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1925

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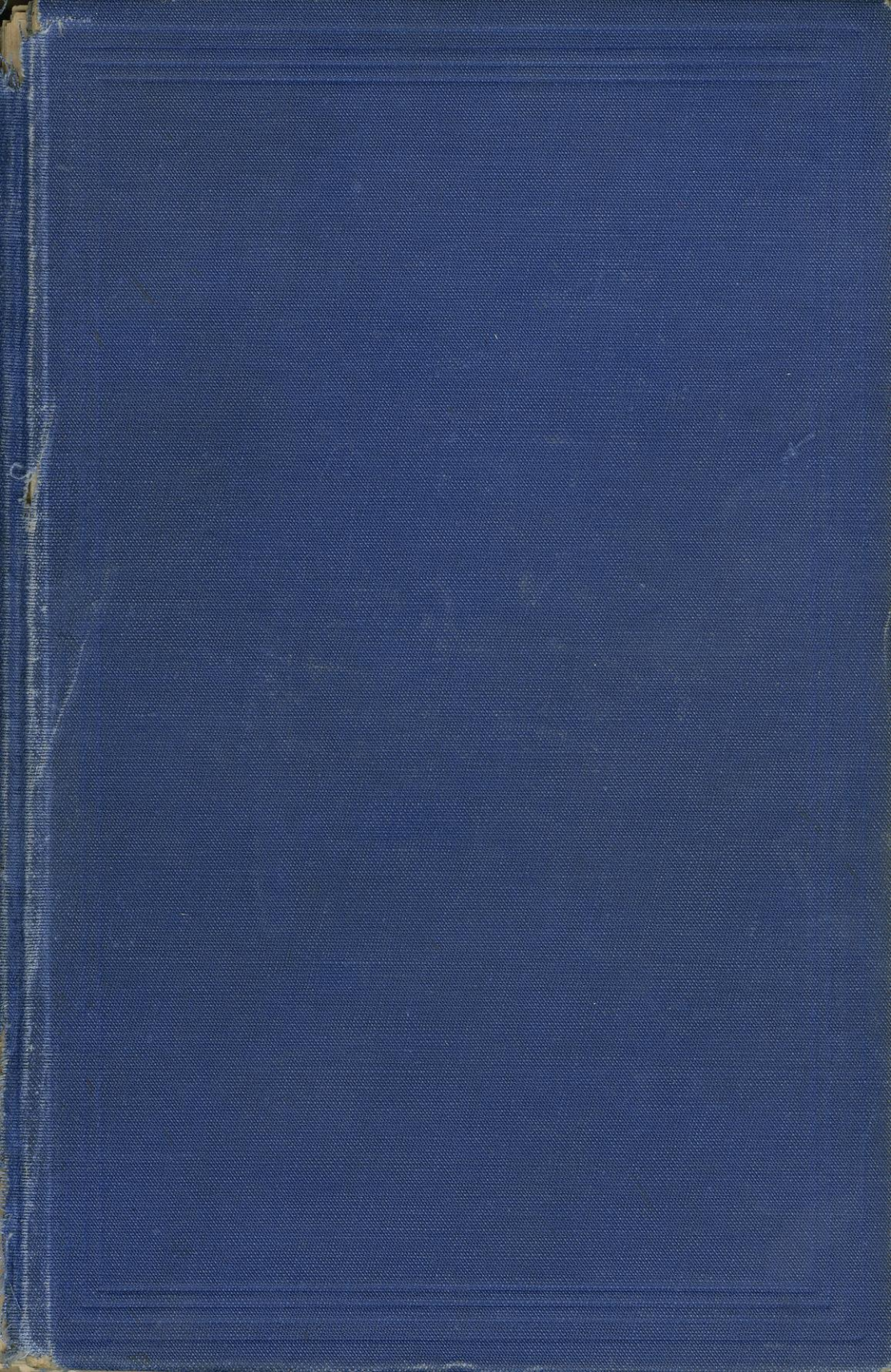
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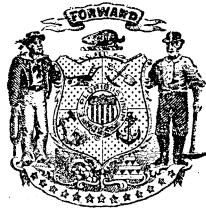
1834 - 1909
COMMEMORATING THE DISCOVERY OF WISCONSIN
INDIAN BY
JEAN NICOLET
SECURARY OF GOVERNOR CHAMPLAIN OF NEW FRANCE
IN THIS VICINITY NICOLET FIRST MET THE WINNEBAGO
INDIANS
UNVEILED AUGUST 11, 1909
BY MEMBERS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN
AND THE GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1925

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF
THE STATE PRINTING BOARD

FRED L. HOLMES
Blue Book Editor



DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTER
MADISON, WISCONSIN
1925

THE FRONTISPIECE IS A FACSIMILE OF THE
NICOLET MARKER AT RED BANKS

Jean Nicolet, the French explorer, was the first white man to visit Wisconsin. He came to Green Bay in 1634, just fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. The place where this intrepid pioneer beached his canoe was Red Banks, now the site of a picturesque summer resort located immediately north of Green Bay.

The Boulder monument to mark the spot of the Nicolet landing was erected in 1909 at Red Banks. Nicolet believed he was on his way to China and expected to meet Asiatics in this far off corner of the continent. In preparation for this, when he left Quebec he had placed in his pack "a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors."

As he approached the Winnebago village he donned his gaudy mandarin attire. The Winnebagos met him, but it is told that "the women and children fled, at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands; for thus they called the pistols that he had."

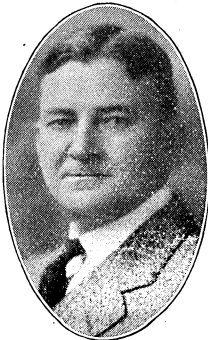
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FOREWORD

EVERY effort has been made in the 1925 Blue Book to give a composite picture of Wisconsin—its unsurpassed natural beauties, its thriving industries, its farm and dairy life—together with a review of work performed by the various governmental agencies.



JOHN J. BLAINE
Governor

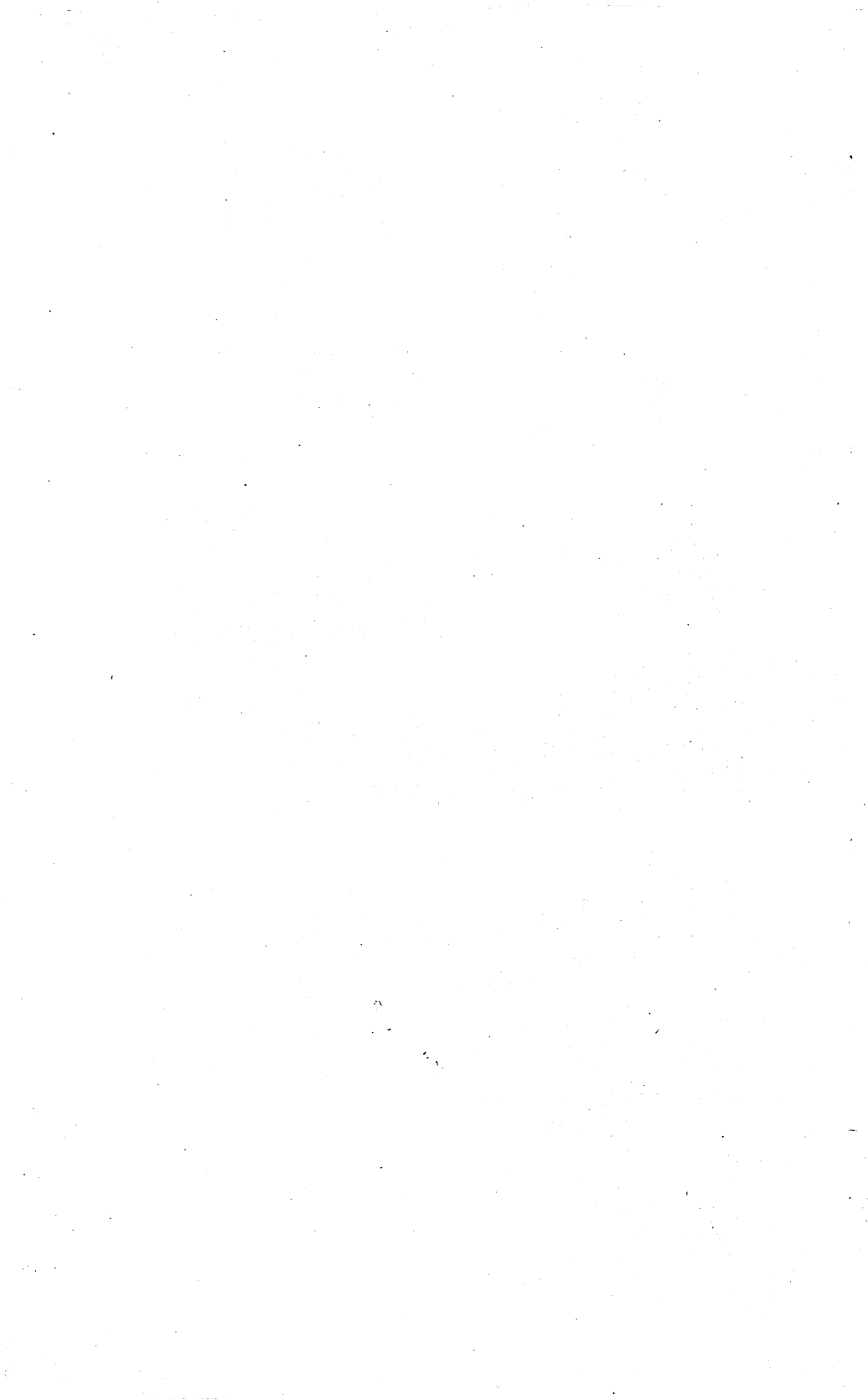
In the presentation of the story of Wisconsin, the Blue Book editor, Fred L. Holmes, has called to his aid men at the head of different state activities. His aim has been to have the story told plainly, interestingly and authentically in every detail.

That the volume may be more useful to the public schools for citizenship classes a new departure has been made. Various articles are offered which show the close relation between government and the home. Among them Justice C. H. Crownhart tells the scheme of government, state, county, town and city—in Wisconsin. Justice M. B. Rosenberry presents the organization and work of the state courts and Dean Bardeen, head of the University medical school writes on Hospitalization in Wisconsin.

The whole volume is worthy of careful perusal and it is hoped that it will serve as a compendium of useful authoritative information about Wisconsin.

The Blue Book is prepared under the direction of the State Printing Board, and copies are distributed free of charge within the limitations and under the provisions of the statutes. A sufficient number have been printed so that those failing to receive free copies within the limitations fixed by the statutes may purchase books through the Superintendent of Public Property, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

JOHN J. BLAINE,
Governor.



THE DAYS OF OLD

W. O. HOTCHKISS, *State Geologist*

IF WE were to start to dig anywhere in Wisconsin, except in a rock ledge, we would find first a layer of soil. Below this layer of a foot or so of soil in some parts of the state we would find hard rock. In other parts we would find below the soil a layer of unconsolidated material of sand, clay, gravel and boulders. In a very few places we could dig for nearly 600 feet in this loose material, but usually we would not go 200 feet before we came to solid rock. Everywhere below the surface of the land, at depths of a few feet or a few hundred, we would find solid rock if we were to dig down.



