Vernon.....	216	672	1,082	510	1,337
Vilas.....	316	41	104	83	1,181
Walworth.....	488	99	240	121	3,854
Washburn.....	112	277	795	102	756
Washington.....	1,957	176	688	213	1,413
Waukesha.....	1,288	153	680	427	4,977
Waupaca.....	571	383	1,375	518	2,233
Waushara.....	237	194	575	234	1,260
Winnebago.....	2,864	460	1,979	727	6,172
Wood.....	1,351	850	1,854	546	1,710
Total.....	130,372	35,921	90,732	48,539	139,172

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES  
September 1936

County	Finnegan (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Markham (Prog.)	Runge (Rep.)
Adams	98	854	412	218
Ashland	506	1,297	1,124	1,043
Barron	338	2,512	1,490	1,060
Bayfield	391	525	576	911
Brown	4,198	734	648	1,995
Buffalo	126	1,041	336	615
Burnett	282	759	358	277
Calumet	865	307	535	207
Chippewa	667	746	504	3,452
Clark	903	1,086	1,092	1,100
Columbia	907	1,170	371	1,834
Crawford	1,363	299	174	1,051
Dane	1,676	6,272	3,078	4,407
Dodge	4,501	666	1,039	1,441
Door	310	187	109	1,667
Douglas	2,543	1,799	2,729	2,325
Dunn	338	1,129	630	1,693
Eau Claire	916	1,492	956	2,384
Florence	220	82	43	330
Fond du Lac	4,082	1,495	934	2,336
Forest	681	255	145	236
Grant	890	877	567	2,662
Green	191	786	497	1,032
Green Lake	636	267	244	829
Iowa	341	566	680	1,766
Iron	274	417	213	355
Jackson	319	906	689	409
Jefferson	2,236	618	502	1,208
Juneau	442	2,280	512	698
Kenosha	3,594	2,051	1,475	4,787
Kewaunee	1,054	88	66	295
La Crosse	1,068	2,532	2,661	2,830
Lafayette	1,322	457	601	1,207
Langlade	2,623	211	271	669
Lincoln	919	1,107	971	1,716
Manitowoc	3,196	1,467	2,525	2,028
Marathon	2,492	2,528	2,690	2,377
Marinette	1,486	667	390	3,229
Marquette	187	117	39	893
Milwaukee	45,783	20,224	12,183	18,199
Monroe	356	1,802	925	1,159
Oconto	1,385	743	618	1,358
Oneida	556	586	436	985
Outagamie	3,773	1,053	1,613	4,728
Ozaukee	1,620	266	183	494
Pepin	207	192	108	569
Pierce	221	704	520	1,146
Polk	316	2,532	1,413	385
Portage	2,394	635	273	2,098
Price	346	659	372	749
Racine	4,244	1,382	924	4,480
Richland	254	419	114	1,343
Rock	1,460	927	601	5,484
Rusk	444	450	360	1,119
St. Croix	916	1,603	747	1,112
Sauk	590	1,749	971	1,459
Sawyer	882	147	213	444
Shawano	599	943	1,740	710
Sheboygan	4,275	1,553	1,591	4,353
Taylor	678	413	347	847
Trempealeau	287	1,276	1,398	534
Vernon	218	1,354	558	1,288
Vilas	316	133	76	1,168
Walworth	479	217	198	3,764
Washington	116	707	336	737
Waushara	1,895	326	690	1,389
Waupaca	1,262	762	405	4,978
Waupesa	567	1,117	796	1,981
Winshara	240	564	302	1,157
Winnebago	2,759	1,524	840	5,780
Wood	1,344	1,309	1,513	1,681
Total	129,963	90,920	66,240	137,250

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES

September 1936

## First District

Counties	Wolf (Dem.)	Amlie (Prog.)	Birkett (Rep.)	Jorgenson (Rep.)	Phillips (Rep.)	Randolph (Rep.)
Green.....	167	1,378	431	330	185	186
Kenosha.....	3,447	3,600	567	3,224	1,439	529
Racine.....	4,209	2,627	2,792	2,011	181	791
Rock.....	1,321	1,621	2,033	2,401	755	566
Walworth.....	460	457	1,492	1,370	749	622
Total.....	9,604	9,683	7,315	9,336	3,309	2,694

## Second District

Counties	Dempsey (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Wescott (Prog.)	Bentley (Rep.)
Columbia.....	872	1,543	120	1,814
Dane.....	1,524	9,515	857	4,484
Dodge.....	4,325	1,166	484	1,459
Jefferson.....	2,199	938	255	1,200
Waukesha.....	1,244	865	359	4,863
Total.....	10,164	14,027	2,075	13,820

## Third District

Counties	McGonigle (Dem.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Johnson (Rep.)	File (Rep.)
Crawford.....	1,232	524	683	457
Grant.....	837	1,717	1,245	1,696
Iowa.....	320	1,296	411	2,001
Juneau.....	416	2,505	397	318
La Crosse.....	1,006	6,355	1,073	1,335
Lafayette.....	1,237	1,172	500	845
Monroe.....	339	2,731	592	664
Richland.....	222	573	710	711
Sauk.....	573	3,042	1,300	338
Vernon.....	188	2,233	624	748
Total.....	6,370	22,158	7,540	9,613

## Fourth District

Counties	Cannon (Dem.)	Galasinski (Dem.)	Relly (Dem.)	Bauer (Prog.)	Brady (Prog.)
Milwaukee (part)....	15,001	6,500	7,920	10,210	2,186
Total.....	15,001	6,500	7,920	10,210	2,186

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY  
COUNTIES—Continued

Counties	Brownson (Prog.)	Leuch (Prog.)	Zimmer- man (Prog.)	Piasecki (Rep.)	Schafer (Rep.)	Thompson (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part).....	525	746	4,761	2,312	4,885	1,050
Total.....	525	746	4,761	2,312	4,885	1,050

Fifth District

Counties	Becker (Dem.)	Malloy (Dem.)	O'Malley (Dem.)	Zisch (Dem.)	Dietz (Prog.)	Greiner (Prog.)
Milwaukee (part).....	5,976	2,556	12,467	1,417	12,239	3,083
Total.....	5,976	2,556	12,467	1,417	12,239	3,083

Counties	Schroeder (Prog.)	Spille (Prog.)	Gennerich (Rep.)	Spence (Rep.)	Stafford (Rep.)	Vojack (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part).....	1,421	455	2,086	4,738	4,467	210
Total.....	1,421	455	2,086	4,738	4,467	210

Sixth District

Counties	Reilly (Dem.)	Brown (Prog.)	Kriz (Prog.)	Polti (Prog.)	Puhr (Prog.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Pullen (Rep.)
Calumet.....	874	480	139	255	131	164	47
Fond du Lac.....	4,186	1,134	321	1,066	324	1,178	1,967
Ozaukee.....	1,576	107	62	204	147	263	241
Sheboygan.....	4,255	240	267	774	2,330	2,064	1,982
Washington.....	1,846	74	62	1,019	85	1,074	423
Winnebago.....	2,882	946	1,732	409	325	6,916	1,328
Total.....	15,619	2,981	2,583	3,727	3,342	11,659	5,988

Seventh District

Counties	Coleman (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Behm (Rep.)	Prehn (Rep.)
Adams.....	94	1,142	139	80
Green Lake.....	595	471	551	347
Langlade.....	2,505	515	227	484
Marathon.....	2,860	5,716	671	1,898
Marquette.....	162	145	703	297
Portage.....	2,271	966	609	1,693
Shawano.....	587	2,857	286	459
Waupaca.....	538	1,964	1,051	1,203
Waushara.....	241	859	763	566
Wood.....	1,236	2,966	833	934
Total.....	10,589	17,601	5,833	7,961



## Eighth District

Counties	Cashman (Dem.)	Schneider (Prog.)	Borcherdt, Jr. (Rep.)	Farrell (Rep.)
Brown.....	4,266	1,496	256	2,404
Door.....	336	346	767	1,332
Florence.....	213	133	181	197
Forest.....	645	454	119	142
Kewaunee.....	1,170	164	93	228
Manitowoc.....	3,314	3,778	1,967	356
Marinette.....	1,419	1,062	1,516	2,100
Oconto.....	1,412	1,642	473	1,044
Outagamie.....	3,681	2,900	1,887	3,218
Total.....	16,456	11,975	7,259	11,021

## Ninth District

Counties	Larkin (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)
Barron.....	320	4,076
Buffalo.....	136	1,453
Chippewa.....	610	1,376
Clark.....	825	2,591
Dunn.....	314	2,058
Eau Claire.....	876	2,699
Jackson.....	298	1,931
Pepin.....	181	353
Pierce.....	210	1,374
St. Croix.....	831	2,720
Trempealeau.....	283	2,807
Total.....	4,884	23,438

## Tenth District

Counties	Bostrom (Dem.)	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Heden (Rep.)	Nelson (Rep.)
Ashland.....	480	2,721	521	688
Bayfield.....	380	1,195	137	992
Burnett.....	251	1,212	59	211
Douglas.....	2,304	4,654	519	2,406
Iron.....	237	716	99	274
Lincoln.....	855	2,196	423	1,319
Oneida.....	596	1,047	355	690
Polk.....	312	4,025	155	246
Price.....	353	1,186	681	272
Rusk.....	432	301	313	941
Sawyer.....	808	390	128	380
Taylor.....	607	793	335	640
Vilas.....	290	222	436	925
Washburn.....	105	1,113	220	725
Total.....	7,990	22,276	4,386	10,709

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

September 1936

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Second	Brown, Oconto	Brunette (Dem.) ..... Kresky (Prog.) ..... Haslam (Rep.) .....	5,333 2,659 3,441
Fourth	Milwaukee	Crotty (Dem.) ..... Jackson (Dem.) ..... Richards (Dem.) ..... Hutchison (Prog.) ..... Morris (Rep.) .....	1,475 1,250 2,263 2,421 4,004
Sixth	Milwaukee	Phillips (Dem.) ..... Reilly (Dem.) ..... Hampel (Prog.) ..... Bennett (Rep.) .....	2,980 2,765 6,617 1,727
Eighth	Milwaukee	Doerfer (Dem.) ..... Lynch (Dem.) ..... Mullen (Dem.) ..... Shenners, Jr. (Dem.) ..... Busby (Prog.) ..... Weber, Jr. (Rep.) .....	1,749 1,991 1,057 3,216 5,557 3,521
Tenth	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Hunt (Prog.) ..... White (Rep.) .....	5,636 3,820
Twelfth	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Reinke (Dem.) ..... McDermid (Prog.) ..... McDowell (Prog.) ..... Carroll (Rep.) ..... Dodd (Rep.) .....	2,434 3,624 2,389 3,227 2,849
Fourteenth	Outagamie, Shawano	Schaefer (Dem.) ..... Miller (Prog.) ..... Gerrits (Rep.) ..... Mack (Rep.) .....	4,253 5,311 1,913 4,308
Sixteenth	Grant, Crawford, Vernon	Burris, Jr. (Dem.) ..... Blaine (Prog.) ..... Harper (Prog.) ..... Skolos (Prog.) ..... Eastman (Rep.) ..... Roethe (Rep.) .....	2,297 2,113 1,456 1,429 2,393 3,811
Eighteenth	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Hitzler, (Dem.) ..... Kelly (Dem.) ..... Holliday (Prog.) ..... Kinas (Prog.) ..... Lamb (Prog.) ..... Luxem (Prog.) ..... Weaver (Prog.) ..... Wrucke (Prog.) ..... Duel (Rep.) .....	3,160 3,121 631 1,435 441 383 1,013 682 4,729
Twentieth	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Bolens (Dem.) ..... Doherty (Dem.) ..... Buelke (Prog.) ..... Severin (Prog.) ..... Boldt (Rep.) .....	3,840 2,911 1,329 2,556 4,469
Twenty-second	Kenosha, Walworth	Mahoney (Dem.) ..... Buenger (Prog.) ..... Piper (Prog.) ..... Shearer (Rep.) .....	4,062 1,658 2,635 9,055
Twenty-fourth	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Adler (Dem.) ..... Krause (Dem.) ..... Rush (Prog.) ..... Anderson (Rep.) ..... Smith (Rep.) .....	1,761 1,780 6,169 2,259 1,800

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY  
DISTRICTS—Continued**

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Twenty-sixth	Dane	Harris (Prog.)	2,588
		Risser (Prog.)	4,820
		Thompson (Prog.)	8,149
		Caldwell (Rep.)	4,365
Twenty-eighth	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Vance (Dem.)	305
		Ingram (Prog.)	3,997
		Raihle (Rep.)	5,976
Thirtieth	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Sauld (Dem.)	5,247
		Hartwig (Prog.)	1,477
		Kronschnabl (Prog.)	1,969
		Cavers (Rep.)	5,152
Thirty-second	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Davis (Dem.)	1,624
		Dettinger (Prog.)	1,447
		Hagestad (Prog.)	2,374
		Kappel (Prog.)	2,740
		Paulson (Prog.)	2,950
		Randall (Prog.)	812
		Rygh (Prog.)	722
Griswold (Rep.)	3,921		

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS  
September 1936

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Buckley (Dem.)	267
	Blomquist (Prog.)	1,286
	Miller (Rep.)	818
	Stalker (Rep.)	706
Ashland	Selner, Sr. (Dem.)	483
	Johnson (Prog.)	707
	Van Guilder (Prog.)	1,317
	Zoesch (Prog.)	841
	Chapple (Rep.)	1,314
Barron	Harlow (Dem.)	326
	Beggs (Prog.)	1,895
	Benson (Prog.)	549
	Matye (Prog.)	1,484
	Nord (Prog.)	367
	Sorenson (Prog.)	823
	Bartlett (Rep.)	628
Martenson (Rep.)	584	
Bayfield	Olson (Dem.)	377
	Carlson (Prog.)	531
	Larson (Prog.)	326
	Lindquist (Prog.)	160
	Sibbald (Prog.)	395
	Daniels (Rep.)	480
Squires (Rep.)	596	
Brown, 1st District	Lytie (Dem.)	1,377
	McCarthy (Dem.)	1,137
	Cookson (Prog.)	339
	Hansen (Prog.)	584
	Holthusen (Rep.)	1,330
Brown, 2nd District	Sweeney (Dem.)	2,024
	Duffy (Prog.)	442
	Lince (Prog.)	268
	Basten (Rep.)	570
Buffalo, Pepin	Schaffner, Jr. (Dem.)	283
	Hitt (Prog.)	1,839
	Hammergren (Rep.)	1,270
Burnett, Washburn	Bergren (Prog.)	2,267
	Booth (Rep.)	1,050
Calumet	Hupfauf (Dem.)	392
	Short (Dem.)	370
	Winkler (Dem.)	222
	Bowe (Prog.)	261
	Brockner (Prog.)	206
	Hallett (Prog.)	245
	Leibzeit (Prog.)	123
	Morrissey (Prog.)	403
Leppia (Rep.)	194	
Chippewa	Gospodar (Dem.)	624
	Borgman (Prog.)	766
	Penning (Prog.)	635
	Charland (Rep.)	1,753
	Hipke (Rep.)	2,779
Clark	Wuetrich (Dem.)	929
	Nehs (Prog.)	1,418
	Ockerlander (Prog.)	1,258
	Howard (Rep.)	1,064
Columbia	Roche (Dem.)	1,029
	Groves (Prog.)	1,583
Crawford	Peterson (Dem.)	1,356
	Hounsell (Prog.)	292
	Stevenson (Prog.)	276
	McDowell (Rep.)	1,149

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Dane, 1st District.....	Frusher (Dem.).....	968
	Schenk (Prog.).....	3,705
	Vanderhei (Prog.).....	1,911
	Gober (Rep.).....	1,398
	Roick (Rep.).....	1,713
Dane, 2nd District.....	Hanson (Prog.).....	1,420
	Stokstad (Prog.).....	942
	Volla (Rep.).....	584
Dane, 3rd District.....	Pick (Dem.).....	320
	Baker (Prog.).....	1,256
	Bollig (Prog.).....	819
	Larson (Rep.).....	776
Dodge, 1st District.....	Genzmer (Dem.).....	1,717
	Schrank (Prog.).....	316
	Voigt (Prog.).....	592
	Mueller (Rep.).....	657
Dodge, 2nd District.....	Biel (Dem.).....	959
	Krueger (Dem.).....	2,306
	Soldner (Prog.).....	682
	Phelps (Rep.).....	814
Door.....	Spille (Dem.).....	277
	Moore (Prog.).....	323
	Graass (Rep.).....	1,514
	Telfer (Rep.).....	1,247
Douglas, 1st District.....	Gannon (Dem.).....	527
	Golberg (Dem.).....	507
	Johnson (Dem.).....	805
	Anderson (Prog.).....	280
	Hall (Prog.).....	1,197
	Lavelle (Prog.).....	1,175
	Mace (Prog.).....	422
Haugner (Rep.).....	1,265	
Douglas, 2nd District.....	Lake (Dem.).....	694
	Rieckhoff (Dem.).....	566
	Peterson (Prog.).....	1,477
	Smith (Prog.).....	1,197
	Thompson, Jr. (Rep.).....	1,197
Dunn.....	Donley (Dem.).....	340
	Chase (Prog.).....	286
	Israel (Prog.).....	884
	Millar (Prog.).....	1,013
	Ausman (Rep.).....	876
Hanson (Rep.).....	1,058	
Eau Claire.....	Frank (Dem.).....	826
	Pritchard (Prog.).....	2,691
	Voegeli (Rep.).....	2,350
Florence, Forest, Oneida.....	Kamm (Dem.).....	1,334
	Berquist (Prog.).....	662
	Grandine (Prog.).....	567
	Green (Prog.).....	454
	McEachin (Prog.).....	319
Huber (Rep.).....	1,575	
Fond du Lac, 1st District.....	Fitzsimons, Jr. (Dem.).....	2,760
	Glissendorf (Prog.).....	310
	Lepinski (Prog.).....	476
	Worthing (Rep.).....	1,762
Fond du Lac, 2nd District.....	Mohr (Dem.).....	482
	Northrup (Dem.).....	1,266
	Bartlet (Prog.).....	614
	Johnson (Prog.).....	825
	Hinz (Rep.).....	971

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Grant, 1st District.....	Braun (Dem.).....	418
	Eckstein (Prog.).....	544
	Goldthorpe (Rep.).....	988
	Travis (Rep.).....	670
Grant, 2nd District.....	Martin (Dem.).....	379
	Thompson (Prog.).....	815
	Beitler (Rep.).....	683
	McIntyre (Rep.).....	1,079
Green.....	Keegan (Dem.).....	168
	Hoesly (Prog.).....	1,517
Green Lake, Waushara.....	Schoultz (Dem.).....	783
	Freiheit (Prog.).....	895
	Hawley (Prog.).....	604
	Peterson (Rep.).....	1,969
Iowa.....	Egan, J. Marian (Dem.).....	79
	Egan, John (Dem.).....	9
	Jackson (Prog.).....	795
	Jones (Prog.).....	735
	Hutchison (Rep.).....	1,922
Iron, Vilas.....	McCullough (Dem.).....	89
	Alfonsi (Prog.).....	1,013
	Bertotti (Prog.).....	178
	Wierichs (Rep.).....	1,992
Jackson.....	Van Gorden (Dem.).....	315
	Doud (Prog.).....	545
	Hemmy (Prog.).....	1,324
	Olson (Rep.).....	407
Jefferson.....	Daug's (Dem.).....	1,962
	Heitz (Dem.).....	797
	Archer (Prog.).....	503
	Brown (Prog.).....	653
	Trachte (Rep.).....	1,185
Juneau.....	Conway (Dem.).....	450
	Barnes (Prog.).....	1,650
	Hansberry (Prog.).....	1,080
	Ballentine (Rep.).....	196
	Tracy (Rep.).....	321
	Wright, Sr. (Rep.).....	288
Kenosha, 1st District.....	Grosvenor (Dem.).....	1,972
	Weston Prog.).....	1,510
	Burns (Rep.).....	2,781
Kenosha, 2nd District.....	Siebert (Dem.).....	1,877
	Costello (Prog.).....	1,519
	Stoxen (Prog.).....	589
	Rhodes (Rep.).....	2,205
Kewaunee.....	Blahnik (Dem.).....	776
	Shimek (Dem.).....	985
	Johns (Prog.).....	139
	Leischow (Rep.).....	279
La Crosse, 1st District.....	Luening (Dem.).....	599
	Dusso (Prog.).....	311
	Fritz (Prog.).....	1,052
	Genz (Prog.).....	546
	Kempter (Prog.).....	648
	Mulder (Prog.).....	836
	Soules (Prog.).....	696
	Gillette (Rep.).....	990
Keizer (Rep.).....	1,172	
La Crosse, 2nd District.....	Doherty (Dem.).....	417
	Miller (Prog.).....	923
	Schilling (Prog.).....	1,422
	Jones (Rep.).....	894

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Lafayette	Doring (Dem.)	789
	McGranahan (Dem.)	859
	Bennett (Prog.)	288
	Einerson (Prog.)	555
	Shockley (Prog.)	443
	Kiester (Rep.)	228
	Opie (Rep.)	498
Langlade	Youngblood (Rep.)	698
	Bucknam (Dem.)	1,431
	Cavanaugh (Dem.)	1,953
	Fronek (Prog.)	312
	Poss (Prog.)	233
Lincoln	Barker (Rep.)	690
	Selover (Dem.)	908
	Heldt (Prog.)	820
	Trego (Prog.)	1,695
Manitowoc, 1st District	Clark (Rep.)	1,741
	Yindra (Dem.)	2,185
	Vogel (Prog.)	1,917
Manitowoc, 2nd District	Maas (Rep.)	981
	Nelson (Dem.)	241
	La Fond (Prog.)	1,225
	Sigman (Prog.)	1,366
Marathon, 1st District	Neumann (Rep.)	791
	Kronenwetter (Dem.)	993
	Barber (Prog.)	1,740
	Orzechowski (Prog.)	1,071
Marathon, 2nd District	Schaetzl (Rep.)	784
	Meisner (Dem.)	1,504
	Dittbrender (Prog.)	986
	Eberlein (Prog.)	733
	Maas (Prog.)	812
	Zahn (Prog.)	842
Marinette	Knoll (Rep.)	416
	Monk (Rep.)	1,263
	Buss (Dem.)	1,434
	Gaffney (Prog.)	333
	Larson (Prog.)	746
Milwaukee, 1st District	Budlong (Rep.)	2,479
	Nelligan (Rep.)	1,873
	Armour (Dem.)	796
	Young (Dem.)	2,605
	Caravella (Prog.)	773
	Illari (Prog.)	245
Milwaukee, 2nd District	Johnson (Rep.)	905
	Kenehan (Rep.)	308
	Baron (Dem.)	159
	Cernicky (Dem.)	286
	Heck (Dem.)	326
	Kretlow (Dem.)	870
	O'Connell (Dem.)	845
	Walsh (Dem.)	377
	Biemiller (Prog.)	2,244
	Klose (Rep.)	486
Milwaukee, 3rd District	Pummer (Rep.)	186
	Balzer (Dem.)	2,713
	Buech (Prog.)	1,067
	Bohmann (Prog.)	783
	Conrad, Jr. (Prog.)	158
	Emmett (Prog.)	731
Milwaukee, 4th District	Thompson (Prog.)	171
	Appleyard (Dem.)	256
	Collins (Dem.)	58
	Nett (Dem.)	481

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 4th District—Cont.-----	O'Malley (Dem.)-----	658
	Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.)-----	236
	Tehan (Dem.)-----	997
	Kleiner (Prog.)-----	470
	Stetson (Prog.)-----	343
	Willis (Rep.)-----	422
Milwaukee, 5th District.-----	Kryszak (Dem.)-----	2,017
	Potter (Dem.)-----	742
	Schneider (Dem.)-----	1,140
	Baumann (Prog.)-----	1,726
	Fenske (Prog.)-----	340
	Michalak (Prog.)-----	524
Milwaukee, 6th District-----	DuLaveris (Dem.)-----	267
	Kaiser (Dem.)-----	745
	Porath (Dem.)-----	206
	Harrison (Prog.)-----	458
	Rubin (Prog.)-----	805
	Coleman (Rep.)-----	338
Milwaukee, 7th District-----	Lange (Dem.)-----	955
	Koegel (Prog.)-----	1,012
	Mueller (Prog.)-----	493
Milwaukee, 8th District-----	Bogart (Dem.)-----	272
	Conroy (Dem.)-----	259
	Croke (Dem.)-----	596
	Hammond (Dem.)-----	196
	Higgins (Dem.)-----	441
	Koepp (Dem.)-----	508
	Ryan (Dem.)-----	816
	Donohue (Prog.)-----	332
	Johnson (Prog.)-----	1,255
	Sery (Prog.)-----	752
Herrmann (Rep.)-----	1,060	
Milwaukee, 9th District-----	Weissleder (Dem.)-----	1,611
	Klabouch (Prog.)-----	261
	Mueller (Prog.)-----	1,841
	Stauss (Rep.)-----	96
Milwaukee, 10th District-----	Dockery (Dem.)-----	651
	Kowaleski (Dem.)-----	888
	McParland (Dem.)-----	775
	Sweeney (Dem.)-----	615
	Grobschmidt (Prog.)-----	1,250
	Hartung (Rep.)-----	351
Krueger (Rep.)-----	270	
Milwaukee, 11th District-----	Filut (Dem.)-----	569
	Franzkowiak (Dem.)-----	821
	Froncek (Dem.)-----	680
	Kujawa (Dem.)-----	462
	Markowski (Dem.)-----	542
	Racinowski (Dem.)-----	268
	Wojciechowski (Dem.)-----	556
	Wroblewski (Dem.)-----	364
	Kraszka (Prog.)-----	387
	Lasky (Prog.)-----	395
	Skybrock (Prog.)-----	245
	Wolski (Prog.)-----	1,137
	Malich (Rep.)-----	436
Milwaukee, 12th District-----	Bialk (Dem.)-----	374
	Bohn (Dem.)-----	513
	Brzezinski (Dem.)-----	521
	Francikowski (Dem.)-----	757
	Pyszczynski (Dem.)-----	1,607
	Topolinski (Dem.)-----	811
	Mussa (Prog.)-----	1,314
	Smigielski (Prog.)-----	672
	Johnson (Rep.)-----	124
Tutkowski (Rep.)-----	200	



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 13th District.....	Kroenke (Dem.).....	3,100
	Meyer (Prog.).....	1,435
	Spilger (Prog.).....	526
	Keiser (Rep.).....	231
	Pahl (Rep.).....	398
	Schwalm (Rep.).....	80
	Zernia (Rep.).....	123
Milwaukee, 14th District.....	Savage (Dem.).....	1,936
	Geline (Prog.).....	712
	Murray (Rep.).....	3,242
Milwaukee, 15th District.....	Birdsall (Dem.).....	591
	Caffrey (Dem.).....	1,119
	Murphy (Dem.).....	1,121
	Sonnemann (Prog.).....	1,554
	Apter (Rep.).....	446
	Lipscomb (Rep.).....	292
	Meising (Rep.).....	472
	Slater (Rep.).....	473
Milwaukee, 16th District.....	Hanke (Dem.).....	778
	Wilde (Dem.).....	389
	Dressel (Prog.).....	176
	Wegner (Prog.).....	1,334
	Maletzke (Rep.).....	484
Milwaukee, 17th District.....	Howard (Dem.).....	1,581
	Piantino (Dem.).....	737
	Buer (Prog.).....	1,380
	Jonas (Prog.).....	343
	Zillman (Prog.).....	729
	Double (Rep.).....	494
	Freese (Rep.).....	377
	Jupp (Rep.).....	217
Milwaukee, 18th District.....	Eberle (Dem.).....	906
	Kiefer (Prog.).....	1,287
Milwaukee, 19th District.....	Garvens (Dem.).....	1,147
	Fueger (Prog.).....	322
	Tietelbaum (Prog.).....	655
	Thill (Rep.).....	694
Milwaukee, 20th District.....	Foley, Jr. (Dem.).....	955
	Rosedale (Dem.).....	179
	Sullivan (Dem.).....	547
	Sweers (Prog.).....	427
	Tretow (Prog.).....	442
	Patterson (Rep.).....	381
	Perry (Rep.).....	1,428
Monroe.....	Sowle (Dem.).....	341
	Donovan (Prog.).....	772
	Hall (Prog.).....	1,132
	Peterson (Prog.).....	630
	Witt (Prog.).....	508
Oconto.....	Brown (Rep.).....	541
	Jones (Rep.).....	819
	Linglebach (Dem.).....	1,484
	Brandt (Prog.).....	1,566
Outagamie, 1st District.....	Ankerson (Rep.).....	763
	Schoenebeck (Rep.).....	884
	Bonini (Dem.).....	754
Outagamie, 1st District.....	Fountain (Dem.).....	1,210
	Jolin (Dem.).....	626
	Dohearty (Prog.).....	551
	Larson (Prog.).....	494
	Ziegler (Prog.).....	730
	Catlin, Jr. (Rep.).....	3,656

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Outagamie, 2nd District	Grogan (Dem.)	546
	Reichel (Dem.)	359
	Rohan (Dem.)	987
	Brill (Prog.)	572
	Rohm (Prog.)	356
	VanSustern (Prog.)	403
	Zuitchcs (Rep.)	976
Ozaukee	Bichler (Dem.)	1,675
	Bartelt, Sr. (Prog.)	391
Pierce	Putzier (Dem.)	216
	Halls (Prog.)	280
	Johnson (Prog.)	337
	Maier (Prog.)	73
	Swanson (Prog.)	537
	Tombleson (Prog.)	452
	Gunderson (Rep.)	530
	Larson (Rep.)	199
	Linehan (Rep.)	348
Blucinski (Rep.)	361	
Polk	Lantz (Dem.)	305
	Kennedy (Prog.)	2,515
	McGrew (Prog.)	1,860
	Burman (Rep.)	362
Portage	Collins (Dem.)	2,217
	Kostuck (Prog.)	1,013
	Vaughan (Rep.)	2,136
Price	Vincent (Dem.)	325
	Kremer (Prog.)	543
	Schneider (Prog.)	335
	Stone (Prog.)	478
	Cram (Rep.)	391
	Suneson (Rep.)	533
	Racine, 1st District	Peterson (Dem.)
Sieb (Prog.)		856
Jones (Rep.)		1,687
Racine, 2nd District	Hamata (Dem.)	1,923
	Harvey (Prog.)	1,064
	White (Rep.)	1,626
Racine, 3rd District	Newell (Dem.)	396
	Rakow (Dem.)	618
	Ruff (Prog.)	437
	Aiello (Rep.)	1,016
Richland	Seep (Prog.)	361
	Turgason (Prog.)	300
	Thomson (Rep.)	1,380
Rock, 1st District	Berg (Prog.)	922
	Grassman (Rep.)	2,715
Rock, 2nd District	Halderson (Prog.)	524
	Edgar (Rep.)	939
	Engebretson (Rep.)	1,032
	Hopper (Rep.)	776
	Wheeler (Rep.)	522
Rusk, Sawyer	Carow (Prog.)	1,142
	Walker (Rep.)	1,444
St. Croix	Bonnes (Dem.)	683
	Frawley (Dem.)	550
	Kelly (Prog.)	2,515
	Swanke (Rep.)	1,155

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Sauk.....	Hudson (Dem.).....	353
	Schutz (Dem.).....	275
	Woerth (Prog.).....	2,940
	Cooper (Rep.).....	1,478
Shawano.....	Meisner (Dem.).....	582
	Fuhrman (Prog.).....	1,356
	Holm (Prog.).....	1,174
	Weinig (Prog.).....	676
	Schlytter (Rep.).....	702
Sheboygan, 1st District.....	Doherty (Dem.).....	936
	Theisen (Dem.).....	2,040
	Wilbert (Prog.).....	2,063
	Hanford (Rep.).....	2,125
Sheboygan, 2nd District.....	Dillman (Dem.).....	754
	Laack (Dem.).....	1,017
	Ott (Prog.).....	506
	Schultz (Prog.).....	657
	Krez (Rep.).....	1,606
Taylor.....	Premeau (Dem.).....	627
	Daus (Prog.).....	162
	Dumke (Prog.).....	470
	Jones (Prog.).....	170
	Nelson (Rep.).....	981
Trempealeau.....	Simenson (Dem.).....	284
	Indgjer (Prog.).....	878
	Lomsdahl (Prog.).....	2,146
	Kellman (Rep.).....	598
Vernon.....	Nixon (Dem.).....	203
	Halvorsen (Prog.).....	1,821
	Cepek (Rep.).....	1,376
Walworth.....	Dunn, Sr. (Dem.).....	493
	Tuck (Prog.).....	379
	Rice (Rep.).....	3,976
Washington.....	Cleary (Dem.).....	423
	Russell (Dem.).....	976
	Schowalter (Dem.).....	1,059
	Schloemer (Prog.).....	820
	Tessman (Prog.).....	240
	Christiaansen (Rep.).....	397
	Leins (Rep.).....	1,358
Waukesha, 1st District.....	Wright (Dem.).....	654
	Griffith (Prog.).....	669
	Davies (Rep.).....	1,591
	Douglass (Rep.).....	2,052
Waukesha, 2nd District.....	King (Dem.).....	499
	Sutton (Prog.).....	350
	Geiger (Rep.).....	962
	Ludvigsen (Rep.).....	1,535
	Wessel (Rep.).....	290
Waupaca.....	Pitt (Dem.).....	534
	Anthony (Prog.).....	791
	Handrich (Prog.).....	1,548
	Roberts (Rep.).....	731
	Russell (Rep.).....	1,478
Winnebago, 1st District.....	Hagene (Dem.).....	582
	Sitter (Dem.).....	872
	Janda (Prog.).....	549
	Potratz (Prog.).....	774
	Priebe (Prog.).....	647
	Tank (Prog.).....	398
	Niemuth (Rep.).....	3,191
	Steinhilber (Rep.).....	1,354

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Winnebago, 2nd District.....	Hauser (Dem.).....	637
	Heckner (Dem.).....	1,118
	Bronsdon (Prog.).....	226
	Pitz (Prog.).....	277
	Schultz (Prog.).....	434
	Cooke (Rep.).....	430
	Harris (Rep.).....	699
	Larson (Rep.).....	1,262
Nelson (Rep.).....	852	
Wood.....	Berard (Dem.).....	1,265
	Hanson (Prog.).....	1,182
	Vaughan (Prog.).....	2,140
	Clark (Rep.).....	1,741



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# Parties and Elections

## The General Election

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

November 1936

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>								
Adams.....	112	46	0	2	21	101	35	0
Big Flats.....	89	26	0	4	6	84	23	2
Colburn.....	74	33	0	4	2	88	27	0
Dell Prairie.....	122	69	0	8	27	117	52	1
Easton.....	54	99	0	6	10	60	76	4
Jackson.....	140	64	0	2	18	119	60	2
Leola.....	38	38	0	5	7	41	27	1
Lincoln.....	98	50	2	4	16	90	43	0
Monroe.....	48	65	1	0	5	46	59	0
New Chester.....	109	83	0	3	14	107	68	1
New Haven.....	135	107	0	23	78	83	84	8
Preston.....	58	51	0	0	12	55	38	0
Quincy.....	99	39	0	3	22	77	33	1
Richfield.....	61	21	2	6	11	57	16	5
Rome.....	69	49	0	4	8	81	27	0
Springville.....	63	80	0	7	16	51	80	2
Strong's Prairie.....	221	99	0	1	39	201	78	0
Friendship, vil.....	164	75	0	0	53	117	61	0
Adams city:								
1st ward.....	204	43	0	0	31	176	37	0
2nd ward.....	331	54	0	3	49	293	49	1
Totals.....	2,289	1,191	5	85	445	2,044	973	28
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>								
Agenda.....	137	63	2	5	38	123	41	0
Ashland.....	259	43	1	2	45	240	30	0
Butternut.....	125	43	3	19	40	110	31	4
Gingles.....	133	50	2	0	25	108	51	0
Gordon.....	143	71	7	9	33	125	59	5
Jacobs.....	261	134	9	79	132	126	149	0
La Pointe.....	50	55	0	1	8	49	38	0
Marengo.....	150	53	0	0	22	146	42	0
Morse.....	175	62	0	17	45	150	51	10
Peeksville.....	62	32	0	22	27	44	32	5
Sanborn.....	321	27	0	7	122	204	16	0
Shanagolden.....	55	25	8	10	8	67	24	0
White River.....	135	95	2	0	42	121	77	1
Butternut, vil.....	162	122	0	3	77	103	115	0
Ashland, city:								
1st ward.....	314	169	0	2	55	253	170	0
2nd ward.....	382	225	2	20	101	270	289	8
3rd ward.....	259	330	2	5	69	180	351	0
4th ward.....	194	129	2	1	63	115	140	1
5th ward.....	246	196	1	5	57	199	203	0
6th ward.....	363	152	1	1	120	257	144	0
7th ward.....	400	81	1	0	103	281	90	1
8th ward.....	361	47	0	0	74	238	56	0
9th ward.....	350	32	0	4	80	274	19	2
10th ward.....	395	31	6	3	71	339	48	1
Mellen, city:								
1st ward.....	203	96	1	9	45	166	97	0
2nd ward.....	131	45	0	1	31	100	46	0
3rd ward.....	133	31	0	1	45	91	35	0
Totals.....	5,904	2,439	52	226	1,578	4,529	2,394	38
<b>BARRON CO.</b>								
Almena.....	229	197	4	35	54	237	161	6
Arland.....	200	111	3	50	16	223	122	0
Barron.....	186	156	4	14	22	199	144	0
Bear Lake.....	149	31	0	9	15	146	25	0
Cedar Lake.....	116	94	2	5	28	94	82	0
Chetek.....	161	122	3	28	12	188	118	0
Clinton.....	235	132	7	24	18	265	111	2
Crystal Lake.....	199	113	4	10	27	214	81	2
Cumberland.....	232	120	4	5	16	247	105	0



## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>BARRON CO.—Con.</b>								
Dallas.....	178	112	10	17	13	190	111	4
Dovre.....	152	73	0	10	16	143	69	0
Doyle.....	161	49	0	13	20	139	55	1
Lakeland.....	189	46	2	17	15	193	39	3
Maple Grove.....	143	291	0	36	13	173	270	5
Maple Plain.....	134	52	0	8	10	150	35	1
Oak Grove.....	249	57	4	67	31	252	45	20
Prairie Farm.....	181	106	2	3	18	191	78	0
Prairie Lake.....	208	137	3	22	15	212	136	3
Rice Lake.....	232	81	6	21	17	234	79	3
Sioux Creek.....	230	75	1	4	18	218	71	0
Stanford.....	173	80	2	36	22	208	56	5
Stanley.....	177	109	9	14	11	191	107	0
Sumner.....	244	101	3	13	7	289	67	1
Turtle Lake.....	166	52	1	33	22	168	38	12
Vance Creek.....	209	69	8	43	17	233	49	23
Cameron, vil.....	187	205	0	9	18	163	224	0
Dallas, vil.....	68	136	0	1	22	58	122	2
Haugen, vil.....	55	28	0	8	20	39	23	5
Prairie Farm, vil.....	61	71	0	0	6	59	66	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	118	137	0	18	59	77	129	7
Barron, city.....	419	491	4	18	30	410	489	1
Chetek, city.....	278	310	0	7	31	250	315	0
Cumberland, city.....	327	299	6	16	92	241	305	1
Rice Lake, city:								
1st ward.....	206	123	0	7	46	147	135	4
2nd ward.....	140	100	0	0	37	103	100	0
3rd ward.....	134	132	0	13	32	113	171	9
4th ward.....	176	112	1	15	30	153	112	4
5th ward.....	183	88	0	21	37	146	94	5
6th ward.....	118	119	3	11	27	113	109	2
7th ward.....	123	41	0	22	21	107	47	1
8th ward.....	103	59	1	11	15	103	45	3
Totals.....	7,419	5,067	97	714	996	7,279	4,740	140
<b>BAYFIELD CO.</b>								
Barksdale.....	179	50	2	9	31	152	57	3
Barnes.....	62	38	0	0	20	47	32	0
Bayfield.....	162	82	0	9	22	144	80	0
Bayview.....	102	59	1	0	20	93	51	0
Bell.....	113	30	0	1	21	93	33	0
Cable.....	81	82	6	0	21	67	75	0
Clover.....	129	25	0	8	22	124	16	0
Delta.....	54	19	1	2	3	57	15	2
Drummond.....	275	101	5	3	48	231	102	0
Eileen.....	158	44	1	10	19	160	34	5
Hughes.....	72	31	0	0	19	55	28	0
Iron River.....	307	153	5	2	97	212	146	0
Kelly.....	130	54	13	2	16	137	46	0
Keystone.....	124	27	0	11	7	128	23	5
Lincoln.....	103	23	0	0	12	87	19	0
Mason.....	144	63	5	8	7	163	54	0
Namekagon.....	39	45	0	0	9	33	37	0
Orienta.....	57	31	1	1	6	59	23	0
Oulu.....	220	85	2	0	17	213	83	0
Pilsen.....	107	16	0	4	11	101	16	0
Port Wing.....	170	126	4	2	21	154	120	0
Pratt.....	199	83	4	5	33	179	77	1
Russell.....	138	65	0	7	26	123	53	1
Tripp.....	48	39	0	0	5	50	26	0
Washburn.....	110	53	3	0	11	106	51	0
Cable, vil.....	97	53	2	2	40	62	49	0
Mason, vil.....	40	30	0	0	8	31	27	0
Bayfield, city:								
1st ward.....	91	29	0	6	18	69	29	1
2nd ward.....	44	38	0	0	4	44	34	0
3rd ward.....	89	62	2	5	5	80	65	0
4th ward.....	51	59	0	0	6	39	61	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>BAYFIELD CO.—Continued</b>								
Washburn, city:								
1st ward.....	181	182	2	5	83	151	123	1
2nd ward.....	90	37	1	0	11	82	41	0
3rd ward.....	91	42	0	3	23	85	33	0
4th ward.....	115	49	3	2	14	101	60	0
5th ward.....	93	84	1	2	16	83	81	0
6th ward.....	101	32	0	0	9	91	34	0
Totals.....	4,366	2,071	64	109	711	3,891	1,934	19
<b>BROWN CO.</b>								
Allouez.....	620	392	0	24	227	386	383	12
Ashwaubenon.....	193	89	1	4	72	144	62	1
Bellevue.....	264	21	1	15	126	106	20	5
De Pere.....	227	51	0	33	124	106	53	14
Eaton.....	311	27	1	3	122	150	25	0
Glenmore.....	301	76	4	26	132	191	49	5
Green Bay.....	189	106	0	6	73	101	85	1
Hobart.....	334	61	3	13	126	194	58	3
Holland.....	358	49	1	58	168	231	39	15
Howard.....	527	118	2	14	297	203	115	5
Humboldt.....	227	58	0	17	108	90	68	5
Lawrence.....	239	85	2	42	103	148	71	18
Morrison.....	374	156	1	17	152	225	140	2
New Denmark.....	344	123	6	19	132	237	109	2
Pittsfield.....	342	68	1	13	143	196	56	3
Preble:								
1st pct.....	216	40	0	9	95	120	36	3
2nd pct.....	779	179	5	23	351	411	175	0
Rockland.....	221	46	0	10	101	124	29	1
Scott.....	322	143	1	23	189	128	127	1
Suamico.....	350	125	1	10	153	200	95	3
Wrightstown.....	334	141	1	39	175	204	107	6
Denmark, vil.....	227	152	1	11	138	119	127	4
Pulaski, vil.....	331	49	0	21	224	140	36	3
Wrightstown, vil.....	250	33	2	10	110	145	38	3
De Pere, city:								
1st ward.....	382	281	0	21	245	184	246	3
2nd ward.....	479	123	1	28	307	183	102	12
3rd ward.....	548	265	8	79	262	327	156	49
4th ward.....	292	76	12	34	140	169	52	13
Green Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	348	447	1	5	179	208	434	0
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	430	598	1	56	205	236	568	33
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	572	195	0	23	221	341	172	10
3rd ward.....	574	438	5	38	273	338	394	1
4th ward.....	519	365	5	27	239	301	340	10
5th ward.....	753	269	1	28	301	483	239	6
6th ward.....	393	197	2	17	146	251	190	14
7th ward.....	373	150	3	2	137	214	147	5
8th ward.....	520	224	3	21	183	364	194	6
9th ward.....	431	107	3	13	153	251	118	8
10th ward.....	483	102	3	30	181	277	94	10
11th ward.....	654	125	1	26	185	453	108	15
12th ward.....	424	125	2	19	170	265	128	13
13th ward.....	635	222	4	13	209	425	207	9
14th ward.....	1,139	313	1	23	326	797	288	14
15th ward.....	480	335	2	21	202	270	326	6
16th ward.....	459	314	7	17	148	340	295	5
17th ward.....	573	261	0	23	143	430	270	3
18th ward.....	500	190	1	10	114	398	164	2
19th ward.....	473	107	3	14	78	380	96	5
20th ward.....	662	104	4	14	160	490	108	2
21st ward.....	451	112	1	26	183	205	47	2
Totals.....	21,417	8,433	108	1,088	8,731	12,879	7,576	384

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>BUFFALO CO.</b>								
Alma.....	140	71	3	11	5	173	37	4
Belvidere.....	127	57	0	13	14	142	38	2
Buffalo.....	163	42	0	2	27	139	38	1
Canton.....	100	93	0	22	35	100	70	0
Cross.....	102	44	0	17	16	118	18	7
Dover.....	96	131	1	1	9	92	127	1
Gilmanton.....	141	155	1	12	19	135	137	0
Glencoe.....	97	46	0	39	20	106	39	13
Lincoln.....	95	62	2	10	4	131	25	0
Maxville.....	153	50	0	6	15	138	42	1
Milton.....	44	21	0	6	4	59	5	0
Modena.....	170	122	4	12	6	214	69	0
Mondovi.....	169	139	0	9	16	175	115	0
Montana.....	129	43	0	5	14	120	25	1
Naples.....	147	163	0	4	12	157	133	0
Nelson.....	289	177	10	18	33	309	124	3
Waumandee.....	123	60	0	27	17	130	40	7
Cochrane, vil.....	127	116	2	2	10	124	87	0
Alma, city:								
1st ward.....	132	84	0	1	19	127	44	1
2nd ward.....	68	56	0	0	14	67	34	0
3rd ward.....	96	58	1	3	4	100	45	0
Buffalo, city:	60	44	1	2	3	60	30	0
Fountain City, city:								
1st ward.....	113	88	2	2	39	81	69	2
2nd ward.....	138	64	0	10	37	130	42	3
Mondovi, city:								
1st ward.....	152	191	0	4	19	138	181	1
2nd ward.....	131	166	0	7	20	124	147	0
3rd ward.....	83	101	0	3	10	91	82	0
4th ward.....	39	37	0	1	4	42	33	0
Totals.....	3,434	2,481	27	249	445	3,522	1,876	47
<b>BURNETT CO.</b>								
Anderson.....	116	54	4	8	16	124	35	0
Blaine.....	74	14	0	1	15	64	8	1
Daniels.....	185	79	3	17	21	201	51	0
Dewey.....	123	63	0	20	25	124	40	13
Grantsburg.....	139	79	2	4	46	122	52	0
Jackson.....	49	25	0	6	4	46	15	5
LaFollette.....	93	45	6	5	24	90	29	0
Lincoln.....	68	42	0	6	18	52	41	2
Meenon.....	134	74	0	6	64	78	55	0
Oakland.....	94	62	0	6	31	76	50	0
Roosevelt.....	107	22	0	12	8	107	19	4
Rusk.....	91	22	0	2	15	77	18	1
Sand Lake.....	67	42	0	1	18	60	23	0
Scott.....	42	12	4	20	19	35	11	13
Siren.....	202	103	2	3	62	178	69	0
Swiss.....	192	78	0	8	76	144	53	1
Trade Lake.....	290	103	8	31	30	316	71	5
Union.....	23	59	0	1	10	22	51	0
Webb Lake.....	27	25	0	1	8	21	23	0
West Marshland.....	64	12	0	3	11	57	10	0
Wood River.....	274	130	3	20	61	252	91	6
Granstburg, vil.....	206	194	0	7	60	202	131	0
Webster, vil.....	141	83	1	3	123	40	62	2
Totals.....	2,801	1,422	33	191	765	2,488	1,013	55
<b>CALUMET CO.</b>								
Brillion.....	211	237	1	34	94	166	204	7
Brothertown.....	319	78	0	36	186	162	54	10
Charlestown.....	300	90	0	17	125	202	65	7
Chilton.....	262	106	0	23	174	146	64	4
Harrison.....	638	165	0	47	323	421	127	10
New Holstein.....	318	43	2	33	174	177	40	10
Rantoul.....	209	175	0	27	116	149	120	9
Stockbridge.....	305	82	0	48	174	170	74	15

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>CALUMET CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Woodville	290	89	0	59	192	156	68	16
Brillion, vil.	268	204	3	17	160	184	177	10
Hilbert, vil.	169	111	0	12	100	95	86	7
Stockbridge, vil.	104	30	0	16	68	43	21	9
Chilton, city	702	362	5	41	428	349	269	20
New Holstein, city	489	186	3	7	236	280	173	1
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.	60	14	0	7	38	25	12	1
Totals	4,694	1,972	14	424	2,588	2,675	1,554	136
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>								
Anson	182	213	0	18	34	127	249	0
Arthur	188	102	2	24	59	125	128	1
Auburn	148	52	2	18	13	135	63	0
Birch Creek	92	82	5	5	11	94	77	0
Bloomer	162	114	0	49	26	152	138	10
Cleveland	125	108	0	23	16	125	111	1
Colburn	264	75	5	29	23	251	94	3
Cooks Valley	131	64	0	30	13	119	90	4
Delmar	184	126	4	97	46	198	129	41
Eagle Point	324	163	1	68	44	299	202	6
Edson	227	166	1	25	71	161	184	2
Estella	80	86	0	19	9	70	102	7
Goetz	101	125	0	13	24	78	141	4
Hallie	199	121	0	13	24	173	136	0
Holcombe	103	96	5	4	26	62	118	1
Howard	149	47	2	40	22	127	67	13
Lafayette	261	242	0	19	31	166	324	5
Ruby	126	98	7	16	23	106	106	4
Sampson	217	106	2	16	25	297	122	0
Sigel	139	96	1	12	26	98	128	3
Tilden	183	60	1	62	39	133	104	10
Wheaton	267	141	1	36	47	219	170	12
Woodmohr	178	93	2	65	31	177	122	6
Boyd, vil.	131	102	0	20	29	99	117	6
Cadott, vil.	128	164	2	10	54	69	182	1
Cornell, vil.	311	229	1	27	88	182	287	9
New Auburn, vil.	71	90	1	2	20	48	101	0
Bloomer, city	359	417	1	79	54	290	496	15
Chippewa Falls, city:								
1st ward	244	195	0	23	20	177	251	5
2nd ward	309	137	0	50	38	218	233	0
3rd ward	328	141	1	15	30	234	221	0
4th ward	147	150	2	10	11	109	218	8
5th wd., 1st pct.	244	170	1	23	39	125	262	11
5th wd., 2nd pct.	111	196	0	12	18	75	232	3
6th ward	190	162	0	12	23	110	234	2
7th ward	160	132	0	14	22	105	173	3
8th ward	224	179	1	18	44	145	227	4
9th ward	184	108	0	21	34	143	127	7
10th ward	201	138	0	31	19	175	167	5
Stanley, city:								
1st ward	122	142	0	9	26	86	161	0
2nd ward	102	110	1	6	29	67	120	0
3rd ward	116	86	0	4	15	82	101	0
4th ward	142	96	0	20	27	103	116	3
Totals	7,854	5,760	50	1,107	1,323	6,134	7,131	215
<b>CLARK CO.</b>								
Beaver	149	82	0	28	43	154	64	1
Butler	51	37	0	2	8	50	31	0
Colby	121	110	0	30	52	120	79	0
Dewhurst	35	33	0	1	10	25	31	0
Eaton	147	136	2	24	38	133	132	3
Foster	15	19	0	3	2	23	13	0
Fremont	107	229	3	49	20	175	177	5
Grant	163	187	1	34	22	195	155	7
Green Grove	158	80	12	11	21	185	71	2

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>CLARK CO.—Con.</b>								
Hendren.....	241	43	22	12	35	251	32	0
Hewett.....	42	47	0	0	15	31	42	0
Hixon.....	249	129	0	10	43	232	104	1
Hoard.....	204	121	3	2	38	190	111	0
Levis.....	121	55	0	19	38	108	43	1
Longwood.....	204	139	3	12	67	160	128	3
Loyal.....	141	135	0	64	52	123	120	23
Lynn.....	98	97	1	33	13	118	83	8
Mayville.....	198	86	1	35	44	193	64	0
Mead.....	81	36	3	2	9	88	21	0
Mentor.....	131	129	0	34	32	125	108	4
Pine Valley.....	146	109	0	39	26	153	88	21
Reseburg.....	256	88	3	18	96	173	77	6
Self.....	43	42	1	2	15	39	30	0
Sherman.....	144	104	1	36	47	133	91	10
Sherwood.....	26	51	2	20	6	35	41	12
Thorp.....	397	83	1	9	77	351	65	0
Unity.....	170	147	5	10	54	150	122	0
Warner.....	106	188	7	2	33	109	155	0
Washburn.....	97	52	0	3	14	91	49	0
Weston.....	200	96	0	28	37	213	80	2
Withee.....	350	52	0	3	122	234	25	0
Worden.....	198	143	0	10	42	184	121	0
York.....	131	149	0	87	23	160	135	32
Abbotsford, vil.....	100	150	0	13	39	82	149	3
Curtiss, vil.....	49	30	0	0	19	33	27	0
Dorchester, vil.....	68	71	4	14	34	50	66	5
Granton, vil.....	55	103	0	2	18	35	96	0
Loyal, vil.....	206	201	1	26	128	86	173	15
Thorp, vil.....	337	125	2	15	171	179	120	2
Unity, vil.....	33	21	0	0	12	23	23	0
Withee, vil.....	93	79	6	4	23	84	67	1
Colby, city:								
2nd ward.....	73	82	0	0	46	35	73	1
3rd ward.....	61	73	0	1	47	28	62	0
Greenwood, city:	140	232	0	2	92	53	215	0
Neillsville, city:								
1st ward.....	162	126	0	26	40	131	113	2
2nd ward.....	129	207	0	23	41	95	206	5
3rd ward.....	130	161	0	15	37	95	157	4
4th ward.....	84	104	0	17	33	64	96	6
Owen, city:								
1st ward.....	43	23	0	2	13	26	28	0
2nd ward.....	60	60	0	2	18	39	65	2
3rd ward.....	86	49	0	3	24	51	55	0
4th ward.....	102	65	3	1	37	54	59	0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>								
Arlington.....	282	84	2	4	36	244	82	0
Caledonia.....	208	121	1	2	66	135	118	0
Columbus.....	220	55	2	8	70	173	42	2
Courtland.....	153	114	1	12	74	101	102	6
Dekorra.....	220	109	0	2	43	175	106	0
Fort Winnebago.....	199	51	0	14	90	115	52	3
Fountain Prairie.....	250	84	2	15	86	173	74	11
Hampden.....	304	21	1	12	61	260	14	3
Leeds.....	357	49	1	2	20	347	39	0
Lewiston.....	167	110	0	11	76	102	94	2
Lodi.....	185	94	0	4	14	178	87	4
Lowville.....	190	73	0	14	45	156	73	1
Marcellon.....	161	134	1	8	55	104	130	0
Newport.....	155	40	0	4	35	108	55	0
Otsego.....	262	99	0	6	77	208	91	0
Pacific.....	70	43	1	5	19	59	34	0
Randolph.....	253	203	1	8	85	194	187	0
Scott.....	135	125	1	7	27	135	100	6
Springvale.....	134	90	3	15	45	113	73	2
West Point.....	209	87	1	11	42	161	84	8

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>								
Continued								
Wyoceca.....	141	104	1	12	30	107	111	2
Cambria, vil.....	130	196	1	8	48	103	175	4
Doylestown, vil.....	68	41	2	29	65	19	44	0
Fall River, vil.....	79	84	2	8	29	65	75	5
Lodi, vil.....	301	335	1	10	45	286	310	1
Pardeeville, vil.....	203	272	1	15	78	207	226	1
Poynette, vil.....	277	158	0	4	48	244	145	0
Randolph, vil.,								
west ward.....	43	137	0	2	46	15	122	0
Rio, vil.....	192	187	0	8	45	160	179	0
Wyoceca, vil.....	86	86	2	12	13	81	82	0
Columbus, city:								
1st ward.....	210	215	2	14	124	116	191	7
2nd ward.....	251	177	1	5	134	139	146	6
3rd ward.....	250	200	0	28	133	160	165	19
Portage, city:								
1st ward.....	204	57	0	3	84	124	55	0
2nd ward.....	439	260	0	41	174	310	253	0
3rd ward.....	268	248	0	17	109	174	235	1
4th ward.....	602	317	0	24	237	394	279	7
5th ward.....	624	313	1	14	133	500	257	1
Wis. Dells, city:								
1st ward.....	167	127	5	15	77	108	112	6
2nd ward.....	169	166	0	4	93	105	129	0
3rd ward.....	118	141	1	8	68	83	106	0
Totals.....	8,936	5,607	38	445	2,929	6,741	5,034	108
<b>CRAWFORD CO.</b>								
Bridgeport.....	64	49	0	37	25	37	52	26
Clayton.....	371	241	3	59	108	327	179	7
Eastman.....	212	102	1	74	140	83	104	50
Freeman.....	199	201	0	6	55	169	196	0
Haney.....	141	101	0	6	33	112	85	0
Marietta.....	211	104	0	9	63	153	87	0
Prairie du Chien.....	89	54	0	74	51	45	57	56
Scott.....	187	106	1	22	56	140	98	12
Seneca.....	358	164	1	54	194	172	131	15
Utica.....	403	237	0	7	74	373	197	6
Wauzeka.....	146	43	0	15	24	124	36	11
Bell Center, vil.....	54	34	0	7	14	42	30	0
De Soto, vil.....	21	15	0	0	10	10	17	0
Eastman, vil.....	56	84	0	14	39	15	87	5
Ferryville, vil.....	66	64	0	0	25	41	62	0
Gays Mills, vil.....	171	158	0	8	61	113	163	0
Lynxville, vil.....	69	51	0	1	32	35	43	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	150	176	2	23	22	142	166	1
Steuben, vil.....	95	51	2	3	7	90	45	0
Wauzeka, vil.....	135	95	2	1	53	78	104	0
Pr. du Chien, city:								
1st ward.....	165	77	0	38	128	71	64	21
2nd ward.....	138	99	0	29	99	47	85	12
3rd ward.....	131	125	0	25	84	52	108	21
4th ward.....	152	77	0	11	95	58	66	0
5th ward.....	170	58	0	31	90	69	53	22
6th ward.....	167	83	0	44	102	70	66	30
7th ward.....	135	123	0	41	88	48	111	23
8th ward.....	121	85	0	60	65	55	82	46
Totals.....	4,377	2,857	12	699	1,837	2,771	2,574	364
<b>DANE CO.</b>								
Alblon.....	443	170	0	3	39	429	151	0
Berry.....	253	41	0	10	26	256	28	0
Black Earth.....	78	60	0	0	7	74	54	0
Blooming Grove:								
1st district.....	1,044	212	10	18	84	956	229	1
2nd district.....	274	54	0	16	30	270	43	5
Blue Mounds.....	212	48	1	4	5	217	41	0

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
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DANE CO.—Cont.								
Bristol.....	278	53	1	42	64	252	42	12
Burke.....	723	121	7	31	60	686	139	13
Christiana.....	351	103	1	5	10	351	104	0
Cottage Grove.....	369	54	0	4	34	332	61	4
Cross Plains.....	330	20	1	5	39	301	14	0
Dane.....	244	64	0	3	36	211	58	0
Deerfield.....	237	45	3	1	16	218	37	0
Dunkirk.....	345	123	2	6	24	324	123	0
Dunn.....	300	113	0	12	18	302	110	3
Fitchburg.....	344	87	1	20	50	307	97	3
Madison.....	846	363	19	21	86	830	352	4
Mazomanie.....	77	96	0	8	11	73	87	1
Medina.....	202	63	1	11	33	187	54	8
Middleton.....	352	114	0	4	41	306	122	0
Montrose.....	249	45	1	4	43	217	44	0
Oregon.....	203	69	0	12	33	184	63	4
Perry.....	231	48	0	20	22	225	49	5
Pleasant Springs.....	305	100	0	6	30	283	101	1
Primrose.....	214	22	0	1	3	212	20	0
Roxbury.....	291	9	0	18	27	275	10	3
Rutland.....	322	71	0	1	19	306	69	0
Springdale.....	293	58	2	4	19	291	50	0
Springfield.....	365	26	0	17	56	319	21	3
Sun Prairie.....	253	62	1	24	49	229	56	15
Vermont.....	220	33	1	12	28	209	27	4
Verona.....	225	78	0	3	35	207	72	1
Vienna.....	235	56	1	17	16	222	63	5
Westport.....	575	106	1	29	67	543	108	24
Windsor.....	408	111	2	1	31	390	93	0
York.....	226	66	0	17	38	219	52	1
Belleville, vil.....	186	123	1	3	51	155	96	0
Black Earth, vil.....	125	119	0	1	20	118	112	0
Blue Mounds, vil.....	47	24	0	2	6	38	27	0
Brooklyn, vil.....	45	23	0	1	9	40	18	0
Cambridge, vil.....	175	93	2	1	15	158	94	0
Cottage Grove, vil.....	125	31	1	1	6	126	26	0
Cross Plains, vil.....	144	18	0	2	38	107	18	1
Dane, vil.....	93	42	1	1	18	78	45	0
Deerfield, vil.....	164	97	0	1	19	150	97	0
De Forest, vil.....	183	92	0	5	27	161	88	2
Maple Bluff, vil.....	96	182	0	1	11	89	177	0
Marshall, vil.....	125	94	0	9	17	133	84	0
Mazomanie, vil.....	177	217	0	7	46	137	212	4
McFarland, vil.....	147	54	2	2	10	137	56	0
Middleton, vil.....	335	133	0	5	47	301	130	5
Mount Horeb, vil.....	437	278	0	18	71	424	291	5
Oregon, vil.....	253	164	1	15	56	213	162	5
Rockdale, vil.....	56	22	1	0	16	42	20	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.....	127	170	1	3	12	119	164	1
Sun Prairie, vil.....	364	197	6	129	152	287	193	41
Verona, vil.....	182	71	0	2	25	159	69	0
Waunakee, vil.....	256	84	0	9	75	191	79	1
Madison, city:								
1st ward.....	1,283	745	17	34	197	1,725	786	6
2nd ward.....	1,075	566	12	31	112	996	540	6
3rd ward.....	954	358	3	26	83	894	356	1
4th ward.....	1,183	512	10	63	209	980	474	3
5th ward.....	1,154	416	22	37	156	1,054	408	8
6th ward.....	1,017	441	5	16	71	913	355	0
7th ward.....	826	452	5	37	97	799	438	2
8th ward.....	1,070	352	9	56	155	1,073	329	10
9th ward.....	875	117	2	89	89	805	106	4
10th ward.....	693	802	17	26	113	596	805	13
11th ward.....	869	326	12	26	60	777	307	31
12th ward.....	677	366	20	22	75	627	379	8
13th ward.....	763	792	4	31	94	748	749	4
14th ward.....	614	268	10	24	58	593	265	7
15th ward.....	907	352	3	28	100	873	345	8
16th ward.....	1,109	447	2	46	112	1,077	415	18
17th ward.....	823	150	5	25	35	790	140	17

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
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<b>DANE CO.—Cont.</b>								
Madison, city:—cont.								
18th ward.....	1,252	342	5	55	76	1,233	319	18
19th ward.....	782	582	16	19	100	621	687	1
20th ward.....	663	787	10	23	111	579	780	6
Stoughton, city:								
1st ward.....	264	146	0	1	27	225	148	0
2nd ward.....	496	119	5	6	18	494	116	0
3rd ward.....	379	177	3	3	22	390	157	1
4th ward.....	319	331	0	1	39	302	316	0
Totals.....	35,856	15,233	268	1,333	4,271	34,413	14,832	352
<b>DODGE CO.</b>								
Ashippun.....	353	170	4	11	115	255	152	8
Beaver Dam.....	317	133	1	46	237	145	85	24
Burnett.....	345	75	0	3	150	219	41	0
Calamus.....	192	114	1	16	127	110	82	7
Chester.....	207	76	0	4	63	146	62	2
Clyman.....	273	68	1	32	112	215	37	9
Elba.....	302	120	0	25	171	162	99	3
Emmett.....	336	76	3	9	179	169	73	3
Fox Lake.....	160	129	2	8	111	84	95	6
Herman.....	354	85	0	21	143	207	96	5
Hubbard.....	324	52	8	26	107	249	31	18
Hustisford.....	259	58	6	15	109	184	38	2
Lebanon.....	413	49	0	14	135	290	49	0
Le Roy.....	359	67	0	12	125	250	63	7
Lomira.....	367	210	1	20	155	250	170	8
Lowell.....	348	174	0	14	170	237	111	7
Oak Grove.....	387	122	2	29	186	262	49	4
Portland.....	223	94	0	16	91	181	63	0
Rubicon.....	233	63	5	112	162	125	52	49
Shields.....	207	36	0	16	120	108	25	3
Theresa.....	327	71	2	8	169	170	62	6
Trenton.....	324	144	0	8	191	155	123	3
Westford.....	199	83	0	35	139	101	57	14
Williamstown.....	281	69	1	5	156	137	56	4
Clyman, vil.....	80	21	1	7	37	50	15	0
Fox Lake, vil.....	287	256	1	5	240	101	205	3
Hustisford, vil.....	193	105	0	2	129	82	82	1
Iron Ridge, vil.....	131	21	0	4	57	58	33	0
Lomira, vil.....	179	122	0	11	88	123	87	5
Lowell, vil.....	87	46	0	1	45	53	41	0
Neosho, vil.....	82	20	0	10	46	47	21	0
Randolph, vil.....	139	196	0	3	120	54	169	0
Reeseville, vil.....	98	108	0	9	56	92	65	0
Theresa, vil.....	157	56	1	5	82	76	53	6
Beaver Dam, city:								
1st ward.....	179	38	0	25	139	75	17	11
2nd ward.....	198	60	0	30	164	72	43	13
3rd ward.....	199	58	0	12	143	91	32	3
4th ward.....	265	84	0	24	247	58	44	11
5th ward.....	195	120	0	10	183	64	78	3
6th ward.....	204	110	0	18	200	62	58	16
7th ward.....	195	184	0	9	216	61	116	4
8th ward.....	187	231	0	15	209	74	146	11
9th ward.....	143	169	0	10	176	54	91	4
10th ward.....	171	188	0	6	161	79	133	3
11th ward.....	180	198	1	9	159	98	125	4
12th ward.....	215	139	2	10	161	123	95	0
13th ward.....	195	110	2	10	155	93	65	6
14th ward.....	253	109	0	19	163	157	68	7
Horicon, city:								
1st ward.....	301	81	3	10	170	143	65	1
2nd ward.....	218	66	0	0	115	117	57	0
3rd ward.....	251	134	2	3	143	126	109	0
Juneau, city:								
1st ward.....	156	75	0	4	106	83	44	0
2nd ward.....	135	76	1	8	77	97	42	1
3rd ward.....	135	68	0	1	73	88	36	0



## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>DODGE CO.—Cont.</b>								
Mayville, city:								
1st ward.....	220	110	2	8	99	136	99	2
2nd ward.....	134	61	4	2	94	50	56	0
3rd ward.....	403	120	2	17	222	160	87	11
Watertown, city:								
5th ward.....	198	67	0	15	108	102	69	3
6th ward.....	219	46	1	17	91	145	37	6
13th ward.....	213	74	3	7	106	128	66	2
14th ward.....	163	57	1	12	78	91	55	5
Waupun, city:								
1st ward.....	182	238	0	11	124	98	218	0
2nd ward.....	236	228	1	5	144	131	202	2
3rd ward.....	167	114	1	2	84	108	102	0
4th ward.....	149	127	0	9	81	88	111	6
Totals.....	14,782	6,829	66	900	8,714	8,204	5,108	342
<b>DOOR CO.</b>								
Baileys Harbor.....	164	106	0	6	27	160	77	0
Brussels.....	451	68	0	22	128	292	47	1
Clay Banks.....	78	60	2	7	10	94	43	2
Egg Harbor.....	197	111	2	33	30	215	87	0
Forestville.....	263	214	0	36	68	232	185	8
Gardner.....	234	95	1	13	47	165	80	4
Gibraltar.....	210	87	0	9	43	174	78	1
Jacksonport.....	150	80	0	16	51	107	79	3
Liberty Grove.....	204	294	0	74	35	256	273	0
Nasewaupsee.....	266	173	0	47	67	253	141	0
Sevastopol.....	243	206	0	63	63	240	195	24
Sturgeon Bay.....	97	93	0	6	17	117	68	0
Union.....	254	20	0	6	41	204	19	0
Washington.....	76	213	0	4	19	75	185	0
Ephriam, vil.....	32	87	0	4	8	30	83	0
Sister Bay, vil.....	54	84	0	11	4	49	84	1
Sturgeon Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	370	336	0	60	99	263	307	8
2nd ward.....	174	231	1	18	64	128	204	1
3rd ward.....	197	280	0	11	36	171	263	1
4th ward.....	238	308	5	49	59	244	260	9
Totals.....	3,952	3,146	11	495	916	3,469	2,758	69
<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>								
Amnicon.....	158	55	0	11	18	150	49	2
Bennett.....	143	62	1	4	22	124	61	0
Brule.....	247	73	1	0	49	209	64	0
Cloverland.....	86	66	1	0	4	77	64	0
Dairyland.....	142	58	0	5	12	158	31	2
Gordon.....	227	71	2	3	45	180	70	0
Hawthorne.....	224	57	3	4	33	193	55	0
Highland.....	53	25	0	0	13	44	15	0
Lakeside.....	175	36	1	0	42	136	33	0
Maple.....	243	47	0	4	33	214	39	1
Parkland.....	165	51	3	3	35	123	59	0
Parkland.....	228	98	2	5	19	237	71	3
Solon Springs.....	131	53	3	3	29	105	51	0
Summit.....	246	65	2	7	79	182	49	5
Superior:								
1st pct.....	341	84	0	5	81	249	79	0
2nd pct.....	92	27	2	5	22	70	30	0
Wascott.....	107	51	1	3	13	106	48	0
L. Nebagamon, vil.....	99	61	0	0	21	78	63	0
Oliver, vil.....	79	2	0	0	6	66	4	0
Poplar, vil.....	114	95	0	2	2	98	89	0
Solon Springs, vil.....	114	62	0	6	28	84	63	3
Superior, city:								
1st wd., E. pct.....	452	97	2	3	95	357	98	0
1st wd., W. pct.....	548	170	1	13	113	417	166	0
2nd wd., E. pct.....	486	244	4	10	97	365	256	0
2nd wd., W. pct.....	386	314	2	8	72	356	280	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>DOUGLAS CO.—Continued</b>								
Superior, city—Cont.								
3rd wd., E. pct. . . . .	494	89	0	7	86	407	71	1
3rd wd., W. pct. . . . .	542	54	1	0	143	388	49	0
4th wd., 1st pct. . . . .	501	30	1	8	143	277	73	0
4th wd., 2nd pct. . . . .	562	36	3	4	143	441	42	0
5th wd., 1st pct. . . . .	696	125	7	8	151	531	137	0
5th wd., 2nd pct. . . . .	660	156	3	7	151	495	150	2
5th wd., 3rd pct. . . . .	418	243	2	3	87	347	250	0
5th wd., 4th pct. . . . .	315	208	2	2	73	225	209	0
5th wd., 5th pct. . . . .	404	164	6	1	87	303	171	0
6th wd., E. pct. . . . .	742	143	12	0	198	550	117	0
6th wd., W. pct. . . . .	601	106	0	5	151	450	100	0
7th wd., 1st pct. . . . .	496	222	2	0	150	325	221	0
7th wd., 2nd pct. . . . .	760	121	6	0	161	578	128	0
7th wd., 3rd pct. . . . .	438	231	0	9	134	306	218	0
7th wd., 4th pct. . . . .	381	275	1	7	107	277	266	0
7th wd., 5th pct. . . . .	543	217	6	4	132	415	208	3
8th wd., E. pct. . . . .	312	152	1	2	74	239	152	1
8th wd., W. pct. . . . .	408	116	1	7	97	322	105	0
9th wd., E. pct. . . . .	690	158	2	8	109	573	146	0
9th wd., W. pct. . . . .	607	154	0	0	84	521	156	0
10th wd., E. pct. . . . .	222	23	1	1	33	187	27	0
10th wd., W. pct. . . . .	606	32	2	2	145	442	28	1
Totals . . . . .	16,684	5,079	90	192	3,627	12,977	4,911	26
<b>DUNN CO.</b>								
Colfax . . . . .	185	65	1	24	27	184	60	2
Dunn . . . . .	237	231	2	16	39	194	222	6
Eau Galle . . . . .	186	132	0	144	52	151	122	90
Elk Mound . . . . .	99	95	1	15	13	97	101	2
Grant . . . . .	112	45	0	61	8	153	51	7
Hay River . . . . .	147	92	2	18	25	122	101	4
Lucas . . . . .	118	140	0	8	16	96	143	1
Menomonie . . . . .	273	226	4	43	31	236	246	20
New Haven . . . . .	149	110	7	22	62	110	102	5
Otter Creek . . . . .	131	28	2	6	16	121	26	1
Peru . . . . .	72	48	1	3	11	62	43	2
Red Cedar . . . . .	205	187	0	16	23	200	169	0
Rock Creek . . . . .	159	99	1	3	50	113	99	2
Sand Creek . . . . .	172	147	0	11	20	191	119	0
Sheridan . . . . .	145	66	0	9	17	137	62	0
Sherman . . . . .	123	112	2	5	11	100	116	0
Spring Brook . . . . .	226	211	1	13	44	195	190	1
Stanton . . . . .	123	157	0	17	25	99	164	4
Tainter . . . . .	126	96	1	12	20	118	91	1
Tiffany . . . . .	186	102	2	12	36	162	94	2
Weston . . . . .	98	132	0	89	16	113	127	43
Wilson . . . . .	209	37	8	19	11	214	39	0
Boyceville, vil. . . . .	89	127	1	19	24	61	140	1
Colfax, vil. . . . .	194	227	2	16	24	191	223	2
Downing, vil. . . . .	67	66	0	4	22	45	71	3
Elk Mound, vil. . . . .	63	95	1	8	8	53	95	0
Knapp, vil. . . . .	102	97	0	8	38	73	100	1
Ridgeland, vil. . . . .	62	43	8	2	6	62	45	0
Wheeler, vil. . . . .	67	41	1	9	6	72	38	1
Menomonie, city:								
1st ward . . . . .	249	166	2	7	26	221	176	0
2nd ward . . . . .	295	230	2	11	52	190	319	4
3rd ward . . . . .	424	481	1	30	84	327	477	12
4th ward . . . . .	526	389	0	22	76	364	430	3
Totals . . . . .	5,619	4,570	53	702	944	4,827	4,606	220
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>								
Bridge Creek . . . . .	145	156	0	13	37	120	147	1
Brunswick . . . . .	160	109	1	2	38	132	101	0
Clear Creek . . . . .	167	91	0	5	35	141	88	0
Drammen . . . . .	141	118	1	2	13	142	104	0

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>								
—Continued								
Fairchild .....	88	53	0	11	28	70	48	0
Lincoln .....	273	88	1	8	15	272	74	1
Ludington .....	172	129	6	5	33	170	98	2
Otter Creek .....	81	126	1	26	19	93	113	3
Pleasant Valley .....	198	171	3	19	27	199	160	2
Seymour .....	245	81	0	7	41	201	87	0
Union .....	306	195	0	28	39	283	197	0
Washington .....	294	192	3	4	23	259	195	0
Wilson .....	69	114	0	18	19	59	116	8
Fairchild, vil. ....	126	113	0	3	41	90	104	0
Fall Creek, vil. ....	237	51	1	3	22	222	39	0
Altoona, city:								
1st ward .....	167	20	0	2	15	144	27	0
2nd ward .....	283	54	0	6	45	231	61	2
Augusta, city:								
1st ward .....	31	26	0	4	12	24	28	0
2nd ward .....	74	93	0	7	24	64	81	0
3rd ward .....	55	88	0	7	20	48	78	1
4th ward .....	56	82	0	6	17	38	81	2
Eau Claire, city:								
1st ward .....	457	159	0	9	77	366	172	2
2nd ward .....	507	387	1	12	75	410	421	0
3rd wd., 1st pct. ....	519	1,002	0	8	91	374	964	1
3rd wd., 2nd pct. ....	411	334	3	5	66	354	348	0
4th ward .....	308	94	0	18	68	235	111	6
5th ward .....	483	496	3	13	113	346	529	3
6th ward .....	624	555	0	29	133	492	565	2
7th ward .....	478	339	3	10	67	396	359	1
8th ward .....	641	224	0	3	44	603	229	0
9th ward .....	1,034	504	1	17	121	902	494	1
10th ward .....	1,235	558	15	21	177	1,076	575	5
Totals .....	10,065	6,802	43	331	1,595	8,556	6,794	44
<b>FLORENCE CO.</b>								
Aurora .....	233	135	11	24	119	160	101	3
Commonwealth .....	104	41	1	4	38	87	27	2
Fence .....	76	53	2	9	30	52	45	8
Fern .....	32	29	0	1	14	24	19	0
Florence .....	316	380	1	18	82	278	292	11
Homestead .....	99	69	2	11	21	113	43	1
Long Lake .....	90	49	0	3	23	59	42	2
Tipler .....	87	44	0	0	36	62	27	0
Totals .....	1,037	800	17	70	363	835	596	27
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>								
Alto .....	130	320	1	0	63	103	293	0
Ashford .....	278	155	0	105	155	184	127	60
Auburn .....	167	172	3	41	52	175	154	12
Byron .....	0	223	0	17	137	119	193	5
Calumet .....	337	51	3	64	162	206	60	20
Eden .....	0	117	0	38	143	136	97	22
Eldorado .....	284	145	4	24	121	205	120	4
Empire .....	194	135	2	58	122	98	111	41
Fond du Lac .....	321	208	6	51	206	150	203	18
Forest .....	0	68	0	45	131	159	64	14
Friendship .....	275	142	0	33	86	227	120	16
Lamartine .....	236	185	0	15	122	140	168	5
Marshfield .....	457	66	1	129	258	249	54	64
Metomen .....	178	164	2	5	60	132	145	0
Oakfield .....	137	98	0	9	76	109	89	1
Ripon .....	253	56	1	8	107	143	59	2
Rosendale .....	214	204	0	7	90	154	168	2
Springdale .....	145	156	0	13	67	113	132	2
Springvale .....	166	117	0	10	82	95	116	2
Taycheedah .....	433	131	0	64	216	256	130	27
Waupun .....	229	183	1	1	118	115	173	0
Brandon, vil. ....	199	156	1	1	80	128	147	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>								
—Continued								
Campbellsport, vil.	248	151	1	75	92	223	135	21
Eden, vil.	53	40	0	24	50	17	33	13
Fairwater, vil.	90	52	0	1	47	46	43	0
N. Fond du Lac, vil.	770	181	5	65	230	608	144	30
Oakfield, vil.	115	199	0	34	71	76	175	5
Rosendale, vil.	72	85	0	2	22	47	81	0
St. Cloud, vil.	90	20	0	11	74	27	15	6
Fond du Lac, city:								
1st ward	201	80	1	30	101	143	77	8
2nd ward	293	102	2	38	182	136	104	20
3rd ward	346	224	0	38	216	157	225	25
4th ward	363	163	0	28	190	202	158	10
5th ward	339	90	1	47	202	168	96	35
6th ward	360	94	0	41	205	173	111	29
7th ward	328	212	2	28	204	218	304	22
8th ward	478	296	4	45	309	156	153	41
9th ward	322	148	2	77	225	207	120	32
10th ward	427	109	0	58	262	73	182	26
11th ward	205	187	2	42	160	110	222	12
12th ward	252	229	1	26	174	97	176	3
13th ward	239	180	5	46	187	130	193	15
14th ward	269	188	3	41	168	163	244	22
15th ward	303	236	6	40	143	173	234	7
16th ward	297	231	0	2	184	114	112	31
17th ward	260	121	0	47	142	68	176	13
18th ward	187	181	1	25	192	103	238	11
19th ward	235	247	0	37	204	118	232	23
20th ward	282	245	0	34	173	141	147	11
21st ward	287	153	2	25				
Ripon, city:								
1st ward	246	176	0	4	111	145	147	2
2nd ward	282	343	4	2	130	162	290	2
3rd ward	294	245	1	7	148	159	229	2
4th ward	325	361	2	7	165	179	321	0
Waupun, city:								
5th ward	214	101	0	9	133	97	91	3
6th ward	322	256	0	11	191	156	234	0
Totals	14,821	9,179	70	1,785	8,114	8,341	8,577	805
<b>FOREST CO.</b>								
Alvin	126	78	0	0	75	53	47	0
Argonne	183	86	1	29	49	181	54	12
Armstrong Creek	231	17	1	5	41	200	11	1
Blackwell	91	16	0	1	49	52	12	4
Caswell	57	30	0	3	20	44	22	0
Crandon	114	66	0	1	34	49	20	1
Freedom	76	22	0	1	39	81	37	0
Hiles	99	71	1	1	27	96	49	0
Laona	604	123	2	8	174	436	82	0
Lincoln	151	35	1	2	28	119	35	1
Nashville	238	83	0	1	47	209	65	0
Popple River	39	24	0	0	13	30	17	0
Ross	98	32	1	1	35	60	16	0
Wabeno	609	183	2	23	193	448	140	5
Crandon, city:								
1st ward	100	152	4	2	25	101	125	1
2nd ward	42	47	0	2	14	30	39	1
3rd ward	100	122	0	6	45	105	80	0
4th ward	50	65	0	1	19	40	55	0
5th ward	84	82	0	2	26	57	71	0
Totals	3,092	1,334	13	89	953	2,391	977	26
<b>GRANT CO.</b>								
Beetown	217	117	2	12	33	158	104	39
Bloomington	172	66	1	8	61	101	59	15
Boscobel	37	27	0	2	6	36	23	0
Cassville	110	34	0	9	11	90	21	26

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
GRANT CO.—Cont.								
Castle Rock.....	179	33	0	11	71	111	33	6
Clifton.....	156	108	0	12	28	122	115	5
Ellenboro.....	138	131	2	5	34	91	132	17
Fennimore.....	214	69	0	23	28	213	57	45
Glen Haven.....	193	81	2	9	51	122	73	18
Harrison.....	120	134	0	18	38	55	127	45
Hazel Green.....	206	74	0	46	67	142	72	38
Hickory Grove.....	108	114	0	6	25	103	93	2
Jamestown.....	496	31	1	67	91	405	23	49
Liberty.....	151	103	0	35	31	105	98	36
Lima.....	197	126	0	4	75	122	118	4
Little Grant.....	100	71	0	10	39	58	65	19
Marion.....	90	34	0	6	20	75	32	3
Millville.....	28	79	0	1	15	12	72	2
Mt. Hope.....	105	72	0	8	35	70	72	10
Mt. Ida.....	130	93	0	15	22	141	61	12
Muscoda.....	89	44	0	6	25	67	41	3
N. Lancaster.....	109	100	0	13	10	91	91	23
Paris.....	162	47	0	80	23	84	20	141
Patch Grove.....	132	95	0	3	36	84	82	18
Platteville.....	132	137	0	17	58	82	146	10
Potosi.....	191	141	0	169	34	96	96	274
Smelser.....	174	137	0	7	62	102	139	14
S. Lancaster.....	167	140	1	18	34	130	111	36
Waterloo.....	129	141	0	20	16	75	88	98
Watterstown.....	102	46	0	1	12	97	42	0
Wingville.....	152	74	1	25	28	130	74	1
Woodman.....	72	41	0	19	27	62	30	6
Wyalusing.....	134	97	0	3	59	72	93	5
Bagley, vil.....	69	76	2	1	24	50	65	1
Bloomington, vil.....	150	216	0	8	64	69	208	13
Blue River, vil.....	121	76	0	3	27	99	72	2
Cassville, vil.....	271	181	1	15	43	221	130	45
Hazel Green, vil.....	106	166	1	13	31	91	155	8
Livingston, vil.....	90	169	0	0	21	72	165	1
Montfort, vil.....	129	150	0	12	40	103	133	7
Mt. Hope, vil.....	56	77	1	0	20	29	79	0
Muscoda, vil.....	289	134	4	16	106	203	117	4
Patch Grove, vil.....	62	41	0	0	23	38	40	0
Potosi, vil.....	130	73	0	36	18	51	39	120
Woodman, vil.....	37	12	0	12	10	30	12	3
Boscobel, city:								
1st ward.....	154	107	0	8	33	171	175	2
2nd ward.....	131	116	0	5	36	142	162	3
3rd ward.....	165	86	1	6	29	218	129	0
4th ward.....	104	92	0	4	16	134	143	2
Cuba City, city:								
1st ward.....	44	110	1	9	13	42	100	5
2nd ward.....	101	50	0	14	35	69	56	6
3rd ward.....	85	50	0	9	25	62	45	5
4th ward.....	51	66	1	11	16	48	59	3
Fennimore, city:								
1st ward.....	67	79	1	7	8	77	66	5
2nd ward.....	107	89	3	6	24	86	91	6
3rd ward.....	93	51	0	12	12	95	41	5
4th ward.....	140	74	0	15	27	125	60	11
Lancaster, city:								
1st ward.....	125	150	2	11	18	126	115	18
2nd ward.....	183	206	0	21	26	155	195	32
3rd ward.....	177	149	0	22	44	148	211	34
4th ward.....	148	204	0	30	32	134	173	42
Platteville, city:								
1st ward.....	264	314	2	19	108	133	290	5
2nd ward.....	243	431	0	30	102	178	428	17
3rd ward.....	197	352	4	17	67	152	336	6
4th ward.....	184	212	0	12	73	125	193	7
Totals.....	9,170	7,196	34	1,072	2,376	7,030	6,791	1,401