W. O. HOTCHKISS

In the mantle of soil, loose earth, sand, clay, gravel, and boulders that covers the solid rocks, the geologist sees only material derived from the breaking up of earlier solid rocks. In the solid sandstones, limestones and shales that lie below this mantle he sees material that once was loose, the sands, marls and clays of other times, that has again been hardened by nature into solid rock.

The rocks have been called "the great stone book of nature" in which we may read if we will the story of the days of old on this earth of ours—the great stone book whose pages were written, and are being written, by the hand of the Creator himself.

The study of this great stone book is a very broad science, and yet the reading of much of it is relatively so simple that the average man needs only to have his attention called to the important features to understand them clearly. It is only about a hundred and fifty years ago that Hutton, a Scotch farmer, first taught us the primary lesson in reading this book.

In his rambles along the rugged sea coast near his farm he saw sandstone cliffs being slowly beaten by the waves and torn into sand grains to make the sandy ripple-marked beach. He found in the sandstone cliffs the same sort of ripple marks that he saw in the loose beach sand at his feet, and the truth came to him that the cliffs must once have been loose sand rippled by the waves of a former sea. It was not hard to picture the ripple-marked beaches he walked upon as being slowly cemented to sandstone, raised above the sea, and again torn down by the waves to make beaches on some future sea shore, geologic ages hence. Looking both into the past and the future this cycle of events could be imagined to go on indefinitely. As Hutton expressed it—"we find no vestige of a beginning,—no prospect of an end."

He found the rocks on opposite sides of the valleys to be made of the same succession of beds, like two pieces from the same layer cake. And they both showed the same evidence of being sea deposits. Thus the layers must once have been continuous across the valleys; the valleys must have been carved in the rocks after they were elevated above the sea. He found each valley had a stream, a large one in a large valley, and in the smallest perhaps a rivulet that only flowed after a rain. But each stream he found carried mud and sand, from the soil and rocks. Given sufficient time he saw that the wind and the rain would eventually remove the hills and produce a plain. In the course of the deliberate, age-long movements of the surface of the earth, this plain might slowly sink below the sea and be covered by new deposits of sand and mud, or it might be slowly uplifted and the streams again started on their work of carving new valleys and hills and eventually reducing it to a new and lower plain.

Thus Hutton taught us the great principle of modern geology—that the processes which we see going on about us all the time, the process of wearing away by wind and streams, known as erosion, and the process of deposition in lakes and seas, have been at work throughout all the hundreds of millions of years of geologic history, "with no vestige of a beginning and no prospect of an end." For that far away beginning and the probable end we must turn

from the "great stone book of nature" and ask the astronomer to consult the starry page of the heavens.

If the "everlasting hills" of Wisconsin have mostly been carved from rocks that once were great sea bottom plains they are evidently the most recent of geologic productions, and yet to carve their present forms the slow processes of nature must obviously have taken many, many millions of years.

When we study the rocks of Wisconsin we find that parts of the state as well as adjoining parts of the Mississippi Valley have been covered many times by great shallow seas which deposited the sands and muds that we now see hardened to sandstones and quartzites, shales and slates, limestones and marbles. After each period of submergence and deposition Wisconsin was elevated above sea level and became dry land. Streams developed and began to carry away the land to the sea, and carve new valleys and hills and plains. Again the sea returned, due to sinking of the land, and new sandstones, limestones or shales, were deposited, only again to be elevated slowly above the sea and start anew the process of erosion.

These cycles, as we can read in the "great stone book of nature," were repeated at least a dozen times in Wisconsin. Frequently the sea and its deposits would cover but a part of the state, so that in the great layer cake of sandstone, shale, and limestone that covers the eastern, southern and western parts of the state, we would not find all the beds present in any one place if we were to dig down through them. Some of those found in the west we would not find in the east, and some of those in the east are not found in the west.

If we were to start a deep shaft in the northeastern part of Milwaukee county we would go first through a few inches or feet of soil. Next we would find a layer of glacial deposited material, clay, gravel, bowlders and sand. Then if all the formations were present we would penetrate the different beds in order from top down, as shown in the "geologic column"—figure 1.

Geology does not measure time in years and only recently have other sciences come to its aid to give us approximate ideas of how long ago the early pages of that "great stone

Geologic Column					
CENOZOIC	System	Formation	Character, Use, Thickness	Cities on or near Formation Outcrop	
		Quaternary	Glacial Drift	Sand, clay, gravel, bowlders, marl and peat. 0-600 ft.	
PALEOZOIC	Devonian	Milwaukee	Shale and dolomite 0-170 ft.	MILWAUKEE	
	Silurian	Waubakee	Shaly dolomite 0-50 ft.	NO MILWAUKEE	
		Niagara Group	Dolomite, lite gray, sometimes cherty beds, thick to thin. Lime, crushed stone, bl'g. stone and flux. 300-719 ft.	RACINE WAUKESHA CHILTON STURGEON BAY	
		Neda	Oolitic iron ore in local patches 0-55 ft.	MAYVILLE	
		Richmond	Gray to blue limy shales thin bedded. 50 to 540 ft.	GREEN BAY	
	Ordovician	Galena	Gray dolomite sometimes cherty Hard beds good for bl'g. stone & crushed rock 100-250 ft.	PLATTEVILLE	
		Decorah Platteville	Black River	Dolomitic shale and dolomite with some pure limestone in Grant Co Hard beds good for crushed rock and building stone. 100-120 ft.	DARLINGTON
		St. Peter	Sandstone, fine to med grained white to buff. 0-330 ft.	VIROQUA	
	Canadian	Shakopee Oneota	Lower Magne- -sian	Dolomite gray thick bedded cherty Agricultural lime, crushed rock. 0-250 ft.	CASHTON
	Ozarkian	Madison		Limy sandstone, fine grained 0-30 ft.	
		Mendota		Dolomite, local near Madison 0-20 ft.	MENDOTA
	Cambrian	Jordan		Sandstone, med. to coarse grain ed, white 0-75 ft.	LODI
		Trempealeau		Sandstone fine grained thin bedded, with purplish limy shale and a thin dolomite layer. Road surfacing. 50-110 ft.	TREMPEALEAU ALMA
		Mazomanie		Sandstone, limy, yellow and green. Not present in western part of State. 100-165 ft.	
		Franconia		Sandstone, yellow and green with limy shale beds. Road surfacing. Building stone not present in eastern part of State. 120-170 ft.	MADISON
		Dresbach		Sandstone, heavy bedded, white to yellow. 40-250 ft.	LA CROSSE CAMP DOUGLAS
		Eau Claire		Fine grained yellow sandstone and shale. Road surfacing and building stone. 90-350 ft.	MONDOVI COLFAX
		Mt. Simon		Coarse yellow to gray sandstone. 0-700 ft.	EAU CLAIRE BLACK RIVER FALLS
	PRE-CAMBRIAN	Keweenaw		Ancient dark colored lava flows, conglom. and sandstone. Copper ore and crushed stone. 40000-55000 ft.	ST. CROIX FALLS ASHLAND SUPERIOR
		Huronian		Quartzite, slate, marble, iron formation. Iron ore and ganister. 8000-12500 ft.	HURLEY ABLEMAN
Archean			Granites, greenstones, schists, used for monument and crushed stone.	CHIPPEWA FALLS WAUSAU RHINELANDER	

Fig. 1.

book" were written. According to the work of the students of physics the Devonian rocks—youngest in Wisconsin and found only in small areas on the Lake Michigan shore north of Milwaukee—are about 370 million years old. The limestone which occupies the area east of Waukesha, Fond du Lac and Green Bay is about 430 million years old. The sandstone which occupies the central part of the state is about 600 million years old, Keweenawan and Huronian rocks are about 1,200 million and Archean rocks, those at Wisconsin Rapids, Wausau and the central northern state, the most ancient rocks in the world, date from a period 1,600 million years ago. An error of a few million years is of course of no importance when such enormous periods of time are considered.

With such figures before us the duration of 10 to 40 *thousand* years since the last glacial period seems but an instant.

If we were to start on a trip from Milwaukee to Wisconsin Rapids and observe the various kinds of rocks we would find that we passed over the same series in succession. At the bottom of our deep shaft—if we dug down nearly 2,000 feet—we would find Pre-Cambrian granites, gneisses or schists, very ancient crystalline rocks of entirely different character from the bedded rocks we had been digging through. On our overland trip when we got to Wisconsin Rapids we would find the same kind of ancient granites and other crystalline rocks. The real thickness would be represented by the depth of our shaft and our journey would have shown us the same beds because they had been gently tilted upward toward the northwest and erosion had beveled off the edges. In going overland to Wisconsin Rapids we would thus be going downward with reference to the geologic column.

After we got through the soil and other loose material with our deep shaft we would find the Milwaukee shaly dolomite—the kind of rock they formerly used to make natural cement at Milwaukee in the days before the much superior portland cement superseded it. The second formation would be the Waubakee dolomite—a thin rock bed not known to be over 50 feet thick. In our overland journey we would find that the area covered by these formations extended only

four or five miles toward Wisconsin Rapids. The third kind of beds we would find in our deep shaft would be a group of very pure dolomite beds known as the Niagara group. In our overland journey we would find this group making the great cliffs quarried for lime and crushed rock at Mayville. This group makes the *Niagara escarpment*—a line of west facing cliffs extending from a short distance north of Waukesha up along the east shore of Winnebago clear to the tip of Door County. A similar cliff of this same group of dolomite beds makes the rock over which the water drops at Niagara Falls—from which the group gets its name.

Below the Niagara group in our deep shaft we may encounter one of the beds of iron ore, such as are found in a few places at the bottom of the Niagara (the largest of these, a mile or so long is mined under the cliffs near Mayville) but we are more likely to go directly into the Richmond shale. Our overland journey would show us this shale as a hard, somewhat limy clay shale beneath the ore at Mayville. It is used to make tile and brick near Fond du Lac, and along the east side of Lake Winnebago where large pits afford a good opportunity to see it. This was formerly called Cincinnati shale as it was wrongly supposed to be the same in age as that found along the Ohio River near that city.

Continuing our deep shaft through this shale we would come to two dolomite formations, the Galena and Black River. In our overland journey we would find few outcrops as these formations near Fond du Lac are mostly hidden by glacial drift. But by talking with the well drillers we would learn that these formations occur as far west as Ripon. In the southwest part of the state these dolomites are well exposed along the valley sides, and also in the mine workings, for these are the beds in which the lead and zinc ores are found in Grant, Iowa and Lafayette counties.

Going back to our deep shaft in the northeast corner of Milwaukee County and starting to dig deeper we find the next formation below is the St. Peter sandstone. This is a very soft, porous formation full of water, and if our shaft were real instead of imaginary, unless we were able to seal off the water, we would find it impossible to pump it out fast enough to permit us to go deeper. This sandstone

serves as a great reservoir for water in the eastern and southern parts of the state and many public and private water systems get their water from this formation.

This formation is so soft that it is readily worn away at the surface, consequently it is usually found only in a narrow belt near the edge of the harder, more resistant, dolomite that overlies it. In our overland journey to Wisconsin Rapids, under the limestone quarry at Ripon, we would find some of this sandstone which is dug out and sold for plaster sand.