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>GREEN CO.</b>								
Adams.....	177	70	1	11	29	149	65	10
Albany.....	147	98	0	0	25	126	87	0
Brooklyn.....	178	68	0	8	22	164	67	0
Cadiz.....	205	146	0	11	28	179	141	5
Clarno.....	229	149	0	11	25	206	140	0
Decatur.....	196	46	0	9	15	197	34	0
Exeter.....	225	41	0	4	21	200	30	0
Jefferson.....	245	217	2	8	29	244	201	1
Jordan.....	188	72	1	8	29	157	71	2
Monroe.....	241	43	0	4	25	207	40	2
Mt. Pleasant.....	158	64	1	2	15	153	59	0
New Glarus.....	218	14	0	0	1	223	9	0
Spring Grove.....	199	90	2	3	39	172	78	0
Sylvester.....	146	111	0	1	7	152	96	0
Washington.....	210	40	0	2	18	190	33	0
York.....	228	65	0	0	5	234	51	0
Albany, vil.....	155	228	1	2	23	134	227	1
Brooklyn, vil.....	75	65	0	0	6	81	52	0
Brownstown, vil.....	59	78	0	2	17	38	84	0
Monticello, vil.....	179	109	6	0	20	180	93	0
New Glarus, vil.....	430	97	0	10	14	460	64	2
Brodhead, city:								
1st ward.....	172	226	4	11	38	157	221	1
2nd ward.....	237	270	0	14	49	223	245	3
Monroe, city:								
1st ward.....	410	439	1	10	85	320	430	11
2nd ward.....	377	296	1	15	48	347	272	8
3rd ward.....	352	242	5	7	43	313	233	2
4th ward.....	305	316	2	12	56	265	311	0
Totals.....	5,941	3,700	27	165	732	5,471	3,434	48
<b>GREEN LAKE CO.</b>								
Berlin.....	154	106	0	1	109	45	98	1
Brooklyn.....	200	243	1	3	65	139	209	1
Green Lake.....	265	112	0	6	81	200	91	0
Kingston.....	110	106	0	8	49	91	103	0
Mackford.....	174	103	1	8	71	133	75	0
Manchester.....	244	96	1	1	88	185	61	0
Marquette.....	153	82	2	0	44	130	61	0
Princeton.....	231	136	0	4	100	161	91	0
Seneca.....	131	60	0	4	68	85	40	0
St. Marie.....	138	52	0	2	81	69	35	0
Green Lake, vil.....	108	245	0	8	37	68	222	5
Kingston, vil.....	84	55	0	0	41	51	47	0
Markesan, vil.....	175	285	2	0	108	112	244	0
Berlin, city:								
1st ward.....	234	179	1	10	195	66	157	1
2nd ward.....	337	290	0	0	196	147	263	0
3rd ward.....	257	267	0	4	164	91	252	3
4th ward.....	208	99	0	7	140	73	80	1
5th ward.....	204	142	0	8	142	69	104	1
Princeton, city:								
1st ward.....	156	119	0	3	60	110	104	1
2nd ward.....	148	105	0	9	75	86	91	2
3rd ward.....	129	44	0	8	64	68	41	5
Totals.....	3,840	2,926	8	94	1,978	2,179	2,469	21
<b>IOWA CO.</b>								
Arena.....	210	169	2	10	47	178	162	0
Brigham.....	325	78	0	13	23	311	82	5
Clyde.....	154	53	0	3	32	152	36	1
Dodgeville.....	331	217	1	20	22	311	207	8
Eden.....	121	101	0	9	32	84	113	3
Highland.....	293	151	0	33	79	241	126	11
Linden.....	254	176	1	25	36	233	163	8
Miffin.....	155	210	2	7	33	125	206	3
Mineral Point.....	188	190	0	38	31	157	194	9
Moscow.....	254	111	0	13	18	266	101	3

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>IOWA CO.—Cont.</b>								
Pulaski.....	134	70	0	9	48	103	47	0
Ridgeway.....	200	108	0	23	35	174	112	6
Waldwick.....	135	108	0	27	29	117	110	6
Wyoming.....	174	71	0	15	30	151	63	3
Arena, vil.....	62	101	1	1	13	55	99	0
Avoca, vil.....	100	85	1	9	42	82	66	2
Barneveld, vil.....	126	62	0	2	12	111	66	0
Cobb, vil.....	48	79	1	0	19	24	79	0
Highland, vil.....	288	71	0	36	117	193	61	10
Hollandale, vil.....	84	26	0	21	12	91	24	7
Linden, vil.....	112	110	0	10	14	110	99	4
Livingston, vil.....	4	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Rewey, vil.....	70	66	0	0	9	69	57	0
Ridgeway, vil.....	143	66	0	11	17	127	70	1
Dodgeville, city:								
1st ward.....	165	158	0	5	18	157	154	0
2nd ward.....	179	278	3	15	32	142	301	2
3rd ward.....	138	180	0	19	24	130	181	2
Mineral Point, city:								
1st ward.....	184	160	0	26	34	134	168	17
2nd ward.....	187	212	0	27	50	129	211	23
3rd ward.....	78	59	0	9	9	65	59	10
4th ward.....	92	95	0	9	19	79	82	9
Totals.....	4,988	3,623	12	445	936	4,305	3,502	153
<b>IRON CO.</b>								
Anderson.....	54	25	0	0	25	33	20	0
Carey.....	96	5	0	0	8	97	6	0
Gurney.....	64	27	2	0	15	60	17	0
Kimball.....	216	43	0	1	45	169	36	0
Knight.....	299	47	0	1	63	245	31	0
Mercer.....	183	166	0	19	48	162	144	0
Oma.....	134	39	0	1	25	122	29	0
Pence.....	218	10	0	2	16	197	10	0
Saxon.....	225	75	1	0	34	188	70	1
Sherman.....	63	17	0	0	30	33	15	0
Hurley, city:								
1st ward.....	293	82	1	3	101	175	79	0
2nd ward.....	208	51	0	1	57	135	51	0
3rd ward.....	250	58	1	14	100	148	61	3
4th ward.....	204	83	0	4	63	122	80	1
5th ward.....	138	27	0	1	23	62	15	1
6th ward.....	95	20	0	0	22	111	25	0
Montreal, city:								
1st ward.....	135	17	0	0	31	90	19	0
2nd ward.....	114	42	0	0	20	88	39	0
3rd ward.....	198	45	0	0	32	147	44	0
4th ward.....	132	23	0	0	9	119	16	0
Totals.....	3,319	902	5	47	767	2,503	807	6
<b>JACKSON CO.</b>								
Albion.....	415	129	0	14	56	367	117	2
Alma.....	247	78	1	19	37	220	66	0
Bear Bluff.....	15	37	0	4	5	13	35	3
Brockway.....	198	59	2	0	29	156	45	0
City Point.....	129	16	1	1	15	112	14	0
Cleveland.....	187	44	0	5	41	155	36	0
Curran.....	158	63	0	5	20	169	39	0
Franklin.....	136	98	3	10	21	151	66	0
Garden Valley.....	106	115	0	15	14	113	104	2
Garfield.....	150	67	0	5	11	156	49	0
Hixton.....	189	87	1	7	43	166	69	2
Irving.....	259	72	0	12	28	242	63	2
Knapp.....	34	34	0	0	5	29	32	0
Komensky.....	134	17	1	6	44	97	8	4
Manchester.....	127	74	1	0	28	94	71	0
Melrose.....	130	34	4	0	22	107	34	0
Millston.....	53	45	0	1	22	41	37	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lernke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>JACKSON CO.—Con.</b>								
North Bend.....	125	76	0	5	16	122	59	0
Northfield.....	313	96	3	12	19	334	65	1
Springfield.....	200	97	0	2	20	207	64	0
Alma Center, vil.....	92	99	0	26	20	95	92	2
Hixton, vil.....	76	76	0	4	33	48	69	0
Melrose, vil.....	121	118	0	4	39	77	121	1
Merrillan, vil.....	168	85	0	14	38	148	75	0
Taylor, vil.....	106	62	0	0	21	87	55	0
Black River Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	156	192	0	2	53	123	164	0
2nd ward.....	167	114	1	3	34	164	78	0
3rd ward.....	118	78	0	1	22	101	62	0
4th ward.....	228	73	0	4	31	203	48	0
Totals.....	4,537	2,235	18	181	787	4,097	1,837	20
<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>								
Aztalan.....	312	74	2	16	136	203	39	9
Cold Spring.....	129	57	2	0	57	71	62	0
Concord.....	248	113	0	16	94	137	88	5
Farmington.....	411	53	1	13	181	271	40	0
Hebron.....	207	130	1	6	73	162	107	1
Ixonia.....	329	139	0	9	143	220	115	1
Jefferson:								
1st pct.....	250	100	0	86	138	140	73	71
2nd pct.....	177	35	3	2	87	97	34	0
Koshkonong.....	346	146	0	10	152	205	135	1
Lake Mills.....	313	84	3	0	41	292	63	0
Milford.....	285	95	4	11	94	217	68	8
Oakland.....	415	140	1	4	119	307	131	0
Palmyra.....	158	100	0	5	44	115	96	1
Sullivan.....	226	125	3	11	84	146	115	6
Sumner.....	178	45	0	3	61	123	45	0
Waterloo.....	213	59	0	2	56	177	44	0
Watertown.....	370	95	0	16	163	241	74	3
Johnson Creek, vil.....	186	78	1	6	111	90	70	0
Palmyra, vil.....	191	189	0	0	53	145	180	1
Sullivan, vil.....	130	37	0	6	45	91	33	1
Waterloo, vil.....	417	306	3	6	205	236	276	3
Fort Atkinson, city:								
1st ward.....	162	200	0	2	82	86	180	0
2nd ward.....	214	254	1	7	123	105	239	0
3rd ward.....	168	166	0	6	92	90	149	5
4th ward.....	180	130	0	1	97	87	113	0
5th ward.....	184	105	0	5	102	100	91	3
6th ward.....	169	95	0	6	97	76	95	1
7th ward.....	206	162	0	5	103	111	156	5
8th ward.....	189	181	0	11	79	117	176	2
Jefferson, city:								
1st ward.....	220	156	3	13	127	117	127	2
2nd ward.....	188	107	0	17	120	73	93	4
3rd ward.....	321	160	0	12	193	133	137	0
4th ward.....	249	61	0	20	183	92	54	6
Lake Mills, city:								
1st ward.....	200	137	0	0	48	172	116	0
2nd ward.....	181	141	2	0	28	179	116	0
3rd ward.....	300	175	1	2	46	281	164	2
Watertown, city:								
1st ward.....	200	116	0	21	117	115	95	10
2nd ward.....	218	83	0	22	127	117	64	0
3rd ward.....	228	77	0	17	127	117	73	10
4th ward.....	266	79	1	23	163	144	61	6
7th ward.....	363	70	1	23	158	285	73	7
8th ward.....	151	139	0	5	95	72	125	3
9th ward.....	188	141	0	2	91	110	133	2
10th ward.....	302	201	3	25	166	196	157	12
11th ward.....	421	197	4	37	216	267	163	16
12th ward.....	185	61	0	14	96	114	43	4
Totals.....	11,144	5,599	40	524	5,013	7,092	4,881	210



## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>JUNEAU CO.</b>								
Armenia.....	127	53	1	3	15	117	50	0
Clearfield.....	100	42	0	10	26	88	37	2
Cutler.....	25	79	1	7	1	41	67	3
Finley.....	39	14	0	4	5	34	15	1
Fountain.....	147	86	0	6	16	148	86	0
Germantown.....	74	30	0	4	16	61	29	2
Kildare.....	149	27	2	22	61	101	26	14
Kingston.....	44	22	0	0	10	36	20	0
Lemonweir.....	226	194	2	56	69	203	187	20
Lindina.....	203	154	1	63	42	209	149	22
Lisbon.....	110	92	0	12	19	117	75	0
Lyndon.....	130	44	0	24	50	84	39	18
Marion.....	88	27	0	4	19	64	34	2
Necedah.....	121	69	1	11	40	84	66	7
Orange.....	121	76	1	9	13	143	55	0
Plymouth.....	170	97	0	8	49	142	84	6
Seven Mile Creek.....	206	73	0	31	50	181	64	1
Summit.....	128	111	4	23	25	139	95	5
Wonewoc.....	195	113	1	7	56	171	93	1
Camp Douglas, vil.....	136	112	1	4	45	98	107	0
Hustler, vil.....	43	41	1	4	13	38	34	1
Lyndon Sta., vil.....	143	47	1	10	41	114	35	5
Necedah, vil.....	220	166	0	0	39	180	162	0
Union Center, vil.....	51	35	0	5	18	42	32	2
Wonewoc, vil.....	164	211	0	11	35	135	188	3
Elroy, city:								
1st ward.....	212	158	1	7	43	202	125	1
2nd ward.....	289	110	0	16	34	273	92	0
Mauston, city:								
1st ward.....	217	179	0	70	68	181	178	28
2nd ward.....	318	416	1	44	118	262	400	4
New Lisbon, city:								
1st ward.....	184	101	0	8	35	167	99	1
2nd ward.....	164	105	0	5	25	157	89	2
Totals.....	4,544	3,084	19	488	1,096	4,012	2,812	151
<b>KENOSHA CO.</b>								
Brighton.....	189	92	0	60	92	119	84	34
Bristol.....	153	367	3	50	57	145	368	14
Paris.....	189	131	2	36	64	146	119	20
Pleasant Prairie.....	1,001	447	8	79	255	808	446	18
Randall.....	209	163	0	20	72	141	168	5
Salem.....	465	425	2	27	162	315	411	10
Wheatland.....	123	120	1	94	67	98	130	33
Silver Lake, vil.....	94	99	0	0	37	59	93	0
Somers, vil.....								
1st pct.....	494	299	3	40	122	394	292	12
2nd pct.....	272	124	3	15	39	242	123	8
Kenosha, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.....	821	154	24	90	242	617	154	49
1st wd., 2nd pct.....	516	83	10	44	125	408	87	18
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	493	87	7	50	151	318	87	24
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	585	61	8	39	143	483	64	19
3rd wd., 1st pct.....	634	222	0	44	173	469	222	30
3rd wd., 2nd pct.....	524	502	10	38	195	314	516	22
4th wd., 1st pct.....	645	636	10	32	229	396	645	22
4th wd., 2nd pct.....	425	203	10	22	89	341	183	10
5th wd., 1st pct.....	1,041	154	9	50	226	834	160	21
5th wd., 2nd pct.....	489	44	5	32	62	444	45	2
6th wd., 1st pct.....	558	73	7	41	93	467	78	21
6th wd., 2nd pct.....	687	63	2	20	89	596	60	6
7th wd., 1st pct.....	539	141	5	47	145	445	127	15
7th wd., 2nd pct.....	771	132	10	45	119	632	135	20
8th wd., 1st pct.....	623	247	17	101	165	497	249	68
8th wd., 2nd pct.....	614	176	10	75	132	527	162	22
9th wd., 1st pct.....	719	257	3	50	135	590	259	31
9th wd., 2nd pct.....	561	268	4	44	125	458	253	27
10th wd., 1st pct.....	696	306	5	59	118	601	304	20
10th wd., 2nd pct.....	598	391	9	49	136	475	411	23

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>KENOSHA CO.—Continued</b>								
Kenosha city:—con.								
11th wd., 1st pct.	627	191	0	41	91	560	181	22
11th wd., 2nd pct.	654	253	2	48	95	565	265	28
12th wd., 1st pct.	490	146	3	31	78	425	144	12
12th wd., 2nd pct.	698	211	7	24	107	615	206	16
Totals.....	18,137	7,268	199	1,537	4,230	14,604	7,231	702
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>								
Ahnapee.....	281	106	0	17	64	230	89	0
Carlton.....	272	70	0	41	100	203	53	19
Casco.....	319	52	1	10	180	128	40	4
Franklin.....	345	45	1	13	214	141	32	7
Lincoln.....	330	55	0	15	91	197	47	9
Luxemburg.....	386	84	0	1	122	163	74	1
Montpelier.....	334	132	0	10	97	245	120	6
Pierce.....	172	48	0	4	56	123	34	3
Red River.....	327	58	0	13	78	242	43	5
W. Kewaunee.....	355	91	1	29	130	240	82	5
Casco, vil.....	111	26	0	10	73	43	21	2
Luxemburg, vil.....	136	86	0	3	75	44	91	1
Algoma, city.....	793	324	0	20	332	426	308	3
Kewaunee, city.....	810	350	1	27	275	544	311	9
Totals.....	4,971	1,527	4	213	1,887	2,969	1,345	74
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>								
Bangor.....	131	81	0	3	16	110	85	1
Barre.....	197	19	0	0	26	176	16	0
Burns.....	169	174	2	5	19	190	136	4
Campbell.....	443	106	2	25	49	415	100	0
Farmington.....	311	197	2	6	33	306	171	5
Greenfield.....	161	43	0	12	57	110	46	2
Hamilton.....	251	156	0	16	16	263	143	4
Holland.....	173	326	0	17	6	212	298	2
Onalaska.....	156	125	1	15	13	171	109	1
Shelby.....	381	137	0	10	78	301	130	0
Washington.....	216	35	0	22	49	174	36	8
Bangor, vil.....	152	211	0	10	47	124	192	1
Rockland, vil.....	25	58	0	1	7	19	55	0
West Salem, vil.....	244	263	2	6	44	234	234	0
Onalaska, city:								
1st ward.....	89	63	0	7	8	82	58	2
2nd ward.....	141	99	2	17	8	142	103	0
3rd ward.....	126	84	1	14	19	123	74	1
La Crosse, city:								
1st ward.....	420	214	2	24	59	377	221	5
2nd ward.....	365	108	3	21	63	321	107	0
3rd ward.....	511	141	2	29	64	458	143	11
4th ward.....	454	395	0	0	91	400	362	0
5th ward.....	440	84	0	49	25	426	90	21
6th ward.....	424	409	0	23	69	360	406	5
7th ward.....	626	402	2	0	104	537	412	12
8th ward.....	947	278	2	64	153	826	273	27
9th ward.....	426	199	1	25	28	414	202	5
10th ward.....	678	256	1	20	31	660	256	4
11th ward.....	511	240	0	14	58	467	232	5
12th ward.....	163	73	0	13	27	130	81	3
13th ward.....	403	160	1	23	55	379	147	16
14th ward.....	659	757	5	31	125	562	758	11
15th ward.....	476	78	3	45	60	446	61	21
16th ward.....	444	723	3	24	123	346	690	0
17th ward.....	210	0	0	77	74	485	223	53
18th ward.....	617	146	0	17	50	552	169	9
19th ward.....	410	123	0	22	60	378	111	13
20th ward.....	809	229	0	29	53	797	205	7
21st ward.....	750	156	0	33	100	648	155	0
Totals.....	14,455	7,558	37	769	1,967	13,121	7,290	259

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
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<b>LAFAYETTE CO.</b>								
Argyle.....	214	63	3	1	22	187	63	0
Belmont.....	162	70	0	0	54	104	65	0
Benton.....	129	165	3	23	35	113	135	12
Blanchard.....	91	57	0	4	11	88	57	0
Darlington.....	345	210	0	8	111	240	178	0
Elk Grove.....	141	126	2	37	57	88	133	23
Fayette.....	219	135	0	18	63	180	124	2
Gratiot.....	278	150	0	4	96	182	127	0
Kendall.....	183	56	0	23	72	120	44	9
Lamont.....	126	101	1	5	16	120	94	0
Monticello.....	72	53	0	7	19	63	44	3
New Diggings.....	138	230	0	26	38	129	220	15
Seymour.....	189	129	1	14	93	119	126	2
Shullsburg.....	158	118	1	29	61	96	123	21
Wayne.....	158	110	1	4	47	118	101	2
White Oak Springs	33	80	0	0	11	25	74	0
Willow Springs.....	265	120	0	18	87	191	109	5
Wiota.....	353	259	1	5	48	291	264	2
Argyle, vil.....	168	181	0	15	29	145	177	11
Belmont, vil.....	103	115	0	3	39	74	102	0
Benton, vil.....	126	161	0	121	36	125	142	97
Blanchardville, vil.	173	165	0	4	39	186	166	1
Gratiot, vil.....	92	47	0	1	53	49	89	0
South Wayne, vil...	64	120	3	6	16	50	122	1
Darlington, city:								
1st ward.....	305	248	1	0	117	200	237	1
2nd ward.....	326	238	1	29	153	192	225	12
Shullsburg, city:								
1st ward.....	146	146	0	13	66	101	120	1
2nd ward.....	219	148	0	14	95	144	126	4
Totals.....	4,976	3,801	18	432	1,584	3,670	3,537	224
<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>								
Ackley.....	202	51	3	18	79	150	44	2
Ainsworth.....	104	44	0	6	44	73	30	1
Antigo.....	355	178	1	21	166	225	143	0
Elcho.....	275	187	1	6	98	203	150	0
Evergreen.....	193	54	0	1	114	75	47	0
Langlade.....	186	70	2	3	101	93	64	0
Neva.....	256	93	5	0	102	176	74	0
Norwood.....	313	65	0	18	170	139	72	5
Parrish.....	31	32	0	4	14	21	26	0
Peck.....	126	28	4	4	51	90	31	0
Polar.....	218	96	3	2	87	186	62	0
Price.....	111	71	0	1	50	72	55	0
Rolling.....	248	87	2	2	85	193	59	0
Summit.....	61	52	1	1	14	53	48	0
Upham.....	85	64	0	7	29	66	51	1
Vilas.....	65	42	4	2	23	48	40	0
Wolf River.....	259	73	0	0	130	119	76	0
White Lake, vil.....	151	84	0	0	71	61	99	0
Antigo, city:								
1st ward.....	251	227	3	0	116	168	197	0
2nd ward.....	396	252	0	0	156	270	246	0
3rd ward.....	456	114	5	7	151	299	107	1
4th ward.....	563	187	4	4	228	384	124	0
5th ward.....	329	164	0	10	140	222	183	2
6th ward.....	603	320	0	9	270	397	256	0
Totals.....	5,837	2,635	38	126	2,489	3,783	2,234	12
<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>								
Birch.....	116	84	2	9	8	121	77	3
Bradley.....	277	123	8	14	45	262	115	1
Corning.....	296	89	1	12	15	300	71	0
Harding.....	80	21	0	7	5	84	15	0
Harrison.....	136	46	0	35	11	153	52	4
King.....	41	53	0	4	10	32	59	3
Merrill.....	247	93	2	30	24	250	85	9

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
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<b>LINCOLN CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Pine River.....	311	166	3	27	27	342	131	2
Rock Falls.....	98	46	3	3	15	92	44	0
Russell.....	147	109	1	25	14	176	88	1
Schley.....	292	65	3	15	21	294	58	3
Scott.....	262	144	1	13	33	250	130	2
Skanawan.....	55	43	0	3	9	52	38	0
Somo.....	61	39	0	3	7	74	31	0
Tomahawk.....	65	57	1	25	3	89	43	5
Wilson.....	61	23	2	2	7	56	20	1
Merrill, city:								
1st ward.....	270	172	0	15	76	212	171	0
2nd ward.....	152	164	0	19	70	114	148	7
3rd ward.....	275	240	3	26	81	216	239	6
4th ward.....	278	113	0	21	58	236	110	6
5th ward.....	144	149	0	9	34	127	133	4
6th ward.....	382	184	0	38	71	343	166	8
7th ward.....	441	278	3	56	100	321	282	5
8th ward.....	224	92	0	28	44	179	97	10
Tomahawk, city:								
1st ward.....	133	72	0	7	30	128	54	3
2nd ward.....	156	105	0	14	20	149	102	3
3rd ward.....	266	161	2	32	67	216	166	7
4th ward.....	254	179	1	31	47	248	165	5
Totals.....	5,520	3,120	36	523	952	5,116	2,890	98
<b>MANITOWOC CO.</b>								
Cato.....	373	115	1	201	188	202	118	146
Centerville.....	340	68	0	32	155	217	68	9
Cooperstown.....	387	96	0	32	208	178	78	16
Eaton.....	245	79	1	115	105	174	72	77
Franklin.....	484	58	1	101	183	212	51	63
Gibson.....	276	95	1	47	73	227	67	27
Kossuth.....	365	123	0	186	145	259	98	114
Liberty.....	196	134	1	49	113	188	136	29
Manitowoc.....	115	39	0	39	31	100	31	19
Manitowoc Rapids	505	145	2	137	118	391	122	132
Maple Grove.....	314	44	0	35	149	180	37	19
Meeme.....	347	62	0	34	126	232	46	17
Mishicot.....	408	73	0	108	126	325	56	73
Newton.....	294	128	1	79	95	251	97	40
Rockland.....	228	118	3	25	65	192	98	7
Schleswig.....	322	59	2	26	119	220	57	10
Two Creeks.....	158	21	2	34	46	125	23	20
Two Rivers.....	340	68	3	120	97	282	53	65
Reedsville, vil.	145	97	3	21	58	92	97	12
Valders, vil.....	117	108	1	9	72	40	113	2
Kiel, city:								
1st ward.....	185	125	4	10	92	84	126	3
2nd ward.....	192	110	2	17	102	82	118	6
3rd ward.....	97	35	3	1	63	30	43	0
Manitowoc, city:								
1st ward.....	611	224	3	84	237	393	214	61
2nd ward.....	594	372	0	73	297	353	364	49
3rd wd., 1st pct.	470	142	7	97	143	334	140	86
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	820	242	4	155	238	583	229	117
4th ward.....	707	420	0	93	320	427	399	65
5th ward.....	1,095	280	0	254	326	766	239	283
6th wd., 1st pct.	414	300	5	85	159	275	279	68
6th wd., 2nd pct.	461	208	1	72	130	350	189	53
7th wd., 1st pct.	996	110	5	151	397	587	106	142
7th wd., 2nd pct.	300	34	1	86	124	192	33	65
Two Rivers, city:								
1st ward.....	307	93	2	78	88	205	42	100
2nd ward.....	207	23	0	103	62	149	24	85
3rd ward.....	261	140	3	60	103	173	133	50
4th ward.....	389	168	4	78	159	235	167	61
5th ward.....	417	123	3	89	164	271	109	80

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	London and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>MANITOWOC CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Two Rivers city:—								
Continued								
6th ward.....	391	70	3	78	136	270	57	67
7th ward.....	329	93	10	103	68	299	90	73
8th ward.....	237	52	8	77	41	224	39	60
Totals.....	15,539	5,094	90	3,274	5,721	10,369	4,657	2,471
<b>MARATHON CO.</b>								
Bergen.....	95	40	1	12	25	89	24	0
Berlin.....	171	110	3	7	48	146	83	0
Bern.....	94	37	1	23	20	95	32	2
Bevent.....	291	12	2	2	76	214	4	1
Brighton.....	106	120	1	3	21	105	105	0
Cassel.....	222	26	0	99	117	182	29	16
Cleveland.....	150	68	1	93	57	125	53	65
Day.....	116	54	1	168	45	123	51	103
Easton.....	209	119	2	10	48	194	101	1
Eau Pleine.....	163	66	0	48	55	127	56	34
Elderon.....	120	63	4	29	33	134	49	2
Emmet.....	164	39	2	141	67	180	40	49
Frankfort.....	136	96	4	19	39	114	90	5
Franzen.....	217	26	2	16	135	109	15	1
Green Valley.....	87	15	0	11	20	80	13	2
Guenther.....	115	29	0	2	43	79	20	0
Halsey.....	150	30	4	29	34	154	22	3
Hamburg.....	240	95	3	8	86	187	67	0
Harrison.....	133	34	0	6	58	79	30	0
Hewitt.....	137	31	0	6	27	121	27	0
Holton.....	176	99	12	45	57	191	72	5
Hull.....	165	149	6	48	55	172	125	13
Johnson.....	263	74	5	0	45	156	78	42
Knowlton.....	247	59	0	7	99	143	54	1
Kronenwetter.....	607	85	1	12	270	354	69	5
Maine.....	308	70	2	14	102	233	63	0
Marathon.....	181	50	1	84	70	160	43	41
McMillan.....	202	68	0	96	64	205	65	35
Mosinee.....	262	52	0	6	101	161	40	0
Norrie.....	174	56	1	24	60	140	45	1
Plover.....	136	77	4	15	55	100	74	9
Reid.....	209	10	0	3	64	150	9	0
Rib Falls.....	163	77	0	27	72	122	64	5
Rib Mountain.....	262	20	2	35	109	173	16	13
Reitbrock.....	276	69	1	29	98	196	57	10
Ringle.....	199	55	8	11	48	175	36	1
Spencer.....	153	58	2	13	29	138	57	5
Stettin.....	385	72	0	22	126	271	61	3
Texas.....	322	65	1	26	71	274	54	4
Wausau.....	265	87	3	27	85	196	78	7
Weston.....	395	70	2	16	153	246	75	1
Wien.....	94	111	1	36	30	112	93	11
Abbotsford, vil.....	29	23	0	3	17	16	21	0
Athens, vil.....	235	114	0	9	92	127	123	0
Brokaw, vil.....	187	14	0	0	94	87	17	0
Edgar, vil.....	198	135	0	9	95	120	115	1
Elderon, vil.....	49	30	0	14	19	39	29	0
Fenwood, vil.....	57	6	0	5	15	42	7	1
Hatley, vil.....	87	15	0	1	51	37	12	0
Marathon, vil.....	254	62	0	26	108	157	56	4
Rothschild, vil.....	219	49	0	8	108	119	45	3
Schofield, vil.....	478	103	11	3	177	309	105	0
Spencer, vil.....	134	136	1	9	33	98	143	6
Stratford, vil.....	169	165	2	33	103	85	147	29
Unity, vil.....	36	59	1	2	16	27	51	0
Colby, city.....	36	26	0	4	25	12	31	0
Mosinee, city:								
1st ward.....	92	97	1	3	43	53	89	0
2nd ward.....	107	60	1	0	52	64	48	0
3rd ward.....	89	71	0	5	49	44	60	3
4th ward.....	61	29	0	0	30	36	24	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>MARATHON CO.—Continued</b>								
Wausau, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	428	330	3	14	193	242	328	6
1st wd., 2nd pct.	424	234	3	5	176	259	222	0
1st wd., 3rd pct.	491	222	2	23	239	255	227	7
2nd ward	453	170	3	12	206	253	163	4
3rd ward	298	288	0	17	131	164	283	2
4th ward	221	271	2	5	116	102	282	1
5th wd., 1st pct.	283	168	1	6	107	189	158	3
5th wd., 2nd pct.	281	229	4	9	87	200	220	7
5th wd., 3rd pct.	285	357	1	8	91	191	353	2
6th wd., 1st pct.	571	177	2	21	205	372	168	8
6th wd., 2nd pct.	392	71	0	7	139	250	68	2
7th wd., 1st pct.	313	153	0	7	121	201	148	0
7th wd., 2nd pct.	459	170	5	14	182	300	146	4
7th wd., 3rd pct.	538	137	2	7	132	351	122	0
8th wd., 1st pct.	426	142	3	10	112	326	128	0
8th wd., 2nd pct.	547	172	5	13	193	389	156	0
9th ward	511	200	5	16	175	330	209	5
Totals	17,898	7,328	141	1,661	6,644	12,551	6,743	594
<b>MARINETTE CO.</b>								
Amberg	111	210	4	7	34	108	178	1
Athelstane	81	96	3	2	20	80	79	0
Beaver	247	113	3	19	71	192	110	5
Beecher	73	46	1	5	20	46	49	0
Dunbar	110	64	0	11	27	79	77	0
Goodman	370	138	1	14	146	240	127	4
Grover	352	243	2	15	105	252	225	4
Lake	203	72	1	15	57	137	70	1
Middle Inlet	126	108	0	3	54	65	107	0
Niagara	165	46	0	3	33	128	40	0
Pembine	133	101	1	10	54	89	91	1
Peshigo	303	183	3	14	115	161	201	3
Porterfield	250	142	0	5	90	164	142	0
Pound	324	139	6	20	105	229	115	1
Silver Cliff	31	56	0	0	8	32	45	0
Stephenson	446	199	10	12	147	317	186	6
Wagner	140	63	0	8	62	74	63	2
Wausaukee	123	59	4	11	46	84	55	0
Coleman, vil.	153	66	2	3	70	73	61	0
Niagara, vil.	669	198	1	11	180	501	132	0
Pound, vil.	78	58	0	4	20	67	48	0
Wausaukee, vil.	165	99	0	7	66	77	108	1
Marinette, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.	299	62	4	13	97	189	68	9
1st wd., 2nd pct.	335	75	3	19	76	268	77	8
2nd wd., 1st pct.	284	119	2	7	84	205	119	2
2nd wd., 2nd pct.	475	173	1	32	176	255	217	7
3rd wd., 1st pct.	319	376	0	9	136	171	332	5
3rd wd., 2nd pct.	510	226	0	3	171	317	225	5
4th wd., 1st pct.	489	239	2	25	172	225	265	8
4th wd., 2nd pct.	403	180	1	8	134	243	207	0
5th wd., 1st pct.	380	305	1	12	165	196	319	11
5th wd., 2nd pct.	352	273	1	18	122	205	287	11
Peshigo, city:								
1st ward	111	130	0	7	39	71	127	4
2nd ward	157	151	2	10	51	114	134	2
3rd ward	117	140	1	7	28	84	135	5
Totals	8,884	4,938	65	369	2,981	5,743	4,926	106
<b>MARQUETTE CO.</b>								
Buffalo	144	80	0	18	50	97	82	4
Crystal Lake	34	71	1	2	14	41	49	2
Douglas	132	155	0	13	61	92	127	0
Harris	86	81	0	5	39	50	77	1
Mecan	88	73	1	0	23	84	57	0
Montello	77	64	0	7	49	35	62	0

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>MARQUETTE CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Moundville.....	134	157	0	35	37	83	191	5
Neshkoro.....	61	47	0	1	33	36	38	0
Newton.....	88	65	1	5	23	74	54	3
Oxford.....	79	72	0	1	28	42	73	1
Packwaukee.....	145	148	1	11	59	99	144	4
Shields.....	88	78	0	2	35	47	86	0
Springfield.....	66	63	1	4	17	56	63	0
Westfield.....	100	55	0	1	32	67	53	0
Montello, vil.....	219	279	0	30	121	114	282	5
Neshkoro, vil.....	47	114	2	0	22	26	116	2
Oxford, vil.....	79	95	0	0	28	54	92	0
Westfield, vil.....	145	260	1	1	64	100	240	0
Totals.....	1,812	1,957	8	135	735	1,197	1,886	27
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>								
Franklin:								
1st pct.....	315	80	13	17	119	215	76	9
2nd pct.....	195	33	2	27	83	114	32	14
Granville:								
1st pct.....	534	138	8	59	179	372	133	34
2nd pct.....	517	83	19	15	174	377	88	8
3rd pct.....	494	95	20	21	193	321	95	8
4th pct.....	585	72	23	45	172	426	84	26
Greenfield:								
1st pct.....	466	102	8	18	153	309	107	11
2nd pct.....	479	104	16	64	182	338	107	31
3rd pct.....	251	21	7	9	104	154	20	7
4th pct.....	337	140	11	32	150	173	167	20
5th pct.....	491	83	12	36	153	333	89	28
6th pct.....	472	62	9	21	215	246	65	16
Lake:								
1st pct.....	772	76	21	38	293	475	102	19
2nd pct.....	555	33	23	113	343	335	36	95
3rd pct.....	397	65	6	30	166	237	66	15
4th pct.....	384	35	6	26	147	238	47	16
5th pct.....	427	95	43	34	174	297	102	16
6th pct.....	401	33	19	23	145	275	38	11
Milwaukee:								
1st pct.....	492	182	27	18	198	279	204	11
2nd pct.....	506	68	8	20	183	302	76	15
Oak Creek:								
1st pct.....	464	126	7	56	166	263	128	41
2nd pct.....	311	34	2	42	150	156	35	36
Wauwatosa:								
1st pct.....	415	145	3	25	148	258	168	8
2nd pct.....	431	52	11	22	117	343	53	14
3rd pct.....	356	123	4	14	154	192	135	6
4th pct.....	160	38	0	12	63	95	40	7
5th pct.....	553	78	7	23	205	349	86	15
6th pct.....	262	45	5	16	124	134	57	13
Fox Point, vil.....	158	311	0	6	64	90	309	4
River Hills, vil.....	82	148	1	7	43	46	149	2
Shorewood, vil.:								
1st pct.....	736	819	10	30	336	366	864	15
2nd pct.....	721	633	10	21	327	364	659	12
3rd pct.....	656	510	6	29	292	305	544	27
4th pct.....	753	832	4	26	361	349	877	10
5th pct.....	743	611	4	17	328	363	646	12
W. Milwaukee, vil.:								
1st pct.....	641	74	40	40	228	455	67	27
2nd pct.....	677	134	13	32	231	456	123	21
3rd pct.....	626	139	15	39	225	414	130	31
Whitefish Bay, vil.:								
1st pct.....	600	655	6	38	321	237	692	25
2nd pct.....	612	629	13	28	263	308	673	20
3rd pct.....	447	612	4	28	221	201	635	23

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
Continued								
Cudahy, city:								
1st ward.....	805	85	19	47	338	503	88	17
2nd ward.....	1,044	192	26	50	467	604	185	14
3rd ward.....	914	67	17	29	432	471	75	23
4th ward.....	790	36	3	15	363	408	38	5
Milwaukee, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct..	282	297	1	8	152	134	294	3
1st wd., 2nd pct..	493	169	12	46	270	239	178	32
1st wd., 3rd pct..	361	97	7	35	201	169	85	29
1st wd., 4th pct..	367	366	3	10	186	165	386	4
1st wd., 5th pct..	401	114	5	44	258	151	114	34
1st wd., 6th pct..	513	11	6	19	311	209	10	11
1st wd., 7th pct..	426	18	0	13	303	121	22	3
1st wd., 8th pct..	471	17	4	16	241	218	22	14
1st wd., 9th pct..	377	172	6	30	209	168	194	23
1st wd., 10th pct..	480	84	7	22	268	227	94	6
1st wd., 11th pct..	499	37	5	6	188	304	41	4
1st wd., 12th pct..	437	212	8	32	200	223	231	22
1st wd., 13th pct..	684	157	7	50	319	359	166	33
1st wd., 14th pct..	515	39	18	70	253	327	53	30
1st wd., 15th pct..	489	76	13	20	217	278	91	10
2nd wd., 1st pct..	492	41	27	30	156	385	38	17
2nd wd., 2nd pct..	469	39	13	25	150	335	44	14
2nd wd., 3rd pct..	609	86	20	52	288	356	89	27
2nd wd., 4th pct..	370	55	15	16	168	236	59	7
2nd wd., 5th pct..	423	42	3	15	267	280	39	0
2nd wd., 6th pct..	540	29	19	25	183	382	40	16
2nd wd., 7th pct..	526	66	19	41	206	364	60	23
2nd wd., 8th pct..	487	72	9	31	194	305	70	17
2nd wd., 9th pct..	461	103	4	32	215	259	116	2
2nd wd., 10th pct..	379	47	15	30	160	250	39	13
2nd wd., 11th pct..	430	76	8	22	171	256	80	21
2nd wd., 12th pct..	374	32	6	32	211	185	32	23
2nd wd., 13th pct..	411	91	6	37	202	202	106	32
2nd wd., 14th pct..	570	41	21	49	216	383	43	38
2nd wd., 15th pct..	446	112	4	31	196	221	100	8
3rd wd., 1st pct..	385	475	1	9	207	157	497	7
3rd wd., 2nd pct..	406	18	3	6	97	302	17	10
3rd wd., 3rd pct..	377	206	2	10	196	184	211	10
3rd wd., 4th pct..	533	211	9	26	268	269	234	12
3rd wd., 5th pct..	614	108	12	40	247	379	117	25
3rd wd., 6th pct..	319	37	7	3	147	193	32	2
3rd wd., 7th pct..	450	322	2	12	164	244	343	9
3rd wd., 8th pct..	496	95	5	13	230	285	90	7
3rd wd., 9th pct..	475	87	3	27	187	307	94	15
3rd wd., 10th pct..	368	76	0	10	125	227	89	7
4th wd., 1st pct..	380	126	3	2	150	235	131	5
4th wd., 2nd pct..	510	63	6	27	214	315	58	18
4th wd., 3rd pct..	515	75	5	11	250	286	72	8
4th wd., 4th pct..	572	121	11	56	247	333	182	42
4th wd., 5th pct..	650	192	8	43	327	343	203	23
4th wd., 6th pct..	312	46	1	30	187	146	32	16
4th wd., 7th pct..	659	129	5	41	289	359	150	30
4th wd., 8th pct..	743	141	10	18	403	343	142	39
4th wd., 9th pct..	821	213	6	33	491	407	206	28
4th wd., 10th pct..	590	144	3	37	289	304	147	31
4th wd., 11th pct..	357	85	5	0	173	184	98	13
4th wd., 12th pct..	420	117	9	27	199	244	110	17
4th wd., 13th pct..	371	114	4	26	184	202	107	11
4th wd., 14th pct..	396	124	7	22	195	214	120	16
5th wd., 1st pct..	462	31	16	7	279	316	32	1
5th wd., 2nd pct..	423	41	10	21	168	279	44	16
5th wd., 3rd pct..	487	44	16	21	211	288	40	16
5th wd., 4th pct..	480	76	17	36	202	289	76	26
5th wd., 5th pct..	472	57	23	33	177	323	59	26
5th wd., 6th pct..	609	30	9	25	208	452	24	9
5th wd., 7th pct..	563	51	27	23	205	392	52	18
5th wd., 8th pct..	410	57	12	24	180	238	63	19
5th wd., 9th pct..	550	49	17	48	195	370	47	47



## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
Continued								
Milwaukee, city:								
Continued								
5th wd., 10th pct..	465	74	13	53	203	277	78	45
5th wd., 11th pct..	544	102	13	25	229	339	108	24
5th wd., 12th pct..	440	47	32	10	146	339	52	3
5th wd., 13th pct..	494	74	35	32	186	322	82	28
5th wd., 14th pct..	348	64	20	7	135	238	66	5
5th wd., 15th pct..	412	83	16	17	200	229	87	13
6th wd., 1st pct..	570	85	9	18	236	348	86	5
6th wd., 2nd pct..	432	72	18	11	165	284	68	16
6th wd., 3rd pct..	496	108	7	22	211	293	102	22
6th wd., 4th pct..	369	78	12	25	158	222	93	17
6th wd., 5th pct..	492	50	13	21	204	298	53	4
6th wd., 6th pct..	539	65	14	10	159	401	53	5
6th wd., 7th pct..	518	51	13	31	201	344	59	13
6th wd., 8th pct..	592	111	2	16	155	443	101	10
6th wd., 9th pct..	446	99	5	18	153	291	107	6
6th wd., 10th pct..	588	77	1	7	145	374	81	0
6th wd., 11th pct..	597	69	9	24	192	402	64	11
6th wd., 12th pct..	439	40	6	6	150	293	41	1
6th wd., 13th pct..	523	63	2	50	193	343	71	23
7th wd., 1st pct..	449	42	9	26	170	293	52	12
7th wd., 2nd pct..	468	83	0	16	145	351	76	14
7th wd., 3rd pct..	484	57	11	21	153	348	66	9
7th wd., 4th pct..	465	60	20	33	195	299	69	0
7th wd., 5th pct..	459	43	5	2	119	364	32	7
7th wd., 6th pct..	523	93	26	38	178	380	97	22
7th wd., 7th pct..	503	66	25	34	176	349	85	24
7th wd., 8th pct..	544	53	15	18	145	410	56	17
7th wd., 9th pct..	464	44	18	23	167	320	47	19
7th wd., 10th pct..	390	66	20	16	108	315	64	9
7th wd., 11th pct..	388	62	20	29	122	295	65	17
7th wd., 12th pct..	342	68	23	22	146	288	60	14
7th wd., 13th pct..	347	50	17	13	130	227	60	13
7th wd., 14th pct..	494	88	16	24	197	326	90	14
7th wd., 15th pct..	422	45	21	28	131	311	51	13
7th wd., 16th pct..	423	90	5	27	148	296	81	20
8th wd., 1st pct..	453	95	24	31	145	313	114	26
8th wd., 2nd pct..	513	48	12	35	229	287	51	28
8th wd., 3rd pct..	565	56	14	56	294	294	53	49
8th wd., 4th pct..	666	18	3	25	373	291	21	19
8th wd., 5th pct..	463	73	22	29	140	346	77	25
8th wd., 6th pct..	420	35	6	18	192	239	35	14
8th wd., 7th pct..	691	22	4	28	329	360	26	22
8th wd., 8th pct..	441	53	28	33	151	334	46	11
8th wd., 9th pct..	378	40	25	22	146	260	40	10
8th wd., 10th pct..	537	26	26	22	215	347	29	7
8th wd., 11th pct..	473	47	27	34	187	316	33	34
8th wd., 12th pct..	479	37	21	53	221	281	47	26
8th wd., 13th pct..	544	36	5	39	299	262	42	21
9th wd., 1st pct..	274	91	3	95	272	66	31	97
9th wd., 2nd pct..	551	136	16	45	262	311	134	29
9th wd., 3rd pct..	557	196	34	29	229	336	231	12
9th wd., 4th pct..	507	157	17	22	180	337	168	15
9th wd., 5th pct..	647	127	20	39	280	367	156	24
9th wd., 6th pct..	605	130	29	24	225	385	149	17
9th wd., 7th pct..	529	78	24	30	152	393	92	21
9th wd., 8th pct..	592	86	23	56	210	413	87	45
9th wd., 9th pct..	545	67	14	65	215	366	67	46
9th wd., 10th pct..	425	101	11	34	108	355	78	24
9th wd., 11th pct..	416	112	22	37	134	298	119	24
9th wd., 12th pct..	435	134	17	27	142	323	130	17
10th wd., 1st pct..	360	43	20	21	112	255	62	11
10th wd., 2nd pct..	604	58	7	22	149	478	57	11
10th wd., 3rd pct..	642	47	6	2	156	509	62	6
10th wd., 4th pct..	523	34	30	26	126	447	41	9
10th wd., 5th pct..	563	46	9	24	174	426	53	16
10th wd., 6th pct..	426	70	15	21	141	288	76	20
	611	56	22	22	216	433	54	20

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
MILWAUKEE CO.— Continued								
Milwaukee, city: Continued								
10th wd., 7th pct..	536	52	26	36	162	395	62	20
10th wd., 8th pct..	449	65	41	27	128	369	72	19
10th wd., 9th pct..	395	66	14	15	137	284	58	8
10th wd., 10th pct..	411	52	32	31	120	326	56	20
10th wd., 11th pct..	524	71	20	22	160	371	83	18
10th wd., 12th pct..	436	69	24	44	172	306	66	27
11th wd., 1st pct..	645	23	7	17	314	354	20	9
11th wd., 2nd pct..	594	32	20	17	242	365	31	15
11th wd., 3rd pct..	574	36	21	16	204	394	23	13
11th wd., 4th pct..	524	51	15	14	158	294	47	8
11th wd., 5th pct..	411	87	34	16	185	272	80	7
11th wd., 6th pct..	397	57	24	39	147	276	59	26
11th wd., 7th pct..	298	65	13	23	130	180	73	14
11th wd., 8th pct..	384	73	13	18	147	247	76	12
11th wd., 9th pct..	471	56	18	29	186	303	53	26
11th wd., 10th pct..	670	52	35	49	263	442	57	29
11th wd., 11th pct..	451	76	29	78	174	321	49	76
11th wd., 12th pct..	577	58	27	49	188	429	54	38
12th wd., 1st pct..	468	19	26	27	196	309	25	14
12th wd., 2nd pct..	488	55	16	26	198	259	61	20
12th w.l., 3rd pct..	327	31	18	23	147	200	34	17
12th wd., 4th pct..	503	21	31	16	232	322	25	15
12th wd., 5th pct..	553	32	11	23	271	299	25	16
12th w.l., 6th pct..	448	23	8	23	258	200	22	17
12th w.l., 7th pct..	526	31	7	48	300	243	29	29
12th w.l., 8th pct..	457	35	6	15	240	225	31	11
12th wd., 9th pct..	440	57	21	20	211	254	59	19
12th wd., 10th pct..	393	54	6	55	199	196	59	44
12th w.l., 11th pct..	524	19	13	33	280	251	25	27
12th w.l., 12th pct..	461	29	18	26	214	253	35	23
13th wd., 1st pct..	573	27	11	29	297	269	37	11
13th wd., 2nd pct..	455	51	3	22	259	190	66	14
13th w.l., 3rd pct..	561	33	11	17	315	254	26	5
13th w.l., 4th pct..	547	32	1	15	339	216	38	17
13th wd., 5th pct..	480	32	8	23	221	263	38	17
13th wd., 6th pct..	601	32	8	27	295	297	33	17
13th wd., 7th pct..	394	48	25	14	191	222	63	7
13th wd., 8th pct..	425	103	15	22	162	271	101	17
13th wd., 9th pct..	290	82	15	16	184	220	84	8
13th wd., 10th pct..	354	94	9	44	159	196	97	37
13th wd., 11th pct..	473	80	12	19	189	287	87	20
13th wd., 12th pct..	430	124	21	41	159	295	127	33
13th wd., 13th pct..	343	107	6	16	153	177	127	19
13th wd., 14th pct..	452	94	16	31	141	323	96	18
13th wd., 15th pct..	375	84	22	36	125	268	83	26
14th wd., 1st pct..	514	21	5	17	270	261	21	10
14th wd., 2nd pct..	555	16	8	9	229	323	25	4
14th wd., 3rd pct..	594	18	14	19	293	321	17	15
14th wd., 4th pct..	511	13	11	10	180	346	11	2
14th wd., 5th pct..	506	4	14	16	206	326	4	9
14th wd., 6th pct..	534	18	14	12	237	327	14	5
14th wd., 7th pct..	501	6	11	27	189	318	8	16
14th wd., 8th pct..	551	23	11	28	235	324	25	24
14th wd., 9th pct..	400	20	2	4	176	227	19	14
14th wd., 10th pct..	557	30	6	31	309	297	18	27
14th wd., 11th pct..	640	27	15	20	277	293	24	12
14th wd., 12th pct..	559	24	3	23	218	232	23	15
14th wd., 13th pct..	453	55	36	52	212	382	72	30
15th wd., 1st pct..	553	179	13	37	198	222	196	20
15th wd., 2nd pct..	417	173	6	27	143	184	169	15
15th wd., 3rd pct..	300	84	16	32	229	306	93	25
15th wd., 4th pct..	505	107	20	44	172	269	106	16
15th wd., 5th pct..	521	80	6	28	138	228	90	19
15th wd., 6th pct..	362	193	4	26	166	172	215	13
15th wd., 7th pct..	345	113	12	23	134	139	118	14
15th wd., 8th pct..	265	147	5	13	129	193	128	6
15th wd., 9th pct..	315							

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
Continued								
Milwaukee, city:								
Continued								
15th wd., 10th pct..	503	185	9	24	220	293	204	13
15th wd., 11th pct..	516	124	15	12	209	305	135	5
15th wd., 12th pct..	396	210	11	28	163	233	227	15
15th wd., 13th pct..	311	142	6	19	154	157	147	16
15th wd., 14th pct..	459	105	13	22	188	247	136	13
15th wd., 15th pct..	333	197	9	32	157	177	208	24
16th wd., 1st pct..	406	194	7	28	183	223	198	21
16th wd., 2nd pct..	483	113	7	35	218	280	120	24
16th wd., 3rd pct..	526	158	11	26	233	281	180	18
16th wd., 4th pct..	371	140	3	26	169	203	135	24
16th wd., 5th pct..	500	99	7	35	197	308	109	27
16th wd., 6th pct..	384	180	3	28	155	234	174	9
16th wd., 7th pct..	422	53	2	30	195	236	56	17
16th wd., 8th pct..	414	39	14	21	164	274	37	16
16th wd., 9th pct..	422	234	8	24	214	224	235	11
16th wd., 10th pct..	393	110	3	37	206	174	131	25
16th wd., 11th pct..	377	46	6	29	147	219	52	27
16th wd., 12th pct..	525	91	0	37	172	370	97	29
16th wd., 13th pct..	526	50	31	52	178	378	60	42
16th wd., 14th pct..	266	224	9	15	123	142	240	7
16th wd., 15th pct..	416	167	9	31	226	201	173	21
16th wd., 16th pct..	495	63	6	17	192	312	61	13
16th wd., 17th pct..	590	97	16	59	212	393	116	45
17th wd., 1st pct..	485	86	27	27	196	319	97	31
17th wd., 2nd pct..	485	80	21	32	212	314	81	31
17th wd., 3rd pct..	527	10	3	20	211	317	8	2
17th wd., 4th pct..	510	95	35	46	242	299	98	33
17th wd., 5th pct..	337	102	24	38	124	203	164	16
17th wd., 6th pct..	445	140	31	21	177	301	136	23
17th wd., 7th pct..	275	128	10	18	135	142	127	13
17th wd., 8th pct..	507	74	17	18	191	337	78	32
17th wd., 9th pct..	563	94	32	43	234	360	102	32
17th wd., 10th pct..	603	147	24	40	239	393	141	28
17th wd., 11th pct..	381	15	8	11	146	250	7	7
18th wd., 1st pct..	219	255	0	13	129	85	269	7
18th wd., 2nd pct..	370	103	7	30	179	209	101	7
18th wd., 3rd pct..	422	29	4	17	229	185	40	18
18th wd., 4th pct..	394	164	10	13	210	174	182	7
18th wd., 5th pct..	259	129	1	25	136	107	154	14
18th wd., 6th pct..	238	275	3	7	120	111	292	2
18th wd., 7th pct..	223	270	1	5	102	105	287	3
18th wd., 8th pct..	155	347	0	5	82	65	364	1
18th wd., 9th pct..	157	293	1	7	83	64	300	3
18th wd., 10th pct..	213	296	0	12	100	93	317	9
18th wd., 11th pct..	336	178	3	21	181	147	199	17
18th wd., 12th pct..	231	162	0	7	107	116	173	4
18th wd., 13th pct..	328	131	7	15	134	187	149	8
18th wd., 14th pct..	258	129	2	13	107	135	148	5
18th wd., 15th pct..	222	209	8	3	101	126	219	3
18th wd., 16th pct..	247	265	3	7	118	117	283	2
18th wd., 17th pct..	159	288	1	1	76	68	304	1
18th wd., 18th pct..	171	308	3	5	65	104	323	1
18th wd., 19th pct..	100	202	1	5	38	65	204	5
18th wd., 20th pct..	399	169	4	29	185	195	191	21
18th wd., 21st pct..	397	144	7	26	187	209	158	20
18th wd., 22nd pct..	312	260	2	21	129	167	291	16
18th wd., 23rd pct..	158	342	3	2	67	83	347	2
19th wd., 1st pct..	492	86	18	20	187	329	99	8
19th wd., 2nd pct..	459	76	18	38	171	297	87	38
19th wd., 3rd pct..	452	98	9	40	183	263	117	33
19th wd., 4th pct..	404	108	10	26	162	252	103	22
19th wd., 5th pct..	373	89	9	39	178	194	110	27
19th wd., 6th pct..	403	127	7	59	201	220	137	34
19th wd., 7th pct..	375	79	5	39	167	215	84	25
19th wd., 8th pct..	476	138	13	21	219	262	142	15
19th wd., 9th pct..	317	104	19	20	148	196	107	9
19th wd., 10th pct..	325	166	9	17	161	161	184	13

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
Continued								
Milwaukee, city:								
Continued								
19th wd., 11th pct..	350	96	7	12	152	203	96	8
19th wd., 12th pct..	269	123	12	4	105	161	131	8
19th wd., 13th pct..	269	213	10	16	123	143	225	10
19th wd., 14th pct..	255	206	3	13	141	132	204	7
19th wd., 15th pct..	312	154	5	9	162	141	168	8
19th wd., 16th pct..	367	162	3	39	214	164	171	21
19th wd., 17th pct..	380	183	8	21	170	201	190	13
19th wd., 18th pct..	253	169	2	3	105	109	155	2
20th wd., 1st pct..	474	143	26	30	179	323	145	29
20th wd., 2nd pct..	452	77	17	19	163	301	85	11
20th wd., 3rd pct..	517	71	31	45	183	376	70	30
20th wd., 4th pct..	485	62	26	23	154	351	71	14
20th wd., 5th pct..	440	60	32	21	163	318	50	23
20th wd., 6th pct..	509	65	49	18	187	373	73	10
20th wd., 7th pct..	448	54	33	22	148	325	62	17
20th wd., 8th pct..	511	85	22	33	196	347	90	20
20th wd., 9th pct..	536	95	17	15	206	328	111	13
20th wd., 10th pct..	550	94	30	28	208	364	98	14
20th wd., 11th pct..	551	83	22	23	222	353	78	16
20th wd., 12th pct..	438	54	11	26	192	269	52	8
20th wd., 13th pct..	461	70	31	35	170	331	70	19
20th wd., 14th pct..	416	95	16	16	162	270	88	16
20th wd., 15th pct..	509	90	12	18	199	333	83	5
20th wd., 16th pct..	480	53	25	23	172	334	57	11
21st wd., 1st pct..	497	24	1	29	294	217	24	13
21st wd., 2nd pct..	630	53	13	24	313	329	58	22
21st wd., 3rd pct..	497	69	22	47	208	313	85	34
21st wd., 4th pct..	391	96	23	29	172	247	100	22
21st wd., 5th pct..	504	99	17	69	220	313	113	54
21st wd., 6th pct..	424	88	32	54	213	246	95	37
21st wd., 7th pct..	419	39	11	27	176	248	51	18
21st wd., 8th pct..	532	54	5	23	268	264	54	19
21st wd., 9th pct..	424	81	10	18	248	212	83	2
21st wd., 10th pct..	536	50	31	39	215	336	62	33
21st wd., 11th pct..	509	80	29	26	223	315	81	21
21st wd., 12th pct..	424	90	24	47	123	303	94	9
21st wd., 13th pct..	515	81	12	39	195	327	79	0
21st wd., 14th pct..	616	109	17	20	243	363	127	17
22nd wd., 1st pct..	510	61	20	43	200	333	75	28
22nd wd., 2nd pct..	431	95	28	26	168	292	106	14
22nd wd., 3rd pct..	454	46	13	30	170	313	50	20
22nd wd., 4th pct..	403	62	20	35	177	253	66	27
22nd wd., 5th pct..	363	88	9	24	176	216	68	23
22nd wd., 6th pct..	446	104	9	25	233	225	98	19
22nd wd., 7th pct..	437	94	6	43	218	233	104	19
22nd wd., 8th pct..	354	132	11	43	172	204	124	31
22nd wd., 9th pct..	339	132	5	22	158	186	129	16
22nd wd., 10th pct..	261	196	5	7	98	154	212	6
22nd wd., 11th pct..	222	238	2	9	99	122	235	5
22nd wd., 12th pct..	319	148	9	17	157	175	163	3
22nd wd., 13th pct..	292	165	4	15	97	185	179	8
22nd wd., 14th pct..	370	104	5	13	111	263	105	8
22nd wd., 15th pct..	261	208	12	17	121	134	232	10
22nd wd., 16th pct..	427	153	4	26	175	244	170	22
22nd wd., 17th pct..	458	86	12	42	189	291	90	31
22nd wd., 18th pct..	376	116	7	16	151	236	118	8
22nd wd., 19th pct..	349	87	13	25	138	210	105	18
22nd wd., 20th pct..	358	122	9	21	137	214	138	17
23rd wd., 1st pct..	422	124	15	33	160	283	121	22
23rd wd., 2nd pct..	515	77	19	52	217	294	86	42
23rd wd., 3rd pct..	331	149	8	11	187	137	167	6
23rd wd., 4th pct..	430	97	7	38	208	239	107	23
23rd wd., 5th pct..	303	131	6	17	116	182	145	11
23rd wd., 6th pct..	552	98	10	30	219	327	117	29
23rd wd., 7th pct..	381	87	15	25	120	179	81	23
23rd wd., 8th pct..	483	58	22	22	157	346	71	10
23rd wd., 9th pct..	424	62	31	40	147	311	70	20

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
Continued								
Milwaukee, city:								
Continued								
23rd wd., 10A pct..	186	199	0	9	73	142	202	1
23rd wd., 10B pct..	177	190	7	16	75	127	190	5
23rd wd., 11th pct..	470	55	39	30	168	357	55	25
23rd wd., 12th pct..	401	31	18	30	119	324	40	25
23rd wd., 13th pct..	451	30	15	33	165	313	28	23
24th wd., 1st pct..	528	21	4	20	267	264	18	20
24th wd., 2nd pct..	512	10	11	22	223	306	6	13
24th wd., 3rd pct..	472	16	0	0	226	244	22	12
24th wd., 4th pct..	477	10	2	19	211	268	7	16
24th wd., 5th pct..	534	12	5	11	230	316	10	1
24th wd., 6th pct..	330	64	14	18	149	190	61	17
24th wd., 7th pct..	467	76	35	17	154	342	74	16
24th wd., 8th pct..	345	50	22	21	142	217	55	17
24th wd., 9th pct..	461	76	29	30	211	267	83	23
24th wd., 10th pct..	661	31	7	29	313	365	25	23
24th wd., 11th pct..	532	18	13	28	252	288	25	11
24th wd., 12th pct..	447	109	12	41	207	257	105	26
24th wd., 13th pct..	655	18	6	13	269	393	19	9
25th wd., 1st pct..	417	84	19	27	162	260	86	28
25th wd., 2nd pct..	512	82	25	25	179	371	84	14
25th wd., 3rd pct..	423	38	35	26	157	316	50	8
25th wd., 4th pct..	375	48	22	24	147	260	40	13
25th wd., 5th pct..	359	52	14	17	137	234	57	10
25th wd., 6th pct..	386	59	0	31	123	238	66	16
25th wd., 7th pct..	517	108	12	23	171	349	120	19
25th wd., 8th pct..	419	70	30	35	193	316	72	30
25th wd., 9th pct..	369	68	15	34	143	229	83	28
25th wd., 10th pct..	319	92	11	33	154	190	94	28
25th wd., 11th pct..	475	122	18	30	180	308	121	28
25th wd., 12th pct..	391	77	9	14	161	234	85	8
25th wd., 13th pct..	501	69	18	32	150	376	67	18
25th wd., 14th pct..	435	44	15	38	160	295	50	24
25th wd., 15th pct..	513	65	29	26	181	342	79	27
25th wd., 16th pct..	438	52	22	20	165	237	71	6
25th wd., 17th pct..	500	151	31	13	187	346	130	16
25th wd., 18th pct..	444	130	44	22	178	310	136	11
25th wd., 19th pct..	425	110	21	24	138	278	128	13
26th wd., 1st pct..	482	101	11	25	156	314	119	11
26th wd., 2nd pct..	319	211	2	26	120	187	230	20
26th wd., 3rd pct..	358	161	8	31	136	222	176	26
26th wd., 4th pct..	490	77	22	26	162	360	74	23
26th wd., 5th pct..	375	105	8	30	152	207	125	23
26th wd., 6th pct..	497	252	18	22	189	330	260	10
26th wd., 7th pct..	341	192	9	17	138	196	213	12
26th wd., 8th pct..	379	164	14	15	137	247	172	10
26th wd., 9th pct..	610	221	9	33	239	374	238	17
26th wd., 10th pct..	472	150	5	12	139	334	154	10
26th wd., 11th pct..	555	215	17	20	240	343	211	15
26th wd., 12th pct..	487	181	18	22	186	305	155	12
26th wd., 13th pct..	529	93	16	45	194	353	102	25
26th wd., 14th pct..	427	132	17	38	185	263	135	27
26th wd., 15th pct..	379	97	14	29	183	210	94	23
26th wd., 16th pct..	318	73	6	26	122	203	76	17
27th wd., 1st pct..	510	150	23	27	191	345	134	10
27th wd., 2nd pct..	370	78	9	27	199	180	91	18
27th wd., 3rd pct..	348	186	16	20	138	215	203	6
27th wd., 4th pct..	466	145	18	13	217	251	155	6
27th wd., 5th pct..	394	150	19	20	163	246	159	14
27th wd., 6th pct..	338	201	5	19	142	196	209	10
27th wd., 7th pct..	359	158	15	32	170	192	168	18
27th wd., 8th pct..	410	125	19	33	201	208	135	27
27th wd., 9th pct..	499	114	31	29	192	327	116	26
27th wd., 10th pct..	441	110	18	51	198	255	119	36
27th wd., 11th pct..	250	92	10	16	107	133	111	16
27th wd., 12th pct..	448	40	14	23	159	285	45	9
27th wd., 13th pct..	389	60	26	55	179	224	81	50

THE GENERAL ELECTION

399

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.—</b>								
Continued								
<b>S. Milwaukee, city:</b>								
1st ward.....	815	340	9	88	337	454	351	21
2nd ward.....	896	246	29	139	351	577	251	90
3rd ward.....	1,184	113	11	94	524	620	104	66
4th ward.....	535	48	2	28	258	279	49	14
<b>Wauwatosa, city:</b>								
1st wd., 1st pct. ....	210	343	2	12	106	97	342	12
1st wd., 2nd pct. ....	175	204	3	4	94	88	206	1
1st wd., 3rd pct. ....	284	381	1	11	172	99	398	8
1st wd., 4th pct. ....	417	296	10	22	204	297	329	19
1st wd., 5th pct. ....	623	369	10	26	272	337	380	13
2nd wd., 1st pct. ....	293	359	6	14	135	134	387	14
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	331	252	6	18	141	172	271	8
2nd wd., 3rd pct. ....	440	382	6	17	205	223	410	14
3rd wd., 1st pct. ....	417	281	3	15	194	213	292	13
3rd wd., 2nd pct. ....	369	255	6	15	175	197	243	6
3rd wd., 3rd pct. ....	299	298	3	15	168	113	312	13
4th wd., 1st pct. ....	461	154	8	22	187	277	165	8
4th wd., 2nd pct. ....	446	158	9	35	203	275	159	13
4th wd., 3rd pct. ....	312	276	1	16	146	151	298	10
4th wd., 4th pct. ....	351	133	4	13	133	192	155	9
5th wd., 1st pct. ....	407	239	9	9	181	207	263	8
5th wd., 2nd pct. ....	562	298	12	19	216	319	325	15
5th wd., 3rd pct. ....	482	271	10	13	216	270	289	9
<b>West Allis, city:</b>								
1st wd., 1st pct. ....	437	54	19	30	121	334	56	30
1st wd., 2nd pct. ....	486	14	19	40	140	388	10	28
1st wd., 3rd pct. ....	401	49	11	19	132	308	45	10
1st wd., 4th pct. ....	497	69	4	27	171	329	84	13
1st wd., 5th pct. ....	523	63	14	30	223	311	62	25
1st wd., 6th pct. ....	558	24	5	34	233	303	20	3
1st wd., 7th pct. ....	449	51	8	37	187	273	59	36
1st wd., 8th pct. ....	451	47	14	32	159	309	50	27
1st wd., 9th pct. ....	508	58	24	26	153	349	68	22
2nd wd., 1st pct. ....	424	53	6	21	160	274	50	8
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	403	96	3	69	188	215	145	19
2nd wd., 3rd pct. ....	369	59	4	26	131	246	67	12
2nd wd., 4th pct. ....	399	38	5	38	166	243	49	28
2nd wd., 5th pct. ....	358	18	10	26	138	229	23	29
3rd wd., 1st pct. ....	351	130	4	35	63	123	73	31
3rd wd., 2nd pct. ....	342	160	3	36	149	198	180	16
3rd wd., 3rd pct. ....	384	147	4	22	163	225	157	12
3rd wd., 4th pct. ....	378	73	3	22	138	235	77	14
3rd wd., 5th pct. ....	342	51	5	24	113	234	51	22
3rd wd., 6th pct. ....	317	49	5	37	144	185	48	29
4th wd., 1st pct. ....	498	26	9	39	173	339	39	24
4th wd., 2nd pct. ....	417	66	18	37	172	266	82	22
4th wd., 3rd pct. ....	397	73	7	32	136	238	67	22
4th wd., 4th pct. ....	388	154	15	24	135	262	169	19
4th wd., 5th pct. ....	339	53	6	15	106	229	60	11
4th wd., 6th pct. ....	401	27	16	21	150	262	35	16
4th wd., 7th pct. ....	357	44	21	8	114	270	38	5
4th wd., 8th pct. ....	324	38	11	25	116	228	35	22
Totals.....	221,512	54,811	6,311	13,100	92,407	132,209	57,727	8,714
<b>MONROE CO.</b>								
Adrian.....	83	88	0	4	10	93	65	0
Angelo.....	198	88	0	7	26	189	71	2
Byron.....	149	74	1	6	6	167	53	0
Clifton.....	188	132	0	0	18	245	83	2
Glendale.....	193	98	0	26	27	216	72	5
Grant.....	60	85	0	4	4	75	68	0
Greenfield.....	107	85	1	17	16	127	62	0
Jefferson.....	227	42	0	66	21	275	22	10
Lafayette.....	58	46	0	5	4	64	39	0
La Grange.....	141	123	0	24	25	143	98	3
Leon.....	212	142	0	2	10	229	114	0
Lincoln.....	188	141	2	21	21	202	126	1

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>MONROE CO.—Con.</b>								
Little Falls.....	182	212	0	25	33	183	192	1
New Lyme.....	52	36	1	5	16	50	27	1
Oakdale.....	153	63	13	26	20	193	36	3
Portland.....	286	94	0	11	16	308	78	1
Ridgeville.....	169	115	1	2	19	177	104	3
Scott.....	24	33	0	3	3	25	29	0
Sheldon.....	162	103	0	34	34	176	86	6
Sparta.....	247	206	1	40	33	271	177	13
Tomah.....	120	123	3	37	35	127	109	14
Wellington.....	188	103	1	4	14	207	76	0
Wells.....	125	52	0	10	17	123	42	1
Wilton.....	179	109	0	10	32	186	79	1
Cashton, vil.....	235	90	0	31	33	230	80	19
Kendall, vil.....	138	101	3	11	38	115	93	1
Melvina, vil.....	52	15	0	2	1	57	13	0
Norwalk, vil.....	126	123	0	26	24	123	125	0
Ontario, vil.....	29	34	0	6	7	27	31	1
Wilton, vil.....	119	84	0	24	34	104	76	13
Wyeville, vil.....	73	8	1	0	10	65	5	0
Sparta, city:								
1st ward.....	256	341	3	21	46	219	341	0
2nd ward.....	269	302	0	36	32	149	167	10
3rd ward.....	302	297	1	25	75	252	295	25
4th ward.....	359	258	0	32	71	322	265	4
Tomah, city:								
1st ward.....	225	253	3	39	71	196	245	4
2nd ward.....	334	253	2	56	113	315	227	9
3rd ward.....	283	143	3	52	37	318	110	10
Totals.....	6,491	4,695	40	750	1,052	6,543	3,981	163
<b>OCONTO CO.</b>								
Abrams.....	182	103	0	5	46	150	96	0
Armstrong.....	198	62	0	5	35	167	50	0
Bagley.....	42	37	1	3	14	49	23	7
Brazeau.....	207	138	15	25	72	170	113	0
Breed.....	139	69	0	2	55	90	48	0
Chase.....	267	65	2	6	71	215	42	1
Doty.....	48	24	0	12	25	32	23	0
Gillett.....	156	142	3	22	14	163	136	3
How.....	163	95	1	9	64	139	62	0
Lena.....	287	61	2	25	59	261	44	3
Little River.....	319	172	1	17	68	290	131	0
Little Suamico.....	263	105	0	12	147	133	93	7
Maple Valley.....	172	166	5	10	51	154	134	2
Morgan.....	129	90	0	4	39	125	65	0
Oconto.....	271	142	2	27	96	212	104	12
Oconto Falls.....	167	112	12	22	51	152	94	6
Pensaukee.....	229	152	1	5	38	217	119	0
Riverview.....	72	33	0	6	11	73	20	3
Spruce.....	243	81	12	14	72	208	59	1
Stiles.....	187	118	1	5	59	141	102	1
Townsend.....	102	69	1	31	38	80	63	12
Underhill.....	165	83	0	9	21	151	81	2
Wheeler.....	92	30	0	32	33	74	68	13
Gillett, vil.....	197	231	2	17	60	171	206	2
Lena, vil.....	178	42	0	0	7	79	39	3
South Branch, pct.....	89	3	0	0	62	19	1	0
Suring, vil.....	97	106	0	1	47	61	92	0
Oconto, city:								
1st ward.....	333	161	1	12	60	282	148	0
2nd ward.....	281	49	0	16	82	189	45	4
3rd ward.....	326	77	0	18	95	235	62	10
4th ward.....	371	199	0	9	97	259	195	0
5th ward.....	429	294	0	25	119	320	276	5
Oconto Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	90	107	1	8	39	72	77	5
2nd ward.....	83	175	3	11	31	87	140	8
3rd ward.....	155	131	1	22	77	116	107	4
Totals.....	6,729	3,774	67	454	2,027	5,348	3,158	115

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>ONEIDA CO.</b>								
Cassian .....	155	84	4	8	19	140	79	0
Crescent .....	173	15	0	36	23	172	15	5
Enterprise .....	96	39	0	11	22	88	28	4
Hazelhurst .....	65	51	0	0	13	58	42	0
Lake Tomahawk .....	100	49	3	2	23	83	42	0
Little Rice .....	42	31	0	2	8	43	26	0
Lynne .....	83	12	0	6	21	61	12	3
Minocqua .....	409	305	3	7	108	279	301	3
Monico .....	155	31	0	32	30	150	30	1
Newbold .....	91	56	0	9	17	84	47	0
Pelican .....	330	75	4	45	49	322	67	2
Piehl .....	55	18	0	6	4	56	18	0
Pine Lake .....	178	47	2	20	26	160	44	6
Schoepke .....	149	55	5	12	50	116	41	1
Stella .....	82	11	0	1	20	55	13	0
Sugar Camp .....	175	41	2	30	48	145	39	10
Three Lakes .....	262	238	4	15	81	188	233	0
Woodboro .....	53	19	0	7	4	46	22	2
Woodruff .....	179	80	0	0	70	93	80	0
Rhineland, city:								
1st ward .....	415	99	0	60	74	358	103	30
2nd ward .....	345	68	1	20	62	293	63	4
3rd ward .....	554	121	7	55	90	487	123	8
4th ward .....	231	251	8	15	71	185	235	3
5th ward .....	285	238	5	40	95	238	215	11
6th ward .....	237	111	5	17	59	204	93	2
7th ward .....	309	149	7	27	95	252	119	4
Totals .....	5,208	2,294	60	483	1,182	4,356	2,130	99
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.</b>								
Black Creek .....	208	72	2	12	60	164	63	4
Bovina .....	161	49	0	13	48	105	62	2
Buchanan .....	303	48	2	27	127	186	45	10
Center .....	273	131	0	60	67	219	119	44
Cicero .....	304	113	0	17	57	255	113	1
Dale .....	288	195	1	14	121	169	196	2
Deer Creek .....	140	75	0	37	55	112	70	6
Ellington .....	265	144	2	23	92	185	149	11
Freedom .....	414	77	0	83	232	227	54	36
Grand Chute .....	735	331	0	78	249	458	338	33
Greenville .....	275	198	0	20	98	186	196	10
Hortonia .....	154	87	0	0	56	95	90	0
Kaukauna .....	177	20	0	36	80	106	26	17
Liberty .....	118	55	0	1	31	66	66	1
Maine .....	134	84	1	12	27	110	81	2
Maple Creek .....	137	81	0	17	31	109	82	6
Oneida .....	489	175	2	30	171	313	164	14
Osborn .....	171	65	4	10	67	124	52	1
Seymour .....	284	88	0	7	90	183	96	1
Vandenbroek .....	166	17	2	60	61	90	27	37
Bear Creek, vil. ....	97	42	1	14	44	59	35	7
Black Creek, vil. ....	117	116	0	9	42	69	125	3
Combined Locks, vil. ....	161	19	0	34	44	125	19	23
Hortonville, vil. ....	180	253	2	14	97	88	248	5
Kimberly, vil. ....	668	150	1	139	293	358	152	119
Little Chute, vil. ....	857	139	0	240	424	472	117	155
Shiocton, vil. ....	183	155	2	4	19	153	162	0
Appleton, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct. ....	197	342	1	10	57	141	347	9
1st wd., 2nd pct. ....	252	703	4	4	88	162	715	0
1st wd., 3rd pct. ....	277	496	3	19	71	209	503	6
2nd wd., 1st pct. ....	305	441	5	16	122	191	445	15
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	317	302	1	25	170	186	287	5
3rd wd., 1st pct. ....	573	256	1	47	351	232	258	21
3rd wd., 2nd pct. ....	584	241	0	46	246	340	245	14
3rd wd., 3rd pct. ....	297	209	0	10	100	213	210	7
4th wd., 1st pct. ....	252	63	0	16	71	187	56	13
4th wd., 2nd pct. ....	595	230	4	99	258	329	254	66



## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Appleton city—Con.								
5th wd., 1st pct.	463	315	4	38	179	285	342	11
5th wd., 2nd pct.	480	274	0	43	227	262	270	25
5th wd., 3rd pct.	443	310	0	23	157	314	288	12
6th wd., 1st pct.	256	352	1	12	95	175	358	5
6th wd., 2nd pct.	336	397	0	26	102	253	381	19
6th wd., 3rd pct.	353	363	0	30	117	245	368	21
Kaukauna, city:								
1st ward	517	213	0	43	202	306	202	29
2nd ward	446	221	0	25	184	236	234	13
3rd ward	612	137	3	61	206	464	111	32
4th and 5th wds.	511	174	0	17	211	312	176	1
New London, city:								
3rd ward	318	196	0	13	111	212	193	4
Seymour, city:								
1st ward	163	152	0	4	63	96	161	0
2nd ward	157	114	1	4	48	120	112	1
Totals	16,163	9,485	50	1,642	6,219	10,256	9,463	879
<b>OZAUKEE CO.</b>								
Belgium	389	84	0	47	223	152	79	0
Cedarburg	350	109	5	18	124	252	90	10
Fredonia	336	98	0	40	120	238	81	19
Grafton	257	53	4	34	56	231	35	11
Mequon	752	280	12	34	316	452	270	21
Port Washington	208	74	3	30	75	145	69	9
Saukville	267	70	0	51	95	184	75	21
Belgium, vil.	117	43	0	8	91	35	32	4
Fredonia, vil.	115	42	0	11	78	34	29	4
Grafton, vil.	368	88	3	51	164	212	87	32
Saukville, vil.	137	42	0	29	57	80	37	13
Thiensville, vil.	215	76	0	7	117	88	80	4
Cedarburg, city:								
1st ward	273	138	2	5	129	161	113	1
2nd ward	211	62	1	4	110	106	62	0
3rd ward	235	104	0	1	125	110	101	0
Port Washington, city:								
1st ward	336	58	2	50	161	161	66	32
2nd ward	220	42	2	15	120	92	43	4
3rd ward	211	51	1	16	99	117	47	11
4th ward	190	55	0	6	83	112	47	2
5th ward	209	103	1	15	87	114	104	10
6th ward	198	113	0	15	88	116	104	6
Totals	5,594	1,785	36	489	2,518	3,192	1,651	217
<b>PEPIN CO.</b>								
Albany	148	57	0	6	30	146	31	1
Durand	72	43	0	9	28	54	42	0
Frankfort	163	152	0	8	17	158	137	0
Lima	220	56	0	12	90	119	53	3
Pepin	173	241	2	18	29	207	178	2
Stockholm	71	48	0	6	3	82	38	0
Waterville	247	235	6	68	66	139	219	33
Waubeck	35	29	0	1	14	20	29	0
Pepin, vil.	137	154	0	8	32	97	154	1
Stockholm, vil.	32	52	0	1	6	43	37	0
Durand, city:								
1st ward	154	65	0	6	62	60	74	7
2nd ward	192	180	2	27	63	126	174	4
3rd ward	136	156	1	7	38	84	155	2
Totals	1,785	1,466	11	177	478	1,385	1,316	53

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>PIERCE CO.</b>								
Clifton.....	150	42	2	33	21	148	36	13
Diamond Bluffs.....	131	31	0	23	15	137	14	5
Ellsworth.....	198	284	0	29	32	240	222	7
El Paso.....	151	120	1	79	22	174	96	30
Gilman.....	121	162	5	60	21	152	146	22
Hartland.....	173	164	1	28	10	231	95	22
Isabel.....	41	9	1	1	3	42	6	0
Maiden Rock.....	120	206	2	13	10	138	190	2
Martell.....	145	184	5	67	8	223	148	8
Oak Grove.....	90	62	2	73	13	114	50	30
River Falls.....	161	93	2	121	19	201	78	55
Rock Elm.....	165	120	2	55	25	138	127	34
Salem.....	148	160	2	22	9	168	125	11
Spring Lake.....	132	143	6	22	19	130	142	6
Trenton.....	223	158	1	14	20	243	109	0
Trimbelle.....	233	122	5	97	16	285	77	50
Union.....	126	170	12	48	24	147	164	8
Bay City, vil.....	107	28	0	12	6	108	20	8
Ellsworth, vil.....	333	384	0	30	61	292	334	7
Elmwood, vil.....	183	119	0	53	41	146	111	23
Maiden Rock, vil.....	50	84	1	2	9	43	77	2
Plum City, vil.....	57	99	2	9	14	51	93	6
Spring Valley, vil.....	151	280	0	29	35	108	287	7
Prescott, city:								
1st ward.....	78	45	0	14	35	51	33	1
2nd ward.....	51	55	0	8	17	38	52	2
3rd ward.....	58	78	1	2	21	49	68	0
River Falls, city:								
2nd election dist.....	485	533	6	195	78	557	447	87
Totals.....	4,061	3,935	61	1,139	607	4,354	3,347	446
<b>POLK CO.</b>								
Alden.....	222	148	13	55	23	277	116	11
Apple River.....	160	75	2	43	4	227	39	7
Balsam Lake.....	144	104	4	52	16	211	56	18
Beaver.....	150	64	8	33	21	182	42	3
Black Brook.....	163	112	3	29	41	185	72	4
Bone Lake.....	183	38	17	8	11	209	24	0
Clam Falls.....	157	89	18	6	28	180	54	0
Clayton.....	219	82	11	18	50	230	44	5
Clear Lake.....	217	75	7	30	29	244	55	4
Eureka.....	302	174	34	35	32	400	108	0
Farmington.....	118	87	2	139	23	162	43	106
Garfield.....	164	126	12	27	14	239	68	3
Georgetown.....	133	34	6	54	26	154	23	21
Johnstown.....	113	24	14	24	11	152	12	2
Laketown.....	222	107	20	30	14	271	67	4
Lincoln.....	192	134	5	33	28	230	91	9
Lorain.....	97	44	3	25	14	118	29	10
Luck.....	159	65	35	16	28	209	39	2
McKinley.....	122	38	3	22	6	147	27	5
Milltown.....	200	79	15	51	20	277	37	13
Osceola.....	141	109	4	25	20	192	64	2
St. Croix Falls.....	185	114	10	31	32	219	79	2
Sterling.....	144	72	0	23	13	187	34	1
West Sweden.....	194	68	27	9	27	224	44	3
Balsam Lake, vil.....	113	77	1	6	17	127	47	0
Centuria, vil.....	100	89	9	14	18	123	58	4
Clayton, vil.....	65	70	2	9	30	55	50	0
Clear Lake, vil.....	177	155	5	13	53	174	114	0
Dresser Jct., vil.....	104	38	0	3	6	101	29	1
Frederic, vil.....	118	137	6	6	31	124	109	1
Luck, vil.....	125	131	5	6	38	137	88	0
Milltown, vil.....	81	114	13	5	24	90	82	2
Osceola, vil.....	159	149	6	8	61	131	110	2
St. Croix Falls, vil.....	157	267	4	11	38	194	209	4
Amery, city:								
1st ward.....	190	178	5	13	45	178	145	2
2nd ward.....	128	129	5	8	21	127	101	2
Totals.....	5,618	3,596	334	920	913	6,687	2,409	253

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>PORTAGE CO.</b>								
Alban.....	319	83	0	6	91	236	76	0
Almond.....	151	121	0	4	39	130	106	0
Amherst.....	282	156	0	14	98	219	125	0
Belmont.....	178	55	1	1	62	125	38	1
Buena Vista.....	220	163	0	9	73	162	156	5
Carson.....	376	68	1	22	165	228	56	10
Dewey.....	193	29	1	0	79	109	25	0
Eau Pleine.....	292	138	0	3	104	214	121	0
Grant.....	128	61	0	1	30	120	45	0
Hull.....	488	59	4	1	218	274	48	0
Lanark.....	159	127	0	11	37	144	114	0
Linwood.....	186	66	0	6	91	120	41	1
New Hope.....	252	158	0	0	68	239	104	0
Pine Grove.....	154	139	0	5	24	158	105	0
Plover.....	510	207	3	6	151	392	169	0
Sharon.....	654	22	1	0	416	241	13	0
Stockton.....	603	53	1	20	366	249	47	7
Almond, vil.....	83	104	1	1	12	96	94	1
Amherst, vil.....	120	193	0	5	25	126	173	0
Amherst Jct., vil.....	64	29	0	8	35	40	24	1
Junction City, vil.....	130	24	0	0	34	96	22	0
Nelsonville, vil.....	42	68	1	1	4	43	67	0
Rosholt, vil.....	157	80	2	1	58	90	79	0
Stevens Point, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.....	343	227	1	4	150	218	210	0
1st wd., 2nd pct.....	229	77	2	3	79	157	58	3
2nd wd., 1st pct.....	280	278	2	8	88	243	241	4
2nd wd., 2nd pct.....	393	192	0	9	92	321	174	0
3rd ward.....	485	371	2	34	168	387	302	8
4th ward.....	1,000	80	1	17	536	482	62	3
5th ward.....	620	215	5	17	157	500	218	2
6th ward.....	453	103	0	10	83	372	88	0
7th ward.....	586	53	0	4	314	267	43	2
8th ward.....	446	170	3	5	204	256	139	2
Totals.....	10,576	3,969	32	246	4,151	7,054	3,383	50
<b>PRICE CO.</b>								
Catawba.....	86	36	1	21	17	89	32	1
Eisenstein.....	297	46	1	15	34	223	35	1
Elk.....	178	80	3	3	41	143	71	1
Emery.....	262	38	3	2	41	243	50	0
Fifield.....	246	135	0	6	48	214	108	1
Flambeau.....	147	34	1	3	25	125	31	1
Georgetown.....	67	47	1	2	7	68	34	0
Hackett.....	59	64	2	2	9	63	54	0
Harmony.....	102	18	0	17	14	106	21	1
Hill.....	115	66	1	4	34	83	61	1
Kennan.....	135	45	6	1	19	129	35	1
Knox.....	229	44	0	6	1	221	42	0
Lake.....	421	118	2	1	180	284	111	1
Ogema.....	239	231	0	37	48	230	231	6
Prentice.....	102	103	10	2	8	95	90	4
Spirit.....	111	104	2	2	22	95	87	1
Worcester.....	414	102	4	13	63	373	94	2
Catawba, vil.....	66	42	0	8	14	62	39	1
Kennan, vil.....	49	43	2	1	18	39	38	2
Prentice, vil.....	112	120	1	14	25	110	108	0
Park Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	300	104	0	8	125	178	87	7
2nd ward.....	163	58	0	2	56	105	63	0
3rd ward.....	336	150	1	9	90	206	175	5
4th ward.....	267	57	0	1	98	159	61	1
Phillips, city:								
1st ward.....	198	105	1	6	37	159	102	0
2nd ward.....	182	143	0	6	60	118	140	1
3rd ward.....	215	82	1	9	37	168	87	3
Totals.....	5,098	2,215	43	220	1,221	4,113	2,067	41

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>RACINE CO.</b>								
Burlington.....	320	116	1	86	196	157	144	38
Caledonia.....	989	297	1	94	338	615	310	43
Dover.....	285	3	0	22	159	134	161	8
<b>Mt. Pleasant:</b>								
1st pct.....	856	434	7	82	216	662	444	52
2nd pct.....	357	83	8	17	77	302	85	10
Norway.....	310	143	5	39	115	234	131	12
Raymond.....	317	226	0	48	97	226	236	22
Rochester.....	115	87	2	11	63	56	85	6
Waterford.....	230	149	2	40	131	121	153	15
Yorkville.....	220	251	1	16	65	163	254	1
Rochester, vil.....	62	96	2	4	21	44	96	2
Sturtevant, vil.....	214	60	2	13	79	152	50	16
Union Grove, vil.....	217	238	4	11	53	132	230	2
Waterford, vil.....	177	151	2	19	104	86	156	5
<b>Burlington, city:</b>								
1st ward.....	187	75	2	12	135	63	61	9
2nd ward.....	319	273	2	43	237	118	262	23
3rd ward.....	389	186	1	38	271	135	133	13
4th ward.....	321	184	0	37	236	105	167	18
<b>Racine, city:</b>								
1st ward.....	268	106	2	9	89	189	101	0
2nd ward.....	567	333	9	35	207	342	335	17
3rd ward, north.....	516	332	3	29	206	335	334	15
3rd ward, south.....	709	338	2	218	357	457	363	131
4th ward, east.....	454	126	5	35	162	312	113	19
4th ward, west.....	681	163	10	52	257	459	171	27
5th ward.....	861	111	20	13	216	680	110	12
6th ward.....	617	150	6	63	173	465	162	37
7th wd., 1st pct.....	979	398	6	80	334	667	407	48
7th wd., 2nd pct.....	674	183	5	45	260	440	162	34
8th wd., 1st pct.....	661	357	9	41	147	538	366	16
8th wd., 2nd pct.....	689	405	14	43	165	537	336	7
9th wd., 1st pct.....	662	152	8	43	169	468	155	20
9th wd., 2nd pct.....	687	155	8	26	180	513	144	13
10th wd., 1st pct.....	504	150	11	33	130	391	145	20
10th wd., 2nd pct.....	518	76	3	35	130	407	71	25
11th wd., 1st pct.....	471	416	3	29	146	364	419	9
11th wd., 2nd pct.....	603	177	5	32	137	473	183	15
12th wd., 1st pct.....	687	658	16	45	228	509	639	21
12th wd., 2nd pct.....	673	595	10	32	232	455	605	6
12th wd., 3rd pct.....	324	382	7	97	224	631	401	49
13th wd., 1st pct.....	593	180	2	38	142	470	180	12
13th wd., 2nd pct.....	1,302	495	10	76	324	1,005	486	35
14th wd., 1st pct.....	613	73	4	37	135	503	74	15
14th wd., 2nd pct.....	585	262	1	55	184	341	279	51
15th wd., 1st pct.....	1,311	278	8	86	417	920	275	56
15th wd., 2nd pct.....	870	197	5	63	302	621	185	30
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>24,474</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>11,009</b>	<b>1,035</b>
<b>RICHLAND CO.</b>								
Akan.....	200	123	0	14	38	177	110	3
Bloom.....	169	258	2	6	69	103	229	1
Buena Vista.....	231	192	1	10	63	176	172	2
Dayton.....	212	178	2	3	51	160	184	2
Eagle.....	170	165	2	0	52	113	154	0
Forest.....	75	179	0	0	24	50	173	1
Henrietta.....	179	188	2	3	68	98	188	0
Ithaca.....	242	97	2	59	63	191	99	33
Marshall.....	122	167	0	0	27	101	160	0
Orion.....	205	99	0	9	35	164	95	1
Richland.....	166	263	0	17	36	132	263	0
Richwood.....	318	124	0	34	89	236	123	11
Rockbridge.....	158	190	0	4	37	108	199	0
Sylvan.....	126	195	0	9	46	87	185	2
Westford.....	211	67	0	12	37	192	60	1
Willow.....	116	199	1	2	21	83	195	0
Cazenovia, vil.....	147	90	0	9	36	115	86	2
Lone Rock, vil.....	139	74	0	4	33	120	69	2