The next lower formation we find in our shaft is the Lower Magnesian limestone, a fairly hard rock that has been used quite extensively for crushed rock for road building and other construction near Madison and La Crosse and generally north of the Wisconsin River and along the Mississippi. This formation makes the remarkable castellated cliffs that add so much to the beauty of the Mississippi gorge between the mouth of the Wisconsin and the St. Croix.

Below the Lower Magnesian limestone in our shaft we would come to the great Cambrian sandstone series. This is mostly soft porous sandstone with some shaly and limy beds. It is filled with water which is of enormous value to the people of the state. Many large and small cities, including the state capital, get an abundant and cheap supply of pure water from this formation. Deep wells by the hundreds have been drilled into it for this purpose. The value of this cheap, pure water supply to citizens of Wisconsin can be appreciated only when we learn of the expense and difficulty of filtering and treating muddy river water as must be done over much of the rest of the country.

In our overland journey from our deep shaft to Wisconsin Rapids we would find the Cambrian sandstone extending from Berlin to our destination. If we went by way of Friendship we would see it making the great mounds that rise above the sandy plain—Friendship Mound, Roche a Cris, and many others, with their steep cliff sides and castellated tops—and we would find it making the river bank where we crossed the river at Nekoosa. We could extend our journey farther and see this great sandstone series in the Camp Douglas mounds, the Dells at Kilbourn, and in the

cliffs and roadcuts all over the area between La Crosse and Eau Claire.

In this large area the shaly and limy beds of this sandstone series are of great use for road surfacing and the many excellent roads found here are possible because these beds furnish an abundant cheap material well suited to the moderate traffic burden.

Some of the sandstone beds make very fine building stone which locally finds extensive use. Stone from Dunn County was selected to complete the cathedral of St. John in New York because of its beautiful soft cream color and its excellent quality.

North of a line drawn from Shell Lake through Chippewa Falls, Abbotsford, Wisconsin Rapids, Waupaca and Shawano to Wausaukee, the rocks we would find are different from those we have been describing. Except along the Lake Superior shore and inland a few miles they are nearly all crystalline rocks, such as granites, gneisses, schists, quartzites and ancient dark colored lava flows.

In these old rocks are found the famous granite quarries of Montello, Red Granite, Wausau and Marinette county from which come some of the finest and hardest granites of the world. In our shaft we would find the same kind of rocks below the Cambrian sandstone series at Milwaukee. Everywhere in Wisconsin we find this same condition. If we were to dig further until the heat of the earth stopped us we would find the same kind of ancient rocks.

These Pre-Cambrian rocks include some ancient sediments—sandstones, shales and similar rocks—but they have been folded and altered so they no longer look like the younger rocks we have been describing,—their beds are on edge or steeply inclined, and the rocks are changed by the tremendous pressure which they have suffered. In these altered and folded rocks and in the great lava flows we find abundant evidence that hundreds of millions of years ago Wisconsin, northern Michigan and Minnesota was a mountainous country with volcanoes that belched forth enormous quantities of lava hardly equalled at any time elsewhere in the world.

In these folded sediments are found the great iron mines,

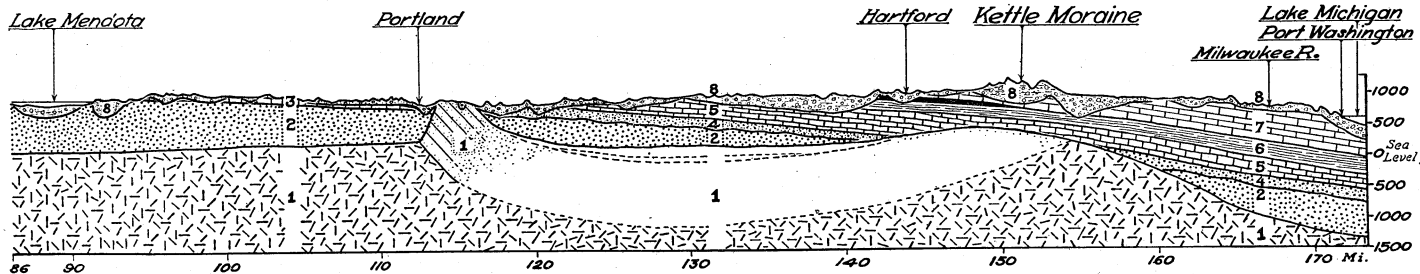
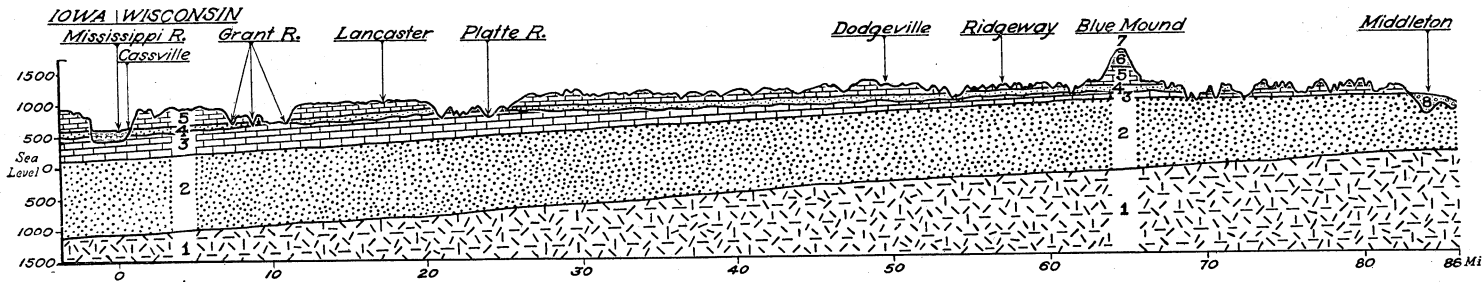


Fig. 2.—Cross section showing beds of rock, from Grant County on the Mississippi, to Ozaukee County on Lake Michigan.

and in the folded lava flows are the great copper deposits of the Lake Superior region.

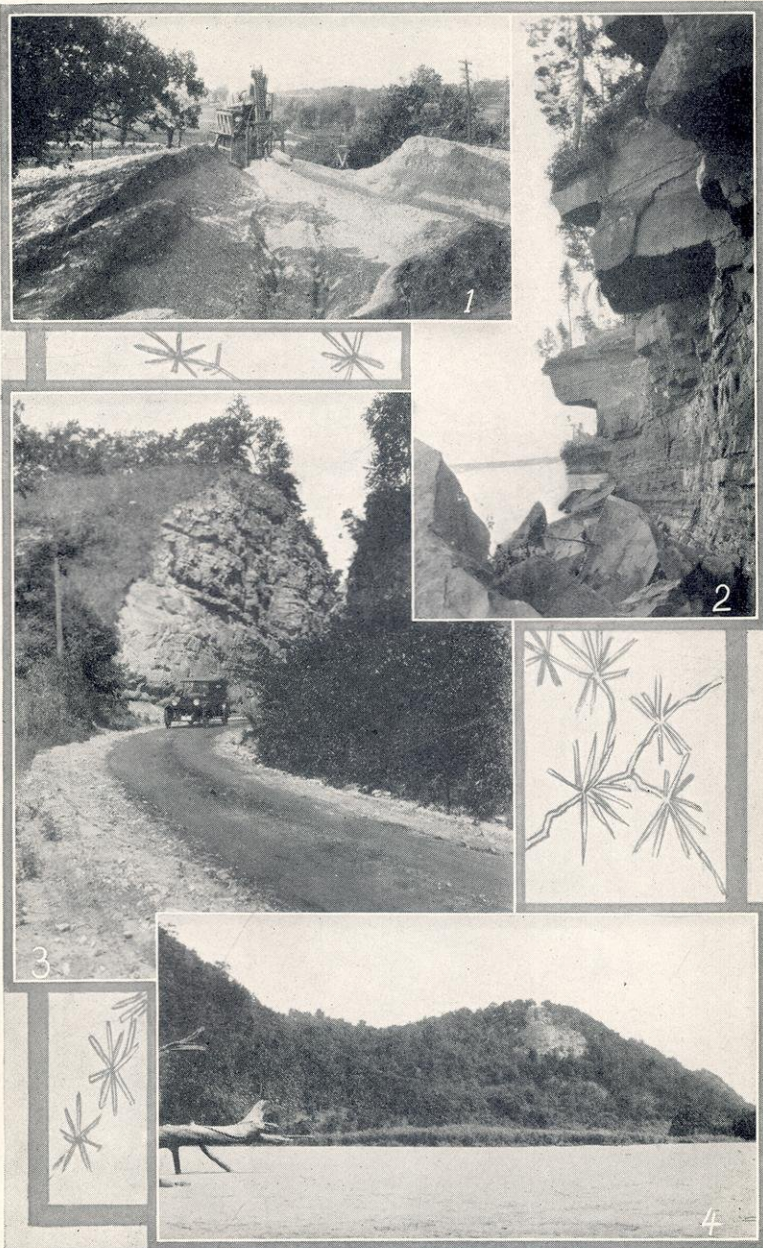
These ancient mountains were worn down almost to a plain by long ages of erosion before the sea came over it to deposit the Cambrian sandstones. Some of the hard folded sediments projected as high hills above this old plain and made islands around which the Cambrian seas deposited their sands. The Baraboo Hills, the quartzite at Portland near Waterloo, and Rib Hill near Wausau, the highest point in the state, were islands of this type. The geologic cross section across the state shown on the preceding page gives an idea of the Waterloo quartzite island, and its great eastward extension shown by deep wells. This section also shows that the great layer cake of sandstone, shale, and limestone has been greatly bowed up in the middle and slopes down to the east and west.

The general distribution of the limestone, sandstone, and crystalline rocks of the state is shown in figure 3. This map also shows the edge of the great ice sheet which advanced from the northeast—from Canada—and covered all the state but the southwest quarter.*

When the glaciers melted away they left great quantities of material called "glacial drift" that they had carried along with them in their advance. They picked up the soil and sand and clay as they plowed along, and ground up the rocks that laid in their path to make pebbles and boulders and fine "rock flour." Some of this material was dumped in a mixed up mass, and some of it was assorted into beds of clay, sand or gravel by the streams that issued from the melting ice just as we find them today coming from the glaciers of Alaska or Switzerland.

Along the outer edge of the ice, where it paused in its advance or melting back, it dumped great piles of mixed material in the form of hummocks and kettles which are called terminal moraines. These moraines dammed the old valleys and made beautiful lakes such as those at Madison and in many other parts of the state.

*The reader can secure without charge the larger, colored geologic map of the state which shows the distribution of the various rock formations in much greater detail if he will write the State Geological Survey at Madison. In 1911 a very large colored geologic wall map of the state was distributed to each school in the state. Copies of this are still available if desired by any school.