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	London and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>RICHLAND CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Viola, vil. ....	73	165	0	0	34	36	171	0
Yuba, vil. ....	50	8	0	1	18	32	8	0
Richland Center, city:								
1st ward. ....	139	386	3	23	53	137	385	6
2nd ward. ....	298	352	1	42	91	233	341	52
3rd ward. ....	334	486	1	23	115	220	496	2
Totals. ....	4,080	4,245	17	294	1,136	3,054	4,145	121
<b>ROCK CO.</b>								
Avon. ....	168	86	0	0	18	148	78	0
Beloit. ....	596	337	3	30	146	430	361	8
Bradford. ....	162	166	0	2	37	125	168	0
Center. ....	164	140	2	14	38	138	134	8
Clinton. ....	179	184	2	5	66	118	177	1
Fulton. ....	385	154	2	6	78	317	144	1
Harmony. ....	324	207	1	22	106	224	205	5
Janesville. ....	297	172	0	20	48	243	177	4
Johnstown. ....	143	144	0	14	48	90	144	7
La Prairie. ....	179	160	3	7	30	132	170	4
Lima. ....	146	172	0	5	64	82	176	1
Magnolia. ....	201	109	0	0	42	161	99	4
Milton. ....	426	430	0	10	112	332	418	2
Newark. ....	161	161	0	12	36	127	164	3
Plymouth. ....	176	187	0	7	41	120	190	1
Porter. ....	260	99	0	14	45	215	87	5
Rock. ....	314	165	4	16	66	234	165	4
Spring Valley. ....	192	118	3	3	28	162	121	0
Turtle. ....	292	238	0	12	52	218	233	6
Union. ....	239	143	0	1	60	172	144	0
Clinton, vil. ....	216	309	0	7	66	161	297	0
Footville, vil. ....	77	140	1	8	21	75	129	0
Milton, vil. ....	211	393	10	1	40	211	371	0
Orfordville, vil. ....	124	162	0	0	29	94	157	0
Beloit, city:								
1st ward. ....	362	256	1	14	134	216	251	3
2nd ward. ....	264	315	1	12	101	139	332	6
3rd ward. ....	288	237	0	15	110	184	245	6
4th ward. ....	274	177	0	11	93	172	183	1
5th ward. ....	217	335	0	5	92	104	356	1
6th ward. ....	230	373	3	15	96	135	383	3
7th ward. ....	310	455	4	12	141	148	485	4
8th ward. ....	315	198	3	9	121	186	211	3
9th ward. ....	368	340	4	19	130	215	357	5
10th ward. ....	264	183	3	11	75	184	186	1
11th ward. ....	302	216	0	15	106	201	219	6
12th ward. ....	351	256	1	21	136	198	260	4
13th ward. ....	323	199	2	13	105	215	208	3
14th ward. ....	206	263	0	4	74	126	280	0
15th ward. ....	283	208	0	20	110	169	213	0
16th ward. ....	414	305	2	34	135	256	323	8
17th ward. ....	272	275	1	22	77	210	179	8
18th ward. ....	229	186	0	16	76	138	187	0
Edgerton, city. ....	891	561	4	53	259	661	597	18
Evansville, city. ....	594	622	1	10	167	422	644	7
Janesville, city:								
1st ward. ....	437	373	0	29	75	290	386	15
2nd ward. ....	404	396	0	37	103	302	402	19
3rd ward. ....	333	359	2	21	83	266	345	7
4th ward. ....	226	511	1	15	59	163	519	10
5th ward. ....	375	597	1	15	95	308	595	6
6th ward. ....	348	345	1	17	88	265	356	4
7th ward. ....	430	205	0	19	95	337	197	8
8th ward. ....	455	227	0	48	133	385	223	15
9th ward. ....	480	145	0	35	110	352	184	23

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>ROCK CO.—Con.</b>								
Janesville city—Con.								
10th ward	356	145	0	43	97	271	153	23
11th ward	440	133	0	23	100	336	149	12
12th ward	421	189	1	30	109	317	193	14
13th ward	488	296	2	19	106	366	301	13
14th ward	409	231	3	9	104	303	242	2
Totals	17,991	14,693	72	907	5,012	12,869	14,803	318
<b>RUSK CO.</b>								
Atlanta	129	139	2	20	15	145	129	2
Big Bend	102	74	0	25	32	78	91	1
Big Falls	47	22	0	1	19	22	26	0
Cedar Rapids	51	4	2	0	5	48	4	1
Dewey	137	43	0	13	20	132	39	4
Flambeau	154	130	2	23	38	139	127	12
Grant	252	125	7	25	84	198	112	6
Grow	147	62	2	27	37	139	58	3
Hawkins	80	42	5	1	7	87	33	0
Hubbard	58	13	1	15	14	53	12	6
Lawrence	51	65	0	5	17	42	58	1
Marshall	170	88	15	16	27	191	70	0
Murry	77	94	1	11	18	71	89	2
Richland	57	33	0	4	2	61	32	0
Rusk	133	47	2	5	48	105	40	0
South Fork	51	18	9	0	5	57	13	0
Strickland	180	30	1	6	47	137	24	0
Stubbs	168	107	1	5	28	126	102	1
Thornapple	146	72	3	10	33	135	58	0
True	100	70	0	12	13	95	75	0
Washington	66	36	1	7	9	53	41	2
Wilkinson	30	18	0	2	2	30	15	0
Willard	104	28	6	7	9	108	25	1
Wilson	53	13	0	2	3	53	10	2
Bruce, vil.	115	147	0	7	29	89	149	0
Conrath, vil.	17	28	0	7	9	19	24	0
Glen Flora, vil.	26	48	0	0	5	27	40	0
Hawkins, vil.	110	71	4	1	19	92	76	0
Ingram, vil.	42	25	2	4	10	37	20	1
Sheldon, vil.	45	39	1	0	5	50	28	0
Tony, vil.	54	47	0	2	10	46	46	0
Weyerhauser, vil.	99	49	0	10	13	96	41	2
Ladysmith, city:								
1st ward	68	88	0	6	24	49	87	0
2nd ward	138	82	3	10	45	97	80	3
3rd ward	104	73	1	6	38	69	65	3
4th ward	130	80	0	13	46	100	85	1
5th ward	97	105	2	8	38	65	104	5
6th ward	112	69	4	12	27	102	62	2
7th ward	157	129	3	10	46	120	126	3
Totals	3,877	2,453	80	338	896	3,363	2,316	64
<b>ST. CROIX CO.</b>								
Baldwin	162	210	1	29	11	193	178	13
Cady	136	169	6	25	18	134	164	6
Cylon	107	96	0	54	24	113	80	36
Eau Galle	144	165	2	47	9	169	166	11
Emerald	108	81	13	115	29	134	66	68
Erin Prairie	73	26	0	162	24	82	21	117
Forest	207	84	3	54	35	225	60	18
Glenwood	230	107	0	70	21	266	82	35
Hammond	77	196	0	0	16	77	187	30
Hudson	129	90	0	16	34	120	71	6
Kinnickinnic	114	68	0	78	21	116	59	48
Pleasant Valley	44	57	0	37	5	74	41	17

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>ST. CROIX CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Richmond.....	93	65	0	101	33	76	66	75
Rush River.....	49	87	0	53	5	75	89	14
Somerset.....	62	64	1	202	17	79	42	178
Springfield.....	208	144	2	45	42	204	128	11
Stanton.....	80	76	4	106	29	98	55	77
Star Prairie.....	103	68	0	98	23	133	50	53
St. Joseph.....	180	76	1	55	40	199	29	26
Troy.....	141	84	0	71	42	128	81	39
Warren.....	143	155	0	86	74	106	129	54
Baldwin, vil.....	146	306	0	42	27	122	314	13
Deer Park, vil.....	55	57	0	2	10	51	54	0
Hammond, vil.....	78	104	0	47	26	61	111	27
North Hudson, vil.....	250	43	5	8	23	246	28	0
Somerset, vil.....	37	19	0	176	19	23	14	161
Star Prairie, vil.....	58	67	0	3	11	41	68	2
Wilson, vil.....	38	51	0	4	7	26	53	2
Woodville, vil.....	91	73	0	10	7	80	74	5
Glenwood City, city:								
1st ward.....	34	65	0	4	8	31	58	3
2nd ward.....	46	52	1	5	5	41	53	1
3rd ward.....	51	119	1	6	16	44	105	1
Hudson, city:								
1st ward.....	76	59	0	28	18	87	53	10
2nd ward.....	298	316	5	40	65	295	253	17
3rd ward.....	396	260	4	39	51	407	209	20
New Richmond, city:								
1st ward.....	136	179	0	74	73	93	154	47
2nd ward.....	183	219	2	85	85	99	205	56
3rd ward.....	56	105	1	50	11	71	82	21
River Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	60	54	0	26	12	59	46	16
Totals.....	4,679	4,316	52	2,153	1,026	4,678	3,778	1,334
<b>SAUK CO.</b>								
Baraboo.....	285	247	3	81	55	292	236	10
Bear Creek.....	189	50	0	39	57	135	49	23
Dellona.....	180	42	4	7	64	123	39	4
Delton.....	204	245	2	26	62	170	224	6
Excelsior.....	186	101	0	19	14	206	82	1
Fairfield.....	110	181	0	12	16	103	123	2
Franklin.....	259	42	0	61	33	215	27	14
Freedom.....	157	102	0	7	11	161	90	1
Greenfield.....	148	113	0	15	24	148	102	3
Honey Creek.....	229	70	4	2	19	238	51	0
Ironton.....	159	129	0	10	46	130	122	20
La Valle.....	224	94	1	40	45	186	32	0
Merrimack.....	161	53	0	6	13	162	42	2
Prairie du Sac.....	94	78	0	5	15	30	78	0
Reedsburg.....	296	81	0	9	51	245	78	2
Spring Green.....	124	39	0	36	34	97	40	17
Sumpter.....	206	120	1	10	19	195	113	0
Troy.....	201	158	6	15	16	214	133	0
Washington.....	277	110	0	12	37	238	106	2
Westfield.....	251	48	1	10	33	240	43	0
Winfield.....	158	76	0	19	62	110	71	2
Woodland.....	223	123	0	4	43	197	96	1
Ableman, vil.....	157	76	0	5	29	151	55	0
Ironton, vil.....	32	63	0	6	8	27	67	1
La Valle, vil.....	118	102	0	4	32	94	87	1
Lime Ridge, vil.....	25	93	0	4	8	27	82	1
Loganville, vil.....	102	38	0	0	33	73	33	0
Merrimack, vil.....	58	45	0	9	11	62	41	2
North Freedom, vil.....	99	142	4	9	16	96	146	0
Plain, vil.....	124	26	0	16	64	90	14	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	203	331	0	19	56	160	327	2
Sauk City, vil.....	436	141	4	30	59	414	128	2
Spring Green, vil.....	258	196	0	13	114	135	191	3

THE GENERAL ELECTION

409

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>SAUK CO.—Con.</b>								
Baraboo, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.---	267	359	1	24	50	219	363	2
1st wd., 2nd pct.---	195	222	0	26	35	156	231	9
2nd wd., 1st pct.---	295	407	0	33	67	248	403	0
2nd wd., 2nd pct.---	359	255	0	50	85	307	256	1
3rd ward-----	409	146	0	22	58	858	122	5
Reedsburg, city:								
1st ward-----	418	286	2	23	104	317	292	2
2nd ward-----	479	446	4	29	116	376	452	4
Totals-----	8,355	5,626	37	757	1,764	7,195	5,817	145
<b>SAWYER CO.</b>								
Bass Lake-----	239	51	4	16	90	173	46	0
Couderay-----	168	35	0	3	58	116	30	1
Draper-----	197	72	1	6	103	98	54	1
Edgewater-----	78	49	0	2	34	57	35	1
Hayward-----	236	105	2	16	75	192	83	1
Hunter-----	120	26	2	4	25	100	18	0
Lenroot-----	187	80	2	7	32	167	64	0
Meadowbrook-----	64	35	0	5	27	47	31	2
Meteor-----	63	65	0	8	13	62	59	2
Ojibwa-----	72	31	0	5	17	71	18	0
Radisson-----	151	126	0	3	61	120	94	0
Round Lake-----	135	97	1	11	32	132	69	2
Sand Lake-----	170	119	0	7	71	113	101	0
Spider Lake-----	82	65	1	5	28	68	52	0
Weirgor-----	101	83	0	7	53	66	68	2
Winter-----	250	217	6	19	191	202	210	0
Couderay, vil.---	63	18	0	0	37	17	20	0
Ereland, vil.---	40	46	0	3	22	22	40	0
Hayward, city:								
1st ward-----	179	163	1	4	70	141	133	1
2nd ward-----	124	121	0	6	40	88	119	0
3rd ward-----	115	122	3	3	39	106	100	0
Totals-----	2,834	1,726	23	140	1,118	2,158	1,444	13
<b>SHAWANO CO.</b>								
Almon-----	206	57	5	12	65	171	43	1
Angelica-----	348	87	2	12	119	238	66	0
Aniwa-----	111	35	3	16	29	97	30	0
Bartelme-----	70	19	0	0	13	63	14	0
Belle Plaine-----	295	101	3	16	52	269	102	0
Birnamwood-----	141	34	13	3	30	131	34	0
Fairbanks-----	228	34	2	11	36	203	25	3
Germania-----	144	23	0	5	19	137	16	0
Grant-----	210	155	2	5	77	186	133	0
Green Valley-----	269	133	0	9	51	253	101	0
Hartland-----	267	62	1	1	38	259	40	0
Herman-----	227	107	3	3	49	199	95	0
Hutchins-----	104	91	0	21	40	102	77	3
Lessor-----	284	81	3	16	86	231	67	1
Maple Grove-----	382	53	1	4	204	176	54	0
Morris-----	188	70	0	6	22	184	62	0
Navarino-----	131	48	1	3	17	124	44	0
Pella-----	178	106	1	13	36	176	79	0
Red Springs-----	231	59	0	6	46	199	49	1
Richmond-----	286	90	0	5	34	270	67	1
Seneca-----	197	54	1	1	42	176	39	0
Washington-----	222	76	2	4	31	222	43	0
Waukechon-----	324	76	0	10	77	270	65	0
Wescott-----	245	102	0	10	62	200	83	0
Wittenberg-----	171	118	3	9	17	175	36	0
Aniwa, vil.---	63	49	5	1	17	51	36	0
Birnamwood, vil.---	95	167	1	8	28	77	147	2
Bonduel, vil.---	200	81	0	1	42	175	66	0
Bowler, vil.---	117	32	0	1	17	110	25	0



## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>SHAWANO CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Cecil, vil.-----	126	53	0	2	59	73	48	0
Eland, vil.-----	116	25	0	4	17	103	23	0
Gresham, vil.-----	128	40	0	1	25	109	32	1
Keshena, pct.-----	206	56	0	0	59	139	43	0
Mattoon, vil.-----	139	88	1	10	68	94	70	4
Neopit, pct.-----	259	114	1	5	146	129	90	2
Tigerton, vil.-----	241	132	0	3	64	196	110	2
Wittenberg, vil.-----	251	164	9	12	46	229	163	2
Shawano, city:								
1st ward.-----	574	301	5	14	158	455	285	0
2nd ward.-----	300	149	2	3	86	229	140	0
3rd ward.-----	591	357	9	8	161	443	330	2
Totals.-----	8,865	3,679	79	274	2,285	7,323	3,137	25
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.</b>								
Greenbush.-----	260	124	0	29	151	129	181	4
Herman.-----	552	122	0	4	243	338	97	2
Holland.-----	203	6	0	49	113	185	432	10
Lima.-----	255	426	1	22	157	138	380	16
Lyndon.-----	184	196	0	10	101	130	171	3
Mitchell.-----	259	60	3	12	176	108	51	1
Mosel.-----	190	85	0	12	86	136	61	3
Plymouth.-----	385	164	1	23	203	238	125	5
Rhine.-----	341	47	3	17	175	187	38	7
Russell.-----	125	13	0	22	82	47	14	15
Scott.-----	271	144	4	31	108	180	129	0
Sheboygan.-----	874	192	11	77	431	484	204	25
Sheboygan Falls.-----	467	129	15	13	176	318	120	3
Sherman.-----	273	107	5	17	105	210	85	4
Wilson.-----	279	140	5	0	131	173	121	9
Adell, vil.-----	73	77	0	4	41	52	60	0
Cascade, vil.-----	105	82	0	0	80	31	77	0
Cedar Grove, vil.-----	113	287	0	22	65	97	259	7
Elkhart Lake, vil.-----	179	80	0	20	103	80	85	4
Glenbeulah, vil.-----	79	70	0	4	55	19	71	5
Kohler, vil.-----	283	615	2	14	179	80	646	1
Oostburg, vil.-----	59	300	0	1	31	42	284	1
Random Lake, vil.-----	201	90	0	10	154	49	79	4
Waldo, vil.-----	57	100	0	6	44	18	100	4
Plymouth, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.-----	264	146	1	18	173	109	141	5
1st wd., 2nd pct.-----	266	167	1	15	159	114	156	5
2nd wd., 1st pct.-----	295	171	0	14	174	126	171	11
2nd wd., 2nd pct.-----	256	205	1	10	158	117	186	6
Sheboygan, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct.-----	365	530	8	38	249	130	542	16
1st wd., 2nd pct.-----	597	676	11	71	443	229	664	37
2nd wd., 1st pct.-----	488	422	7	39	260	233	454	12
2nd wd., 2nd pct.-----	608	259	10	65	322	341	279	19
3rd wd., 1st pct.-----	300	106	6	31	137	213	96	11
3rd wd., 2nd pct.-----	638	172	18	41	316	404	179	29
4th wd., 1st pct.-----	777	168	16	74	420	448	179	37
4th wd., 2nd pct.-----	557	293	11	46	289	318	298	25
5th wd., 1st pct.-----	357	93	9	31	179	200	89	16
5th wd., 2nd pct.-----	1,006	290	16	94	557	544	276	46
6th wd., 1st pct.-----	368	97	7	19	201	198	98	11
6th wd., 2nd pct.-----	574	143	14	34	265	351	147	17
7th wd., 1st pct.-----	666	142	9	61	293	458	148	34
7th wd., 2nd pct.-----	683	177	15	56	355	385	187	37
8th wd., 1st pct.-----	678	238	11	84	373	374	233	41
8th wd., 2nd pct.-----	783	263	13	133	471	397	274	77
Sheboygan Falls, city:								
1st ward.-----	456	229	0	0	290	176	236	11
2nd ward.-----	366	222	0	0	219	146	231	16
Totals.-----	17,415	8,865	234	1,442	9,500	9,480	9,084	652

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>TAYLOR CO.</b>								
Aurora.....	142	51	10	17	28	134	51	4
Browning.....	237	25	10	15	53	197	25	7
Chelsea.....	151	40	0	7	21	140	39	0
Cleveland.....	101	67	2	4	16	78	76	0
Deer Creek.....	240	85	2	20	54	212	78	6
Ford.....	80	32	1	2	17	69	27	0
Goodrich.....	84	28	7	11	12	92	28	0
Greenwood.....	180	33	6	9	20	177	31	0
Grover.....	88	41	1	5	8	87	33	0
Hammell.....	163	32	5	24	44	140	34	9
Holway.....	172	81	9	8	32	158	76	1
Jump River.....	118	80	9	4	16	106	76	1
Little Black.....	267	95	3	87	52	266	98	27
Maplehurst.....	92	53	1	8	26	77	55	0
McKinley.....	129	101	4	5	37	101	100	0
Medford.....	362	110	11	38	82	325	102	11
Molitor.....	54	32	1	4	23	35	31	2
Pershing.....	88	41	13	4	20	72	43	2
Rib Lake.....	199	46	0	9	46	146	45	2
Roosevelt.....	275	15	0	1	48	238	10	0
Taft.....	123	57	0	12	12	121	51	4
Westboro.....	251	121	2	15	93	174	120	3
Gilman, vil.....	106	66	0	4	36	71	70	2
Lublin, vil.....	42	11	0	0	19	19	11	0
Rib Lake, vil.....	305	122	2	8	90	212	128	0
Medford, city:								
1st ward.....	239	131	8	3	86	138	152	0
2nd ward.....	161	76	1	4	48	105	84	0
3rd ward.....	272	86	4	27	110	174	82	14
Totals.....	4,721	1,758	112	355	1,149	3,864	1,756	95
<b>TREMPEALEAU COUNTY</b>								
Albion.....	136	155	4	2	18	139	135	0
Aradia.....	711	120	1	74	220	495	97	15
Burnside.....	240	10	0	7	45	165	12	0
Caledonia.....	81	53	0	5	7	81	51	0
Chimney Rock.....	142	90	0	5	18	147	81	0
Dodge.....	281	14	0	4	44	214	11	10
Ettrick.....	459	288	2	27	58	488	219	3
Gale.....	263	174	2	77	30	342	125	15
Hale.....	377	148	2	24	53	403	90	0
Lincoln.....	169	53	0	19	20	188	27	0
Pigeon.....	295	133	0	24	35	354	77	2
Preston.....	315	176	2	13	10	369	135	1
Sumner.....	169	99	0	38	13	213	65	3
Trempealeau.....	264	115	0	17	48	231	107	3
Unity.....	269	147	1	8	57	235	118	0
Blair, vil.....	190	148	0	5	11	200	129	2
Eleva, vil.....	81	112	0	0	17	56	108	0
Galesville, vil.....	147	358	1	22	32	150	331	2
Independence, vil.....	300	106	1	7	127	161	95	2
Osseo, vil.....	194	227	2	53	26	218	225	3
Trempealeau, vil.....	145	107	1	14	26	126	115	2
Whitehall, vil.....	225	255	2	9	25	267	178	1
Arcadia, city:								
1st ward.....	98	95	0	22	25	88	84	14
2nd ward.....	255	91	0	36	77	187	71	14
3rd ward.....	123	65	0	13	46	77	52	3
Totals.....	5,929	3,339	21	525	1,093	5,594	2,738	95
<b>VERNON CO.</b>								
Bergen.....	159	63	0	8	15	155	53	2
Christiana.....	271	93	0	20	9	288	93	1
Clinton.....	235	115	0	30	12	287	84	2
Coon.....	253	120	0	7	10	252	127	0
Forest.....	164	176	0	18	56	131	160	1
Franklin.....	330	155	0	3	36	329	124	3

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>VERNON CO.—Con.</b>								
Genoa	127	126	0	2	23	118	108	0
Greenwood	138	88	3	13	39	125	86	1
Hamburg	138	127	0	4	12	141	122	0
Harmony	183	105	1	3	12	199	84	0
Hillsboro	212	143	0	4	56	141	137	1
Jefferson	327	140	0	12	12	328	132	2
Kickapoo	125	139	0	14	26	132	103	1
Liberty	70	61	1	9	16	69	58	0
Stark	109	136	0	21	30	108	122	0
Sterling	167	192	0	8	33	174	155	0
Union	153	85	1	10	34	119	87	0
Viroqua	407	213	0	17	30	432	192	0
Webster	169	172	1	29	28	167	163	2
Wheatland	120	103	1	16	11	131	60	1
Whitestown	123	91	0	44	26	136	82	5
Chaseburg, vil.	69	61	1	0	4	60	66	0
Coon Valley, vil.	104	96	0	2	5	100	98	0
De Soto, vil.	41	68	0	1	7	30	74	0
Genoa, vil.	165	51	0	7	59	103	51	0
Hillsboro, vil.	185	315	1	12	50	139	299	3
La Farge, vil.	132	201	0	13	43	101	198	1
Ontario, vil.	66	58	0	18	15	57	53	7
Readstown, vil.	94	78	1	16	27	95	65	0
Stoddard, vil.	123	67	0	0	19	113	57	0
Viola, vil.	19	97	0	0	8	20	94	0
Viroqua, city:								
1st ward	252	271	1	27	25	247	248	1
2nd ward	207	308	1	28	24	205	299	4
3rd ward	283	270	2	28	39	280	232	9
Westby, city:								
1st ward	112	50	0	7	7	109	57	0
2nd ward	142	134	2	6	3	156	129	0
3rd ward	70	43	0	2	7	70	35	1
Totals	6,044	4,811	17	459	868	5,847	4,387	48
<b>VILAS CO.</b>								
Arbor Vitae	143	72	0	7	53	85	77	11
Boulder Junction	126	72	0	5	35	82	73	2
Cloverland	77	16	6	3	25	63	13	1
Conover	138	78	1	15	45	123	66	5
Flambeau	309	77	1	3	173	131	74	2
Lincoln	209	99	0	60	60	166	109	20
Phelps	419	164	5	28	170	229	203	24
Plum Lake	79	80	0	12	24	66	69	2
Presque Isle	125	44	2	2	22	107	36	1
St. Germaine	85	76	2	0	32	68	69	1
Spider Lake	80	41	0	1	35	48	35	0
State Line	106	72	2	0	52	62	60	0
Washington:								
1st pct.	63	37	0	14	27	44	32	2
2nd pct.	56	16	0	1	21	32	24	0
Winchester	111	46	0	4	49	73	42	0
Eagle River, vil.	433	308	3	61	139	268	330	16
Totals	2,559	1,298	22	216	962	1,642	1,312	87
<b>WALWORTH CO.</b>								
Bloomfield	235	156	25	0	75	166	165	9
Darien	302	343	1	3	97	190	367	0
Delavan	320	355	0	16	95	192	369	8
East Troy	235	154	1	10	89	131	169	5
Geneva	250	270	0	14	65	168	290	3
Lafayette	216	121	0	6	65	150	130	0
La Grange	170	176	0	5	59	117	180	2
Linn	154	389	1	9	62	95	387	1
Lyons	187	189	0	101	98	110	191	74
Richmond	181	115	2	3	56	130	114	2
Sharon	175	197	2	7	56	99	190	2
Spring Prairie	213	165	0	18	70	133	169	7

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>WALWORTH CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Sugar Creek.....	288	172	1	7	56	220	190	2
Troy.....	224	153	3	7	68	139	167	2
Walworth.....	141	205	1	10	56	86	206	0
Whitewater.....	141	108	0	1	35	114	104	0
East Troy, vil.....	226	201	0	11	80	143	199	0
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.....	111	162	0	5	19	65	179	4
Genoa City, vil.....	85	265	2	6	49	26	232	3
Sharon, vil.....	114	290	0	1	41	75	282	0
Walworth, vil.....	161	318	1	1	49	120	322	0
Williams Bay, vil.....	132	269	3	1	45	101	253	0
Delavan, city:								
1st ward.....	263	345	0	13	61	210	335	6
2nd ward.....	215	370	2	9	33	137	351	3
3rd ward.....	219	454	0	9	33	133	450	0
Elkhorn, city:								
1st ward.....	178	151	0	10	50	122	155	5
2nd ward.....	241	249	1	6	55	169	259	0
3rd ward.....	245	257	0	0	71	161	258	5
Lake Geneva, city:								
1st ward.....	146	325	1	21	81	81	325	11
2nd ward.....	166	189	1	19	67	123	185	1
3rd ward.....	313	354	1	55	120	233	316	30
Whitewater, city:								
1st ward.....	222	161	1	18	69	155	159	11
2nd ward.....	397	541	0	23	127	275	556	7
3rd ward.....	227	293	2	19	94	135	303	4
Totals.....	7,093	8,462	52	444	2,346	4,704	8,507	207
<b>WASHBURN CO.</b>								
Barronett.....	141	30	0	4	15	123	32	0
Bashaw.....	192	71	2	20	19	181	67	7
Bass Lake.....	90	22	0	5	6	92	18	0
Beaver Brook.....	119	49	0	47	12	136	55	3
Birchwood.....	57	78	3	1	3	71	68	0
Brooklyn.....	81	43	0	3	8	87	28	0
Casey.....	38	15	0	9	5	37	14	2
Chicog.....	56	35	2	1	4	61	28	0
Crystal.....	100	25	4	15	3	108	23	3
Evergreen.....	127	62	0	12	24	117	53	3
Frog Creek.....	53	36	1	6	3	57	31	0
Gull Lake.....	38	35	0	0	1	39	33	0
Long Lake.....	109	52	2	26	19	107	50	3
Madge.....	108	26	0	8	9	106	27	0
Minong.....	108	57	1	6	8	110	50	0
Sarona.....	115	61	0	21	16	112	65	1
Spoooner.....	85	44	1	6	4	94	39	0
Springbrook.....	120	77	0	10	15	121	60	2
Stinnett.....	78	54	0	7	3	88	45	0
Stone Lake.....	49	75	0	0	10	42	74	0
Trego.....	170	60	2	2	11	167	49	2
Birchwood, vil.....	99	122	0	3	23	79	119	0
Minong, vil.....	97	51	0	4	10	91	45	0
Shell Lake, vil.....	226	165	0	29	61	171	156	15
Spoooner, city:								
1st ward.....	165	83	4	7	7	170	84	1
2nd ward.....	157	67	0	18	24	146	64	11
3rd ward.....	160	55	2	10	16	160	50	2
4th ward.....	175	68	5	18	24	156	87	1
5th ward.....	107	32	0	5	8	102	29	1
Totals.....	3,220	1,650	29	303	371	3,131	1,543	57
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>								
Addison.....	471	152	2	86	274	222	140	52
Barton.....	150	92	2	85	68	129	76	47
Erin.....	257	80	1	93	167	116	76	67
Farmington.....	285	106	7	51	111	214	93	21

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	London and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>								
—Continued								
Germantown.....	351	248	0	0	160	227	224	20
Hartford.....	273	133	2	113	136	177	131	70
Jackson.....	323	124	0	7	114	221	124	3
Kewaskum.....	102	143	2	43	61	62	154	24
Polk.....	344	112	3	41	123	270	86	14
Richfield.....	390	175	5	59	233	186	160	26
Trenton.....	388	104	3	43	134	268	91	16
Wayne.....	191	109	0	30	83	134	93	13
West Bend.....	264	132	6	27	121	183	100	8
Barton, vil.....	177	54	1	132	116	125	47	75
Germantown, vil.....	89	41	0	4	46	46	38	1
Jackson, vil.....	87	43	0	3	35	60	37	1
Kewaskum, vil.....	180	183	1	26	107	85	184	9
Slinger, vil.....	255	143	1	0	100	161	123	2
Hartford, city:								
1st ward.....	317	231	2	61	174	178	208	35
2nd ward.....	240	102	0	67	118	151	95	37
3rd ward.....	236	74	0	65	116	122	79	36
4th ward.....	296	146	2	60	163	163	126	12
West Bend, city:								
1st ward.....	439	202	6	71	235	244	188	34
2nd ward.....	511	378	6	66	233	254	362	34
3rd ward.....	513	267	3	59	224	313	255	22
Totals.....	7,129	3,589	60	1,297	3,507	4,316	3,290	679
<b>WAUKESHA CO.</b>								
Brookfield.....	863	353	9	34	377	492	402	41
Delafield.....	700	354	14	31	296	358	396	10
Eagle.....	189	113	3	8	31	174	108	6
Genesee.....	333	298	2	4	134	205	295	0
Lisbon.....	261	186	0	33	124	154	179	20
Menomonee.....	486	139	6	133	216	316	133	91
Merton.....	451	144	0	20	219	182	187	5
Mukwonago.....	194	122	2	8	65	126	127	2
Muskego.....	634	194	6	72	170	390	235	41
New Berlin.....	774	218	2	62	253	506	236	28
Oconomowoc.....	536	256	3	23	242	292	255	16
Ottawa.....	182	103	0	3	58	123	106	2
Pewaukee.....	720	297	10	39	366	356	313	18
Summit.....	390	362	4	19	165	232	347	12
Vernon.....	155	221	6	11	36	129	213	5
Waukesha.....	296	237	1	7	86	190	259	0
Big Bend, vil.....	62	74	3	4	17	43	76	1
Butler, vil.....	216	47	1	13	50	135	33	6
Chenequa, vil.....	58	139	1	2	24	26	142	2
Dousman, vil.....	105	47	1	2	38	59	53	2
Eagle, vil.....	133	77	0	8	84	62	61	0
Hartland, vil.....	284	179	3	17	142	100	208	6
Lac La Belle, vil.....	41	21	0	44	21	14	27	0
Lannon, vil.....	94	38	0	5	49	51	32	4
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	341	175	6	71	142	240	158	36
Merton, vil.....	71	41	0	4	26	57	36	3
Mukwonago, vil.....	181	261	0	7	64	110	274	7
North Prairie, vil.....	101	72	2	2	43	61	80	0
Pewaukee, vil.....	378	189	3	30	128	179	238	29
Sussex, vil.....	136	129	1	2	68	66	129	0
Wales, vil.....	47	47	0	0	23	18	48	2
Oconomowoc, city:								
1st pct.....	548	359	2	42	177	385	340	8
2nd pct.....	623	539	6	36	254	377	557	12
Waukesha, city:								
1st wd., 1st pct....	237	219	0	27	90	155	218	22
1st wd., 2nd pct....	465	314	1	23	131	330	314	16
2nd wd., 1st pct....	426	152	4	27	135	299	192	16
2nd wd., 2nd pct....	622	206	10	0	205	461	202	28
3rd ward.....	524	125	1	27	135	370	139	19
4th wd., 1st pct....	237	97	1	33	79	155	106	21

THE GENERAL ELECTION

415

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>WAUKESHA CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Waukesha city								
Continued								
4th wd., 2nd pct..	416	236	2	20	168	251	246	10
4th wd., 3rd pct..	254	206	0	26	108	180	211	1
5th wd., 1st pct..	297	302	1	16	126	161	217	7
5th wd., 2nd pct..	271	414	1	21	121	138	424	13
6th wd., 1st pct..	359	336	2	33	133	256	232	11
6th wd., 2nd pct..	286	283	1	16	87	184	283	6
Totals.....	14,982	8,921	121	1,125	5,706	9,198	9,067	584
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>								
Bear Creek.....	184	140	0	35	66	171	112	9
Caledonia.....	179	67	0	1	32	149	60	0
Dayton.....	147	121	0	19	9	148	124	0
Dupont.....	98	189	1	42	11	138	169	1
Farmington:								
1st pct.....	198	118	1	14	13	212	105	0
2nd pct.....	154	331	3	48	29	183	304	12
Fremont.....	113	41	0	2	37	79	32	1
Harrison.....	235	56	1	5	12	239	52	0
Helvetia.....	147	65	2	8	5	158	51	0
Iola.....	185	130	2	5	8	211	108	0
Larrabee.....	184	135	0	74	50	208	126	6
Lebanon.....	208	111	1	40	92	117	113	22
Lind.....	187	86	3	7	23	163	86	0
Little Wolf.....	115	152	1	79	25	169	130	15
Matteson.....	120	83	0	49	26	131	84	7
Mukwa.....	145	148	0	17	42	183	131	9
Royalton.....	191	134	2	41	39	202	115	6
Scandinavia.....	124	190	1	0	8	131	185	0
St. Lawrence.....	136	178	0	14	12	148	158	2
Union.....	141	153	0	61	17	195	121	2
Waupaca.....	178	124	1	17	19	179	104	8
Weyauwega.....	117	83	1	7	15	101	85	3
Wyoming.....	87	38	0	18	10	110	29	0
Big Falls, vil.....	50	23	3	3	8	57	13	0
Embarrass, vil.....	59	55	0	1	12	45	52	0
Fremont, vil.....	106	98	0	2	34	77	81	0
Iola, vil.....	124	230	5	0	21	105	228	3
Manawa, vil.....	122	203	0	70	38	118	201	16
Marion, vil.....	143	321	4	11	69	83	300	4
Ogdensburg, vil.....	20	87	0	3	6	13	91	0
Scandinavia, vil.....	67	105	0	0	8	61	101	0
Weyauwega, vil.....	149	268	2	27	43	118	267	5
Clintonville, city:								
1st ward.....	203	189	1	15	87	139	176	3
2nd ward.....	123	70	2	17	38	100	61	5
3rd ward.....	188	129	1	21	52	167	116	6
4th ward.....	180	205	0	15	61	130	203	0
5th ward.....	122	194	0	15	44	104	162	0
New London, city:								
1st ward.....	290	193	0	12	120	185	183	1
2nd ward.....	141	71	1	5	43	105	68	0
4th ward.....	331	294	5	8	115	228	278	0
5th ward.....	197	104	1	8	59	145	99	0
Waupaca, city:								
1st ward.....	202	257	1	22	44	168	261	1
2nd ward.....	208	278	0	20	44	149	294	8
3rd ward.....	168	195	0	4	22	135	200	2
4th ward.....	154	238	0	13	32	130	246	0
Totals.....	6,920	6,680	46	895	1,600	6,287	6,265	157
<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>								
Aurora.....	155	170	2	6	48	127	155	0
Bloomfield.....	196	140	1	6	29	184	129	0
Coloma.....	131	160	1	0	31	113	143	0
Dakota.....	34	113	1	14	5	46	103	6

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	London and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>WAUSHARA CO.—</b>								
Continued								
Deerfield .....	64	74	1	27	14	63	79	10
Hancock .....	103	68	0	9	10	102	67	4
Leon .....	131	106	2	19	14	130	106	1
Marion .....	132	230	0	13	42	94	232	6
Mt. Morris .....	62	149	3	12	12	58	161	3
Oasis .....	79	81	0	3	24	82	56	0
Plainfield .....	105	94	0	21	14	105	86	8
Poy Sippi .....	122	290	0	14	44	113	259	2
Richford .....	68	93	0	9	15	71	84	4
Rose .....	84	112	0	24	43	61	105	2
Saxeville .....	77	145	1	9	25	78	133	0
Springwater .....	78	81	0	20	20	65	82	5
Warren .....	161	73	7	35	22	199	53	9
Wautoma .....	45	167	0	34	16	38	174	12
Hancock, vil. ....	86	117	0	9	18	78	118	0
Lohrville, vil. ....	61	15	2	1	5	62	10	0
Plainfield, vil. ....	123	154	1	7	27	121	143	1
Redgranite, vil. ....	259	124	9	29	37	263	114	12
Wautoma, vil. ....	170	389	3	73	65	113	269	28
Wild Rose, vil. ....	93	154	0	29	29	68	166	5
Berlin, city: .....								
2nd wd., 2nd pct. ....	12	3	0	0	9	4	2	0
Totals .....	2,636	3,302	34	423	618	2,438	3,019	118
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>								
Algoma .....	276	234	6	35	103	184	237	8
Black Wolf .....	287	122	0	7	120	137	117	1
Clayton .....	317	123	1	9	105	210	124	1
Menasha .....	297	93	0	20	108	185	100	6
Neenah .....	212	88	1	19	76	127	95	11
Nekimi .....	224	155	0	16	65	141	160	8
Nepeuskun .....	125	158	0	11	57	80	150	2
Omro .....	198	171	0	3	53	138	174	0
Oshkosh .....	537	288	3	20	143	401	261	11
Poygan .....	157	99	1	10	78	78	98	4
Rushford .....	186	374	2	2	60	126	357	2
Utica .....	159	198	0	11	38	116	207	0
Vinland .....	237	110	2	1	63	163	114	1
Winchester .....	263	98	0	23	56	214	111	1
Winneconne .....	141	106	0	6	56	73	107	2
Wolf River .....	193	55	3	1	50	152	52	1
Omro, vil. ....	193	407	0	8	63	120	418	1
Winneconne, vil. ....	201	212	2	7	78	129	195	3
Menasha, city: .....								
1st ward .....	419	147	2	10	215	202	145	10
2nd ward .....	673	121	3	32	440	237	135	9
3rd ward .....	438	286	3	32	176	241	301	22
4th ward .....	793	80	1	28	423	366	76	12
5th ward .....	540	101	1	26	320	220	115	15
Neenah, city: .....								
1st wd., 1st pct. ....	359	351	0	10	134	220	370	5
1st wd., 2nd pct. ....	460	301	3	24	175	236	298	10
2nd ward .....	450	330	2	32	150	291	332	15
3rd ward .....	338	193	3	36	138	195	215	21
4th ward .....	310	341	4	7	88	215	156	3
5th ward .....	507	341	2	28	179	298	381	16
Oshkosh, city: .....								
1st ward .....	348	217	1	21	137	190	232	18
2nd ward .....	645	455	0	0	245	389	462	0
3rd ward .....	521	244	3	19	193	328	245	12
4th ward .....	585	588	7	67	255	313	598	43
5th ward .....	537	711	7	53	196	360	721	31
6th ward .....	784	108	11	130	156	654	126	90
7th ward .....	274	535	9	29	141	145	546	16
8th ward .....	537	275	9	14	155	371	291	9
9th ward .....	816	411	8	61	244	594	394	23
10th ward .....	568	683	5	46	200	370	701	20
11th ward .....	657	630	7	51	287	374	634	29

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES

November 1936

Counties	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Browder and Ford (Com.)	Colvin and Watson (Proh.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Aiken and Teichert (Soc. Lab.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)
Adams	2,289	1,191	4	3	5	2	85
Ashland	5,904	2,439	52	5	52	3	226
Barron	7,419	5,067	14	43	97	1	714
Bayfield	4,366	2,071	46	4	64	3	109
Brown	21,417	8,433	14	11	108	6	1,088
Buffalo	3,434	2,481	1	0	27	2	249
Burnett	2,801	1,422	7	5	33	1	191
Calumet	4,694	1,972	0	6	14	3	424
Chippewa	7,854	5,760	9	9	50	7	1,107
Clark	6,931	5,196	60	10	84	6	845
Columbia	8,936	5,607	5	18	38	5	445
Crawford	4,377	2,857	0	7	12	4	699
Dane	35,856	15,233	126	81	268	11	1,333
Dodge	14,782	6,829	5	11	66	6	900
Door	3,952	3,146	10	4	11	6	535
Douglas	16,684	5,079	94	16	90	8	192
Dunn	5,619	4,570	7	22	53	2	702
Eau Claire	10,065	6,802	5	12	43	2	331
Florence	1,037	800	5	2	17	1	70
Fond du Lac	14,821	9,179	40	21	70	15	1,785
Forest	3,092	1,334	2	2	13	3	89
Grant	9,170	7,196	2	25	34	4	1,072
Green	5,941	3,700	1	23	27	2	165
Green Lake	3,840	2,926	2	6	8	1	94
Iowa	4,988	3,623	1	23	12	2	445
Iron	3,319	902	56	2	5	10	47
Jackson	4,537	2,235	0	6	13	2	131
Jefferson	11,144	5,599	4	11	40	2	524
Juneau	4,544	3,084	3	10	19	4	438
Kenosha	18,137	7,268	94	6	199	4	1,537
Kewaunee	4,971	1,527	0	1	4	1	769
La Crosse	14,455	7,558	13	4	18	2	432
Lafayette	4,976	3,801	10	3	38	7	126
Langlade	5,837	2,635	32	5	36	4	523
Lincoln	5,520	3,120	7	10	90	12	3,274
Manitowoc	15,539	5,094	14	10	150	15	1,661
Marathon	17,898	7,323	9	4	65	3	369
Marinette	8,884	4,938	2	3	8	0	135
Marquette	1,812	1,957	2	92	6,311	186	13,100
Milwaukee	221,512	54,811	946	22	40	6	750
Monroe	6,491	4,695	4	5	67	3	454
Oconto	6,729	3,774	2	5	60	2	483
Oneida	5,208	2,294	5	4	50	5	1,642
Outagamie	16,163	9,485	11	8	36	3	489
Ozaukee	5,594	1,785	10	1	11	0	177
Pepin	1,785	1,466	1	6	61	0	1,139
Pierce	4,061	3,935	5	15	334	7	920
Polk	5,618	3,596	4	20	92	7	246
Portage	10,576	3,969	5	9	43	3	220
Price	5,098	2,215	58	15	244	1	2,052
Racine	24,474	10,350	114	36	17	6	294
Richland	4,080	4,245	1	43	72	5	907
Rusk	17,991	14,693	19	42	80	3	338
St. Croix	3,877	2,453	14	15	52	2	2,153
Sauk	4,679	4,316	3	13	37	3	757
Sauk	8,355	5,626	4	6	23	0	140
Sawyer	2,834	1,726	4	6	79	9	274
Shawano	8,865	3,679	6	13	234	59	1,442
Sheboygan	17,415	8,865	38	10	112	7	355
Taylor	4,721	1,758	29	7	21	3	525
Trempealeau	5,929	3,339	7	8	17	4	459
Vernon	6,044	4,811	1	21	22	5	216
Vilas	2,559	1,298	44	1	52	3	444
Walworth	7,093	8,462	4	8	29	1	303
Washburn	3,220	1,650	2	10	60	9	1,297
Washington	7,129	3,589	6	2	46	0	1,125
Waukesha	14,982	8,921	18	18	34	2	423
Waupaca	6,920	6,680	5	15	140	23	1,201
Waushara	2,636	3,302	17	7	66	5	908
Winnebago	18,522	11,679	29	84			
Wood	9,982	4,902	11				
Total	802,984	380,828	2,197	1,071	10,626	557	60,297



SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President				Governor			
	Roosevelt and Garner (Dem.)	Landon and Knox (Rep.)	Thomas and Nelson (Soc.)	Lemke and O'Brien (Union)	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Walsh (Union)
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>								
—Continued								
Oshkosh city Con.								
12th ward.....	694	531	7	36	248	425	553	25
13th ward.....	689	149	8	147	202	502	145	117
14th ward.....	547	245	9	18	190	359	264	13
15th ward.....	385	293	2	25	137	233	317	10
16th ward.....	440	114	2	10	102	328	116	5
Totals.....	18,522	11,679	140	1,201	6,908	11,485	11,946	662
<b>WOOD CO.</b>								
Arpin.....	253	195	1	33	42	265	107	4
Auburndale.....	167	52	3	0	25	182	61	31
Cameron.....	57	27	0	15	14	56	25	2
Cary.....	52	66	3	23	9	75	52	7
Cranmoor.....	43	42	1	1	6	45	35	0
Dexter.....	69	38	0	14	19	58	32	9
Grand Rapids.....	428	158	0	12	86	355	153	2
Hansen.....	239	164	1	19	56	197	156	3
Hiles.....	44	16	6	7	8	52	11	0
Lincoln.....	220	77	3	124	56	244	66	56
Marshfield.....	138	87	0	46	35	142	65	24
Milladore.....	258	47	1	17	32	228	46	2
Port Edwards.....	151	22	0	5	34	125	19	1
Remington.....	110	31	0	10	26	59	24	5
Richfield.....	176	118	0	53	33	196	111	9
Rock.....	116	123	1	31	16	135	117	1
Rudolph.....	288	78	3	43	64	254	72	11
Saratoga.....	229	116	2	24	39	216	98	3
Seneca.....	106	26	0	9	17	97	19	5
Sherry.....	163	96	0	21	21	153	89	2
Sigel.....	250	132	0	29	52	236	109	14
Wood.....	113	54	1	38	30	102	63	0
Auburndale, vil.....	64	48	0	1	28	39	46	3
Biron, vil.....	136	30	0	1	33	89	40	0
Milladore, vil.....	84	32	0	0	36	46	31	0
Port Edwards, vil.....	319	141	0	4	127	198	127	3
Marshfield, city:								
1st ward.....	338	74	0	44	140	209	83	27
2nd ward.....	356	136	1	38	149	187	170	11
3rd ward.....	223	218	2	13	102	133	217	0
4th ward.....	239	158	2	32	87	164	171	7
5th ward.....	333	190	0	32	112	237	195	8
6th ward.....	257	182	1	25	90	185	187	5
7th ward.....	303	176	1	17	124	180	182	7
8th ward.....	266	66	0	15	83	168	84	1
Nekoosa, city:								
1st ward.....	141	44	0	7	59	78	50	2
2nd ward.....	115	97	0	1	55	67	95	0
3rd ward.....	192	0	0	2	71	111	61	0
4th ward.....	147	69	0	7	56	91	68	5
Pittsville, city:								
1st ward.....	66	51	5	11	37	29	56	4
2nd ward.....	13	34	0	0	7	6	33	0
3rd ward.....	25	14	0	9	14	18	33	2
Wisconsin Rapids, city:								
1st ward.....	321	106	0	7	95	231	100	4
2nd ward.....	468	289	0	10	113	357	264	0
3rd ward.....	243	299	2	11	79	189	277	3
4th ward.....	464	257	0	7	88	396	230	3
5th ward.....	374	66	9	13	95	304	54	1
6th ward.....	346	124	6	11	108	253	111	6
7th ward.....	236	102	6	9	66	200	89	1
8th ward.....	238	134	5	2	69	142	126	0
Totals.....	9,982	4,902	66	903	2,843	7,769	4,710	294

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1936

By States

State	Popular Vote					Electoral Vote	
	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Landon (Rep.)	Lemke (Union)	Thomas (Soc.)	Browder (Com.)	Roosevelt (Dem.)	Landon (Rep.)
Alabama	238,196	35,358	551	242	678	11	
Arizona	86,722	33,433	3,307	317	0	3	
Arkansas	146,765	32,039	4	446	169	9	
California	1,766,836	836,431	0	11,331	10,877	22	
Colorado	295,021	181,267	9,962	1,593	497	6	
Connecticut	382,189	273,685	21,805	5,683	1,193	8	
Delaware	69,702	54,014	442	172	51	3	
Florida	249,117	78,248	0	0	0	7	
Georgia	255,364	36,942	141	68	0	12	
Idaho	125,683	66,256	7,684	0	0	4	
Illinois	2,282,999	1,570,393	89,439	7,530	801	29	
Indiana	934,974	691,570	19,407	3,856	1,090	14	
Iowa	621,756	487,977	29,687	1,373	506	11	
Kansas	464,520	397,727	0	2,766	0	9	
Kentucky	541,944	369,702	12,501	632	204	11	
Louisiana	292,894	36,791	0	0	0	10	
Maine	126,333	168,823	7,581	783	257		5
Maryland	389,612	231,435	0	1,629	915	8	
Massachusetts	942,716	768,613	118,639	5,111	2,930	17	
Michigan	1,016,794	699,733	75,795 <sup>1</sup>	3,208	3,384	19	
Minnesota	698,811	350,461	74,296	2,872	2,574	11	
Mississippi	157,818	4,443	0	329	0	9	
Missouri	1,111,043	697,891	14,630	3,454	417	15	
Montana	159,690	63,598	5,549	1,066	385	4	
Nebraska	347,454	247,731	12,847	0	0	7	
Nevada	31,925	11,923	0	0	0	3	
New Hampshire	108,460	104,642	4,819	0	193	4	
New Jersey	1,083,850	720,322	0	3,931	1,639	16	
New Mexico	105,838	61,710	924	343	43	3	
New York	3,018,298	2,180,670	0	86,897	35,609	47	
North Carolina	616,141	223,233	0	21	11	13	
North Dakota	163,148	72,751	36,708	552	360	4	
Ohio	1,747,122	1,127,709	132,212	117	5,251	26	
Oklahoma	501,069	245,122	0	2,221	0	11	
Oregon	266,733	122,706	21,831	2,143	104	5	
Pennsylvania	2,353,788	1,690,300	67,467 <sup>2</sup>	14,375	4,060	36	
Rhode Island	165,233	125,012	19,569	0	411	4	
South Carolina	113,791	1,646	0	0	0	8	
South Dakota	160,137	125,977	10,338 <sup>2</sup>	0	0	4	
Tennessee	327,083	146,516	296	685	319	11	
Texas	734,485	103,874	3,281	1,075	253	23	
Utah	150,246	64,555	1,121	432	280	4	
Vermont	62,124	81,023	0	0	405		3
Virginia	234,980	98,336	233	313	98	11	
Washington	459,579	206,892	17,463	3,496	1,907	8	
West Virginia	502,582	325,486	0	832	0	8	
Wisconsin	802,984	380,828	60,297	10,626	2,197	12	
Wyoming	62,624	38,739	1,653	200	91	3	
Total	27,476,673	16,679,583	882,479	187,720	80,159	523	8

<sup>1</sup>The Third Party

<sup>2</sup>Independent Labor Party

Total scattering vote for other candidates.....340,203.

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1936

Counties	Lueck (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Fehlandt (Proh.)	Joe Ehrhardt (Soc. Lab.)	Walsh (Union)
Adams	445	2,044	973	2	2	28
Ashland	1,578	4,529	2,394	54	14	38
Barron	996	7,279	4,740	29	34	140
Bayfield	711	3,891	1,934	5	4	19
Brown	8,731	12,879	7,576	12	32	384
Buffalo	445	3,522	1,876	3	7	47
Burnett	765	2,488	1,013	2	7	55
Calumet	2,588	2,675	1,554	4	5	136
Chippewa	1,923	6,134	7,131	9	12	215
Clark	2,056	5,957	4,538	19	10	187
Columbia	2,329	6,741	5,034	11	4	108
Crawford	1,837	2,771	2,574	0	7	364
Dane	4,271	34,413	14,832	55	56	352
Dodge	8,714	8,204	5,108	19	25	342
Door	916	3,469	2,758	5	4	69
Douglas	3,627	12,977	4,911	15	16	26
Dunn	944	4,827	4,606	11	18	220
Eau Claire	1,595	8,556	6,794	5	10	44
Florence	363	835	596	0	2	27
Fond du Lac	8,114	8,341	8,577	75	56	805
Forest	953	2,391	977	1	4	26
Grant	2,376	7,080	6,791	8	14	1,401
Green	732	5,471	3,434	11	3	48
Green Lake	1,978	2,179	2,469	40	0	21
Iowa	936	4,305	3,502	17	6	153
Iron	767	2,503	307	5	1	6
Jackson	787	4,097	1,837	10	6	20
Jefferson	5,013	7,092	4,381	5	13	210
Juneau	1,096	4,012	2,312	7	12	151
Kenosha	4,230	14,604	7,231	5	40	702
Kewaunee	1,887	2,969	1,345	5	3	74
La Crosse	1,967	13,121	7,290	5	10	259
Lafayette	1,584	3,670	3,537	8	9	224
Langlade	2,489	3,783	2,234	5	8	12
Lincoln	952	5,116	2,890	4	14	98
Manitowoc	5,721	10,369	4,657	11	85	2,471
Marathon	6,644	12,551	6,743	19	36	594
Marinette	2,981	5,743	4,926	0	19	106
Marquette	735	1,197	1,886	2	2	27
Milwaukee	92,407	132,209	57,727	91	613	8,714
Monroe	1,052	6,543	3,981	41	30	163
Oconto	2,027	5,348	3,158	10	21	115
Oneida	1,182	4,356	2,130	3	13	99
Outagamie	6,219	10,256	9,463	0	0	879
Ozaukee	2,518	3,192	1,651	17	5	217
Pepin	478	1,385	1,316	4	3	53
Pierce	607	4,354	3,347	13	29	446
Polk	913	6,687	2,409	16	38	253
Portage	4,151	7,054	3,383	5	4	50
Price	1,221	4,113	2,067	3	13	41
Racine	8,271	17,097	11,009	18	56	1,035
Richland	1,136	3,054	4,145	37	11	121
Rock	5,012	12,869	14,803	37	17	318
Rusk	896	3,363	2,316	6	10	64
St. Croix	1,026	4,678	3,778	7	25	1,334
Sauk	1,764	7,195	5,317	36	9	145
Sawyer	1,118	2,158	1,444	2	7	13
Shawano	2,285	7,323	3,137	10	9	25
Sheboygan	9,500	9,480	9,084	12	27	652
Taylor	1,149	3,864	1,756	0	0	0
Trempealeau	1,093	5,594	2,738	8	9	95
Vernon	868	5,847	4,387	23	4	48
Vilas	962	1,642	1,312	6	16	87
Walworth	2,346	4,704	8,507	13	14	207
Washburn	371	3,131	1,543	2	9	57
Washington	3,507	4,316	3,290	3	16	679
Waukesha	5,706	9,198	9,067	12	31	584
Waupaca	1,600	6,287	6,265	8	16	157
Waushara	618	2,438	3,019	6	6	118
Winnebago	6,908	11,485	11,946	22	57	662
Wood	2,843	7,769	4,710	19	10	294
Total	268,530	573,724	363,973	1,008	1,738	27,934

THE GENERAL ELECTION

421

SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1936

Counties	Gervais (Dem.)	Gunderson (Prog.)	Steinle (Rep.)	Groves (Proh.)	Potter (Soc. Labor)
Adams	438	1,711	861	6	2
Ashland	2,319	3,438	2,016	16	12
Barron	1,197	6,158	3,909	68	64
Bayfield	854	3,022	1,854	7	8
Brown	9,683	8,974	7,204	30	51
Buffalo	459	2,827	1,627	7	17
Burnett	720	2,126	953	7	8
Calumet	2,692	2,106	1,503	7	15
Chippewa	1,880	4,873	5,767	39	13
Clark	2,216	4,961	4,035	28	31
Columbia	2,785	5,943	4,822	49	14
Crawford	2,119	2,007	2,528	22	18
Dane	4,507	31,093	14,159	113	55
Dodge	8,047	6,403	5,373	33	49
Door	1,093	2,247	2,776	14	6
Douglas	4,257	10,300	4,540	15	14
Dunn	1,025	3,994	3,932	19	19
Eau Claire	1,909	7,110	6,034	9	12
Florence	416	578	605	1	10
Fond du Lac	8,420	6,691	8,550	84	59
Forest	1,051	1,623	910	7	8
Grant	2,764	5,514	6,857	64	86
Green	788	4,452	3,254	18	4
Green Lake	1,944	1,640	2,438	19	7
Iowa	1,017	3,472	3,393	24	5
Iron	1,925	1,777	759	1	5
Jackson	828	3,592	1,574	9	1
Jefferson	5,052	5,592	4,899	21	19
Juneau	1,167	3,456	2,518	10	26
Kenosha	5,049	11,748	7,227	43	82
Kewaunee	2,182	1,890	1,337	4	15
La Crosse	2,496	11,219	7,216	13	16
Lafayette	1,850	2,792	3,416	15	21
Langlade	4,167	2,422	1,936	10	5
Lincoln	1,157	4,337	2,315	9	18
Manitowoc	6,664	9,099	4,982	140	350
Marathon	7,607	9,980	6,554	26	71
Marinette	3,438	4,038	4,546	9	30
Marquette	662	962	1,853	2	0
Milwaukee	96,622	109,527	60,596	509	1,602
Monroe	1,097	5,857	3,830	45	46
Oconto	2,429	3,889	3,043	20	36
Oneida	1,495	3,255	2,055	14	24
Outagamie	6,947	8,003	9,543	0	0
Ozaukee	2,257	2,400	1,731	14	37
Pepin	462	978	1,260	9	11
Pierce	665	3,427	3,066	54	60
Polk	995	5,916	2,216	59	71
Portage	5,206	4,752	3,362	17	7
Price	1,248	3,139	1,942	8	28
Racine	8,935	14,080	10,868	69	123
Richland	1,229	2,190	4,007	41	12
Rock	5,470	10,365	14,534	52	21
Rusk	958	2,778	2,133	21	18
St. Croix	1,357	4,157	3,516	105	111
Sauk	1,832	6,219	5,020	68	29
Sawyer	1,148	1,631	1,235	10	10
Shawano	2,689	6,054	3,009	12	9
Sheboygan	9,584	8,067	9,211	19	53
Taylor	1,395	2,909	1,719	0	0
Trempealeau	1,233	4,439	2,433	14	7
Vernon	922	5,002	4,080	65	12
Vilas	1,071	1,184	1,262	12	21
Walworth	2,452	3,697	8,342	21	26
Washburn	447	2,528	1,443	25	16
Washington	3,425	3,453	3,568	16	43
Waukesha	5,162	7,400	9,210	27	53
Waupaca	1,685	5,081	6,129	23	18
Waushara	605	2,089	2,836	27	13
Winnebago	8,004	8,920	11,887	77	78
Wood	3,094	6,365	4,667	24	44
Total	289,964	465,918	355,340	2,496	3,882

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES**  
November 1936

Counties	Krygier (Dem.)	Dammann (Prog.)	Hawks, Jr. (Rep.)	Swanson (Proh.)	Ehrhardt, Chas. S. (Soc. Labor)
Adams	326	2,062	751	4	5
Ashland	1,367	4,630	1,692	13	15
Barron	965	7,862	3,063	52	61
Bayfield	672	3,708	1,560	2	10
Brown	8,064	12,797	6,233	18	45
Buffalo	369	3,451	1,417	11	17
Burnett	574	2,601	796	4	13
Calumet	2,147	3,331	1,028	5	7
Chippewa	1,538	6,750	5,010	20	19
Clark	1,881	6,576	3,267	35	19
Columbia	2,283	6,937	4,363	11	9
Crawford	1,844	2,808	2,253	10	12
Dane	3,768	34,328	12,109	64	66
Dodge	6,682	9,108	4,865	21	21
Door	755	3,536	2,285	12	5
Douglas	3,035	12,447	3,901	15	26
Dunn	831	5,240	3,259	11	24
Eau Claire	1,509	9,129	5,060	12	19
Florence	360	768	541	3	3
Fond du Lac	7,144	9,664	7,510	44	59
Forest	844	2,179	735	5	8
Grant	2,454	7,037	6,303	39	35
Green	659	5,412	2,805	19	6
Green Lake	1,567	2,642	2,069	11	2
Iowa	862	4,330	2,996	14	7
Iron	634	2,245	670	2	7
Jackson	668	4,126	1,346	3	1
Jefferson	4,144	8,037	3,919	10	13
Juneau	895	4,348	2,130	11	12
Kenosha	4,273	14,454	6,146	18	42
Kewaunee	1,804	2,902	1,022	9	5
La Crosse	1,774	13,856	6,084	7	19
Lafayette	1,636	3,645	3,076	8	17
Langlade	2,379	3,723	1,694	5	9
Lincoln	875	5,258	2,452	8	17
Manitowoc	5,131	12,425	3,781	62	290
Marathon	5,949	13,643	5,401	21	41
Marquette	2,835	5,818	3,968	12	32
Marquette	525	1,373	1,682	4	1
Milwaukee	90,913	139,555	47,160	330	1,303
Monroe	862	6,947	3,468	38	43
Oconto	2,017	5,323	2,518	15	28
Oneida	959	4,488	1,662	6	24
Outagamie	5,505	11,547	8,002	0	0
Ozaukee	1,672	3,925	1,180	6	20
Pepin	388	1,345	1,104	30	6
Pierce	523	4,630	2,495	36	45
Polk	762	6,970	1,763	64	57
Portage	5,354	5,731	2,759	3	7
Price	971	4,083	1,598	6	23
Racine	7,519	18,447	8,657	65	320
Richland	930	3,068	3,725	29	13
Rock	4,680	12,702	13,451	42	28
Rusk	772	3,514	1,831	12	19
St. Croix	1,023	5,770	2,802	50	96
Sauk	1,558	7,558	4,358	35	24
Sawyer	942	2,260	1,036	9	10
Shawano	2,126	7,468	2,502	9	7
Sheboygan	7,697	11,996	7,808	24	32
Taylor	1,159	3,705	1,436	0	0
Trempealeau	1,068	5,258	2,115	6	10
Vernon	757	5,944	3,646	33	6
Vilas	897	1,678	1,109	7	16
Walworth	2,139	5,015	7,718	19	26
Washington	328	3,086	1,264	17	13
Washington	2,796	5,155	2,861	15	20
Waukesha	4,211	10,007	8,364	23	50
Waupaca	1,279	6,859	5,216	19	20
Waushara	479	2,729	2,543	12	5
Winnebago	6,990	11,527	10,903	41	70
Wood	2,294	8,662	3,730	20	23
Totals	247,592	601,638	300,026	1,656	3,383

THE GENERAL ELECTION

423

SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES  
November 1936

Counties	Henry (Dem.)	Levitan (Prog.)	Jardine (Rep.)	Higgins (Proh.)	Wiggert, Jr. (Soc. Labor)
Adams	541	1,749	795	7	4
Ashland	2,286	3,854	1,806	18	6
Barron	1,984	6,494	3,151	62	59
Bayfield	1,114	3,048	1,676	8	6
Brown	12,035	8,364	6,309	14	39
Buffalo	776	2,823	1,470	6	14
Burnett	784	2,237	846	9	8
Calumet	3,439	2,015	1,052	5	7
Chippewa	2,863	5,119	5,116	25	16
Clark	3,168	4,957	3,381	20	17
Columbia	3,968	5,427	4,231	23	6
Crawford	2,666	1,951	2,237	10	9
Dane	11,791	27,866	11,653	75	66
Dodge	9,606	6,230	4,443	27	32
Door	1,887	2,183	2,488	7	7
Douglas	5,324	9,951	3,936	17	15
Dunn	1,401	4,187	3,509	14	16
Eau Claire	2,890	7,462	5,093	10	14
Florence	521	532	568	1	6
Fond du Lac	9,710	7,041	7,483	61	32
Forest	1,323	1,564	803	4	7
Grant	3,694	5,465	6,437	33	36
Green	1,944	4,269	2,804	22	4
Green Lake	2,183	1,680	2,206	13	5
Iowa	1,661	3,483	2,974	20	7
Iron	1,125	1,684	688	2	5
Jackson	1,055	3,678	1,382	9	1
Jefferson	7,690	5,225	3,585	7	13
Juneau	1,557	3,552	2,127	8	15
Kenosha	7,560	10,607	6,386	32	58
Kewaunee	2,914	1,634	1,062	7	11
La Crosse	3,945	10,949	6,096	10	15
Lafayette	2,328	2,797	3,120	11	14
Langlade	3,446	2,526	1,872	17	6
Lincoln	1,648	4,291	2,497	16	16
Manitowoc	9,085	8,072	3,846	104	259
Marathon	9,513	9,260	5,677	15	43
Marinette	4,224	3,978	4,076	17	32
Marquette	798	931	1,779	3	1
Milwaukee	114,837	111,844	47,679	610	1,393
Monroe	1,626	5,860	3,506	34	45
Oconto	3,298	3,782	2,632	40	23
Oneida	2,100	3,079	1,813	8	24
Outagamie	9,191	7,367	8,087	0	0
Ozaukee	3,046	2,327	1,203	9	23
Pepin	601	1,006	1,135	15	7
Pierce	1,111	3,448	2,639	37	39
Polk	1,358	6,000	1,852	62	55
Portage	6,562	4,176	2,942	23	8
Price	1,581	3,180	1,728	8	18
Racine	11,252	14,200	9,443	80	95
Richland	1,497	2,331	3,766	27	12
Rock	7,310	9,877	13,792	53	22
Rusk	1,149	2,913	1,921	17	16
St. Croix	2,086	4,445	2,890	85	73
Sauk	2,954	6,099	4,376	47	13
Sawyer	1,427	1,593	1,119	12	12
Shawano	3,759	5,383	2,721	12	8
Sheboygan	11,719	8,485	7,620	26	38
Taylor	2,020	2,544	1,534	0	0
Trempealeau	1,848	4,259	2,144	8	7
Vernon	1,287	5,020	3,797	31	6
Vilas	1,303	1,119	1,157	15	15
Walworth	3,609	3,606	7,636	25	21
Washburn	719	2,548	1,286	11	7
Washington	4,258	3,448	2,953	20	23
Waukesha	7,265	7,155	8,223	23	46
Waupaca	2,341	4,475	6,703	22	15
Waushara	920	2,068	2,872	8	10
Winnebago	9,563	8,828	10,895	49	53
Wood	4,101	6,342	3,908	16	27
Total	374,145	457,942	306,632	2,202	3,081

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES**  
**November 1936**

Counties	Finnegan (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Runge (Rep.)	Fisher (Soc. Labor)
Adams	468	1,741	765	6
Ashland	2,078	3,424	1,995	21
Barron	1,648	5,755	3,328	96
Bayfield	1,034	2,652	1,764	17
Brown	12,190	6,830	6,593	71
Buffalo	542	2,678	1,437	20
Burnett	788	1,996	866	16
Calumet	3,339	1,545	1,303	13
Chippewa	2,737	4,229	5,347	35
Clark	2,763	4,407	3,608	28
Columbia	3,401	5,079	4,506	16
Crawford	2,533	1,563	2,418	14
Dane	7,379	28,785	13,385	89
Dodge	9,274	5,202	5,035	39
Door	1,701	1,661	2,511	9
Douglas	5,139	8,546	4,415	24
Dunn	1,231	3,823	3,587	18
Eau Claire	2,561	6,984	5,422	22
Florence	478	480	567	12
Fond du Lac	9,599	5,877	8,239	67
Forest	1,355	1,294	834	5
Grant	3,644	4,425	6,671	69
Green	1,132	3,923	3,009	16
Green Lake	2,209	1,313	2,322	8
Iowa	1,478	2,863	3,185	16
Iron	1,006	1,530	733	12
Jackson	901	3,520	1,411	9
Jefferson	6,295	4,497	4,398	26
Juneau	1,249	4,291	2,050	13
Kenosha	6,947	9,518	7,485	96
Kewaunee	2,763	1,181	1,176	21
La Crosse	3,531	10,012	6,921	21
Lafayette	2,370	2,249	3,226	22
Langlade	3,626	1,861	1,987	17
Lincoln	1,483	3,904	2,759	28
Manitowoc	8,808	6,685	4,743	487
Marathon	8,764	8,289	6,417	53
Marinette	4,274	3,216	4,334	42
Marquette	677	929	1,723	1
Milwaukee	116,553	86,807	57,573	1,848
Monroe	1,182	6,029	3,536	56
Oconto	3,280	2,998	2,894	51
Oneida	1,984	2,577	1,972	45
Outagamie	8,877	6,093	9,051	0
Ozaukee	3,215	1,562	1,614	31
Pepin	563	872	1,128	10
Pierce	926	2,997	2,752	60
Polk	1,293	5,405	1,983	89
Portage	6,190	3,562	3,177	20
Price	1,465	2,785	1,800	33
Racine	10,860	12,620	10,224	139
Richland	1,374	2,148	3,811	17
Rock	6,354	9,224	14,493	44
Rusk	1,101	2,524	2,005	18
St. Croix	1,692	3,935	3,184	134
Sauk	2,329	5,517	4,984	24
Sawyer	1,334	1,438	1,156	15
Shawano	3,298	5,162	3,034	19
Sheboygan	9,550	6,337	11,423	43
Taylor	1,890	2,291	1,660	31
Trempealeau	1,512	4,135	2,181	13
Vernon	1,092	4,716	3,860	14
Vilas	1,243	885	1,287	25
Walworth	2,999	3,156	8,049	35
Washburn	615	2,288	1,377	23
Washington	4,094	2,823	3,290	41
Waukesha	6,652	6,084	8,767	39
Waupaca	2,277	4,279	5,921	37
Waushara	803	1,828	2,710	15
Winnebago	9,427	7,294	11,646	93
Wood	4,223	5,119	4,470	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,642</b>	<b>394,252</b>	<b>339,502</b>	<b>4,691</b>

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES

November 1936

## FIRST DISTRICT

Counties	Wolf (Dem.)	Amlie (Prog.)	Jorgensen (Rep.)
Green.....	751	4,522	3,117
Kenosha.....	4,573	12,093	8,080
Racine.....	8,037	16,463	10,995
Rock.....	5,006	11,631	14,474
Walworth.....	2,230	4,693	8,021
Total.....	20,597	49,402	44,687

## SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	Dempsey (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Bentley (Rep.)
Columbia.....	2,790	5,852	4,523
Dane.....	4,168	33,766	12,700
Dodge.....	8,512	6,217	4,783
Jefferson.....	5,866	5,402	4,276
Waukesha.....	6,990	6,637	8,283
Total.....	28,326	57,874	34,565

## THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	McGonigle (Dem.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Pile (Rep.)
Crawford.....	1,917	2,805	2,196
Grant.....	2,849	5,946	6,474
Iowa.....	830	3,519	3,824
Juneau.....	921	4,417	1,932
La Crosse.....	1,708	13,945	6,042
Lafayette.....	1,774	3,194	3,128
Monroe.....	853	6,775	3,484
Richland.....	942	2,917	3,685
Sauk.....	2,365	6,780	4,333
Vernon.....	761	5,843	3,600
Total.....	14,920	56,141	38,698



**SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
BY COUNTIES—Continued**

**FOURTH DISTRICT**

Counties	Cannon (Dem.)	Gauer (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part).....	63,565	42,029	28,930
Total.....	63,565	42,029	28,930

**FIFTH DISTRICT**

Counties	O'Malley (Dem.)	Dietz (Prog.)	Spence (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part).....	60,716	50,466	35,121
Total.....	60,716	50,466	35,121

**SIXTH DISTRICT**

Counties	Reilly (Dem.)	Poltl (Prog.)	Keefe (Rep.)
Calumet.....	3,156	1,695	1,534
Fond du Lac.....	9,487	5,836	9,530
Ozaukee.....	3,301	1,633	1,711
Sheboygan.....	11,481	6,540	8,872
Washington.....	3,546	3,994	3,390
Winnebago.....	10,717	5,697	13,867
Total.....	41,688	25,395	38,904

**SEVENTH DISTRICT**

Counties	Coleman (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Prehn (Rep.)
Adams.....	408	1,714	758
Green Lake.....	1,668	1,920	2,273
Langlade.....	2,633	3,102	1,929
Marathon.....	6,731	13,266	5,494
Marquette.....	632	927	1,744
Portage.....	4,418	5,829	3,160
Shawano.....	2,372	6,622	2,738
Waupaca.....	1,887	5,598	5,624
Waushara.....	868	2,175	2,709
Wood.....	2,698	7,484	4,126
Total.....	24,315	48,637	30,555

**SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
BY COUNTIES—Continued**

**EIGHTH DISTRICT**

Counties	Cashman (Dem.)	Schneider (Prog.)	Farrell (Rep.)	Weber (Ind.)
Brown.....	10,074	7,908	9,745	471
Door.....	1,669	2,435	2,361	54
Florence.....	380	655	554	21
Forest.....	1,074	1,851	769	7
Kewaunee.....	2,997	1,757	1,065	67
Manitowoc.....	8,893	6,724	3,989	2,538
Marinette.....	3,512	4,618	4,155	109
Oconto.....	2,713	4,319	2,682	165
Outagamie.....	6,826	8,454	8,139	1,997
Total.....	38,138	38,721	33,459	5,429

**NINTH DISTRICT**

Counties	Larkin (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)
Barron.....	1,290	7,636
Buffalo.....	984	3,180
Chippewa.....	1,989	6,591
Clark.....	2,157	6,895
Dunn.....	1,033	5,675
Eau Claire.....	2,467	9,218
Jackson.....	735	5,097
Pepin.....	608	1,336
Pierce.....	808	4,405
St. Croix.....	1,378	6,002
Trempealeau.....	1,253	5,558
Total.....	14,702	61,593

**TENTH DISTRICT**

Counties	Bostrom (Dem.)	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Nelson (Rep.)
Ashland.....	1,322	4,713	1,942
Bayfield.....	716	2,941	2,254
Burnett.....	582	2,099	1,167
Douglas.....	3,357	9,287	6,661
Iron.....	665	2,035	788
Lincoln.....	1,069	4,446	2,733
Oneida.....	2,160	2,848	1,895
Folk.....	852	5,882	2,277
Price.....	972	3,577	1,887
Rusk.....	753	2,831	2,163
Sawyer.....	994	1,805	1,290
Taylor.....	1,263	2,866	1,918
Vilas.....	954	1,227	1,335
Washburn.....	297	2,448	1,811
Total.....	15,956	49,005	30,121

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1934-1936

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years) <sup>1</sup>	Vote	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc.....	John E. Cashman (Prog.).....	14,072	Ray J. Scheuer (Dem.).....	8,562
2	Brown and Oconto.....	Michael F. Kresky (Prog.).....	13,848	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.).....	5,410
3	Part of Milwaukee.....	Arthur L. Zimny (Dem.).....	8,277	Emanuel F. Brunette (Dem.).....	13,158
4	Part of Milwaukee.....	Oscar H. Morris (Rep.).....	15,355	William C. Haslam (Rep.).....	9,436
5	Part of Milwaukee.....	Harold V. Schoenecker (Dem.)...	10,435	H. C. Schultz (Prog.).....	4,241
6	Part of Milwaukee.....	George Hampel (Prog.).....	22,093	William B. Manning (Rep.).....	1,130
7	Part of Milwaukee.....	Max J. Galasinski (Dem.).....	11,444	George L. Tews (Soc.).....	5,415
8	Part of Milwaukee.....	Allen J. Busby (Prog.).....	22,209	Carl Lester.....	1,210
9	Part of Milwaukee.....	James L. Callan (Dem.).....	6,501	William L. Richards (Dem.).....	12,805
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix.....	Kenneth S. White (Rep.).....	12,013	Hartley B. Hutchison (Prog.).....	9,240
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn.....	Philip E. Nelson (Rep.).....	12,125	Gustave A. Dick (Prog.).....	5,674
12	Ashland, Vilas, Iron, Price, Sawyer & Rusk.....	Joseph E. McDermid (Prog.)...	14,374	Bernhard Gettleman (Rep.).....	6,916
13	Dodge and Jefferson.....	Frank E. Panzer (Prog.).....	10,545	Carl Minkley (Soc.).....	6,458
14	Outagamie and Shawano.....	Mike Mack (Rep.).....	14,583	Charles H. Phillips (Dem.).....	14,136
15	Rock.....	Maurice Coakley (Rep.).....	8,847	Salendon Bennett (Rep.).....	4,982
16	Grant, Crawford and Vernon.....	Edward J. Roethe (Rep.).....	13,775	Edward R. Buer (Prog.).....	4,416
				Herbert W. Kock (Rep.).....	3,100
				Walter Polakowski (Soc.).....	7,292
				Wm. H. Shenners, Jr. (Dem.).....	19,130
				Henry T. Weber, Jr. (Rep.).....	11,632
				Robert McCarthy (Prog.).....	2,805
				Irving P. Mehigan (Rep.).....	5,005
				Charles C. McDonald (Soc.).....	2,311
				Mary Allen.....	149
				Walter H. Hunt (Prog.).....	11,836
				Laverne A. Sutfin (Dem.).....	5,667
				Albert N. Young (Prog.).....	10,094
				Carrol T. Hodsdon (Soc.).....	449
				Anne Reinke (Dem.).....	5,405
				James H. Carroll (Rep.).....	11,150
				Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.).....	10,089
				Jesse M. Peters (Rep.).....	5,313
				Alfred A. Naber (Soc.).....	528
				George R. Schaefer (Dem.).....	9,212
				Anton M. Miller (Prog.).....	13,302
				Alexander M. Paul (Dem.).....	8,076
				George S. Geffs (Prog.).....	6,168
				William D. Carroll (Dem.).....	8,132
				Anna C. Blaine (Prog.).....	12,162

17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green	George Engebretson <sup>2</sup> (Prog.)	9,292	Leland C. White (Dem.)	4,111
18	Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake	Morvin Duel (Rep.)	14,498	Floyd E. Olson (Rep.)	7,360
19	Calumet and Winnebago	Pierce A. Morrissey (Dem.)	9,618	S. Ted Hitzler (Dem.)	12,096
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan	Harry W. Bolens (Dem.)	13,240	Reinhold J. Kinas (Prog.)	9,561
21	Racine	Joseph Clancy (Dem.)	10,812	Charles P. Potratz (Prog.)	8,763
22	Kenosha and Walworth	Conrad Shearer (Rep.)	16,662	Norton J. Williams (Rep.)	9,091
23	Portage and Waupaca	Herman J. Severson (Prog.)	8,585	John H. Severin (Prog.)	10,068
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	Walter J. Rush (Prog.)	12,789	Herman E. Boldt (Rep.)	9,799
25	Lincoln and Marathon	Roland R. Kannenberg (Prog.)	9,156	John Doherty (Ind. Dem.)	1,150
26	Dane	Fred Risser (Prog.)	32,591	Peden Back (Prog.)	6,961
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk	Fred W. Zantow <sup>3</sup> (Prog.)	12,403	Thorwald M. Beck (Rep.)	7,553
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk	E. Merwyn Rowlands <sup>4</sup> (Prog.)	14,581	Lars P. Christensen (Soc.)	1,174
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire	G. Erle Ingram (Prog.)	14,794	George E. Mahoney (Dem.)	8,373
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk	Joseph A. Anderson (Prog.)	11,431	August J. Piper (Prog.)	14,652
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida	Ernest G. Sauld (Dem.)	12,039	Michael J. Mersch (Dem.)	8,267
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette	Earl Leverich (Prog.)	10,441	John S. Hensel (Rep.)	5,537
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau	Oscar S. Paulson (Prog.)	18,297	William H. Krause (Dem.)	9,558
33	Jefferson and Waukesha	Chester E. Dempsey (Dem.)	12,862	William F. Anderson (Rep.)	10,326
				Arthur J. Plowman (Dem.)	7,514
				Otto Mueller (Rep.)	8,339
				Fred Pike (Soc.)	1,026
				Robert Caldwell (Rep.)	14,058
				Isaac C. Evans (Dem.)	7,952
				Harry Pauls (Rep.)	9,591
				Isaac Evans (Dem.)	9,922
				Levi Bancroft (Rep.)	2,702
				Arthur Oschner (Soc.)	326
				Paul H. Raihle (Rep.)	11,532
				Joseph H. Wallis (Dem.)	4,832
				Herschel Shipley (Rep.)	5,617
				Olaf A. Bloom (Soc.)	2,898
				Herman L. Kronschnabl (Prog.)	10,824
				Walter D. Cavers (Rep.)	9,464
				Timothy P. Donovan (Dem.)	5,021
				Kevin J. Callahan (Rep.)	5,388
				Glenn C. Felker (Soc.)	201
				Richard W. Davis (Dem.)	4,774
				Harry W. Griswold (Rep.)	12,466
				John C. Schuman (Prog.)	8,660
				Evan G. Davies (Rep.)	9,310

<sup>1</sup>Senators representing odd numbered districts elected in 1934; senators representing even numbered districts elected in 1936.

<sup>2</sup>George Engebretson elected at a special election in 1932 to fill vacancy caused by the death of William Olson, elected in 1930.

<sup>3</sup>Deceased.