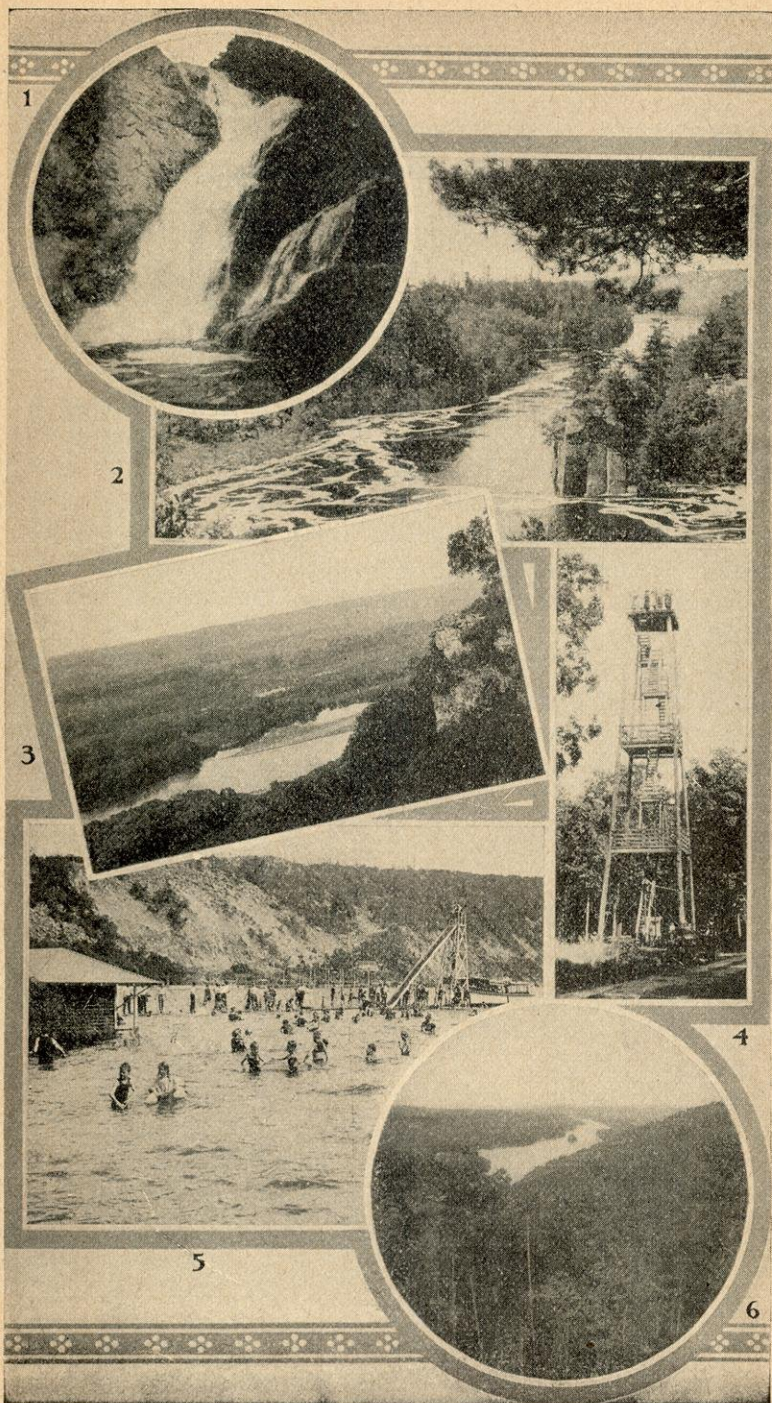


1. Glacial Gravel Pit producing Material for Concrete Road.
 2. Rugged Wave Cut Cliffs along Lake Superior in Apostle Islands.
 3. Second deepest Highway Cut in U. S. near Mindoro, La Crosse Co.
 4. Sandstone Bluffs along Wisconsin River near Boscobel.

Conclusion

In this brief article the attempt has been made to give a general idea of the geology of the state, and a very little of what it means to the people who live here. In conclusion I wish to emphasize that the same forces and processes that made Wisconsin in the past are at work today just as they always have been, "with no vestige of a beginning and no prospect of an end." Every rain, every flood, and every dust-bearing breeze is doing its part to wear Wisconsin away and carry it into the rivers and down to the sea. The same slow movement that has alternately lowered the state below sea level and raised it up again is now going on. We see old beaches along Lake Michigan which show us that region is slowly rising—only an inch or two in a century, perhaps, but nevertheless enough so that we can see the effect.

The study of the geology of the state teaches us that this old world of ours, even though its changes be slow, is nevertheless a constantly changing living thing, responding continuously to the demands of its Creator.



WISCONSIN PARKS

(1) Patterson State Park, High Falls 165 feet, (2) Dalles of St. Croix River Inter-State Park, (3) Looking up Wisconsin, Sequel Point Nelson Dewey, (4) Look Out Tower Peninsula, (5) Beach Devil's Lake, (6) Looking up the Mississippi River from Perrot Park.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE FEATURES OF WISCONSIN

By E. F. BEAN, *Assistant State Geologist*

TOPOGRAPHY FROM THE AUTOISTS' VIEWPOINT

THE autoist may see in Wisconsin three types of topography, plains, plateaus and mountains. The autoist from Beloit driving through Madison, Portage, Kilbourn, Mauston, Black River Falls, Merrilan, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Prairie Farm, Amery and St. Croix Falls has to the west and south a plateau, to the east and north a level to gently undulating plain. The plateau which we shall call the Western Upland is a broad upland deeply cut by numerous streams.



E. F. BEAN

Whether the autoist makes excursions into the plain, or into the Western Uplands, he may see forms slowly wrought through millions of years by the work of streams, the wind and other forces of nature. He may see lakes, and ice formed hills, that were formed in the geological yesterday. The following trips describe in brief fashion a few of the many interesting excursions available to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Devils Lake and the Dells

Starting from Portage we shall go to Kilbourn and Devils Lake and return to Portage by way of Baraboo, a drive of about 60 miles. At the Dells we shall find the largest river in Wisconsin flowing in a deep gorge and at Devils Lake a beautiful lake in the midst of mountain scenery.

From Portage to Kilbourn much of our route is through a gently undulating plain. The soil is sandy, for our route is in the southern edge of the central plain (fig. 3), which is a great crescentic area underlain by sandstone and extending from Marinette County southwest to Portage, thence northwest to Washburn County. A casual examination of the road cuts shows, however, that all of the soil has not come from the neighboring hills. Instead there is a wide variety of rock types, some of which came from several hundred miles to the northeast. The geologist tells us that at one time a great ice sheet similar to those now found in Greenland once covered all of Wisconsin except about 13,360 square miles in the southwestern part. This great glacier modified the soil, topography, and drainage, and along

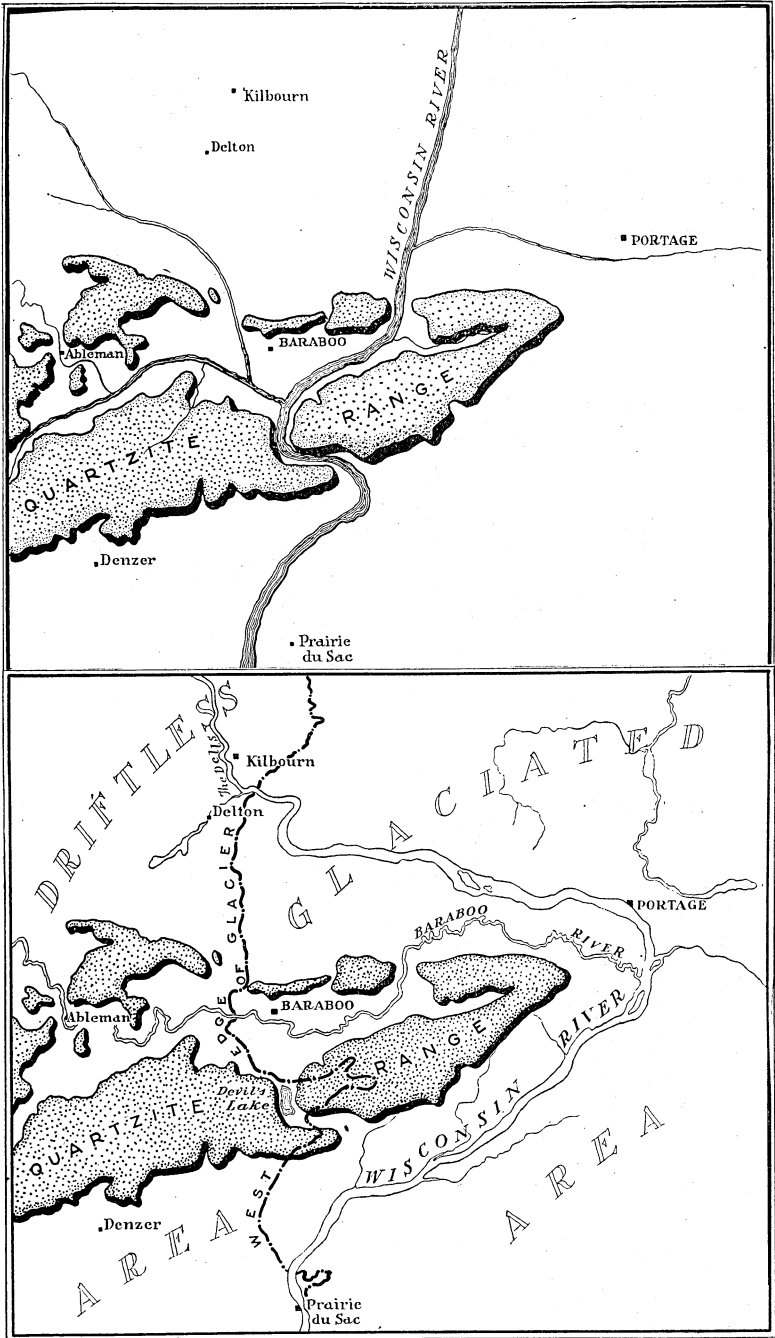


Fig. 4.—Above—Course of the Wisconsin River through the Baraboo hills before the glacier dammed its course. Below—Present course of the Wisconsin River caused by glacier built dams.

with great quantities of other material brought in the foreign bowlders we have observed. During the glacial period there were times when snowfall and the resulting accumulation of ice exceeded melting and the ice front advanced. At times there was a balance between melting and accumulation and the ice front remained stationary. During other periods melting exceeded ice accumulation and the ice front retreated. The glacial period may have lasted as long as a million years. It was ended in the geological yesterday, perhaps only 35,000 to 50,000 years ago. There were several advances, the latest being called the Wisconsin stage of glaciation. It is possible that we are now living in an interglacial period, and that an ice sheet may again cover the state.

About five miles east of Kilbourn we enter an area of rougher topography characterized by irregular ridges, hummocky hills, and undrained depressions called kettles. These kettles are due to the melting of buried ice blocks or to depressions inclosed by drift ridges. This rougher area about three miles in width is the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin ice sheet. This moraine can be followed northward to Langlade County, thence west to Hudson. It trends southeastward from Kilbourn to the vicinity of Lake Geneva.

Going west from the terminal moraine we cross an outwash plain built by streams flowing away from the melting ice. Since glacial times this plain has been gullied by streams. Before taking the boat to visit the Dells, we should picture conditions at the time of maximum advance when the ice sheet stood about two miles east of Kilbourn. In pre-glacial times the Wisconsin River flowed almost directly southward (fig. 4) from Stevens Point to the Lower Narrows west of Portage. From this course the Wisconsin was diverted by the glacier. As flow to the south was blocked by the ice front, the Baraboo Range, and the western upland, a lake was formed which drained through the Black River (fig. 5). This lake, called Glacial Lake Wisconsin, which covered an area of 1,825 square miles was three-fourths the size of Great Salt Lake and over eight times the size of Lake Winnebago. The level of this lake was about 940 feet above sea level, so that the site of Kilbourn was covered by water. The history of this lake is written in the clays, silts, and sands deposited in its depths, and in the ice rafted bowlders left stranded on its shore.