<sup>4</sup>E. Merwyn Rowlands elected at a special election April 6, 1935 to succeed Fred W. Zantow, deceased.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1936

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette	Edwin W. Blomquist (Prog.)	2,970	Lawrence Buckley (Dem.)	1,086
Ashland	Harry Van Guilder (Prog.)	3,147	Lewis G. Miller (Rep.)	2,797
Barron	Charles A. Beggs (Prog.)	4,489	James Selner, Sr. (Dem.)	1,490
Bayfield	Laurie E. Carlson (Prog.)	2,850	John C. Chapple (Rep.)	3,057
Brown, 1st	Harold A. Lytie (Dem.)	5,986	John Edward Johnson (Ind. Prog.)	179
Brown, 2nd	William J. Sweeney (Dem.)	6,331	John A. Harlow (Dem.)	1,468
Buffalo and Pepin	Arthur Hitt (Prog.)	4,034	Charles E. Bartlett (Rep.)	3,428
Burnett and Washburn	Harry B. Bergren (Prog.)	4,592	John A. Matye (Ind. Prog.)	2,531
Calumet	Henry Hupfauf (Dem.)	2,904	Marvin Olson (Dem.)	973
Chippewa	George H. Hipke (Rep.)	6,136	S. E. Squires (Rep.)	2,218
Clark	Victor W. Nehs (Prog.)	4,640	Harry Hansen (Prog.)	5,064
Columbia	Robert H. Roche (Dem.)	6,237	Louis Holthusen (Rep.)	3,631
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell (Rep.)	2,860	John J. Duffy (Prog.)	3,254
Dane, 1st	Herbert C. Schenk (Prog.)	16,077	J. Norman Basten (Rep.)	2,361
Dane, 2nd	James C. Hanson (Prog.)	7,750	Sam Schaffner, Jr. (Dem.)	1,171
Dane, 3rd	Albert J. Baker (Prog.)	6,522	David I. Hammegren (Rep.)	2,883
Dodge, 1st	Elmer L. Genzmer (Dem.)	4,519	Harry H. Scott (Ind. Dem.)	3,385
Dodge, 2nd	Henry E. Krueger (Dem.)	5,292	William E. Booth (Rep.)	3,183
Door	Frank N. Graass (Rep.)	3,927	Gough M. Morrissey (Prog.)	2,806
Douglas, 1st	Michael H. Hall (Prog.)	3,804	Howard Leppla (Rep.)	1,007
			Steve F. Gospodar (Dem.)	2,531
			William P. Borgman (Prog.)	4,564
			John Wuetrich (Dem.)	3,902
			Ora J. Howard (Rep.)	2,962
			William F. Groves (Prog.)	5,233
			Thorlief A. Peterson (Dem.)	2,764
			Tillman M. Hounsell (Prog.)	1,431
			Fred F. Frusher, Jr. (Dem.)	3,012
			Virgil Roick (Rep.)	8,206
			Oscar C. Volla (Rep.)	2,830
			John H. Pick (Dem.)	1,737
			Alvin Larson (Rep.)	2,815
			Alvin Voigt (Prog.)	2,664
			Walter Mueller (Rep.)	1,775
			August E. Soldner (Prog.)	2,797
			Harrison Phelps (Rep.)	3,257
			Henry Spille (Dem.)	1,144
			William H. Moore (Prog.)	2,298
			Peter E. Johnson (Dem.)	3,181
			Gerhardt M. Haugner (Rep.)	3,116

Douglas, 2nd	Elmer C. Peterson (Prog.)	5,064	John W. Lake (Dem.)	2,100
Dunn	James D. Millar (Prog.)	3,884	Norris A. Thompson (Rep.)	2,167
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Prog.)	8,815	Willis E. Donley (Dem.)	2,261
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Henry Berquist (Prog.)	5,214	Earl W. Hanson (Rep.)	3,793
Fond du Lac, 1st	Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr. (Dem.)	6,033	Delbert J. Frank (Dem.)	1,988
Fond du Lac, 2nd	Arthur F. Hinz (Rep.)	4,171	W. B. Voegeli (Rep.)	4,974
Grant, 1st	William H. Goldthorpe (Rep.)	3,898	Herman A. Kamm (Dem.)	3,194
Grant, 2nd	Bradley McIntyre (Rep.)	3,706	Gale W. Huber (Rep.)	4,062
Green	Ernst J. Hoosly (Prog.)	5,611	Archie W. Glissendorf (Prog.)	2,470
Green Lake and Waushara	Reuben W. Peterson (Rep.)	4,920	Kenneth E. Worthing (Rep.)	4,243
Iowa	John S. Jackson (Prog.)	4,210	Hervey S. Northrup (Dem.)	4,032
Iron and Vilas	Paul R. Alfonsi (Prog.)	3,844	John E. Johnson (Prog.)	3,694
Jackson	P. A. Hemmy (Prog.)	3,717	Albert W. Braun (Dem.)	1,795
Jefferson	Palmer F. Daug (Dem.)	8,165	Ray Eckstein (Prog.)	2,234
Juneau	William H. Barnes (Prog.)	3,476	Jay P. Martin (Dem.)	1,752
Kenosha, 1st	Alfred C. Grosvenor (Dem.)	4,998	John Miles Thompson (Prog.)	2,798
Kenosha, 2nd	Emil Costello (Prog.)	5,144	B. B. Schoultz (Dem.)	3,711
Kewaunee	Albert D. Shimek (Dem.)	2,704	Adolph Freiheit (Prog.)	3,840
La Crosse, 1st	Oliver H. Fritz (Prog.)	6,280	Charles W. Hutchison (Rep.)	3,529
La Crosse, 2nd	Harry W. Schilling (Prog.)	4,260	Frank Wierichs (Rep.)	3,551
Lafayette	Henry Youngblood (Rep.)	3,548	Loren G. Van Gordon (Dem.)	794
Langlade	James T. Cavanaugh (Dem.)	3,674	Charles M. Olson (Rep.)	1,735
Lincoln	Reno W. Trego (Prog.)	4,384	Giles William Brown (Prog.)	4,029
Manitowoc, 1st	Francis A. Yindra (Dem.)	5,777	Clarence G. Trachte (Rep.)	4,121
			John P. Conway (Dem.)	1,703
			Ernest E. Tracy (Rep.)	2,256
			Edward Weston (Prog.)	3,744
			John Burns (Rep.)	3,319
			Matt G. Siebert (Dem.)	4,712
			Jay W. Rhodes (Rep.)	3,539
			Arthur W. Johns (Prog.)	1,160
			Emil A. Leischow (Rep.)	987
			Jacob J. Blahnik (Ind. Dem.)	1,546
			Eugene Luening (Dem.)	1,375
			James E. Keizer (Rep.)	4,690
			George T. Doherty (Dem.)	1,481
			Harry E. Jones (Rep.)	3,191
			W. Stanley McGranahan (Dem.)	2,515
			Martin J. Einson (Prog.)	2,347
			Harry E. Fronck (Prog.)	2,540
			James A. Barker (Rep.)	1,857
			John L. Selover (Dem.)	1,529
			James W. Clark (Rep.)	2,954
			Otto A. Vogel (Prog.)	5,055
			Harold C. Maas (Rep.)	1,317

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1936—Continued

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Manitowoc, 2nd.....	David Sigman (Prog.).....	3,455	Nels T. Nelson (Dem.)..... Bernard J. Neumann (Rep.)..... Everett La Fond (Ind. Prog.).....	2,929 1,699 2,106
Marathon, 1st.....	Joseph L. Barber (Prog.).....	4,770	Henry M. Kronenwetter (Dem.)..... Matt M. Schaeztl (Rep.).....	4,159 2,691
Marathon, 2nd.....	Rudolph A. Melsner (Dem.).....	4,971	John Dittbrender (Prog.)..... Robert W. Monk (Rep.).....	4,707 3,681
Marinette.....	Charles A. Budlong (Rep.).....	5,645	John W. Buss (Dem.)..... C. Fred Larson (Prog.).....	4,483 2,647
Milwaukee, 1st.....	Cornelius T. Young (Dem.).....	7,102	Joseph Caravella (Prog.)..... Howard M. Johnson (Rep.).....	3,825 3,427
Milwaukee, 2nd.....	Andrew J. Biemiller (Prog.).....	6,767	Clarence C. Kretlow (Dem.)..... Alex N. Klose (Rep.).....	5,867 2,129
Milwaukee, 3rd.....	Arthur J. Balzer (Dem.).....	8,695	Robert Buech (Prog.).....	8,238
Milwaukee, 4th.....	Robert E. Tehan (Dem.).....	4,472	Lee Kleimer (Prog.)..... William F. Willis (Rep.).....	2,102 1,371
Milwaukee, 5th.....	Mary O. Kryszak (Dem.).....	7,453	John O'Malley (Ind. Dem.)..... Paul C. Baumann (Prog.).....	971 6,789
Milwaukee, 6th.....	Ben Rubin (Prog.).....	3,576	Joseph J. Kalinowski (Ind. Rep.)..... John N. Kaiser (Dem.).....	2,607 350
Milwaukee, 7th.....	Arthur Koegel (Prog.).....	4,741	Paul Coleman (Rep.).....	1,008
Milwaukee, 8th.....	Donald P. Ryan (Dem.).....	6,847	Robert L. Lange (Dem.)..... Eugene G. Johnson (Prog.).....	3,228 3,178
Milwaukee, 9th.....	Joseph F. Mueller (Prog.).....	7,763	Harry F. Herrmann (Rep.)..... George H. Weisleder (Dem.).....	3,367 6,043
Milwaukee, 10th.....	John W. Grobschmidt (Prog.).....	5,598	John H. Kowaleski (Dem.)..... Raymond Hartung (Rep.).....	5,255 1,599
Milwaukee, 11th.....	Martin B. Franzkowiak (Dem.).....	6,303	Edward Wolski (Prog.)..... Agnes Malich (Rep.).....	5,014 1,247
Milwaukee, 12th.....	Peter Pyszczynski (Dem.).....	7,919	Edward J. Froncek (Ind. Dem.)..... Leo J. Mussa (Prog.).....	946 4,555
Milwaukee, 13th.....	Bernard B. Kroenke (Dem.).....	8,421	Louis Tutkowski (Rep.)..... Emil Meyer (Prog.).....	1,020 5,309
Milwaukee, 14th.....	Milton T. Murray (Rep.).....	12,382	Ernst F. Pahl (Rep.)..... John F. Savage (Dem.).....	2,195 6,306
Milwaukee, 15th.....	Francis T. Murphy (Dem.).....	7,230	Max E. Geline (Prog.)..... Waldemar O. Sonnemann (Prog.).....	3,637 5,419
Milwaukee, 16th.....	Herman B. Wegner (Prog.).....	4,622	Ben G. Slater (Rep.)..... Emil H. Hanke (Dem.)..... Walter H. Maletzke (Rep.).....	4,296 3,562 1,669

Milwaukee, 17th	Martin F. Howard (Dem.)	5,482	Edward R. Buer (Prog.)	4,630
Milwaukee, 18th	Edward H. Kiefer (Prog.)	4,489	William F. Double (Rep.)	3,200
Milwaukee, 19th	Joseph L. Garvens (Dem.)	3,948	Aloys L. Eberle (Dem.)	3,810
Milwaukee, 20th	Charles B. Perry (Rep.)	6,222	Aaron L. Tietelbaum (Prog.)	3,358
Monroe	Earl D. Hall (Prog.)	5,677	Lewis D. Thill (Rep.)	2,570
Oconto	Frank J. Lingelbach (Dem.)	3,634	James L. Foley, Jr. (Dem.)	5,795
Outagamie, 1st	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (Rep.)	6,530	Arthur C. Tretow (Prog.)	4,533
Outagamie, 2nd	William M. Rohan (Dem.)	4,342	Harold M. Sowle (Dem.)	1,213
Ozaukee	Nic J. Bichler (Dem.)	4,168	Stephen R. Jones (Rep.)	4,279
Pierce	Theodore Swanson (Prog.)	3,232	Bernard E. Brandt (Prog.)	3,373
Polk	Dougal D. Kennedy (Prog.)	4,519	Carl Schoenebeck (Rep.)	2,961
Portage	John T. Kostuck (Prog.)	7,669	Walter F. Fountain (Dem.)	4,173
Price	Felix A. Kremer (Prog.)	2,769	Gottlieb D. Ziegler (Prog.)	3,630
Racine, 1st	John L. Sieb (Prog.)	5,299	Matt Brill (Prog.)	3,587
Racine, 2nd	Jack Harvey (Prog.)	5,561	Arthur J. Zuitches (Rep.)	2,564
Racine, 3rd	Edward F. Rakow (Dem.)	4,239	Arthur A. Bartelt, Sr. (Prog.)	2,065
Richland	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	4,446	Fred Putzier (Dem.)	1,728
Rock, 1st	Edward Grassman (Rep.)	8,329	Selmer W. Gunderson (Rep.)	2,644
Rock, 2nd	Burger M. Engebretson (Rep.)	7,632	Oscar J. Gilbertson (Ind. Prog.)	680
Rusk and Sawyer	Jorge W. Carow <sup>1</sup> (Prog.)	5,238	Walter A. Lantz (Dem.)	1,123
St. Croix	Carl R. Nyman <sup>2</sup> (Prog.)	1,816	William H. Burman (Rep.)	1,769
Sauk	Arthur D. Kelly (Prog.)	3,583	Neal McGrew (Ind. Prog.)	2,237
Shawano	George J. Woerth (Prog.)	6,217	William F. Collins (Dem.)	3,904
	Paul Fuhrman (Prog.)	5,276	George E. Vaughan (Rep.)	2,716
			Harvey Vincent (Dem.)	1,231
			Andrew M. Suneson (Rep.)	1,733
			Frank Stone (Ind. Prog.)	1,207
			Clarence T. Peterson (Dem.)	2,522
			William F. Jones (Rep.)	3,429
			Joseph C. Hamata (Dem.)	4,015
			George J. White (Rep.)	3,461
			Harry T. Ruff (Prog.)	2,991
			Saverio Aiello (Rep.)	3,177
			Joseph A. Seep (Prog.)	3,203
			Halvor J. Berg (Prog.)	5,884
			John Melvin Halderson (Prog.)	4,514
			Charles V. Walker (Rep.)	3,529
			John M. Steinhilber (Dem.)	269
			Claude R. Howard (Rep.)	1,084
			Lawrence M. Bonnes (Dem.)	3,418
			Geroge Swanke (Rep.)	2,684
			Ethan B. Minier	710
			Robert J. Hudson (Dem.)	2,291
			Austin A. Cooper (Rep.)	4,719
			Grover Meisner (Dem.)	3,804
			Melvin H. Schlytter (Rep.)	2,890

<sup>1</sup>Deceased.

<sup>2</sup>Carl R. Nyman elected at a special election on April 21, 1937 to succeed Jorge W. Carow, deceased.



SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1936—Continued

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Sheboygan, 1st.....	Joseph M. Theisen (Dem.).....	6,366	Alfred V. Wilbert (Prog.).....	3,815
			Wallace J. Hanford (Rep.).....	4,186
Sheboygan, 2nd.....	Charles A. Laack (Dem.).....	5,352	Alfred P. Schultz (Prog.).....	3,100
			Frederick W. Krez (Rep.).....	4,351
Taylor.....	Carl M. Nelson (Rep.).....	3,339	Edmund L. Premeau (Dem.).....	1,596
			Herbert C. Dumke (Prog.).....	1,430
Trempealeau.....	Tom Lomsdahl (Prog.).....	4,322	Peter Simenson (Dem.).....	1,381
			Norris J. Kellman (Rep.).....	2,969
Vernon.....	Hjalmer S. Halvorsen (Prog.).....	4,704	Chas. I. Nixon (Dem.).....	1,249
			Frank Cepek (Rep.).....	4,314
Walworth.....	Ora R. Rice (Rep.).....	8,408	Edward F. Dunn, Sr. (Dem.).....	3,471
			Leslie J. Tuck (Prog.).....	2,878
Washington.....	Henry Schowalter (Dem.).....	4,000	Clyde Schloemer (Prog.).....	3,187
			Wm. T. Leins (Rep.).....	3,856
Waukesha, 1st.....	Lyle E. Douglass (Rep.).....	6,266	Edward D. Wright (Dem.).....	2,418
			Rollin Griffith (Prog.).....	3,487
Waukesha, 2nd.....	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.).....	4,392	Thomas R. King (Dem.).....	3,886
			Leonard Sutton (Prog.).....	2,313
Waupaca.....	Alvin A. Handrich (Prog.).....	5,464	Arlin W. Pitt (Dem.).....	2,324
			Edwin E. Russell (Rep.).....	5,463
Winnebago, 1st.....	Leo T. Niemuth (Rep.).....	6,963	Paul J. Sitter (Dem.).....	4,286
			Charles F. Potratz (Prog.).....	4,023
Winnebago, 2nd.....	Nels Larson (Rep.).....	5,821	Robert M. Heckner (Dem.).....	4,831
			Henry Schultz (Prog.).....	3,420
Wood.....	Byrde M. Vaughan (Prog.).....	5,959	Alfred C. Berard (Dem.).....	3,366
			William W. Clark (Rep.).....	5,113

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# **Parties and Elections**

## **The Judicial and Nonpartisan Elections**

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# VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1936

	Fairchild	Turner
Adams	759	869
Ashland	2,915	1,085
Barron	3,542	2,050
Bayfield	2,027	2,080
Brown	8,373	3,788
Buffalo	2,159	1,121
Burnett	1,243	919
Calumet	2,079	1,705
Chippewa	5,638	2,344
Clark	4,261	3,184
Columbia	4,620	2,928
Crawford	2,504	1,280
Dane	18,746	16,680
Dodge	9,606	5,268
Door	2,908	1,049
Douglas	9,471	4,717
Dunn	3,261	1,970
Eau Claire	6,470	2,613
Florence	795	719
Fond du Lac	7,347	3,187
Forest	1,597	813
Grant	5,956	3,534
Green	2,476	1,601
Green Lake	2,417	896
Iowa	1,783	2,307
Iron	1,735	748
Jackson	1,657	2,114
Jefferson	7,091	2,782
Juneau	2,340	2,357
Kenosha	7,891	7,259
Kewaunee	2,770	1,020
La Crosse	6,203	1,552
Lafayette	2,020	2,262
Langlade	3,104	2,434
Lincoln	3,652	2,823
Manitowoc	9,510	3,923
Marathon	10,979	6,218
Marinette	7,438	2,664
Marquette	1,123	1,036
Milwaukee	155,539	76,318
Monroe	2,693	2,635
Oconto	5,134	2,679
Oneida	3,047	1,304
Outagamie	9,799	4,837
Ozaukee	3,392	884
Pepin	988	440
Pierce	2,203	2,045
Polk	2,518	2,541
Portage	6,883	2,537
Price	3,182	1,513
Racine	13,106	8,161
Richland	2,560	1,699
Rock	8,485	3,597
Rusk	1,555	1,759
St. Croix	4,070	1,608
Sauk	4,934	2,484
Sawyer	1,360	1,299
Shawano	3,583	2,823
Sheboygan	12,427	4,534
Taylor	1,502	2,293
Trempealeau	1,982	1,852
Vernon	3,432	1,705
Vilas	1,924	904
Walworth	5,251	3,019
Washburn	1,745	972
Washington	4,401	2,354
Waukesha	11,572	4,340
Waupaca	4,996	2,032
Waushara	1,845	889
Winnebago	11,809	4,225
Wood	5,315	4,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>483,698</b>	<b>262,650</b>

## VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1937

	Martin	Turner	Wylie
Adams.....	523	630	611
Ashland.....	2,423	1,041	2,291
Barron.....	2,077	1,466	3,325
Bayfield.....	1,171	827	998
Brown.....	17,053	1,563	3,345
Buffalo.....	928	724	1,138
Burnett.....	1,202	857	591
Calumet.....	2,638	367	942
Chippewa.....	4,681	1,609	1,979
Clark.....	2,844	2,772	2,227
Columbia.....	2,707	1,838	1,387
Crawford.....	2,223	897	1,312
Dane.....	8,185	5,906	3,102
Dodge.....	5,732	2,435	3,500
Door.....	3,716	662	832
Douglas.....	5,448	3,095	4,686
Dunn.....	1,940	1,448	2,303
Eau Claire.....	3,095	1,320	3,248
Florence.....	626	424	210
Fond du Lac.....	7,711	2,056	4,324
Forest.....	1,329	915	767
Grant.....	2,923	2,204	2,739
Green.....	1,780	1,520	1,605
Green Lake.....	1,711	1,095	1,145
Iowa.....	2,035	1,610	2,074
Iron.....	1,063	869	870
Jackson.....	771	1,279	931
Jefferson.....	2,739	1,293	2,602
Juneau.....	1,730	1,017	1,482
Kenosha.....	4,886	4,848	4,039
Kewaunee.....	3,045	398	633
La Crosse.....	4,896	1,808	7,027
Lafayette.....	2,620	1,341	1,478
Langlade.....	1,761	648	1,308
Lincoln.....	1,560	1,280	886
Manitowoc.....	8,362	1,851	3,151
Marathon.....	5,012	4,134	2,966
Marinette.....	4,457	1,630	2,336
Marquette.....	988	886	732
Milwaukee.....	58,280	40,777	27,959
Monroe.....	1,957	2,129	2,135
Oconto.....	5,700	960	1,462
Oneida.....	2,069	1,452	1,256
Outagamie.....	9,074	2,115	3,439
Ozaukee.....	2,473	910	1,258
Pepin.....	608	328	642
Pierce.....	2,173	955	1,028
Polk.....	1,561	2,854	812
Portage.....	7,272	1,435	1,541
Price.....	1,531	1,081	1,800
Racine.....	12,880	5,119	7,764
Richland.....	2,466	1,033	1,362
Rock.....	7,529	2,885	6,333
Rusk.....	1,074	794	1,586
St. Croix.....	2,958	1,506	1,599
Sauk.....	2,803	1,434	1,437
Sawyer.....	690	480	1,039
Shawano.....	4,141	1,397	1,361
Sheboygan.....	8,473	5,458	4,102
Taylor.....	1,909	1,276	1,524
Trempealeau.....	1,941	1,083	2,286
Vernon.....	2,580	1,508	2,081
Vilas.....	936	923	767
Walworth.....	3,561	1,576	3,191
Washburn.....	1,322	905	1,116
Washington.....	2,332	1,065	1,244
Waukesha.....	8,520	3,133	4,582
Waupaca.....	4,343	1,739	2,130
Waushara.....	903	982	934
Winnebago.....	9,231	2,878	5,208
Wood.....	5,200	2,153	2,826
Total.....	309,081	155,886	179,036

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1936

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Sherman E. Smalley
Crawford.....	3,294
Grant.....	9,457
Iowa.....	3,606
Lafayette.....	4,034
Richland.....	3,478
Total.....	23,869

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Robert S. Cowie
La Crosse.....	7,116
Monroe.....	5,241
Trempealeau.....	4,110
Vernon.....	4,612
Total.....	21,079

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	William R. Foley
Barron.....	5,409
Burnett.....	2,109
Douglas.....	14,020
Polk.....	4,351
Washburn.....	2,631
Total.....	28,530

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Lorenzo L. Darling	Jesse Earle	Roscoe Grimm
Green.....	927	1,609	2,307
Jefferson.....	7,722	533	3,168
Rock.....	1,287	8,536	4,270
Total.....	9,936	10,678	9,745

## VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1937

## FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Ellsworth B. Belden	William L. Seymour
Kenosha .....	6,751	7,910
Racine .....	16,643	11,878
Walworth .....	4,208	5,523
Total .....	27,602	25,311

## SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Seventh Branch)

Counties	August B. Braun
Milwaukee .....	100,280
Total .....	100,280

## SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Eighth Branch)

Counties	Charles L. Arons
Milwaukee .....	96,659
Total .....	96,659

## SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (UNEXPIRED TERM)

(Ninth Branch)

Counties	William F. Shaughnessy	Winfred C. Zabel
Milwaukee .....	75,132	51,002
Total .....	75,132	51,002

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued  
 NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (UNEXPIRED TERM)  
 (First Branch)

Counties	Alvin C. Reis
Dane.....	14,195
Sauk.....	4,617
Total.....	18,812

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
 (Second Branch)

Counties	August C. Hoppmann
Dane.....	14,082
Sauk.....	4,831
Total.....	18,913

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Henry Graass	Lynn D. Jaseph
Brown.....	12,006	10,679
Door.....	4,165	2,196
Kewaunee.....	3,101	1,935
Total.....	19,272	14,210



VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION

April 1937

	Callaban	Hansen
Adams.....	1,334	844
Ashland.....	4,463	1,587
Barron.....	4,912	2,667
Bayfield.....	2,338	1,069
Brown.....	10,524	9,561
Buffalo.....	2,020	1,040
Burnett.....	2,116	800
Calumet.....	2,372	1,449
Chippewa.....	5,186	3,855
Clark.....	3,503	3,905
Columbia.....	3,838	2,087
Crawford.....	3,322	1,548
Dane.....	8,705	7,883
Dodge.....	7,485	4,367
Door.....	3,614	1,763
Douglas.....	8,554	4,794
Dunn.....	3,475	2,767
Eau Claire.....	4,672	2,870
Florence.....	821	481
Fond du Lac.....	8,424	5,546
Forest.....	2,270	1,035
Grant.....	5,449	2,726
Green.....	3,042	2,014
Green Lake.....	2,760	1,421
Iowa.....	3,916	2,352
Iron.....	2,022	908
Jackson.....	1,711	1,429
Jefferson.....	4,558	2,351
Juneau.....	2,601	2,038
Kenosha.....	7,213	6,399
Kewaunee.....	2,943	1,021
La Crosse.....	8,642	4,955
Lafayette.....	3,642	2,262
Langlade.....	2,693	1,338
Lincoln.....	2,268	1,557
Manitowoc.....	7,660	5,445
Marathon.....	8,005	4,397
Marinette.....	5,501	3,076
Marquette.....	2,111	973
Milwaukee.....	57,453	63,491
Monroe.....	3,548	3,094
Oconto.....	3,934	4,337
Oneida.....	3,486	1,637
Outagamie.....	8,841	5,529
Ozaukee.....	3,387	1,372
Pepin.....	1,173	566
Pierce.....	2,744	1,914
Polk.....	3,093	2,236
Portage.....	7,073	3,224
Price.....	3,456	1,238
Racine.....	15,332	9,536
Richland.....	3,241	2,108
Rock.....	9,581	7,676
Rusk.....	2,573	1,232
St. Croix.....	4,238	2,239
Sauk.....	3,448	2,265
Sawyer.....	1,745	890
Shawano.....	4,254	2,816
Sheboygan.....	9,070	8,622
Taylor.....	3,146	1,836
Trempealeau.....	3,118	2,573
Vernon.....	3,805	2,706
Vilas.....	1,981	915
Walworth.....	5,168	3,610
Washburn.....	2,942	828
Washington.....	2,825	1,914
Waukesha.....	9,583	6,906
Waupaca.....	4,911	3,570
Waushara.....	2,000	1,013
Winnebago.....	10,226	6,886
Wood.....	6,058	4,469
Total.....	378,168	271,328

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**Parties and Elections**  
**Referendum**

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## REFERENDUM QUESTION

County	Relating to Free Passes November 1936	
	For	Against
Adams.....	1,105	734
Ashland.....	3,168	2,272
Barron.....	3,175	3,148
Bayfield.....	1,975	1,524
Brown.....	9,049	7,390
Buffalo.....	1,529	1,386
Burnett.....	1,392	1,251
Calumet.....	2,023	2,339
Chippewa.....	3,694	3,345
Clark.....	3,113	3,554
Columbia.....	3,966	4,009
Crawford.....	1,781	2,046
Dane.....	12,178	20,154
Dodge.....	5,977	6,833
Door.....	1,557	1,535
Douglas.....	6,975	6,569
Dunn.....	2,144	2,543
Eau Claire.....	5,640	3,996
Florence.....	561	609
Fond du Lac.....	5,866	7,756
Forest.....	1,368	1,011
Grant.....	3,607	4,646
Green.....	2,063	2,546
Green Lake.....	1,572	1,785
Iowa.....	1,733	2,456
Iron.....	1,249	1,009
Jackson.....	1,684	1,533
Jefferson.....	4,290	4,566
Juneau.....	2,283	2,200
Kenosha.....	8,423	7,402
Kewaunee.....	1,662	2,172
La Crosse.....	8,059	5,931
Lafayette.....	1,630	2,100
Langlade.....	3,563	2,175
Lincoln.....	2,793	2,968
Manitowoc.....	6,653	7,605
Marathon.....	7,016	8,208
Marinette.....	4,765	3,788
Marquette.....	811	1,111
Milwaukee.....	109,175	103,600
Monroe.....	2,772	2,762
Ontonio.....	3,757	3,272
Oneida.....	2,922	2,110
Outagamie.....	8,147	7,440
Ozaukee.....	2,266	2,354
Pepin.....	613	574
Pierce.....	2,152	2,190
Polk.....	2,950	2,732
Portage.....	4,659	4,047
Price.....	2,325	1,914
Racine.....	11,003	11,036
Richland.....	1,497	1,838
Rock.....	8,524	8,305
Rusk.....	1,957	1,872
St. Croix.....	3,762	2,495
Sauk.....	3,684	4,251
Sawyer.....	1,377	1,187
Shawano.....	3,375	3,135
Sheboygan.....	7,832	7,505
Taylor.....	2,389	1,892
Trempealeau.....	1,963	2,109
Vernon.....	1,848	2,199
Vilas.....	1,274	1,048
Walworth.....	4,058	3,993
Washburn.....	1,937	1,247
Washington.....	2,624	3,127
Waukesha.....	7,550	7,234
Waupaca.....	2,894	3,411
Waushara.....	1,509	1,495
Winnebago.....	6,761	6,710
Wood.....	4,323	4,510
Total.....	365,971	361,799



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# The Federal Government

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# THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

## UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

### *President*<sup>1</sup>

Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York  
Term expires January 20, 1941  
Salary \$75,000 per year

### *Vice President*<sup>1</sup>

John N. Garner, Texas  
Term expires January 20, 1941  
Salary \$15,000 per year

### PRESIDENT'S CABINET<sup>2</sup>

Salary \$15,000 per year

Secretary of State<sup>3</sup> -----Cordell Hull, Tennessee  
Secretary of the Treasury<sup>4</sup> -----Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York  
Secretary of War<sup>5</sup> -----Harry H. Woodring, Kansas  
Attorney General<sup>6</sup> -----Homer Cummings, Connecticut  
Postmaster General<sup>7</sup> -----James A. Farley, New York  
Secretary of the Navy<sup>8</sup> -----Claude A. Swanson, Virginia  
Secretary of the Interior<sup>9</sup> -----Harold L. Ickes, Illinois  
Secretary of Agriculture<sup>10</sup> -----Henry A. Wallace, Iowa  
Secretary of Commerce<sup>10</sup> -----Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina  
Secretary of Labor<sup>10</sup> -----Frances Perkins, New York

## UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN<sup>11</sup>

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.), Madison  
Term expires January 3, 1941

F. Ryan Duffy (Dem.), Fond du Lac  
Term expires January 3, 1939

<sup>1</sup> Elected for a term of four years.

<sup>2</sup> Appointed by the President.

<sup>3-9</sup> Order of succession to the presidency.

<sup>10</sup> Not eligible to presidential succession.

<sup>11</sup> Elected for a term of six years.



MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

Official address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1939

1st District.....	Thomas R. Amlie (Prog.) .....	Elkhorn
2nd District.....	Harry Sauthoff (Prog.) .....	Madison
3rd District.....	Gardner R. Withrow (Prog.) .....	La Crosse
4th District.....	Raymond J. Cannon (Dem.) .....	Milwaukee
5th District.....	Thomas O'Malley (Dem.) .....	Milwaukee
6th District.....	Michael K. Reilly (Dem.) .....	Fond du Lac
7th District.....	Gerald J. Boileau (Prog.) .....	Wausau
8th District.....	Geo. J. Schneider (Prog.) .....	Appleton
9th District.....	Merlin Hull (Prog.) .....	Black River Falls
10th District.....	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Prog.) .....	Mellen

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary \$20,000 per year

Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, <i>retired</i>	Mr. Justice Sutherland
Mr. Justice McReynolds	Mr. Justice Butler
Mr. Justice Brandeis	Mr. Justice Stone
Mr. Justice Cardozo	Mr. Justice Roberts
Mr. Justice Black	

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES<sup>2</sup>

## SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, *retired*, Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

Circuit judges<sup>3</sup>: Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. Earl Major, Hillsboro, Illinois; one vacancy.

<sup>1</sup> Elected for a term of two years.

<sup>2</sup> Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

<sup>3</sup> Salary \$12,500 per year.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	<i>Eastern District<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Western District<sup>2</sup></i>
District Judge <sup>3</sup> -----	Ferdinand A. Geiger Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
District Attorney -----	B. J. Husting Mayville	John J. Boyle Darlington
Marshal -----	A. J. Lukoszewicz Milwaukee	John M. Comeford Janesville
Clerk -----	B. H. Westphal Milwaukee	H. C. Hale Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy--	F. C. Westphal, Jr. Milwaukee Milton J. Knoblock Racine Oscar L. Wolters Sheboygan Charles H. Forward Oshkosh William L. Evans Green Bay	Miles Riley 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	J. J. McManamy Madison A. J. Sutherland Eau Claire H. J. Niehaus La Crosse W. S. Cate Ashland O. W. Fehlhaber Wausau C. W. Bishop Superior

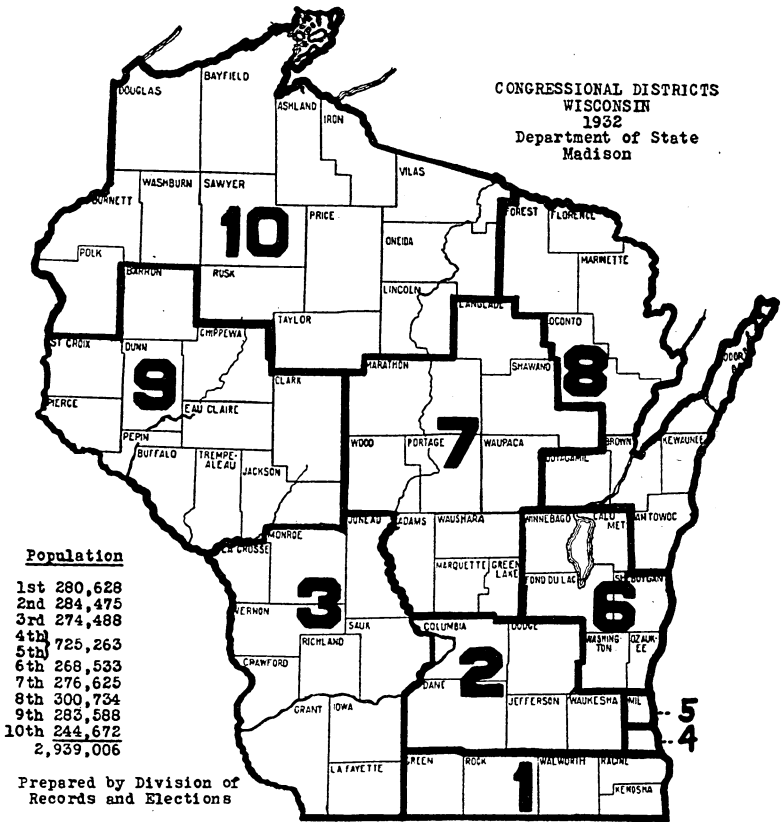
## INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Collector ----- Otto A. La Budde, Milwaukee

<sup>1</sup> Headquarters at Milwaukee.

<sup>2</sup> Headquarters at Madison.

<sup>3</sup> Salary \$10,000 per year.



## DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

July 1, 1937

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Civilian Conservation Corps, (CCC)	Robert Fechner Rm. 1530, P. O. Bldg. 13th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	Brig. Gen. Chas. D. Herron Hdqtrs., Sixth Corps Area U. S. Post Office Bldg. Chicago, Illinois
Commodity Credit Corporation	Lynn P. Talley Rm. 711, 1825 H St., NW Washington, D. C.	<b>Southern Wisconsin</b> F. D. Gallagher Federal Res. Bank Bldg. 164 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois  <b>Northern Wisconsin</b> Ben C. Maynard 438 McKnight Bldg. 2nd Ave., S. & Fifth Sts., Minneapolis, Minneosta
Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office	Col. Philip G. Murphy Rm. 713, 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	A. W. Walker 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul (FCA)	William I. Myers Rm. 713, 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	John D. Jones, Jr. 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Anning S. Prah Rm. 6149, New P. O. Bldg., 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	<b>Northern Wisconsin</b> C. W. Loeber 927 Main P. O. Bldg. St. Paul, Minnesota  <b>Southern Wisconsin</b> H. D. Hayes 2022 Engineering Bldg. 205 Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Leo T. Crowley Rm. 403, National Press Building 14th and F Sts., NW Washington, D. C.	Raby L. Hopkins 502 State Street Madison, Wisconsin
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	W. I. Myers Rm. 713, 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	Roy A. Nelson 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	John H. Fahey Rm. 7500, New P. O. Bldg., 12th Street and Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	A. R. Gardner 7 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Illinois
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Stewart McDonald 1020 Vermont Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	Albert G. Schmedeman 7170 Plankinton Arcade Bldg., 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	George M. Brennan Rm. 713, 1300 E St., NW Washington, D. C.	F. H. Klawon 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	A. S. Goss Rm. 713, 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	Roy A. Nelson 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN  
WISCONSIN—Continued**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)	John H. Fahey Rm. 7500, New P. O. Bldg. 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	J. R. McQuillan Federal Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Archives	R. D. W. Connor Rm. 104, The National Archives Bldg., 8th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	J. E. Boell 111 S. Hamilton St. Madison, Wisconsin
National Emergency Council (NEC)	Eugene S. Leggett Rm. 500, 1405 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	Robert C. Johnson Federal Building Milwaukee, Wis.
National Labor Relations Board —12th Region (NLRB)	J. Warren Madden Rm. 406, Denrike Bldg. 1010 Vermont Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	Nathaniel S. Clark 519 Brumder Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.
National Resources Committee	Harold L. Ickes Rm. 4022-A, Dept. of the Interior Bldg., 18th and F Streets NW Washington, D. C.	Charles Moderwell 1206 New P. O. Bldg. Chicago, Illinois
National Youth Administration (NYA)	Aubrey W. Williams 1340 G Street NW Washington, D. C.	John H. Lasher 140 E. Wilson Street Madison, Wisconsin
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	S. M. Garwood Rm. 712, 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	George Susens 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Emergency Administra- tion of Public Works (PWA)	Harold L. Ickes Rm. 6331, N. Interior Bldg., 18th and F Sts. NW Washington, D. C.	Leo J. Voell 312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	Jesse H. Jones Rm. 308, 1825 H St. NW Washington, D. C.	<b>Southern Wisconsin</b> F. D. Gallagher Fed. Res. Bank Bldg. 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois  <b>Northern Wisconsin</b> Ben C. Maynard 438 McKnight Bldg. 2nd Ave., South & Fifth Streets Minneapolis, Minn.
RFC Mortgage Company	John W. Slacks Rm. 308, 1825 H St. NW Washington, D. C.	<b>Southern Wisconsin</b> F. D. Gallagher Fed. Res. Bank Bldg. 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois  <b>Northern Wisconsin</b> Ben C. Maynard 438 McKnight Bldg. 2nd Ave. S. and 5th Sts. Minneapolis, Minn.
Resettlement Administration (RA)	Will W. Alexander Lobby of Adm. Bldg. Dept. of Agriculture The Mall, between 12th & 14th Sts. SW Washington, D. C.	N. S. Boardman 6th Floor, Milwaukee County Courthouse Milwaukee, Wis.

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN  
WISCONSIN—Continued**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	John M. Carmody 2000 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D. C.	John A. Becker 213 SE State Capitol Madison, Wis.
St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives	S. D. Sanders Rm. 713, 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minn.
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	James M. Landis Rm. 1002, Securities and Exchange Bldg. 1778 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D. C.	W. McNeil Kennedy 630 Bankers Bldg. 105 W. Adams St. Chicago, Illinois
Social Security Board	Frank Bane Rm. 105, 1712 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	H. L. McCarthy 1300-211 W. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service	Hugh H. Bennett Lobby of Adm. Bldg. Dept. of Agriculture The Mall, between 12th & 14th Sts. SW Washington, D. C.	M. F. Schweers 216 Federal Bldg. La Crosse, Wis.
United States Employment Service	W. Frank Persons Rm. 3122, Dept. of Labor Bldg., 14th St. and Con- stitution Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	Harry Lippart 137 E. Wilson St. Madison, Wis.
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	Harry L. Hopkins Rm. 716, Walker-John- son Bldg. 1734 New York Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	M. W. Torkelson 149 E. Wilson St. Madison, Wis.



Camping on one of Wisconsin's beautiful northern lakes.

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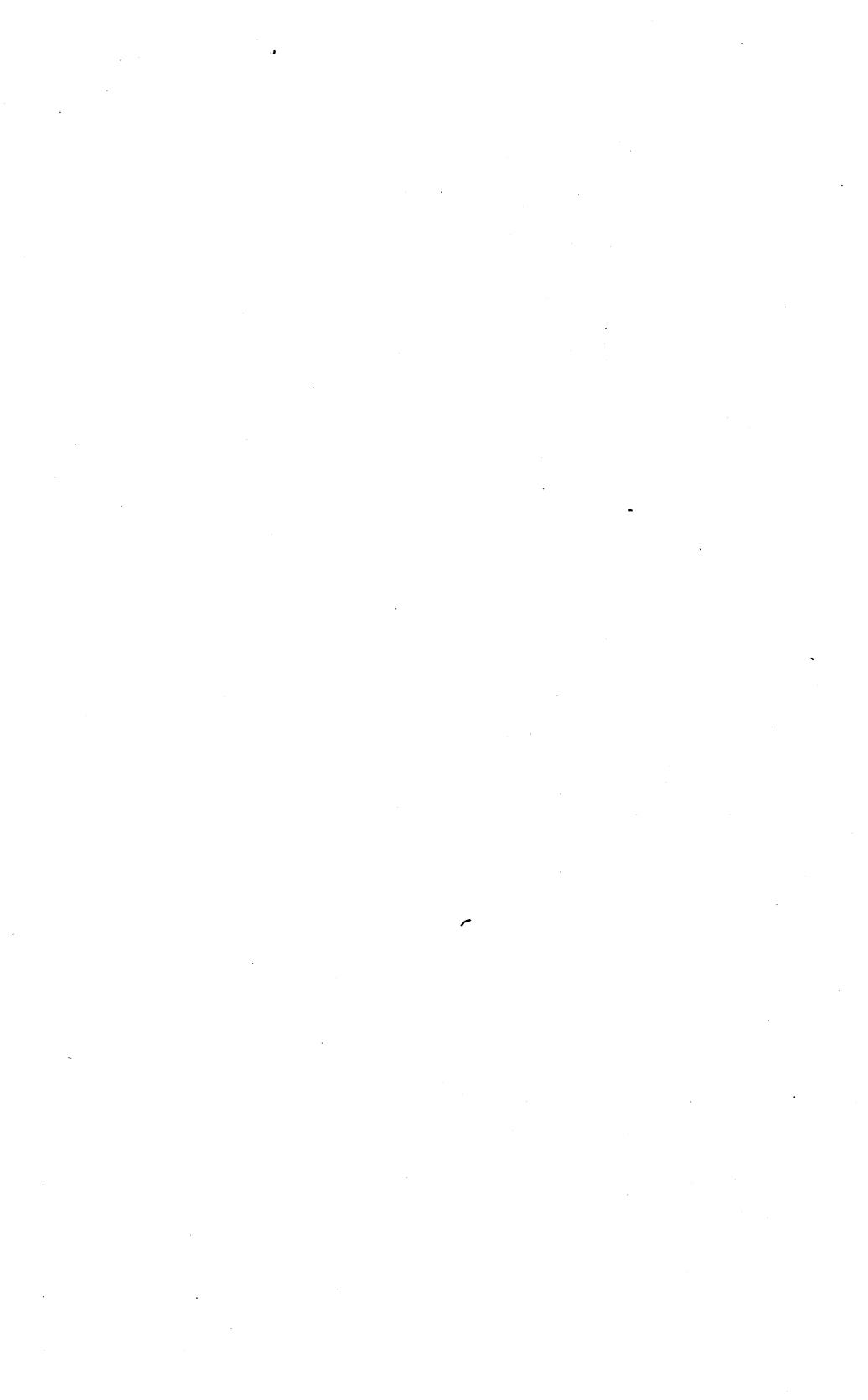
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# Miscellaneous

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## 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	1885	Mayor-Council
Altoona	Eau Claire	1,044	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery	Polk	1,354	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo	Langlade	3,610	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- sara	4,106	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls	Jackson	1,950	1883	Mayor-Council
Bloomer	Chippewa	1,865	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel	Grant	1,762	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead	Green	1,533	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo	Buffalo	261	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington	Racine	4,114	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	2,055	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek	Barron	1,076	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton	Calumet	1,945	1877	Mayor-Council
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	9,539	1869	Mayor-Council
Clintonville	Waupaca	3,572	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby	Clark, Marathon	849	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus	Columbia	2,514	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon	Forest	1,679	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City	Grant	1,157	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland	Barron	1,532	1885	Mayor-Council

<sup>1</sup>Under the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the officials census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change. This provision preserves to Superior its status as a second class city although it now has less than 39,000 population.

<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	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley	Iron	3,264	1918	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	2,639	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,154	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna	Outagamie	6,581	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,409	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1,803	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,493	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3,073	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,007	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster	Grant	2,432	1878	Mayor-Council
Marshfield	Wood	8,778	1883	Mayor-Council
Mauston	Juneau	2,107	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville	Dodge	2,521	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford	Taylor	1,918	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen	Ashland	1,629	1907	Mayor-Council
Menasha	Winnebago	9,062	1874	Mayor-Council
Menomonie	Dunn	5,595	1882	Commission
Merrill	Lincoln	8,458	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,274	1887	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
Neanah	Winnebago	9,151	1873	Mayor-Council
Neillsville	Clark	2,118	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa	Wood	2,005	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein	Calumet	1,274	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,076	1889	Mayor-Council
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	4,661	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,112	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,190	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,030	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,921	1919	Mayor-Council
Onalaska	La Crosse	1,408	1887	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,102	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,036	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo	Marinette	1,579	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,901	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	508	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	4,047	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	3,882	1877	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	6,308	1854	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	3,693	1882	Commission
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	3,943	1872	Mayor-Council
Prescott	Pierce	755	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton	Green Lake	1,183	1920	Mayor-Council

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Reedsburg	Sauk	2,967	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland	Oneida	8,019	1894	City Manager
Rice Lake	Barron	5,177	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center	Richland	3,632	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	3,984	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	2,363	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour	Outagamie	1,201	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano	Shawano	4,188	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	2,934	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,041	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta	Monroe	4,949	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner	Washburn	2,426	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley	Chippewa	1,988	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton	Dane	4,497	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay	Door	4,983	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomah	Monroe	3,354	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk	Lincoln	2,919	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua	Vernon	2,792	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn	Bayfield	2,238	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,131	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	5,768	1878	Mayor-Council
West Bend	Washington	4,760	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby	Vernon	1,366	1920	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	3,465	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,489	1925	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	8,726	1869	Mayor-Council

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	728	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	383	1902
Almond	Portage	449	1905
Amherst	Portage	577	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	210	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	296	1899
Arena	Iowa	273	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	692	1903
Athens	Marathon	935	1901
Auburndale	Wood	294	1881
Avoca	Iowa	342	1870
Bagley	Grant	284	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	808	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	315	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	835	1898
Barneveld	Iowa	301	1906
Barton	Washington	811	1925
Bay City	Pierce	290	1908
Bear Creek	Outagamie	411	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	268	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	177	1901
Belleville	Dane	564	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	452	1892
Benton	Lafayette	869	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	309	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	178	1925

<sup>1</sup>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
Birchwood	Washburn	565	1921
Biramwood	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
Brooklaw	Marathon	514	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	406	1905
Browntown	Green	291	1890
Bruce	Rusk	548	1901
Butler	Waukesha	703	1913
Butternut	Ashland	604	1903
Cable	Bayfield	240	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	631	1895
Cambria	Columbia	671	1866
Cambridge	Dane	500	1891
Cameron	Barron	760	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	789	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	438	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	286	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	246	1920
Cashton	Monroe	680	1901
Cassville	Grant	875	1882
Catawba	Price	282	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	466	1902
Cecil	Shawano	355	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	814	1899
Centuria	Polk	435	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	218	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	339	1928
Clayton	Polk	341	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	733	1894
Clinton	Rock	902	1882
Clyman	Dodge	200	1924
Cobb	Iowa	276	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	418	1910
Coleman	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	251	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
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

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Eden	Fond du Lac	223	1912
Edgar	Marathon	667	1898
Eland	Shawano	319	1905
Elderon	Marathon	181	1917
Elleva	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	186	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	Vernon	374	1935
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
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

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
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	238	1894
Loyal	Clark	862	1893
Lublin	Taylor	159	1915
Luck	Polk	560	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	475	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	276	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	230	1889
McFarland	Dane	313	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	311	1887
Manawa	Waupaca	711	1900
Maple Bluff	Dane		Dec. 1930
Marathon	Marathon	808	1884
Marion	Waupaca	992	1898
Markesan	Green Lake	872	1858
Marshall	Dane	441	1905
Mason	Bayfield	153	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	508	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	747	1899
Melrose	Jackson	480	1914
Melvina	Monroe	143	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1,291	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	554	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	250	1899
Merton	Waukesha	232	1922
Middleton	Dane	983	1905
Milladore	Wood		1933
Milltown	Polk	450	1910
Milton	Rock	1,128	1904
Minong	Washburn	292	1915
Montello	Marquette	1,245	1868
Montfort	Grant	554	1893
Monticello	Green	644	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	256	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,425	1899
Mt. Sterling	Crawford	292	1936
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	Marquette	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
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	577	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	176	1912
Oliver	Douglas	167	1917
Omro	Winnebago	1,255	1857

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
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	1912 ✓
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	1902 ✓
Rewey	Iowa	249	1902 ✓
Rib Lake	Taylor	1,180	1902 ✓
Ridgeland	Dunn	197	1921 ✓
Ridgeway	Iowa	365	1902 ✓
Rio	Columbia	641	1887 ✓
River Hills	Milwaukee	-----	Apr. 1930
Rochester	Racine	246	1912 ✓
Rockdale	Dane	135	1914 ✓
Rockland	La Crosse	190	1919 ✓
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	305	1915 ✓
Rosholt	Portage	515	1907 ✓
Rothschild	Marathon	499	1917 ✓
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	365	1909 ✓
St. Croix Falls	Polk	952	1888 ✓
Sauk City	Sauk	1,137	1854 ✓
Saukville	Ozaukee	399	1915 ✓
Scandinavia	Waupaca	350	1894 ✓
Schofield	Marathon	1,287	1904 ✓
Sharon	Walworth	733	1892 ✓
Sheldon	Rusk	161	1917 ✓
Shell Lake	Washburn	826	1908 ✓
Shiocton	Outagamie	506	1903 ✓
Shorewood	Milwaukee	13,479	1900 ✓
Shorewood Hills	Dane	347	1927 ✓
Silver Lake	Kenosha	356	1926 ✓
Sister Bay	Door	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 ✓
Stockholm	Pepin	205	1903 ✓
Stoddard	Vernon	316	1911 ✓
Stratford	Marathon	960	1910 ✓



## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
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 ✓
Wausaukee.....	Dane.....	640	1893 ✓
Wausaukee.....	Marquette.....	663	1924 ✓
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	1,044	1901 ✓
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	519	1890 ✓
Webster.....	Burnett.....	501	1916 ✓
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	769	1902 ✓
West Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	4,168	1906 ✓
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	1,011	1893 ✓
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	1,067	1888 ✓
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 ✓
Yuba.....	Richland.....	152	1935 ✓

COUNTY OFFICERS

County	County Seat	Population 1930	County Board	
			Chairman <sup>1</sup>	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,003	Gilbert Pease	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,054	Richard W. Gustafson	27
Barron	Barron	34,301	Ed Jenson	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,006	S. E. Squires	37
Brown	Green Bay	72,249	Lewis Knuth	47
Buffalo	Alma	15,330	D. I. Hammergren	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,233	Ralph Larrabee	23
Calumet	Chilton	16,848	Edward Bonk	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	37,342	Clarence Balts	45
Clark	Neillsville	34,165	Elmer Anderson	52
Columbia	Portage	30,503	Frank W. Smith	41
Crawford	Pr. du Chien	16,781	T. N. Nelson	28
Dane	Madison	112,737	Frank A. Stewart	81
Dodge	Juneau	52,092	James T. Healy	65
Door	Sturgeon Bay	18,182	Harry M. Schuyler	20
Douglas	Superior	46,583	P. J. Fitzgerald	30
Dunn	Menomonie	27,037	E. W. Hanson	33
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	41,087	W. S. Kelly	31
Florence	Florence	3,768	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	59,883	L. B. McEnroe	56
Forest	Crandon	11,118	R. M. Adams	19
Grant	Lancaster	38,469	Hugh A. Harper	65
Green	Monroe	21,870	J. B. Pierce	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	13,913	Louis Leigh	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,039	Anthony J. Pusch	31
Iron	Hurley	9,933	George B. Gerry	20
Jackson	Blk. Riv. Falls	16,468	Emil G. Gilbertson	29
Jefferson	Jefferson	36,785	E. F. Niemann	45
Juneau	Mauston	17,264	Lester Palmer	31
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,277	Erick A. Tillman	21
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,037	Hector Boncher	18
LaCrosse	LaCrosse	54,455	R. W. Davis	38
Lafayette	Darlington	18,649	William H. Ayers	28
Langlade	Antigo	21,544	Frank J. Pawlitschek	24
Lincoln	Merrill	21,072	L. B. Emerich	38
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	53,674	George W. Kiel	69
Marathon	Wausau	70,629	D. M. Genrich	38
Marinette	Marinette	33,530	L. E. Ness	30
Marquette	Montello	9,388	Robert Long	18
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	725,263	Lawrence J. Timmerman	20
Monroe	Sparta	23,739	R. G. Lahm	38
Oconto	Oconto	26,386	H. E. Muehl	39
Oneida	Rhineland	15,899	A. Kushman	25
Outagamie	Appleton	62,790	Mike Mack	41
Ozaukee	Port Wash- ington	17,394	Al Krier	21
Pepin	Durand	7,450	A. C. Throne	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,043	W. H. Tousley	27
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,567	W. S. Davison	36
Portage	Stevens Point	33,827	W. F. Collins	29
Price	Phillips	17,284	Hugo Kandutsch	27
Racine	Racine	90,217	Joseph Smerchek	32
Richland	Richland Ctr.	19,525	E. E. Brindley	22
Rock	Janesville	74,206	L. G. Hall	46
Rusk	Lady'smith	16,301	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	25,455	Cecil A. Heebink	37
Sauk	Baraboo	32,030	H. L. Wischhoff	38
Sawyer	Hayward	8,378	C. C. Mizener	22
Shawano	Shawano	39,516	Chas. A. Lehman	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	71,235	James Cannon	36
Taylor	Medford	17,685	D. C. Boeckler	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	23,910	Clarence Kaas	25
Vernon	Viroqua	28,537	Charles I. Nixon	36
Vilas	Eagle River	7,294	Robert Persohn	15
Walworth	Elkhorn	31,058	L. H. Phelps	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	11,103	Dr. J. D. Eastwold	29
Washington	West Bend	26,551	Guido Schroeder	25
Waukesha	Waukesha	52,358	J. E. Lewis	34
Waupaca	Waupaca	33,513	L. W. Eastling	46
Waushara	Automa	14,427	W. L. Wilson	25
Winnebago	Oshkosh	76,622	J. F. Schea	44
Wood	Wis. Rapids	37,865	H. E. Hoerl	48

<sup>1</sup>Elected as chairman for 1937-38.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

County	County Seat	Voting Pre-cincts	County Superintendent of Schools <sup>1</sup>	County Judge <sup>2</sup>
Adams	Friendship	20	Irvin S. Jones	Chas. H. Gilman
Ashland	Ashland	27	Dwight Kenyon	James McCully
Barron	Barron	41	Enoch J. Fuller	Earl L. Risberg
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Daniel L. Brace	Hartvig P. Axelberg
Brown	Green Bay	49	Jos. D. Donavon	Carlton Merrill
Buffalo	Alma	28	Myles W. Smith	G. L. Pattison
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	A. T. Nelson	Claude A. Taylor
Calumet	Chilton	15	Francis J. Flanagan	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Theo. A. Sorenson	Dayton E. Cook
Clark	Neillsville	53	Laurance M. Millard	O. W. Schoengarth
Columbia	Portage	41	Jay W. Packard	Alonzo F. Kellogg
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	Leonore Feldmann	J. O'Neill
Dane	Madison	81	Esther Krakow (1st) T. S. Thompson (2nd)	George Kroncke
Dodge	Juneau	65	Paul L. Kaiser	E. H. Naber
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Harvey H. Cornell	Grover M. Stapleton
Douglas	Superior	47	Vera C. Rehnstrand	Wm. E. Hailey
Dunn	Menomonie	33	Archie A. Shafer	John W. Macauley
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	Mildred D. Wilcox	George L. Blum
Florence	Florence	8	Winifred W. Robinson	Verle E. Sells
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Hallie F. Hornby	Lawson E. Lurvey
Forest	Crandon	19	Ann Gray	Walter S. Rowlinson
Grant	Lancaster	69	Frank E. Ralph	Ray D. Walker
Green	Monroe	27	Alta R. Rouse	Marshall L. Peterson
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Louis Bosman	George E. Ostrander
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Lillian M. Ellis	James E. O'Neill
Iron	Hurley	20	Ida B. Bradley	R. C. Trembath
Jackson	Black River Falls	29	Grace Webb	Harry M. Perry
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Eva N. Bock	Lorenzo L. Darling
Juneau	Mauston	32	Otto W. Lund	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	C. Lee Eggert	Robert V. Baker
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	John G. Stoffel	George H. Crowns
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Hazel Brown Leicht	R. V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Howard Teasdale	Floyd E. Olson
Lanlgade	Antigo	25	Frank J. Nitz	Ami N. Whiting
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Nellie Evjue	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	40	E. S. Mueller	Edward S. Schmitz
Marathon	Wausau	78	William E. Moore	George J. Leicht
Marinette	Marinette	35	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	Montello	18	Samuel Long	Kevin John Callahan
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	483	Edward T. Griffin	John C. Kare <sup>3</sup> Michael S. Sheridan
Monroe	Sparta	38	Grace A. Cassels	Otto W. Sprecher
Oconto	Oconto	35	Adolph I. Winther	Frank P. Megan
Oneida	Rhineland	26	Jesse M. Reed	Henry F. Steele
Outagamie	Appleton	46	Henry J. Van Stratan	Fred V. Heinemann
Ozaukee	Port Washington	21	Richard F. Beger	Peter M. Huiras
Pepin	Durand	13	Wilbur M. Gibson	W. C. Richardson
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Mark L. Saxton	Warren P. Knowles
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Kenneth L. Outcalt	Carl M. Lynn
Portage	Stevens Point	33	Marion E. Bannach	Byron J. Carpenter
Price	Phillips	27	Glen E. Ehle	Asa K. Owen
Racine	Racine	44	Edith L. McEachron	J. Allan Simpson
Richland	Richland Center	22	Earl L. Anderson	Levi H. Bancroft
Rock	Janesville	58	Mauree Applegate	Harry S. Fox
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Autie C. Sanford	Glenn H. Williams
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Raymond J. Sorensen	Thomas E. Garrity
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Marshall Canaan	Henry J. Bohn
Sawyer	Hayward	22	Bertina B. Schroeder	Walter J. Duffy
Shawano	Shawano	40	Arthur L. Pahr	Charles B. Dillett
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	45	Theodore N. Nelson	Ferd. H. Schlichting
Taylor	Medford	28	Roy J. Forehand	M. A. Buckley
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Laura Little	John C. Gaveney
Vernon	Viroqua	36	John C. Lawton <sup>4</sup>	Lincoln Neprud
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Opal Weigand	Frank W. Carter
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Laura McDougall	Roscoe R. Luce
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Irving E. Crowell	Albert C. Barrett
Washington	West Bend	25	Michael T. Buckley	Frank W. Bucklin
Waukesha	Waukesha	44	Arthur Tews	David W. Agnew
Waupaca	Waupaca	46	C. H. Bacher	A. M. Scheller
Waushara	Wautoma	25	Arthur Dietz	Gad Jones
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Eva C. Monson	D. E. McDonald
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	49	Silas G. Corey	Frank W. Calkins

<sup>1</sup>Term expires July 1941.<sup>2</sup>Term expires January 1944.<sup>3</sup>Term expires January 1940.<sup>4</sup>Deceased.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	District Attorney <sup>1</sup>	Sheriff <sup>1</sup>
Adams	Friendship	20	Fulton Collipp	Frank Hollman
Ashland	Ashland	27	G. Arthur Johnson	Lyle A. Freeman
Barron	Barron	41	Albert J. Connors	Amund Nelson
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Walter Nor'in	Hjalmar Frostman
Brown	Green Bay	50	Clarence J. Dorschel	Clifford F. Kellner
Buffalo	Alma	28	P. H. Urness	Selma Roffler
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Clive J. Strang	George Iverson
Calumet	Chilton	15	Edward S. Eick	Gerhard B. Jensen
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Ingolf E. Rasmus	Frank J. Pepin
Clark	Neillsville	52	John M. Peterson	Mats Madsen
Columbia	Portage	41	William Leitsch	Harry N. Hibner
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	James P. Cullen	Oliver W. White
Dane	Madison	82	Lyall T. Beggs	Lawrence O. Larson
Dodge	Juneau	65	Kenneth Port	Walter Buschkopf
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Herbert W. Johnson	Walter C. Olson
Douglas	Superior	47	Thomas W. Foley	Arthur Sedin
Dunn	Menomonie	33	Aloysius W. Galvin	John H. Harmon
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	Victor O. Tronsdal	John Everson
Florence	Florence	8	Allen C. Wittkopf	Anthony A. Grell
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Alex. L. Simpson	Gilbert W. Booth
Forest	Crandon	19	Francis W. Horne	Jesse E. Ramsdell
Grant	Lancaster	65	Richard W. Orton	Joe R. Greer
Green	Monroe	27	John D. Germann, Jr.	John T. Syvrud
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Clarence Wirth	Leo T. Bartol
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	George J. Larkin	Verl Poad
Iron	Hurley	20	Joseph C. Raineri	Arvie Kyro
Jackson	Blk. River Falls	29	Hans Hanson	Geo. H. Dettinger
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Harold M. Dakin	Harry B. O'Brien
Juneau	Mauston	31	Charles P. Curran	Preston McEvoy
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John P. McEvoy	Leo C. Schend
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Leo W. Bruemmer	Walter J. Wessely
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Wm. H. Stevenson	Orville B. Woll
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Wm. K. McDaniel	James Metcalf
Langlade	Antigo	24	Thos. E. McDougal	Elmer H. Frey
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Herbert F. Guenzl	Emil Krueger
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	John R. Cashman	Norman M. Berkedal
Marathon	Wausau	78	Clayton J. Crooks	Oscar Brandt
Marinette	Marinette	35	Richard P. Murray	Arthur Wouff
Marquette	Montello	18	Burton E. Hoffmann	Emil Hallmann
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	492	Herbert J. Steffes <sup>2</sup>	Edward J. Mitten
Monroe	Sparta	38	Wm. M. Gleiss	Hans R. Biegel
Oconto	Oconto	35	Joseph E. Housner	Charles Quirt
Oneida	Rhineland	26	Orville A. DuBois	Hans Rodd
Outagamie	Appleton	50	Raymond P. Dohr	John F. Lappen
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	21	Charles L. Larson	Ben F. Runkel
Pepin	Durand	13	W. E. Thurston	Victor Seline
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Theodore A. Waller	Martin L. Kielstad
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Charles D. Madsen	John Helstern
Portage	Stevens Point	33	Aloysius J. Aschenbrenner	John F. Kubisiak
Price	Phillips	27	Louis A. Koenig	Howard Hicks
Racine	Racine	45	Oscar M. Edwards	Fred Reichert
Richland	Richland Center	23	Sidney J. Hanson	J. Ben McClaren
Rock	Janesville	58	John H. Matheson	James E. Croake
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Emory O. Ellingson	Elsworth Wilson
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Robt. A. Forsythe	Carl Simonson
Sauk	Baraboo	40	John H. Rouse	Gus E. Erickson
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Jay C. Davis	George Seehuetter
Shawano	Shawano	40	Louis W. Cattau	Carl R. Dreckley
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Jacob A. Fessler	Joseph J. Dreps
Taylor	Medford	28	Thos. W. Andresen	Herbert C. Curran
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Clarence E. Fugina	Martin D. Brom
Vernon	Viroqua	37	Martin Gulbrandsen	C. W. Fowell, Jr.
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Edmund Drager	Delbert McGregor
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Wm. H. Freytag	Joseph A. Dorr
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Sylvas C. Johnson	Robert H. Willis
Washington	West Bend	25	Milton Meister	Leo Burg
Waukesha	Waukesha	45	Scott Lowry	Walter A. Liskowitz
Waupaca	Waupaca	45	Paul E. Roman	Duncan R. Campbell
Waushara	Wautoma	25	Earl F. Kileen	Robt. H. Boyson
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Lewis C. Magnusen	Paul Neubauer
Wood	Wis. Rapids	49	Hugh W. Goggins	Henry J. Becker

<sup>1</sup>Terms expire January 2, 1939

<sup>2</sup>Appointed Nov. 9, 1936

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	Register of Deeds <sup>1</sup>	Clerk of Court <sup>1</sup>
Adams	Friendship	20	Clara R. Smith	Marvin L. Nelson
Ashland	Ashland	27	Wm. C. Knowles	Thos. N. Upthegrove
Barron	Barron	41	Alfred Mickelson	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Nels Myhre	P. E. Newhouse
Brown	Green Bay	50	Rigney L. Dwyer	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	28	Charles Kaste	Darwin Ulrich
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Agnes Olsen	Clarence V. Johnson
Calumet	Chilton	15	Charles M. Luther	Michael Schwarz
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Olaf C. Thorpe	R. J. Emerson
Clark	Neillsville	52	Henry H. Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	41	L. B. Moore	David Owen
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	Marguerite Rogers	Harvey M. Bronson
Dane	Madison	82	Albert O. Barton	Myrtle L. Hanson
Dodge	Juneau	65	J. E. Hickey	Leo Kastenmeier
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Bert Carmody	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Superior	47	Wm. McDougall	Charles E. Nelson
Dunn	Menomonie	33	Fred C. Fauly	Lavern G. Ketchpaw
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	Leonard P. Loken	Hans S. Lund
Florence	Florence	8	Clarence Bomberg	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	John G. Brunkhorst	Maurice T. Murray
Forest	Crandon	19	Edson O. Woodbury	Paul R. Bhatta
Grant	Lancaster	65	M. Ethel Utt	Fred C. Burr
Green	Monroe	27	Belle Burke	Roger Stephens
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Guy M. Folsom	Lillian A. Leigh
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Belva Crook	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	20	Herbert E. Becker	J. Paul Shraggia
Jackson	Blk. River Falls	29	Casper D. Waller	Oliver T. Ristuben
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Arthur J. Gruennert	Jacob C. Brandel
Juneau	Mauston	31	Lawrence Larson	John S. Holland
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John F. Schmitt	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Louis G. Stangel	Jerry N. Robillard
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Charles J. Wachs	Lars H. Instenes
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Roy O'Neill	Norbert H. DeMuth
Langlade	Antigo	24	Adela Friedeman	Dulcira Fraley
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Fremont C. Woller	Adolph F. Zanto
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	Jos. M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	78	Herman J. Lamke	Harry P. Kane
Marinette	Marinette	35	Marian Hunting	Warner A. Lund
Marquette	Montello	18	Edith B. Wall	Sam B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	492	Stanley A. Schultz	Jas. L. McCormack
Monroe	Sparta	38	Persis R. Smith	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	35	John Wesner	Wesley A. Hall
Oneida	Rhineland	26	Dewey J. Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	50	Arthur L. Collar	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	21	Louis J. Deppisch	Wm. Schuknecht
Pepin	Durand	13	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	John H. Towers	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	33	Edward D. Haka	Charles P. Dineen
Price	Phillips	27	Walter F. Koch	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	45	Julius A. Krenzke	Arthur W. Simonson
Richland	Richland Center	23	Alice N. Poole	Joseph M. Hoke
Rock	Janesville	58	Etta E. Hollis	Sidney J. Thronson
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Selma J. Conklin	Charles D. Swaim
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Gertrude Anderson	Simon Lovaas
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Otto Arndt	Herbert H. Prange
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Ray Olson	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	40	Tillie Stark	Clifton A. Perry
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Alice M. Adams	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	28	Glen A. Gowey	Marion W. Truax
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Lester Brennom	Lewis Rasmussen
Vernon	Viroqua	37	H. P. Larson	Verle W. Poole
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Albia Heal	Jos. Habrich
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Frank G. Holmes	Harry D. Dunbar
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Frank A. Keeler	Jessie S. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	25	Edwin Pick	J. P. Weninger
Waukesha	Waukesha	45	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	45	Alice Larkee	Paul Ovrom
Waushara	Wautoma	25	James L. Anderson	Frank L. Evans
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	George B. Young	Robert W. Schneider
Wood	Wis. Rapids	49	Henry Ebbe	Jasper Johnson

<sup>1</sup>Terms expire January 2, 1989

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	County Clerk <sup>1</sup>	Treasurer <sup>1</sup>
Adams	Friendship	20	Willis H. Kurth	Lloyd W. Morley
Ashland	Ashland	27	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
Barron	Barron	41	Tobias T. Hazelberg	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Ludwig Trnmal	J. O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	50	Omer F. Rothe	Joseph LeFevre
Buffalo	Alma	28	Samuel Meyer	Esther Brevick
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Dorothea G. Lidbom	Ada Ortendahl
Calumet	Chilton	15	Roland E. Miller	Jacob J. Grimm, Jr.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	William N. Hebert	John F. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	52	Calvin Mills	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Portage	41	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	Lester R. Daugherty	Carl Anderson
Dane	Madison	82	Austin N. Johnson	Clarence L. Femrite
Dodge	Juneau	65	Chester M. Stanton	Clarence L. Justman
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Ralph Herlache	Emil Miller
Douglas	Superior	47	A. Roy Cole	William C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	33	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	John H. Nygaard	Jos. Figlmiller
Florence	Florence	8	Wallace T. O'Connor <sup>2</sup>	Chas. R. Tiederman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Arthur J. Kremer	Loretta Bertram
Forest	Crandon	19	Leo Samz	Lester A. Carter
Grant	Lancaster	65	Alonzo Aupperle	Rolla L. Rech
Green	Monroe	27	Clarence W. Leng- acher	Emanuel G. Stauf- acher
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Gustave Doepke	Walter Mendleski
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances A. Chappell
Iron	Hurley	20	Eugene Darin	Nellie La Valle
Jackson	Blk. River Falls	29	Hans K. Hanson	Carl G. Monsofs
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Elton G. Rice	Wm. H. Nevins
Juneau	Mauston	31	Willard E. Franke	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John C. Niederprim	George H. Lauer
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Joseph G. Lazansky	Joseph Baiert
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Frank D. Goodrich	Louis E. Boll
Langlade	Antigo	24	Valentine P. Rath	John Callahan
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Lester W. Litkey	Orville B. Scheffner
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	78	Edward H. Kuhlman	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette	Marinette	35	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Montello	18	James C. Bennett	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	492	George L. Breitbart	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	38	Alex L. Nicol	Roland E. Wildes
Oconto	Oconto	35	Josie M. Cook	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Rhineland	26	Lloyd D. Verage	Anna Mae Gruper
Outagamie	Appleton	50	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	21	Henry J. Adam	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	13	W. P. Unser	Guy Miller
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Theo. J. Thoreson	Wm. M. Moran
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Victor A. Hansen	Edw. Anderson
Portage	Stevens Point	33	F. A. Krembs	Earl Newby
Price	Phillips	27	Joshua Jones	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Racine	45	Lennie Hardie	John M. Carls
Richland	Richland Center	23	Turon M. Pease	Clare Barnes
Rock	Janesville	58	Sylvia Fero	Arthur M. Church
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Elmer W. Hill	Velmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Simon N. Swanson	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Baraboo	40	E. J. Maulwurf	Clayton H. Wilcox
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Adolph Sandstrom	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	40	Otto O. Wiegand	Albert H. Gustman
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	William W. Birkle	John Bruggink
Taylor	Medford	28	Mark J. Hirsch	Jacob J. Ackeret
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Roy H. Matson	Palmer A. Lee
Vernon	Viroqua	37	Berlie Moore	H. V. Rabbitt
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Mary Thomas	Edmund Espeseth
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Leo D. Dunlap	Leo D. Dunlap
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Ole S. Soholt	George L. Cott
Washington	West Bend	25	M. W. Monroe	Clarence Kircher
Waukesha	Waukesha	45	William Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	45	Leland J. Steiger	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	25	Jesse J. Johnson	Ward B. Kent
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Arthur E. Hedke	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wis. Rapids	49	Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

<sup>1</sup>Terms expire January 2, 1939.

<sup>2</sup>Appointed by County Board, Jan. 8, 1937.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	Surveyor <sup>1</sup>	Coroner <sup>1</sup>
Adams	Friendship	20	J. W. Purves	Robt. W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland	27	Robt. M. Pierrelee	Geo. H. Wartman
Barron	Barron	41	Herbert C. Johnson	William B. Rydell
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Harold Powell	Robert North
Brown	Green Bay	50	Harry R. Alberts	Orlen Miller
Buffalo	Alma	28	Charles Michaels	H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Darius Connor	J. Raymond Swedberg
Calumet	Chilton	15	Henry Gremmer	John J. Minahan
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Henry Vaver	J. A. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	52	Ferdinand Grop	Peter C. Ludovic
Columbia	Portage	41	Harry Corning	Wm. E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	Gordon Hurlbut	Emmett T. Ackerman
Dane	Madison	82	Andrew Dahlen	Edward Ace Fischer
Dodge	Juneau	65	G. Earl Morse	Albert Polzin
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Richard Rasmusson	Elmer Christianson
Douglas	Superior	47	Leroy B. Bartlett	Herbert L. Smith
Dunn	Menomone	33	Wm. A. Harding	Lauren F. Miller
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	A. H. Seaver	Robert H. Stokes
Florence	Florence	8	Clarence B. Roberts	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	George W. Marshall	Alvin C. Florin
Forest	Crandon	19	Isaac R. Ritter	Oscar S. Tenley
Grant	Lancaster	65	John T. Buser	George B. Harrower
Green	Monroe	27	Adolph H. Luebke	Frank A. Shriner
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	T. Harry Arthur	Mark H. Egbert
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Edward Brunell, Jr.	George W. Tyson
Iron	Hurley	20	David A. Blencoe	Harry Meier
Jackson	Blk. River Falls	29	Charles A. Rockwell	August H. Kieck
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Fred Bennett	Glyde V. Fitch
Juneau	Mauston	31	Hugh Southmayd	James A. Crossin
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	Walter Woods	Chas. E. Wanning
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Leverne Wilson	Melford Nelson
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Malcolm Hutchinske	P. W. Leitzell
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Peter L. Duginske	Jacob Lingle
Langlade	Antigo	24	George V. Kapitz	Arthur E. Taylor
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Ransom H. Brown	Gerald A. Rau
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	James E. Murphy	Albert H. Stahmer
Marathon	Wausau	78	Raymond Phillips	Robt. L. Thompson
Marinette	Marinette	35	Harold W. Ward	Howard Schultz
Marquette	Montello	18	Henry Schroeder	Frank J. Schultz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	492	H. A. Hall	Walter R. Ninneman
Monroe	Sparta	38	Vernon M. Maine	Jos. S. Dougherty
Oconto	Oconto	35	Robt. M. Connelly	Rudolph A. Carlson
Oneida	Rhinelander	26	Herbert H. Peters	Herbert E. Ellsworth
Outagamie	Appleton	50	Jack Harris	Porter B. Blanchard
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	21	Lewis Bitzner	C. A. Van Brunt
Pepin	Durand	13	Christian P. A.	Coland Hoyer
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Jenssen	John C. Park
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Frank Henry	Victor S. Prais
Portage	Stevens Point	33	Charles B. Cape	Walter W. Blume
Price	Phillips	27	Alvin Bannister	E. B. Yanny
Racine	Racine	45	Benjamin J. Sunny	George Benson
Richland	Richland Center	23	John Dimond	Edmund J. Overton
Rock	Janesville	58	James Penman	Chas. D. McElravy
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Cecil B. Noyes	Adelard J. Vanasse
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Jerry Donohue	Robert L. Fenton
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Anton B. Anderson	Emery H. Dufour
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Kermit Henry	Leonard A. Hartwig
Shawano	Shawano	40	Claude Fisher	Harry H. Heiden
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Lloyd L. Jensen	Theo. C. Hartwig
Taylor	Medford	28	Richard Andrews	J. E. Rhode
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Milton Schafer	Edward Vig
Vernon	Viroqua	37	Edward H. Hoffman	Patrick J. Gaffney
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Walter Hoyord	William F. Best
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Harold H. Dettman	Harry W. Dahl
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	A. E. McMahon	H. Meyer Lynch
Washington	West Bend	25	George W. Severns	Martin E. Fromm
Waukesha	Waukesha	45		John C. Johnson
Waupaca	Waupaca	45		Frank W. Carley
Waushara	Wautoma	25		George A. Steele
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45		Patrick Wright
Wood	Wis. Rapids	49		

<sup>1</sup>Terms expire January 2, 1939

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

## Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women ..	Mrs. Francis Wendt	3814 Haven Ave. Racine
American Automobile Association .....	B. F. Knotts.....	724 University Ave. Madison
Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind.....		912 N. Hawley Road Milwaukee
Daniel Boone Hunters League, Inc.....	F. W. Lockbram....	3172 N. Palmer St., Milwaukee
Izaak Walton League of America.....	Frank N. Graass....	Sturgeon Bay
United Taxpayers Cooperation Association of Wisconsin.....	Richard F. Lehmann.	5178 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League .....	Warren G. Jones....	120 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association .....	Miss K. Mullen.....	1018 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled.....	W. F. Faulkes.....	Washington Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Children's Home and Aid Society ..	Arthur Taylor.....	2835 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Conference of Social Work.....	Ward Winton.....	313 Univ. Ex. Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women.....	Mrs. J. J. Phalen....	Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Council of Churches.....	Rev. Hal E. Norton	First Baptist Church Janesville
Wisconsin Federation of Humane Societies....	Mrs. Joseph Fruit...	Waukesha
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs.....	Mrs. E. C. Thompson	1111 W. Johnson St., Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs.....	C. W. Degler.....	2114 N. 49th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.....	Mrs. W. A. Ganfield ..	Waukesha
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape...	Franz A. Aust.....	119 Horticulture Bldg. U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	1532 University Ave., Madison
Wisconsin Humane Society.....	Walter J. Dethloff ..	713 South 10th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin League of Women Voters.....	Mrs. F. A. Marshall..	101 Hotel Astor, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society for Mental Hygiene.....	Stanley D. Noble....	110 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	1532 University Ave., Madison

<sup>1</sup>This list was compiled from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations in January 1937. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison.



## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.....	Paul N. Reynolds.....	908 Tenney Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Travelers Club.....	Isaac M. Schloss.....	728 Realty Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.....	Cyril J. Ballam.....	1819 Helena St., Madison
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council.....	Mrs. John Glaetli ..	2141 Fox Ave., Madison
<b>Agricultural</b>		
Brown Swiss Association.....	Ira Inman.....	Beloit
Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers, Buttermak- ers, and Dairymen's Advancement Ass'n.....	R. L. Reitz.....	Marshfield
Consolidated Badger Cooperative.....	G. W. Ruppel.....	Shawano
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Ass'n.....	C. F. Clafin.....	104 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Farmers Educational & Cooperative Equity Union of America.....	George F. Gross.....	108 Bridge St., Chippewa Falls
Fruit Growers Co-operative.....	A. W. Lawrence.....	Sturgeon Bay
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin.....	Laura Krey.....	448 W. Wash. Ave., Madison
Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc.....		2201 Kennedy St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
National Farm Holiday Association.....	Charles Goldamer.....	Abbotsford
Northeastern Wisconsin Cheesemakers & Buttermakers Association.....	A. H. Graf.....	Zachow
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool	Lester Galvin.....	110 East Main St., Madison
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin Cooperative..	Jay Lutsey.....	Pulaski
Pure Milk Association.....	John P. Case.....	608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Pure Milk Products Co-operative.....	Melvin Mason.....	421 Tenney Bldg., Madison
Southeastern Wisconsin Cheese Association...	E. A. Indermuehle...	Woodland
Western Wisconsin Ayrshire Association.....	H. C. Shultz.....	Galesville
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Breeders Ass'n...	James G. Fuller.....	Ag. Hall, U. of W. Madison
Wisconsin Berkshire Swine Breeders Ass'n...	Adolph Siefert.....	Thiensville
Wisconsin Buttermakers Association.....	Ed. R. Eckwright.....	Spooner
Wisconsin Cheese Producers Cooperative.....	E. H. Bruggink.....	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Publicity Association.....	H. P. Malloy.....	Kiel
Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association.....	C. J. Ebert.....	Gresham
Wisconsin Chester White Swine Breeders Ass'n	Wm. Brewer.....	Albany
Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery Ass'n.....	J. M. Smith.....	Shell Lake
Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool.....	Henry Dries.....	Oshkosh
Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Ass'n...	R. E. Richards.....	1053 W. Wis. St., Portage

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.....	Herman Ihde.....	R. R. 2 Neenah
Wisconsin Cow Testing Association.....	Glenn W. Vergeront	Col. of Agric., U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Dairy Promotion League.....	O. H. Perry.....	Madison
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.....	J. C. Nisbet.....	Ft. Atkinson
Wisconsin Duroc Jersey Breeders Ass'n.....	Bryce Bartholf.....	Burlington
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.....	Walter E. Acker.....	744 Williamson St., Madison
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association.....	.....	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Hampshire Swine Breeders Ass'n....	Oscar Behling.....	Lake Beulah
Wisconsin Hereford Breeders Association.....	Irving Jewell.....	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association.....	James G. Fuller.....	Ag. Hall, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club.....	J. H. Hoffmann.....	2218 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association .....	Arlie Mucks.....	Ag. Hall, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Livestock Marketing Federation Cooperative.....	Peter Leykauf.....	Sauk City
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Ass'n.....	John M. Fargo.....	Col. of Ag., U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association.....	J. G. Milward.....	Horticultural Bldg., U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Potato Growers Exchange Coop.....	Walter Von Segern	Phillips
Wisconsin Poultry Improvement Ass'n.....	C. Howard King.....	State Capitol, Madison
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Association.....	R. E. Richards.....	1053 W. Wis. St., Portage
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association.....	J. J. McCann.....	507 S. Bluff St., Janesville
Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	1532 University Ave., Madison
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Ass'n.....	Clare S. Smith.....	R. 3, Box 296, Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Drainage Association.....	E. R. Jones.....	Agric. Eng. Dept., U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin State Grange.....	Herman Ihde.....	R. R. 2 Neenah
Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association.....	J. M. Fargo.....	Col. of Agric., U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Producers Association.....	O. H. Olson.....	Blanchardville
Wisconsin Yorkshire Swine Breeders Ass'n.....	R. T. Wiswell.....	Elkhorn
<b>Educational</b>		
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges.....	Thorpe M. Langley.....	State Teachers Col., Superior
County Normal Principals Association.....	M. C. Palmer.....	816 Fourth St., Wausau
Southern Wisconsin Education Association.....	P. H. Falk.....	Waukesha

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents of Schools.....	Paul L. Kaiser.....	Juneau
Wisconsin Association of School Boards.....	Wm. J. Sleeman.....	Superior
Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agricultural Instructors.....	H. M. Nelson.....	Wood. Co. Ag. Sch., Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin City Superintendents Ass'n.....	R. J. McMahon.....	State Teachers Col., Oshkosh
Wis. Congress of Parents and Teachers.....	.....	Rm. 421, Ins. Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Education Association.....	O. H. Plenzke.....	404 Ins. Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers.....	Colin Welles.....	Vocational School, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Home Economics Association.....	Miss Esther Segner.....	Vocational School, Milwaukee
Wisconsin League of Classroom Teachers.....	Miss Frieda Krieger.....	Rm. 150, Hotel Wis., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association.....	Bertha Klingholz.....	1121 S. 8th, Manitowoc
Wisconsin Vocational Association.....	William Brazier.....	Vocational School, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Vocational School Directors Ass'n.....	A. A. Kruschke.....	Two Rivers
<b>Patriotic</b>		
American Legion.....	G. H. Stordock.....	225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
American Legion Auxiliary.....	Miss Cora E. Brown.....	225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.....	Mrs. Robert J. Lacy.....	East Troy
Daughters of the American Revolution.....	Mrs. W. Z. Stuart.....	406 E. Wis. Ave., Neeah
Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Mrs. Stella Bell.....	3521 N. Cramer St., Milwaukee
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.....	Mrs. G. G. Kingston.....	1615 Madison St., Madison
Disabled American Veterans of the World War.....	Wm. Dieterich.....	Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee
Grand Army of the Republic.....	Wm. P. Bryant.....	Milwaukee
Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in Wisconsin.....	Mrs. J. W. Mariner.....	840 No. 3rd St., Milwaukee
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Mildred Hope.....	3474 S. Indiana Ave., Milwaukee
National Defense Council.....	Col. Stephen A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee
National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.....	Lydia Wakeman.....	1814 Keyes Ave., Madison
National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. A. P. Wettstein.....	2718 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Regular Veterans Association.....	Chas. J. Kordoske....	Oakfield
Reserve Officers Association of the United States.....	Col. S. A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee
Service Star Legion, Inc.....	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 in the Civil War.....	Charles H. Hudson....	2122 Lakeland Ave., Madison
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Aux.....	Mary A. Holland....	1402 1/2 Belknap St., Superior
Thirty-Second Division Veterans Ass'n.....	Byron Beveridge....	1148 Florence Ct., Madison
United Spanish War Veterans.....	Fred Schmidt.....	Janesville
United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary.....	Anna U. Meyer.....	221 S. Main St., Ft. Atkinson
United States Daughters of 1812.....	Mrs. Sydney J. Lane....	4254 N. Ardmore Ave., Milwaukee
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.....	Edward J. Schmidt....	P. O. Box 262, Manitowoc
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Auxiliary.....	Hattie Ullmer.....	5902 W. Rogers St., West Allis
Wisconsin Citizens Military Training Camp Association.....	Col. S. A. Park.....	352 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee
Woman's Relief Corps.....	Mrs. C. Jagoditsch....	520 W. Beacon St., New London

## Public Officials and Public Employees

American Waterworks Association.....	L. A. Smith.....	City Hall, Madison
Board of Circuit Judges.....	H. A. Kintzele.....	Appleton
Board of County Judges.....	J. Allan Simpson....	Courthouse, Racine
County Highway Committee Members Ass'n ..	Frank Mohr.....	317 S. Van Buren St., Green Bay
International Ass'n of Electrical Inspectors....	J. E. Wise.....	Industrial Com., State Office Bldg., Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities.....	F. N. MacMillin....	114 N. Carroll St., Madison
Assessors Section.....	H. L. McCarthy....	Beloit
Attorneys Section.....	T. C. Dwyer.....	Green Bay
Building Inspectors Section.....	J. D. Markham....	2906 Forest Ave., Two Rivers
Clerks and Finance Officers Section.....	John Tease.....	Green Bay
Engineering and Public Works Section.....	A. G. Prunuske....	Neenah
Mayors and Aldermen's Section.....	Bryn Ostby.....	Superior

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Park and Recreation Section.....	B. A. Solbraa.....	City Hall, Racine
Plumbing Inspectors Section.....	R. E. Hassel.....	Dousman
Village Section.....	S. A. Donovan.....	Niagara
Trustees, Superintendents & Matrons of County Asylums.....	H. C. Campbell.....	Menomonie
Wisconsin Association of District Attorneys ..	Schmitt & Schnabel ..	1006 ½ E. Main St., Merrill
Wisconsin Association of Justices of the Peace	Ben Marvin.....	Racine
Wisconsin Association of Postmasters.....	F. J. Horak.....	Oconto
Wisconsin Association of Public Welfare Officials.....	H. W. Parisius.....	Barron
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association.....	R. H. McCarty.....	Kaukauna
Wisconsin Circuit Court Clerks Association...	Dulcia Fraley.....	Antigo
Wisconsin County Boards Association.....	Frank A. Stewart ..	Verona
Wisconsin County Clerks Association.....	J. E. Hantschel.....	Courthouse, Appleton
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners Association.....	La Vern Kohn.....	Juneau
Wisconsin County Treasurers Association.....	Marie Ziegenhagen ..	Courthouse, Appleton
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association ...	John Jedwabny.....	Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association.....	Wm. H. Schultz.....	Sheboygan Fire Dept. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Recorders Association.....	Lawrence Larson.....	Mauston
Wisconsin Sheriffs Association.....	Louis D. Saichek.....	301 Realty Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Inspectors....	R. E. Hasselkus.....	Dousman
Wisconsin State Employees Association.....	Roy E. Kubista.....	623 Beaver Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association.....	August Simon.....	Ladysmith
Wisconsin State League of District Postmasters	Leon F. Pallister.....	Brandon

## Trade and Professional

American Institute of Architects.....	Alexander C. Guth.....	1249 N. Franklin Pl., Milwaukee
American Institute of Decorators.....	Arthur R. Jaeger.....	925 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee
American Pharmaceutical Association.....	Jennings Murphy.....	621 N. 6th St., Milwaukee
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin.....	Edward Wood.....	2511 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee
Associated Wisconsin Contractors.....	Henry G. Meigs.....	135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	Robert Strenger.....	Middleton Beach Madison
Central Wisconsin Association of Credit Men	Charles D. Breon.....	311-312 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Oshkosh

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Central Wisconsin Traffic Association .....	A. E. Solie .....	715 1st Central Bldg., Madison
Committee on Public Relations .....	Walter W. Belson .....	210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Engineering Society of Wisconsin .....	Prof. Ray S. Owen .....	Eng. Bldg., U. of W., Madison
Heating and Piping Contractors .....	A. F. Bowers .....	828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Independent Theater Protective Ass'n .....	Ray Tesch .....	709 N. 11th St., Milwaukee
Insurance Federation of Wisconsin .....	Walter W. Belson .....	210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Kiwanis International .....	Noel H. Buckstaff .....	Eau Claire
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin .....	Richard C. Ferge .....	611 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Master Photo Finishers of America .....	W. E. Brown .....	327 W. National Ave., Milwaukee
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manu- facturers Association .....	O. T. Swan .....	Box 1070, Oshkosh
Outdoor Advertising Ass'n of Wisconsin .....	H. J. Fitzgerald .....	300 N. 8th St., Milwaukee
Photo-Engravers Club of Wisconsin .....	Louis Flader .....	166 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Professional Photographers Ass'n of Wisconsin	Jos. L. Mutzbauer .....	3518 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Retailers Tallow & Calfskin Ass'n of Wis. ....	.....	225 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee
Rotary International .....	Charles W. Pendrock	1706 S. 68th St., Milwaukee
Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Wisconsin, Inc. ....	Paul L. Biersach .....	2371 N. Grant Blvd., Milwaukee
Southwestern Wisconsin Lumbermen's Club ..	Karl Kleinpell .....	Cassville
State Bar Association of Wisconsin .....	Gilson G. Glasier .....	Madison
State Medical Society of Wisconsin .....	J. G. Crownhart .....	119 E. Washington Ave., Madison
Travelers Protective Association of America ..	J. G. Zesiger .....	Chippewa Falls
United Commercial Travelers of America .....	John G. Zeisger .....	Chippewa Falls
United Commercial Travelers of America Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Eleanore Anderson .....	Superior
Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts & Letters .....	R. R. Shrock .....	205 Science Hall, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Archeological Society .....	Dr. S. A. Barrett .....	818 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Architects Society .....	Roger Kirchoff .....	3405 N. Humboldt, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Coffee Roasters & Jobbers .....	L. A. Volbrecht .....	147 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Commercial Organ- ization Secretaries .....	Harold B. Woodlief .....	625 57th St., Kenosha

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of Fairs.....	James F. Malone.....	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	P. C. Carver.....	Box 645, Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Ice Industries.....	Norbert T. Berry.....	1300 E. Locust St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents ...	John G. Seidel.....	207 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters...	Clyde S. Coffel.....	Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Master Bakers.....	Jos. T. Fischer.....	2343 N. 45th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Memorial Craftsmen of America, Inc.....	M. J. Schumacher...	Port Washington
Wisconsin Association of Optometrists.....	Dr. Archie E. Harte	Evansville
Wisconsin Association of Personal Finance Companies.....	Chas. W. Valencourt	135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers.	John J. Roache.....	740 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Automotive Trades Association ...	Louis Milan.....	522 Bruder Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.....	F. H. Laufenburg ...	2918 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bankers Association.....	W. G. Coapman.....	534 Caswell Block, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages...	E. G. Jansen.....	2121 Calumet Drive, Sheboygan
Wisconsin Building & Loan League.....	Carl Taylor.....	1900 Mariner Tower, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Cannery Association.....	H. R. Burr.....	1003 Tenney Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Chiropodist Society.....	Walter W. Schaewe...	4142 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association.....	R. H. Richardson.....	231 Goodwin Block, Beloit
Wisconsin Commercial Fishermens Association	Everett Lafond.....	1820 Jackson St., Two Rivers
Wisconsin Council of Carpenters and Joiners...	Roy E. Shaw.....	Madison
Wisconsin Council of Master Painters and Decorators.....	Edward Klug.....	2842 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League.....	C. F. Karstaedt.....	Beloit Daily News Beloit
Wisconsin Electrical Association.....	Roy W. Stringer.....	1225 Tower Ave., Superior
Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials.....	Guy D. Kyper.....	3141 S. Superior St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Business & Pro- fessional Women's Clubs, Inc.....	Marie K. Franzen...	Milwaukee
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association.....	Mrs. Nellie F. Brodie	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association.....	Clarke B. Habecker ..	Lake Geneva

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Greenkeepers Association.....	Ray Rolfs.....	Menomonee Falls
Wisconsin Hairdressers & Cosmetologists Association.....	Arthur L. Rysticken.....	1536 S. 8th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hospital Association.....	J. G. Crownhart.....	119 E. Washington Ave., Madison
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association.....	M. R. Williams.....	Whitewater
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers and Growers Association.....	E. Hoffland.....	Soldiers Grove
Wisconsin Library Association.....	Marion E. Frederickson.....	Madison
Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.....	G. F. Kull.....	Madison
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association.....	Peter J. King.....	774 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance.....	J. E. Kennedy.....	219-220 Washington Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Osteopathic Association.....	E. J. Elton.....	208 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Paper Merchants Association.....	H. J. Voelker.....	112 Main St., Racine
Wisconsin Petroleum Association.....	Roy L. Brecke.....	312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.....	Jennings Murphy.....	621 N. 6th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Press Association.....	Wm. F. Canfield.....	235 Washington Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Professional Golf Association.....	William Robertson.....	4015 N. 18th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Railroad Association.....	A. R. McDonald.....	Wis. Pr. & Lt. Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Restaurant Association.....	Elmer Conforti.....	7110 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Ass'n.....	Theo. E. Stickle.....	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Grocers Association.....	Arthur E. Gesch.....	342 North Water Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association, Inc.....	H. A. Lewis.....	Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Harness & Leather Goods Dealers Association.....	John Betlach.....	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association, Inc.....	A. W. Anderson.....	P. O. Box 111, Neeah
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermens Association.....	D. S. Montgomery.....	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retailers Federation.....	Oscar H. Morris.....	740 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association.....	Manifee Burris.....	Platteville
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees Association.....	Charles L. Burnham.....	1018 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee



## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Shoe Retailers Association.....	Milton D. Boucher..	Manitowoc
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association.....	Leopold Imig.....	4824 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants.....	George D. Spohn....	110 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of X-Ray Technicians.....	Oden E. Baldrige...-	4933 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Dyers and Cleaners.....	C. W. Myers.....	Stoughton
Wisconsin State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.....	Theo. R. Schmidt...-	Kewaskum
Wisconsin State Association of Power Engineers.....	Chas. W. Spahr.....	7833 27th Ave., Kenosha
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers.....	Harvey L. Wickert...-	1659 Oregon St., Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Bowling Association.....	Clarence H. Jonen..	739 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Brewers Association.....	L. A. Miller.....	704 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.....	E. H. Krueger.....	208 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Dental Society.....	E. E. Parkinson.....	104 King St., Madison
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	J. J. Handley.....	1012 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Hotel Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin State League of Nursing Education	Blanche Graves.....	Mt. Sinai Hospital, Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Nurses Association.....	Mrs. C. D. Partridge	3727 E. Layton Ave., Cudahy
Wisconsin State Telephone Association.....	A. H. Bowden.....	Almond
Wisconsin Title Association.....	Charles S. Voigt.....	830 North 8th St., Sheboygan
Wisconsin Trucking Association.....	Walter W. Belson...-	210 E. Michigan, Milwaukee
Wisconsin United Barbers Association.....	Edward Wood.....	Milwaukee
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Ass'n.....	Earl Bell.....	4607 W. North Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association.....	Fred J. Leonard.....	P. O. Box 199, Appleton
Wisconsin Utilities Association.....	A. F. Herwig.....	135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association....	B. A. Beach.....	Madison
Wisconsin Warehousemens Association.....	Willis Warren.....	954 S. Water St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers Association.....	H. A. Butler.....	Delafield

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association.....	Edward J. Malloy	342 N. Water St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wholesale Liquor Dealers Ass'n.....	Harry Goldsmith.....	3509 N. Shepard Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Women's Bowling Association.....	Mrs. Jean Knepprath	1618 W. Lloyd St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Workers Alliance.....	Rudolph Koller.....	312 W. State St., Milwaukee

## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Fri.	Chas. Elliott
Albany	Green	Herald	Thurs.	Jos. N. Blackburn
Algoma	Kewaunee	Record-Herald	Fri.	H. H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Thurs.	Theodore Buehler, Jr.
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Thurs.	Robert A. Broad
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Thurs.	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Langlade	Banner (German) Journal	Fri. Dly. ex. Sun.	Ed. Goebel Fred L. Berner
Appleton	Outagamie	Badger Legionnaire Lawrentian	Semimonthly Fri.	Erik L. Madisen Students of Lawrence College
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Post-Crescent Leader	Daily Fri.	V. I. Minahan A. Hess
Argyle	Lafayette	Atlas	Thurs.	Mrs. Geo. G. Gaskill
Ashland	Ashland	Press Student Life	Dly. ex. Sun. Every 3 wks. dur. sch. yr.	John C. Chapple Students of Northland College
Athens	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	O. W. Dorner
Augusta	EAU Claire	Badger Commonwealth Union	Thurs. Thurs.	Alvin M. Amundson E. G. Herrell
Baldwin	St. Croix	Bulletin	Fri.	Wm. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Thurs.	David Hammergren
Bangor	La Crosse	Independent	Thurs.	Gertrude Gessler
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic Weekly News	Dly. ex. Sun. Thurs.	Harlan K. Page & Sons Harlan K. Page & Sons
Barron	Barron	Barron Co. News-Shield	Thurs.	R. C. Peck & R. Hol- man
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Thurs.	William G. Reque
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus Citizen	Thurs. Dly. ex. Sun.	James B. Sherman Citizen Pub. Co.
Belleville	Dane	Recorder and Verona Herald	Thurs. Fri.	Jas. Jos. Sullivan Donald Benedict
Belmont	Lafayette	Success	Fri.	B. Hansen
Beloit	Rock	Independent News Outdoors Round Table	Dly. ex. Sun. Monthly Biweekly during sch. yr.	Mason H. Dobson Victor B. Klefbeck Students of Beloit Col.
Benton	Lafayette	Advocate	Fri.	Claude M. Vail
Berlin	Green Lake	Journal Tri-County News	Dly. ex. Sun. Mon. & Thurs.	Albert Marshall, Jr. John J. Berry
Biramwood	Shawano	News	Wed.	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth	Dane	Dane County News	Fri.	Arthur W. Pickering
Blk. River Falls	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Wed.	Merlin Hull
Blair	Trempealeau	Press	Thurs.	H. C. Kirkpatrick
Blanchardville	Lafayette	Blade	Thurs.	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer	Chippewa	Advance	Thurs.	F. E. Andrews
Bloomington	Grant	Record	Wed.	C. J. Slaats
Bonduel	Shawano	Times	Thurs.	H. C. Van Vuren
Boscobel	Grant	Dial	Wed.	H. J. Johnson
Boycerville	Dunn	Press	Fri.	Herman K. Halvorson
Boyd	Chippewa	Transcript	Fri.	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	Thurs.	Gordon Hamley
Brillion	Calumet	News	Fri.	Otto J. Zander
Brodhead	Green	Independent-Register	Thurs.	Merlin Matzke
Brooklyn	Green & Dane	Teller	Fri.	H. D. Hanson
Bruce	Rusk	News-Letter	Thurs.	L. W. Ham
Burlington	Racine	Free Press	Thurs.	Kirchner & Koch
Burlington	Racine	Standard Democrat	Fri.	Louis H. Zimmerman
Butternut	Ashland	Bulletin	Thurs.	Matthew J. Hart
Cadott	Chippewa	Sentinel	Fri.	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambria	Columbia	News	Fri.	Mrs. B. W. Hughes
Cambridge	Dane	News	Fri.	G. W. Crump
Cameron	Barron	Echo	Thurs.	W. F. Erickson
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Thurs.	M. R. Sloggy
Cashton	Monroe	Record	Fri.	Carl O. Larson, Jr.
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	News	Wed.	Adlai S. Horn
Centuria	Polk	Farmers Equity Union News	Monthly Thurs.	K. W. Hones Bennie Bye
Chetek	Barron	Inter-County Leader Alert	Fri.	Merton Martenson

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Chilton	Calumet	Times-Journal	Thurs.	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald-Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun.	W. H. Gharrity
Clayton	Polk	Advance	Fri.	Dorothy E. Bitney
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Fri.	C. K. Towley
Clinton	Rock	Times-Observer	Thurs.	Mary Mayhew
Clintonville	Waupaca	Dairyman-Gazette	Thurs.	A. A. Washburn
		Tribune	Fri.	Raymonde G. Hyde
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Wed.	D. I. Hammergren
Colby	Clark	Phonograph	Thurs.	R. H. Markus
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Thurs.	P. H. Swift
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat	Fri.	W. R. Larson & L. S. Larson
		Republican	Fri.	Robert C. Leitsch
Cornell	Chippewa	Chippewa Valley		
		Courier	Thurs.	W. H. Howard
Crandon	Forest	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Jack Kronschnabl
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Thurs.	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Enterprise	Thurs.	Geo. O. Bowman
		Reminder	Thurs.	Verne Partleau
Cumberland	Barron	Advocate	Thurs.	Alvin Serkland
Dallas	Barron	Church Visitor	Monthly	A. O. Running
Darlington	Lafayette	Democrat	Thurs.	Will Riley
		Republican-Journal	Thurs.	M. P. Peavey
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Fri.	E. T. Schultz
De Forest	Dane	Times	Fri.	Earl N. Emerson
Delavan	Walworth	Enterprise	Thurs.	Chester Dorschner
		Republican	Thurs.	Edward Morrissey
Denmark	Brown	Press	Thurs.	J. R. Satran
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat	Thurs.	John A. Kuypers
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Thurs.	L. R. Kessler
Dorchester	Clark	Clarion	Fri.	R. W. Hugobloom
Dousman	Waukesha	Index	Fri.	F. C. Krueger
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	C. A. Barton
Eagle	Waukesha	Quill	Fri.	Henry M. Loibl
Eagle River	Vilas	Vilas County News		
		Review	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
East Troy	Walworth	News	Wed.	O. R. Kurzrok
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Leader	Dly. ex. Mon.	P. C. Atkinson
		Reform		Waldemar Ager
		Spectator	Biweekly during sch. year	Students of State Teachers College
		Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun.	P. C. Atkinson
Edgar	Marathon	News	Fri.	Cletus J. Greisch
Edgerton	Rock	Wis. Tobacco Reporter	Thurs.	Christian A. Hoen
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Thurs.	Claude F. Eames
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald	Thurs.	H. F. Doolittle
East Ellsworth	Pierce	Record	Thurs.	Oscar A. Halls
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Thurs.	James A. Neill
Elroy	Juneau	Leader-Tribune	Thurs.	O. D. Whitehill
Etrick	Trempealeau	Advance	Fri.	Elmer E. Gilbertson
Evansville	Rock	Review	Thurs.	William B. Antes
Fennimore	Grant	Times	Wed.	Roethe Brothers
Florence	Florence	Mining News	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth-Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	C. F. Coffman
		Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.
		Jefferson Co. Union	Fri.	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.
		News	Tues. & Thurs.	E. L. Hartmann
Fountain City	Buffalo	Buffalo County Republican	Thurs.	M. H. Johnson
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	Thurs.	F. H. Baker
Frederic	Polk	Star	Thurs.	Harvey J. Oleson
Friendship	Adams	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry S. Pierce
Galesville	Trempealeau	Republican	Thurs.	Bert A. Gipple
Gay Mills	Crawford	Independent	Thurs.	H. W. Stuckey
Genoa City	Walworth	Broadcaster	Thurs.	H. Dahlke
Gillett	Oconto	Times	Thurs.	W. E. Clough
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Tribune	Thurs.	Charles J. Augustin
Glidden	Ashland	Enterprise	Fri.	Matthew J. Hart
Granton	Clark	Herald	Wed.	G. D. McKee
Grantsburg	Burnett	Journal of Burnett Co.	Thurs.	F. B. Huth
Green Bay	Brown	Press-Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	Victor I. Minahan
Green Lake	Green Lake	Green Lake County Reporter	Thurs.	Herb. F. Heidel
		Gleaner	Thurs.	Neuenfeldt & O'Connell
Greenwood	Clark		Thurs.	Richard H. Crosse
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Tri-Town News	Thurs.	

## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Hamburg	Marathon	Gefluegel-Zuechter (German)	Monthly	Frank X. Thuma
Hammond	St. Croix	News	Weekly	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Waushara	News	Thurs.	Roy L. Thompson
Hartford	Washington	Times-Press	Fri.	John J. Shinnars
Hartland	Waukesha	News	Fri.	Carl B. Hansen
Hawkins	Rusk	Chronicle	Fri.	E. W. Richardson
Hayward	Sawyer	Sawyer Co. Record	Thurs.	F. J. Schweger
Highland	Iowa	Press	Fri.	Geo. W. Dilley
Hilbert	Calumet	Favorite	Wed.	Frank E. Pieper
Hillsboro	Vernon	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Edwin W. Shear
Hollandale	Iowa	Review	Thurs.	Bert Day
Horicon	Dodge	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry E. Roate
Hudson	St. Croix	Star Observer	Thurs.	C. J. Reiter
Humbird	Clark	Enterprise	Sat.	E. T. Hale
Hurley	Iron	Iron County News	Fri.	F. A. Emunson
Hustisford	Dodge	News	Fri.	Martin Vickers
Independence	Trempealeau	News-Wave	Fri.	Willie Kaul
Iola	Waupaca	Herald	Thurs.	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iron River	Bayfield	Pioneer	Thurs.	John Burnham
Janesville	Rock	Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	P. J. Savage
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Thurs.	Stephen Bolles
Juneau	Dodge	Independent	Fri.	C. J. Mueller
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Times	Tues. & Fri.	Clifford Brothers
Kendall	Monroe	Keystone	Fri.	C. J. Hansen
Kenosha	Kenosha	News	Dly. ex. Sun.	Oliver R. Witte
		Telegraph-Courier	Thurs.	Ernest F. Marlatt
		Wisconsin Catholic		Ernest F. Marlatt
		Clubwoman	Quarterly	Mrs. C. F. I'Anson
Kewaskum	Washington	Statesman	Fri.	D. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Fri.	C. F. Temby
Kiel	Manitowoc	Tri-County Record	Thurs.	Richard H. Lauson
Kingston	Green Lake	Spy	Thurs.	Mrs. A. G. Stiles
La Crosse	La Crosse	Hokah Chief	Thurs.	H. E. Wheaton
		Racquet	Fri. during sch. year	Students of La Crosse State Teachers Col.
		Tribune & Leader-Press	Dly. & Sun.	R. L. Bansberg
Ladysmith	Rusk	News	Fri.	E. W. Richardson
		Rusk County Reporter	Wed.	Alvin F. Johnson
La Farge	Vernon	Enterprise	Thurs.	Carl Spatthoff
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Regional News	Thurs.	R. M. Nall
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Leader	Weekly	Robt. J. Walker
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County Herald	Wed.	A. L. Sherman
		Grant Co. Independent	Thurs.	H. M. Schermerhorn
Laona	Forest	Forest County Tribune	Thurs.	P. F. Van Opens
Lodi	Columbia	Enterprise	Thurs.	Cassius L. Coward
Lomira	Dodge	Review	Wed.	R. E. Bump
Lone Rock	Richland	Journal	Thurs.	Einar O. Hammer
Loyal	Clark	Tribune	Thurs.	L. V. Cowles & J. R. Steiner
Luck	Polk	Enterprise	Thurs.	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	News	Fri.	Earl A. Balza
Madison	Dane	Bulletin of the State Bar Association	Quarterly	Gilson G. Glasier
		Capital Times	Dly. & Sun.	Wm. T. Evjue
		Daily Cardinal	Dly. ex. Mon.	Students of U. of W.
		East Side News	Thurs.	Marshall F. Browne
		Farm Power	Monthly	E. W. Hamilton
		Midwest Mutual News	Monthly	I. M. Wright
		Monatshefte fur Deutschen Unterricht	Monthly	Prof. R. O. Roessler
		Monumental News	Monthly	B. S. Whitaker
		Municipality	Monthly	Fred. N. MacMillin
		Progressive	Sat.	Wm. T. Evjue
		Temperance Education	Quarterly	Wis. Temp. Ed. Assn.
		Wis. Alumni Magazine	Monthly ex. Aug. & Sept.	Harry C. Thoma
		Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Charles E. Brown
		Wisconsin Beekeeping	Monthly	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wis. Congregational Church Life	Bi-monthly	Wis. Congregational Conference
		Wis. Country Magazine	Monthly Sept. thru May	Stud. of Col. of Agric.
		Wis. Dairyman's News	Semimonthly	Wis. Dairyman's News Cooperative.

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison—cont.		Wis. Engineer.....	Monthly Oct. thru May...	Wis. Eng. Journal Assn. H. J. Rahmlow
		Wis. Horticulture.....	Monthly.....	
		Wis. Jour. of Education	Monthly Sept. thru May...	O. H. Plenzke Prof. W. G. Rice, Jr.
		Wis. Law Review.....	Quarterly.....	
		Wis. Magazine of History.....	Quarterly.....	Joseph Schafer
		Wis. Medical Journal..	Monthly.....	State Medical Society of Wisconsin
		Wisconsin Octopus....	Monthly during sch. yr.	Stud. of U. of W. Roy E. Kubista
		Wis. State Employee	Monthly.....	A. M. Brayton
		Wis. State Journal.....	Dly. & Sun.	Allen P. Walch
		Advocate.....	Thurs.....	R. T. Bayne
Manawa.....	Waupaca.....	Herald-Times.....	Daily.....	A. P. Gertschen
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Frank E. Noyes
Marathon.....	Marathon.....	Eagle-Star.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Werner N. Schomaker
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	Union Laborer.....	Fri.....	Elmer Byers
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	Advertiser.....	Thurs.....	R. P. Van Vuren
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	C. V. Lake
Marshall.....	Dane.....	Record.....	Fri.....	The Journal Ptg. Co.
Marshallfield.....	Wood.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	News-Herald.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Robert J. Temple
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Juneau Co. Chronicle	Thurs.....	John B. Hanson
		Star.....	Thurs.....	
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	Dodge Co. Pioneer (German).....	Thurs.....	Conrad Mueller
		News.....	Wed.....	O. A. Gehrke
		Sickle.....	Thurs.....	Bertha J. Swan
		Star News.....	Thurs.....	W. H. Conrad
		Record.....	Thurs.....	I. A. Kenyon
		Chronicle.....	Thurs.....	H. L. Gilbertson
		American Anthro-pologist.....	Quarterly.....	Leslie Spier
		American Poetry Magazine.....	Monthly ex. July & Aug.	Clara Catherine Prince
		American Political Science Review.....	Bimonthly.....	Prof. Frederic A. Ogg
		Banta's Greek Exch.	Quarterly.....	George Banta, Jr.
		Classical Journal.....	Monthly.....	Roy C. Flickinger & Associates
		Journal of Economic Entomology.....	Bimonthly.....	Dr. T. H. Frison
		Kappa Psi Mask.....	Quarterly.....	A. R. Bliss, Jr.
		Lyre.....	Quarterly.....	Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity
		Paper Book of Delta Theta Phi.....	Quarterly during sch. yr.	Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity
Record.....	Daily.....	Ira H. Clough		
Scandinavian Studies and Notes.....	Quarterly.....	A. M. Sturtevant		
School Science and Mathematics.....	Monthly.....	Glen W. Warner		
Themis of Zeta Tau Alpha.....	Quarterly.....	Mrs. Cecil P. Krieg		
News.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. W. H. Rintelman & C. M. Rintelman		
Menomonee F'ls.....	Waukesha.....	Dunn County News	Thurs.....	J. T. Flint
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	Stoutonia.....	Fri. during sch. year	Students of Stout Institute
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	Herald.....	Daily.....	W. B. Chilsen
Middleton.....	Dane.....	Times-Tribune.....	Fri.....	T. R. Daniels
Milftown.....	Folk.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	Vernie R. Jensen
Milton.....	Rock.....	College Review.....	Monthly during sch. yr.	Students of Milton College
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Orlando H. Frantz
		Telephone.....	Thurs.....	Orlando H. Frantz
		American Progressive American School Board Journal.....	Biweekly.....	Richard Lloyd
		Badger De Molay.....	Monthly.....	Wm. George Bruce
		Bay View Observer.....	Monthly.....	W. D. Isham
		Bay View Press.....	Semi-monthly Weekly.....	Erwin F. Zillman

## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— cont.		Brooms, Brushes & Mops	Monthly	H. A. Apple
		Catholic Herald Citizen	Sat.	Humphrey E. Desmond
		Catholic School Journal	Monthly	Ed. A. Fitzpatrick
		Church Times	Monthly	Rev. Wm. Dawson
		Columbia (German)	Wed.	Dr. H. E. Fritsch
		Czechoslovak (Bohemian and Slovak)	Sat.	John W. Klabouch
		Milwaukee Deutsche Zeitung	Dly. & Sun.	Hellmuth K. Falk
		Echo	Wkly. during school year	Students of State Teachers College
		Excelsior (German)	Thurs.	Joseph Matt
		Feed Bag	Monthly	David K. Steenbergh
		Flour & Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Dealer & Service Field	Monthly	Harry A. Apple
		Fox Point Herald	Thurs.	Wm. E. Daley
		Hausfrau	Monthly	H. H. Coleman
		Hospital Progress	Monthly	Alphonse M. Schwitalla
		Ice Cream Review	Monthly	Edward K. Slater
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly	John J. Metz
		Italian Leader	Fri.	James D. Sammarco
		Janitation	Monthly	Edmund C. Kratsch
		Journal	Dly. & Sun.	H. J. Grant
		Jugoslavenski Obzor (Slovenian)	Thurs.	Frank R. Staut
		Kodak	Bimonthly	Students of Milwaukee Downer College
		Kuryer Polski (Polish)	Dly. & Sun.	S. J. Zowski
		Leader	Daily	Leo Wolfsohn
		Living Church	Sat.	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Lumber and Building	Monthly	W. H. Badeaux
		Marquette Engineer	Quarterly	Stud. of the Col. of Eng. Marquette Univ.
		Marquette Law Review	Dec., Feb., Apr. & June	Joseph P. Flanner
		Marquette Tribune	Thurs. during school year	Students of Marquette University
		Marquette Univ. Jour.	Quarterly dur. sch. yr.	Students of Marquette University
		Masonic Tidings	Monthly	J. A. Feterly
		Master Builder	Monthly	O. H. Ubricht
		Medical Times	Monthly	R. W. Blumenthal
		Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	Edward K. Slater
		Milwaukee Herald	Sun.	Leo Luedtke
		Milwaukee Wochenblatt	Fri.	I. S. Horwitz
		National Butter & Cheese Journal	Semimonthly	Edward K. Slater
		Northwestern Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Nowiny Polskie (Polish) Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	T. A. Jasiorkowski
		Retail Journal	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. F. Woodmansee
		Rundschau (German)	5 times per yr.	The Journal Company
		Sentinel	Tues.	Carl Eichstaedt
		Shorewood Herald	Dly. & Sun.	Julius Liebman
		Times	Thurs.	Wm. E. Daley
		Up-Town News	Thurs.	Harold Towell
		Western Builder	Fri.	Horwitz Printing Co.
		Whitefish Bay Herald	Dly. & Wkly.	C. H. Fox
		Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade	Thurs.	Wm. E. Daley
		Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle	Sat.	J. Anthony Josey
		Wisconsin Magyarsag (Hungarian)	Fri.	Nathan J. Gould
		Wisconsin News	Fri.	Saudor Dessewffy
		Wisconsin Retail Grocer	Dly. ex. Sun.	John G. Robert, Jr.
Wisconsin Telephone News	Monthly	Arthur E. Gesch		
Iowa Co. Democrat	Monthly	R. H. Angove		
Tribune	Thurs.	L. Williamson		
Times	Thurs.	B. J. Bennett		
Herald-News	Fri.	Enos E. Fisher		
	Fri.	F. L. St. John		
Mineral Point	Iowa			
Minocqua	Oneida			
Mondovi	Buffalo			

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Monroe	Green	Green County Herald (German-Swiss)	Wed.	Fred L. Kohli
		Times	Dly ex. Sun.	Emery A. Odell
		Express	Fri.	Express Pub. Co.
Montello	Marquette	Mail	Thurs.	R. D. Quick
Montfort	Grant	Messenger	Thurs.	C. M. Wittenwyler
Monticello	Green	Tribune	Sat.	Charles Eldredge
Morrisonville	Dane	Marathon	Wed.	Francis Schweinler
Mosinee	Dane	Mail	Thurs.	A. C. Krohn
Mt. Horeb	Dane	Chief	Thurs.	James L. Small
Mukwonago	Waukesha	Progressive	Thurs.	F. E. Brown
Muscoda	Grant	Republican	Thurs.	Roy L. Ware
Necedah	Juneau	Friend & Guide & Messenger	Monthly	Dio W. Dunham
Neenah	Winnebago	News-Times	Daily	Clara A. Bloom
Neillsville	Clark	Press	Thurs.	Jesse A. Leason
New Glarus	Green	Post	Wed.	Arthur J. Theiler
New Holstein	Calumet	Reporter	Thurs.	Everett M. Cooley
New Lisbon	Juneau	Times & Juneau County Argus	Thurs.	C. A. Leicht
New London	Waupaca & Outagamie	Press-Republican	Thurs.	W. T. Comstock
New Richmond	St. Croix	News	Wed. & Sat.	Franc A. R. Van Meter
Niagara	Marinette	Journal	Fri.	Martin Boerner
Norwalk	Monroe	Star Herald News	Fri.	E. G. Hesselgrave
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Herald	Thurs.	T. A. Cummings
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Enterprise	Fri.	C. W. Brown
		Liguorian	Monthly	Rev. Donald F. Miller
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto Co. Reporter	Thurs.	W. M. Comstock
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Herald	Thurs.	E. J. Shellman
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Courier	Thurs.	Lyle Speed
Omro	Winnebago	Herald	Thurs.	F. A. Siebensohn
Onalaska	La Crosse	La Crosse Co. Record	Thurs.	E. G. Showers
Oregon	Dane	Observer	Thurs.	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville	Rock	Journal and Footville News	Wed.	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Polk	Sun	Thurs.	F. C. Letch
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Fox Valley Free Press	Fri.	R. N. Senn
		Northwestern	Dly. ex. Sun.	O. J. Hardy
		Teacher's Col. Advance	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
Osseo	Trempealeau	Tri-County News	Thurs.	G. H. Koenig
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Thurs.	V. P. Barager
Palmyra	Jefferson	Enterprise	Thurs.	Geo. A. Moorman
Pardeeville	Columbia	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times	Thurs.	J. Lewis White
Park Falls	Price	Herald	Fri.	Alan M. Young
Pepin	Pepin	Herald	Thurs.	R. E. Portmann
Peshtigo	Marinette	Times	Thurs.	Leo J. Pesch
Phillips	Price	Bee	Thurs.	Geo. R. Foster
		Wisconsin's Homestead	Monthly	Felix A. Kremer
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Thurs.	D. M. McKee
Plainfield	Waushara	Sun	Weekly	W. H. Fields
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	15 times dur- ing sch. yr.	Students of State Teachers College
		Grant County News	Fri.	R. I. Dugdale
		Journal	Wed.	H. A. Brockman
		Witness	Wed.	W. M. Rindlaub
Plum City	Pierce	News	Thurs.	Ken. F. Neill
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Post (German)	Sat.	C. F. Wandersleben
		Review	Mon. & Thurs.	Rex H. Burnham
Portage	Columbia	Register-Democrat	Dly. ex. Sun.	A. A. Porter
		Wis. State Register	Fri. ex. Sun.	A. A. Porter
Pt. Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Wed.	W. B. Krause
		Pilot	Thurs.	Norbert A. Sauer
Poynette	Columbia	Press	Fri.	C. M. Butler
Pr. du Chien	Crawford	Campionette	Biweekly	Students of Campion High School
		Courier	Sept. to June	H. E. Howe
		Crawford Co. Press	Tues.	Everett C. Blomgren
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sauk County News	Thurs.	Bert Giegerich
Prentice	Price	News	Thurs.	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	W. H. Hanson
Princeton	Green Lake	Republic	Thurs.	R. H. Rimpler
Racine	Racine	Journal-Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	F. R. Starbuck
		Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer	Biweekly	F. B. Swingle



## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Randolph	Dodge & Columbia	Advance	Thurs.	L. E. Williams
Randam Lake	Sheboygan	Times	Thurs.	H. C. Scholler
Redgranite	Waushara	Times	Thurs.	Harry H. Hobart
Reedsburg	Sauk	Free Press	Fri.	Geo. J. Seamans
Reeseville	Dodge	Review	Thurs.	Max F. Ninman
Rhineland	Oneida	New North	Thurs.	Emil Klentz
Rib Lake	Taylor	News	Dly. ex. Sun.	D. E. Remo
Rice Lake	Barron	Herald	Fri.	Clifford G. Ferris
Richland Center	Richland	Chronotype	Wed.	R. J. Voemastek
		Republican Observer	Thurs.	A. F. Ender
		Democrat	Fri.	S. W. Fogo
Rio	Columbia	Journal	Thurs.	Lela P. Andrews
Ripon	Fond du Lac	College Days	Tues. during school year	Anthony W. Bakken & Victor Stroebel
		Commonwealth	Fri.	Students of Ripon College
		Press	Fri.	J. S. Morris
River Falls	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	R. S. Howe
		Student Voice	Wed.	Clarence E. White
				Students of State Teachers College
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Standard Press	Thurs.	W. R. Vezina
St. Francis	Milwaukee	Our Young People	Monthly	St. John's Institute
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer Press	Thurs.	Charles F. Ninman
Seymour	Outagamie	Press	Thurs.	C. A. Van Vurren
Sharon	Walworth	Reporter	Thurs.	J. Luverne Howell
Shawano	Shawano	Leader Advocate	Daily	Byron F. Heal
		Shawano Co. Journal	Thurs.	Harold A. Meyer
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Amerika	Thurs.	Press Publishing Co.
		Liberty Mail Order Digest	Monthly	Max Schnell
		Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	C. E. Broughton
		Times	Fri.	Newman Jeffrey
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Cheese Reporter	Sat.	Newcomer & Zimmerman
		Sheboygan Co. News	Thurs.	Newcomer & Zimmerman
Shell Lake	Washburn	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	W. M. Kommerstad
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Pick and Gad	Thurs.	H. T. Law
Slades Corners	Kenosha	Mugwump	Thurs.	Paul J. Sauer
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	Roy H. Snyder
Somerset	St. Croix	Reveille	Thurs.	Leo J. Murphy
So. Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Driller	Monthly	Excavating Engineer Publishing Co.
		Excavating Engineer	Monthly	Arnold Andrews
		Journal	Fri.	Fred L. Hook
South Wayne	Lafayette	Homestead	Thurs.	Harry Hough
Sparta	Monroe	Herald	Thurs.	Theo. C. Radde
		Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	W. C. B. Showers
Spencer	Marathon	Record	Thurs.	L. L. Quimby
Spooner	Washburn	Advocate	Thurs.	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green	Sauk	Home News	Thurs.	W. R. Purdy
Spring Valley	Pierce	Sun	Thurs.	Chas. Lowater
Stanley	Chippewa	Republican	Fri.	W. H. Bridgman
Stevens Point	Portage	Gwiązda Polarna (Polish)	Sat.	Worzalla Pub. Co.
		Journal	Daily	Frank W. Leahy
		Pointer	Thurs.	Students of State Teachers College
		Rolnik (Polish)	Fri.	Worzalla Pub. Co.
Stoughton	Dane	Courier-Hub	Daily	H. W. Quirt
Stratford	Marathon	Journal	Thurs.	D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Door Co. Advocate	Fri.	H. J. Sanderson & A. T. Harris
		Door County News	Thurs.	Earl M. La Plant
Sun Prairie	Dane	Countryman	Thurs.	Theron G. Stone
Superior	Douglas	Co-operative Builder	Semimonthly	Oscar Cooley
		Peptomist	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
		Telegram	Dly. ex. Sun.	Evening Telegram Company, Inc.
		Tyomies (Finnish)	Dly. ex. Sun.	Richard Pesola
		Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti (Finnish Co-op.)	Thurs.	Co-op. Pub. Assn.
		Journal	Fri.	L. G. Ross

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Thorp	Clark	Courier	Thurs.	Wm. Wagner & Son
Three Lakes	Oneida	News	Thurs.	Joyce Larkin
Tigerton	Shawano	Chronicle	Fri.	O. R. Weygand
Tomah	Monroe	Journal and Monitor-Herald	Thurs.	L. W. Kenney
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Leader	Thurs.	Osborne Brothers
Turtle Lake	Barron	Times	Thurs.	Alton T. Grimsrud
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	Mark R. Byers
Union Grove	Racine	Sun	Wed.	J. J. Page
Unity	Clark & Marathon	Marathon Co. Register	Fri.	L. L. Quimby & P. E. Quimby
Yesper	Wood	State Center	Thurs.	Elmer Trickey
Viola	Richland	News	Thurs.	W. B. Van Winter
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon Co. Broadcaster	Thurs.	Lawrence Lawton
		Vernon Co. Censor	Wed.	H. E. Goldsmith
Wabeno	Forest	Advertiser	Fri.	J. W. Norris
Walworth	Walworth	Times	Thurs.	Frank J. McCay
Washburn	Bayfield	Times	Thurs.	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford	Racine	Post	Thurs.	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo	Jefferson	Courier	Thurs.	L. E. Perry
Watertown	Jefferson	Black and Red	Monthly during sch. yr.	Students of Northwestern College
		Brueder-Botschafter	Biweekly	Bishop Karl A. Mueller
		Gazette	Thurs.	James W. Moore
		Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	John D. Clifford
		Tribune	Thurs.	Carl A. Winther
Waukesha	Waukesha	Burning Bush	Thurs.	Chas. L. Capsel
		Carroll Echo	Fri. during school year	Students of Carroll College
		Freeman	Daily	H. A. Youmans
		Waukesha Co. Tribune	Thurs.	L. K. Koprieva
		Wisconsin Club Woman	Bimonthly	Mrs. Paul Halline
		Tribune	Thurs.	A. F. Roessler & F. J. Roessler
Waunakee	Dane			Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Waupaca	Waupaca	Motor	Monthly ex. July	Waupaca Leader Company, Inc.
		Waupaca Co. Post	Thurs.	
Waupun	Fond du Lac & Dodge	Leader-News	Thurs.	George W. Greene
Wausau	Marathon	Trade Extension & Marathon County Farm Journal	Monthly	F. E. Gritzmacher
		Pilot	Thurs.	Eugene B. Thayer, Jr.
		Record-Herald	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. L. Sturtevant
		Independent	Fri.	Geo. E. Bogrand
Wausaukee	Marinette	Wausuara Argus	Thurs.	R. W. Harmon
Wautoma	Waushara	Model Railroader	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	News	Thurs.	C. L. Benoy
		Chief	Thurs.	Harry C. Craig
Wauzeka	Crawford	Burnett Co. Enterprise	Thurs.	Walter A. Lantz
Webster	Burnett	Star	Thurs.	Jack D. Grace
West Allis	Milwaukee	News	Thurs.	Jos. J. Huber
West Bend	Washington	Pilot	Thurs.	H. B. Kaemper & Son
		Nonpareil-Journal	Thurs.	Glenn W. Garlock
West Salem	La Crosse	Times	Wed.	J. T. Hage
Westby	Vernon	Central Union	Thurs.	Geo. E. Fuller
Westfield	Marquette	Chronicle	Wed.	A. J. Rieck
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Times	Thurs.	Scott B. Nichols
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Press	Thurs.	William C. Hearst
Whitewater	Walworth	Register	Thurs.	R. K. Coe
		Royal Purple	Mon.	Students of State Teachers College
Wilton	Monroe	Times	Fri.	Mrs. Wynn Ferries
Winter	Sawyer	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thurs.	Thomas E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Events	Thurs.	W. A. Drumb
Wis. Rapids	Wood	Tribune	Dly. ex. Sun.	Wisconsin Rapids Tribune Co.
Wittenberg	Shawano	Enterprise	Thurs.	John Englund
		For Gammel og Ung (Norwegian)	Sun.	Homme Orphan Home
Wonewoc	Juneau	Reporter	Thurs.	V. O. Fuller
Woodville	St. Croix	Leader	Fri.	N. C. Little
		Midland Cooperator	Monthly	Joseph Gilbert

## WHAT WISCONSIN CITIZENS SHOULD KNOW

MOTTO—*Forward.*

STATE FLOWER—*Violet*, selected by the school children of the state in 1908.

STATE BIRD—*Robin*, selected by the school children of the state in 1926.

STATE SEAL—The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, two and three-eighths inches in diameter, containing within an ornamental border the following: coat-of-arms of the state, above the coat-of-arms in a line parallel with the border the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin", and below the coat-of-arms, in a curved line, thirteen stars.

STATE FLAG—It is made of dark blue silk with the state coat-of-arms embroidered on each side. The edges are trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk.

NAME—The name is of Indian origin—spelled *Ouisconsin* in old French-American documents—also spelled *Misconsin*, *Ouisconching*, and *Ouiskensing*. Early settlers spelled it *Wiskonsan*, and *Wiskonsin*.

NICKNAME—*Badger State*. The rich lead deposits in southwestern Wisconsin brought many people to that section in the late 1820s. They were so busily engaged in mining that they took no time to build houses but lived in abandoned shafts and caves in the sides of the hills and were known as "badgers".

### Area of Wisconsin

*56,066 square miles*

### Population of Wisconsin<sup>1</sup>

Census population, April 1, 1930	2,939,006
Estimated population, July 1, 1930	2,938,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1931	2,932,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1932	2,926,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1933	2,917,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1934	2,908,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1935	2,908,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1936	2,908,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1937	2,926,000

### Population of the United States<sup>1</sup>

Census population, April 1, 1930	122,775,046
Estimated population, July 1, 1930	123,091,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1931	124,113,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1932	124,974,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1933	125,770,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1934	126,626,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1935	127,521,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1936	128,429,000
Estimated population, July 1, 1937	129,257,000

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Estimated population of the United States*.

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# The State Government

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# WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

#### SECTION

1. Equality; inherent rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury.
6. Excessive bail; cruel punishments.
7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property of debtors.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious test prohibited.
20. Military subordinate to civil power.
21. Writs of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.

## ARTICLE II

### BOUNDARIES

#### SECTION

1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

## ARTICLE III

### SUFFRAGE

#### SECTION

1. Electors.
2. Who not electors.
3. Votes to be by ballot.
4. Residence not lost.
5. Soldiers not residents.
6. Exclusion from suffrage.

## ARTICLE IV

### LEGISLATIVE

#### SECTION

1. Legislative power.
2. Legislature, how constituted.
3. Apportionment.
4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.

#### SECTION

6. Qualifications of legislators.
7. Organization of legislature; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Style of laws; bills.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Origin of bills.
20. Yeas and nays.
21. Repealed.
22. Powers of county boards.
23. Uniform town and county government.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Oath of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special legislation prohibited.
32. General laws on enumerated subjects.

## ARTICLE V

### EXECUTIVE

#### SECTION

1. Governor, lieutenant governor; term.
2. Eligibility.
3. Election.
4. Powers and duties.
5. Repealed.
6. Pardonng power.
7. Lieutenant governor, when governor.
8. Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.
9. Repealed.
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

## ARTICLE VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE

#### SECTION

1. Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term.
2. Secretary of state; duties, compensation.
3. Treasurer; attorney-general.
4. County officers; election, terms and removal; vacancies.

## ARTICLE VII

## JUDICIARY

## SECTION

1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Judicial power, where vested
3. Supreme court, jurisdiction.
4. Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum.
5. Judicial circuits.
6. Alteration of circuits.
7. Circuit judges; number, election, eligibility, term, salary.
8. Circuit court, jurisdiction.
9. Vacancies; how filled.
10. Compensation and qualifications of judges.
11. Terms of courts; change of judges.
12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Removal of judges.
14. Judges of probate.
15. Justices of the peace.
16. Tribunals of conciliation.
17. Style of writs; indictments.
18. Suit tax.
19. Testimony in equity suits.
20. Rights of suitors.
21. Publication of laws and decisions.
22. Commissioners to revise code of practice.
23. Court commissioners.

## ARTICLE VIII

## FINANCE

## SECTION

1. Rule of taxation uniform; income taxes.
2. Appropriation; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

## ARTICLE IX

## EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

## SECTION

1. Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.
2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

## ARTICLE X

## EDUCATION

## SECTION

1. Superintendent of public instruction.
2. School fund created; income applied.
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.

## SECTION

4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university; support.
7. Land commissioners.
8. Lands, how sold; payment.

## ARTICLE XI

## CORPORATIONS

## SECTION

1. Corporations, how formed.
2. Property taken by municipality.
3. Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
- 3a. Acquisition of lands by state and cities.
4. General banking law.

## ARTICLE XII

## AMENDMENTS

## SECTION

1. Constitutional amendment.
2. Constitutional conventions.

## ARTICLE XIII

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

## SECTION

1. Political year; elections.
2. Dueling.
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where may vote.
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. County seats removed.
9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
10. Vacancies in offices.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.
12. Recall of elective officers.

## ARTICLE XIV

## SCHEDULE

## SECTION

1. Effect of change of government.
2. Existing laws continued.
3. Territorial fines accrue to state.
4. Rights of action and prosecutions saved.
5. Existing officers hold over.
6. Seat of government.
7. Local officers hold over.
8. Copy of constitution for president.
9. Ratification of constitution; election of officers.
10. Congressional apportionment. Obsolete.
11. First elections.
12. Legislative apportionment. Obsolete.
13. Common law continued in force.
14. Officers, when to enter on duties.
15. Oath of office.

## PREAMBLE

**W**E, 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. 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. 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.

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

### ARTICLE III

#### SUFFRAGE

**Who are electors.** SECTION 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

**Disqualifications.** 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.

**Ballot prescribed.** 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.** 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.

**Military stationing does not confer residence.** 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.

**Crime and betting disqualifications.** 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. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

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

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

**Qualifications of 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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE V

### EXECUTIVE

**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.

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

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

**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.

**Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.** SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large

upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE VII

### JUDICIARY

**Impeachment; trial.** SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not

act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

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

**Supreme court, jurisdiction 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]. 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. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

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

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

**Salaries of judges; to hold no other office.** SECTION 10. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

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

entitled on her admission into the Union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

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

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

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

**Annual school tax.** SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

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

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

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

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

## ARTICLE XI

## CORPORATIONS

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

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

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** SECTION 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation.

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

**General banking law.** SECTION 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote

of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

## ARTICLE XII

### AMENDMENTS

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

**Constitutional 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. 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.

**Duellists 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.

**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. 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.



Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

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

## ARTICLE XIV

### SCHEDULE

**Effect of change of government.** SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well 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 gover-

nor, 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.

**First election; returns.** SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on 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.

**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.

The following provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution have been amended at least once:

Article I, Sections 5, 8.	Article VII, Sections 1, 4, 7, 10, 12.
Article III, Section 1.	Article VIII, Sections 1, 2, 10.
Article IV, Sections 3, 4, 5, 11.	Article X, Section 1.
Article V, Section 10.	Article XI, Sections 3, 3a, 4.
Article VI, Section 4.	Article XIII, Sections 1, 11, 12.

The originals of said sections and the amendments to them made prior to 1914 are printed in the 1914 Wisconsin Annotations. For amendments made since 1914, see the 1930 Wisconsin Annotations, the Blue Books, and the Session Laws.

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**The State Government**  
**Executive Branch and**  
**Constitutional Departments**

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# CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

*Governor:* PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE.  
*Lieutenant Governor:* HENRY A. GUNDERSON.<sup>1</sup>  
*Private Secretary:* CHARLES M. DOW.  
*Financial Assistant:* THOMAS M. DUNCAN.  
*Executive Assistant:* A. W. ZERATSKY.  
*Executive Counsel:* GORDON SINYKIN.  
*Executive Clerk:* MABEL E. GRISWOLD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 14.

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Resigned October 16, 1937.

Emergency Board and designates when its meetings are to be held. For its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary.

The Constitution gives the Governor an important part in the legislative machinery of the state. Through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the session and special messages from time to time, he recommends changes in law that he thinks necessary. According to the constitution every bill passed by the legislature is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes a bill it can become law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

It is the constitutional duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office. He also presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote only in case of a tie.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following changes affecting the Executive Department were made:

1. Functions transferred from the department:

(a) To the Director of the Budget:

1. Approval of state contracts for building construction or highway improvement and bonds for public improvement.
2. Approval of attendance of more than one officer or employe of a department at a convention or meeting outside of the state.

(b)\* The Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

*Secretary of State:* THEODORE DAMMANN.

*Assistant Secretary of State:* R. L. SIEBECKER.

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

*Director Auto License Division:* A. C. HARTMAN.

*Corporation Clerk:* ALBERT J. NELSON.

*Supervisor Records and Elections:* GEORGE BROWN.

*Municipal Accounting Division:* R. S. MALLOW.

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

Total personnel, May 1938: 233.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election Laws; Election Manual; Corporation Laws; Automobile Laws.

\* Transfer authorized by the Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

The constitution delegates to the Secretary of State two distinct duties—namely, keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence, and serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by him, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The validity of all claims against the state or any of its departments are passed on by the secretary. He also keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

Numerous other duties have been given the department by law. Among these is the administration of the motor vehicle registration, certificate of title, and drivers' license laws. The Auto License Division of the state department is one of the largest units among the administrative departments of the state government. Certificates of title are issued for all motor vehicles and records are kept of all transfers. Reports of stolen cars are made to the department which in turn notifies police departments both in and out of the state. Over a million drivers' licenses are in force. These are revoked for serious violations of the traffic laws upon recommendation of the courts.

The administration of the corporation laws is another duty of the department. All domestic corporations must secure charters from the Secretary of State and foreign corporations must have licenses in order to do business in the state. All corporations both domestic and foreign are required to file annual reports.

The Secretary of State is also the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department which prepares all notices and blank forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Additional duties of the department include the issuing and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, the licensing of collection agencies and private detective agencies, and the numbering and publishing of all approved laws received from the Governor. The Secretary of State is also custodian of the Great Seal which he imprints on all official acts of the Governor.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Municipal Accounting and Statistics Division of the Tax Commission was transferred to the Secretary of State. This division is required by law to install municipal accounting systems for counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts which request them, and to audit the accounts of such local governmental units upon application. In addition it is frequently called upon from time to time by local officials for special assistance in connection with matters of financing and accounting practice. The costs involved in this work are charged back to the units for which the services are



rendered. The function relating to statistics includes the collection and dissemination of statistics on taxation and public expenditures. Counties, cities, villages, and towns are all required to report their assessments, taxes, expenditures, and receipts. This data is compiled and published by the Secretary of State in the municipal statistics bulletins.

## STATE TREASURER

*State Treasurer:* SOLOMON LEVITAN.

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Main Office: State Capitol.  
 Total personnel, January 1937: 39.  
 Publications: Biennial report.

The State Treasurer has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. All securities owned by any state fund are held by him and he collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the Board of Deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. Special property taxes paid by the railroads and public utilities are collected directly by the department. The State Treasurer receives weekly from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees. In the case of motor vehicles, such taxes or fees are sent in daily.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following changes affecting the State Treasurer were made:

1. Functions transferred from the department:

(a) To the Tax Commission:

- (1) Beverage Tax Division.
- (2) Collection, refunds, and administration of motor fuel tax law.
- (3) Collection of annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies.

(b)\* To the State Inspection and Enforcement Department in the Tax Commission from the Inspection Bureau of the Treasury Department:

- (1) Oil inspection.
- (2) Traffic inspection.

\* Transfer authorized by the Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Attorney General:* ORLAND S. LOOMIS.

*Deputy Attorney General:* LEO E. VAUDREUIL.

*Assistant Attorneys General:* JOSEPH E. MESSERSCHMIDT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; WARREN H. RESH; ALBERT G. HAWLEY; HAROLD H. PERSONS; N. S. BOARDMAN; R. M. ORCHARD, *counsel* for the Department of Agriculture and Markets; JAMES R. WEDLAKE, *examiner* for Annuity and Investment Board.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, May 1938: 31.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and an annual volume).

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the Supreme Court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the Governor or the legislature, the Attorney General also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents the Industrial Commission, Public Service Commission, Tax Commission, Highway Commission, and all other administrative departments which have order-making powers in all appeals from commission decisions.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the seventy-one district attorneys of the state. The opinions of the Attorney General are given in writing, and while not having the force of court decisions are, to all practical intents and purposes, binding upon the state officers until the courts render a contrary decision.

In addition, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The Attorney General drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds, and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content, and the collection for the school fund of all funds and property which escheat to the state under the statutes.

The Attorney General is also a member of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin, Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canners, Board of Trustees of the State Library, and Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction:* JOHN CALLAHAN.

*Assistant State Superintendent:* J. F. WADDELL.

*Assistant State Superintendent (Administration):* FRANK V. POWELL.

*Assistant State Superintendent (Legal):* VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

*Supervisor of School Building Service:* H. W. SCHMIDT.

*Supervisors of Elementary Schools:* MAYBELL G. BUSH; LE ROY S. IHLENFELDT; DELIA E. KIBBE; GEORGE H. LANDGRAF; LOIS G. NEMEC; JOHN F. SHAW.

*Supervisors of Secondary Schools:* H. E. MERRITT; ARTHUR R. PAGE.

*Supervisor of Crippled Children's Division:* MRS. MARGUERITE LISON INGRAM.

*Assistant Supervisor of Crippled Children's Division:* FLORENCE L. PHENIX.

*Supervisor of Schools for Exceptional Children:* HENRIETTE V. RACE.

*Supervisor of Deaf, Blind, and Defective Speech:* MABEL V. LACY.

*Supervisor of School Libraries:* M. H. JACKSON.

*Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries:* IRENE M. NEWMAN.

*Chief Statistician:* CHARLES E. LIMP.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 221.

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, special education for handicapped children, and the Wisconsin Mining School. At the head is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a constitutional officer elected by the people for a four-year term on a nonpartisan basis, according to a constitutional amendment in 1902.

Supervisors of the department visit the elementary and secondary public schools and give advice and assistance to both teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools. It helps schools in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares courses of reading known as the Wisconsin State Reading Circle upon completion of which special diplomas are issued. Plans for all school buildings have to be submitted to the department. No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the State Superintendent.

State aids for education, totaling in the current fiscal year \$7,000,000 are apportioned by the State Superintendent. School districts and city schools make annual reports to the State Superintendent which are the basis of the biennial reports. In 1935-36 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 548,568 and their expenditures were \$44,105,596.

The department also supervises teachers' institutes and county normal schools for the training of rural teachers. These courses, teachers, and their salaries are subject to the approval of the Superintendent. County superintendents of schools issue certificates to teach within their respective counties but the Department of Public Instruction issues certificates which permit those holding them to teach anywhere in the state.

Classes for deaf, blind, crippled, and mentally retarded children are held mainly in cities and special aid and supervision is given by the department. The department helps to organize these classes for handicapped children, gives them mental and other tests, and approves courses and teachers.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following changes affecting the State Superintendent of Public Instruction were made:

1. Functions transferred to the department:
  - (a) Wisconsin Mining School from the Wisconsin Mining School Board.
  - (b) Wisconsin School for the Blind and Wisconsin School for the Deaf from the State Board of Control.
- 2.\* Functions transferred from the department:
  - (a) Supervision of county normal schools to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

\* Transfer authorized by Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

**COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS**

*Commissioners:* THEODORE DAMMANN, *chairman*; SOLOMON LEVITAN;  
ORLAND S. LOOMIS.

*Chief Clerk:* A. D. CAMPBELL.

*Assistant Chief Clerk:* T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: Four permanent and one occasional employe.

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 over \$14,000,000. These are loaned to school districts and municipalities, with the former having the preference.

## ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

April 1938

## ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor.....	Philip F. La Follette	Madison.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1939..	\$6,000
Lieutenant Governor ..	Henry A. Gunderson <sup>1</sup>	Portage.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1939..	1,500
Secretary of State.....	Theodore Dammann..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1939..	5,000
Attorney General.....	Orland S. Loomis....	Mauston....	1st Mon. Jan. 1939..	5,000
State Treasurer.....	Solomon Levitan....	Madison.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1939..	5,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction..	John Callahan.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. July 1943..	5,000

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>2</sup>
Accountancy, Board of	Fred C. Kellogg***	Madison.....	June 25, 1937.....	\$10 per day
	Clarence Lichtfeldt..	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1938.....	\$10 per day
	Harold B. Reyer.....	Madison.....	June 25, 1939.....	\$10 per day
Adjutant General.....	Ralph M. Immell....	Blair.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
*Aeronautic Board, State of Wisconsin <sup>3</sup> ..	Howard Morey**.....	Madison.....	Feb. 15, 1940.....	\$10 per day & expenses
	S. J. Whittman**.....	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 15, 1942.....	\$10 per day & expenses
	James B. King**.....	Milwaukee ..	Feb. 15, 1944.....	\$10 per day & expenses
	Thomas J. Pattison, <i>ex officio</i>	Durand.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	Robert A. Nixon, <i>ex officio</i>	Washburn....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
*Agriculture and Mar- kets, State Board of <sup>4</sup>	Carl Marty, Sr.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 1, 1939.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	C. Y. Long.....	Menomonie...	Feb. 1, 1939.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Harry Jack.....	Hortonville...	Feb. 1, 1940.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Milo Swanton.....	Madison.....	Feb. 1, 1941.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Ed. Malcheski.....	Pulaski.....	Feb. 1, 1942.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	William Hanchett....	Sparta.....	Feb. 1, 1943.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	William Groves.....	Lodi.....	Feb. 1, 1944.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
*Annuity and Invest- ment Board.....	Adolph Schmitz.....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1939.....	\$25 per day
	Bernice Cadman.....	Janesville...	March 1, 1941.....	\$25 per day
	S. A. Oscar.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1941.....	\$25 per day
	John A. Thiel.....	Mayville.....	March 1, 1943.....	\$25 per day
Athletic Commission..	Frank J. Rogacki....	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 20, 1942.....	\$5 per day
	Harvey Buchanan....	Superior.....	Aug. 20, 1940.....	\$5 per day
	Raymond Sheehy....	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 20, 1941.....	\$5 per day
	Two vacancies			

\*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

\*\*Appointment has not been confirmed.

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

<sup>1</sup>Resigned October 16, 1937.

<sup>2</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

<sup>3</sup>*Ex officio* members receive no per diem compensation. Other members may not exceed \$150 per year.

<sup>4</sup>Compensation for each board member not to exceed, in the aggregate, \$1,000 per annum.

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>1</sup>	
*Banking Commission	Peter A. Cleary	Milwaukee	April 1, 1939	\$5,000	
	Herbert F. Ibach	Madison	April 1, 1941	\$5,000	
	Frank H. Bixby	New Richm'd.	April 1, 1943	\$5,000	
*Banking Review Board	H. A. Von Oven**	Beloit	1st Mon. Jan. 1939	\$15 per day	
	Fred Froede	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1940	\$15 per day	
	John King**	Marathon	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	\$15 per day	
	August O. Paunack	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1942	\$15 per day	
	Franklin Jahnke	Markesan	1st Mon. Jan. 1943	\$15 per day	
*Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the	W. H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day	
	Robert N. Bauer	Milwaukee	April 1, 1941	\$10 per day	
	M. F. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1943	\$10 per day	
*Budget Director	James B. Borden	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000	
*Building and Loan Advisory Committee (in Banking Dept.)	A. A. Abraham	Oshkosh	1st Mon. July 1939	Expenses	
	Barney A. L. Czerwinski	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1939	Expenses	
	A. Helmuth Koepke	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1940	Expenses	
	John E. Mahoney	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1940	Expenses	
	F. W. Kruger	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. July 1941	Expenses	
	B. F. Kuehlhorn	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1941	Expenses	
	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1942	Expenses	
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	E. M. Cardell**	Kenosha	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day	
	Ray Nelson	Barron	April 1, 1941	\$10 per day	
	Alvin D. Frantz	Plymouth	April 1, 1943	\$10 per day	
Commerce, Department of, Director	William F. Ashe	Kaukauna	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$7,000	
Commerce, Department of, Advisory Council.	Dr. C. E. Albright	Milwaukee	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Adolph C. Bolz	Madison	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Joseph Conway	Green Bay	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	D. C. Everest	Wausau	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Theo. Friedlander	Milwaukee	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	E. M. Hale	Eau Claire	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Herbert F. Johnson, Jr.	Racine	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Ralph Kingsley	Kenosha	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	William Mauthe	Fond du Lac	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Otto Moeser	Port Washington	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	H. L. Nunn	Milwaukee	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Kenneth S. Parker	Janesville	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Frank Pierce	Medford	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	T. J. Roth	Superior	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	Frank Sisson	La Crosse	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	George S. Whyte	Kenosha	Feb. 1, 1942	Expenses	
	*Conservation Commission	Robert B. Goodman***	Marinette	July 27, 1937	Expenses
		James Corcoran	Webster	July 27, 1939	Expenses
Nelson J. Le Clair		Two Rivers	July 27, 1939	Expenses	
R. H. Fischer		Shawano	July 27, 1941	Expenses	
E. E. Browne		Waupaca	July 27, 1941	Expenses	
One vacancy					

\*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

\*\*Appointment has not been confirmed.

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

<sup>1</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>1</sup>
*Control, Board of <sup>2</sup> ----	John J. Hannan***	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Mrs. Katherine Sullivan	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
	William A. Holden	Waupaca	No term specified	\$5,000
*Corrections, State Board of <sup>3</sup> -----	Jeanne Eldridge	Durand	Jan. 1, 1940	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Hugh Harper	Lancaster	Jan. 1, 1942	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	John J. Hannan	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1942	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Irving Maurer	Beloit	Jan. 1, 1944	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	William H. Spohn	Madison	Jan. 1, 1944	Not to exceed \$20 per day
Dental Examiners, Board of-----	Dr. C. J. Baumann	Milwaukee	May 2, 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. P. Landry	Cadott	May 2, 1939	\$10 per day
	Dr. W. L. McFarlane	Tomahawk	May 2, 1940	\$10 per day
	Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May 2, 1941	\$10 per day
	Dr. William Hausmann, Sr.	West Bend	May 2, 1942	\$10 per day
Engineer, State-----	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Executive Department Executive Assistant Executive Clerk Executive Counsel Financial Assistant Private Secretary----	A. W. Zeratsky	La Crosse	Indefinite	
	Mabel E. Griswold	Madison	Indefinite	
	Gordon Sinykin	Madison	Indefinite	
	Thomas Duncan	Milwaukee	Indefinite	
	Charles M. Dow	Madison	Indefinite	
Governor's Military Staff-----	Julius P. Heil	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	None
	Charles A. Ward	Hudson	Term of Governor	None
	Marshall C. Graff	Appleton	Term of Governor	None
	Wellwood Nesbit	Madison	Term of Governor	None
	William Gleiss	Sparta	Term of Governor	None
	Charles M. Dow	Madison	Term of Governor	None
	William D. Isham	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	None
Grain and Warehouse Commission-----	Charles W. Peacock	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	\$3,600
	Lawrence R. Dauplaise	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$3,600
	Philip E. Nelson	Maple	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	\$3,600
*Health, Board of-----	Dr. Mina B. Glasier	Bloomington	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. Joseph Dean	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. J. Seelman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	\$10 per day
	Dr. Stephen Cahana	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$10 per day
	Dr. Robert L. MacCornack	Whitehall	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	\$10 per day
	Dr. Weber W. Kelly	Green Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. A. Harper	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	\$10 per day
*Highway Commission	William E. O'Brien	Kenosha	March 1, 1939	\$5,000
	Thomas F. Davlin	Berlin	March 1, 1941	\$5,000
	Thomas J. Pattison	Durand	March 1, 1943	\$5,000

\*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

<sup>1</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

<sup>2</sup>Superseded by the State Department of Mental Hygiene, the State Department of Corrections, and the State Department of Social Adjustment. All powers, functions, and duties of the Board of Control are to be transferred to these new departments and to existing departments by January 1, 1939.

<sup>3</sup>Compensation for each board member not to exceed, in the aggregate, \$1,000 per annum.



## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>1</sup>
Home and Farm Credit Administration <sup>2</sup> ----- Wisconsin	Gordon W. Gunderson-----	Madison-----	Indefinite-----	Determined by the Emergency Bd.
*Industrial Commission	Harry R. McLogan----- Voyta Wrabetz----- One vacancy	Milwaukee----- Madison-----	June 30, 1939----- June 30, 1943-----	\$5,000----- \$5,000-----
Inspection, Bureau of (in Treasury Dept.) State Chief Inspector (Transfer of functions authorized by Committee on Reorganization.)	J. U. Luetscher***-----	Osseo-----	May 1, 1937-----	\$4,000-----
*Insurance, Commissioner of----- ***Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	Harry J. Mortensen-----	New Lisbon-----	June 30, 1939-----	\$5,000-----
*Labor Relations Board, Wisconsin <sup>3</sup> -----	Theodore Dammann----- Thomas F. Davlin----- Herbert L. Mount----- Voyta Wrabetz----- Msgr. Francis J. Haas----- Edwin E. Witte-----	Milwaukee----- Berlin----- Milwaukee----- Madison----- Milwaukee----- Madison-----	Indefinite----- Indefinite----- Indefinite----- April 23, 1939----- April 23, 1941----- April 23, 1943-----	Expenses----- Expenses----- Expenses----- \$5,000----- \$5,000----- \$5,000-----
***Library Certification Board, Public-----	Helen S. Mathews***----- Margaret Biggert----- One vacancy	De Pere----- Berlin-----	Jan. 1, 1936----- Jan. 1, 1939-----	None----- None-----
***Library Commission, Free----- (Transfer of functions authorized by Committee on Reorganization.)	J. D. Millar***----- Anita Koenen***-----	Menomonie----- Milwaukee-----	June 1, 1936----- June 1, 1936-----	Expenses----- Expenses-----
Medical Examiners, Board of-----	Dr. Charles W. Giesen***----- Dr. Edward C. Murphy***----- Dr. Alvin J. Koehler***----- Dr. A. J. Gates----- Dr. C. H. Cremer----- Dr. Henry J. Gramling----- Dr. Henry O. McMahon----- Dr. H. H. Christofferson-----	Superior----- Eau Claire----- Oshkosh----- Tigerton----- Cashton----- Milwaukee----- Milwaukee----- Colby-----	July 1, 1937----- July 1, 1937----- July 1, 1937----- July 1, 1939----- July 1, 1939----- July 1, 1939----- July 1, 1939----- July 1, 1941-----	Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day----- Not to exceed \$5 per day-----

\*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

\*\*\*Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more other members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

<sup>1</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

<sup>2</sup>An emergency agency to continue not longer than July 1, 1939.

<sup>3</sup>\$5,000 to each member of the board not otherwise employed. Any member otherwise employed by the state shall receive no additional salary and any member employed other than by the state shall be paid a per diem of \$25 for time actually devoted to his duties but not to exceed \$5,000 in any one year.

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>1</sup>
Memorial Hall, Custodian of.....	Charles W. Netherwood.....	Oregon.....	May 1, 1941.....	\$1,500
*Mental Hygiene, State Board of <sup>2</sup> .....	Harriet Clinton.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1, 1940.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Dr. William Lorenz.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1942.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Dr. S. C. Peabody.....	Ripon.....	Jan. 1, 1942.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	Benjamin Poss.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1, 1944.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
	William M. Gleiss.....	Sparta.....	Jan. 1, 1944.....	Not to exceed \$20 per day
Metropolitan Sewerage Commission.....	Jacob Friedrich.....	Milwaukee.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	George H. Gabel.....	Shorewood.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	Henry G. Meigs.....	West Allis.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
Milwaukee County, Board of Trustees.....	Estelle Keena.....	Milwaukee.....	Aug. 1, 1938.....	Fixed by county hd.
***Mining School, Wisconsin, Board of Regents..... (Functions transferred and board abolished under 1937 reorganization act)	George Walker.....	Platteville.....	July 1, 1939.....	None
	John Beck.....	Benton.....	July 1, 1940.....	None
***Normal Schools, Board of Regents.....	Mrs. Wilson Cunningham***	Platteville.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1937.....	Expenses
	A. W. Zeratsky.....	La Crosse.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1938.....	Expenses
	Edward J. Dempsey.....	Oshkosh.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1939.....	Expenses
	J. H. Grimm.....	River Falls.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1939.....	Expenses
	W. L. Seymour.....	Elkhorn.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1940.....	Expenses
	George H. Martens.....	Stevens Point.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1940.....	Expenses
	Clarence L. Erlanson.....	Superior.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1941.....	Expenses
	Mrs. Jessie Crownhart.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1941.....	Expenses
	Beatrice Corr.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1942.....	Expenses
	Peter J. Smith.....	Eau Claire.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1943.....	Expenses
Optometry, Board of, Examiners in.....	Charles F. Behnke***	Oshkosh.....	Aug. 9, 1935.....	\$10 per day
	William Leissring***	Milwaukee.....	Aug. 9, 1936.....	\$10 per day
	T. O. F. Randolph.....	Burlington.....	Aug. 9, 1938.....	\$10 per day
	James M. Finucan.....	Merrill.....	Aug. 9, 1939.....	\$10 per day
	Thomas C. West.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Aug. 9, 1942.....	\$10 per day
Pardon Board (in Executive Dept.).....	John L. Gillin.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	\$20 per day
	Judge Robert S. Cowie <sup>3</sup> .....	La Crosse.....	Indefinite.....	None
	John Chase.....	Oconto.....	Indefinite.....	\$20 per day
*Personnel, Bureau of.....	Adolph J. Bieberstein.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1939.....	\$25 per day
	Josephine E. Maloney**.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1941.....	\$25 per day
	Bjarne Mjelde.....	Stoughton.....	July 1, 1943.....	\$25 per day

<sup>1</sup>Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

\*\*Appointment has not been confirmed.

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

\*\*\*\*Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

<sup>1</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

<sup>2</sup>Compensation for each board member not to exceed, in the aggregate, \$1,000 per annum.

\*Resigned January 7, 1938.

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>1</sup>
Pharmacy, Board of...	Edith Schmitz.....	Platteville....	April 12, 1938.....	\$5 per day
	Edwin Boberg.....	Eau Claire.....	April 12, 1939.....	\$5 per day
	Edward Kremers.....	Madison.....	April 12, 1940.....	\$5 per day
	Sylvester H. Dretzka	S. Milwaukee..	April 12, 1941.....	\$5 per day
	Edwin Schweger.....	Green Bay....	April 12, 1942.....	\$5 per day
****Planning Board, State.....	Chas. B. Whitnall***	Milwaukee....	June 26, 1937.....	None
	Hugh A. Harper***	Lancaster....	June 26, 1937.....	None
	Chas. B. Bennett***	Milwaukee....	June 26, 1937.....	None
Portage Levee Com- mission.....	W. C. Gault.....	Portage.....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Charles McGorty.....	Portage.....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	James H. Taylor, Sr.	Portage.....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
*Public Service Com- mission.....	Fred S. Hunt.....	Milwaukee....	1st Mon. Feb. 1939..	\$5,000
	R. F. Green.....	La Crosse....	1st Mon. Mch. 1941	\$5,000
	Robert A. Nixon.....	Washburn....	1st Mon. Mch. 1943	\$5,000
Purchases, Director of	F. X. Ritger.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
*Real Estate Brokers Board.....	Harry B. Haley.....	Madison.....	July 12, 1939.....	\$10 per day
	Ambrose X. Cummings.....	Palmyra.....	July 12, 1941.....	\$10 per day
	William P. Gumm.....	Milwaukee....	July 12, 1943.....	\$10 per day
****Soil Conservation Committee.....	Paul Weiss.....	Barnum.....	Nov. 29, 1939.....	\$5 per day & expenses
	George Nygaard.....	Chaseburg....	Nov. 29, 1939.....	\$5 per day & expenses
****Soldiers Rehabil- itation Board.....	Dr. William Middleton***	Madison.....	Feb. 2, 1937.....	Expenses
*Tax Commission.....	W. J. Conway.....	Wis. Rapids..	1st Mon. May 1941..	\$5,000
	Herbert L. Mount....	Milwaukee....	1st Mon. May 1943..	\$5,000
	Henry A. Gunderson	Portage.....	1st Mon. May 1945..	\$5,000
Trade Practice Depart- ment, Wisconsin Commissioner.....	E. Myrwyn Rowlands	Cambria.....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor
Trade Practice Board, Wisconsin.....	R. E. Andrews.....	Marshfield....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor
	Edgar G. Doudna....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor
	Paul Gauer.....	Milwaukee....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor
	Andrew J. Fedt.....	Mondovi.....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor
	R. Thomas Jones....	Waukesha....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor
	Philip G. Fox.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Fixed by the Governor

\*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

\*\*\*\*Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more other members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

<sup>1</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>1</sup>
****University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents-----	Mrs. Jessie C. Coombs	Oshkosh-----	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses
	August C. Backus	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses
	George W. Mead	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	Expenses
	Edward J. Brown	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	Expenses
	Kenneth Hones	Colfax	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
	Clough Gates	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
	Raymond Richards	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	Expenses
	A. M. Miller	Little Chute	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	Expenses
	Arthur J. Glover	Fort Atkinson	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	Harold M. Wilke	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	Robert V. Baker, Jr.	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	Rev. E. M. Christopherson	Pigeon Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
	Mrs. John Campbell	Dodgeville	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
	Dr. W. W. Kelly	Green Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
****University of Wisconsin, Board of Visitors-----	Mrs. Julia Anderson Schnetz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1941	None
	Dr. E. L. Schroeder	Shawano	1st Mon. July 1942	None
	One vacancy			
*Utility Corporation---	J. H. Wallis***	Rice Lake	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$25 per day
	Richard R. Murray***	Marinette	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$25 per day
	A. C. Wolfe	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$25 per day
	Henry Traxler	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$25 per day
	A. S. Horne	Cedarburg	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$25 per day
****Veterans Home, Wisconsin, Board of Managers-----	Mrs. M. L. Luch-singer***	Monroe	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	M. O. Rockwell***	Pleasant Prairie	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	Two vacancies			
****Vocational and Adult Education, Board of-----	Earl Leverich***	Tn. of Angelo, Monroe Co.	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	John Wickstand***	Superior	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	E. W. Schultz***	Sheboygan	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Edwin Roll	Eau Claire	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Peter T. Schoemann	Milwaukee	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Emil Waldo	Green Bay	July 1, 1941	\$100 per yr.
	Paul Weiss	Barnum	July 1, 1941	\$100 per yr.
	One vacancy			
	Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in-----	John Jankowski	Milwaukee	May 15, 1938
R. L. Bringoff		Madison	May 15, 1939	\$10 per day
A. C. Hentschel		Milwaukee	May 15, 1940	\$10 per day
C. G. Anderson		Milwaukee	May 15, 1941	\$10 per day
B. W. Heald		Milwaukee	May 15, 1942	\$10 per day
One vacancy				
Waterways Commission, Wisconsin Deep	William A. Bruce	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Life of Commission	Expenses

\*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

\*\*\*Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

\*\*\*\*Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more other members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

\*\*\*\*\*Besides these three members nominated by the Governor this board has other members appointed by the Board of Regents and the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

<sup>1</sup>Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.



Interstate Park Bluff along the Wisconsin shore of the St. Croix River.

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**The State Government**  
**Legislative Branch**

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## THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, four officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 100 full-time and 15 part-time employes.

Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Official Legislative Manual and Directory; Bulletins of Committee Hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); Calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); Bills, Joint Resolutions; Amendments to bills and joint resolutions; Acts; Session Laws (published by the Secretary of State after close of sessions); Interim Committee Reports. (All of the above publications except the Session Laws will be mailed as they appear for \$25 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the Acts alone, as published, for \$5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, on request from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The Session Laws are sold by the Director of Purchases at cost.)

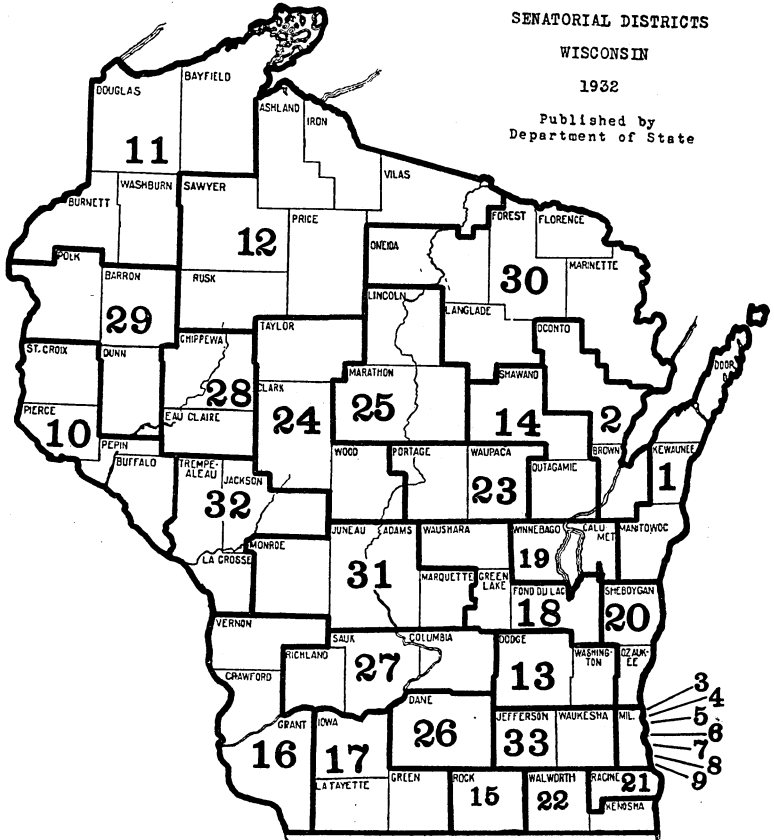
The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are thirty-three senators who are elected for terms of four years. The sixteen senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the seventeen who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are one hundred members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. At present both senators and assemblymen receive \$100 per month throughout their term of office. In addition they receive ten cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. For special sessions or for interim committee service they receive no additional compensation.

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session the Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been eleven special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.



Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant-at-arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employes of

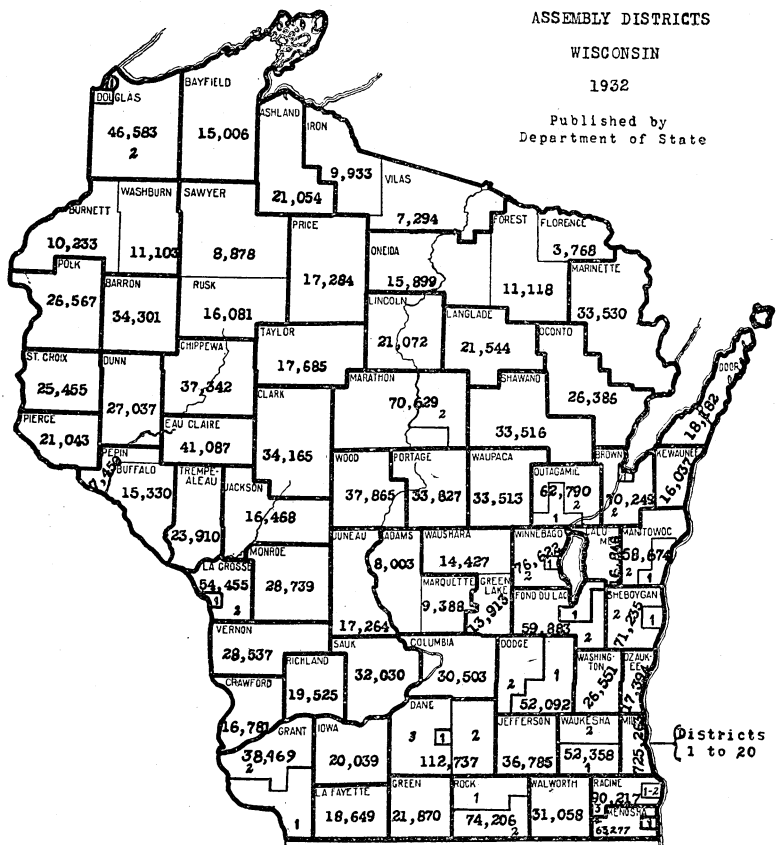


the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employes are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they often hold night sessions.

Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.

The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has twenty-three standing committees and the senate nine. Six of the assembly committees and two of the senate committees, however, have other func-



tions than the consideration of bills. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by the senate. The Speaker of the Assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of the two houses is the Joint Committee on Finance made up of members from both

the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills when introduced in the legislature are referred to committees which conduct hearings every afternoon at 2 p.m., usually in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. These hearings are announced in the bulletins of committee hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the regular committees special committees are appointed during each legislative session which study special problems or conduct special investigations. A number of interim committees are created each session to investigate particular subjects. They function between legislative sessions and report their findings and make recommendations to the next legislature. Bills are never referred to interim committees and very seldom to special committees.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction,—in both houses unless “killed” in the first. Amendments may be reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor within ten days. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy which carries his signature with the Secretary of State. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at some other time as specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings known as the Journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons 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.

### OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1937

Henry A. Gunderson, Lieutenant Governor, Portage.....President  
 Walter J. Rush, Neillsville.....President pro tem  
 Lawrence R. Larsen, Racine.....Chief Clerk  
 Emil A. Hartman, Madison.....Sergeant-at-Arms

### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

*Agriculture and Labor*—Leverich (chairman), Bolens, Engebretson, Kannenberg, Morris.

*Committee on Committees*—Rowlands (chairman), Nelson, Zimny.

*Contingent Expenditures*—Kannenberg (chairman), Ingram, Zimny.

*Corporations and Taxation*—Rush (chairman), Busby, Callan, Galasinski, Hampel.

*Education and Public Welfare*—Nelson (chairman), Duel, Ingram, Paulson, Rothe.

*Joint Committee on Finance*—Rowlands (chairman), Anderson, Risser, Sauld, Shearer.

*Highways*—Panzer (chairman), Cashman, McDermid.

*Judiciary*—Severson (chairman), Coakley, Kresky, Schoenecker, White.

*Legislative Procedure*—Rush (chairman), Kannenberg, Leverich, Nelson, Panzer, Rowlands, Severson, Zimny.

*State and Local Government*—Zimny (chairman), Clancy, Dempsey, Mack, Morrissey.

### OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1937

Paul R. Alfonsi, Pence.....Speaker  
 Lester R. Johnson, Brandon.....Chief Clerk  
 Gustave Rheingans, Chippewa Falls.....Sergeant-at-Arms

### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

*Agriculture*—Schilling (chairman), Barber, Barnes, Bichler, Handrich, Hanson, Hitt, Jackson, Kennedy, Krueger, Laack.

*Commerce and Manufactures*—Blomquist (chairman), Hupfauf, Kremer, Nehs, Schilling, Theisen, Yindra.

*Conservation*—Hemmy (chairman), Berquist, Graass, Kennedy, Ludvigsen, Schowalter, Woerth.

*Contingent Expenditures*—Sieb (chairman), Carlson, Hall, M. H., Murphy, Nelson.

*Education*—Hitt (chairman), Goldthorpe, Halvorsen, Kiefer, Kryszak, McDowell, Millar, Shimek, Van Guilder.

*Elections*—Kelly (chairman), Krueger, Larson,<sup>1</sup> Mueller, Sigman, Trego, Wegner.

*Engrossed Bills*—Kroenke (chairman), Daus, Niemuth.

*Enrolled Bills*—Franzkowiak (chairman), Kostuck, Roche.

*Excise and Fees*—Balzer (chairman), Budlong, Douglass, Grobschmidt, Kostuck, Kroenke, Meisner.

*Finance*—Hoesly (chairman), Baker, Fuhrman, Kelly, Nelson, Niemuth, Perry, Peterson, E. C., Trego.

*Highways*—Hall, E. D. (chairman), Barnes, Berquist, Lomsdahl, Swanson, Van Guilder, Youngblood.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased May 30, 1937.

*Insurance and Banking*—Grobschmidt (chairman), Catlin, Cavanaugh, Douglass, Grosvenor, Hall, E. D., Hanson, Jackson, Mueller.

*Judiciary*—Vaughan (chairman), Bergren, Biemiller, Carlson, Kremer, Murphy, Murray, Nehs, Peterson, R. W., Thompson, Young.

*Labor*—Sigman (chairman), Balzer, Costello, Fritz, Harvey, Kroenke, Lytle, Rubin, Schenk.

*Municipalities*—Hall, M. H. (chairman), Beggs, Bichler, Franzkowiak, Garvens, Genzmer, Grobschmidt, Harvey, Peterson, E. C., Rubin, Sieb.

*Printing*—Swanson (chairman), Millar, Rakow, Roche, Youngblood.

*Public Welfare*—Kiefer (chairman), Barber, Biemiller, Fritz, Hipke, Kryszak, Swanson.

*Revision*—Barber (chairman), Fitzsimons, Howard, Pritchard, Tehan.

*Rules*—Wegner (chairman), Alfonsi (*ex officio*), Fuhrman, Hinz, Hoesly.

*State Affairs*—Millar (chairman), Daus, Handrich, Hemmy, Koegel, Lingelbach, Pyszczyński, Rohan, Schenk, Sweeney, Wegner.

*Taxation*—Halvorsen (chairman), Baker, Fitzsimons, Grassman, Koegel, Ryan, Woerth.

*Third Reading*—Kryszak (chairman), Beggs, Pyszczyński.

*Transportation*—Pritchard (chairman), Blomquist, Costello, Engebretson, Lomsdahl, McIntyre, Rice.

## INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

### APPOINTED OR CONTINUED BY THE 1935 LEGISLATURE

#### Which Have Made Reports to the 1937 Legislature

*Carl Schurz Monument, Selection of a Site for* (Jt. Res. 187, A, 1935)  
Members

Senators: Schoenecker, *acting chairman*; Morris, resigned.

Assemblymen: Kaiser; Kroenke; Weissleder.

Report: Senate Journal, 1937, pp. 1232-33; Assembly Journal, 1937, pp. 1872-73.

*Mississippi River Pollution* (Jt. Res. 18, S. 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chapter 301, Laws of 1935)

Members

Senators: Hunt, *chairman*.

Assemblymen: Perry; Swanson.

Report: Assembly Journal, 1937, pp. 2463-67.

*State Office Building Commission* (Chapter 486, Laws of 1929)

Members

Senators: Goodland, *chairman*; Mueller.

Assemblymen: Busby; Martin; Rowlands.

Report: Senate Journal, 1931, pp. 265-311; Senate Journal, 1933, pp. 1259-1308; Senate Journal, 1935, pp. 1549-66; Senate Journal, 1937, pp. 452-72.

*Federal Unemployment Relief Frauds and Abuses, Investigation of* (Res. 62, S, 1935)

Members

Shenners, *chairman*; Bolens; Brunette; Carroll; Clancy; Griswold; Mack; Phillips; Wade.

Report: Filed in the Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol.

*Rules of the Assembly, Revision of* (Res. 65, A, 1935)

Members

Jorge W. Carow,<sup>1</sup> Speaker, *chairman*; Harper; E. J. Onstad.

Report: A tentative revision of the assembly rules was left among the effects of Mr Carow. This revision was studied by a special committee of the 1937 Legislature and a report made (see Special Committees appointed by the 1937 Legislature).

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

*Bill Files for Members of the Legislature, More Adequate System of (Jt. Res. 207, A, 1935)*

**Members**

Chief Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses; Director of Purchases.

Appropriation: Not to exceed \$100 from contingent fund of each house.

Report: Assembly Journal, 1937, pp. 1873-75.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

**APPOINTED BY THE 1937 LEGISLATURE**

*Carl Schurz Monument, Official Committee of Wisconsin on (Chapter 317, Laws of 1937)*

**Members**

Governor La Follette, *chairman ex officio*.

Senators: Anderson; Schoenecker.

Assemblymen: Kiefer; Lomsdahl; Niemuth.

Citizens: E. F. Niemann, Watertown; Helmuth Falk, Milwaukee; Frank Blied, Madison; A. H. Bernhard, La Crosse; Emil Baensch, Manitowoc.

*Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare, Committee on Report and Recommendation of (Jt. Res. 43, A, 1937)*

**Members**

Senators: Ingram, *chairman*; Dempsey; Duel; Paulson; White.

Assemblymen: Bichler; Hipke; Lomsdahl; Millar; Murphy; E. C. Peterson; Thomson.

*Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939 (Chapter 193, Laws of 1937)*

**Members**

Senators: Panzer, *chairman*; Zimny.

Assemblymen: R. W. Peterson; Sigman; Young.

Citizens: Edward I. Benjii, Madison.

Appropriation: \$2,500 from the general fund; receipts from sales to Wisconsin exhibitors.

*New York World's Fair of 1939 (Chapter 194, Laws of 1937)*

**Members**

Senators: Nelson, *chairman*; Rowlands.

Assemblymen: Grobschmidt; Murray; Tehan.

Citizens:

Appropriation: \$2,500 from the general fund; receipts from sales to Wisconsin exhibitors.

*State Government, Legislation on Administration of (Jt. Res. 48, A, 1937)*

**Members**

Senators: Hampel, *chairman*; Leverich; Mack; Morrissey; Roethe.

Assemblymen: Biemiller; Blomquist; Halvorsen; Kroenke; Niemuth; Perry; Shimek.

*Wisconsin Guide Commission for the Promotion of the Sale and Distribution of the Wisconsin State Guide compiled and prepared by the Wisconsin Division of the Federal Writers' Project (Chapter 229, Laws of 1937)*

**Members**

Director of Purchases; Director of the State Conservation Commission;

Director of the State Historical Museum.

*Wisconsin Northwest Territory Celebration Commission (Chapter 195, Laws of 1937)*

**Members**

Senators: Rlsser, *chairman*; Ingram.

Assemblymen: McDowell; M. H. Hall; Halvorsen.

Citizens: Frank Bixby, New Richmond; Nevin S. James, Oshkosh; H. J. Levi, Stevens Point; Herbert Melbie, Appleton; Stanley Slagg, Edgerton.