The melting back of the ice front permitted the lake to find a new outlet through the terminal moraine to the southeast. As this outlet was lowered by erosion, the lake was drained and the Wisconsin River began the process of cutting a narrow channel in the broad low ridge of sandstone which lay athwart its path at Kilbourn. This narrow gorge thus cut gave rise to the Dells, "the most famous and beautiful feature of the Wisconsin Valley."

The gorge is seven and one-fifth miles in length, the portion below the dam being one-third the total length and known as the Lower Dells. The gorge above the dam, usually called the Dells, is 60 to 120 feet deep and but 52 feet wide in its most constricted part.

The scenic features of the Dells are similar in character to those of that far-famed beauty spot of New York—Watkins Glen. All these features were carved in the sandstone by wind and water. The relative weakness or resistance of the layers of sandstone together with vertical cracks called joint planes has determined the forms produced.

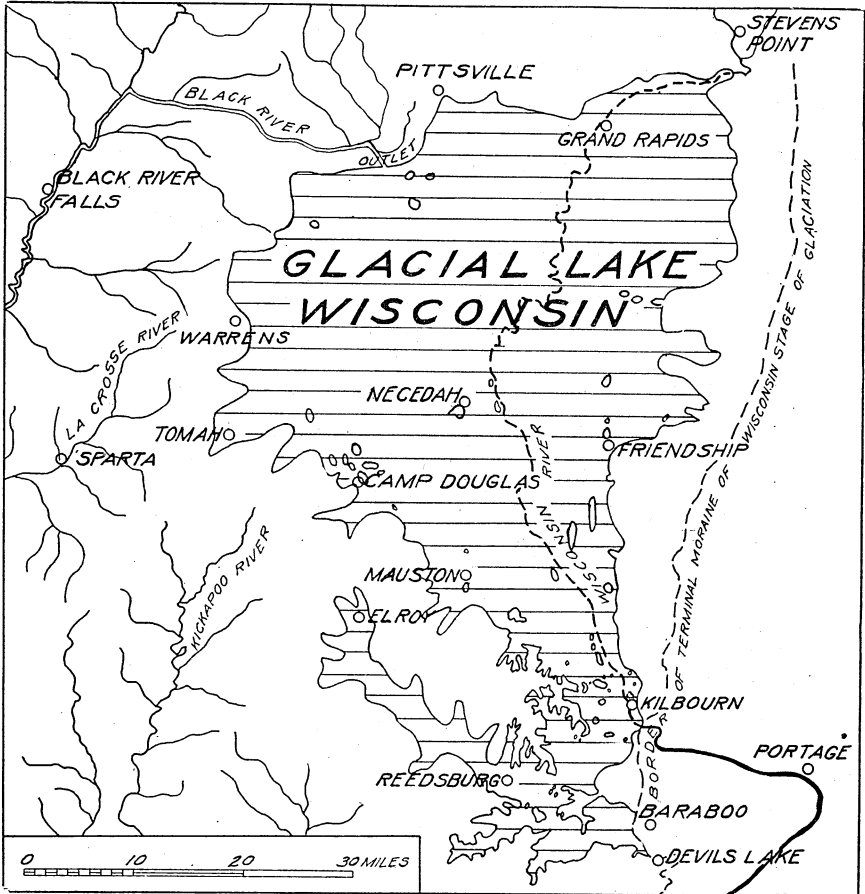


Fig. 5.—Glacial Lake Wisconsin formed by glacial damming of the Wisconsin River.

Artist's Glen, Coldwater Canyon, Rood's Glen, and Witches Gulch are narrow, tortuous ravines cut by tributary streams. Here and there circular chambers called potholes have been cut by pebbles swirled by eddies at the base of waterfalls. The *Devil's Jug* in Coldwater Canyon is especially large and perfect. In places the ravine is so narrow that there is scarcely room for a person of ordinary width to go through—hence *Fat Man's Misery*. At times when but little water is flowing it

seems inconceivable that these passages have been cut by running water. Immediately after a heavy shower, however, all doubts are removed. A tremendous volume of foaming muddy water rushes through the straight stretches, boils through narrows, cascades over falls, and swirls in the potholes below. The whole effect is so weird, so impressive, that the visitor never forgets the experience. The walls are covered with lichens, moss, ferns, small trees, and shrubs. The light is subdued since vertical walls and overhanging foliage combine to shut out the sunlight.

Only a few features of the main gorge need be described. Most of us prefer to give our imagination full sway and to apply names of our own selection to the fantastic forms observed. The *Jaws* is a constriction of the channel by more resistant rock. At the *Navy Yard* we see the rounded sterns of boats jutting out from their anchorage. The *Narrows* just below Artist's Glen is but 52 feet wide. This was spanned in 1848 by the first bridge across the Wisconsin in this part of the state. The *Narrows* is due to the fact that the river is flowing in a channel which is newer than the rest of the gorge. The river formerly turned west just below the mouth of Coldwater Canyon and returned to the present channel about three-fourths of a mile down stream. *Stand Rock* is an isolated column of sandstone about 45 feet high and 6 or 8 feet in diameter, capped by a more resistant layer about 20 feet in diameter. Frost, rain, heat, cold and the wedging action of roots, have played their parts, but the chief cause is the sand blast which has worn away the softer parts of the sandstone and left this column isolated from the adjacent cliff. Such forms are common in sandstone throughout the Driftless Area. The Camp Douglas Mounds are a large scale illustration of the same principle of wind and sand erosion of soft rocks.

Returning to Kilbourn we cross the river and go south to Baraboo. At Delton we cross the post-glacial gorge of Dell Creek. Here a side trip can be taken to see *Mirror Lake Gorge*—a small sandstone gorge like the Dells—and *Mirror Lake*, which some think even more beautiful than the Dells. After leaving Dell Creek valley our route is on an outwash plain sloping gently westward from the Wisconsin Terminal Moraine, a range of hills one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile to the east.

To the south of us is the Baraboo Quartzite Range, which consists of two ridges extending east and west for about 25 miles. The South Range, commonly known as the Baraboo Bluffs, is 1 to 5 miles wide and rises 300 to 800 feet above its surroundings. The narrower, discontinuous North Range is 100 to 560 feet in height. The ridges are joined at the ends, thus forming a canoe shaped basin through which the Baraboo River flows.

Before glacial time the Wisconsin River (fig. 4) flowed southward through the North Range at Lower Narrows on a valley bottom 200 feet below the present Baraboo River, then west and south through the Devils Lake gap, around the end of the Devil's Nose, and southward toward Prairie du Sac. The gorge through the South Range

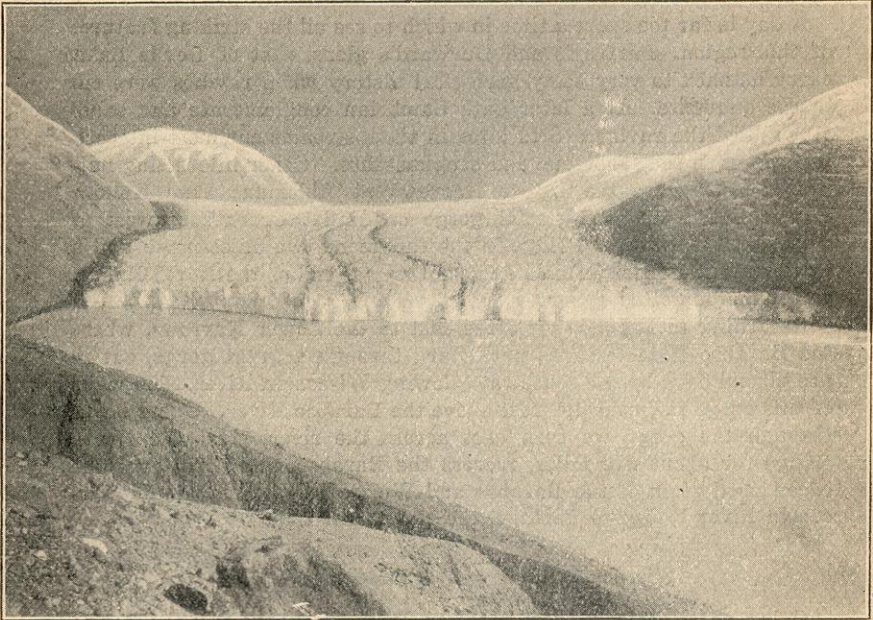
was much deeper and more impressive than the present gorge below Niagara Falls. The volume of water was somewhat less but the gorge was over three times as deep since the bottom of the gorge was about 500 feet below the present lake level. Huge blocks of quartzite in the talus slopes extended down to the river. There was no lake, no level place where the cottages and hotel stand. During the glacial period this gorge was blocked by a tongue of ice east of Kirks. Another tongue north of the range advanced into the Baraboo Valley (fig. 4) blocking the north end of the gorge with a lobe of ice similar to the one in the south end. These ice lobes ended in sheer ice cliffs probably one or two hundred feet in height. Between them was a glacial lake dotted with icebergs and standing at a level about 180 feet higher than the present lake. To the west of the ice in the Baraboo Valley and far to the northward was Glacial Lake Wisconsin (fig. 5).

As the rock and soil laden ice melted it left near the glacier front great deposits of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders—a typical terminal moraine. The streams flowing away from the ice built an outwash plain of sand and gravel and carried the finer material out into the glacial lakes.

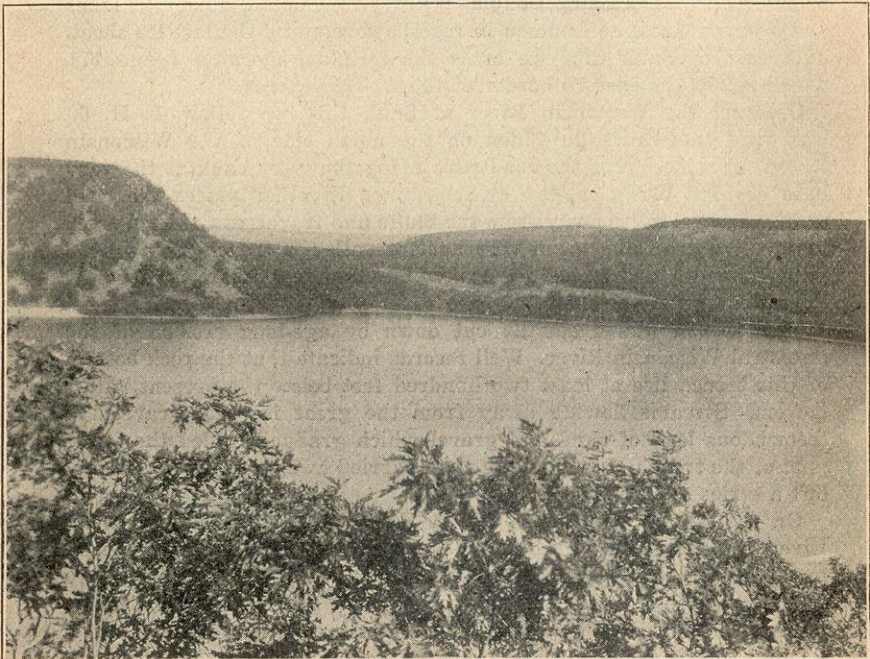
We are now ready to resume our journey to Devils Lake. Leaving the outwash plain we cross the terminal moraine to the ground moraine in Baraboo. Going south toward Devils Lake we are again in terminal moraine topography until we reach the flat outwash plain at the north end of the lake.

The Devil's Lake of today lies in a depression with river cut talus covered walls of quartzite on the east and west sides and morainic dams at the north and south ends. Owing to the extensive filling the present lake has a maximum depth of but 43 feet. The lake has no visible outlet but drains slowly by percolation through the morainic dam at the south end.

Following the trail we leave the north end of the lake and climb to the top of the East Bluff. Some 500 feet below us lies the lake, "a gem of true mountain scenery, such as cannot be seen elsewhere east of the Rockies." In the immediate foreground are fantastic forms like the Devil's Doorway wrought in the purplish quartzite by the falling away of angular blocks which once surrounded it. Below is the talus slope giving mute testimony to the time that has elapsed since Nature began tumbling down the giant blocks of quartzite from the cliffs to build these gigantic slides. Across the lake are the mingled colors of quartzite and pine. To the south and north we trace the moraine with its roughly undulating hardwood hills. With some search near the top of the East Bluff we may find stream-eroded potholes in the quartzite, indicating that the ancestral Wisconsin once flowed at this level. In imagination we can see the pre-glacial Wisconsin about 1,000 feet below us, can look to the southeast where it rounds the Devil's Nose and begins its long journey to the Mississippi. Or we can see glacial Devils Lake standing at a level 180 feet higher than today with magnificent glaciers at both ends.



As Devils Lake appeared in glacial times.



Devils Lake today.

A day is far too short a time in which to see all the striking features of this region. Parfrey's and Durward's glens, east of Devils Lake, carry us back to very early geological history when ravines were cut in the quartzite. At a later date Cambrian conglomerate and sandstone filled the ravines. Still later in time, streams cut most interesting gorges in the sandstone and conglomerate. Other interesting natural features are the Upper Narrows at Ableman; Pine Hollow, Pewits' Nest, the post-glacial gorge of Skillet Creek southwest of Baraboo; the Natural Bridge in the sandstone two miles north and a little west of Denzer; Fox Glen near the east end of the North Range, and numerous other gorges.

Returning to Baraboo we drive east to the Lower Narrows, where the Baraboo River escapes northward through a great gorge, cut in pre-glacial days by the southward-flowing Wisconsin River. The walls of this gorge rise over 500 feet above the Baraboo River. Going north through the gorge we turn east across the river, skirt the North Range for about five miles, recross the Baraboo, and drive over the broad flood plain of the Baraboo and Wisconsin, and across the Wisconsin River bridge to Portage, the end of our trip.

Wisconsin River and the Military Ridge

Going northwesterly from Madison on T. H. 12 we travel through a glaciated area (p. 10) in which we see no castellated mounds such as characterize the Camp Douglas country. We do see numerous lakes and swampy areas so common in regions covered by the last ice sheet. Just east of Sauk City we cross the terminal moraine (page 17) which marks the eastern border of the Driftless Area.

Crossing the Wisconsin River at Sauk City we follow T. H. 60 westward to Prairie du Chien on the north side of the Wisconsin River. In some places the road runs along the river bank at the very base of high bluffs capped by limestone. In other places the road swings several miles away from the bluffs and traverses the level river plain. We are following a very ancient valley, a trench from 2 to 5 miles in width and from four to five hundred feet below the level of the upland on either side.

This trench was gradually cut down by age-long erosion of the ancestral Wisconsin River. Well records indicate that the rock bottom of this trench lies at least two hundred feet below the present valley bottom. Streams flowing away from the great ice front carried a tremendous load of sand and gravel which gradually filled the lower part of the trench. Later on the river carried away part of the fill and left a series of flat benches.

On the return trip we follow T. H. 19. Crossing the Wisconsin River at Bridgeport, we climb 500 feet, out of the Wisconsin trench, to the Military Ridge near Patch Grove. Proceeding eastward, we are impressed with the fact that we are on top of our local world. To the north is a short steep slope to the Wisconsin River. To the south is a long gentle slope drained by tributaries of the Rock and Mississippi.

The road follows the divide so closely that no streams of importance are crossed in sixty miles.

East of Barneveld we pass Blue Mounds. West Blue Mound which has a height of 1,716 feet above sea level and about 400 feet above the surrounding upland is the highest point in southern Wisconsin. Blue Mounds are isolated outliers of the Niagara limestone escarpment (p. 6) which is 69 miles to the east in Wisconsin, and from 45 to 55 to the south and west in Illinois and Iowa. Similar mounds are the Platte mounds near Platteville, and Sinsinawa mound near Dubuque. The existence of these outlying mounds shows that the Niagara limestone was formerly far more extensive. Like the sandstone mounds near Camp Douglas, Blue Mounds are small remnants left in the gradual wearing away of a rock formation.

As we near Verona we cross a line of hummocky hills, which look quite different from the hills seen to the west. By the roadside there are boulders of granite, trap and other rocks entirely different from the limestone and sandstone rocks in the ledge nearby. These are foreigners brought in by the ice sheet. We have left the Driftless Area and are back in the drift-covered lake country.

Camp Douglas

In the country between Kilbourn and Humbird the citizens of Wisconsin may see scenery typical of the Great Plains in Montana or the Dakotas. The railroad map shows that the railroads run in nearly straight lines. This indicates that this is an unusually flat plain. To the southwest is the irregular bluff line which marks the edge or escarpment of the Western Upland. Rising abruptly from the plain are steep sided, isolated rocky castle-like hills and crags. At one time the Western Upland extended far to the east, but it has been driven back by the long continued attacks of weather, wind and streams. The isolated mounds, which in the West would be called buttes if small and mesas if large, are outliers left during the retreat. The plain was made in part by the wearing down of soft horizontal sandstones and shales, in part by the deposition of sand and clay by wind and waters.

The preservation of the mounds is due to a capping of somewhat harder sandstone. Wind work and weathering tend to wear away the softer sides, until the weight of the overhanging capping causes it to fall. The mounds gradually decrease in size until the capping is all removed. Then the mound becomes a conical hill, gradually becoming lower and finally blends with the plain.

The wind- and water-carved features of these mounds are far too fragile to stand the grinding of glacial ice. They owe their existence to the fact that this region lies in the Driftless Area (p. 12).

From one of the mounds near Camp Douglas we can see mounds illustrating all stages in the process of destruction. Near the escarpment, as at Camp Douglas, mounds are very numerous, farther away

there are only isolated mounds. (Fig. 6.) The mounds near us rise to heights of 100 to 220 feet above the plain. As far as the eye can reach to the north and east, the plain stretches away—monotonously level broken only by castellated mounds. Part of this plain was once covered by the waters of Glacial Lake Wisconsin (p. 17).

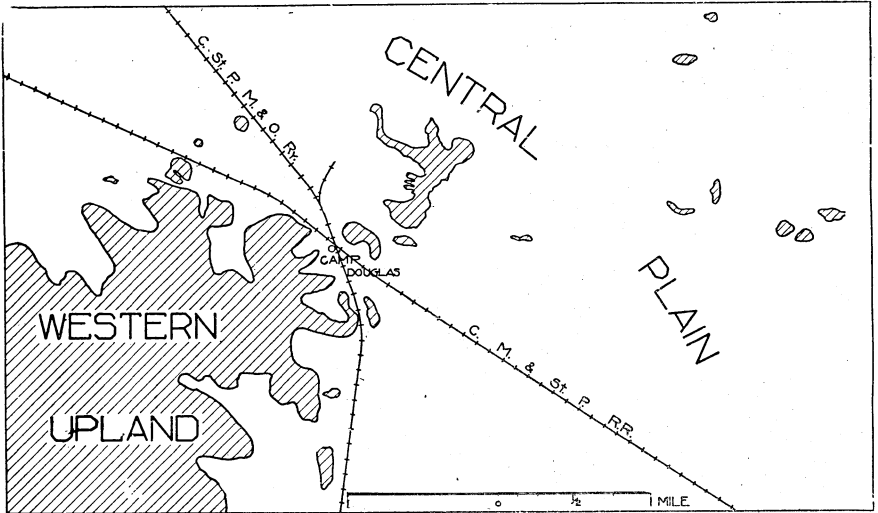


Fig. 6.—Relation of sandstone mounds to the upland.

Roche 'a Cris and Friendship near Friendship; Bruce Mound near Merrilan, the Humbird Mounds, Saddle Mound near Pray, Castle Mound near Black River Falls, these and numerous others are remnants of the great formation which once covered this area. For countless ages, the wind and water have been at work subdividing broad mesas into buttes and wearing the buttes down to a flat plain.

Milwaukee—Oconomowoc—Mayville—Holy Hill

About 18 miles west of Milwaukee on T. H. 19 we enter the Oconomowoc Lake region, justly famed as a summer resort. Some 30,000 years ago, two lobes (Fig. 7) of the great ice sheet met along a line trending northeast from Richmond (south of Whitewater) through the Oconomowoc Lake country to Kewaunee county. As the ice melted away, there was formed between these lobes the Kettle Moraine of eastern Wisconsin. The kettles ranging in size from small depressions a few rods in diameter to great hollows from 100 to 200 feet in depth are due to the melting of buried ice blocks. In some of these kettles lie the Oconomowoc Lakes surrounded by country of great variety—parallel steep sided gravel ridges, conical hills and flat outwash plains. Pewaukee Lake, an exception to the rule, lies in a preglacial valley blocked on the west and east by drift.