Appropriation: \$2,500 from the general fund.

*Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Observance of Formation of United States Constitution Commission* (Chapter 248, Laws of 1937)

Members

Senators: Paulson, *chairman*; Cashman.

Assemblymen: Biemiller; Cavanaugh; Mrs. Kryszak.

Appropriation: \$1,000 from the general fund.

**OF ONE HOUSE**

*Rules of the Assembly, Revision of as proposed by Interim Committee of 1935 Session* (Res. 37, A, 1937)

Members

Perry; Alfonsi; Grobschmidt; Hitt; Wegner; Young.

Report: Assembly Journal, 1937, pp. 1245-47; 1691.

**COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR**

*Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare*

Members

William H. Spohn, *chairman*,<sup>1</sup> Madison; Mrs. A. L. Blackstone, Waukesha; Professor Helen I. Clarke, University of Wisconsin; Rev. Gilbert S. Cox, Appleton; George Crownhart, Madison; Rev. E. C. Dixon, Madison; Mrs. William L. Dowling, Madison; Professor John M. Gaus, University of Wisconsin; Fred D. Goldstone, Milwaukee; Rev. Father William J. Grace, Milwaukee; Professor Harold M. Groves, University of Wisconsin; Rev. Father Francis J. Haas, St. Francis; Mrs. George Hass, Ladysmith; Hugh A. Harper, Lancaster; H. C. Laughlin, Kenosha; President Irving Maurer, Beloit College; Howard F. Ohm, Madison; George S. Parker,<sup>2</sup> Janesville; Professor S. C. Peabody, Ripon College; Benjamin Poss, Milwaukee; Margaret Reeves, Milwaukee; Judge A. H. Reid, Wausau; Raymond Richards, Wisconsin Rapids; Judge F. H. Schlichting, Sheboygan; Esther F. Segner, Milwaukee; Judge Verle E. Sells, Florence; S. F. Shattuck, Neenah; Rev. M. A. Simonsen, Milwaukee; Dr. Eilef A. Smedal, La Crosse; Rev. Robert D. Vinter, La Crosse; Dr. Ewald C. Wetzel, Milwaukee; Fred M. Wilcox, Madison; Professor Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin; Arnold S. Zander, Madison.

Report: Submitted to the Governor; transmitted to the legislature; copies ordered printed under Chapter 121, Laws of 1937; distributed by the Bureau of Purchases.

**INTERIM COMMITTEE**

**APPOINTED BY THE 1937 LEGISLATURE, SPECIAL SESSION**

*Reorganization, Committee on*<sup>3</sup> (Chapter 9, Laws of 1937, Special Session)

Members

Senators: Anderson, *chairman*; Engebretson, Zimny.

Assemblymen: Baker; Biemiller; Halvorsen; Perry; Pritchard.

State Officials: Bjarne A. Mjelde; Theodore Dammann; Solomon Levitan; Orland S. Loomis; John Callahan.

Appropriation: \$2,500.

<sup>1</sup> Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, served as chairman during the period of organization.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> Committee to go out of existence on February 1, 1939.

## EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE

## Department of the Chief Clerk

## Legislative Stenographers

Thomas M. Donahue, Kenosha	George T. Morris, Madison
Pat E. Howlett, Oshkosh	Robert E. Scullin, Fort Atkinson
Donald R. Jones, Beloit	Fred E. Shepherd, Madison
Andrew L. Leavitt, Antigo	Frank E. Simon, La Crosse
Clifford F. Lytle, Wycena	Thomas J. Watson, Madison
	Clement Zoltak, Milwaukee

## Legislative Typists

Harold J. Berg, Tomah	Bruce M. Pannier, Chippewa Falls
	Earl W. Roberts, Wautoma

## Legislative Clerks

Jerome E. Czarnecki, Milwaukee	Donald A. Millar, Menomonie
John C. Danielson, Manitowoc	Kenneth Reuhl, Pardeeville
Thomas E. Duggan, Milwaukee	Charles G. Riley, Madison
Alexander Frazer, Eastman	Paul Sawyer, Waukesha
Arno C. Handel, Madison, assistant chief clerk	Hanford A. Wesley, Iola

## Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms

## Legislative Clerks

Ogden J. Clason, Honey Creek	Phillip Jaffe, Milwaukee
Albert E. Daley, Superior, assistant sergeant-at-arms	Herbert R. Perske, Milwaukee
	Lyle H. Nolop,* Waupaca

## Legislative Messengers

Marvin J. Anderson,* Poplar, night laborer	Merle E. Jackson, Madison
Edwin C. Atkinson, Janesville	Gerald E. Jolin, Hortonville
William M. Briakley, Madison, gallery attendant	Peter Leon, Milwaukee
Elliot Brown, Waterloo	James W. Nellen,* Madison, night laborer
Donald T. Burke,* Madison, night watchman	E. G. Overgard,* Brantwood, night watchman
Earl H. Clark, Pardeeville	Donald G. Pollock, Milwaukee
Donald J. DeWitt,* Bloomer, night watchman	William J. Rowe, Burlington
Arthur Foote, Milwaukee	James L. Russell,* Hartford, night laborer
Conrad Frantz,* Neillsville, night laborer	Robert C. Rynders,* Milwaukee, night laborer
Robert F. Hansberry, Hillsboro	Albert J. Twesme, Galesville
John J. Hildebrand, Omro	Simon F. Wehrwein, Manitowoc, police

## EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY

## Department of the Chief Clerk

## Legislative Stenographers

Raphael De Muth, Hollandale	Dennis M. Perner, Pittsville
George Ganacopoc, Fond du Lac	Abraham Plotkin, Madison
C. Elmer Gerke, Tomah	Arthur C. Rekewitz, Racine
Charles Jewson, Oshkosh	Wilmer M. Severson, Holmen
Robert H. Lehner, Princeton	Arthur F. Stofen, Madison
William L. Morse, Lancaster	Arthur C. Tretow, Wauwatosa
Richard E. Mueller, Madison	Edward J. Walden, Readfield
	Walter G. Williams, Madison

## Legislative Typists

Harvey M. Brandau, Wilton	Torston Olson, Superior
Peter J. Knippel, Wausau	Raymond C. Zuehlke, Appleton

\* Part-time employes.



**Legislative Clerks**

Norman S. Anderson, Madison	Harlan E. Niebuhr, Eau Claire
Charles Dietz, Monroe	William F. Quick, Jr., Milwaukee
Helmer O. Femrite, Madison	Max Rosen, Milwaukee
George E. Heath, Madison	Robert Rush, Neillsville
Norman J. Hippert, Two Rivers	Floyd H. Tuchscher, Marshfield
Lamont A. McDowell, Winegar	Fred W. Wehmeier, Milwaukee

**Voting Machine Operator**

Norman Berggren, Madison

**Messenger**

Martin T. Fuhrman, Bowler, to assist voting machine operator

**Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms****Legislative Clerks**

William Kasiska, Baraboo	Arthur Mockrud, Westby
Phillip K. Lalor, Oregon, assistant sergeant-at-arms	Arvid E. Morner, Prentice

**Legislative Messengers**

Louis Anderson, West Allis	John A. Lemmenes, Waupun
Alexander M. Barber, Madison	Gordon L. McDonald, Wycocena, night watchman
Roger W. Cheever,* Superior, night laborer	Louis J. McDonald,* Dodgeville
Harry Cooks, Eau Claire, gallery attendant	Eugene Meyer, Milwaukee, police
Alwyn Curran, Taylor	Hugo A. Ranta,* Maple
Robert M. Gerling, Madison, gallery attendant	Gerald M. Rubin, Milwaukee
Edmund P. Gnoza,* Milwaukee	Willard Schattschneider, Milwaukee
Joseph Gotzion, Madison	Wilmer J. Schmidt, Milwaukee
Howard Hanig, Merrill, night laborer	O. Mark Schneider,* Independence, night laborer
Harold Hansen, Camp Douglas	Daniel B. Stahl, Spooner
Emil Jenson, Manawa	John P. Varda, Hurley
John P. Jurgaitis,* Racine	Robert Walsh, New Richmond, post office messenger
William Kaplin, Beaver Dam	Harold A. Wenger, Blooming Grove
Ivan C. Kaste,* Fountain City, night laborer	John H. Wilson, Ripon, cloak room attendant

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS**

C. K. Alexander	Wisconsin Taxpayer
W. J. Bollenbeck	Sheboygan Press
Wm. F. Canfield	Wisconsin Press Association
James Colby	Milwaukee Sentinel
Harry G. Croy	Wisconsin News
Anthony De Lorenzo	United Press
Mason Dobson	United Press
Laurence C. Eklund	Milwaukee Journal
J. Winter Everett	Wisconsin State Journal
William T. Ewjue	Capital Times
Fred Graff	Chicago Tribune
C. S. Holloway	Wisconsin Taxpayer
Kenneth E. Hopping	Associated Press
Iver M. Kalnes	Kalnes News Service
Mrs. Alice Krombolz	Milwaukee Sentinel
Glen W. McGrath	Wisconsin Press Association
F. N. MacMillin	Municipality
Roy Matson	Wisconsin State Journal
J. C. Ralston	Milwaukee Journal
Aldric R. Revell	Capital Times
Morris H. Rubin	Wisconsin State Journal
Victor Schoen	Sheboygan Times, Trans-Radio Press, NCJC News Service
Arnold Serwer	Wisconsin State Journal
Willard R. Smith	United Press
George Stephenson	Capital Times
George H. Tagatz	Associated Press
Arthur A. Tiller	Tiller News Service
Wm. P. Welch	Eau Claire Telegram
Havens Wilber	Appleton Post-Crescent, Green Bay Press-Gazette
John W. Wyngaard	Appleton Post-Crescent
Carl A. Zielke	Wisconsin Press Association
George Zielke	Associated Press

\* Part-time employees.

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**The State Government**  
**Administrative Branch**

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## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

AT THE 1937 Special Session of the Wisconsin Legislature four new departments of state government were created, six existing departments were reorganized, and one which had expired on July 25, 1937 was recreated.

The newly created departments are the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Mental Hygiene, and the Department of Corrections. The reorganized departments are the Board of Control, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Public Service Commission, the Tax Commission, the Industrial Commission, and the Executive Council. By the re-enactment of what is popularly called the Code Law, the Trade Practice Department was recreated by executive order. The personnel, organization, and functions of these newly created and reorganized departments, so far as information was available May 1, 1938, are included in the following pages.

In addition to the foregoing specific changes in administrative departments, the legislature by the enactment of the reorganization law, Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, created an interim committee of the legislature known as the Committee on Reorganization. This committee consists of three members of the senate, five members of the assembly, the chairman of the Bureau of Personnel, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In order to promote greater efficiency and economy in the administration of our state government, this law authorizes the Governor, subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee on Reorganization, to transfer any function, division, or agency within one board, department, or agency of our state government to another board, department, or agency thereof. The proportionate appropriation for the functions transferred is to be computed by the Emergency Board and credited to the new board, department, or agency. The Governor's order making a transfer

is to be filed with the Secretary of State and copies of the order are to be presented to each house of the next convening legislature. Such order will remain in effect unless either house of the legislature by a majority vote of all its members disapproves within ten days after the order is presented. The Committee on Reorganization will expire on February 1, 1939.

In the case of departments affected by reorganization changes, a description of the functions transferred or to be transferred will generally be found under the department from which the transfer was or is to be made. In a very few cases, however, this description is given under the department to which the function was or is to be transferred.

Following this introductory statement, Table I shows the changes effected by executive order under the reorganization act and Table II shows the changes which have been approved by the Committee on Reorganization and for which no executive orders were issued up to May 1, 1938.

REORGANIZATION CHANGES

RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR AND APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION UP TO  
MAY 1, 1938 UNDER CHAPTER 9, LAWS OF SPECIAL SESSION 1937

Table 1

Execu- tive Order No.	Date of Order 1938	Agency or Function Transferred	Statute defining Function (Statutes of 1937)	Agency to which Transferred	Effective Date of Order 1938
1.	Jan. 10	Securities Division, Public Service Commission .....	Ch. 189	State Banking Commission .....	Jan. 10
2.	Jan. 10	Municipal Accounting Division, Tax Commission .....	Sec. 73.03 (14)	Secretary of State .....	Jan. 10
3.	Jan. 20	Beverage Tax Division, State Treasury Department .....	Chs. 139, 176	Tax Commission .....	Feb. 1
4.	Jan. 20	Approval by Governor of state contracts for construction or highway improvement; of bonds for public improvement .....	Secs. 15.79, 84.06 (2), 289.16	Director of the Budget .....	Feb. 1
5.	Jan. 20	Distribution of state aid for county tuberculosis sanatoria, State Board of Control .....	Secs. 46.10, 50.03, 50.05, 50.07, 58.06 (2)	State Board of Health .....	Feb. 1
6.	Jan. 20	Wisconsin State Sanatorium, Northern State Sanatorium, and State Tuberculosis Camp, State Board of Control .....	Chs. 46, 50	State Board of Health .....	Feb. 1
7.	Jan. 20	(1) Investigation and supervision of tuberculosis hospitals and sana- toria, Inspection Division, State Board of Control .....	Sec. 46.16 (1) (a)	State Board of Health .....	Feb. 1
		(2) Investigation and supervision of sanitary conditions in county and municipal charitable, curative, reformatory, and penal institutions, State Board of Control .....	Sec. 46.16 (1) (a) (c)	State Board of Health .....	Feb. 1
8.	Jan. 20	Stout Institute and Board of Trustees thereof .....	Secs. 41.22—41.26	Board of Regents of Normal Schools .....	Feb. 1
9.	Jan. 20	Collection of annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies, State Treasurer .....	Secs. 49.60, 71.50, 76.38	Tax Commission .....	Feb. 1
10.	Jan. 20	Wisconsin Mining School .....	Secs. 41.27—41.34	State Dept. of Public Instruction	Feb. 1
11.	Jan. 20	Collection and refunds and administration of motor fuel tax law, State Treasurer .....	Ch. 78	Tax Commission .....	Feb. 1
12.	Jan. 20	Approval of Governor of more than one officer or employe of a depart- ment attending convention or meeting outside of state .....	Sec. 14.32	Director of the Budget .....	Feb. 1
13.	Jan. 20	Collection of specified information from public officers of political sub- divisions of the state, Tax Commission .....	Sec. 73.03 (5)	Secretary of State .....	Feb. 1
				(within Municipal Accounting Division) .....	Feb. 1
14.	Feb. 23	Collection of annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies, State Treasurer .....	Secs. 49.60, 71.50, 76.38	Tax Commission .....	Mar. 1
15.	Feb. 23	Wisconsin School for the Blind and Wisconsin School for the Deaf, State Board of Control .....	Sec. 46.03, Ch. 47 (Except Secs. 47.05, 47.06)	State Dept. of Public Instruction	Mar. 1

REORGANIZATION CHANGES

Table 2

Agency or Function Authorized to be Transferred	Statute defining Function (Statutes of 1937)	Agency to Which Transfer has been Authorized
16. Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind and Field Agency for the Care of the Adult Blind, Board of Control.....	Secs. 47.05, 47.06	State Board of Vocational and Adult Education
17. State Treasury Agents, Department of Agriculture and Markets .....	Ch. 129, Sec. 93.12	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
18. Collection of samples of agricultural seeds, Department of Agriculture and Markets.....	Sec. 94.47	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
19. Collection of samples of feeds and fertilizers, Department of Agriculture and Markets.....	Sec. 94.66	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
20. Inspection of illuminating oils, State Inspection Bureau and State Treasurer.....	Ch. 109, 168	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
21. Inspection of traffic, State Inspection Bureau and State Treasurer .....	Ch. 109, 168, 85	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
22. Inspection of motor transportation, Public Service Commission .....	Ch. 194	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
23. Sealers of weights and measures, Department of Agriculture and Markets.....	Ch. 98	State Inspection and Enforcement Department, Tax Commission
24. Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration, Executive Office.....	Secs. 15.85—15.89	State Department of Agriculture and Markets
25. Supervision of administration of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions, State Pension Department and Industrial Commission.....	Secs. 49.50, 49.51	State Department of Social Adjustment
26. Administration of relief, Industrial Commission and Public Welfare Department.....	Ch. 363, L. 1933; Ch. 15, L. 1935; Ch. 14, L. Sp. Sess. 1937	State Department of Social Adjustment
27. Juvenile Division, child protection and child welfare, State Board of Control.....	Ch. 48	State Department of Social Adjustment
28. State Public School at Sparta, State Board of Control.....	Secs. 48.19—48.23	State Department of Social Adjustment
29. Collection and Deportation Division, State Board of Control.....	Sec. 46.10	State Department of Social Adjustment
30. Library School, Free Library Commission.....	Sec. 43.10	Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin
31. Traveling Library, Free Library Commission.....	Sec. 43.09 (3)	Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin
32. All other functions of the Free Library Commission except Legislative Reference Library.....	Secs. 43.09, 43.11, 43.12, 43.14, 43.16	Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin
33. Legislative Reference Library, Free Library Commission.....	Sec. 43.15	Trustees of State Library
34. Supervision of county normal schools, Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Secs. 41.36, 41.44	Board of Regents of Normal Schools
35. Administration of pure food and drug laws except those relating to dairy and substitute dairy products and regulation of brewers and maltsters, Department of Agriculture and Markets.....	Secs. 93.07 (23) (a), 97.06, 97.07, 97.09, 97.10—	State Board of Health
	97.30, 97.305, 97.33, 97.34; 97.45, 97.53—97.66, 97.68—97.72, Ch. 99 (except 97.42—97.47, 97.75)	

## STATE OF WISCONSIN AERONAUTIC BOARD

*Members:* HOWARD MOREY; S. J. WHITTMAN; JAMES B. KING;  
THOMAS J. PATTISON; ROBERT A. NIXON.

The State of Wisconsin Aeronautic Board was created by the 1937 Legislature and it consists of five members appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate. It includes a commercial operator and transport pilot, a private airplane owner of the state, an active airport manager of the state, a member of the Highway Commission, and a member of the Planning Board. The two mentioned last are *ex officio* members. Members of the board other than *ex officio* members receive a per diem of ten dollars for not to exceed 15 days in any one year spent in the performance of their duties. All members are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. The board has power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations, make investigations, and perform all other acts necessary to administer the provisions of Chapter 114 of the Statutes on aeronautics.

## WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY

Chapter 4, Laws of Special Session 1937, designated and selected the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority, a nonstock, nonprofit Wisconsin corporation, as an instrumentality for the execution of certain duties and functions in the interests of Wisconsin agriculture. For this purpose an appropriation of \$50,000 was provided for the remainder of the fiscal year 1937-38, and \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1938-39. The funds so appropriated are to be used and expended solely for establishing high grades and standards of quality for agricultural products of the state; assisting in expanding markets and developing new markets for Wisconsin agricultural products; establishing improved methods of marketing, merchandising, storing, advertising, financing, shipping, grading, and standardizing Wisconsin agricultural products; studying conditions affecting the state's agriculture and collecting information, conducting research, and carrying on educational activities useful in the performance of its functions; and cooperating with and assisting persons, corporations, cooperative associations and other organizations, and political or governmental units in the execution of its functions, and to cooperate therein with the federal government and its agencies. All expenditures of state funds are audited by the Secretary of State and the authority is required to submit to the Governor at the end of each fiscal year a report of its activities for that year performed with state funds and such other reports as the Governor may request.

The designation and authority conferred upon the corporation under this law shall terminate forthwith if the articles of organization of the corporation are amended so as to provide profits for its members, directors, or officers in any form, directly or indirectly, or



so as to change the mode or manner of distribution of property upon dissolution. The corporation is prohibited from expending any of the state appropriated funds for any activity or function which if carried on by the state would be repugnant to the state constitution. The law specifically declares that the state shall never be liable or responsible for any debt or obligation of the corporation.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS<sup>1</sup>

*State Board of Agriculture and Markets:* HARRY JACK, *chairman*; CARL MARTY; C. Y. LONG; MILO SWANTON; ED. MALCHESKI; WILLIAM HANCHETT; WILLIAM GROVES.

*Director:* RALPH E. AMMON.

*Divisions:* Livestock Sanitation, Dr. W. WISNICKY, *director*; Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief*; Standards, HARRY KLUETER, *chief chemist*; State and County Fairs, A. W. KALBUS, *associate business manager*; Dairy Promotion, WILBUR G. CARLSON, *supervisor of agricultural publicity*; Feed and Fertilizer, WALTER GRIEM, *director*; Seed and Weed, A. L. STONE, *director*; Entomology, E. L. CHAMBERS, *state entomologist*; Agricultural Statistics, WALTER H. EBLING, *agricultural statistician*; Dog Licensing, O. J. THOMPSON, *director*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at University of Wisconsin and State Fair Grounds at West Allis.

Total personnel, May 1938: 187.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual); Seed Inspection (annual); Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual); Stallion Enrollment (annual); County Fair Manual (annual); Informational and Descriptive Bulletin (biennial); reprints of some laws under which the department operates; Wisconsin Accredited, Certified, and Record of Performance Poultry Flocks; Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; System of Accounting for Co-operative Associations; The Grain Storage Law (1936).

This department administers an exceptionally large number of laws affecting consumers and producers. These laws have served to protect both the consumer and the legitimate producer. Constant vigil is kept to guarantee correct labeling of products, to prevent misrep-

<sup>1</sup>This department was reorganized under Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937. It consists of a State Board of Agriculture and Markets, composed of seven members appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation, a director, and a staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body, and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is responsible for the administrative and executive work of the department.

resentation in advertising, to assure observance of licensing laws, and to make certain that only wholesome and pure dairy products will be placed on the market.

Marketing activities of the department include all those services which in one form or another contribute to the introduction of efficient methods in the business phase of agriculture. The scattering of agricultural producers over large areas and the relatively small output of each unit of production call for a unifying force that will enable the thousands of small producers to conform to definite standards in marketing practices. This unifying force is supplied by the regulatory activities of the federal and state marketing agencies and finds its expression in activities connected with the standardization and inspection of farm products, the periodical publication of information relating to production, markets, prices, and market movements, and assistance in meeting problems connected with the various phases of the marketing of farm products.

Wisconsin was the first state to control the fluid milk distribution, naming a price to be paid to producers and a price to be charged to consumers. In 1935 the law enabling this practice was amended and re-enacted, at which time the department was given half a cent per hundredweight check-off from the milk supply to pay for administering the law. This enabled the department to use a staff of six accountants to investigate the books of distributors. The department has saved producers many thousands of dollars which they were underpaid because dealers had made errors in their computations. In addition, producers are benefiting under the law through stabilized markets and higher and more even price levels.

Wisconsin has two state-owned radio stations under the control of the department, and in 1936 both of these stations (WHA, Madison, and WLBL, Stevens Point) were increased in power from 2500 to 5000 watts. The department is now able to cover the state with its educational and market news service.

The guarding against outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases is a departmental service constantly in demand. This work includes inspection of apiaries, corn borer clean-ups, white pine blister rust control, grasshopper surveys, nursery certifications, and cranberry insect and disease control. Effort is continually being exerted to prevent epidemics of crop pests of many kinds.

As a result of a long history of effective work in the collection of agricultural statistics in Wisconsin, the Department of Agriculture and Markets has become widely recognized for its efforts in that field. Not only regular types of crop and livestock statistics but special statistical fields of primary interest to the state's producers have been given extensive attention. In preparing the agricultural statistics, co-operation is obtained from thousands of Wisconsin citizens.

An activity that has been conducive of a great amount of good is the Bang's disease eradication program of the state and federal governments. By the first of April 1937 the number of Wisconsin herds accredited as Bang's-free was up to the 9,000 mark, and that figure

has been increasing at a high rate daily. Well over 200,000 cattle are included in the 9,000 herds. These figures, however, represent only a small portion of the work being done to eliminate Bang's disease from this state. The Bang's control program is being carried on with federal funds, and the program thus far has been entirely on a voluntary basis. In order to protect owners of clean herds, the department has set up a regulation designed to prevent the sale of diseased animals to unsuspecting buyers. In addition to the Bang program, the state and federal governments are co-operating in the control of bovine tuberculosis, hog cholera, scab disease, and avian tuberculosis.

Duties of the Division of Fairs include the management of the Wisconsin State Fair and the supervision of county and district fairs receiving state aid. Wisconsin's state fair ranked third in attendance in 1936 among thirty-eight state and district fairs making reports at the International Fair convention in Chicago. None of the state's appropriation of \$25,000 annually was expended in the operation of the state fairs held in 1935 and 1936. These years were the most successful in the history of the Wisconsin State Fair. An all-time attendance record was established in 1936.

The 1935 Legislature gave an appropriation of \$50,000 a year for two years to the department to advertise Wisconsin dairy products both inside and outside the state. Within the state manuals and other materials designed to popularize dairy products in the diet of our school children have been prepared. Lenten advertising campaigns have been conducted in all Wisconsin newspapers. Money spent outside of the state has been used largely to promote the sale of cheese because it has been felt that with that product the greatest amount of benefit could be obtained, inasmuch as Wisconsin produces 60 per cent of the nation's output of cheese. However, a considerable activity has been conducted promoting and advertising Wisconsin butter. As a result of national magazine advertising, the department has received requests for Wisconsin cheese and butter recipes from housewives in every state in the Union and many foreign countries. There is a great deal of evidence to show that the state's dairy promotion activities have produced results.

The Feed and Fertilizer Division is organized to enforce the regulatory measures dealing with the sale of five agricultural commodities: fertilizers, feeds, liming materials, legume cultures, and live-stock remedies. In this state, as in others, the manufacturers of the products pay a registration fee. The money as collected is used to defray the cost of the control work. Almost without exception the manufacturers endorse the work. They realize that, with the payment of the small registration fee, they are protecting themselves as well as the consumer. The fees so collected have always been sufficient to cover the expense of that division.

The Seed and Weed 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 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 Dog Licensing Division 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 domestic animals killed by dogs. These licenses are issued locally and each county has its own dog license fund, but the general supervision rests with the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The 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.

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.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized the following changes affecting the Department of Agriculture and Markets:

1. Functions to be transferred to the department:

- (a) Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration from the Executive Office (see detailed account in alphabetical place under *Administrative Departments*).

2. Functions to be transferred from the department:

- (a) To the State Inspection and Enforcement Department in the Tax Commission:

1. State treasury agents.
2. Samplers of seeds.
3. Samplers of feeds and fertilizers.
4. Sealers of weights and measures.

- (b) To the State Board of Health:

1. Administration of pure food and drug laws except those relating to dairy and substitute dairy products and regulation of brewers and maltsters.

## ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

- Members of Annuity and Investment Board:* JOHN CALLAHAN, temporary chairman; BERNICE CADMAN; ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ; JOHN A. THIEL; S. A. OSCAR.
- Public School Retirement Board:* FRANK E. CONVERSE, chairman; WILLIAM T. DARLING; EDITH MCEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MARY M. EVANS.
- Normal School Retirement Board:* J. A. MERRILL, chairman; E. T. SMITH; Mrs. H. A. SEVERY; W. H. WILLIAMS; RUDOLPH A. KARGES.
- University Retirement Board:* M. H. INGRAHAM, chairman; RAY A. BROWN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK; B. G. ELLIOTT.
- Director of Investments:* ALBERT TRATHEN.
- Actuary:* E. D. BROWN, JR.
- Manager of Farm Loans:* O. G. REWEY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 20 permanent and three occasional employes.

Publications: Teachers' Retirement Law.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the Annuity Board reorganized. Again in 1929 the board was once more reorganized and its name changed to the Annuity and Investment Board. At the same time its functions were enlarged, so that in addition to administering and investing the teachers' retirement fund, it was also charged with the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over twenty-five years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older University professors who are under the non-contributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Five per cent of the salaries of all teachers subject to the law is deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. The state also contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes over \$3,000. The rate imposed on these incomes is one-sixth the normal rate on incomes.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement Association, or the University Retirement Association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duty of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of

their acts are subject to review by the Annuity and Investment Board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they deposited, with interest, at any time subsequent to six months after application. The state's deposits to a teacher's credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of fifty years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits. About 14,500 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately \$31,500,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests eight other funds. The only non-operating fund of the state not invested by the board is the school fund which the constitution places under the control of the Commissioners of Public Lands. Preference to Wisconsin real estate mortgage loans and loans to co-operative societies must be given when these funds are invested.

Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by appraisers in the employ of the board. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

## ATHLETIC COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* RAYMOND SHEEHY, *chairman*; FRANK J. ROGACKI; HARVEY BUCHANAN; two vacancies.

*Secretary:* FRED J. SADDY.

*Office:* 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* One permanent and 30 occasional employes.

*Publications:* Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self-supporting through license fees and a tax of five per cent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

## BANKING COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* HERBERT F. IBACH, *chairman*; PETER A. CLEARY, *secretary*; FRANK H. BIXBY.

*Banking Review Board Members:* H. A. VON OVEN, *chairman*; JOHN KING; FRED FROEDE; A. O. PAUNACK; FRANKLIN JAHNKE.

*Building and Loan Advisory Committee:* A. A. ABRAHAM; BARNEY A. L. CZERWINSKI; A. HELMUTH KOEPKE; JOHN E. MAHONEY; F. W. KRUGER; B. F. KUEHLHORN; FRED H. SCHULZ.

*Credit Union Advisory Committee:* W. H. GAEDKE, *chairman*; KARL M. FELDHAUSEN; R. H. KAENTJE; W. E. MEYER; WIL-LARD C. TOMPKINS.

*Advisory Committee Consumer Credit:* LOUIS MILAN; EDWARD WEHE; VICTOR L. BROWN.

*Chief Bank Examiner:* HARRY W. BARNEY.

*Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations:* CLYDE P. DIGGLES.

*Supervisor of Consumer Credit:* JOHN F. DOYLE.

*Acting Director of Securities Division:* GREGORY M. BUENZLI.

Office: General office, State Capitol; Building and Loan Division, and Division of Consumer Credit, Capital City Bank Building.

Total personnel, May 1938: 73.

Publications: Annual report on Banks and Trust Companies; annual report on Building and Loan Associations; annual report on Credit Unions; annual report on Small Loan and Discount Companies; Banking Laws.

The three hundred eighty-three million dollars of the money of the people of Wisconsin that was on deposit in the state banks on December 31, 1936 is under the care of the state Banking Commission. This amount is an increase of \$44,301,024.65 over the deposits of a year ago. The figures are encouraging because they show an increased business prosperity in the state.

Supervision of the state banks is not, however, the only duty of the Banking Commission. Guardianship over building and loan associations of the state, regulation of loan and discount companies, regulation of finance companies which absorb future payment loans on automobiles sold on the installment plan, supervision of small loan companies with the fixing of their interest rates, and control over the credit unions give to the Banking Commission diversified responsibilities.

Wisconsin's recovery from the depression is probably indexed in the reports of the state Banking Commission in a more graphic way than through any other activity of the state. Better results than were anticipated have been achieved in the liquidation of the assets of the 186 banks that were obliged to close their doors in Wisconsin. Already the work of reducing the assets and distributing them among the depositors has been concluded in 15 banks. The total amount

that has been obtained from the assets of banks that went into liquidation has been \$16,299,821.55, and the average payments to depositors at this time have amounted to about 52 per cent of the deposits at the time of their suspension. Twelve banks have paid depositors in full, 16 have paid 80 per cent or more, and 67 have paid 50 per cent or more. The result from careful handling of the assets and the increase in their value due to better economic conditions in this country, warrants the prediction that when final settlements are made there will be few banks in the state from whose assets not less than 70 per cent will be realized, while many will pay their entire liability.

The segregated trust funds created to allow 216 banks to remain open are also being retired. A percentage of these funds has been reduced to cash that could be returned to the depositors in 192 banks, and a large number of the remaining banks that have segregated funds will, if present conditions continue, be able to pay out something by January 1, 1938.

Comparison of the results that are being obtained in other states from the assets of liquidating banks and the return being obtained in Wisconsin, show that few states in the union, if any, are obtaining anything like the returns from the reduction of the assets that are being gained in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin building and loan associations are indicating improvement under the better financial conditions. Nearly all of the 180 associations are now in a position to furnish any legitimate loans that may be requested of them and the payments that are being made on past loans are coming in regularly.

The extent to which building and loan associations are again meeting home loan requirements in this state is well indicated by the 25 per cent increase in the amount of the loans for January 1937 over January 1936. Officers of the associations also predict that this increase in loans will continue throughout the year and that the increase in loans of the Milwaukee associations for the entire twelve months of 1937 will be fully 25 per cent over the amount for the previous year. The total amount of new loans extended Wisconsin building and loan associations during 1936 was \$9,261,277.26.

The regulation of the small loan companies by the Banking Commission and the reduction in their interest rates that was ordered in 1934 has lessened the agitation against these companies. The commission, however, has not hesitated to compel just dealings with the borrowers and as a result of the commission's regulations, foreclosures by the small loan companies upon chattel security are a rarity and harsh enforcements against their debtors have become past history. The small loan companies have accepted the regulations without question.

The commission has begun its regulation of finance and discount companies and, as a result of its supervision of these companies, finance charges on installment loans have been greatly lessened. The



licensing of the finance companies has also become a protection to the debtors of these companies and irresponsible concerns that engaged in questionable practices in their dealings with installment plan borrowers have been practically eliminated. The commissioners are giving a large amount of study to this handling of installment loans with the idea of even larger regulation of this rapidly growing business as to many lines of merchandise. Suggestions have been made by the commission to the Legislature of 1937 for amendments to the regulatory law that will add to its efficiency.

The commission is much pleased at the rapid increase that is being shown in credit unions. During the past year 81 have been organized and the resources of the credit unions throughout the state have been increased from \$2,914,467.62 to \$4,572,310.64.

During the past biennium the adjustment between federal officials and the state banking commissioners for joint supervision over state banks has reached a satisfactory basis. Because of the insurance of each individual's deposits up to \$5,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, examination of banks must be made at stated intervals. A division of this examination work has been made whereby one of the semi-annual examinations is made by federal examiners and one by representatives of the state banking department. These reports are interchanged.

The department has also made advances in the solution of the question of providing revenues to banks so that convenient banking facilities can be afforded in all parts of the state. The service charge plan proposed by the department to meet lessened revenues of the banks as a result of changed banking conditions is working out satisfactorily to both the banks and the public. Instead of uniform service charges for all the banks in the state, the Banking Commission proposed that these charges should be arranged for localities on the basis of the needs of the communities as analyzed by the county and local associations. The federal banking authorities accepted the plan as a feasible solution of the service charge question and national banks and state banks in the same communities now have the same schedule of service charges.

The state Banking Commission is also giving attention to the question of combining banks in small communities. Bank consolidations create delicate questions, as not only the possibility of sufficient revenues for the support of banks have to be considered but also the convenience of the citizens. Ten consolidations have been consummated under the direction of the commission this year and more will undoubtedly follow. Wherever consolidations have been arranged, they are receiving the approval of the communities. The commissioners expect that consolidations will be more numerous in the future because not only banking officials are recognizing their necessity, but the public is learning that a strong centralized bank with receiving stations is more satisfactory than numerous banks with small deposits and little earning capacity.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Securities Division in the Public Service Commission was transferred to the Banking Commission. The Securities Division investigates issues of securities to be sold in Wisconsin, licenses securities dealers and salesmen, and registers for sale in the state only those securities which meet certain requirements. The securities law was enacted in 1919 and revised in 1933 to provide a closer check on securities sold in the state.

## BUDGET BUREAU

*Director of the Budget:* JAMES B. BORDEN.

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Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, February 1937: Eight.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied only to members of the legislature and state departments.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911, has been succeeded by the Budget Bureau which was established in 1929. Its duties relate to the budget system of the state. The Director of the Budget is a direct subordinate of the Governor. He is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for an indeterminate term. The Director of the Budget may be removed by the Governor at his pleasure, except during a regular session of the legislature and for two months prior thereto when he may be removed only for cause. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the Director of the Budget but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. This bill, like the budget, is prepared by the Budget Director under instructions from the Governor. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the Joint Committee on Finance which conducts hearings thereon and then rec-

ommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the Director of the Budget. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the Budget Director may not approve until he is satisfied that they are lawful and may be made without exhausting, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

All departments are required to follow accounting systems prescribed by the Director of the Budget. The Budget Bureau biennially goes over all disbursements of all departments to allocate them to the proper fiscal year. It makes detailed annual audits of the accounts of the State Treasurer and the expenditures of the University, the State Teachers Colleges, the Board of Control, and the State Fair.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following functions were transferred from the Governor to the Director of the Budget:

1. Approval of state contracts for building construction or highway improvement and bonds for public improvement.
2. Approval of attendance of more than one officer or employe of a department at a convention or meeting outside of the state.

### STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

*Members:* THEODORE DAMMANN; SOLOMON LEVITAN; ORLAND S. LOOMIS.

Total personnel, January 1937: None.

This is an *ex officio* board whose sole purpose is to officially canvass all election returns for officers elected in districts which are larger than a single county. The members are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. The actual tabulation of the returns is made by the office force of the Secretary of State. The board's duties are confined to formally declaring and publishing the results in the form of signed certificates of determination. Upon authority of these certificates, the Secretary of State then issues certificates of election to successful candidates.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

*Advisory Council:* DR. C. E. ALBRIGHT, *chairman*; HERMAN L. EKERN; JOSEPH CONWAY; FRANK SISSON; H. L. NUNN; OTTO MOESER; T. J. ROTH; KENNETH S. PARKER; FRANK PIERCE; GEORGE S. WHYTE; ADOLPH C. BOLZ; RALPH KINGSLEY; THEODORE FRIEDLANDER; HERBERT F. JOHNSON, JR.; E. M. HALE; D. C. EVEREST; WILLIAM MAUTHE.

*Director:* WILLIAM F. ASHE.

The Department of Commerce was created by Chapter 8, Laws of Special Session 1937. It consists of an advisory council of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-five members, each appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, a director appointed for an indeterminate term by the Governor with the approval of the advisory council, and such employes as may be necessary. The members of the council are required to be citizens of the state experienced in business, industry, or commerce. They receive no compensation except reimbursement for travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. The powers and duties of the council are advisory and policy-forming. The director is responsible for the administrative and executive functions in accordance with the policies and principles of the council. The principal functions of the department are to study and undertake ways and means of promoting the prosperous development and protecting the legitimate interests of Wisconsin business, industry, and commerce within and without the state; to study and undertake ways and means of expanding markets and promoting new markets for Wisconsin products; to encourage the location and development of new business, industry, and commerce in the state; to study conditions affecting Wisconsin business, industry, and commerce and to collect and disseminate information, conduct research and educational activities helpful in the execution of its duties; to cooperate with and assist persons, firms, corporations, co-operative associations, and other organizations and cities, towns, villages, and other governmental units of the state in carrying out the purposes of the act; and to perform such other duties as the advisory council may require in the interests of the industrial, business, and commercial progress of the state. The department is required to report to the Governor at the end of each fiscal year and at such other times as he may request. For the execution of its functions an appropriation of \$25,000 is provided for the remainder of the fiscal year 1937-38 and \$50,000 for the fiscal year 1938-39.

## CONSERVATION COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* ROBERT B. GOODMAN, *chairman*; R. H. FISCHER, *secretary*; E. E. BROWNE; JAMES A. CORCORAN; NELSON LE CLAIR; vacancy.

*Director of Conservation:* H. W. MACKENZIE.

*Deputy Director:* ERNEST F. SWIFT.

*Superintendent of Recreational Publicity:* J. H. H. ALEXANDER.

*Comptroller:* C. A. BONTLY.

*Chief Conservation Warden:* BARNEY DEVINE.

*Superintendent of Contract and Commercial Fishing:* ROBT. A. GRAY.

*Superintendent of Game Management:* WM. F. GRIMMER.

*Superintendent of Forests and Parks:* C. L. HARRINGTON.

*Acting Superintendent of Public Relations:* EDWARD N. HEIN.

*Chief Clerk:* LYDIA STUMPF.

*Chief Forest Ranger:* E. J. VANDERWALL.

*Superintendent of Fisheries:* B. O. WEBSTER.

*Superintendent of Co-operative Forestry:* F. G. WILSON.

*Serving as members on other state committees and boards:* LOUIS M. HOBBS, Committee on Water Pollution (144.52), Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); H. W. MACKENZIE, State Geographic Board, secretary and executive officer (23.25), State Regional Planning Committee (27.20).

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 247 permanent and 235 seasonal employees.

Publications: Biennial Report; Conservation Monthly Bulletin; Fish and Game Laws; Forest Fire Protection Laws; Forest Crop Laws; State Experimental Game and Fur Farm Guide Book; Pheasant Propagation Handbook; and Recreation Publicity Division vacation literature published in 1936 including, Follow the Birds to Vacation Land, State Parks Book, fourteen individual park folders; and numerous other publications on recreational and conservation subjects.

### Administration

The Conservation Commission provides an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development, and use of forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, plant life, flowers, and other outdoor resources of the state. A primary factor in the promotion of the state's natural resources was recognized by the 1935 Legislature, which charged the Conservation Commission, starting July 1, 1935, with the duty of recreational salesmanship.

The present set-up of the Conservation Commission with six unsalaried members was created in 1927. The commissioners are selected by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate—three from the northern half of the state and three from the southern

half. Their term of office is six years and two members are appointed every odd year. A conservation director is employed to administer the policies and program adopted by the commission. It is his responsibility to direct the activities of each division of the department so that they may develop a lasting, state-wide prosperity by proper utilization of Wisconsin's many natural resources. A deputy director is assistant to the director, and a superintendent or chief is placed in charge of each of the divisions.

With the addition of the recreational publicity work, the divisions, grouped under the general heading of State Conservation Department, now number twelve,—administration, contract and commercial fishing (inland waters), cooperative forestry, finance, fisheries, forest protection, forests and parks, game, law enforcement, public relations, recreational publicity, and stenographic and clerical. A division of education is to be inaugurated some time in the near future, which will cooperate with schools, clubs, etc. in the teaching of conservation.

### Forests and Parks

During the past two years the state forests and state forest lands have taken on a new significance because of their high value for public uses. The largest of these, located in Vilas county, is the Northern Highland State Forest which contains 140,000 acres. The Brule River State Forest, located in the Brule Valley, Douglas County, contains 3,991 acres. Located along the north fork of the Flambeau River in Sawyer county is a tract of 2,961 acres of virgin timber known as the Flambeau River State Forest. The American Legion State Forest, 28,856 acres, is located in Oneida county. During the year 1938 the Conservation Commission acquired 900 acres of land for state forest purposes in the Kettle Moraine district of southeastern Fond du Lac county, and this area is known as the Kettle Moraine State Forest. The administration of state forests is largely concerned with the development and maintenance of state forest roads, the improvement and policing of public camp grounds, the protection of state-owned property from fire and trespass, the improvement of the growing timber stands, cultural practices undertaken for the betterment of the forest growth, details relating to the leasing of land, the exchange of lands, care and protection of physical property such as buildings, and similar items which would naturally arise from the ownership and the development of any forest property. On these state-owned forest lands are many desirable sites for public camping and picnicking, for group camping, for refuge and hunting areas, for forest trails and woodland roads, and for a wide variety of general recreational uses.

During the present biennium the tree-growing facilities of the department were materially expanded. To furnish the trees needed for the reforestation of state and county lands, and for a general enlarged planting program, additional nursery facilities were required. As a result, an expanded program of seeding was started in 1935

and 1936. This necessitated the purchase of additional land and a general amplification of all facilities, including buildings, water systems, and nursery equipment. During the year 1935 a total of 1,376,189 trees was distributed to farmers and other land owners, and a total of 3,254,220 trees was distributed during 1936. It is the plan of the department to continue aiding land owners in forest tree plantings and in the promotion of better forest practices. The output of the state nurseries for the next two years will be between forty and fifty million trees per year.

There are 15 state parks and three roadside park areas of varied size and character located in some spot where nature is most attractive, where some natural wonder or historic legend exists, or where recreational facilities are most convenient. They are cared for by the state for the enjoyment of its own people and hundreds of thousands of out-of-state visitors. During the past two years over one and one-quarter million people annually took advantage of these state park attractions.

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Name of Park	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Estab.	Address of Park Custodian
Pattison	Douglas	1,140	Gift	1920	Brule
Interstate	Polk	580	Purchase	1900	St. Croix Falls
Copper Falls	Ashland	1,080	Purchase	1929	Mellen
Peninsula	Door	3,400	Purchase	1910	Fish Creek
Potawatomi	Door	1,046	Purchase	1928	Fish Creek
Rib Mountain	Marathon	280	Gift	1927	Wausau
Merrick	Buffalo	291	Gift	1932	Fountain City
Perrot	Trempealeau	1,010	Gift	1918	Trempealeau
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan	92	Gift	1928	Sheboygan
Devil's Lake	Sauk	1,440	Purchase	1911	Baraboo
Wyalusing	Grant	1,671	Purchase	1917	Wyalusing
Tower Hill	Iowa	55	Gift	1922	Spring Green
Cushing Memorial	Waukesha	10	Gift	1915	Delafield
First Capitol	Lafayette	2	Gift	1924	Belmont
Nelson Dewey Memorial	Grant	720	Purchase	1935	Cassville
<b>Roadside Parks:</b>					
Rocky Arbor	Juneau	238	Purchase	1932	Wis. Dells
New Glarus Woods	Green	43	Purchase	1934	New Glarus
Ojibwa	Sawyer	125	Gift	1932	Hayward

## Cooperative Forestry

When the Conservation Department finds lands more suitable for forestry than for agriculture or recreational uses the counties or private owners desiring to practice forestry may enter these lands under the scope of the cooperative forestry law. A contract with the state is made to devote these lands to forestry and to divide the proceeds with the state. In return, the owner of such lands pays an annual "acreage share" of only ten cents per acre instead of the regular real estate tax. When the timber is cut, the state receives ten per cent of the stumpage value. Up to July 1, 1936 a total of 1,745,687 acres had been entered under the forest crop law, of which 187,433 acres were private entries and 1,558,253 acres were county

entries. Twenty-five northern and central Wisconsin counties have now established county forests totaling more than one and one-half million acres. These county forests represent a state and county partnership and both will receive a return from its future timber crop. The public also receives many benefits from these county lands. They provide 1,558,000 acres to the people of the state for fishing and hunting, and constitute an added playground attraction to out-of-state tourists.

### Forest Protection

The most serious problem confronting the Wisconsin Conservation Commission is undoubtedly the preservation of the state forests. The objective of the forest protection division is to reduce the total area burned per year to one-half of one per cent of the area under protection. This can be accomplished only through an effective prevention, detection, and suppression program. There are ten forest protection districts averaging more than a million acres each, with a total of over twelve million acres including parts of 34 counties. The ten districts are grouped into four areas—the northern, northwestern, northeastern, and central—each under the direction of a supervisor. In each of the districts the state maintains headquarters, from two to four forest ranger stations, modern fire fighting equipment, and from ten to twelve lookout towers, each connected to headquarters by telephone. The year 1936 was an exceptional one in forest protection history. The severe drought period of that summer, with drying winds, low humidity, and temperatures well over the 100 degree mark, completely dehydrated the country and virtually made it a powder magazine. In spite of these conditions, a complete forest fire report for the year shows that 2,208 fires burned a total of 100,814 acres in the state. Damage amounted to \$139,160. Of the total number of fires, 906 were held to less than one-fourth of an acre, 1,130 burned from one-fourth to ten acres, and only 172 reached proportions larger than ten acres. In other words, 92.2 per cent of the fires in a particularly bad year were held to ten acres or less.

### Fisheries

The responsibility vested in this division is to maintain an abundant fish supply in the state's thousands of lakes and streams for the constantly increasing number of fishermen. Since the pioneer era in fish propagation in the year 1875 great progress has been made. The enormous expansion can be visualized by comparing the 1936 output of 572,269,123 fish from the now 31 hatcheries with the record of 8,217,500 fish distributed in 1877. One of the many creditable records made in 1936 was the hatching and allotment of 6,998,870 muskellunge to state waters, the greatest distribution of this species in the world.

Intense efforts are being made by fish culturists employed by the Conservation Department to solve heretofore unknown problems in



fish culture, and numerous profitable and highly important advancements were made. Investigations are being conducted to learn more about the habits and best methods of capturing the species of fish known as smelt, which in recent years has made its appearance in Green Bay waters. Comprehensive studies of conditions affecting fish in the Great Lakes and commercial fishing operations are being continued. The department, with the cooperation and aid of the University of Wisconsin, is carrying on extensive studies to determine the most efficient method of improving our lakes and streams for natural fish propagation. Work is also being done in conjunction with the state committee on water pollution to better the control and disposal of sewage and commercial waste which is endangering some of the state's lakes and streams.

The lake and stream improvement work of the fisheries division has created more natural spawning and protective areas. Transportation of live fish has been greatly facilitated by the addition of two oxygen tanks to the department's transportation equipment. The tanks can be easily attached to trucks and provide proper water aeration for the safe hauling of large quantities of fish over long distances. Individuals and sportsmen's organizations, cooperating with the department, were supplied with 595,050 brook, brown, and rainbow trout for rearing purposes. Numerous ponds have been constructed by the department in suitable locations throughout the state, which produce fish to fingerling size before they are distributed to other adaptable waters. Successful attempts have been made to artificially hatch crappie and bluegill eggs, resulting in the distribution of 12,651,687 fry of these species during 1936.

Rescue operations have been expanded, and thousands of game fish have been taken from receding waters and transported to more suitable areas. To protect fish in their natural habitat and facilitate natural reproduction, 336 refuge areas have been established in 56 counties. A fish canning plant has been built on the Madison hatchery grounds, where carp, buffalo, and other undersized, unsalable rough fish now being removed from inland waters are canned. This canned product is being used for fish food at the state hatcheries and the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm, thus eliminating large food expenditures.

### **Rough Fish Removal**

Rough fish removal operations have been carried on in the state of Wisconsin for many years under what is known as the license and contract systems. In 1935 the legislature authorized the Conservation Commission to do this work with its own equipment and personnel, and large inroads into the population of rough fish have been made as a result. During 1936 over six million pounds of rough fish were removed from the inland waters of the state. All large marketable rough fish are sold and the proceeds returned to the Conservation Department to be used to carry on additional operations. All small and unsalable rough fish are canned at the state

canning plant for fish and animal food. During 1936 eight complete state rough fish removal camps were established and equipped by the Conservation Department.

### Game

Included in the general game administration program is the responsibility for the recommendation of game and trapping regulations; the administration of the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette and other auxiliary game farms; the state stocking program; the game and wild life refuge program; cooperative game management projects with the federal government, state agencies, and educational institutions; game surveys and investigations; winter feeding; the administration of commercial game, deer, and fur farms, and licensed shooting preserves; game and trapping census reports; and miscellaneous game projects. At the game farm intensive research and study of diseases, breeding, housing, rearing, and feeding of game birds and fur bearers are conducted for the benefit of sportsmen's organizations, cooperative individuals, and commercial game and fur farmers. It is the function of the game division to correlate all game projects toward a definite objective and to attempt to unite all phases of the management program into a general plan that meets with the approval of the Wisconsin public.

### Law Enforcement

The law enforcement division of the Conservation Department consists of a chief conservation warden, an assistant chief, and 68 wardens stationed at strategic points throughout the state. This group is charged with the responsibility of enforcing all laws and regulations which provide protection for natural resources in Wisconsin. Through the efforts of the conservation wardens, fines are collected, surveys are made, fish are planted, beaver and deer damage complaints are investigated, and winter feeding programs are carried on. Miles of new roads, improved methods of transportation, and modern equipment create many new problems for the conservation wardens, and the employment of additional wardens is necessary if the enforcement division is to keep step with other branches of the Conservation Department and the natural resources of our state are to be given adequate protection.

### Recreational Publicity

The year 1936 brought the state's first recreational advertising campaign. A sum of \$50,000 annually was appropriated to the Conservation Commission to conduct a program designed to attract tourists, visitors, and other interested persons into the state. During the first year 1,125,500 pieces of recreational literature and other printed material were prepared, and 862,117 pieces were distributed either by direct mail or by literature distribution points established throughout the nation. Advertisements featuring Wisconsin's recreational and scenic attractions appeared during the spring and early

summer months in three outdoor magazines and in 27 leading newspapers covering ten central states. News stories were prepared and released at the rate of two each week to more than 200 newspapers in 27 states. Forty-five highway field signs, 12 feet wide and 18 feet high, were used at key points in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Cooperative contacts were established with local and out-of-state railways, oil companies, bus lines, motor clubs, tourist bureaus, and other interested associations and companies for the distribution and use of recreational literature, counter display cards, window display sets, envelope stickers, and postage meter advertising. These and numerous other parallel activities,—such as radio talks, speaking engagements, recreational photo service, etc.—were all a definite and important part in the work of this division, and during the 1936 vacation season helped to induce thousands of new tourists to “Relax in Wisconsin Where Friends and Nature Meet”.

### Public Relations

The public interest in conservation has reached a new high, resulting in an increased demand for information on conservation subjects. This division meets these information demands by compiling and printing routine booklets such as the fish and game laws, monthly news bulletins, and other special pamphlets, newspaper releases, field contacts, and by special cooperation with various state organizations working in the interest of state conservation. The monthly “Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin” was started in February 1929, and has been issued every month since that time. In answer to a widespread demand for a general sketch of the entire conservation field, the “Conservation Outline of Wisconsin” was published, and a total of 15,000 of these books was distributed throughout the state. Two separate news services are conducted—one is in prepared column form for weeklies, and one for daily releases issued from time to time. With the hundreds of sportsmen’s organizations in the state working to advance conservation, the public relations division has attempted to bring these different groups closer together and aid them in promoting a more unified conservation program.

### Finance

More than a million dollars of public funds, ranging from amounts of a few cents to thousands of dollars, annually pass through the machinery of the finance division for payrolls, expense vouchers, and purchases of all kinds. A monthly financial statement is furnished to the commissioners, director, and to each division chief, showing the expenditures of each division for every current month. The preparation of the department and division budgets is also an important function of the finance division.

### Stenographic and Clerical

The stenographic and clerical work is closely related to other divisions of the Conservation Department, and is divided into seven

sections, namely: information, license and confiscation, claim and permit, mail and supply, filing, photographic, and stenographers and clerks. There are 25 specific types of licenses sold by this division, and their income amounts to over a half million dollars each year, constituting a principal part of the conservation fund. All bounties for wolves and wild cats, and deer and beaver damage claims are paid out from this division. The photographic section was added in 1936, and the filming, developing, and distribution of motion pictures, slides, and still photographs are some of its important duties.

## BOARD OF CONTROL<sup>1</sup>

*Members:* JOHN J. HANNAN, *president*; MRS. KATHERINE SULLIVAN;  
WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

*Secretary:* A. W. BAYLEY.

*Chief Accountant:* H. B. EVANS.

*Farm Supervisor:* WALLACE W. KINYON.

*Supervisor Psychiatric Field Service:* PETER BELL, M. D.

*Supervisor Juvenile Department:* ELIZABETH YERXA.

*Supervisor Probation and Parole:* L. F. MURPHY.

*Collection and Deportation Counsel:* BLAINE M. LINKE.

*Building Engineer:* J. GLAETTLI, JR.

*Statistician:* BERNETT O. ODEGARD.

### *Superintendents of State Institutions:*

State Hospital for the Insane: DR. M. K. GREEN, Mendota.

Winnebago State Hospital: DR. GILBERT E. SEAMAN, Winnebago.

Central State Hospital for the Insane: DR. W. A. DEERHAKE,  
Waupun.

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. H. M. COON, Statesan.

Lake Tomahawk State Camp: F. A. REICH, Tomahawk Lake.

State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *acting warden*, Waupun.

State Reformatory: E. H. EKLUND, Green Bay.

Prison for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT, Taycheedah.

Industrial Home for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,  
Taycheedah.

Industrial School for Boys: H. E. PHILIP, Waukesha.

<sup>1</sup>Under Section 1, Chapter 9, Laws of the Special Session 1937, all powers, duties, and functions of the Board of Control or any other department relating to mental hygiene, reformatories, or corrections were transferred to two newly created departments, the State Department of Mental Hygiene and the State Department of Corrections, respectively. The Committee on Reorganization authorized the transfer of the remaining functions of the board to the newly created Department of Social Adjustment and to existing departments.

The Board of Control will continue to function until all transfers of functions have been completed and will go out of existence by executive order not later than January 1, 1939.

Industrial School for Girls: MRS. MARGARET HUTTON ABELS, Milwaukee.

State Public School: C. D. LEHMAN, Sparta.

School for the Deaf: T. EMERY BRAY, Delavan.

School for the Blind: FRANK M. LONGANECKER, Janesville.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *assistant superintendent*, Milwaukee.

Office: State Capitol. Institutions at places indicated.

Total personnel, January 1937: 113 employes in the central office of the Board of Control and 1,884 employes in state institutions.

Publications: Biennial report of Board of Control; biennial reports and rules and regulations of most of the state institutions; Inmate Population of State Institutions (monthly mimeographed sheet); reprints of all laws administered by the board.

The State Board of Control is composed of three members, one of whom must be a woman, appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, with confirmation by the senate. It is given by law the management of the charitable, curative, correctional, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state. In addition, it has supervisory power over 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 on a charge of felony from any court except Milwaukee County. It is the guardian of neglected and dependent children committed to the State Public School, supervises the state and county aid to all such children, and maintains a juvenile department for the administration of the child protection statutes. It administers the law providing for the sterilization of defectives, and is the auditor of state and county payments for the care of the tubercular, the insane, and the feeble-minded. It collects the cost of maintenance from financially able patients of the state hospitals, the state sanatorium, the county asylums, and the county sanatoria or from the legally liable relatives of such patients.

On December 31, 1936 there were in the state institutions under the control of the State Board of Control a total of 8,387 inmates, plus 3,292 persons on parole from these institutions. Of this number 2,079 were in the four state hospitals for the insane, 2,322 in the two institutions for the mentally deficient, 2,292 in the four state penal institutions, 215 in the tubercular hospital and the rehabilitation camp, and 1,479 in the six state training schools. On the same date, the board had direct supervision of 1,617 persons under sentence of probation from courts. In addition it had general supervision over thirty-eight county hospitals for the insane, with 9,560

inmates; twenty county tuberculosis sanatoria, with 1,760 inmates; the Milwaukee House of Correction, with 678 inmates; and 613 persons on parole from county institutions.

The number of inmates of the state institutions exceeds the population of all but about thirty cities of the state. All of these inmates are housed, clothed, fed, and given care and treatment at state expense. Although no institution is self-supporting, a considerable part of the cost is defrayed by receipts realized from work done by the inmates. Nearly ten thousand acres of land are farmed by them and most of the produce is used in the institutions. The primary purpose of working these farms, however, is to build up and restore the inmates employed on them.

**WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS**  
**Inmates and Employees**

Institutions	Location	Inmates Dec. 31, 1936	Rated Capac- ity	Inmates on Parole Dec. 31, 1936	Employees Dec. 31, 1936
Mendota State Hospital	Mendota.....	895	790	20	221
Winnebago State Hospital.....	Winnebago.....	803	740	464	231
Central State Hospital	Waupun.....	303	204	23	84
Memorial Hospital	Mendota.....	78	300	18	42
Northern Colony and Training School	Chippewa Falls....	1,541	1,204	397	255
Southern Colony and Training School	Union Grove.....	781	458	118	136
State Sanatorium	Statesan.....	177	238	-----	116
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	Lake Tomahawk ..	38	40	-----	22
State Prison	Waupun.....	1,705	960	256	185
State Reformatory	Green Bay.....	479	652	219	90
Industrial Home for Women	Taycheedah.....	59	67	18	31
Prison for Women	Taycheedah.....	49	45	16	7
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha.....	325	420	456	80
Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee.....	184	200	142	57
State Public School	Sparta.....	508	321	645	154
School for Deaf	Delavan.....	220	220	-----	77
School for Blind	Janesville.....	151	140	-----	84
Workshop for the Blind	Milwaukee.....	91	-----	-----	4
Total.....	-----	8,387	6,999	3,292	1,876

**Institutions for the Insane**

The state maintains three 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 Mendota State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, in operation since 1860, and the Winnebago Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago (near Oshkosh), which was opened in 1872. The former serves the western and southern parts of the state, the latter the northern and eastern parts, with the exception of Milwaukee County which has its hospital for the acute insane. Both hospitals are intended only for acute cases of mental and nervous disorders and drug addiction. Patients whose cases prove incurable are transferred to the county asylums.

The Central State Hospital at Waupun is a place for commitment of the criminal insane. This institution was established by the 1911 Legislature and opened in 1914. To it are committed persons who commit crimes while insane, persons who become insane while serving prison sentences, persons adjudged insane who previously had been convicted of a felony, and insane persons who are dangerous to themselves or others.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, located on grounds adjoining those of the Mendota State Hospital, is operated by the federal government. This hospital was erected in 1921 as an institution for the treatment of ex-service men suffering from nervous and mental diseases. It is of the cottage type and was built entirely from state funds. Until 1933 the costs of operation were paid largely from federal funds, but in that year, under the Economy Act the majority of the patients were removed to other hospitals and all federal support withdrawn. On January 1, 1937, the Board of Control leased the hospital to the federal government and it is now operated by the Veterans' Administration.

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 \$2.25 per week and the county of residence a like amount. Such charges against other counties are certified to the State Board of Control, collected as a state tax, and paid over in full to the counties entitled thereto.

#### **Institutions for the Mentally Deficient**

The state has two institutions for the mentally deficient—the Northern Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls opened in 1897 and the Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove opened in 1919. With the exception of the State Prison, the former is the largest institution under the management of the Board of Control. Both institutions for the mentally deficient provide custodial care for approximately thirty per cent of their inmates who are

uneducable and provide training for those who are educable. Academic training is given all children who can profit therefrom and industrial and vocational training is given to both children and adults. Inmates who have received training are paroled when parole is believed safe, but are kept under supervision. Both institutions are overcrowded and have long waiting lists.

Under a law enacted in 1913, the State Board of Control may cause any inmate of an institution for the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, or criminals, to be sterilized if this is deemed to be in the best interests of society and without danger to the individual. In practice this law has been applied principally to feeble-minded inmates before release on parole, and then only when the parents or guardians have given their full consent to the operation.

### **Tuberculosis Hospitals**

The State Sanatorium is located on a 200-acre tract near Wales in Waukesha County. This institution was opened in 1907 and is an institution for observation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A positive diagnosis of tuberculosis is not necessary for admission, as the purpose of the institution is prevention as well as cure. Anyone who has resided in the state for at least one year may be admitted. Those who can afford to do so must pay all or a part of the cost of their treatment.

The Lake Tomahawk State Camp was established in 1915 for persons threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. Here convalescents, who are gathered from the county and state tuberculosis sanatoria, do graded labor under medical supervision and gradually regain their strength before returning to normal life.

Besides supporting these two state institutions, the state pays a large part of the costs of operation of the nineteen county tuberculosis sanatoria with more than six times as many inmates. The state's contribution is nominally seven dollars per week, but this is subject to pro-rating if the state's total appropriation of \$550,000 is not sufficient to pay the claims of the counties in full.

### **Penal Institutions**

The state maintains four penal institutions—the State Prison at Waupun, the Reformatory located near De Pere, the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, and the Wisconsin Prison for Women at Taycheedah, established respectively in 1851, 1897, 1921, and 1933. To these are sent offenders sentenced for one year or more, except residents of Milwaukee county, who are confined in the House of Correction. Those sentenced for less than one year are confined in the county jails. The State Prison is the institution to which are sentenced male offenders over twenty-five years of age, younger persons who commit very serious crimes, and repeaters. In addition some are transferred to the prison on account of their bad conduct at the Reformatory. Male first offenders between the ages of sixteen



and twenty-five, except those guilty of first or second degree murder, are sentenced to the Reformatory.

The Industrial Home for Women is an institution for young women paralleling the State Reformatory for young men. The Wisconsin Prison for Women at Taycheedah cares for the comparatively small number of older women formerly imprisoned at Waupun.

All sentences to state penal institutions, except for the most serious crimes, are indeterminate, the court fixing both a minimum and a maximum sentence,—for example, from two to five years. After expiration of the minimum sentence prisoners whose conduct has been good are eligible to be paroled, but no parole is granted until employment has been found. While on parole the prisoners continue to be closely supervised and are liable to be returned to prison for any breach of the conditions of their parole. Prisoners are finally released only on completion of their sentences, deducting credit allowed by statute for good behavior, or after a pardon granted by the Governor.

Large farms are operated in connection with all three of the state penal institutions. In addition, the State Prison manufactures binder twine for sale to Wisconsin farmers, novelty brushes for sale to visitors, and automobile license plates, highway markers, hosiery, shoes, metal furniture, paint, suits, overalls, and shirts for state use and account. The prison also has three forestry camps in Northern Wisconsin, where prisoners have planted over 6,000,000 trees. Prisoners are also at work at Oregon, the site of the new Industrial School for Girls, and at other institutions. The State Reformatory operates a stone quarry at Amberg and has quarried the stone for the new state office building. The Reformatory has various trade schools. The total sale from all prison industries approaches \$600,000 per year, which considerably reduces the net cost of the penal institutions. The farms produce the vegetables needed and part of the milk consumed.

#### Children's Institutions

The state maintains three types of institutions for children. The industrial schools for boys and girls are for delinquent children; the State Public School, for orphaned and neglected children; and the schools for the deaf and blind, for handicapped children.

Commitments are made to the industrial schools only up to the age of eighteen, but these institutions retain jurisdiction over delinquent children committed to them until they reach twenty-one. Most of the children are paroled long before reaching this age, usually in eighteen months to two years. Children placed on parole are visited frequently by parole officers, and in all cases the home conditions are carefully checked before the children are placed. In the schools themselves both academic and vocational training is given. The Industrial School for Boys was originally the "House of Refuge" and dates back to 1860. The Industrial School for Girls started as a private institution in 1875 and did not pass under the state's control until 1915. The Industrial School for Boys is located on a

spacious farm at Waukesha, the Industrial School for Girls in a restricted area in Milwaukee. A new location for this school has been acquired at Oregon and necessary buildings are in process of construction.

The State Public School at Sparta was established in 1886 for the care and education of dependent and neglected children, including babies and crippled children. Children under sixteen are admitted when found by any county or juvenile court to be dependent or neglected. Crippled children are admitted up to age twenty-one, and are sent, as rapidly as space will permit, to the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children at Madison for treatment. When cured or pronounced incapable of further help, the children are returned either to their parents or to Sparta. At Sparta there is a complete graded school from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Advanced students are educated at state expense in the Sparta High School. Children suitable for adoption are placed in private homes, which are carefully investigated and visited by agents of the board. Many of these children are subsequently adopted by the families with whom they are placed.

The School for the Deaf is located at Delavan and was organized in 1852. It is intended for children between eight and twenty-five and gives them training in reading lips and speaking in sign language, as well as in ordinary academic and vocational subjects. It is conducted in every respect as a free public school, but boards and houses most of the children in attendance. The School for the Blind is a similar institution located at Janesville which has been conducted as a state institution ever since 1850. Its course of study parallels that of other public schools but includes, in addition, instruction in reading Braille type for the blind. Graduates from the high school course are admitted to the University of Wisconsin without examination. A summer course is offered for adults who became blind after reaching school age.

#### **Assistance to Adult Blind**

Since 1903 the state has conducted in Milwaukee the Workshop for the Blind. This is an institution in which adult blind people engage in the manufacture of reed, willow and other products. 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.

#### **Preventive Activities of the Board of Control**

In recent years increasing attention has been given to the prevention of crime and dependency and a considerable number of activities having this objective have been added to the duties of the Board of Control. Among the most important are those performed by the Juvenile Department, the Probation Department, and the Psychiatric Field Service.

The Juvenile Department performs the functions vested in the State Board of Control by the Children's Code of 1929. These include

the investigation of applications for adoption at the request of the county judges, the licensing and supervision of child welfare agencies, the inspection and issuance of permits to foster homes in which children may be placed for care, the safeguarding of the interests of illegitimate children, and assistance in the organization of county children's boards.

The Pyschiatric Field Service makes a physical and mental 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. Persons placed on probation by the Municipal Court of Milwaukee County are supervised by the probation department of that court. In the rest of the state probationers may be placed under the supervision of some suitable person in the locality or of the State Board of Control. Supervision includes finding employment for them, control of their earnings, and checking upon their work and conduct. Frequent reports are required from all of them and every effort is made to help them with their problems. Violations of the conditions of the probation are followed by arrests of the probationers, a new arraignment in court, and frequently by cancellation of the probation and commitment to prison to serve the original sentence. Seventy per cent of all probationers, however, successfully complete their period of probation and the net cost of supervision per inmate is but one-eighth as much as that of institutional care in prisons.

#### Collection and Deportation

The board has known for years that patients in the state and county institutions have been carried as public charges who, personally or through their legally responsible relatives, were able to defray the cost of their care and maintenance. A small appropriation to start this important work was given by the 1933 Legislature and \$60,000 was collected the first year. The appropriation was increased by the 1935 Legislature and supplemented by money from the Emergency Board. An efficient system of collection was set up and a total of \$541,422.66 was collected from July 1935 to December 31, 1936.

#### County Institutions and State Charitable Aids

The supervision of county and local charitable and penal institutions takes the form of periodic visits by inspectors of the State Board of Control, monthly reports, and uniform accounts. The state board also serves as the central clearing house for inter-county charges.

All state charitable aids are appropriated to the state board and dispersed upon its certification. These cover approximately one-half of the cost of maintenance of patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria and county asylums for the insane. Counties file their claims for these aids with the State Board of Control which audits them,

and, when the state appropriation is not sufficient to pay the claims in full, prorates the available amount on a percentage basis among the claimants. On the other hand, each county is required to pay a part of the maintenance costs of patients in the state insane asylums and tuberculosis hospitals who have a legal settlement in such county. These are the so-called "state charges" which are collected virtually as taxes and are often so regarded.

Legislation enacted in the session of 1935 provided that on or before January 1, 1936 such additional employes be hired so as to reduce the hours of work of guards, attendant guards, nurses, and attendants to eight hours per day.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following functions were transferred from the State Board of Control:

1. To newly created departments (see detailed accounts in alphabetical place under *Administrative Departments*).
  - (a) All functions of the board relating to mental hygiene to the State Department of Mental Hygiene.
  - (b) All functions of the board relating to reformatories and corrections to the State Department of Corrections.
  - (c)\* To the State Department of Social Adjustment, all functions of the board relating to:
    1. Child welfare.
    2. State Public School at Sparta.
    3. Collection and Deportation Division.
2. To existing departments:
  - (a) To the State Board of Health all functions of the board relating to
    1. Distribution of state aid for county tuberculosis sanatoria.
    2. Wisconsin State Sanatorium, Northern State Sanatorium, and State Tuberculosis Camp.
    3. Investigation and supervision of tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria.
    4. Investigation and supervision of sanitary conditions in county and municipal charitable, curative, reformatory, and penal institutions.
    - 5.\* Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind and Field Agency for the Care of Adult Blind to the State Department of Vocational Education.
  - (b) To the State Department of Public Instruction, all functions of the Board relating to the Wisconsin School for the Blind and Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

\* Transfer authorized by Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

*State Board of Corrections:* JEANNE ELDRIDGE; HUGH HARPER; JOHN J. HANNAN; IRVING MAURER; WILLIAM H. SPOHN.

*Director:* Not appointed (May 1, 1938).

Divisions: Administration; Parole and Probation; Criminal Apprehension; and such other divisions as the State Board of Corrections may find necessary for the effective administration of the department.

Under Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, the duties, powers, and functions heretofore performed by the State Board of Control have been separated and transferred to two new departments—the State Department of Corrections and the State Department of Mental Hygiene. The transfer of these functions to the two new departments is to be completed by January 1, 1939. When this reorganization has been effected the Board of Control will go out of existence.

The State Department of Corrections consists of a State Board of Corrections composed of five members appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation, a director of corrections, and a staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is responsible for the administrative and executive work of the department. The principal functions of the department are to administer the laws relating to the apprehension, detention, reformation, and correction of delinquents, supervise the custody and discipline of all prisoners, manage all of the state reformatories or correctional institutions including the Central State Hospital for the Insane, and supervise the industries in the state correctional institutions. The department may close any county or local jail or lock-up which is unsafe, unsanitary, or inadequate to provide for the separation and classification of prisoners as required by law. It is also empowered to examine all institutions authorized by law to receive and detain witnesses, prisoners, or convicted persons, to inquire into their methods of management of such persons, and to examine into the condition of all buildings and grounds connected with such institutions. The department is charged with after-care and community supervision of all delinquents and with such functions, powers, and duties in relation to prevention of crime and delinquency as the department may, within the limits of its appropriation, deem appropriate.

**BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN**

*Members:* PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE; THEODORE DAMMANN; SOLOMON LEVITAN; ORLAND S. LOOMIS.

*Executive Secretary:* GERALD C. MALONEY.

Total personnel, January 1937: Eight.

Office: State Capitol.

This board, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state deposit fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-32, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the state deposit fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the Board of Deposits, which is now one per cent per year. In return, the state deposit fund is to reimburse them if losses result through the failure of banks.

**EMERGENCY BOARD**

*Members:* PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE, *chairman*; E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS; ERNEST J. HOESLY.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and chairmen of the finance committees of the senate and the assembly. The board has no employes but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The two legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive ten dollars per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose an appropriation of \$1,000,000 per year was made to the board under the executive budget act of 1937 to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. In addition, \$100,000 is appropriated to the board for each of the fiscal years 1937-1938 and 1938-1939 as a special state aid to elementary and high schools which are in such financial stress that they cannot continue, such aid to be allotted in such amounts and at such times as the board may determine. Another function of the board is to pass

on proposed increases in state salaries after the beginning of each fiscal year.

Under the 1937 executive budget act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation made to a board, commission, bureau, or department, or to the University for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1938 and June 30, 1939 by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the appropriations for these years; except that appropriations for motor vehicle registration, for administration of the gas, beer, and liquor taxes, and appropriations for charitable, school, and highway aids may not be reduced.

## BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

*State Chief Engineer:* CHAS. A. HALBERT.

*State Architect:* ARTHUR PEABODY.

*Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds:* DWIGHT W. MACK.

*State Power Plant Engineer:* JOHN C. WHITE.

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Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 147 permanent and 10 occasional employes.

Publications: Quarterly progress reports (mimeographed).

The State Engineering Department was organized in 1915. In 1929 its name was changed to the Bureau of Engineering and its duties somewhat modified. The State Chief Engineer is its executive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indeterminate term.

The Bureau of Engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction for the state, of its sewerage and water supply systems, of its power plants, and other improvements. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises all work done under contracts.

According to the statutes, the State Chief Engineer also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the Highway Commission. He is consulted in the appointment of engineers for the different departments, even though they are under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries. The State Chief Engineer receives quarterly reports on the engineering work done in each department and has authority to make arrangements for interchange of engineering services between departments and temporary transfers of 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 specifica-

tions on which all coal used by state departments is purchased and tests this coal upon delivery to determine the heating value and other qualities which determine the price to be paid therefor. All coal is purchased by the state on a heating unit basis, with premiums to the sellers for superior quality and deductions where the specifications are not complied with.

The Bureau of Engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence, and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties, as well as the supplying of all permanent equipment.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Representing the Senate: HAMPEL, PANZER, SEVERSON.

Representing the Assembly: BLOMQUIST, M. H. HALL, MRS. KRYSZAK.

Members *ex officio*: The directors of the following departments—Mental Hygiene, Corrections, Tax Commission, Industrial Commission, Agriculture and Markets, Public Service Commission, Conservation Commission, and the secretary of the Board of Health, and the chairman of the Highway Commission.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

The Wisconsin Executive Council was established in 1931 and was the first body of its kind created anywhere in the United States. It consisted of five senators, five assemblymen, and ten citizen members. In 1933 the membership was reduced to three senators, three assemblymen, and six citizens and in 1937 it was again changed so that it now consists of three senators and three assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and nine *ex officio* members who are the directors of Mental Hygiene, Corrections, Tax Commission, Industrial Commission, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Public Service Commission, Conservation Commission, secretary of the Board of Health, and the chairman of the State Highway Commission. The members receive no compensation but are reimbursed their expenses.

One of the functions of the Executive Council is to advise the Governor in any matter on which he may seek its advice. It has authority to investigate any department of the state government and is specifically directed to study the possibilities for consolidations and other measures for increasing the efficiency and promoting economies in the state service, and may initiate studies of any governmental problems existing or arising within the state and affecting the state government. The council may create any subcommittees that it deems necessary and may include on the membership of such subcommittees persons not members of the council.



An additional function is the Capitol Information Service created in April 1938 to inform citizens as to the activities and operation of the state government. It also coordinates existing publicity and information services and assists departments which have no such services.

### STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

*Members:* H. W. MACKENZIE, *executive secretary*; E. F. BEAN;  
C. A. HALBERT.

Total personnel, January 1937: None.

The State Geographic Board consists of the Conservation Director, the State Geologist, and the State Chief Engineer. It was established for the purpose of removing duplication of names of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in the state and to name unnamed features.

### GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* CHARLES W. PEACOCK; LAURENCE R. DAUPLAISE;  
PHILIP E. NELSON.

*Office:* Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Total personnel, January 1937: 40 permanent employes in addition to the three commissioners.

*Publications:* No regular publications.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts.

This commission has jurisdiction over all warehouses in the state with the exception of Milwaukee County. If warehouses in other cities desire this service, they are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Superior and Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.

## GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

*Board of Managers:* Brigadier General RALPH M. IMMELL; Colonel WM. F. LORENZ; Lieutenant Colonel HARRY G. WILLIAMS; W. P. BRYANT; M. O. ROCKWELL; two vacancies.

*Administrative Officer in Charge of Home:* Brigadier General RALPH M. IMMELL.

*Commandant:* Colonel WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

*Adjutant:* Lieutenant Colonel JOHN G. SALSMAN.

*Chief Surgeon:* Major E. F. HAFEMEISTER.

*Quartermaster:* Major WALDO G. HANSEN.

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*Location of Home and Address of Commandant:* Wisconsin Veterans Home, Waupaca County, Wisconsin.

*Office of Adjutant General:* State Capitol.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* 170 full-time and 35 part-time employes.

*Publications:* Annual Report of the Adjutant General for the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Grand Army Home for Veterans, originally called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, was established in 1887 for soldiers of the Civil War and their wives or widows who needed a home. Since that time veterans of other wars of the United States and certain of their dependents have been received. Applications for entrance are passed upon in the following order: veterans of the Civil War, their mothers, wives, and widows, and Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, China relief expedition, Mexican border service, and their mothers, wives, and widows; veterans of the World War, and their mothers, wives, and widows.

The Adjutant General is the executive officer of the home and has the legal responsibility for its management. He appoints the Commandant who has immediate charge of the home. The Board of Managers is composed of eight members four of whom are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, and are either members of the Grand Army of the Republic or of the Woman's Relief Corps.

At the close of the fiscal year 1935-36 there were 136 men and 272 women in the home. Among the latter were many Civil War widows.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

*Members:* J. J. SEELMAN, M. D., *president*; JOSEPH DEAN, M. D., *vice president*; W. W. KELLY, M. D., *president-elect*; C. A. HARPER, M. D., *secretary*; MINA B. GLASIER, M. D.; STEPHEN CAHANA, M. D.; R. L. MACCORNACK, M. D.

*State Health Officer:* C. A. HARPER, M. D.

*Assistant State Health Officer:* CARL N. NEUPERT, M. D.

*Deputy State Health Officers:* F. P. DALY, M. D., Chippewa Falls; R. L. FRISBIE, M. D., Rhinelander; V. A. GUDEX, M. D., Fond du Lac; G. W. HENIKA, M. D., Madison; G. E. HOYT, M. D., Elkhorn.

*District Health Officers:* ALLAN FILEK, M. D., Green Bay; E. H. JORRIS, M. D., Sparta; JOHN W. LOWE, M. D., Ashland; L. M. MORSE, M. D., Neillsville.

*Bureau of Vital Statistics:* L. W. HUTCHCROFT, *chief statistician*.

*Bureau of Sanitary Engineering:* L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*.

*State Laboratory of Hygiene:* W. D. STOVALL, M. D.

*Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Public Health Nursing:*

AMY LOUISE HUNTER, M. D., *chief, maternal and child health*;  
CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R. N., *supervisor of public health nursing*.

*Bureau of Education:* JOHN CULNAN.

*Bureau of Nursing Education:* BARBARA A. THOMPSON, R. N., *director*.

*Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering:* FRANK R. KING, *plumbing and domestic sanitary engineer*.

*Hotel and Restaurant Division:* BERT A. HONEYCOMBE, *acting supervisor*.

*Barber and Cosmetic Art Divisions:* CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*.

### Subordinate Boards

*Barbers Examining Board:* HUGO VOGEL; ARTHUR A. RICK; WM. L. SMITH.

*Beauty Parlor Examining Board:* BELLE PICKARD; ANTONIA THIE; LYDIA SCHNEIDER.

*Embalmers Examining Board:* COAD A. LESAGE; FRANK D. CANDLISH; JACOB J. WENDLER.

*Nursing Education, Committee on:* MILLARD TUFTS, M. D.; REV. HERMAN FRITSCHER; SISTER M. FLORINA NIELAND, R. N.; BLANCHE GRAVES, R. N.; SISTER M. FELICIAN OWENS, R. N.; ANNA B. SCHWOCHERT, R. N.; ADELINE HENDRICKS, R. N.; BARBARA THOMPSON, R. N.; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R. N.; C. A. HARPER, M. D.

*Nurses Examiners, Board of:* GRACE A. KNIGHT, R. N.; WHILOMENE RENTMEESTERS, R. N.; SISTER M. DIGNA DESCH, R. N.; PAULINE BILLINGS, R. N.

*Plumbing Examining Board:* WILLIAM BAUMANN; FRANK R. KING; ROBERT T. MORRILL.

*Public Health Nurses Committee on Certification:* C. A. HARPER, M. D.; ERNA KOWALKE, R. N.; MAYBELL G. BUSH.  
*Water Pollution, Committee on:* C. A. HARPER, M. D., *executive secretary;* C. A. HALBERT; E. E. BROWNE; ADOLPH KANNEBERG; L. F. WARRICK.

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Office: State Capitol. The five deputy and four district state health officers have offices in the cities following their names. The state laboratory is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhinelander, and the cooperative laboratories in Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, Wausau, and Sheboygan.

Total personnel, May 1938: 308.

Publications: Biennial Report; Health Bulletin (quarterly); Reprints of laws and rules enforced by the board; health manuals and special studies.

The Board of Health, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms, has been in existence since 1876. It elects the state health officer, who is secretary and executive officer of the board, determines policies, and adopts rules and regulations. The powers and duties of the board have increased considerably since it was organized. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers which include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of many permanent rules and regulations in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies, and orders for the abatement of nuisances are issued.

The work of the board and the state health officer is supplemented by local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages, and cities. The state board keeps in constant touch with these local boards and officers by means of its deputy and district state health officers and assists them with their problems.

A major concern of the State Board of Health, the deputy and district state health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of communicable diseases. For this work the board maintains a bureau of communicable diseases which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. Local health officers send in weekly reports of the number of new cases of all reportable diseases which are analyzed by the bureau. Whenever a disease, communicable or otherwise, becomes alarming in any locality the Board of Health investigates and cooperates with the local authorities to gain control of the situation. A report of all cases of venereal diseases must be made by physicians and hospitals, and an attempt is made to follow up such cases to insure treatment.

The state laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories are maintained for the more extensive control of all communicable diseases. The cost of the branch and cooperative laboratories is shared by the cities in which they are located. They assist physicians and

public health officials in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other procedures. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the University and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. Here chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases. Analysis of water is also made to test its fitness for drinking. All these tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or health officer. Pertussis and anti-typhoid vaccines are also manufactured in this laboratory and distributed free of charge to physicians in the state. The board also distributes silver nitrate which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put in the eyes of all new-born babies to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum.

A specialized service in the field of maternal and infant hygiene is given by the bureau of maternal and child health. This includes demonstration maternal and child health centers to encourage the establishment of such services in local communities, maternal and infant hygiene institutes, the training of teachers in a standard course of infant hygiene, cooperation with and assistance to schools in starting such courses, health examinations and instruction of the student teachers in the county rural normal schools and teacher training departments, group talks, radio talks, newspaper articles, monthly letters to expectant mothers, and the distribution of literature on the protection of the health of mother and child.

Public health nurses are required by state law to be certified by the Board of Health. Through the Bureau of Public Health Nursing it keeps in close touch with all public health nurses in the state, including county, city, and school nurses, and those employed by private welfare agencies.

The qualifications of graduate nurses is also a concern of the board. By means of its committee on nursing education and a salaried director, it prescribes standards for all schools of nursing, makes surveys, and has general supervision of all such schools in the state. No nurse may call herself a trained, graduate, registered, or certified nurse unless she holds a certificate from the State Board of Health. All nurses who are graduates of accredited schools of nursing and eligible for registration are required to register with the board and to re-register every year in order to practice as registered nurses. Through a board of examiners the State Board of Health conducts examinations of applicants for registration.

Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply the principles of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are the most essential and powerful agents that we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reforms. Through the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the board receives, classifies, and preserves all records of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records may be obtained upon application and the payment of a small fee.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering carries on another important phase of the work of the Board of Health, concerning itself primarily with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. Plans for the construction of all public waterworks, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools must be approved by it.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the Board of Health. Created in 1927, it is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any way interested in stream pollution. The State Health Officer is the executive officer of the committee and the administrative work is conducted by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The committee has attempted to establish general policies and procedures to halt the pollution of Wisconsin waters. Important activities have included development of methods and the securing of their adoption in the utilization or proper disposal of industrial wastes causing pollution.

The board enforces a state plumbing code which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and domestic drainage installations in the state. Its Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering and its committee of plumbing examiners examine and license plumbers and register plumbing apprentices in all places having public water and sewerage systems and in all metropolitan sewerage districts. This bureau also has supervision of private water supplies and waste disposal systems, public comfort stations, lake and stream shore platting and sanitation, and industrial tourist and recreational camps. Together with the Industrial Commission the bureau enforces joint regulations relating to sanitary equipment for public buildings and places of employment.

Similar licensing laws apply to funeral directors, embalmers, barbers, cosmeticians, hotels, restaurants, and lunch stands. The Board of Health appoints special examining boards in most of these fields. These boards are composed of licensed practitioners in their respective vocations. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board which has adopted and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service. Maternity hospitals are licensed by the State Board of Health in cooperation with the State Board of Control.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following functions were transferred to the Board of Health:

1. From the Board of Control:
  - (a) Supervision and administration of the State Sanatorium. This institution is located on a 200 acre tract near Wales in Waukesha County. It was opened in 1907 and is an institution for observation

and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A positive diagnosis of tuberculosis is not necessary for admission, as the purpose of the institution is prevention as well as cure. Anyone who has resided in the state for at least one year may be admitted. Those who can afford to do so must pay all or a part of the cost of their treatment.

- (b) Supervision and administration of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp. This institution 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.
- (c) Distribution of state aid for county tuberculosis sanatoria. Besides supporting the State Sanatorium and the Lake Tomahawk State Camp 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.
- (d) Investigation and supervision of sanitary conditions in all county and municipal charitable, curative, reformatory, and penal institutions.
- (e) Investigation and supervision of tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria.

2. From the Department of Agriculture and Markets:

- (a)\* Administration of pure food and drug laws except those relating to dairy and substitute dairy products and regulation of brewers and maltsters.

\* Transfer authorized by Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

## HIGHWAY COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* THOMAS F. DAVLIN, *chairman*; THOMAS J. PATTISON, *secretary*; WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, *vice chairman*.

*Central Office Staff:* E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; A. T. BLECK, *principal assistant highway engineer, construction*; WILLIAM HOENIG, *principal assistant highway engineer, maintenance*; CHARLES H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; W. B. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

*Division Engineers with Offices:*

Division No. 1, D. J. MINAHAN, State Office Building, Madison.

Division No. 2, J. A. STRANSKY, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee.

Division No. 3, D. F. CULBERTSON, Nicolet Building, Green Bay.

Division No. 4, W. J. HASELTON, Citizens National Bank Building, Wisconsin Rapids.