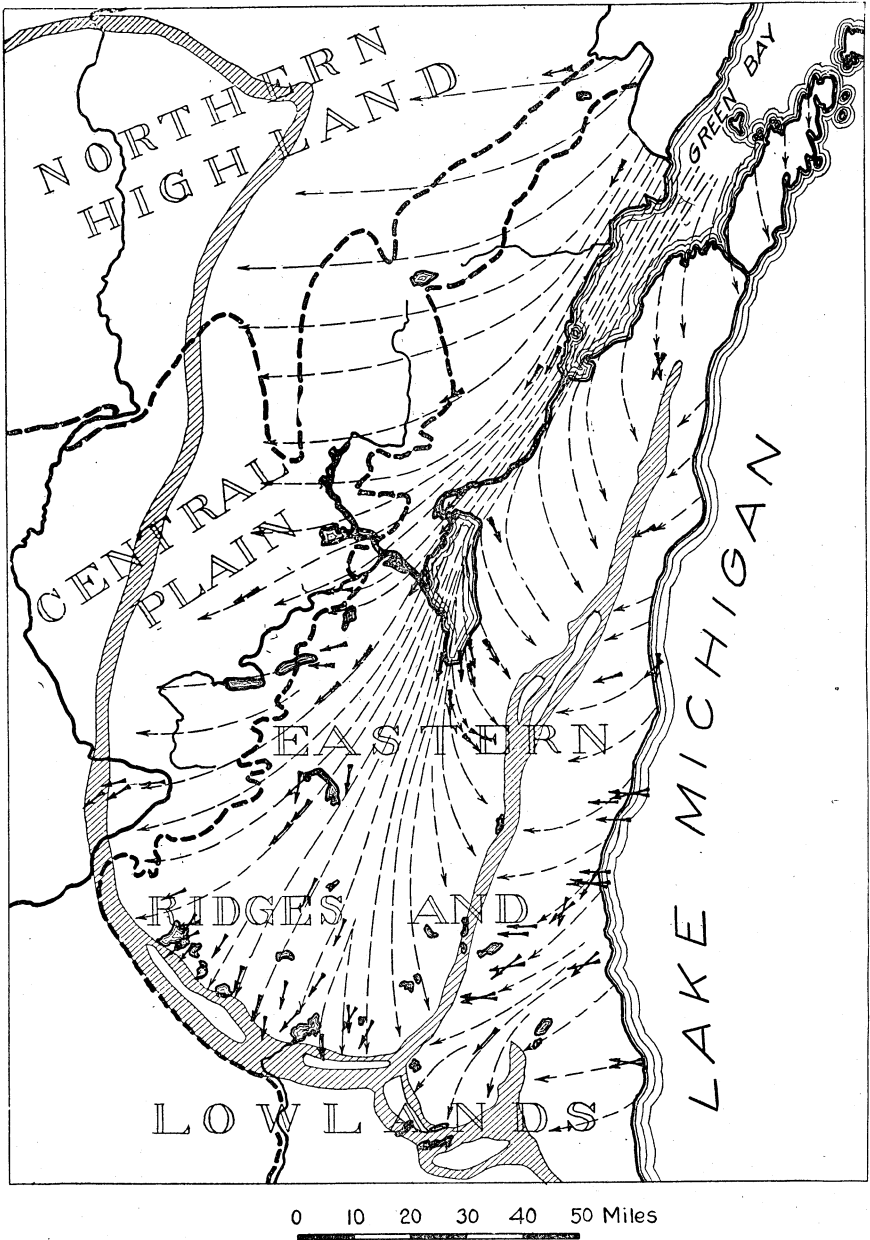


Fig. 7.—The position of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan lobes during the last glacial period.

The gravel pits near Okauchee are representative of a great industry made possible by the work of glacial ice which picked up and crushed rock and transported it to places where streams from the melting ice built up great deposits of sand and gravel. To the glacier we are indebted for the cheap supplies of widely distributed sand and gravel so extensively used for gravel and concrete road construction.

Going north from Oconomowoc on T. H. 67 we soon leave the moraine country behind. In the vicinity of Ashippun we enter a gently undulating plain known as ground moraine. Here we see numerous long oval hills called *drumlins*. These hills are characteristic of the ground moraine east and northeast of Madison, which is one of three well known drumlin areas in this country, the others being in eastern Massachusetts and northwestern New York.

Near Neosho are long narrow winding gravel ridges called *eskers*. These gravel ridges were deposited by streams flowing beneath the ice.

The iron mine at Iron Ridge is located at the foot of the Niagara escarpment (p. 6): At Mayville we turn east to Theresa, thence south on 15 and 83. South of Hartford shortly after reentering the Kettle Moraine country, we turn to the east on County Trunk P toward Holy Hill, the highest point in the Kettle Moraine. On its summit we are 1,361 feet above sea level, nearly 400 feet above Hartford and about 360 feet above the valley to the east. From this vantage point we have a comprehensive view of the Kettle Moraine, that great complex of ridges, knobs, kettles and plains left by melting ice.

Fountain City, Alma—Independence—Arcadia

It is impossible to outline a short trip which will give a comprehensive view of the Western Upland which has very fittingly been called the Wisconsin Berkshires. In the trip outlined we see only a small part of the Western Upland, and a short section of the Mississippi River gorge, which has a length in Wisconsin greater than the distance from London to Liverpool. The gorge furnishes the most rugged topography and picturesque scenery to be seen in the state, in fact one authority has characterized this the rival of the Rhine gorge in beauty and its superior in size. The crags, battlements and towers carved from sandstone and limestone by wind and water are not inferior to the ruined castles along the Rhine. The vineyards on the terraced slope, the houses clinging to the side of the bluff, the forest-clad northern slopes, the grassy southerly exposures each recall pictures from the Rhine.

Lake Pepin nearly 22 miles long and from 1 to 2½ miles wide, caused by the damming back of the Mississippi by the delta of the Chippewa; Lake St. Croix, a similar long, narrow portion of the St. Croix blocked by the Mississippi; Trempealeau Mountain; these and numerous other points of interest must be left for future trips.

Going north from Fountain City to Alma the highway for the most part is on a sand and gravel bench 20 to 30 feet above the river. Well

records show that this gravel and sand is 75 to 80 feet in thickness near the bluff at Fountain City and 103 feet near Alma. Near here we can find gravel deposited by the river in glacial times to a height of 80 feet above the river. The geologist tells us that before the time of the great glaciers the gorge was from 100 to 200 feet deeper than at present. The Chippewa, Black, St. Croix, Wisconsin and other streams flowing away from the ice sheet carried such an enormous load of sand and gravel from the glaciers that their valleys, and that of the Mississippi, were partially filled. Later when all the streams were carrying a smaller load, they cut down their channels and by swinging back and forth in the gorge, removed a great deal of the sand and gravel, and formed relatively level benches or terraces.

In some places our route is near the base of the bluffs and the road is cut in loose material which has fallen and slid down the bluff; in others where the river is close to the bluff the road is a notch cut in sandstone or shale ledge; in other places the road swings a mile or so away from the bluff. The bluff rises about 500 feet above the river, usually with a nearly vertical upper cliff formed by limestone and a steep boulder-strewn slope below, due to less resistant sandstone and shale. As we cross the boulder-strewn stream valleys we realize that at times these mountain torrents have terrific force, and are able to move boulders weighing several tons.

North of Alma we turn up the Buffalo River valley on T. H. 37. The glacial filling in the Mississippi gorge blocked the Buffalo, causing it to fill its valley with sand and silt. As the channel of the Mississippi was partially cleared out the Buffalo was able to remove part of its valley fill, leaving fragments of the old flood plain as benches along the valley. Leaving the Buffalo River we drive up Elk Creek valley on County Trunk B. Near the east line of Buffalo County we cross the divide between Elk Creek and Little Elk Creek, a tributary of the Trempealeau. To the south is the forest-covered steep slope of the Magnesian limestone. To the north only the higher hills and ridges are capped by limestone. As we descend some 450 feet to Independence, we shall see the greenish shaly Franconia sandstone (p. 4), then the more massive cliff-forming Dresbach sandstone. Between Independence and Arcadia, there are several cuts and pits in the underlying Eau Claire shale. This region is characteristic of the Driftless Cambrian sandstone country between Kilbourn and Eau Claire.

Going west from Arcadia on T. H. 53, we pass through higher and higher rock formations until we reach the summit of a long ridge capped by Lower Magnesian limestone. As we follow this ridge to Fountain City we see on all sides the work of running water. The Lower Magnesian limestone was once a continuous formation extending far to the east. Streams have cut this up into a maze of ridges and valleys, with some ridges still retaining a capping of limestone. This region is similar to that part of the Western Upland between the La Crosse and Chippewa Rivers.

St. Croix Dells

The route of this excursion is as follows: T. H. 43 Rice Lake to Luck, T. H. 35 Luck to St. Croix Falls, T. H. 35 and 14 to Cameron, T. H. 11 to Rice Lake.

Rice Lake lies in a very level plain. Well records show that this is an outwash plain built by streams from a great ice sheet. Beneath the sand and gravel deposited by the ice-fed streams, there is sandstone. Before glacial times the country from here west nearly to Luck and southeast to Merrillan resembled the Camp Douglas country of today (p. 23).

To the east and northeast of Rice Lake are the Barron Hills, a rolling upland rising near Meteor to a height of over 600 feet above the plain at Rice Lake.

Westward from near Cumberland lakes are numerous. This area was covered by the Wisconsin ice sheet (p. 17). When the ice melted away there was left in some places level outwash plains dotted with steep-banked lakes lying in kettles formed by melting ice blocks, all similar in general features to the plain south of Luck. In other places the ice left very irregular ranges of hills with deep kettles, like the terminal moraine east of St. Croix Falls. While the general topography is much alike in any part of glaciated Wisconsin, the infinite variety of forms assumed make each new district interesting.

The St. Croix Dells is a steep-sided narrow gorge cut 200 feet deep in the Keweenaw lava flows. Like the Wisconsin Dells the gorge has been cut by the river since the continental ice sheet melted away. The vertical walls, the isolated crags, and even the direction of the river are due to the vertical joints in the lava flows.

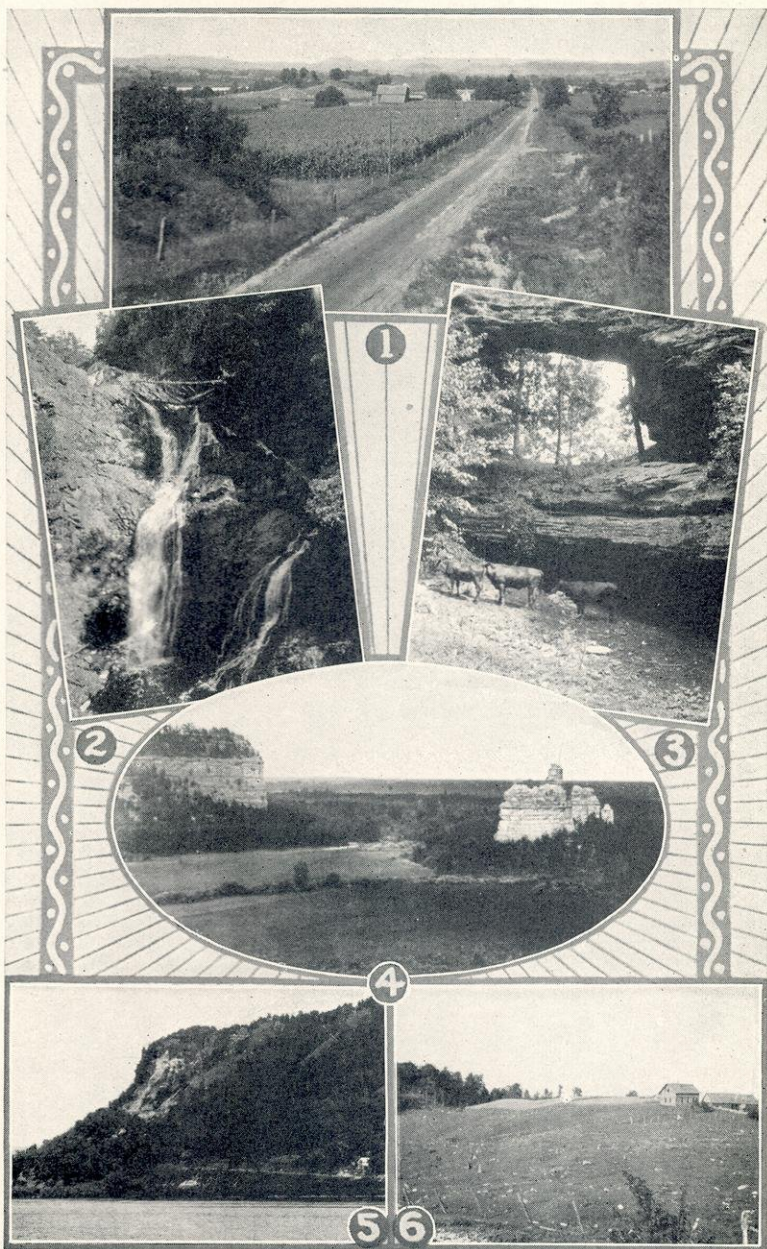
One of the most remarkable features is the pot-holes, roughly circular bowls cut in the trap by rolling stones kept in motion by the swirling water of eddies. These range in size from shallow holes but a few inches in diameter to gigantic wells 5 to 25 feet in diameter and as deep as 80 feet. The walls are worn smooth, but are somewhat uneven due to unequal hardness of the rock. The existence of these pot-holes at all elevations from the river level up to 100 feet above the river is sufficient evidence to convince the visitor that this gorge was cut by running water.