Division No. 5, T. M. REYNOLDS, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse.

Division No. 6, W. F. BAUMGARTNER, 213 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire.

Division No. 7, S. A. KOSZAREK, Court House, Rhinelander.

Division No. 8, G. I. GERMOND, 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.

Division No. 9, T. W. REILLY, Herald Building, Lancaster.

*Offices:*—General office: State Office Building. Division offices: In places given above as addresses of the Division Engineers.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* 525 permanent and 69 occasional employes.

*Publications:* Biennial reports; Road and Bridge Standard Specifications; highway maps.

The Highway Commission was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It is headed by three commissioners appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms and devote full time to their duties.

All federal construction in the state involving the expenditure of federal highway funds is in charge of the Highway Commission. In conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it selects the specific location of all improvements to be undertaken with federal aids and grants, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. It has charge of all state and county aid construction on the state trunk highway system and carries out the work in cooperation with the county highway committees. In cooperation with the Conservation Commission and the Board of Control it is responsible for the construction of roads leading to state parks and to charitable and penal institutions. It also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds, and prepares all such plans and specifications, lets the contracts, and supervises and inspects the construction. It supervises maintenance of all state trunk



highways, including snow removal and dust alleviation. The county highway forces are used to do the actual work but all costs are borne by the state.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved in April of that year, made available \$400,000,000 to the several states for highway improvement under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads. The apportionment to Wisconsin under this grant was approximately \$10,000,000,—one-half to be expended for the improvement of highways, roads, and streets, and the remainder for highway grade crossing elimination and protection. Since that date practically all of the work to be done under this grant has been placed under contract.

The Hayden-Cartwright Road Act approved on June 18, 1934 amended the highway act of 1921 authorizing the appropriation to the several states for highway improvement of the federal aid highway system of \$125,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936 and June 30, 1937. The apportionment to Wisconsin under this appropriation is approximately \$3,100,000 for each fiscal year. The federal aid so allotted must be matched at least dollar for dollar by state and county funds. The federal aid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936 is practically completely obligated by contracts let during the past year. The federal aid for the fiscal year 1937 is completely programmed and approximately one-third obligated by contracts let in 1936.

On June 16, 1936 the Federal Highway Act of 1921 was further amended to authorize federal aid to the state for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1938 and June 30, 1939. The authorization provided for an appropriation for each fiscal year as follows: \$125,000,000 for federal aid highways; \$25,000,000 for secondary and feeder roads; and \$50,000,000 for grade crossing elimination and protection.

The apportionment to Wisconsin under this appropriation will be \$3,100,000 for federal aid highways, \$621,000 for secondary and feeder roads, and \$1,250,000 for railway grade crossing elimination and protection. The allotments for federal aid highways and secondary and feeder roads must be matched with state and local funds. The authorization of federal aid for secondary and feeder roads and railway grade crossing elimination and protection is new under the Federal Highway Act although federal grants were made for such purposes under the recent Emergency Work Relief appropriations.

The federal appropriation acts hereinbefore referred to provide that not to exceed one and one-half per cent of the amounts apportioned to the state may be expended for surveys, plans, engineering, and economic investigations for future highway improvements. Under this enabling provision of the acts the Highway Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads is making a complete inventory, traffic, and financial survey of all rural highways in the state. This survey, which is known as the Rural Highway Planning Survey, will provide valuable and necessary information for future highway planning.

## WISCONSIN HOME AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION<sup>1</sup>

*Director:* GORDON W. GUNDERSON.

Office: State Capitol.  
Total personnel, May 1938: 12.  
Publications: Annual report.

During the past decade great changes have taken place in our debt and credit structure. There have been many bankruptcies and mortgage foreclosures, evictions of thousands from their farms, homes, and places of business, and wide-spread unemployment and public relief. The severe drought of 1936 made even more serious the conditions already existing in agriculture.

The Legislature of 1937, therefore, declared it to be its policy to assist needy farmers, home owners, and others in obtaining credit facilities, and to cooperate with the federal government in accomplishing these ends. To carry out this policy there was created within the Executive Department an emergency agency to be known as the Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration, whose duties and powers are, briefly, as follows:

(1) To assist needy farmers, home owners, and others, when assistance is requested, in obtaining credit facilities; in negotiating loans for them from agencies of the federal government and other sources; in refinancing their mortgages and other obligations of indebtedness; and in adjusting or compromising their debts.

(2) To cooperate with the federal government and its agencies in such activities.

(3) To act in a conciliatory capacity between debtors and creditors when foreclosure proceedings are pending or imminent.

(4) To assist in securing relief or aid for farmers and others suffering from drought or other disasters.

(5) To perform all other duties and functions which the Governor may from time require for the purpose of enabling the state to cooperate with the federal government and receive the full benefits to which the state may be entitled from any agency of the federal government or any act of Congress designed to relieve distress and promote economic recovery.

The agency is under the supervision of a director appointed by the Governor for an indeterminate term. The director is authorized to employ such assistance and personnel as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties.

The work of the agency is not entirely new and did not, therefore, begin upon passage of the act by the legislature. A similar agency

<sup>1</sup> Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized the transfer of the Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration from the Executive Department to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

has been in operation under the supervision and control of the Executive Department since May 1933. In that year congress passed the Farm Credit Act appropriating a definite amount for the use of the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner in refinancing farm mortgages. The act provided that the total loan or loans by the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner to any farmer could not exceed seventy-five per cent of the appraised value of the farm. Debt adjustment, compromises, and compositions of debt, therefore, became necessary since a tremendous number of our farmers seeking to refinance their mortgages then in foreclosure, or under threat of foreclosure, were unable to obtain a loan in sufficient amount to pay their creditors in full. There were no facilities in existence to which the farmers could appeal for help, and the Executive Department, therefore, took upon itself the burden of furnishing the farmers with the necessary assistance.

A corps of men was then employed to carry on the work of debt conciliation and compromises for any debtor or creditor requesting such service so that the loan or loans from the federal agencies or other sources could be utilized, and such method of effecting compositions and adjustments is now employed by the Wisconsin Home and Farm Credit Administration. Its activities have, however, by the act of the legislature, been expanded to include home loans as well as farm loans.

From the time of the commencement of these activities in May 1933 to May 1, 1937, this agency has successfully handled 6,268 cases, involving indebtedness of \$45,579,139.00. This indebtedness has been refinanced by loans from federal agencies, banks, insurance companies, individuals, and various lending agencies with a resulting reduction in debts of \$14,287,756.00.

These services have been given entirely without cost to either debtor or creditor and such service will continue to be given until July 1, 1939 under the provisions of Chapter 38, Laws of 1937.

## INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; HARRY R. McLOGAN; vacancy.

*Director:* Not appointed May 1, 1938.

*Safety and Sanitation Division:* R. MCA. KEOWN, *engineer*; C. D. SATTERFIELD, *assistant to the engineer*; O. T. NELSON, *building engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *chief boiler inspector*; J. E. FLORIN, *superintendent of fire prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *mine inspector*.

*Workmen's Compensation Department:* H. A. NELSON, *director*.

*Woman and Child Labor Department:* TAYLOR FRYE, *assistant to the Commission*; MAUD SWETT, Milwaukee, *field director*.

*Apprenticeship Department:* W. J. SIMON, *supervisor of apprenticeship*.

*Statistical Department:* ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

*Employment Service:* HARRY LIPPART, *state supervisor*.

*Unemployment Reserves:* PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

*Painter's License:* HERBERT H. WARD, *supervisor*.

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*Offices:* General office, State Office Building; Milwaukee office, 623 North Second Street; employment offices, see section on Employment Service in the article following.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* 438 permanent and eight occasional employes.

*Publications:* Biennial report; Workmen's Compensation Report; reprints of the laws administered by the commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders); Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on this subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

### Safety and Sanitation

The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public buildings, such as factories, stores, schools, theaters, churches, and hotels. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements but merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places which are safe to employes and frequenters. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe and with that purpose in mind it has adopted approximately 1,300 separate regulations.

These regulations were drafted by advisory committees made up of representatives of employers and employes. Eleven district deputies systematically inspect all principal places of employment. In addition, there are a number of engineers who deal with special problems.

### Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation act is administered by the Industrial Commission. It guarantees compensation and necessary medical treatment to injured employes. During the year ended June 30, 1936, 23,696 industrial accidents were reported. Complete reports of these accidents were furnished in order to make sure that injured employes received the full amount due them. In about eighty-five per cent of these cases settlements were made without a formal order of the commission. In fifteen per cent of the cases involving more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Such orders are entered after hearings are held at some place within the state in or near the place where the accident occurred or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by an examiner of the commission. An appeal from these findings may be taken to the commission as a body.

### Woman and Child Labor

Children under fourteen years of age may not be employed at any work during the school term except farm work or casual work around the home. During vacations children over twelve may be employed at certain specified occupations. Employers are required to secure permits for the employment of children under eighteen in any occupation except agriculture or ordinary work around the home. In Milwaukee these permits are issued by the Industrial Commission. In other places in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. During 1936 there were 3,624 child labor permits issued in Milwaukee and 5,746 in the rest of the state.

Laws limiting the hours of labor of minor and women employes, the minimum wage law for minors, and the oppressive wage law for adult women are also enforced by the Industrial Commission. Children under sixteen may not be employed except in domestic service or farm labor for more than eight hours per day or forty-eight per week, or before 7 A.M. or after 6 P.M. Women employes in factories, stores, and restaurants are restricted to a maximum nine-hour day and fifty-hour week, and those in hotels to a ten-hour day and fifty-five-hour week. Experienced employes, whether women or minors, may not be paid less than 22½ cents per hour in cities of 5,000 or more and 20 cents per hour in smaller places. Another Wisconsin law, also enforced by the Industrial Commission but applicable to men as well as women employes, provides for one day of rest in each seven days for employes of factories and stores.

## Employment Service

The Industrial Commission maintains public employment offices at the following places:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Administrative Office, Madison	137 East Wilson Street	Harry Lippart, State Director
Appleton	123 South Appleton Street	F. R. Gehrke
Ashland	County Court House	J. P. Budzynski
Beaver Dam	115½ Front Street	Watson Wheeler
Beloit	203-5 Goodwin Building	M. J. Finnegan
Eau Claire	207 South Farwell Street	H. J. Youngberg
Fond du Lac	62 South Portland Street	William Gardner
Green Bay	123½ South Washington Street	W. W. Hield
Janesville	9 West Milwaukee Street	William Mills
Kenosha	205 Orpheum Building	B. A. Thompson
La Crosse	328 State Street	N. E. Schulze
Lancaster	143 West Maple Street	G. T. Burris
Madison	125-127 E. Mifflin Street	Joseph E. Roberts
Manitowoc	917 South 8th Street	Paul F. Callahan
Marinette	430 Bridge Street	Werner N. Schomaker
Milwaukee	749 North Second Street	B. H. Thompson
Neenah-Menasha	510½ Commercial Street, Neenah	Harry Gates
Oshkosh	28-30 State Street	Murt Malone
Racine	432 Wisconsin Street	R. D. Scoon
Rhineland	County Court House	John Laughrin
Sheboygan	703 Center Avenue	Martha Miller
Stevens Point	440½ Main Street	A. C. Frederick
Superior	1710 Broadway	Eugene H. Kreul
Watertown	103 North First Street	J. H. Armstrong
Waukesha	805 North Grand Avenue	Ernest Warnecke
Wausau	124 West Washington Street	F. J. Smrcina
Wisconsin Rapids	Mead-Witter Building	Albert Ludwig

*Branch Offices*

Eau Claire District		
Chippewa Falls	322½ Bridge Street	Oscar Jahr
Madison District	125 King Street	Joseph Roberts
Manitowoc District		
Two Rivers	1611 Washington Street	Raymond Fawcett
Milwaukee District	951 North 4th Street	Rosetta Hendrickson
	617 North 6th Street	Alfred C. Dentinger
	1635 West Center Street	Charles E. Smith
	733 West Mitchell Street	Frank Lockbram
South Milwaukee	2000-13th Avenue	J. H. Dresen
West Allis	1412 South 73rd Street	Robert W. M. Baldwin

All these offices are conducted under a cooperative arrangement with the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. No charge is made for the service given by these employment offices.

Under the Wagner-Peyser Act an agreement of affiliation with the United States Employment Service was signed by the Industrial

Commission on January 30, 1934. This was in accord with Chapter 360 of the Wisconsin Laws of 1933. Under this act money may be apportioned to the several states in proportion to the ratio of their population to the total population of the United States. No payment will be made to any state, however, until an equal amount has been appropriated or made available by the state for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices as a part of a state controlled system of public employment offices.

### Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932—three years before any other state took action in this field. The law now covers about 6,400 employers of eight or more persons, and about 425,000 Wisconsin workers.

Monthly contributions, which are payable to the Industrial Commission, started in July 1934. Under the Wisconsin law, employers alone contribute. Their contributions go to separate employer reserve accounts in the state "unemployment reserve fund" maintained for them and their employes by the Industrial Commission. From 1938 on, each employer's contribution rate will vary up or down, depending directly on his own unemployment benefit experience.

The unemployment benefit rights of most Wisconsin workers began to build up on July 1, 1936—namely after two years of contributions by their respective employers. The rights of some workers, however, did not start building up until 1937; and the rights of others will not begin until 1938. Each worker's weekly benefits, when unemployed, are about half of his full-time weekly wage. How long he can draw such benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employments.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register weekly at a public employment office. When benefits are due a worker for a given week of partial or total unemployment, the payment is made by Industrial Commission check drawn on the "unemployment reserve fund" which is mailed to the worker at his home address.

The state "unemployment reserve fund", built up through the contributions paid by Wisconsin employers, can be used for only one purpose—to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers. The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the unemployment compensation law (collecting contributions, receiving claims at employment offices, and paying benefits) are financed entirely from federal funds, granted under the Social Security Act.

### Apprenticeship

Wisconsin is the only state that has a supervised system of apprenticeship. Since the system was begun in 1915 many apprentices have completed their training under the supervision of the Industrial Commission.

### Wage Collection

In 1931 the legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to help wage earners collect the wages due them. When earned wages have not been paid the Industrial Commission investigates the facts and often calls in both parties. This usually results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action but, if necessary, the commission may prosecute for the workman.

### Statistics

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and pay rolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers and are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable.

### Painters' License Division

The painters' license law became effective August 10, 1935. Although the law is not compulsory approximately 65 per cent of the members of the painting industry have supported the law by making formal application for either master or journeyman painter's license. Four thousand and seventeen licenses have been granted by the Commission to master and journeymen painters under the examination waiver clause as provided by the law.

## INSPECTION BUREAU TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*State Supervisor of Inspectors:* J. U. LUETSCHER.

*Office:* Gay Building, Madison.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* 66.

*Publications:* None.

The State Inspection Bureau created by the 1933 Legislature is included in the State Treasurer's Department and appropriations for the work of the bureau are made to the State Treasurer. It consolidates the Oil Inspection Department, the Traffic Division of the Highway Commission, and the automobile license inspectors of the Secretary of State. The State Supervisor of Inspectors is appointed by the Governor for a four-year term without approval of the senate. All powers and duties delegated to the Inspection Bureau are vested in him together with other duties which the State Treasurer may assign.

The Inspection Bureau has charge of the inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products and assists in the collection of the gasoline tax. It enforces the state traffic laws and aids the Public Service Commission in enforcing the motor carrier law. It also takes charge of all field inspection in connection with the enforcement of



the motor vehicle registration which was formerly done by the Secretary of State's department.

The new law does not specify the number of inspectors to be appointed. At present there are fifty-seven oil inspectors and eight traffic inspectors carrying on the work of the bureau.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized the transfer of all functions of the Inspection Bureau to a newly created State Inspection and Enforcement Department in the Tax Commission.

### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

*Commissioner of Insurance:* HARRY J. MORTENSEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 26.

Publications: Annual reports; insurance laws.

For eight years following the beginning of the Insurance Department in 1870, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner. Since 1878 the department has had as its head an Insurance Commissioner who was an elective officer until 1911. Since that time this commissioner has been appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Insurance Department administers the laws relating to all of the seventeen forms of insurance recognized by the Wisconsin statutes. This department grants charters to all domestic insurance companies in Wisconsin—there were 298 in 1936—and examines them at least once every three years. In 1933, 450 foreign companies were licensed after examination to do business in the state. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the Commissioner deems it advisable. All companies file annual reports which are examined in detail. When a foreign company is found unsound or has violated any laws of the state, its license can be revoked by the Commissioner, and if a similar situation arises in regard to a domestic company proceedings may be started to take over its business.

All insurance policy forms used in the state and the methods for computing reserve liabilities must be approved by the Commissioner. The department licenses rating bureaus, and insurance adjusters and agents. All insurance taxes and fire department dues, totaling about \$2,196,742 per year, are collected by it and fire department dues approximating \$182,944 are distributed to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. The department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; it may revise insurance rates, rules and classifications, if they are unreasonable

or discriminatory; and it also adjusts differences between policy holders and insurance companies.

The state insurance fund established in 1903 and the state life fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Commissioner of Insurance. The state insurance fund is really a fire insurance company which insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. Its total assets are more than \$3,686,933 which includes \$1,054,115 invested in the state office building and the orthopedic hospital for children. The net premium income is around \$180,000 per year. The state life fund has an annual premium income of \$55,570.27 and its total assets are \$488,019.09. It insures any citizen of the state but has no agents.

The independent fire marshal department established in 1907 was abolished in 1911 and the duties of fire marshal transferred to the Insurance Department. A separate appropriation of \$30,000 was made for the administration of this department. The Commissioner of Insurance was made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal and the Deputy Commissioner, Chief Assistant Fire Marshal. The latter with a corps of fire marshals assigned to various districts in the state performed the duties of the office of fire marshal—namely, collecting statistics of fire losses, investigating fires of suspicious origin, and assisting in the prosecution of arson cases. In 1933 the separate appropriation was repealed and the office of Chief Assistant was abolished so that since that time the Commissioner of Insurance has discharged all the functions of fire marshal.

In 1933 according to law the Commissioner of Insurance succeeded to all the duties of the Compensation Insurance Board. These include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, to make sure of the solvency of all companies in this field, and to prevent discrimination between employers through checking all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks, which the companies must file with the department. The Commissioner consults with the Industrial Commission but the legal responsibility in the discharge of his duties remains entirely with him.

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

*Members:* THEODORE DAMMANN, *Secretary of State, chairman;* Senator EARL LEVERICH, *vice chairman;* Assemblyman HENRY SCHOWALTER, *secretary;* Senators JOSEPH E. McDERMID, OSCAR H. MORRIS; Assemblymen CHARLES B. PERRY, HARRY VAN GUILDER; THOMAS F. DAVLIN, chairman of the Highway Commission; HERBERT L. MOUNT, member of the Tax Commission.

The 1937 Legislature created, under Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation which consists of three senators and three assemblymen who are appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and three state officials to be

designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the commission. It shall be the principal functions of the commission to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments and to promote cooperation with other units of government by formulating proposals and by facilitating the adoption of such compacts, uniform or reciprocal agreements as will enable this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the union. There is appropriated from the general fund annually \$2,500 for the execution of the functions of the commission.

### WISCONSIN LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

*Members:* VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; FRANCIS J. HAAS; E. E. WITTE.

*Executive Secretary:* J. K. KYLE.

Office: Public Welfare Building, 315 South Carroll Street, Madison.  
Total personnel: 16.

Publications: Rules and Regulations of the Board.

The Wisconsin Labor Relations Board was established in April 1937 under the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act which took effect on April 15th of that year. The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act restates the duty of Wisconsin employers to bargain collectively with their employes. Under its provisions the board is given authority to prevent unfair labor practices, to conduct elections to determine what representatives are designated by a majority of employes for purposes of collective bargaining, and to act as arbitrators and mediators in labor disputes. This authority is similar to that contained in the National Labor Relations Act known as the "Wagner Act", although there are several essential differences in the Wisconsin and the national law. The Wisconsin Labor Relations Board has taken concurrent jurisdiction with the National Labor Relations Board in cases involving interstate commerce and has cooperated fully with the national board representatives. The board is also charged with the responsibility of investigating labor disputes and maintaining industrial peace.

In addition to the main office at Madison, the board maintains a regional office at 623 North Second Street, Milwaukee. Managers of the public employment offices at Appleton, Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Racine, Stevens Point, and Superior also act as agents of the board, particularly in connection with the furnishing of information relative to the provisions and administration of the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act. The spirit of the Wisconsin Labor Relations Act is outlined in a statement issued by the board following conferences with Governor La Follette and representatives of employers and the two major labor groups in the state. This statement follows:

"The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act became law to promote and

establish industrial peace, which can be attained only by action consistent with standards of fairness and justice to all.

"Both industry and labor should strive to effectuate this purpose, and to accomplish it. Wholehearted support of the spirit as well as the letter of the law is essential. Only by genuine, voluntary support can the Labor Relations Board fulfill its purposes.

"The Labor Relations Board asks support for the general and fundamental policy that except in unforeseeable circumstances, there should not be any lockout, strike or other interruption of production until the Board has been notified, and until the Board has been given reasonable opportunity to act.

"Voluntary adherence to this broad policy will go a long way towards securing both justice and peace."

## FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* JOSEPH SCHAFFER, *chairman*; ANITA K. KOENEN;  
JAMES D. MILLAR; JOHN CALLAHAN; CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA.  
*Secretary:* CLARENCE B. LESTER.

*Legislative Reference Library:* HOWARD F. OHM, *chief*.

*Library School:* MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *principal*.

*Traveling Library and Study Club:* JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief*.

*Book Selection:* MARY K. REELY, *chief*.

*Office:* Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol; Library School, Madison Free Library Building; Traveling Library, State Office Building.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* 35; seasonal employes as required.

*Publications:* Biennial reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price \$1 per year); Library School Catalog; Book lists (occasional).

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895. In the same year the Traveling Library and a summer Library School were started. The Legislative Reference Library dates from 1901 and the Library School proper from 1905.

The Free Library Commission has a five-member board consisting of two members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation of the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of the State Historical Society. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. Members receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual expenses when attending meetings.

The commission assists in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of library buildings, the organization and conduct of

library affairs, and the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff. A monthly bulletin is published by the commission which deals with subjects of interest to librarians and which contains notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase.

### Library School

By statute the Library School is a school of the University of Wisconsin but is conducted by the Free Library Commission. Members of the faculty have university rank and students receive university credit. The faculty of the school is also the advisory staff of the Commission which gives assistance to public libraries throughout the state.

A one-year professional course for public library work is offered. It covers all the main branches of library work and includes two months of practical apprenticeship in libraries of the state under supervision of experienced librarians and the faculty of the school. In cooperation with the School of Education, a two-hour course for teacher-librarians is also offered. In addition, summer school courses for public librarians and teacher-librarians were offered annually until 1933, and again in 1935 and in 1937.

### Traveling Library and Study Club Department

The Traveling Library is maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may request single books, or sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of women's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the Traveling Library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the Traveling Library to the local libraries which distribute the books. Assistance in program planning is offered all types of study groups.

### Legislative Reference Library

The Legislative Reference Library has three main functions. It offers a bill drafting service for the legislature, a research and library service principally for the legislature and state departments but also available to private citizens, and it edits the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Probably its best known function is the drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments to be introduced in the legislature. The library does not advocate legislation nor does it ever draft a bill without a specific request. Members of the legislature are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

The research or reference service furnishes information on legislative and related subjects in response to specific requests, many of which involve extensive research on the part of the staff. All requests are treated as confidential. This service is available not only during the legislative session but between sessions as well, especially for interim committees of the legislature, for the Governor, and for state departments.

In addition to editing the Blue Book, the library also assists in the drafting of messages, committee reports, proclamations, and departmental orders.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized the transfer of all functions of the Free Library Commission as follows:

1. The School for Library Science, Traveling Library, and all other functions of the commission, except the Legislative Reference Library, to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.
2. The Legislative Reference Library, as a separate division, to the Trustees of the State Library.

These transfers were to be effective on July 1, 1938, at which time the Free Library Commission was to go out of existence.

### STATE LIBRARY

*Board of Trustees:* The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

*State Librarian:* GILSON G. GLASIER.

*Assistant:* EDWIN C. JENSEN.

*Location:* East wing, State Capitol.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* Five permanent and one part-time employe.

*Number of volumes:* 97,500.

*Publications:* None.

The State Library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the Governor. Since then the State Library has been under the control of a board of trustees consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The trustees select the State Librarian, the administrative head of the library, and the library staff.

The State Library is often referred to as the "law library", because its collection consists mainly of court reports, session laws, statutes, and legal texts. In addition thereto it has a large collection

of documentary material acquired by exchange with other state libraries over a period of many years. It is essentially a reference library of law. It is used very largely by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's department, and by attorneys; to a lesser degree by all the other state departments; and to some extent by the public. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

*State Board of Mental Hygiene:* HARRIET CLINTON; DR. WILLIAM LORENZ; DR. S. C. PEABODY; BENJAMIN POSS; WILLIAM M. GLEISS.  
*Director:* Not appointed (May 1, 1938).

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**Divisions:** Mental Diseases; Mental Defects and Epilepsy; Prevention; and such other divisions as the State Board of Mental Hygiene may find necessary for the effective administration of the department.

Under Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, the duties, powers, and functions heretofore performed by the State Board of Control have been separated and transferred to two new departments—the State Department of Mental Hygiene and the State Department of Corrections. The transfer of these functions to the two new departments is to be completed by January 1, 1939. When this reorganization has been effected the Board of Control will go out of existence.

The State Department of Mental Hygiene consists of a State Board of Mental Hygiene composed of five members appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation, a director of mental hygiene, and a staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is responsible for the administrative and executive work of the department. The principal functions of the department are to administer the laws relating to the custody, care, and treatment of the insane, mental defectives, and epileptics. It has the power to examine all institutions, public and private, authorized by law to receive and care for the insane, mental defectives, and epileptics, to inquire into their methods of management of such persons, and to examine into the condition of all buildings and grounds connected with such institutions. The department is charged with psychiatric field work, after-care, and community supervision, and with such functions, powers, and duties in relation to prevention as the department may, within the limits of its appropriation, deem appropriate. It is also charged with the supervision and control of the state hospitals established for the care and treatment of the insane and mentally defective except the Central State Hospital for the Insane.

**WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL**

*Control and Management:* State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

*Director:* H. B. MORROW.

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*Location:* Platteville.

*Total personnel, January 1937:* Seven faculty members; four other employes.

*Publications:* Bulletin of the Wisconsin Mining School.

The Wisconsin Mining School was established in 1907. Prior to the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the school was under the control of a board of three persons—the Superintendent of Public Instruction and two members appointed by the Governor. Under the reorganization law the control and management of the school was transferred to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The function of the Wisconsin Mining School is to train practical mining engineers and foremen, but in recent years some of its graduates have gone into highway construction work. Two courses are offered. The regular three-year course for students who are not high school graduates and the two-year course for high school graduates. Pupils who complete the latter course can transfer to the University of Wisconsin or any other engineering school with two full years' credit or can complete the third year of the regular course and receive a diploma from the mining school. Tuition is free to residents of the state and \$50 per year is charged non-residents. Both groups pay the regular laboratory fees.

**WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD**

*Commander-in-chief:* GOVERNOR PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE.

**Adjutant General's Department**

*The 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 Corps**

*Chief Quartermaster:* Lt. Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

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**Medical Department**

*Chief Surgeon:* Colonel WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

*Offices:* Adjutant General, State Capitol; Chief Quartermaster, Camp Douglas.

*State Military Reservation:* Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

*Total personnel, January 1937:* (Adjutant General's Department): 17.

*Publications:* Biennial report; Wisconsin veterans laws; roster of units and commissioned officers.



The Wisconsin National Guard has had a continuous existence since 1894 but its present organization dates from the National Defense Act of 1916. On June 30, 1936 the guard numbered 348 officers, six warrant officers, and 4,391 enlisted men, an aggregate total of 4,745. The Wisconsin National Guard is made up of volunteers from all sections of the state, and every city with a population of seven thousand or better is, with very few exceptions, represented with a national guard organization. The national guard at the present time is composed of a brigade of infantry, one brigade of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one medical regiment, one tank company, one military police company, and one quartermaster company, in addition to certain staff sections of the 32nd Division and 53rd Cavalry Brigade.

Definite training objectives are announced for each arm of service for both the armory training period and for the field training period. The armory training period consists of the yearly training at the home stations, with the exception of two weeks, which is devoted to field training at either the military reservations at Camp Douglas or Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. Training is planned to lead progressively to the building of efficient, coordinated combat teams. Successful attainment of training objectives has been made by all major units. In addition to the armory and field training, all officers, both active and inactive, are required to pursue courses in Army extension work. The training of the National Guard is directed by officers of the regular Army who are detailed to the state for this duty.

The Wisconsin National Guard enjoys one of the best equipped training camps in this section of the country. This training camp is being improved from time to time as federal funds permit.

The Adjutant General, in addition to being charged with administering the affairs of the Wisconsin National Guard, is also charged with the administration of the Grand Army Home for Veterans at Waupaca, Wisconsin, and the state laws providing for hospitalization, medical care and treatment of veterans of the World War. He is charged with the responsibility of disbursing cash and educational bonuses for veterans of the World War, of securing pensions for veterans of earlier wars, and is directed by law to assist all veterans of the World War in prosecuting claims against the Federal Government. In 1929 the Adjutant General was also given the additional duty of preparing a complete register of the burial places of all volunteers of all wars who have been interred in Wisconsin.

Many requests are received for the service records of veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars.

The Wisconsin National Guard can be called out by the Governor for such emergency as he may deem necessary, and has, during the past several years, been called out to help fight forest fires, and protect life and property in cyclone-swept areas. Although members of the Wisconsin National Guard devote only their spare time to military training, they are, as a whole, thoroughly trained and equipped for any duty which under the laws of the Federal Government and the state of Wisconsin they may be called upon to perform.

## BOARD OF PARDONS

*Members:* Judge R. S. COWIE,<sup>1</sup> *chairman*; JOHN B. CHASE; JOHN L. GILLIN.

*Secretary:* EARL H. MUNSON, Cambridge.

Total personnel, January 1937: Two.

The Board of Pardons was created in 1935 by executive order of Governor La Follette. The three members are appointed by the Governor and serve in an advisory capacity only. According to the statutes the Governor is the only one who can grant pardons.

Judge Cowie is circuit judge of La Crosse, Trempealeau, Monroe and Vernon Counties; Mr. Chase is a former district attorney of Oconto County; and Dr. Gillin is a Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

Members of the board receive twenty dollars per day when they are in session. An exception at the present time is Judge Cowie, who according to law is not permitted to accept remuneration for any position other than his judgeship.

## STATE PENSION DEPARTMENT

*Members:* HARRY R. MCLOGAN, *Industrial Commissioner, chairman*; JAMES B. BORDEN, *Director of the Budget*; GEORGE M. KEITH, *Supervisor of Pensions*.

*Supervisor of Pensions:* GEORGE M. KEITH.

Office: 315 South Carroll Street, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1937: 41.

*Publications:* Law and Attorney General's Opinions relating to old age assistance, aid to dependent children, blind pensions, and their administration; Monthly statistical bulletins; Instruction bulletins to counties (mimeographed).

The State Pension Department, established in 1935, is charged with the duty of supervising the administration of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions and allotting to the counties the money appropriated by the state and that received from the federal government for such purposes. The counties administer the payment of these aids, pay the cost thereof in the first instance, and receive reimbursement of 80 per cent of their expenditures for old-age assistance and blind pensions while for aid to dependent children they are entitled to reimbursement in the amount of one-third from state funds plus whatever federal aid is received.

For the fiscal year 1935-36 the total expenditures, exclusive of administration, amounted to \$5,777,555.99, of which \$2,711,589.39 was for old-age assistance, \$2,551,621.64 for aid to dependent chil-

<sup>1</sup> Resigned January 7, 1938.

dren, and \$514,344.96 for blind pensions. The appropriations to pay the state's share of these aids from October 10, 1935 to June 30, 1937 amounted to \$5,501,931.17. The appropriation for old-age assistance being \$3,468,959.69, for aid to dependent children \$1,675,922.00, and for blind pensions \$357,049.48. Federal funds have been available for use in paying these aids beginning February 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937. The total federal grants-in-aid amounted to \$7,538,889.11, and was allocated as follows: old-age assistance \$5,444,301.03, aid to dependent children \$1,330,387.14, blind pensions \$399,019.61, and administration \$365,181.33.

If the available funds are insufficient to pay to the counties the per cent fixed by statutory provision, the state may prorate the funds available. County boards are authorized to provide the necessary personnel for administration and to prescribe their qualifications and fix their compensation. The counties are reimbursed for personnel employed in the administration of old-age assistance and blind pensions in an amount not to exceed four per cent of the total paid by them to beneficiaries of these two forms of public assistance. The administration of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions continues under the local courts unless the county board of supervisors by specific action creates a county pension department to administer these aids.

The State Pension Department is required to submit quarterly requests for money and other state plans for these forms of public assistance to the proper federal authorities, and adopt rules and regulations for the efficient administration of these laws in agreement with all provisions of the state law and all requirements governing federal participation in the state's program. In fact, the administration of these laws by the state and by the counties must in all respects conform to the Federal Social Security Act to enable Wisconsin to secure the full benefits made available under that act. The department advises all county administrative officers and agencies as to these requirements and renders all possible assistance in securing compliance therewith. Persons whose applications have been denied may appeal to the State Pension Department for a review of the denial.

For detailed information as to the laws governing old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, or blind pensions, the Wisconsin statutes should be consulted or inquiries should be addressed to the county administrative authority or the State Pension Department.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized the transfer of the supervision of the administration of all laws relating to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions from the State Pension Department to the newly created Department of Social Adjustment. Upon completion of this transfer the State Pension Department will go out of existence.

## BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

*Members:* BJARNE A. MJELDE, *chairman*; A. J. BIEBERSTEIN;  
JOSEPHINE E. MALONEY.<sup>1</sup>

*Director of Personnel:* A. E. GAREY.<sup>2</sup>

*Chief Examiner:* A. J. OPSTEDAL.

*Office:* State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 16 regular and three occasional employees.

*Publications:* Biennial reports; Civil Service Law; Specifications and Salary Ranges for the Classified Service.

The Wisconsin civil service law was originally enacted in 1905 and provided for a Civil Service Commission which was a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. This department was reorganized in 1929 as the Bureau of Personnel "within the Executive Department". This bureau is in charge of a Personnel Board and a Director of Personnel. The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to the approval of the senate. It is only a part-time board, holding meetings on the average of twice a month. The Director of Personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor from a list of eligible candidates obtained through competitive examination, for an indefinite term subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the board.

The civil service law was amended in 1929, 1931, and again in 1935. It applies to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. Appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes are governed by this law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the head of the department makes the appointment but he must make his selection for the position from the first three persons highest on the appropriate civil service list. Competitive examinations, held at Madison and other places in the state as advertised, are the basis for these lists. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given, and there are a small number of exempt positions for which no examinations are required. In all other respects these positions are subject to civil service law. After successfully passing an examination, a person's eligibility to appointment expires after six months unless the board sees fit to extend the time. Such extension of time may not exceed three years. According to rules of the board, employes may be transferred from one department to another, and, if they have left the service, may on application be reinstated within one year.

Full power of discharge lies with the employing department, but it must file with the Bureau of Personnel the reasons for discharge.

<sup>1</sup> Succeeded Mrs. Anna C. Blaine, *deceased*.

<sup>2</sup> Absent on leave December 12, 1936 to December 1, 1937. During this period A. J. Opstedal and Paul C. Winner each served as acting director.

Such reasons may not be based on political or religious grounds. Employees claiming to have been discharged on such grounds are entitled to a hearing before the Personnel Board with an appeal from its decision to the courts. Employees who have been discharged for cause from a permanent position in the classified service and who appeal to the Bureau of Personnel within thirty days after such action shall be heard by the Personnel Board within sixty days. All promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations have been taken.

All civil service positions of the state have been classified and salary ranges for each classification have been established, including minimum or entrance salaries and maximum salaries. The only exception made in these schedules is the authorization of the emergency departmental waivers. According to the statutes, salary ranges for all civil service positions must be submitted at the beginning of each regular session by the Director of Personnel to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. That committee has the right to modify such schedules, if it deems it advisable. Increases in salaries within the respective salary ranges are filed with the Bureau of Personnel and the Director of the Budget on or before July 15. Salary increases at other periods in the fiscal year are allowed only upon approval of the Emergency Board.

## STATE PLANNING BOARD

*Chairman:* GOVERNOR PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE.

*Secretary and Executive Officer:* M. W. TORKELOSON, director of Regional Planning.

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Office: 14 East Dayton Street, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1937: 10 permanent and six temporary employes.

Publications: Planned Progress Through Federal, State, and Local Cooperation, August 1934; Wisconsin Regional Plan Report, December 1934; Bulletin No. 3—A Conservation and Recreation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1936.

Regional planning is not new in the United States though attempts to apply regional planning principles to large areas are quite recent. The first applications were in the various city plans developed in forward looking cities all over the country. Instances of successful county planning are found in the Milwaukee County and the Los Angeles County regional plans. In the East, the New York Regional Plan has had a powerful influence in moulding the development of the environs of the great city whose name it bears. The same has been true of the Chicago Regional Plan in the Middle West. Both of the organizations back of these plans have been privately financed. It was through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's powerful sponsorship, however, that national and state planning be-

came active. Early in his administration, the President created the National Planning Board and through this agency urged the states to set up state planning bodies to cooperate with national and local planning organizations. In November 1933, the National Planning Board offered to provide a planning consultant for every state that would set up a State Planning Board that would comply with the National Planning Board's requirements. Wisconsin already had a planning organization when the offer was made. Probably the state of Wisconsin was the first in the United States to begin planning as a state. For this reason, the history of the Wisconsin planning organization should be traced.

#### **Director of Regional Planning**

Chapter 276, Laws of 1929, provided for the appointment by the State Highway Commission of a Director of Regional Planning, "whose duties shall be to co-operate with and assist all local planning agencies in the state to the end that their activities may be properly co-ordinated in the interest of the state as a whole; to gather and disseminate city, town, and regional planning information; to cooperate with the Conservation Commission in the development of a recreational system plan for the state; to co-operate with the State Board of Health in the regulation and control of lake and stream platting". The appointment was made in September 1929.

#### **State Regional Planning Committee**

Chapter 124, Laws of 1931, established the State Regional Planning Committee, consisting of the State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer and the Conservation Director, one member from each of the Highway Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Industrial Commission, and the Director of Regional Planning who was designated the secretary and administrative officer. When the offer to supply a consultant was made by the National Planning Board, all that was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Board was for the Governor to appoint three citizen members, which he promptly did. Following the appointment of the consultant, a planning staff was set up under C.W.A. and continued and expanded under F.E.R.A. A large amount of basic factual material was collected, coordinated, and refined.

#### **State Planning Board**

Action by the Legislature of 1935 further strengthened the position of the state planning organization, so that it is now as well situated, probably, as any in the United States. Chapter 164, Laws of 1935, made suitable financial provision for a planning staff. Chapter 165, Laws of 1935, changed the name of the body, making it the "State Planning Board" and expanded the membership so that its present composition is as follows:

One member from each of the following boards, commissions, and departments, to be designated by such boards, commissions, and de-

partments respectively: The Public Service Commission, The Highway Commission, the Industrial Commission, the Tax Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the Board of Control.

Two representatives of the state University to be designated by the President.

Three citizens to be appointed by the Governor.

The following state officials: The State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer, the Director of Conservation, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Budget, the Governor who shall be *ex-officio* chairman, and the Director of Regional Planning who is the secretary and administrative officer.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6), Section 27.20 of the Statutes as follows:

"The state planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, waterways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wild-life refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, water works, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state amongst agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

"The studies made by the state planning board shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the state, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, order, convenience and welfare of the state as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. All state boards, commissions, departments, and institutions are directed to cooperate with the state planning board to further these ends."

These sections represent the feeling back of all planning, which proposes to consider each state problem in its relation to all of the state's activities and functions. It is not thought that all of the state's problems are going to be solved immediately; that is too much to expect. It will be possible, however, to present a more logical approach to solutions of problems. As stated in the foreword of the annual report:

"Planning has always been a factor in government, in fact government is planning, though not generally recognized as such. The early efforts to prepare and record programs for community develop-

ment, frankly as advance plans, were considered as idealistic conceptions of what might perhaps be good to do, rather than practical proposals for what was necessary to be done. However, cities have adopted plans for their future development, and carried out these plans, with demonstrated benefits, both as regards physical development and fiscal administration. A plan, whether it be for the conduct of a single project, or for the development of a city, or the continuation of policies over a period extending beyond a single administration, is nothing more than the formulation of a program for orderly development, whether it be for an individual, a city, a state, or a nation.

"The basic function of state planning is to outline and develop such a program for the state, based on adequate studies of its population, resources, and facilities, to the end that the resources and facilities available may be utilized to the maximum benefit for the population and without unnecessary permanent deterioration. Unplanned or poorly planned use of resources, will cause their premature depletion to the detriment of posterity, the uncoordinated use of facilities will cause waste and too high charges for services, and a lack of continuing economic fiscal policies will result in too high costs of government.

"To the extent that a well planned public policy of guidance and regulation can be put into effect, such unfortunate consequences will be avoided. With such a policy alive and functioning, the various subdivisions of the state will be in a position to determine their needs in advance of the time when they must be faced, and the state will be better able to guide and unify the whole for the benefit of its people."

The legal procedure for planning in Wisconsin is such that the details of any broad state plan must eventually be carried out by the local units, that is, counties, cities, and villages. To aid these units, the State Planning Board has undertaken field work, research, cooperative, and educational programs in the matters of present land use, population trends, economics, government and taxation, rural schools, tax delinquency, public works, and the development and administration of local plans. This work has been pushed into as many localities as the capacity of the staff will permit and to date has made good progress in about eighteen counties.

A great deal of effort has been exerted toward organizing and assisting local planning bodies and these efforts are beginning to bear fruit in several counties, particularly in the southeastern portions of the state. A number of new county planning boards and commissions have been organized and considerable aid has been given to several of the larger cities in their planning efforts. The program of the State Planning Board is directed toward a development of sound basic information which can be used by these boards for the development and administration of local plans which, in turn, will be coordinated with and made a part of a broad state plan through the State Planning Board.



A number of special studies have been carried out for several of the state departments and others on a broader state base. Notable among the latter is a study of Wisconsin's water resources which is probably the most detailed investigation of this type yet made for this state. Another such study is a plan for the development of a state recreational forest system for southeastern Wisconsin. This study will be published in the form of a report.

Local communities are given all of the assistance and cooperation possible in the development of local plans, and counties and cities are invited to use the facilities of the State Planning staff for aid along these lines.

### PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* W. C. GAULT; JAMES H. TAYLOR, SR.; CHARLES MCGORTY.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, January 1937: Two part-time employes.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about eight miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Oshkosh from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of farm lands between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers at this point. In addition the system includes some 5,000 feet of brush and stone shore protection and stone riprap. Funds from C.W.A., F.E.R.A. and W.P.A. have been used to enlarge and strengthen the levees, to place needed shore protection and riprap, and to construct a telephone system to insure safety during periods of flood.

### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* FRED S. HUNT; ROBERT A. NIXON; R. F. GREEN.

*Acting Director:* CALMER BROWY.

Offices: General Office, Utilities Division and Water Power Bureau, State Capitol, Madison; Transportation Division except Railroad Engineering Department, Tenney Building, Madison; Railroad Engineering Department, State Office Building, Madison; Milwaukee Office, Bartlett Building, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, May 1938: 225 permanent and 10 part-time and temporary employes.

Publications: Biennial Report; Public Service Commission Reports of Commission Decisions; such individual decisions as may be of widespread interest.

The Public Service Commission regulates about 1,250 public utilities supplying gas, water, electric, telephone, heating, and toll bridge service; 23 steam railroad systems, 20 street and interurban railways and urban bus lines; about 142,000 trucks and buses operated by common carriers of passengers and freight, contract carriers of freight, and private carriers of freight; and matters involving water power and navigation, including operation of 1,200 dams.

Of the public utilities 887 are privately and 366 municipally owned. There are 82 private and 85 municipal electric utilities; 27 private and one municipal gas utilities; 19 private and 276 municipal water plants; nine private and no municipal street railways; six private and three municipal heating utilities; one municipal toll bridge; and 744 private telephone utilities.

The commission has three members. The commissioners are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate and hold office for six years each, one term expiring in March of each odd-numbered year. The commissioners appoint a secretary, who, like them, is a statutory officer. Included in the commission's general office personnel are the chief counsel and his staff, the assistant secretary, the examiners, special expert assistance, and the cost accounting, reporting, editorial, filing, stenographic, and clerical assistants.

The Utility Division has three major departments. The rates and research department analyzes rates and costs, handles informal rate complaints, and makes economic investigations. The department of utility accounts and finance audits the books and records of utilities, passes upon public service corporation securities, and deals with holding company relations of Wisconsin operating utilities. The department of utility engineering concerns itself with the quality of utility service, makes physical valuations of utility properties for acquisition and rate-making purposes, makes valuations of non-utility properties for the Securities Division, does the engineering work for the water power bureau, and renders miscellaneous services, as requested, to various state departments and institutions. Jointly with the University of Wisconsin the engineering department maintains a standards laboratory at the University. The water power bureau, part of the engineering department, cooperates with the U. S. Geological Survey in recording stream flow and lake levels. The bureau has many miscellaneous duties including protection of scenic beauty from destruction by water power developments.

Railroad transportation and motor transportation are the two major departments of the Transportation Division, but the work of some subordinate bureaus is divided between railroad and motor transportation as required by matters under consideration. Rates and service of public transportation agencies are regulated by the commission through this division, which audits rail, truck, and bus company annual reports, issues certificates, licenses, and permits to motor carriers, polices trucks and buses on the highways, makes investigations of formal cases and informal complaints concerning transportation rates, service, and operations, and represents the state

before the Interstate Commerce Commission on national transportation matters. The railroad engineering department supervises inspection of track, depot, and other railroad facilities, keeps a record of and inspects the safety measures and devices which railroads use, and generally supervises highway crossings.

Regulation of public service companies in Wisconsin dates back to 1874, when railroads were first regulated by a three-man Board of Railroad Commissioners. Later a single Railroad Commissioner replaced this board, and the single commissioner system was used until 1905, when the three-member Railroad Commission of Wisconsin was created. In 1931 the present Public Service Commission of Wisconsin succeeded the Railroad Commission. Regulation of gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities began in Wisconsin in 1907; of water power, in 1915; and effective truck and bus regulation, in 1933.

Some of the laws administered by the commission have undergone considerable revision in recent years. The utility law, first enacted in 1907, was completely revised in 1931 to increase the powers of the commission. Motor transportation is regulated under a 1933 law which superseded earlier laws dating back to 1927.

Operations of the commission are financed largely from the direct assessment of costs incurred in its work against investigated public utilities and railroads. General overhead expenses of the Utility Division not assignable to particular cases are defrayed from a general assessment. Fees collected from truck and bus operators pay for the work of the motor transportation department. From one-third to one-fourth of the commission's expenses are met by an appropriation from the state general fund.

The commission collects for the state government from truck and bus operators the flat taxes levied as compensation for use of the highways. Moneys thus collected are not used for commission purposes but are paid into the state general fund.

Since the Public Service Commission superseded the Railroad Commission in June 1931, the commission had issued up to January 1, 1937, a total of 16,276 orders in formal proceedings. The commission averages about 4,000 hearings each year. In 1935, when the major part of the testimony in the investigation of the Wisconsin Telephone Company was taken, the commission heard 14,000,000 words of testimony.

### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following changes affecting the Public Service Commission were made:

1. Functions transferred from the commission:

- (a) Securities Division to the State Banking Commission.
- (b)\* Inspection of motor transportation to the State Inspection and Enforcement Department of the Tax Commission.

\* Transfer authorized by Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

**PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

Created as a department within the Industrial Commission, by executive order dated December 7, 1935. Established as an independent state agency under Voyta Wrabetz, chairman of the Industrial Commission, by executive order dated February 19, 1936.

*Director:* P. D. FLANNER.<sup>1</sup>

*Office:* 315 South Carroll Street.

*Personnel, November 1, 1937:* 69.

*Publications:* Annual report; Wisconsin Public Welfare Review (monthly); Public Assistance in a Wisconsin County during September 1936; County and Group Systems, July 30, 1936; Financial Condition of Wisconsin Counties, 1935; Work Relief Costs, 1934-35; The General Relief Problem, October 1936; Relief to Indians in Wisconsin, April 1937; Relief in Wisconsin, 1933-36 (a book of charts); Public Relief, Emergency Employment, and Welfare Expenditures in Wisconsin, 1931-35; A Review of the Medical Relief Program in Wisconsin, based on an intensive study of medical relief in Ashland, Douglas and Racine Counties.

In the spring of 1930 a conference of representative citizens was called by the State Industrial Commission to consider the problem of widespread unemployment, due to the economic depression. In July of that year the state-wide citizens' committee, which had been appointed by the Governor, had its first meeting. This committee's agency, known as the Bureau of Unemployment Research, was established within the Industrial Commission on September 1, 1930 to study unemployment and make recommendations. It also registered and certified labor for the grade-crossing program provided by the state legislature in March 1931.

In February 1932 when the first state emergency relief bill went into effect, an Unemployment Relief Department was established within the Industrial Commission to administer and distribute the funds appropriated. The state also developed a transient and drought relief program during 1932 and 1933.

In April 1934 the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration was established as a department of the Industrial Commission. It absorbed the Unemployment Relief Department, the Wisconsin Transient Service, the drought relief program, and the work program initiated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration upon the termination of the Civil Works Administration.

The WERA continued to function until December 1935 when, by executive order, it was superseded by the Public Welfare Department. The Governor's executive order made the Public Welfare Department responsible for the following duties: allotting to the counties of the state all available state and federal relief funds; establishing and operating central application bureaus for the certification of eligible applicants to the Works Progress Administration,

<sup>1</sup>Appointed Wisconsin director of WPA in November 1937 and has continued as director of Public Welfare Department.

Resettlement Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, and other federal programs; collecting information and compiling reports concerning public welfare problems and developing plans for remedying conditions contributing to dependency; supplying advisory and technical assistance to the local units of government in the development of relief and welfare programs; assisting in the transfer of eligible persons from relief rolls to old-age pensions and other special forms of assistance; and fulfilling all outstanding responsibilities of the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized all functions of the Public Welfare Department to be transferred to the newly created Department of Social Adjustment.

### BUREAU OF PURCHASES

*Director of Purchases:* F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: 24.

Publications: None.

The Bureau of Purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. Organized in 1929, it succeeded the Superintendent of Public Property and the Printing Board. According to the statutes it is "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the Director of Purchases, who is appointed by the Governor and is removable only for cause.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the Director of Purchases. This officer, however, may delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and allows limited local purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the University to largely handle its own purchases under his direction. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are made by the Director of Purchases and the costs are charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from road machinery, coal, and cement, to lead pencils, papers, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the Director of Purchases. When the value of the articles to be purchased exceeds three thousand dollars, they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract.

The Bureau of Purchases also has charge of all state printing. Departments desiring printing make requisitions therefor to the Bureau of Purchases, which deals with the printers. The state's printing work is divided into various classes and let in the fall of the even numbered years to the lowest bidder. The costs of printing are in all cases charged back to the department for which the work is done.

The Bureau of Purchases also distributes public printing. Public officials receive documents free according to law, but the general public may buy at cost from the bureau the Statutes, Session Laws, Blue Books, and other publications.

### WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

*Members:* HARRY B. HALEY; AMBROSE X. CUMMINGS; WILLIAM P. GUMM.

*Secretary:* RUSSELL A. CLARK.

General Office: Capitol Annex; Milwaukee Office: 312 East Wisconsin Avenue.

Total personnel, January 1937: Five.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Law.

The Real Estate Brokers' Board established by statute in 1919 was reorganized in 1929 and given considerably more power.

The main duty of the board is to protect the people of this state from unscrupulous and incompetent real estate operators by wise administration of the real estate license law. All new applicants for a license are required to take a written examination. A license is granted only after a satisfactory standing has been made and the board is satisfied that the applicant is trustworthy. All complaints concerning improper practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated and action taken. After a hearing, licenses may be revoked on the grounds of untrustworthiness or incompetency.

### REVISOR OF STATUTES

*Revisor of Statutes:* E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: Five.

The office of Revisor of Statutes, organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision. The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes. This involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional provisions, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The revision work is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills",

which carry full explanations of the changes made in the statutes. The revisions do not take effect until enacted into law in the same manner as ordinary bills.

The revisor edits and publishes the Wisconsin Statutes which are issued biennially and appear as soon as possible after the close of each regular session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume (Section 35.18, Wisconsin Statutes). They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5. The revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin—a reprint of the statutes with which town officers must deal, with forms needed in the performance of their duties. The revisor prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session by the Secretary of State. Finally, he prepares the Wisconsin Annotations which summarize court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin constitution and statutes.

The revisor represents this state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (Section 43.08 (3), Wisconsin Statutes), and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure (Section 251.18, Wisconsin Statutes).

The revisor is appointed by the board of trustees of the State Library, which is constituted of the justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

*Board of Social Adjustment:* Seven members to be appointed.

*Director:* To be appointed.

*Divisions:* Pensions; Public Assistance; Child Welfare; Collection and Deportation.

Total personnel: 353, including 24 in Collection and Deportation Division.

Under the reorganization law (Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937) the Committee on Reorganization authorized the following functions, powers, and duties to be transferred to and vested in a newly created Department of Social Adjustment:

1. The administration of laws relating to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions, from the Industrial Commission and the State Pension Department.

2. The administration of relief, from the Industrial Commission and the Public Welfare Department.

3. The Juvenile Division of the State Board of Control and the administration of laws relating to child protection and child welfare, from the State Board of Control.

4. The management and administration of the State Public School at Sparta, from the State Board of Control.

5. The Collection and Deportation Division of the State Board of Control and the collection of moneys for maintenance of inmates of state and county institutions, from the State Board of Control.

The State Department of Social Adjustment consists of a Board of Social Adjustment composed of seven members appointed by the Governor, a director, and a staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body, and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is responsible for the administrative and executive work of the department. The functions of the Collection and Deportation Division are not limited to the work of this department only, but it also performs similar services for other departments of the state government. For a detailed account of the various functions transferred to and vested in the State Department of Social Adjustment, see, under *Administrative Departments*, the respective departments from which the functions were transferred.

### STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

*Members:* W. W. CLARK, *associate director* of Agricultural Extension of the College of Agriculture, *ex officio*; NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director* of the state Agricultural Experiment Station, *ex officio*; PAUL WEISS, GEORGE NYGAARD.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937. This committee consists of two *ex officio* members: the director of agricultural extension of the College of Agriculture or at his designation the associate director of agricultural extension, and the assistant director of the state agricultural experiment station; and two members who are practical farmers appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. The functions of the committee are to provide for the conservation of the soil resources of the state and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, thereby preserving natural resources, controlling floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, assisting in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserving wild life, protecting the tax base, protecting public lands, and protecting and promoting the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of Wisconsin. There is appropriated from the general fund annually \$5,000 for the execution of the functions of the committee.

### SOLDIERS REHABILITATION BOARD

*Members of Board:* The Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL; DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ; DR. W. S. MIDDLETON; DR. C. A. HARPER; HENRY OAKLEY; ARTHUR S. VANDENBERG; WILLIAM DIETERICH.  
*Executive Officer of the Board:* The Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL.

*Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves' Registration Division of the Adjutant General's Department:* Major JOHN F. MULLEN, *director*.

Office: Adjutant General's department, State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: Eight.

Publications: Annual pamphlet of Wisconsin veterans laws; annual and biennial reports; periodical bulletins.



The Soldiers Rehabilitation Board is an unpaid part-time board which decides questions of policy. Three members of the board are department commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans, respectively. They hold only a one-year term. The administration of the law charged to the board is vested in the Adjutant General and through this department all veterans' claims against the United States are prosecuted. For this purpose a representative and an assistant are maintained at the U. S. Veterans Administration Facility at Milwaukee. During 1934-36, 304 claims of various kinds were prosecuted for veterans and widows of the Civil War, 10 for Indian Wars, 2,072 for the Spanish-American War, 25 for those veterans who served during peace time, and 3,482 for the World War.

#### **Cash Bonus**

The benefits of the law of 1919, providing for the payment of \$10 per month for each month of active continuous service between April 6, 1917 and March 3, 1921 to each soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse who served the United States during the World War and who was a bona fide resident of Wisconsin at the time of entrance into service, were terminated on July 1, 1933. At that time 116,461 claims totaling \$15,957,208.47 had been paid.

#### **Educational Bonus**

Chapter 5 of the Laws of the Special Session of 1919, as amended, provided that any person discharged, released, or furloughed subsequent to April 7, 1917 and who complied with certain conditions, was entitled to receive \$30 per month while in regular attendance as a student at any such institution but not in excess of a total of \$1,080, in lieu of the soldier bonus provided for in Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1919. According to the Laws of 1933 these benefits were terminated July 1, 1933 except only to veterans who enrolled prior to October 1, 1931 and who, by July 1, 1933 had completed at least two years of college work. After July 1, 1945 these benefits shall not be available to the child, between 16 and 24 years old, of a veteran who died between April 6, 1917 and July 2, 1921. Benefits paid as of June 30, 1936 were \$4,611,130.88.

#### **Hospital Care or Medical Treatment**

According to statute, free hospital care and medical treatment is provided for any man or woman who served his country between March 1, 1917 and July 1, 1919 and who through his military or naval service suffered disease or injury or the consequent result of such disease or injury. It provides also that such person must have been a resident of Wisconsin for not less than five years next preceding his application for treatment, and that no person, otherwise eligible, who is receiving treatment through federal authority shall receive benefit unless the Soldiers Rehabilitation Board decides

that such federal treatment is inadequate or that such person will be further injured by delay in receiving treatment. By June 30, 1936 benefits paid were \$641,138.48.

#### **Hospital Care Under Section 45.275 of the Statutes**

This section of the statutes provides hospitalization for any indigent, disabled, and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse of any war who is ineligible to hospitalization under the provisions of Public No. 2 of the first session of the 73rd Congress and who is suffering from physical or mental disabilities not the result of misconduct. The applicant must have been a resident of Wisconsin for not less than five years immediately preceding his application for treatment. Such hospitalization, except in cases requiring special treatment, shall be provided at the Wisconsin General Hospital. Funds provided for this chapter have been exhausted.

#### **Graves Registration**

A law became effective on July 1, 1929 providing that the Adjutant General shall compile a record of the burial places within the state of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the military or naval forces of the United States. Since that date approximately 55,000 graves of veterans have been recorded to show the name of the veteran, the service in which he was engaged, the designation of the organization in which he served, the rank and period of service, the location and name of the cemetery in which the body is interred, the location of the grave within the cemetery, and the character of headstone or other marker, if any, at such grave. An alphabetical card index system of filing has been adopted with a distinctive colored card denoting the particular war in which the veteran served.

Some of the services rendered to the public in carrying out the provisions of the law are the return to cemetery associations and patriotic organizations of completed copies of graves registration records for their permanent records; assistance with the execution and transmittal of applications for government headstones, flags, and burial allowance; and the dissemination of information pertaining to matters of graves registration, data for burial records, laws governing disposition of deceased veterans and the care of their graves, government headstones, government burial flags, and burial allowances.

## STOUT INSTITUTE

*Board of Regents of Normal Schools:* EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*; JOHN CALLAHAN; MRS. JESSE H. CROWNHART; MRS. WILSON CUNNINGHAM; CLARENCE L. ERLANSON; JAY H. GRIMM; PETER J. SMITH; GEORGE MARTENS; BEATRICE CORR; W. L. SEYMOUR; A. W. ZERATSKY.

*Officers of Administration:* BURTON EDSAL NELSON, *president*; CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean*, Division of Industrial Education and director of summer session; RUTH E. MICHAELS, *dean*, Division of Home Economics; J. ERLE GRINNELL, *director*, Department of Liberal Arts.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, January 1937: 43 full-time and two part-time members of the faculty; 51 permanent and two occasional civil service employes.

Publications: Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly), one number of which each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement; Stoutonia, the weekly student paper; and "The Tower", the college annual.

In 1893 James H. Stout, a lumberman who later became a state senator, started classes for manual training and domestic economy in conjunction with the public schools of Menomonie. This was the beginning of Stout Institute which is now a teacher training institution specializing in home economics and industrial education. The public school connection was broken in 1903 and Stout Training School was launched as an independent educational institution. In 1908 it became Stout Institute and in 1911, after the death of Senator Stout, it was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees of Stout Institute. Since the organization of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the latter served as the board of trustees of the institute, and the State Director of Vocational and Adult Education was secretary of the board. Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the control and management of Stout Institute was transferred from the Board of Trustees to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Stout Institute is the only institution in the entire country devoted exclusively to teacher training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is nationally known and its graduates are widely distributed.

The courses in home economics and industrial education are four-year courses and the entrance requirement is a high school education. The degree of B.S. is granted on completion of the work and after two years of successful teaching graduates are eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin.

Residents of the state pay no tuition; nonresidents pay \$124 per year. Library, laboratory, and incidental fees are paid by both residents and nonresidents. There are dormitories for both men and women but finances make it necessary for many to reside outside of the dormitories. The institution usually has about five hundred students who are preparing themselves as teachers in the fields of vocational education, industrial education, and home economics.

## TAX COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* WILLIAM J. CONWAY, *chairman*; HENRY A. GUNDERSON; HERBERT L. MOUNT.

*Director:* JOHN A. THIEL.

*Income Tax Division:* JOEL S. HENDRICKSON, *supervisor*.

*Inheritance Tax Division:* NEIL CONWAY, *inheritance tax counsel*.

*Public Utility Division:* C. M. CHAPMAN, *research utilities accountant*; W. H. SHOARD, *valuation engineer*.

*Statistical and Property Tax Division:* L. B. KRUEGER, *chief statistician*.

*Motor Fuel and Beverage Tax Division:* ARTHUR PUGH, *chief accountant*.

*State Inspection and Enforcement Department:* Supervisor not appointed May 1, 1938.

*Office:* General office, State Capitol. Income tax assessors and supervisors of property tax assessments have offices in the districts which they serve. For a list of them write the Tax Commission, State Capitol, Madison.

*Total personnel, May 1938:* 466 permanent, 49 occasional, and eight temporary employees.

*Publications:* Biennial Report; Assessor's Manual; Manual for Supervisors of Assessment; Bulletins on assessments, taxes, expenditures (issued annually); reprints of tax laws; various special reports on taxation.

Forty years ago, by appropriate legislation, provision was made for the creation of a state board to be designated and known as the Tax Commission. Such commission is composed of three commissioners appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The powers and duties of such commission in the field of taxation are varied and numerous, important among them being the exercise and general supervision over the administration and assessment of the tax laws of the state, over assessors, boards of review, supervisors of assessments, and assessors of income, and over county boards in the performance of their duties in making the taxation district assessment, to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal at full value and that all assessments of income may be legally and accurately made in substantial compliance with the law.

The commission advises and directs assessors, boards of review, county boards of assessment, supervisors of assessment, and assessors of income as to their duties prescribed by statute. The commission directs proceedings, actions, and prosecutions to be instituted to enforce the laws relating to taxation or officials charged with certain duties relating to taxation.

The commission has the power and authority to carefully examine into all cases where evasion or violation of the laws for assessment and taxation of property is alleged, complained of, or discovered, and to ascertain wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered. It also investigates the tax systems of other states and countries and formulates and recommends such legislation as may be deemed expedient to prevent evasion of assessment and tax laws and to secure just and equal taxation and improvement in the system of taxation in the state. It is required to consult and confer with the Governor of the state upon the subject of taxation, and to disseminate from time to time, in such manner as shall best be calculated to attract general public attention, facts and data concerning public expenditures, sources of revenue, responsibility for levies, the value and relative tax burdens borne by different classes of property, and other useful and valuable information concerning the subject of taxation and public finance. It also has the authority to investigate all delinquent personal property taxes, income taxes, and surtaxes in the several counties of the state and the possibility of the collection thereof, and to require that the necessary and proper proceedings be instituted for the collection of such delinquent taxes. Delinquent tax collection is done through the delinquent tax division wherein legal papers in connection with such proceedings are drafted by the attorney or collector in charge, and necessary investigations made and proceedings instituted to secure the collection of such tax.

The following is a brief statement of the different divisions of the commission and the functions of the same.

#### **Income Tax**

One of the important divisions of the Tax Commission is that of the income tax, the functions of which consist of assessing and collecting income taxes. In the performance of this duty approximately 175 persons are employed. Offices are maintained in thirteen Wisconsin cities for purposes of administering the income tax law as it applies to individuals. In charge of each of these offices is a person whose title is assessor of incomes. All corporation returns are filed in the main office located in Madison, Wisconsin, from which general supervision over all of the income tax offices of the state is exercised.

There are approximately 20,000 corporation income tax blanks filed annually in this state, and all work done in connection therewith is handled in the main office. There are approximately 500,000 individuals who file income tax returns, and all work in connection with

these returns is done in the thirteen different offices located in various parts of the state.

Since January 1, 1934 the Tax Commission has been required to collect all income taxes, including those that were assessed and became delinquent prior to January 1, 1934. This work is done through the income tax division. For the purpose of collecting delinquent income taxes a separate division has been and is now maintained. The main function of that department is to assist the various assessors of incomes and the main office in the collection of delinquent income taxes when legal advice and action is necessary.

The commission gives advice and counsel to the various assessors of incomes and field auditors relative to legal and accounting problems that constantly arise. It also lays down rules of procedure in order that there may be as much uniformity as possible in the administration of the income tax law. Approximately forty field auditors are employed to examine the books and records of corporations and individuals. During the calendar year 1936 there were 183 corporation field audits and 1,056 individual field audits completed. Since the year 1921 additional assessments and collections of income taxes resulting from field investigations have exceeded \$25,000,000.00.

The statute provides that income tax returns must be filed on or before seventy-five days from the close of the taxpayer's fiscal year. The taxpayer may elect to pay the entire tax at the time the tax return is filed and thereby receive the benefit of a two per cent discount. The alternative method is to pay one-third of the tax at the time the return is filed and the balance on or before the first day of the eighth month following the close of the period covered by the income tax return, in which event no discount is allowed.

In the case of individuals, appeals from additional assessments are heard by the county board of review of the district in which the taxpayer resides. The assessor of incomes or the taxpayer may appeal to the Tax Commission from the decision of the county board of review. The Tax Commission then renders its decision, based solely upon the record made at the hearing before the county board of review. The taxpayer may appeal to the courts from the decision rendered by the Tax Commission.

In the case of corporations, appeals are heard by the Tax Commission and the taxpayer corporation may, if feeling aggrieved by the decision of the commission, appeal to the courts. Many corporation income tax appeals from additional assessments are received each year. In order to expedite matters, and in order to cause the taxpayer and the state as little expense as possible in respect to disposing of these appeals, a large number of informal conferences are held in which the taxpayer and certain employes of the Tax Commission informally discuss the items in controversy. The Tax Commission is, in practically all such conferences, represented by the supervisor of the income tax division, chief accountant, income tax counsel, and the auditor who prepared the audit report. In a large majority of these informal conferences satisfactory adjust-

ments are made. However, with a view to fully safeguarding the interest of the state, a brief is prepared which clearly sets forth the items in controversy, the amount of tax involved, and the recommendations for final disposition of the appeal. These recommendations are signed by the supervisor of the income tax division, the chief accountant, and the income tax counsel, and a copy is furnished to each commissioner for his approval or disapproval, but no adjustments resulting from a conference are put into effect without the approval of a majority of the commission.

During the calendar year 1936 there were forty-six appeals that were disposed of by informal conference and formal hearings before the commission, which resulted in the collection of additional tax, including interest, of \$2,311,486.

### Special Property Assessments and Taxes

In addition to supervising the administration of general property taxes, the Tax Commission assesses operating properties of railroad, telegraph, sleeping car, express, street railway, conservation and regulation, and light, heat and power companies. Such property is designated by statute as "special property" to distinguish it from general property which is assessed locally. In case the property of a street railway company, light, heat and power company, or conservation and regulation company is located in a single town, village, or city it is assessed locally. Telephone companies are not taxed on an ad valorem basis but on a percentage of gross revenue. The telephone tax law is administered by the State Treasurer.

The statutory provisions relating to the assessment and taxation of special property are found in Chapter 76. The Tax Commission is required, according to its best knowledge and judgment, to assess such property at its full market value and the operating property of each company, including franchises and all real and personal property, must be assessed as a unit as personal property having as its situs for taxation the capital of the state. In determining the assessments the commission does not use any specific formula but applies its best judgment to statistical data consisting of market values of securities, capitalized income, cost of physical property, appraisals, earnings, history, and other factors having a bearing on the value of the property.

After the assessments have been finally determined, the average rate of taxation is applied thereto and the tax rolls of the various groups above enumerated are certified to the State Treasurer for collection. The average state rate is an equalized rate obtained by dividing the total of general taxes levied in the prior year by the full value of all general property in the state as determined by the Tax Commission.

All taxes paid by railroad companies, telegraph, sleeping car, and express companies are retained by the state for general state purposes with the exception of the taxes on terminal properties of railroads used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and

vessels. Such properties are separately valued and all the taxes on terminal property are remitted by the State Treasurer to the lake cities in which the terminals are located.

The state retains fifteen per cent of the taxes of street railway, conservation and regulation, and light, heat and power companies and apportions sixty-five per cent to the towns, cities, and villages in proportion to the amount of property located and business transacted in each community. Twenty per cent is apportioned to counties on the same basis.

The Tax Commission also levies a tax on freight line or private car line companies based on six per cent of the gross earnings of each company in this state.

The following table shows the total special property taxes for the year 1936 and the apportionment thereof:

	Total Taxes Rate .022257	Apportionment		
		State	Counties	Towns, Villages, and Cities
Railroads.....	\$ 4,778,422.10	\$4,488,101.44	\$-----	\$ 290,320.66
Street Railways and Connected Utilities.....	5,030,082.00	754,512.30	1,006,016.40	3,269,553.30
Light, Heat & Power Companies:				
Privately Owned.....	2,335,794.23	350,369.14	467,158.86	1,518,266.23
Municipally Owned.....	19,269.02	2,890.35	3,853.81	12,524.86
Telegraph Companies.....	106,833.60	106,833.60	-----	-----
Conservation & Regulation Companies.....	66,771.00	10,015.65	13,354.20	43,401.15
Sleeping Car Companies.....	22,257.00	22,257.00	-----	-----
Express Companies.....	10,015.65	10,015.65	-----	-----
Freight Line Companies.....	98,257.25	98,257.25	-----	-----
Total.....	\$12,467,701.90	\$5,843,252.38	\$1,490,383.27	\$5,134,066.25

**General Property Tax**

The general property tax has constituted a very substantial portion of all taxes raised by the state and its political subdivisions. The state, through the Tax Commission, endeavors to and does exercise all possible supervision and renders assistance to local assessors. Taxes are levied by localities (cities, towns, and villages) on assessed values established by local assessors, approximately 1,800 in all. Between the Tax Commission and the local assessor an assisting agency has been established, viz: the supervisor of assessments and his deputies. The state is now divided into nine property districts, with a supervisor of assessment in charge of each under the immediate supervision of the commission. Usually a supervisor has one or more deputies. It is the duty of these officials to supervise and assist local assessors in their activities, to the end that proper assessment procedure is followed. To accomplish this result, group meetings are held, manuals and bulletins are issued from time to time, and local assessors are given actual instruction in the field so far as the time and facilities of the supervisors and their deputies permit.



The second important function performed by the property tax staff pertains to taxation district, county, and state assessments. Each locality's share of the state and county taxes and state special charges are apportioned on the basis of taxation district values adopted by the respective county boards. However, in recent years there has been quite general adoption by county boards of the taxation district values established by the Tax Commission through its supervisors of assessment and their deputies. The assessment of counties by the Tax Commission, which the commission is required to make before September 15 of each year, is now in reality a summation of the taxation district values established by supervisors of assessment after the commission has accepted these values as its own. It is on the basis of this county assessment (the so-called equalized values for counties) that the state tax and state special charges are apportioned among the counties by the Secretary of State.

The state assessment, which the commission is required to make on or before November 1, of each year, now consists of a summation of the full values of the counties determined by the commission on or before September 15. The state assessment is important in computing the average state rate which is applied to the assessment of the public service corporations of the state. This average rate of taxation is obtained by dividing the state assessment of any year by the aggregate of all taxes levied by the state, counties, localities (including school districts) in that year.

The Tax Commission reassesses taxable property in any taxation district in cases where the owners of at least five per cent of the property petition for it, and the commission, after hearings and investigation, finds that there is need for such reassessment. The commission appoints qualified men to do this work. All costs incurred are charged back to the taxing district.

An individual taxpayer who feels that his property has been over-assessed and who is unable to get satisfaction from the local board of review may also have his specific property revalued on application to the Tax Commission. This application must reach the office of the commission within twenty days after the final adjournment of the board of review.

The commission has attained a high degree of standardization in the matter of prescribing forms, such as field books, assessment and tax rolls, data cards, and personal property blotters used by local assessors.

#### Chain Store Tax

The chain store tax is one of the latest additions to Wisconsin's system of taxation. The first law enacted at the special session of 1931-32 (Chapter 29, Laws of Special Session 1931-32) provided for licenses and license fees with administration in the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Since 1933 occupational and license taxes have been imposed with administration in the Tax Commission. The

1935 law imposed an occupational tax on mercantile establishments commonly considered chain stores and separately imposed license fees on motor fuel distributing companies commonly considered filling stations. Both of these provisions expired on July 1, 1937. At the 1937 special session the 1935 law (exclusive of the license law applicable to motor fuel distributing companies) was reenacted with several major changes. The new law is to be effective until July 1, 1939 (Chapter 12, Laws of Special Session 1937). The principal changes in the new law are: exemption of filling or bulk stations in which at least seventy percent of the total amount of retail and wholesale sales result from the sale of motor fuel, lubricating oil and petroleum products, exemption of cheese factories, creameries and wholesalers who deal exclusively in agricultural and dairy products, and revised graduated rates from \$25 per outlet, in excess of one but not to exceed five, to \$100 per outlet where the number of outlets under the same management or control exceeds twenty-five.

#### **Forest Crop Law**

This tax does not rank high from the standpoint of revenue produced, but is important in the state's program of state planning, better land utilization, and tax reform. It is under the administration of the Conservation Commission but in cases of withdrawal the Tax Commission is required to determine the real estate taxes that would ordinarily have been assessed against the land had it not been subject to the forest crop law. In addition the Tax Commission is required to determine the severance tax on wood products cut and removed from lands entered under the forest crop law.

#### **Inheritance Tax**

The Tax Commission supervises the administration of the inheritance tax law through its inheritance tax division. Subject to the direction of such division are the public administrators in each of the respective counties of the state, who are appointed by the county court and are the local representatives of the state and county in inheritance tax matters. That direction entails the interpretation of the law, the promulgation of rules and regulations, general advice on questions presented, and definite instruction in the conduct of proceedings in specific estates. In all litigation in which either substantial amounts of tax or questions of serious significance are at issue, the commission is personally represented by the inheritance tax counsel.

The tax is assessed by the county court in which the estate of the decedent is being administered, the proceeding to determine the tax being a part of the regular probate procedure. At the inception of the probate proceedings in any estate the Tax Commission is notified thereof and thereafter it follows the progress of each estate towards final settlement until the tax is determined and paid and the estate closed. In order that the estate be correctly valued, all taxable transfers included therein and the proper tax arrived at,

an alert and aggressive interest must be and is taken by the commission in each estate. The additional tax which is derived annually from the activities of the commission in those respects may be conservatively estimated at several hundred thousands of dollars. All inheritance taxes collected are apportioned between the state and the counties.

Closely allied with and as a supplement to the inheritance tax is the gift tax. This tax is also administered by the Tax Commission, primarily through the assessors of income. A general counseling supervision is exercised by the inheritance tax division, whose experience in the problems of inheritance taxation generally, and frequently knowledge of the particular estate involved, makes it familiar with the almost identical involvements which arise under the gift tax law. Wisconsin was the pioneer among the states in this field of taxation. Since its adoption of this form of tax several other states have enacted similar tax laws, and many others are now contemplating doing so. All the revenue derived thus far from gift taxation has been devoted to relief purposes.

The space here allotted to the Tax Commission does not permit of a more extensive or detailed statement of the commission's activities in this important field of taxation; therefore, attention is directed to the biennial report of the commission for past years, particularly for the years 1928, 1930, 1932, and 1934, where much valuable and instructive information is set forth.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following changes affecting the Tax Commission were made:

1. Functions transferred to the commission:

(a) From the State Treasurer:

- (1) Administration and collection of the tax on fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquor.
- (2) Administration and collection of annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies.
- (3) Administration and collection of the motor fuel tax. This includes the checking of the returns of all oil companies and examining their books and records in addition to passing upon and paying all claims for refunds on motor fuel not used on the highways. The motor fuel tax is the most productive of all state taxes.

(b)\* Inspectional and enforcement functions from several departments to a newly-created State Inspection and Enforcement Department within the Tax Commission. This department is under the supervision,

\* Transfers authorized by Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

direction, and control of a board of supervisors consisting of the following *ex officio* officers: the directors of the Tax Commission, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Public Service Commission, and Conservation Commission and the secretary of the State Board of Health. These inspectional and enforcement functions and the departments from which they were transferred are:

- (1) State treasury agents from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- (2) Samplers of seeds from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- (3) Samplers of feeds and fertilizers from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- (4) Sealers of weights and measures from the Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- (5) Oil inspectors from the Treasury Department.
- (6) Traffic inspectors from the Treasury Department.
- (7) Motor transportation inspectors from the Public Service Commission.
- (8) Beverage tax inspectors and enforcement agents from the Motor Fuel and Beverage Tax Division of the Tax Commission.

2. Functions transferred from the commission:

(a) To the Secretary of State:

- (1) Municipal Accounting Division.
- (2) Collection of specified information from public officers of political subdivisions of the state.

## TEACHERS COLLEGES

*Board of Regents of Normal Schools:* EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*; JOHN CALLAHAN; MRS. JESSIE H. CROWNHART; MRS. WILSON CUNNINGHAM; CLARENCE L. ERLANSON; JAY H. GRIMM; PETER J. SMITH; GEORGE MARTENS; BEATRICE CORR; W. L. SEYMOUR; A. W. ZERATSKY.

*Secretary and Director:* EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

*Presidents of the State Teachers Colleges:* See table on "State Teachers Colleges" in the following article.

Location of the State Teachers Colleges given in table form in the following article.

Total personnel, May 1938: In the office of the board, six permanent and one occasional employe; in the Teachers Colleges, nine presidents, 439 permanent and eight part-time faculty members, 100 part-time city school critics, and 136 permanent and 10 part-time civil service employes; in Stout Institute, 107.

Publications: Biennial reports of the Board of Regents; bulletins and catalogues of the separate colleges.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of ten members,—two appointed each year by the Governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a member *ex officio*. There is usually one member of the board from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located. The board selects its secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The presidents of the teachers colleges are elected by the board; teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents and confirmed by the board. Teachers now have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period, can be removed only for cause.

The state teachers colleges are devoted to the training of teachers for rural, elementary, and high schools. Until 1925 they were called normal schools and most of the courses of study were two years in length. Now they are on a college basis with many four-year courses leading to the degree of B.E. No other degrees are conferred. Life certificates are given only to those completing a four-year course and securing the degree. All of the colleges conduct summer sessions at which teachers who are employed during the school year may add to their qualifications. The following table gives the date of organization and latest enrollment in each college.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Location	Date Es- tablished	Enroll- ment	President
Eau Claire.....	1916	559	H. A. Schofield
La Crosse.....	1909	652	G. M. Snodgrass
Milwaukee.....	1885	1,245	F. E. Baker
Oshkosh.....	1871	670	F. R. Polk
Platteville.....	1866	486	A. M. Royce
River Falls.....	1875	529	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point.....	1894	672	F. S. Hyer
Superior.....	1896	701	J. D. Hill
Whitewater.....	1868	776	C. M. Yoder

In each college there is an elementary and junior high school, and at Whitewater a senior high school for demonstration and practice work. This is the distinguishing mark of a teachers college since apprentice teachers are directed by skilled supervisors under conditions as nearly as possible like those of the best public schools. About 2,400 pupils are enrolled in these schools. Thus the total enrollment of the nine colleges is approximately 8,700.

The demand for teachers trained in the so-called special subjects is limited and it is, therefore, obviously unnecessary to have special subject departments in each college. The Board of Regents, which has control and supervision of the teachers colleges, has designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, and deaf and defective children; Stevens Point for home economics; River Falls and Platteville for agriculture; Oshkosh and Platteville for industrial arts; La Crosse for physical education; and Whitewater for commercial education.

Graduation from high school is required for enrollment in all courses of the teachers colleges. Tuition is free to residents of the state, but nonresidents are required to pay a fee of twenty-five dollars a semester. There is an incidental fee of fifteen dollars a semester for all students. Only two schools have dormitories,—Stevens Point and Superior. Cafeterias are operated at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, and River Falls. Farms are operated in connection with the agricultural courses at Platteville and River Falls.

All monies collected by the teachers colleges are paid into the general fund of the State Treasury, except those which come from the self-supporting activities. These are deposited to the credit of the activity which produces them and are automatically appropriated to them. All other appropriations are made by the legislature from the general fund of the state. About 80% of the funds appropriated come from tax sources. The Legislature of 1857 created a normal school fund to be built up from the sale of swamp lands. This fund now amounts to more than \$3,000,000 and produces an income of about \$125,000. This, however, goes to the general fund and cannot be used by the Board of Regents.

The insured value of the buildings and contents of the teachers colleges is approximately \$7,500,000. The land owned by the Board of Regents amounts to 389.32 acres, of which 229.64 acres are in the farms at Platteville and River Falls.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the following functions were transferred to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

1. Control and management of Stout Institute from the Board of Trustees of Stout Institute.
- 2.\* Supervision of the county normal schools from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### WISCONSIN TRADE PRACTICE DEPARTMENT

*Trade Practice Board:* R. E. ANDREWS; EDGAR G. DOUDNA; PAUL GAUER; ANDREW J. FEDT; R. THOMAS JONES; PHILIP G. FOX.

*Commissioner:* E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS.

Chapter 3, Laws of Special Session 1937, reenacted with several changes the law (Chapter 110, Wisconsin Statutes) which had expired on July 25, 1937, providing for codes of fair competition and trade practices. The new law is to be in effect until April 1, 1939. Under this law, as reenacted and changed, the Governor is authorized to prescribe reasonable codes or standards of fair competition and trade practices for the various trades and industries in the state except manufacturing industries, including those engaged in inter-state commerce so far as within the power of the state. No code can

\* Transfer authorized by Committee on Reorganization. No executive order filed up to May 1, 1938.

be prescribed if approximately one-half of those engaged in a trade or industry are opposed thereto. The estimated cost of investigation, administration, and enforcement not otherwise provided for is assessed upon an equitable basis against those regulated. No oppressive or unreasonably burdensome assessment shall be made and no part of the assessments received from any trade or industry can be used for any item not properly chargeable to that trade or industry. All orders of the Governor prescribing, disapproving, amending, or terminating codes are subject to court review in substantially the same manner as orders and awards of the Industrial Commission are made reviewable. Pursuant to the authority conferred on the Governor to delegate certain administrative functions to such agents as he may designate, the Governor has appointed a board of seven members to act as an advisory, policy-forming review body and a commissioner who shall be responsible for the administrative and executive functions of the department subject to the policies and principles established by the board. This plan of organization of the department harmonizes with the plan of separation of administrative and policy-forming functions provided in the reorganization act embodied in Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937.

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

*Board of Regents of the University:* HAROLD M. WILKIE, *president*; MRS. JESSIE C. COMBS, *vice-president*; AUGUST C. BACKUS; ROBERT V. BAKER, JR.; EDWARD J. BROWN; REV. E. M. CHRISTOPHERSON; CLOUGH GATES; DR. W. W. KELLY; MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL; ARTHUR J. GLOVER; KENNETH HONES; GEORGE W. MEAD; A. M. MILLER; RAYMOND RICHARDS; JOHN CALLAHAN; C. A. DYKSTRA.

*Secretary, Board of Regents:* M. E. MCCAFFREY.

*Board of Visitors:*

*Nominated by the Governor:* DR. E. L. SCHROEDER; MRS. JULIA A. SCHNETZ.

*Appointed by the Board of Regents:* MRS. ZONA GALE BREESE; FRED DOERNER; A. D. GILLETT.

*Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association:* R. E. BALLETFE; MRS. CARL A. JOHNSON; BEN A. KIEKHOFER; MARC A. LAW; BYRON H. STEBBINS; MARCUS A. JACOBSON.

*Administrative Officers:*

*President of the University:* CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA.

*Dean of Men:* SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT.

*Dean of Women:* LOUISE TROXELL GREELEY (MRS. HUGH P.).

*Secretary of the Faculty:* CHARLES A. SMITH.

*Registrar and Director, Bureau of Records and Guidance:* CURTIS MERRIMAN.

*University Librarian:* GILBERT H. DOANE.

*Commandant (Department of Military Science):* LT.-COL. WILLIAM G. WEAVER.

*Physician in Chief* (Department of Student Health): DR. L. R. COLE.

*Chairman, Athletic Board*: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

*Business Offices:*

*Business Manager*: J. D. PHILLIPS.

*Comptroller*: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

*Accountant*: CLARENCE W. VAUGHN.

*Dormitories and Commons*: DONALD L. HALVERSON, *director*.

*Buildings and Grounds*: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.

*University Editor*: WILLIAM H. NEGLEY.

*Director of Publicity*: ROBERT FOSS.

**Educational Divisions**

*College of Letters and Science*: GEORGE C. SELLERY, *dean*; H. GLICKSMAN, *junior dean*.

*School of Commerce*: F. H. ELWELL, *director*.

*School of Journalism*: GRANT M. HYDE, *director*.

*Library School*: CLARENCE B. LESTER, *director*; MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *principal*.

*School of Music*: E. EARLE SWINNEY, *acting director*.

*Course in Chemistry*: J. HOWARD MATHEWS, *director*.

*Course in Humanities*: ROBERT L. REYNOLDS, *director*.

*Course in Pharmacy*: A. H. UHL, *director*.

*College of Engineering*: A. V. MILLAR, *acting 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*: W. W. CLARK, *associate director*.

*Farmers' Institutes*: E. L. LUTHER, *superintendent*.

*Short Course*: V. E. KIVLIN, *director*.

*Dairy Course*: H. C. JACKSON, *director*.

*Course in Home Economics*: ABBY L. MARLATT, *director*.

*Law School*: LLOYD K. GARRISON, *dean*.

*Medical School*: DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.

*School of Nursing*: HELEN I. DENNE, *director*.

*Medical Extension Library Service*: GLADYS RAMSEY, *librarian*.

*School of Education*: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.

*Course in Art Education*: WILLIAM H. VARNUM, *chairman*.

*Course in Physical Education for Men*: GUY S. LOWMAN, *chairman*.

*Course in Physical Education for Women*: BLANCHE M. TRILLING, *chairman*.

*University High School*: HEBER H. RYAN, *principal*.

*Graduate School*: EDWIN B. FRED, *dean*.



*Extension Division:* FRANK O. HOLT, *dean*.

Milwaukee Extension Center: CHARLES M. PURIN, *director*.

Field Organization: CHESTER ALLEN, *director*.

*Summer Session:* SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, *director*.

Besides its duty of educating the youth of the state, the University carries on many services for the benefit of the state's citizens. These services are carried on in the following institutions which are connected with or are part of the University:

*Wisconsin General Hospital:* DR. R. C. BUERKI, *superintendent*; DR.

ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.

*Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children:* DR. R. C. BUERKI, *superintendent*.

*Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute:* DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.

*State Laboratory of Hygiene:* DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director*.

*Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey:* DR. E. A. BIRGE.

*State Geologist:* E. F. BEAN.

*Washburn Observatory:* JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director*.

*Agricultural Experiment Station:* CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *director*;  
NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director*.

*Wisconsin Union:* PORTER BUTTS, *house director*.

*Forest Products Laboratory* (financed by the United States Government): C. P. WINSLOW, *director*.

*United States Weather Bureau:* ERIC R. MILLER, *meteorologist*.

**Location:** With the exceptions noted below all departments of the University are located at Madison. The Extension Division whose general office is at Madison has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 West State Street. It has other district offices at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton; 1015 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire; and Box 743, La Crosse. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door County.

**Total personnel:** *see* next to last paragraph in the following article.

**Publications:** Annual Report of Business Manager; University Press Bulletin (bi-weekly newspaper release); Bulletins (occasional, including announcements of courses and publications of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research); University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature; University of Wisconsin Studies (quarterly, scientific); Agricultural Experiment Station Reports (annual); Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins (popular research); the Retail Bulletin (monthly, \$1.00 per year); Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly magazine; subscription rate, \$2.50 per year).

Our State Constitution provides for the University of Wisconsin in Section 6 of Article X as follows: "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of

government and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require."

Accordingly, a University was established in 1848 in the first year of statehood. Classes began the next year and in 1851 the first building (North Hall) was erected. No appropriation from state funds was made to the University until 1869. In the meantime the institution was financed entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of a university. The Constitution meant these lands to be a permanent endowment but when they had to be sold to meet current expenses practically the entire endowment from the United States was lost. Even though the University has received some sizable gifts in recent years, its total endowment is only slightly over \$1,500,000.

### Instruction on the University Campus

In its early years the University was really a small classical college of the New England type with a large part of the students enrolled in preparatory courses. After the close of the Civil War the state extended financial support and in a few years the number of students increased from 200 to more than 400. A College of Agriculture was established in 1866, under the stimulus of the Morrill Land Grant Act of Congress. The College of Law was founded in 1868, the College of Engineering in 1889, the Extension Division and the Medical School in 1907, and the School of Education in 1930. In the school year 1891-92 the University enrollment was 1,000; ten years later, it had grown to 3,000. Thereafter the University increased steadily in enrollment and very rapidly after the World War. Attendance reached a peak of 10,500 students in the regular session of 1936-37. Including the summer session and the "short" and dairy courses, the total enrollment in 1935-36 was 13,192, plus 7,658 men and women registered for correspondence courses and 8,197 in extension classes.

For all regular courses graduation from high school is a prerequisite but adult special students are admitted to courses for which they are qualified without meeting entrance requirements. For admission to the Law School completion of three years of college work is required, and two years for the Medical School and the Library School. Residents of the state pay no tuition fee, but nonresidents pay \$100 per semester. All students are required to pay a general fee of \$27.50 per semester. There is also a library fee and, in some courses, laboratory fees. By legislative act, not to exceed eight per cent of the nonresident students may be excused from paying tuition fees. These "legislative scholarships" are granted on the basis of scholarship and need.

The University operates two dormitories for women and two for men, but only a small part of the student body is housed in them. Dining halls are maintained in the dormitories and a variety of dining services are provided in the Memorial Union for students who do not live in the dormitories. The Memorial Union is a building

which can best be described as the students' "living room," being the center for student life and activities outside of the classroom.

Instruction given on the campus of the University to resident students is organized in seven colleges: Letters and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Education, and the Graduate School. Subordinate to these colleges are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions given at the head of this article. Within each college are departments for the various major divisions of study. The total number of separate classes in which instruction is given exceeds one thousand. Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but in most courses four years of work is required for a degree. The Library School offers a one-year course, the Nursing School three and five-year courses, the Law School a three-year course. In the College of Agriculture there are, besides four-year courses in home economics, a long course in agriculture for four years, a middle course for two years, a short course of two winter sessions of fifteen weeks each, a winter dairy course of two six-weeks terms, and a summer dairy course of ten weeks. In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of particular subjects of study; in others these are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon the completion of each course offered. Teachers' certificates entitling their holders to teach in any school of the state are granted to students completing required work in the School of Education in addition to work required in the college in which they seek a degree. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges. All graduates are enrolled in the Graduate School, but do their class work in the college of their special study. In 1935-36 a total of 1,199 graduate students was enrolled in the University. Many of these do part-time teaching as scholars, fellows, or assistants, earning a part of the costs of their advanced education and affording to the University an assistant teaching 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 fewer courses than during the regular session. A majority of the students in summer sessions are teachers and graduate students. The courses offered range in length from a two weeks' course in railway engineering to a ten weeks' course in the Law School. The general session is six weeks, but graduate students may take a special nine weeks' course. The fees charged are alike for residents and nonresidents, being computed on the basis of \$4.50 per week for undergraduates and of \$5.00

per week for graduate students. 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 Leadership School, the Music Clinic, the School Administrators' Conference, and the Dramatic and Speech Institute.

### 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 given in the College of Agriculture, one of whose definite functions is the development of improved agricultural methods. This work is done through the Agricultural Experiment Station, whose director is the dean of the College of Agriculture and whose staff are the members of the faculty. The University conducts two good sized farms at Madison and five branch agricultural stations in different parts of the state, which serve the dual purpose of demonstration and experiment. Members of the staff of the Experiment Station are constantly engaged in experiments along such lines as the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the development of better seed grains and farm animals, the best use to be made of various types of soil and their improvement through fertilizers, the most economical feeds, and numerous others. In recent years much attention has been given to marketing problems and rural social life. The results of all such studies and experimentation are usually embodied in bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture which are widely distributed, the purpose of such research being to improve farming in this state and to make it more profitable and enjoyable.

Other valuable research has been accomplished and is now being carried on in the field of engineering. Aiding Wisconsin industry, the College of Engineering each year carries on important and val-

uable research in many different fields. Among the more important of these is research conducted for machinery industries, the lime and brick industry, iron foundry industries, and electrical manufactures. By its successful experiments with the mixing of concrete for paving, the Engineering College in one year saved the state a large sum in its highway paving costs, and it is expected that these savings will be larger in the future. The Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering Division of the Engineering College has gone far in helping to keep industrial and domestic wastage from polluting the state's lakes and streams, while the University's electrical standards laboratory has saved Wisconsin electricity consumers thousands of dollars through its rigid testing of electric meters and electric appliances.

#### Geological and Natural History Survey

Valuable research is also being done by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, whose aim is to apply science to the conservation of the state's natural resources, such as its lakes and streams, and fish and game. Important progress has been made. This work is extremely valuable to Wisconsin because of the state's reputation as the recreational and resort center of the Middle West. The tourist and resort business of the state runs into the millions annually, and if the state is to hold this business, it must constantly be on guard to protect its lakes and streams and their reputation as good fishing grounds.

#### University Extension

More people receive instruction from the University of Wisconsin off the campus than on it. Such instruction is given through correspondence study and extension classes and through various special services available to the people of the state who are not enrolled in the University. Correspondence study may or may not be carried on for university credit and is always on an individual basis, the pupil receiving assignments by mail from the instructor and writing papers and taking examinations through the same method. A fee of \$5 per credit hour is charged residents of the state for these courses and of \$8 for nonresidents. A great variety of courses, both academic and vocational, is offered. Extension classes are organized in various communities of the state wherever there are enough students who desire to pursue a particular course to make this feasible. These classes are conducted by members of the faculty of the Extension Division much as are classes on the campus. In Milwaukee the Extension Division has a building of its own, in which, besides the usual evening extension classes, day classes are conducted covering the first two years of the Letters and Science and Engineering Colleges. The fee in both day and evening classes is \$5 per credit hour. In 1935-36, the enrollment in day classes at the Milwaukee center was nearly 800.

Special services rendered by the Extension Division include, among others, the supplying of material to high school debate and study

groups, films and motion pictures on educational subjects, a special library of professional material for physicians, selection and staging of amateur plays and pageant dramas, lectures and commencement addresses, the publication of the Retail Bulletin, and answers to inquiries for information in many fields.

### Agricultural Extension

A major function of the College of Agriculture is the dissemination of practical information for the betterment of farming and rural life among the farmers and farm women of the state. This is done, not through classes, but through publications, demonstrations, conferences, and county agents. The publications distributed are those of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which are written in popular style and furnished free on application to residents of the state. The demonstrations are given both on the state-owned farms and through the county and special agents. The principal conferences are now the so-called campus extension courses, which are really institutes conducted for a few days: the Farmers' Week and the Women's Week in Home Economics, and the Special Dairy Course conducted between semesters in February; the Farm Field Day in June; and the Rural Leadership 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 University. 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 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. Each year the institute makes more than 120,000 such tests and 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. This institute has saved the state considerable funds by reducing the cost of taking care of the mentally incompetent.

#### State Laboratory of Hygiene

The State Laboratory of Hygiene is a joint enterprise of the University and the State Board of Health. At this laboratory tests are made for communicable diseases, and vaccines are prepared for the treatment of various diseases. Three-fourths of all physicians of the state made use of the services of this laboratory in the last year.

During the past three-year period, the laboratories have examined nearly half a million specimens suspected of disease, and have sent out more than 100,000 doses of vaccine in the fight against the spread of disease in Wisconsin. In dollars and cents, the good health of the citizens of Wisconsin is valued at thirty-three billion dollars, and it is the job of the laboratories to safeguard this greatest of the state's assets.

#### Forest Products Laboratory and United States Weather Bureau

These two scientific institutions are conducted by the United States government but are located on the University campus. Courses in

these special fields are offered as part of the University curriculum and are taught by members of the staffs of these institutions.

#### Administration

The University is under the management of the Board of Regents of the University. This board consists of one member from each congressional district, four members from the state at large, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the president of the University, who has a vote only in case of a tie. Of the regents, at least two must be women, two farmers, and two manual workers. The regents receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held as necessary, on the average of about once a month.

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 1935-36 the faculty consisted of a total of 1,247 persons, including those on leave of absence. Of this number, however, less than half were of the rank of assistant professor or higher, and nearly one-half were employed on a part-time basis only.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Committee on Reorganization authorized the following functions to be transferred from the Free Library Commission to the Board of Regents of the University, effective July 1, 1938:

1. School of Library Science.
2. Traveling Library.
3. All other functions of the Free Library Commission, except the Legislative Reference Library.

### STATE UTILITY CORPORATION

*Directors:* HENRY TRAXLER, *chairman*; J. H. WALLIS, *secretary*; RICHARD R. MURRAY; A. C. WOLFE; A. S. HORNE.

This department created in 1931 is a public corporation organized to develop a unified public utility service in Wisconsin. It is directed to develop a state-wide plan for such a unified public utility service, to enter into cost of service contracts with private utilities, and, when the constitution permits, to lease or purchase utility properties for the state. The directors are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for initial terms of two, four, six, eight, and ten years, and subsequent terms of ten years.



## STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

- Employer Members:* E. W. SCHULTZ, JESSEL S. WHYTE; vacancy.  
*Employe Members:* JOHN WIKSTRAND, PETER P. SCHOEMANN, EMIL WALDO.  
*Farmer Members:* J. EARL LEVERICH, EDWIN ROLL, PAUL WEIS.  
*Ex Officio Members:* JOHN CALLAHAN, VOYTA WRABETZ.  
*State Director of Vocational Education:* GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT.  
*Secretary:* C. L. GREIBER.  
*Assistant Director and Supervisor of Trades and Industry:* E. E. GUNN, JR.  
*Supervisor of Agriculture:* L. M. SASMAN.  
*Supervisor of Home Economics:* DORA M. RUDE.  
*Supervisor of Rehabilitation:* W. F. FAULKES.  
*Supervisor of Teacher Training:* H. C. THAYER.  
*Assistant Supervisor of Teacher Training:* JENNIE M. TURNER.  
*Adult Blind Division:*

Office: State Office Building. Milwaukee office of the rehabilitation division in the Milwaukee Vocational School.

Total personnel, May 1938: 54.

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 and Adult Education is responsible for the "organization, plans, scope and development of vocational education" in Wisconsin, including rural vocational home economics and vocational agriculture in local schools, and has charge of administering the program for rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in Wisconsin.

The state board is composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and two *ex officio* members, namely, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission selected by that body. Of the members appointed by the Governor, three must be employers of labor, three must be employes not having supervisory duties, and three must be practical farmers. Appointed members receive \$100 per year and are reimbursed their expenses when attending board meetings.

Wisconsin is a pioneer in the field of vocational education. The first law for part-time education for employed youth was passed in 1911. The present law requires every municipality of five thousand population or more to establish a local vocational school. Smaller communities may establish them if they choose. No work permit for gainful employment may be given to any Wisconsin youth under sixteen years of age. In a vocational school city a youth

between fourteen and sixteen who is needed at home and who has finished the grade schools, must attend some public, private, parochial, or vocational school part-time until he is sixteen years old. In a vocational school city a youth who has reached the age of sixteen and is not attending school full-time and who is employed must attend the vocational school eight hours per week until the end of the school year in which he becomes eighteen. Indentured apprentices over sixteen must attend vocational school at least four hours per week during the period of apprenticeship. All employers of youth must allow time during the day for the required school attendance.

Constructive federal legislation in the field of vocational education has been of aid to the states in the development of the program. In 1917 the Smith-Hughes Act provided federal aid in trades and industries, home economics, vocational agriculture, and for the training of teachers on the job. The George-Reed Act of 1929 granting federal aid for vocational agriculture and rural home economics was replaced in 1934 by the George-Ellzey Act which provided additional federal aid in the same fields, and also aid in the field of trades and industries.

The 74th session of Congress in 1936 passed the George-Deen Act which authorized approximately a four-fold increase in the funds provided for each field included in the George-Ellzey Act and added two new fields, that of distributive occupations and teacher training. Applications for the establishment of new departments in vocational agriculture and home economics, new courses in the fields of trade and industry, and distributive occupations will easily absorb the additional federal appropriation forthcoming under the provisions of the new authorization.

At the present time there are thirty-seven day and forty-four evening vocational schools in the state, with a total enrollment of 102,000 students. In the early days, the employed youth coming into the day schools for part-time education under the requirements of the school law outnumbered the adults coming in the evening or the daytime on a voluntary basis. Today conditions are reversed. The voluntary attendance has grown far beyond the required attendance.

The program of the day and evening vocational schools includes general cultural as well as vocational training. Those who have not completed high school and college may continue their general education on a part-time basis. Those desiring advancement in their chosen occupation or the vocational training necessary for entrance into an occupation may get the proper training. Apprentices receive instruction especially designed to supplement their shop training.

Arrangements have been made by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education for special vocational instructors to give classes in a number of towns in the same part of the state. They spend a day in each school, thereby affording workers the advantage of instruction by specialists with a minimum cost to the community. Instruction is given both apprentices and journeymen in many fields of industry,

such as barbering, plumbing, electricity, foundry, salesmanship, cosmetology, and many others. At the present time there is tremendous pressure by crafts in the state not served to be supplied with this form of instruction.

Evening and part-time classes in rural vocational home economics are given in high schools. Home projects, including beautification of the home, grounds, and gardens, are carried on by students with very worth-while results. Part-time classes for out-of-school farm women and girls are conducted by all the George-Ellzey teachers. Communities are reimbursed one-half of the salary of qualified teachers from federal George-Ellzey funds.

Since the beginning of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, departments of vocational agriculture have continually gained in favor with farmers and farm boys. From five schools in that year having a recognized vocational agricultural course, we now have (1935-1936) one hundred and twenty-two with an enrollment of 5,687. These departments of agriculture are located in fifty-three of the seventy-one counties of the state, and the agricultural teacher is employed for twelve months. In connection with their studies the pupils carry on supervised practice programs including projects which the boys own or partly own, improved practices which they try out on the farm, and practices in skills which a farmer should have. Projects include growing pure bred grain, developing dairy herds, swine, poultry, and soil improvement. Keeping farm records, repair and construction of farm machinery and buildings, care of orchards, soil testing, culling poultry, and marketing of all kinds of farm products, are included in the improved practices. In 1935-1936 over 9,000 improved practices were completed and the net income on these boys' individual projects was \$145,278.00.

In addition, teachers of vocational agriculture conduct part-time classes for farm boys and evening classes for farmers. These classes generally meet once or twice a week for ten to twenty weeks. Those attending select the subject which they wish to study, such as alfalfa, farm economics, crops and soils, herd improvement, etc. In 1935-1936 there were 2,200 farmers and more than 1,700 farm boys enrolled in these part-time and evening schools.

Federal and state aids for vocational education, vocational agriculture, and rural home economics are distributed only after the annual reports of the different schools and departments have been audited and it is clear that they have complied with the rules and regulations set up by the state board.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education assists in finding competent teachers and continues training them on the job. The meeting of the standards of qualifications demanded tends to place the quality of instruction on a basis which is suited to the needs of the various individuals and groups enrolled in the courses.

Another phase of the board's work is the rehabilitation of those physically disabled in industry or otherwise. Again Wisconsin pioneered, for work of this kind was started in the state three years

before the federal act was passed in 1920, which provided federal aid to the states for vocational rehabilitation. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1921 adopted the federal act and according to its terms placed the rehabilitation work under the supervision of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. In the beginning, the rehabilitation work concerned principally the victims of industrial accidents. Now, although they still constitute a large number, the majority consist of those injured on the street, in the home, on the farm, and those handicapped from birth or through infantile paralysis. As soon as the injured person is able to think of the future, the board gets in touch with him and arranges for his training if he needs it and if he will react favorably to it. The instruction may be in a school or college or may be special vocational training in a shop or under a private instructor. Usually costs of such instruction are met locally through school budgets, contributions of service clubs, etc. Efforts are made to find positions for these handicapped persons and to help them in readjusting themselves. In some cases, they are placed in jobs after being furnished with artificial appliances. This work is carried on in districts by a staff consisting of a state supervisor and six assistant supervisors, who give individual attention to those in their charge.

#### Reorganization Changes

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the Workshop for the Blind and the Field Agency for the Care of the Adult Blind were authorized by the Committee on Reorganization to be transferred from the Board of Control to the Department of Vocational and Adult Education. 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, willow, and other products. Since 1924, the State Board of Control also maintained a field agency for the care of the adult blind through which it assisted all adult blind persons in finding means of earning a living.

### WATER REGULATORY BOARD

*Members:* ADOLPH KANNEBERG, Public Service Commission, *chairman*; O. R. ZEASMAN,<sup>1</sup> College of Agriculture; WALTER F. CHOINSKI, Conservation Commission.

*Secretary and Administrative Officer:* H. V. TENNANT.

Chapter 379, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of three members—one designated by the College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission, and one by the Public Service Commission. This board has power to supervise the operation, repair and maintenance of dams, dykes and other works in the interest of drainage control, water conservation, irrigation,

<sup>1</sup> Succeeded E. R. Jones, *deceased*.

conservation, pisciculture, and to provide areas suitable for the nesting and breeding of aquatic wild bird life and the propagation of fur-bearing animals.

Behind the act lies an interesting development in land use in Wisconsin. The 244 dams over which the board now has jurisdiction, are located in the drainage ditches and streams in 15 drainage districts organized under state laws. With the exception of the Three Lakes Drainage District in Oneida County, all are located in seven adjoining counties in the central part of the state. The combined area of the drainage districts is 391,300 acres. The drainage projects in most of the districts proved unsuccessful undertakings, mainly for the basic reason that the soil is unsuited for general farming purposes. As a consequence of the failure to generally develop farms in the districts containing poor soil, most of the land in such districts became tax delinquent for many successive years and such lands eventually reverted to the counties on tax deeds. The counties were then faced with the problem of what to do with the tax lands or how to use the lands for the benefit of the public. Some of the counties had no active drainage commissioners and some of the drainage districts had no funds.

The lands are located chiefly in the sandy bed of pre-glacial Lake Wisconsin. The sand is overlaid by peat varying from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness. Because the lands were drained and the soil is porous, forests and other vegetative cover would have difficulty in coming back unless the ground water level is restored. Peat fires were a constant menace and water fowl had largely abandoned the areas. The solution arrived at was to restore and control the former water table by means of dams in the ditches and streams for sub-irrigation, to devote such lands as are suitable to forestry, to general farming, to the growing of such special crops as cranberries, sphagnum moss, or possibly other special garden or agricultural crops, to the propagation of aquatic wild bird life and fur-bearing animals, and to such other purposes as are mentioned in the act.

The total cost of the 244 dams with their dykes and other works was \$514,955, of which the Federal Government contributed \$511,955, while the counties contributed approximately \$3,000. The dams are constructed of concrete of an approved design. The plans for the dams, except a few of the small ones and those which were constructed in connection with highway bridges in Portage County for which no plans were furnished, were submitted to the Public Service Commission for approval and were approved by that Commission.

The dams will require considerable maintenance, particularly during the first few years before the dykes have settled and the riprap is firmly imbedded. Moreover, the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to facilitate raising the water into the vegetative root zone.

The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on the same ditch or stream. One of the obstacles in the way of prompt operation of all of the dams is the vast area in the seven counties in which the dams are located and the poor condition of some of the roads leading to the dams.

In the exercise of its powers the board is required by the act to consider the problems and needs of the several drainage districts as a unit and within the limits of its appropriation, to solve the problems in a manner which will be for the best interests of the district as a whole. The act also provides that the board confer with the drainage commissioners in each drainage district on the formation of policies for the operation and maintenance of the dams or with a committee appointed by the county board in drainage districts which have been dissolved.

The board may adopt general or special rules and regulations governing the operation, maintenance, and repair of the dams, dykes, and other works in the drainage district and employ such labor and purchase such materials and purchase or lease such machinery and equipment as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. The act carries an annual appropriation of \$15,000 for this purpose.

The following table shows the drainage districts, the counties in which they are located, the number of dams and the acreage in each of the districts:

<i>Drainage District</i>	<i>County or Counties</i>	<i>Dams</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Beaver Creek -----	Juneau, Jackson -----	12	33,440
Clark County -----	Clark -----	17	93,000
Cranberry Creek -----	Juneau, Wood -----	26	18,360
Dandy Creek -----	Monroe -----	13	36,000
Jackson County -----	Jackson -----	15	26,880
Kert Creek -----	Wood -----	9	9,240
Leola -----	Adams, Waushara -----	26	16,600
Lewiston -----	Columbia -----	8	4,280
Little Yellow -----	Juneau -----	30	60,800
Portage County -----	Portage -----	54	53,000
Remington -----	Wood -----	16	25,500
Three Lakes -----	Oneida -----	3	3,440
Two Mile Creek -----	Wood -----	6	4,400
Waushara County -----	Waushara -----	5	1,120
Wood County -----	Wood -----	4	5,240
		244	391,300

## DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, *chairman*; CHAS. A. HALBERT, *secretary*; HERMAN L. EKERN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1937: None.

Publications: None.

Created in 1919, the Deep Waterways Commission cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation for the year 1935-1936 was expended through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, of which Wisconsin is one of the member states. The secretary of the commission is the state chief engineer.

## WISCONSIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY<sup>1</sup>

*Officers:* CHARLES B. PERRY, *president*; FRANCIS BREWER, *vice president*; THOMAS F. DAVLIN, *secretary*; JOHN THIEL, *treasurer*.

*Board of Directors:* CHARLES B. PERRY; THOMAS F. DAVLIN; W. E. RABE; KENNETH W. HONES; GLENN D. ROBERTS.

*Members:* HERBERT W. PARISIUS; FERRIS M. WHITE; JOHN A. ANDERSON; CHARLES B. PERRY; FRANCIS BREWER; THOMAS F. DAVLIN; JOHN THIEL; W. E. RABE; KENNETH W. HONES; GLENN D. ROBERTS; HARRY H. JACK; JOHN A. BECKER; N. C. ANDERSON.

The Wisconsin Development Authority law enacted by the 1937 Legislature designates the WDA, a nonprofit, nonstock corporation, as the state's instrumentality for the promotion of rural electric cooperatives, municipal power districts, and the public ownership of utilities with a state appropriation of \$60,000 a year.

With funds derived from other sources, the corporation may engage in other enterprises within the utility field. The new power law limits the activities of the WDA solely to the utility field and declares the state not responsible for the debts of the authority.

Three general functions are included in the activities of the Wisconsin Development Authority. They are:

1. To carry on educational and promotional work, including the organization of rural electric cooperatives and municipal power districts, and the encouragement of municipal ownership of utilities; the preparation of studies and surveys of the power resources of the state, their conservation and development, and the coordination of such development with the regulation of rivers for water supply, navigation, flood control, soil conservation, public health and recrea-

<sup>1</sup>Chapter 334, Laws of 1937, creating the Wisconsin Development Authority, held unconstitutional in *State ex rel. Wisconsin Development Authority et al. v. Dammann*, January 11, 1938. Rehearing granted and case pending in the Supreme Court May 1, 1938.

tional uses; and the performance of associated research, educational, and planning activities.

2. To furnish technical and supervisory services for the above agencies and even private plants. These services include engineering, accounting, financing, appraising, and other specialized work.

3. To purchase, acquire, construct, or operate utility plants or facilities. This function includes, for example, the construction or operation of generating plants to produce power at wholesale rates for rural electrification cooperatives, municipal utilities, and private plants.

The annual state appropriation of \$60,000 is, of course, limited to educational and promotional work. Other activities of the authority, it is contemplated, will be financed with funds from the Federal Government, municipalities, municipal power districts, electric cooperatives, and private sources.

The Wisconsin Development Authority program is the first state power program of its kind in America.

## PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employes.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status, there are a number of licensing and regulatory divisions within state departments.

The 1935 Legislature provided for the licensing of painters, decorators, and paper hangers by the Industrial Commission after an examination by a committee of examiners appointed by the Commission. It also provided for the licensing of motor vehicle dealers, salesmen, etc., by the Banking Commission.

A number of licensing and regulatory divisions within departments were created by the 1937 Legislature—the licensing of collection agencies by the Banking Commission, the regulation of the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Public Instruction, the regulation of the sale of commercial feed and the registration of dealers in such feeds by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the licensing of owners of certified domestic mink farms by the Conservation Commission. In addition one new board which has independent status was created at the same session—the Wisconsin Board of Examiners in Watchmaking.



## BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

*Members:* FRED C. KELLOGG, *secretary*; HAROLD B. REYER; CLARENCE H. LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1937: None (temporary help used as required).

Publications: None.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1911 and in 1935 the law administered by the board was amended. The board conducts examinations for certified public accountants as heretofore and is required to issue certificates of authority to practice as public accountants to all eligible persons other than certified public accountants who applied before December 1, 1935. In order to practice in Wisconsin as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, one must register annually with the board. Those eligible to register are holders of unrevoked certificates as certified public accountants or unrevoked certificates of authority. Either type of certificate may be revoked for cause.

## REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

*Members of Board:*

*Ex Officio:* ARTHUR PEABODY, *secretary*; CHARLES A. HALBERT;  
F. E. TURNEAURE.

*Representing Architects:* JAMES R. LAW; H. A. FOELLER; G. J.  
DE GELLEKE.

*Representing Engineers:* ROBERT C. JOHNSON; JAMES L. FEREBEE;  
L. F. VAN HAGAN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1937: None.

Publications: Rules and Regulations; List of Registered Architects and Professional Engineers.

The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the State Architect, the State Engineer, and the Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin; and of three architects and three professional engineers who are appointed by the industrial commission from lists submitted by the state architectural and engineering societies. The appointed members hold office for three years. They receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. This board was organized as the Board of Examiners of Architects in 1917, and was broadened to include professional engineering in 1935. It examines and licenses architects and professional engineers and, after a hearing, revokes licenses for cause.

**STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS**

*Commissioners:* FERRIS M. WHITE, *president*; EDWARD J. DEMPSEY;  
ROBERT M. RIESER; JOHN C. CARBYS; PAUL N. GRUBB.  
*Secretary:* ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

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Secretary's address: State Capitol.  
Total personnel, January 1937: None.  
Publications: None.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of five years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and after investigation and a hearing disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court.

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES**

*Members:* ROBERT N. BAUER, *secretary*; M. F. GUYER; W. H. BARBER.

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Secretary's address: 3414 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.  
Total personnel, January 1937: None.  
Publications: None.

This board, organized in 1925, consists of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is for six years. The board conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

*Members:* E. M. CARDELL, *secretary*; RAY A. NELSON; ALVIN D. FRANTZ.

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Secretary's address: Kenosha.  
 Total personnel, January 1937: One.  
 Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. It issues licenses to practice chiropractic and also revokes them for cause.

### BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

*Members:* DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; DR. W. I. MACFARLANE; DR. WILLIAM HAUSMANN, SR.; DR. C. J. BAUMANN; DR. H. P. LANDRY.

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Secretary's address: Tomah.  
 Total personnel, January 1937: One regular and one occasional employe.  
 Publications: New dental law and by-laws; annual report.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five year terms. They receive a per diem salary of \$10 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

*Members:* HELEN S. MATHEWS, *chairman*; C. B. LESTER, *secretary*; MARGARET BIGGERT; PROFESSOR ROBERT R. AURNER; vacancy.

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Secretary's address: State Capitol.  
 Total personnel, January 1937: None.  
 Publications: None.

The Public Library Certification Board issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their education, professional training, and practical experience. Three of its five members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms without confirmation of the senate; another member is selected by the president of the University; and the fifth, who is *ex officio* the secretary of the board, by the Free Library Commission.

Of the appointed members two must be librarians and the third a public library trustee. The members receive neither salary nor expenses.

### BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

*Members:* DR. CHARLES W. GIESEN, *president*; DR. HENRY J. GRAMLING, *secretary*; DR. EDWARD C. MURPHY; DR. ALVIN J. KOEHLER; DR. HENRY O. MCMAHON; DR. A. J. GATES; DR. C. H. CREMER; DR. H. H. CHRISTOFFERSON.

Secretary's address: 606 Mariner Tower, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1937: Two.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was instituted in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. Its eight members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and receive \$10 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

*Members:* T. O. F. RANDOLPH, *president*; CHARLES F. BEHNKE, *secretary*; WILLIAM LEISSRING; THOMAS C. WEST; JAMES M. FINUCAN.

Secretary's address: 198 Main Street, Oshkosh.

Total personnel, January 1937: One part-time employe.

Publications: None.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice optometry. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on optometric practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

Five members are appointed to it by the Governor for five-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of \$450, and the members receive \$8 for each day spent in the performance of duty.

### BOARD OF PHARMACY

*Members:* SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary*; EDWIN SCHWEGER; EDWIN BOBERG; EDITH C. SCHMITZ; EDWARD KREMERS.

Secretary's address: 773 North Prospect, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1937: Five.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; annual reports.

The Board of Pharmacy was organized in 1882, and consists of five pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of

five years. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists and, after hearings, to revoke licenses for cause.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN WATCHMAKING

*Members:* B. W. HEALD, *secretary*; R. L. BRINGOFF; A. C. HENTSCHEL; C. G. ANDERSON; JOHN JANKOWSKI.

Secretary's address: 735 North Water Street, Milwaukee.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking was created in 1937. Its members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. After passing an examination an applicant is issued a certificate of registration which certificate may be revoked by the board for cause.

### SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations which are aided by state funds and which are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. They are membership organizations, whose members select the officers. The Historical Society is the only one of these organizations which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies for specified purposes. Such aid is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* PROFESSOR E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

*Publications:* Annual reports; Lists of seed grains offered for sale by members; News Letter; Seed Improvement Work Circular.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The three lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) cooperating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, and (3) promoting the marketing and use of these seeds on Wisconsin farms. Several county seed growers associations are allied to the state association.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*Secretary:* CHARLES E. BROWN, *Historical Museum*, Madison.

*Publications:* The Wisconsin Archaeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archaeological Society publications.

The Archaeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other landmarks, and the recording of its Indian history and folk lore.

## CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS, BUTTER MAKERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* R. L. REITZ, Marshfield.

*Publications:* None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has received aid since 1925.

## FOREIGN TYPE CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* FRED GLAUSER, Monroe.

*Publications:* None.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid formerly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

## WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* C. J. EBERT, Gresham.

*Publications:* Annual proceedings; annual convention book.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese thereby increasing its consumption and consequently enhancing the interests of the dairy farmer as well as that of the cheese manufacturer.

## WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* J. C. NISBET, Fort Atkinson.

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*Publications:* The Herd Builder.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is one of the oldest in the dairy field. It was organized in 1872 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote greater use of cow-testing associations through bull associations, and production shows.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

(Trustee for the State)

*Superintendent:* DR. JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Historical Library*, Madison.

*Assistant Superintendent:* ANNIE A. NUNNS.

*Research Associate:* DR. LOUISE P. KELLOGG.

*Director of the Museum:* CHARLES E. BROWN.

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Total personnel, January 1937: 37 permanent and five temporary employes.

*Publications:* The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Check-list of Wisconsin Public Documents (bimonthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings (annual); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but in many respects, functions as a state department. The Board of Curators, elected at the annual meeting, is its governing body. They elect the Superintendent, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Superintendent of the Society are permanent *ex officio* members.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and compile the history of the state. It collects manuscripts and records relating to the history of Wisconsin and makes historical studies and publishes these for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with local historical societies in many parts of Wisconsin.

The Historical Society has a library which ranks among the largest historical libraries in the entire country. It is housed in a building owned by the society. The University Library, which is a separate organization, is housed in the same building thereby making easily available the resources of both libraries to research students

and others. The museum of the Historical Society, which contains a large collection of historical and archaeological relics of Wisconsin,<sup>1</sup> is also housed in the same building.

### WISCONSIN HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* J. G. FULLER, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association was organized in 1906 and has for its purpose the promotion and improvement of better farm horses.

### WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

*Secretary:* H. J. RAHMLow, 1532 University Avenue, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); circulars on horticultural subjects.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society totaling four thousand is composed of eighty-four affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, and individual and life members, including fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, garden club members, and beekeepers.

### WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* ARLIE MUCKS, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Junior Livestock Exposition Catalog.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of livestock.

### WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* PROF. J. G. MILWARD, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: No regular reports.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers Association was organized in 1913 and has received state aid since that time. It is affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and is therefore an extension agency of that college engaged in conducting field work in the interest of the potato improvement program.

<sup>1</sup>For a description of the historical manuscripts belonging to the Historical Society, consult pages 1-17 of the 1933 Blue Book.



## VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

*Department officers, 1936-37:* CHARLES F. MOULTON, Madison, *department commander*; JOHN H. BETTEY, Lone Rock, *senior vice commander*; C. L. HOOKER, Superior, *junior vice commander*; H. P. GOODMAN, Whitewater, *chaplain and judge advocate*; W. H. CHESBROUGH, Beloit, *patriotic instructor and color sergeant*; IRA C. REED, Fairchild, *master of transportation*; THADDEUS SHEERIN, Neenah, *chief of staff*; W. P. BRYANT, Milwaukee, *mustering officer*; LOUIS HOBERG, Sheboygan, *inspector*; W. LOOMIS, Fall River, *medical director*.

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Custodian of Memorial Hall: CHARLES W. NETHERWOOD.  
 Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

The Grand Army of the Republic which is the national organization of Civil War Veterans was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year. Wisconsin was the second state to organize such a group. With a population of only 800,000 in 1861, it supplied 91,379 soldiers and 1,000 sailors in the Civil War. A total of 10,752 men and women lost their lives in this struggle.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic served their country well, not only in war, but in peace. Seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. The ranks have thinned rapidly and there are very few left at the present time, but their records and achievements will last forever.

The state has given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as headquarters and as a memorial hall. These rooms house a valuable historical collection and are open to the public. The state pays the custodian and the entire cost of upkeep. In addition, it appropriates \$1,000 per year for the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

## UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

*Department officers, 1936-37:* FRED J. SCHMITT, Janesville, *commander*; MAX W. HECK, Racine, *senior vice commander*; L. S. DIETZ, Beloit, *junior vice commander*; WM. C. ST. CLAIR, Janesville, *adjutant*; WILL T. SCHMITT, Janesville, *quartermaster*; ALBERT NOTT, Janesville, *chaplain*; A. T. LEDIN, Superior, *judge advocate*; J. J. MCDEVITT, Milwaukee, *chief of staff*; LEWIS B. DOWNEY, Milwaukee, *inspector*; DR. FRANK MULVANEY, Marion, *surgeon*; W. E. CALKINS, Tomahawk, *historian*; W. W. BIEGE, Baraboo, *marshal*; JAMES A. CARTER, Ladysmith, *patriotic instructor*; LOUIS KAZILEK, Sheboygan, *musician*; HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *service officer*; CHARLES M. BEAM, Wood, *recruiting officer*; FRANK L. PETERSON, Milwaukee, *publicity officer*; A. W. RIESE, Milwaukee, *travel director*.

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Department headquarters: Janesville.

This organization of veterans served in the Spanish War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1901 and encampments have been held annually since that time. The purpose of the organization is to inculcate patriotism, foster national defense, and aid comrades and their families when they need help.

## AMERICAN LEGION

*Department officers, 1936-37:* HENRY C. OAKEY, Osceola, *commander*; RALPH H. DRUM, Green Bay, CLAUDE F. MANLEY, Ashland, R. E. MUTCHLER, Madison, WALTER A. ROSE, Milwaukee, *vice commanders*; G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; JAMES F. BURNS, Wood, *service officer*; A. W. ROGAHN, Milwaukee, *finance officer*; CHARLES B. PLOWS, Milwaukee, *historian*; GEORGE L. BROWN, Whitewater, VAL W. OVE, Milwaukee, *masters-at-arms*; REV. CELESTINE BITTLE, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; LAWRENCE H. SMITH, Racine, *judge advocate*.

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State headquarters: 225 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee.

The American Legion was organized and chartered by Act of Congress in 1919 and has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of World War veterans in both the state and nation. Any person who served honorably during the World War in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or in the naval, military or air forces of any allied nation and who was then a citizen of the United States is eligible for membership. At the present time it has the largest membership in the history of the organization.

## VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

*Department officers, 1936-37:* ARTHUR S. VANDENBERG, Wisconsin Rapids, *department commander*; FRANK C. ELLER, Eau Claire, *senior vice commander*; PAUL H. CRAMP, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; REV. AUGUSTUS F. GEARHARDT, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; LEON J. DEALY, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant-quartermaster*; WM. MCGINLEY, Milwaukee, *legislative chairman*; LES MYERS, Green Bay, *chief of staff*; BOB DENNIS, Lakewood, *inspector*; CHAS. S. FELSKE, Racine, *director rifle marksmanship*; ALBERT R. FREEMAN, Veterans' Administration, *liaison officer*.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was organized on June 6, 1921. It is an organization to which any honorably discharged veteran who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of the World War who saw service in France, but it also numbers among its members veterans of other foreign wars of the United States. The official organ of the organization is the Wisconsin Veteran.

## DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

*Department officers, 1937-38:* WILLIAM H. DIETERICH, JR., Milwaukee, *commander*; LAMONT I. EWALT, Green Bay, *vice commander*; ROBERT BALDWIN, West Allis, *treasurer*; ANTON AUGUSTINE, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; ELGIN BLALOCK, Wood, *1st district commander*; ISI STATZ, Madison, *2nd district commander*; HERBERT MENARD, Green Bay, *3rd district commander*; HENRY A. FRIEDE, Eau Claire, *4th district commander*; FRANK THOMPSON, Superior, *5th district commander*; ARTHUR E. MASCH, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; H. F. HAGEN, Chippewa Falls, *sergeant-at-arms*; E. L. TORSTENSON, Milwaukee, EARL MCCARTNEY, Superior, *officers of the day*; C. J. BELLAM, Madison, *publicity director*; THEODORE CORRADO, Wood, *national rehabilitation officer*; JOS. H. DEUSTER, Green Bay, *chief of staff*; EDWARD CRONAN, Janesville, *service officer, western district*; AL. MUELLER, Sheboygan, *service officer, eastern district*; J. A. MAINUS, Racine, *advisory council chairman*; DR. EDWIN WILDE, Milwaukee, *surgeon*.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War was organized in 1920 and has its national headquarters in Cincinnati. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1921 and reorganized in 1924 when it was incorporated under state law. For eligibility to membership, a man or woman must have been wounded, gassed, or injured during the World War.

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**The State Government**  
**Judicial Branch**

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**WISCONSIN COURTS**  
**SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN**

Name	Title	Term Expires
MARVIN B. ROSENBERY .....	Chief Justice	January 1940
CHESTER A. FOWLER .....	Justice	January 1942
OSCAR M. FRITZ .....	Justice	January 1945
EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD .....	Justice	January 1947
JOHN D. WICKHEM .....	Justice	January 1944
GEORGE B. NELSON .....	Justice	January 1946
JOSEPH MARTIN .....	Justice	January 1948

ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*  
G. E. LANGDON, *Deputy Clerk.*  
FRED L. DOAR, *Marshal.*

*Other Employes:* FRED C. SEIBOLD, *reporter*; J. H. BLIED, *assistant to reporter*; GILSON G. GLASIER, *librarian*; EDWIN C. JENSEN, *assistant*; ROY MARSDEN, *messenger*; L. WESTLAKE, H. C. HEANY, H. E. BELITZ, T. E. FAIRCHILD, O. BENNETT, G. D. MEYERS, L. MARTIN, *private secretaries to the Supreme Court Justices.*

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Terms of Court: January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January. August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court (each term); Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at \$2.65 per volume.)

## CIRCUIT COURTS

(Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January.)

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
1st Circuit	Ellsworth B. Belden	Racine	January 1944
2nd Circuit			
(1st Branch)	Otto H. Breidenbach	Milwaukee	January 1942
(2nd Branch)	Daniel W. Sullivan	Milwaukee	January 1942
(3rd Branch)	John J. Gregory	Milwaukee	January 1940
(4th Branch)	Walter Schinz	Milwaukee	January 1942
(5th Branch)	Gustav G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	January 1945
(6th Branch)	John C. Kleczka	Milwaukee	January 1941
(7th Branch)	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January 1944
(8th Branch)	Charles L. Aarons	Milwaukee	January 1944
(9th Branch)	William F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee	January 1940
3rd Circuit	Henry P. Hughes	Oshkosh	January 1945
4th Circuit	H. A. Detling	Sheboygan	January 1941
5th Circuit	Sherman E. Smalley	Cuba City	January 1943
6th Circuit	Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse	January 1943
7th Circuit	Herman J. Severson	Iola	January 1945
8th Circuit	George Thompson	Hudson	January 1945
9th Circuit			
(1st Branch)	Alvin C. Reis	Madison	January 1945
(2nd Branch)	August C. Hoppmann	Madison	January 1944
10th Circuit	Edgar V. Werner	Appleton	January 1940
11th Circuit	William R. Foley	Superior	January 1943
12th Circuit	Jesse Earle	Jefferson	January 1943
13th Circuit	Charles M. Davison	Juneau	January 1942
14th Circuit	Henry Graass	Green Bay	January 1944
15th Circuit	Gullick N. Risjord	Ashland	January 1942
16th Circuit	George J. Leicht <sup>1</sup>	Wausau	January 1940
17th Circuit	Emery W. Crosby	Neillsville	January 1940
18th Circuit	Clayton F. Van Pelt	Fond du Lac	January 1942
19th Circuit	James Wickham	Eau Claire	January 1940
20th Circuit	Arold F. Murphy	Oconto	January 1942

<sup>1</sup> Appointed for unexpired term of Judge Alexander H. Reid, *resigned*.

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Publications: None.

## BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge EMERY W. CROSBY, Neillsville, *president*; H. I. LEE, Neillsville, *secretary*.

## COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the list of County Officers for 1937-38 in this book. County judges have their offices and hold court at the county seats. All expenses of the county courts are paid by the counties.

**SPECIAL COURTS**

Term of office in all cases six years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year indicated.

**CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY**

	Judge	Year Term Expires
1st Branch .....	A. J. Hedding .....	January 1944
2nd Branch .....	Carl Runge .....	January 1940
3rd Branch .....	Thaddeus J. Pruss .....	January 1944
4th Branch .....	Francis J. Jennings .....	January 1942
5th Branch .....	Henry Cummings .....	January 1942
6th Branch .....	Joseph E. Cordes .....	January 1940
7th Branch .....	Edmund Gausewitz .....	January 1940

**DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY**

Judge	Year Term Expires
Harvey L. Neelan .....	January 1944

**SUPERIOR COURTS**

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison) ..	Roy H. Proctor .....	January 1945
Douglas County (Superior)	Archibald McKay .....	January 1941



## MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Richard J. Prittie.....	4 years Jan. 1942
Barron, 1st.....	Barron.....	Arthur E. Coe.....	4 years May 1940
Barron, 2nd.....	Rice Lake.....	Lawrence S. Coe.....	4 years May 1939
Barron, 3rd.....	Cumberland.....	John Bauman.....	4 years May 1939
Bayfield, 1st.....	Washburn.....	Emerson C. Hart.....	4 years May 1939
Bayfield, 2nd.....	Iron River.....	Peter J. Savage.....	4 years May 1940
Brown <sup>1</sup> .....	Green Bay.....	Nicholas J. Monohan.....	4 years May 1940
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	Sherman J. Auringer.....	4 years May 1942
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Fred S. Parker.....	4 years May 1941
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	Carl E. Peterson.....	4 years May 1940
Fond du Lac <sup>1</sup> .....	Ripon.....	Lester J. Burr.....	4 years May 1941
Fond du Lac <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac.....	Henry M. Fellenz.....	4 years May 1942
Kenosha <sup>1</sup> .....	Kenosha.....	Edward J. Ruetz.....	4 years Jan. 1942
Langlade <sup>1</sup> .....	Antigo.....	Ami N. Whiting.....	6 years May 1941
Lincoln.....	Tomahawk.....	Ellsworth C. Smith.....	4 years May 1941
Manitowoc <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc.....	Osuld T. Bredesen.....	4 years May 1941
Milwaukee <sup>1</sup> .....	Milwaukee.....	Max W. Nohl.....	6 years Jan. 1944
Outagamie <sup>1</sup> .....	Appleton.....	Thomas H. Ryan.....	6 years May 1943
Polk <sup>1</sup> .....	Balsam Lake.....	Melvin J. McDonald.....	4 years May 1941
Racine <sup>1</sup> .....	Racine.....	E. R. Burgess.....	4 years Jan. 1942
Rock <sup>1</sup> .....	Janesville.....	Ernest P. Agnew.....	6 years June 1941
Rock <sup>1</sup> .....	Beloit.....	Chester H. Christensen.....	6 years May 1942
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	Harley O. Moreland.....	4 years May 1939
Vilas.....	Eagle River.....	George E. O'Connor.....	4 years May 1939
Washburn.....	Spooner.....	Byron L. Kimball.....	4 years May 1939
Waukesha, East <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha.....	David M. Evans.....	6 years May 1943
Waukesha, West <sup>1</sup> .....	Oconomowoc.....	Newton W. Evans.....	6 years May 1943
Winnebago <sup>1</sup> .....	Oshkosh.....	S. J. Luchsinger.....	6 years Jan. 1944
Winnebago.....	Winneconne.....	Otto G. Ansonge.....	4 years May 1940

<sup>1</sup>Court of record.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

The constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. There have also been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

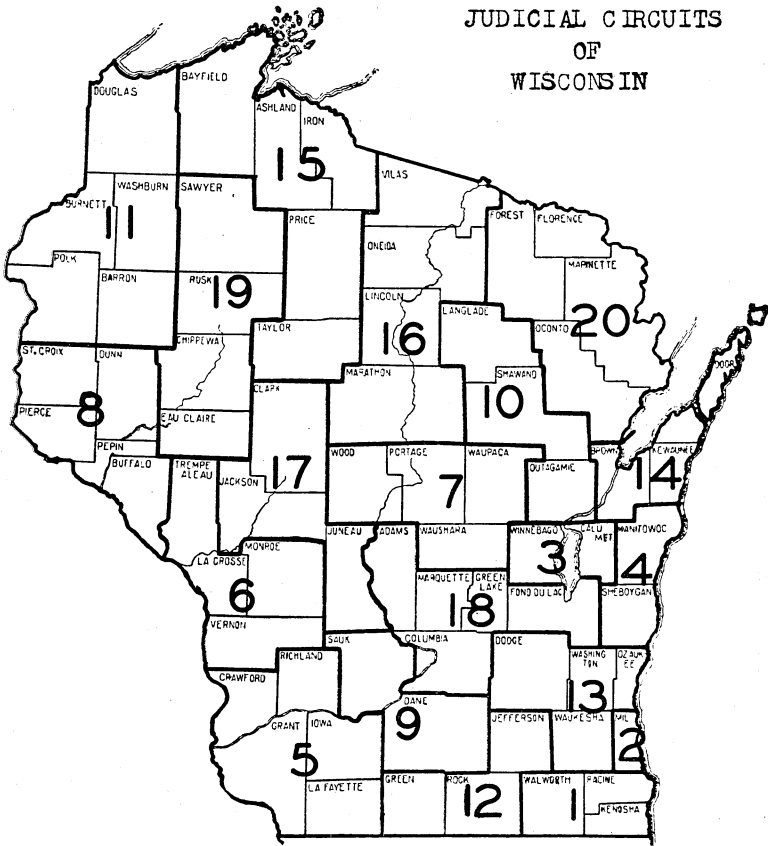
## SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Such elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Whenever vacancies occur the Governor fills them by appointment but such appointees must come up for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly nonpartisan.

The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$10,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS  
OF  
WISCONSIN



salary except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter, and each justice has a private secretary.

Under the constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between four hundred and five hundred appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about twenty applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of them on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. The Supreme Court holds two terms, beginning respectively in August and January, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are given in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by memoranda giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the state constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a question under the federal constitution is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after a hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library and appoint the Revisor of Statutes.

## CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from municipal and other special courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into twenty judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of twenty-nine circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. According to statute circuit judges receive \$8,000 per year from the state. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city or cities having a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such salary, in addition to that paid by the state, as the county board may determine. The

salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.

Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

### BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

The Board of Circuit Judges has been organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who, according to the statutes, meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. At the present time the chairman is Judge Edgar V. Werner of Appleton. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, another circuit judge is assigned by the chairman of the board to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit.

### COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state which is presided over by a county judge. In Milwaukee County there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. The salaries of the county judges<sup>1</sup> are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. As of November 1, 1937 in 27 of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old-age assistance law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of forty counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs and can be ascertained by an examination of the statutes, as amended, which create these courts and which are to be found only in the Session Laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court goes directly to the Supreme Court except in counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less where such appeals go to the circuit court of the same county. In other cases, appeals go either to the Supreme Court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

<sup>1</sup> For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

## MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 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.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the session laws and confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

The two superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

## JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the constitution. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. In counties where municipal or other special courts have been established, the jurisdiction of the justice courts is very often limited considerably by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee there is only one justice and he has no jurisdiction in either civil or criminal cases, but all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

## POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

### JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts. They consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county 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 eighteen years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between sixteen and eighteen. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

### COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the nine branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than two years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

### COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which each circuit judge may appoint not more than two. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.

## ADDENDA

Approximately the first 500 pages of the 1937 Blue Book were printed in the fall of 1937. The rest of the book was not completed until the late spring of 1938 in order to include reorganization changes. This delay has made necessary certain corrections in the first section of the book, some of the more important of which are noted in the following list:

## Page

- xv In the last paragraph, insert 1937 after June 1.
- xvi In the first paragraph, strike November 1 and insert May 1, 1938.
- 108 The Committee on Reorganization has authorized the transfer of the Workshop for the Blind from the Board of Control to the Department of Vocational and Adult Education.
- 113 The Municipal Accounting Division has been transferred from the Tax Commission to the Secretary of State.
- 115 The Securities Division of the Public Service Commission has been transferred to the Banking Commission.
- 123 The Committee on Reorganization has authorized the transfer of all functions of the State Pension Department to the Department of Social Adjustment.
- 450 Under *United States Supreme Court* strike out Mr. Justice Sutherland and insert Mr. Justice Reed.  
Under *Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States, Seventh Judicial District* strike out Mr. Justice Van Devanter, *retired* and insert Mr. Justice Cardozo.
- 467 Under Kewaunee, strike out Hector Boncher and insert Edward Bohman.  
Under Portage, strike out W. F. Collins and insert C. F. Martin.
- 468 Under Dodge, strike out E. H. Naber, *county judge*, and insert William C. O'Connell.  
Under Douglas, strike out William E. Hailey, *county judge*, and insert Robert E. Curran.  
Under Vernon, strike out John C. Lawton, *county superintendent of schools*, and insert Elsie Thompson.
- 469 Under Florence, strike out Anthony A. Grell, *sheriff*, and insert Ode M. Christensen.

## Page

- 470 Under Ashland, strike out William C. Knowles, *register of deeds*, and insert H. Wiezorek.  
 Under Eau Claire, strike out Hans S. Lund, *clerk of court*, and insert Nan Maclead.  
 Under Racine, strike out Arthur W. Simonson, *clerk of court*, and insert Mildred Mertens.
- 471 Under Douglas, strike out A. Roy Cole, *county clerk*, and insert S. P. Gray.
- 471 Under Pepin, strike out W. P. Unser, *county clerk*, and insert John Gillmore.  
 Under Washington, strike out M. W. Monroe, *county clerk*, and insert Charlme Carpenter.
- 472 Under Jackson, insert Harry Mannis, *coroner*.
- 484 The list of Wisconsin publications was compiled in February 1937.
- 519 Under lieutenant governor, strike out Henry A. Gunderson and insert Herman L. Ekern, appointed by the Governor  
 527 on May 16, 1938.
- 552 Add
- |  |                 |   |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 36. Radio Stations WHA and WLBL, Department of Agriculture and Markets.  | Sec. 20.60 (3)  | Board of Regents,<br>University<br>of Wisconsin |
| 37. Approval by Governor of plans, contracts, and leases for university buildings.   | Sec. 36.06 (6)  | Director of the<br>Budget                       |
| 38. Administration of laws relating to humane education and prevention of cruelty to animals, Department of Agriculture and Markets. | Sec. 93.07 (11) | State Superintendent<br>of Public Instruction   |
- 641 Fifth line from top of page strike out J. D. Phillips.



1001  
1002

# INDEX

	PAGES		PAGES
Accountancy, board of -----	658	Attorney general, Wisconsin --	4, 6, 504, 523
Addenda -----	680-681	primary vote for -----	351
Adjutant general -----	609, 610	summary vote for -----	424
Administrative departments -----	549-657	Attorneys general, Wisconsin, list	
Adult education, <i>see</i> Vocational and		of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book	
adult education, state board of		Aviation, <i>see</i> Aeronautic board	
Advertising -----			
dairy products -----	556	Baker, Albert J. -----	42, 541, 542, 544
recreational attractions -----	571-572	Balzer, Arthur J. -----	53, 541, 542
Aeronautic board -----	553	Bang's disease -----	555-556
Agricultural associations -- 474-475,	662-665	Banking commission -----	560-563
Agricultural authority, Wisconsin	553-554	Bankruptcy, referees in -----	451
Agricultural experiment associa-		Bar commissioners, state -----	659
tion -----	662	Barber, Dr. Joseph L. -----	52, 541, 542
Agricultural extension -----	647	Barbers examining board -----	588
Agricultural income -----	154-157	Barnes, William H. -----	48, 541
Agricultural statistics -----	555	Basic sciences, board of examiners	659
Agriculture -----	155-168	Beauty parlor examining board --	588
Agriculture and markets, depart-		Beggs, Charles A. -----	37, 542
ment of -----	554-557	Bergren, Harry Bernard -----	39, 542
Alfonsi, Paul R. -----	47, 541, 542, 544	Berquist, Henry -----	44, 541
American legion -----	667	Bichler, Nicholas J. -----	61, 541, 542, 543
Amlie, Thomas R. -----	17, 19	Biemiller, Andrew J. -----	53, 542, 543, 544
Anderson, John A. -----	34, 541, 543, 544	Bills, legislative -----	136-152
Annuitant and investment board	558-559	course in the legislature -----	142-150
Appointive state officers -----	527-533	drafting -----	140-142
Apprenticeship -----	600	origin -----	137-139
Archaeological society -----	663	hearings -----	144-145
Architects and professional engi-		signing by the governor -----	150-151
neers, registration board of --	658	subject matter -----	139-140
Area, Wisconsin -----		Bird, <i>see</i> State bird	
in acres, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Blomquist, Edwin W. -----	37, 541, 542, 543
in square miles -----	492	Boileau, Gerald J. -----	18, 21
Articles in previous blue books, <i>see</i>		Bolens, Harry W. -----	31, 541, 542
1935 Blue Book		Budget bureau -----	563-564
Assembly -----		Budlong, Charles A. -----	52, 541
chief clerks, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue		Building and loan associations --	561
Book		Busby, Allen J. -----	27, 541, 542
committees -----			
interim, investigating, and		Cabinet, U. S., <i>see</i> President, U. S.	
special -----	542-544	cabinet -----	4, 6
standing -----	132, 541-542	Callahan, John -----	27, 541
employees -----	545-546	Callan, James L. -----	17, 20
members -----	37-70	Cannon, Raymond J. -----	564
members, 1848-1935, <i>see</i> Blue		Canvassers, state board of -----	38, 541, 542
Books of 1915, 1927, and 1935	541	Carlson, Laurie E. -----	25, 541, 544
officers -----		Cashman, John E. -----	60, 542
sergeants-at-arms, list of, <i>see</i>		Catin, Mark S., Jr. -----	50, 542, 544
1935 Blue Book		Cavanaugh, James T. -----	193
speakers, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue		Centennial observances -----	
Book		Central Wisconsin cheese makers,	
Assembly districts (map) -----	539	butter makers and dairymens	
Assemblymen -----		advancement association -----	663
primary vote for -----	357-365	Chain store taxes -----	634-635
summary vote for -----	430-434	Cheese makers associations, <i>see</i>	
Associations of Wisconsin, state-		Societies	
wide -----	473-483	Children -----	
agricultural -----	474-475	institutions for -----	578-579
educational -----	475-476	labor of -----	598
miscellaneous -----	473-474	welfare -----	579-580, 590
patriotic -----	476-477	Children, dependent, aid to -----	611-612
public officials and public em-		Chiropractic, board of examiners --	660
ployes -----	477-478	Christensen, Chris L., article by --	155-168
trade and professional -----	478-483	Circuit court of appeals, U. S. --	450
Athletic commission -----	559		
Attorney general, U. S. -----	447		

	PAGES		PAGES
Circuit courts -----	672, 675, 676-677	county courts -----	672, 677
Circuit judges		court commissioners -----	679
board of -----	672, 677	district court, Milwaukee	
vote for -----	439-441	County -----	673
Cities, Wisconsin		domestic relations, Milwaukee	
government, type of -----	459-461	County -----	679
incorporation, dates of -----	459-461	judicial circuits (map) -----	675
population -----	459-461	justice courts -----	678
Citizens' committee on public		juvenile courts -----	679
welfare -----	229-232, 544	municipal courts -----	674, 678
Civil court, Milwaukee county -----	673	police courts -----	678
Civil service, state -----	613-614	superior courts -----	673
Clancy, Joseph -----	31, 541, 542	supreme court -----	671, 674, 676
Clerks of court -----	470	justices -----	9-12
Coakley, Maurice P. -----	29, 541	Credit unions -----	219-221, 562
Codes, <i>see</i> Trade practice department		Dairy products -----	556
Collection and deportation -----	580	Dairymens associations, <i>see</i> Societies	
Collective bargaining -----	604-605	Dammann, Theodore -----	4, 5
Commerce, department of -----	565	Daugs, Palmer F. -----	48, 541, 542
Commerce, secretary of, U. S., <i>see</i>		Declaration of independence, <i>see</i>	
Secretary of commerce		1935 Blue Book	
Congressional districts, Wisconsin		Democratic party, national	
(map) -----	452	chairman -----	267
Congressmen, Wisconsin -----	17-22, 450	committeemen -----	267
list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		platform -----	235-240
primary vote for -----	352-354	Democratic party, state	
summary vote for -----	425-427	central committee -----	266-267
Conservation commission -----	566-573	chairman -----	266
Constitution		platform -----	257-266
United States, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Dempsey, Chester E. -----	35, 541, 543
Wisconsin -----	493-516	Dental examiners, board of -----	660
Constitutional departments -----	519-526	Deposits, board of -----	583
Constitutional officers -----	3-6	Development authority, <i>see</i> Wisconsin	
Consumer cooperation in Wisconsin		development authority -----	453-455
Control, board of -----	209-223	Directory of federal agencies in	
Cooperation -----	573-581	Wisconsin -----	453-455
credit unions -----	219-221	Disabled American veterans of the	
education -----	224-227	world war -----	668
housing -----	223-224	Diseases, communicable -----	589-590
insurance -----	222-223	District attorneys -----	469
medicine -----	224	District court, Milwaukee County -----	673
oil associations -----	217-219	District courts in Wisconsin, U. S.,	
retail stores -----	214-216	officers of -----	451
rural electrification -----	221	Dog licensing -----	557
Coronatives, taxation -----	227	Domestic relations, court of -----	679
Coroners -----	472	Douglass, Lyle E. -----	68, 541, 542
Corrections, state department of -----	582	Duel, Morvin -----	30, 541, 543
Costello, Emil -----	49, 542	Duffy, F. Ryan -----	16, 19
County agents -----	647	Education, <i>see</i> Superintendent of	
County boards -----	467	public instruction -----	224-227
chairmen -----	467	Education, cooperative -----	224-227
members, number of -----	467	Education by radio -----	195-207
County clerks -----	471	Educational associations -----	475-476
County courts -----	672, 677	Election returns, canvass of -----	564
County judges -----	468	Election statistics, general -----	367-434
County officers -----	467-472	assembly, state, by districts -----	430-434
clerk -----	471	attorney general, by counties -----	424
clerk of court -----	470	congressmen, by counties -----	425-427
coroner -----	472	governor, by counties -----	420
county board chairman -----	467	governor, by precincts -----	367-417
county judge -----	468	lieutenant governor, by counties -----	421
district attorney -----	469	president, by counties -----	418
register of deeds -----	470	president, by precincts -----	367-417
sheriff -----	469	president, by states -----	419
superintendent of schools -----	468	secretary of state, by counties -----	422
surveyor -----	472	senators, state, by districts -----	428-429
treasurer -----	471	state treasurer, by counties -----	423
County seats -----	467-472	Election statistics, judicial and	
County treasurers -----	471	nonpartisan -----	435-442
Court commissioners, federal -----	679	circuit judges -----	439-441
Courts, U. S.		superintendent of public in-	
bankruptcy, referees in -----	451	struction -----	442
circuit court of appeals -----	450	supreme court justices -----	437-438
court commissioners -----	451	Election statistics, primary	
district courts in Wisconsin -----	451	assemblymen, by districts -----	357-365
supreme court -----	450	attorney general, by counties -----	351
Courts, Wisconsin		congressmen, by counties -----	352-354
circuit courts -----	672, 675, 676-677		
circuit judges, board of -----	672, 677		
civil court, Milwaukee County -----	673		

	PAGES
governor, by counties -----	347
governor, by precincts -----	301-346
lieutenant governor, by counties -----	348
presidential preference primary -----	293-300
district delegates -----	293-298
delegates at large -----	299-300
secretary of state, by counties -----	349
senators, state, by districts -----	355-356
state treasurer, by counties -----	350
Election statistics, referendum -----	443-445
free passes -----	445
Elective state officers -----	527-533
Embalmers examining board -----	588
Emergency agencies in Wisconsin -----	453-455
Emergency board -----	583
Employment offices -----	599-600
Engebretson, Burger M. -----	64, 542
Engebretson, George -----	30, 541, 544
Engel, Harold A. -----	202
Engineering, bureau of -----	584-585
Engineers, professional, registration board of -----	658
Examining boards, <i>see also</i> Health, board of -----	657
Executive council -----	585-586
Executive department -----	519-520
Extension division, university -----	646-647
Fairchild, Edward T. -----	9, 11
Fairs, county and state -----	556
Farm credit administration, <i>see</i> Home and farm credit administration, Wisconsin	
Farm Polk School -----	167-168
Farms, <i>see</i> Agriculture	
Federal agencies -----	453-455
Federal government -----	447-455
emergency agencies in Wisconsin -----	453-455
president -----	447
cabinet -----	447
vice president -----	447
Feed and fertilizer control -----	556
Finance and discount companies -----	561-562
Fire marshal -----	603
Fish -----	569-571
Fitzsimons, Maurice, Jr. -----	45, 542
Flag, <i>see</i> State flag	
Flower, <i>see</i> State flower	
Foreign type cheese makers association -----	663
Forest crop law -----	568-569, 635
Forest Products Laboratory -----	648-649
Forestry -----	567-569
Fowler, Chester A. -----	9, 10
Franzkowiak, Martin B. -----	56, 541, 542
Fritz, Oliver H. -----	49, 542
Fritz, Oscar Marion -----	9, 10
Fuhrman, Paul T. -----	65, 541, 542
Funeral directors -----	591
Future of agriculture in Wisconsin, The -----	155-168
Galasinski, Max J. -----	27, 541
Game -----	571
Garvens, Joseph L. -----	59, 542
Gasoline tax, <i>see</i> Motor fuel tax	
Gehrmann, Bernard J. -----	18, 22
General election, <i>see</i> Election statistics, general	
Genzmer, Elmer L. -----	42, 542
Geographic board, state -----	586
Geological and natural history survey -----	646
George-Deen Act -----	651
George-Ellzey Act -----	651, 652
George-Reed Act -----	651
Gift taxes -----	636
Goldthorpe, William H. -----	45, 541
Gordon, E. B. -----	199f.

	PAGES
Government, <i>see</i> Federal government	
State government	
Governor -----	3, 5, 519-520
primary vote for, by counties -----	347
primary vote for, by precincts -----	301-346
summary vote for, by counties -----	420
summary vote for, by precincts -----	367-417
Governors, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book	
Graass, Frank N. -----	43, 541
Grain and warehouse commission -----	586
Grand army home for veterans -----	581
Grand army of the republic -----	666
Grassman, Edward -----	64, 542
Graves, registration of soldiers' -----	627
Grobschmidt, John W. -----	56, 541, 542, 543, 544
Grosvenor, Alfred C. -----	48, 542
Groves, Harold M., article by -----	209-228
Gunderson, Henry A. -----	4, 5, 541
Hall, Earl D. -----	59, 541, 542
Hall, Michael H. -----	43, 541, 542, 543
Halvorsen, H. S. -----	67, 541, 542, 543, 544
Hampel, George -----	26, 541, 543
Handicapped persons -----	652-653
Handrich, Alvin A. -----	69, 541, 542
Hanson, James C. -----	41, 541, 542
Hanson, Malcolm -----	196ff.
Hartman, Emil A. -----	36, 541
Harvey, Jack -----	63, 542
Health, board of -----	588-592
Health, maternal and child -----	590
Hemmy, Peter A. -----	47, 542
Highway commission -----	593
Hinz, Arthur F. -----	45, 542
Hipke, George H. -----	40, 542, 543
Historical society of Wisconsin -----	664-665
Hitt, Arthur A. -----	39, 541, 544
Hoesly, Ernst J. -----	46, 541, 542
Home and farm credit administration, Wisconsin -----	595-596
Hopkins, Andrew W. -----	195ff.
Horse breeders association, Wisconsin -----	665
Horticultural society, Wisconsin state -----	665
Hotels and restaurants -----	591
Housing, cooperative -----	223-224
Howard, Martin F. -----	58, 542
Hull, Merlin -----	18, 22
Humane agent, state -----	557
Hupfauf, Henry -----	39, 541
Hygiene, State Laboratory of -----	648
Income taxes -----	630-632
Industrial commission -----	597-601
Industrial School for Boys -----	578
Industrial School for Girls -----	578-579
Ingram, G. Erle -----	34, 541, 543
Inheritance taxes -----	635-636
Insane, institutions for -----	575-576
Insect and plant disease control -----	555
Inspection bureau -----	601-602
Institutions, local, supervision of -----	580
Institutions, state -----	575
Insurance -----	
state fund -----	603
state life fund -----	603
Insurance, cooperative -----	222-223
Insurance department -----	602-603
Interim and special committees -----	133
Internal revenue collector, Wisconsin -----	451
Interstate cooperation, commission on -----	603-604
Jackson, John S. -----	47, 541, 542
Johnson, Lester R. -----	70, 541

	PAGES		PAGES
Judges	9-12, 450,	Marketing	555
Judicial courts of Wisconsin (map)	675	Martin, Joseph	9, 11-12
Judicial department	669-679	Medical examiners, board of	661
Justice courts	678	Medicine, cooperative	224
Justices, supreme court, U. S.	450	Meisner, Rudolph A.	52, 541
Justices, supreme Court, Wisconsin	9-12	Mental hygiene, state department	608
Justices, supreme court, Wisconsin, list of <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Mentally deficient, institutions for	576
Juvenile courts	679	Millar, James D.	44, 541, 542, 543
		Mining school, Wisconsin	609
Kannenberg, Roland E.	33, 541	Morris, Oscar H.	26, 541, 542
Kelly, Arthur D.	65, 541	Morrissey, Pierce A.	31, 541, 543
Kennedy, Dougald Duncan	61, 541	Motor fuel tax	601
Kiefer, Edward H.	58, 541, 542, 543	Motor transportation, <i>see</i> Transportation, regulation	
Koegel, Arthur	55, 542	Motor transportation inspection	601
Kostuck, John T.	62, 541	Motor vehicle registration	602
Kremer, Felix A.	62, 541, 542	Motto, <i>see</i> State motto	
Kresky, Michael F., Jr.	25, 541	Mueller, Joseph F.	55, 541, 542
Kroenke, Bernard B.	57, 541, 542, 543	Municipal accounting	521
Krueger, Henry Edward	42, 541	Municipal courts	674, 678
Kryszak, Mary O.	54, 541, 542, 544	Murphy, Francis T.	57, 541, 542, 543
		Murray, Milton T.	57, 542, 543
Laack, Charles A.	66, 541	National guard, Wisconsin	609
Labor relations board, Wisconsin	604-605	Nehs, Victor	40, 541, 542
La Follette, Philip F.	3, 5	Nelson, Carl M.	66, 541
La Follette, Robert M., Jr.	15, 19	Nelson, George B.	9, 11
Larsen, Lawrence R.	36, 541	Nelson, Philip E.	28, 541, 543
Larson, Nels	69, 541	New deal agencies in Wisconsin, <i>see</i> Federal government, emergency agencies in Wisconsin	
Law library, <i>see</i> Library, state		Newspapers, Wisconsin	484-491
Lawmaking	129-154	reporters at the legislature	546
Legislative department	537-546	Nickname for Wisconsin, <i>see</i> State nickname	
Legislative reference library	606-607	Niemuth, Leo T.	69, 541, 543
Legislature	130-133, 500-502, 537-546	Normal schools, <i>see</i> Teachers colleges	
assembly districts (map)	539	Northwest territory	185-192
assemblymen	37-70	Nurses	
chief clerks, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		board of examiners	588
committees	132-133, 541-544	public health	590
committees of conference	149	committee on certification	589
employees	545-546	Nursing education, committee of	588
members, 1848-1935, <i>see</i> Blue Books of 1915, 1927, and 1935		Nyman, Carl R.	64
publications	135-136	Oil cooperatives	217-219
representatives of the press	546	Oil inspection	601
rules and procedure	133-135	Old-age assistance, <i>see</i> Pensions, old-age	
senatorial districts (map)	538	Old Northwest, The	185-192
senators	25-36	O'Malley, Thomas	17, 21
sergeants-at-arms, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Optometry, board of examiners	661
sessions, length of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Ordinance of 1787	185-192
Leverich, Earl	35, 541, 543	Organizations of Wisconsin, <i>see</i> Associations of Wisconsin, state-wide	
Leviton, Solomon	4, 5-6	Orthopedic Hospital for Children, Wisconsin	647-648
Library, state	607-608	Painters' licenses	601
Library certification board, public	660-661	Panzer, Frank E.	29, 541, 543
Library commission, free	605-607	Pardons, board of	611
Library school	606	Parks, state	567-568
Lieutenant governor	4, 5	Passes, free	
primary vote for	348	referendum	445
summary vote for	421	Patriotic organizations	476-477
Lieutenant governors, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Paulson, Oscar S.	35, 541, 543, 544
Lighty, W. H.	195ff.	Penal institutions	577-578
Lingelbach, Frank J.	60, 542	Pension department	611-612
Livestock breeders association, Wisconsin	541, 542, 543, 665	Pensions	
Lomsdahl, Tom	67, 541, 542	blind	611-612
Loomis, Orland S.	4, 6	mothers	611-612
Ludvigsen, Alfred R.	68, 541	old-age	611-612
Lytie, Harold A.	38, 542	teachers	558
		Perry, Charles B.	59, 541, 542, 543, 544
McCarty, Harold B. article by	195-207	Personnel, bureau of	613-614
McDermid, Joseph E.	28, 541		
McDowell, Donald C.	41, 541, 543		
McIntyre, P. Bradley	46, 542		
Mack, Mike	29, 541, 542, 543		
Magazines, Wisconsin	434-491		

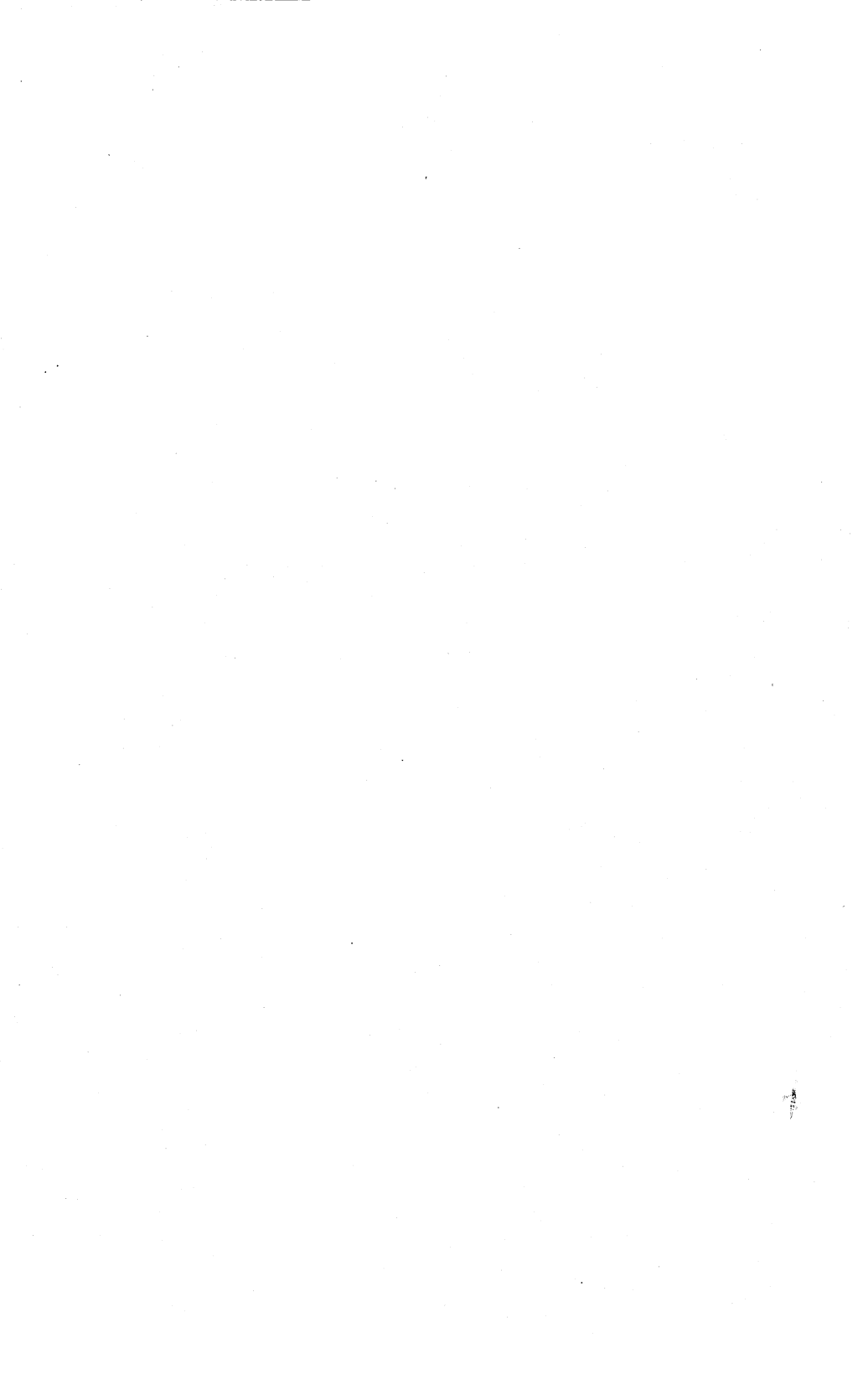
	PAGES		PAGES
Peterson, Elmer C. -----	43, 541,	Regional planning, <i>see</i> Planning	
Peterson, Reuben W. -----	46, 542, 543	board, state	
Pharmacy, board of -----	661-662	Registers of deeds -----	470
Planning board, state -----	614-618	Rehabilitation, vocational -----	652-653
Platforms, national party		Reilly, Michael K. -----	18, 21
Democratic -----	235-240	Relief, <i>see</i>	
Republican -----	241-248	Public welfare	
Socialist -----	249-252	Public welfare department	
Union -----	253-254	Reorganization changes	
Platforms, state party		beverage tax -----	522, 551, 636, 637
Democratic -----	257-266	bonds for public improvement	
Progressive -----	268-279	child welfare -----	520, 551, 564
Republican -----	281-288	construction contracts, state -----	520, 551, 564
Plumbing		collection and deportation -----	552, 581, 624
examining board -----	588	corrections -----	581, 582
standards -----	591	county normal schools -----	525, 552, 639
Pocket veto, <i>see</i> Veto		feeds and fertilizers -----	552, 557, 637
Police courts -----	678	field agency for care of adult	
Population, U. S.		blind -----	552, 581, 653
estimated -----	492	home and farm credit adminis-	
total -----	492	tration, Wisconsin -----	520, 552, 557, 595
Population, Wisconsin		juvenile division of board of	
by counties -----	467	control -----	552, 581, 624
by minor civil divisions, <i>see</i> 1935		legislative reference library -----	552, 607
Blue Book -----	492	library commission, free -----	552, 607, 649
estimated -----	492	library school -----	552, 607, 649
total -----	492	mental hygiene -----	581, 608
Portage levee commission -----	618	motor fuel tax -----	522, 551, 636
Post offices, Wisconsin, <i>see</i> 1935		motor transportation inspection	
Blue Book -----	447	municipal accounting -----	552, 620, 637
Postmaster general -----	447	Northern State Sanatorium -----	521, 551, 637
Potato growers association, Wis-		oil inspection -----	522, 552, 602, 637
consin -----	665	peddlers' licenses -----	552, 557, 637
President, U. S.		pension department, state -----	552, 611, 624
cabinet -----	447	public welfare department, state	
summary vote for, by counties -----	418	-----	552, 622, 624
summary vote for, by precincts -----	367-417	pure food and drug laws -----	552, 557, 592
summary vote for, by states -----	419	reformatories -----	581
Primary election statistics, <i>see</i>	419	relief -----	552, 622, 624
Election statistics, primary		sanitary conditions in county	
Printing, state -----	622, 623	institutions -----	551, 581, 592
Pritchard, John T. -----	44, 542, 544	sealers of weights and measures	
Probation -----	580	-----	552, 557, 637
Progressive party, state		securities -----	551, 563, 620
central committee -----	279-280	seeds -----	552, 557, 637
chairman -----	268-279	social adjustment -----	552, 581, 624-625
platform -----	632-634	state officers attending conven-	
Property taxes -----	580	tions outside of state -----	520, 551, 564
Psychiatric field service -----	580	State Public School at Sparta	
Psychiatric Institute -----	648	-----	552, 581, 624
Public employes, organizations of	477-478	statistical information, local -----	521, 551, 637
Public health nurses, <i>see</i> Nurses		Stout Institute -----	551, 628, 639
Public instruction, <i>see</i> Superin-		table -----	551-552
tendent of public instruction		telephone tax -----	522, 551, 636
Public lands, commissioners of	526	traffic inspection -----	522, 552, 637
Public officials and public em-		traveling library -----	552, 607, 649
ployes, organizations of -----	477-478	treasury agents, state -----	552, 557, 637
Public service commission -----	618-620	tuberculosis camp, state -----	551, 581, 592
Public utilities		tuberculosis hospitals -----	551, 581, 592
regulation -----	619-620	tuberculosis sanatoria, county	
taxation -----	632-633	-----	551, 581, 592
public welfare -----	229-232	Wisconsin Mining School -----	525, 551, 609
public welfare department -----	621-622	Wisconsin School for the Blind	
Publications, Wisconsin, list of	484-491	-----	525, 551, 581
Purchases, bureau of -----	622-623	Wisconsin School for the Deaf	
Pyszczynski, Peter -----	56, 542	-----	525, 551, 581
		Wisconsin State Sanatorium -----	551, 581, 591
		Wisconsin Workshop for the	
		Blind -----	552, 581, 653
		Republican party, national	
		chairman -----	289
		committeemen -----	289
		platform -----	241-248
		Republican party, state	
		central committee -----	288-289
		chairman -----	288
		platform -----	281-288
		Research, <i>see</i> Scientific research	
		Revisor of statutes -----	152-153, 628-624

	PAGES		PAGES
Rheingans, Gustave	70, 541	Soil conservation committee, state	625
Rice, O. R.	67, 542	<b>Soldiers</b>	
Risser, Fred	33, 541, 543	bonus	626
Roads, <i>see</i> Highway commission		graves	627
Roche, Robert H.	40, 541, 542	hospital care	626, 627
Roethe, Edward J.	30, 541, 543	rehabilitation board	625-627
Rohan, William M.	60, 542	Spanish war veterans, United	667
Rosenberry, Marvin B.	9, 10	Spohn, William H., article by	229-232
Rowlands, E. Myrwyn	33, 541, 542, 543	State	
Rowlands, W. A., article by	169-183	bird	492
Rubin, Ben	54, 542	flag	492
Rural county zoning in Wisconsin	169-183	flower	492
Rural electrification	221	motto	492
Rush, Walter J.	32, 541	name	492
Ryan, Donald P.	55, 542	nickname	492
		seal	492
Safety	597-598	State advertising, <i>see</i> Advertising	
Sales finance companies	561-562	State central committees	
Sanitary engineering	591	Democratic	266-267
Sauld, Ernest G.	34, 541	Progressive	279-280
Sauthoff, Harry	17, 20	Republican	288-289
Schafer, Joseph, article by	185-192	State government	
Schenk, Herbert C.	41, 542	administrative branch	549-657
Schilling, Harry W.	50, 541	constitutional departments	519-526
Schneider, George J.	18, 22	executive branch	519-520, 527-534
Schoenecker, Harold V.	26, 541, 542, 543	judicial branch	669-679
Schools, <i>see</i> Superintendent of		legislative branch	537-546
public instruction		pictures	71-126
Schowalter, Henry O.	68, 541	State library, <i>see</i> Library, state	
Scientific research	645-646	State officers, elective and appointive	527-533
Seal, <i>see</i> State seal		State officers, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book	
Secretaries of state, Wisconsin, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		State planning, <i>see</i> Planning board, state	
Secretary of agriculture	447	State Public School at Sparta	579
Secretary of commerce, U. S.	447	State treasurer	4, 5-6, 504, 522
Secretary of labor	447	primary vote for	350
Secretary of state, Wisconsin	4, 5, 504, 520-522	summary vote for	423
primary vote for	349	State treasurers, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book	
summary vote for	422	Statute lawmaking in Wisconsin	129-154
Secretary of state, U. S.	447	Statutes, <i>see</i> Revisor of statutes	
Secretary of the interior	447	Stores	214-216
Secretary of the navy	447	Stout Institute	628-629
Secretary of the treasury, U. S.	447	Superintendent of public instruction	4, 6, 509-510, 524-525
Secretary of war	447	vote for	442
Securities, regulation of	563	Superintendents of public instruction, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book	
Seed and weed control	556	Superintendents of schools	468
Senate, Wisconsin		Superior courts	673
chief clerks, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Supreme court	
committees		United States	450
interim, investigating, and special	542-544	Wisconsin	9-12, 671, 674, 676
standing	132, 541	vote for justices	437-438
employees	545	Surveyors	472
members	25-36	Swanson, Theodore	61, 541, 542
members, 1848-1935, <i>see</i> Blue Books of 1915, 1927, and 1935		Sweeney, William J.	38, 542
officers	541	Tax commission	629-637
sergeants-at-arms, list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		Taxation	
Senatorial districts (map)	538	chain stores	634-635
Senators, state		cooperatives	227
primary vote for	355-356	gift	636
summary vote for	428-429	income	630-632
Senators, U. S., Wisconsin	15-16, 19, 447	inheritance	635-636
list of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book		forest crop	568-569, 635
Severson, Herman J.	32, 541	motor fuel	601
Shearer, Conrad	32, 541	property	632-634
Sheriffs	469	public utilities	632-633
Shimek, Albert D.	49, 541, 543	railroads	632-633
Sieb, John L.	62, 541, 542	Teachers colleges	637-639
Sigman, David	51, 541, 542, 543	Tehan, Robert E.	54, 542, 543
Small loan companies	561	Terry, Earle M.	195ff.
Smith-Hughes Act	651, 652	Theisen, Joseph M.	66, 541
Social adjustment, state department of	624-625	Thomson, Vernon W.	63, 542, 543
Socialist party, national platform	249-252	Trade and professional organizations	478-483
Societies	662	Trade practice department, Wisconsin	639-640

	PAGES		PAGES
Traffic laws, enforcement of -----	601	Wages, collection of -----	601
Transportation, regulation -----	619-620	Watchmaking, board of examiners -----	662
Traveling library -----	606	Water pollution -----	589, 591
Treasurer, <i>see</i> -----		Water regulatory board -----	653-655
County treasurers -----		Waterways commission, deep -----	656
Secretary of the treasury, U. S. -----		Weather bureau, U. S. -----	648-649
State treasurer -----		Wegner, Herman B. -----	58, 541, 542, 544
Trego, Reno W. -----	51, 541	Welfare, <i>see</i> Public welfare -----	
Tuberculosis hospitals -----	577	WHA, Wisconsin's radio pioneer --	195-207
		White, Kenneth S. -----	28, 541, 543
		Wickhem, John D. -----	9, 11
		Wisconsin, meaning of name, <i>see</i> -----	
Unemployment, <i>see</i> Employment -----		State name -----	
offices -----		Wisconsin agricultural authority, -----	
Unemployment compensation ----	600	<i>see</i> Agricultural authority, -----	
Union party, national -----		Wisconsin -----	
platform -----	253-254	Wisconsin cheese makers associa- -----	663
U. S. government, <i>see</i> Federal gov- -----		tion -----	664
ernment -----		Wisconsin dairymen's association --	656-657
University extension -----	646-647	Wisconsin development authority -----	647-648
University of Wisconsin -----	640-649	Wisconsin General Hospital -----	647-648
Utility corporation, state -----	649	Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital --	647-648
		Wisconsin School for the Blind --	579
		Wisconsin School for the Deaf ---	579
Van Guildler, Harry -----	37, 541	Withrow, Gardner R. -----	17, 20
Vaughan, Byrde M. -----	70, 542	Witte, Edwin E., article by -----	129-154
Veterans of foreign wars -----	668	WLBL -----	200, 206-207
Veterans organizations -----	666-668	Woerth, George J. -----	65, 542
Veterinary examiners, board of --	557	Women, labor of -----	598
Veto -----	150-151	Workmen's compensation -----	598
Vice president, U. S. -----	447	Workshop for the blind -----	579
Villages, Wisconsin -----			
incorporation, dates of -----	459-461	Yindra, Francis A. -----	51, 541
population -----	461-466	Young, Cornelius T. -----	53, 542, 543, 544
Vital statistics -----	590	Youngblood, Henry -----	50, 541, 542
Vocational and adult education, -----			
state board of -----	650-653	Zimny, Arthur L. -----	25, 541, 543, 544
Vocational schools -----	651-652	Zoning, county -----	169-183
Voting precincts -----	468-472		







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