It is fortunate that a tract of 580 acres in Wisconsin and 150 acres in Minnesota has been purchased and set aside as the Interstate Park, thus giving the public access to this interesting and beautiful gorge.

Manitou Falls—Brule River

Starting from Superior our route is:—south on Trunk Highway 35 to Manitou Falls, the highest waterfall in the state; thence easterly on county trunk B to Winneboujou; north in the Brule Valley to T. H. 13, which we shall follow to Superior.

The city of Superior is built on a red clay plain bordering Lake Superior in a belt from a few miles to 20 miles in width, extending eastward beyond Ashland. This plain was formed by the deposition of



1. Broad Valley in Western Upland between Sparta and La Crosse.
2. Manitou Falls, Black River, near Superior.
3. Natural Bridge near Denzer, Sauk County.
4. Sandstone Castle Mounds near Camp Douglas.
5. Limestone capped Sandstone Bluffs near Alma.
6. Boulder strewn Terminal Moraine at Gildden.

mud in glacial lakes that were held in between the front of the great continental ice sheet and the highlands to the south, west and north. The lake clay and beach deposits show that at one time the surface of this lake stood about 450 feet above the present level of Lake Superior. The outlet was southward past Solon Springs to the St. Croix River. Since glacial times the clay plain has been cut into by streams, so that many parts are very hilly. The streams now flow in ravines from a few feet to over a hundred feet in depth.

Southward from Superior there is a gradual rise of about seven feet per mile in the first nine miles. From there on to the road corner near Manitou Falls the grade rapidly becomes steeper. At Manitou Falls the Black River drops over the steep northern slope of the Douglas Range in a fall of 160 feet in a horizontal distance of not more than 150 feet. At the falls the gorge walls are of trap. Below the falls, the river flows for about a mile in a narrow canyon with sandstone walls rising from 100 to 170 feet above the river. Below the sandstone gorge the valley is somewhat wider, and is bordered by clay banks from 60 to 100 feet in height. The water-fall and gorge indicate that after the continental ice sheet withdrew the Black River cascaded down a slope much like the one now occupied by the highway. This stream soon cut a channel through the loose sand, gravel and clay. There was a waterfall near the north end of the present sandstone canyon. This waterfall gradually worked back into the sandstone and finally into the trap, producing the gorge and falls of today.

The Upper Falls is a little over a mile in a straight line, about a mile and a half by the river, from Manitou Falls. At Upper Falls there is a perpendicular fall of 31 feet over trap ledge.

Driving east from Manitou Falls we have a splendid view. Near us is the steep north slope of the Douglas Trap Range; in the distance the Duluth bluffs; between these and below us is the clay plain. Our route eastward is over a broad upland south of the Douglas Trap Range. The ground is so level that extensive swamps exist.

At Winneboujou we enter Brule River valley, which was at one time occupied by a long narrow bay of a glacial lake. This lake drained southward through a channel connecting the headwaters of the Brule and St. Croix (Fig. 8). We follow the river northward, cross the Douglas Trap range about four miles north of Brule village and descend to the red clay plain. As we travel across this plain toward Superior and cross the numerous valleys, we appreciate how streams may so change a plain that it becomes a series of ridges and valleys.

The Bayfield Peninsula

The visitor who wishes to see shore features had best travel by boat. In this way he can see the cliffs, bars and beaches. The cliffs of red sandstone range from a few feet to 60 feet in height. Waves have carved innumerable caves, arches and pillars in the sandstone producing remarkably interesting architectural effects. Along much of the shore the waves are cutting cliffs in sand, clay, gravel and bowlders.

The material worn from the cliffs is carried along shore to form beaches and bars.

The auto trip permits some views of shore forms, but is concerned largely with the general features of the Bayfield peninsula. Going northward from Ashland, we skirt the shore of Chequamegon Bay. To the west the land rises rapidly to heights of 150 to 650 feet above the bay within the first mile.

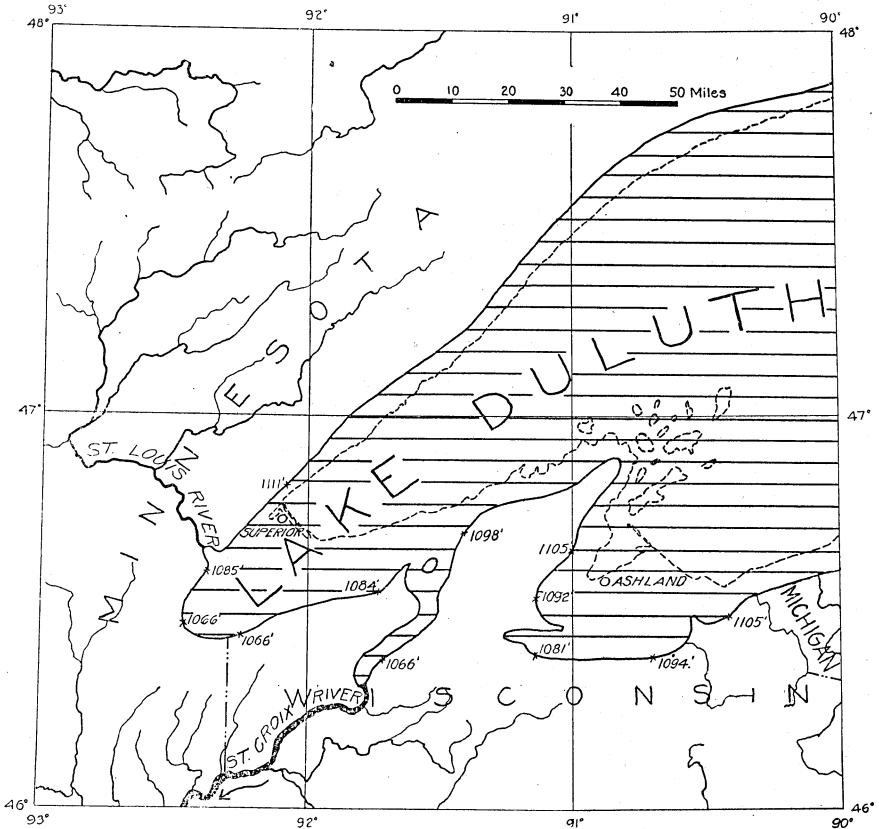


Fig. 8.—General outlines of glacial Lake Duluth.

At Red Cliff the route swings westerly across the peninsula to Cornucopia. Away from the lake no sandstone ledge is seen. The ridges and knobs are of drift deposited by the great ice sheet. The geologist tells us that in glacial times two lobes of ice were formed, one moving southwesterly, the other moving southward on the eastern side of Bayfield peninsula. As the ice melted away the "kettle moraine" was formed between the two lobes. This is a region having an exceedingly irregular surface with knobs, ridges, and kettles from 50 to 150 feet deep. Here the surface rises to a height of about 700 feet

above the lake, and the drift is probably 600 feet in depth. This area is a part of the "barrens." The soil is so sandy that water sinks rapidly into the ground. There are no streams, but there are numerous kettle lakes. Our route lies to the north of the kettle moraine, but we shall cross it later east of Iron River.

From Cornucopia to Port Wing our route roughly parallels the lake, crossing numerous stream valleys deeply cut in glacial drift, with falls over sandstone ledge near the lake.

South from Port Wing we are in the great clay plain (p. 28). At Iron River we turn east on Trunk Highway 10 and enter the "barrens." Here we cross no bridges or culverts. The road winds through a maze of ridges, knobs and kettles. The sandy character of the soil is indicated by the vegetation, jack pine and scrub oak, and by the sparse population.

Near Ino we see the heavy clay soil characteristic of the glacial lake plain around Ashland.

Wausau to Tomahawk

Just as the stump-covered field enables us to picture the forest that has long since disappeared, so by study of the old worn-down stumps of mountains, the geologist is able to picture the mountains that once covered all of Wisconsin (p. 8). During countless ages these mountains were gradually worn down to a plain. In a few places a harder ridge or peak, called monadnock from Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire, still rises considerably higher than the general level of the plain. Rib Hill, the highest point in the State, is such a monadnock, rising to a height of 1,940 feet above the sea and nearly 800 feet above the Wisconsin River. Mosinee Hills and Hardwood Hill, Flambeau Ridge and Barron Hills near Ladysmith, McCaslin and Thunder Mountains northwest of Marinette, the Baraboo Range, and the Penokee Range near Mellen and Hurley are all monadnocks. Rib Hill is between 550 and 650 feet higher than the surrounding plain, and serves as a landmark for miles in every direction.

Following T. H. 92 north from Merrill we see a very interesting section of the Wisconsin River. At Grandfather Rapids the river drops ninety feet in a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here as at other shorter rapids the river is flowing on a granite bed between granite walls. Rapids of this sort are common in all of Wisconsin covered by the ice sheet. Streams were forced to leave their old courses as the ice advanced. When the ice melted away the rivers in many cases flowed in new courses where rapids and waterfalls were caused by barriers of rocks and glacial drift. The state has no coal but is fortunate in having "white coal", a natural resource that can not be used up.

At Tomahawk every autoist should visit the park where ridges, knobs and kettles retain the original stand of pine.

Door Peninsula

Starting from Green Bay the route is northeasterly through Sturgeon Bay, Egg Harbor, Fish Creek, and Ephraim to Sister Bay, thence

south through Baileys Harbor, Jacksonport and Sturgeon Bay to Algoma, and from there to Green Bay.

Green Bay like Superior, Ashland and Fond du Lac is located on a plain of red clay deposited in the waters of a glacial lake. With the exception of a narrow belt of shale along Green Bay in the southwestern part of the peninsula, the surface rock is the Niagara Limestone. This formation dips gently eastward and the western edge of these limestone beds forms an escarpment (p. 6). North of Sturgeon Bay this escarpment has been steepened to some extent by glacial ice erosion and later wave cutting, forming steep bluffs rising to heights of 100 to 240 feet above Green Bay. South of Sturgeon Bay the bluffs are not so high. At Red Banks northeast of Green Bay there is a 100-foot bluff in glacial drift and red lake clay. Some historians believe that Nicolet, the first white man to visit Wisconsin, landed here in 1634.

From the escarpment there is a gradual eastward slope to the eastern side of the peninsula. South of Sturgeon Bay the country is undulating to gently rolling; to the north is rougher and limestone outcrops are more numerous. The whole peninsula was covered by the continental ice sheet, but in many places the glacial drift is very thin.

The peninsula is broken by Sturgeon Bay. This gap probably represents a pre-glacial stream channel deepened by glacial erosion. Its eastern end is connected with Lake Michigan by a canal $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

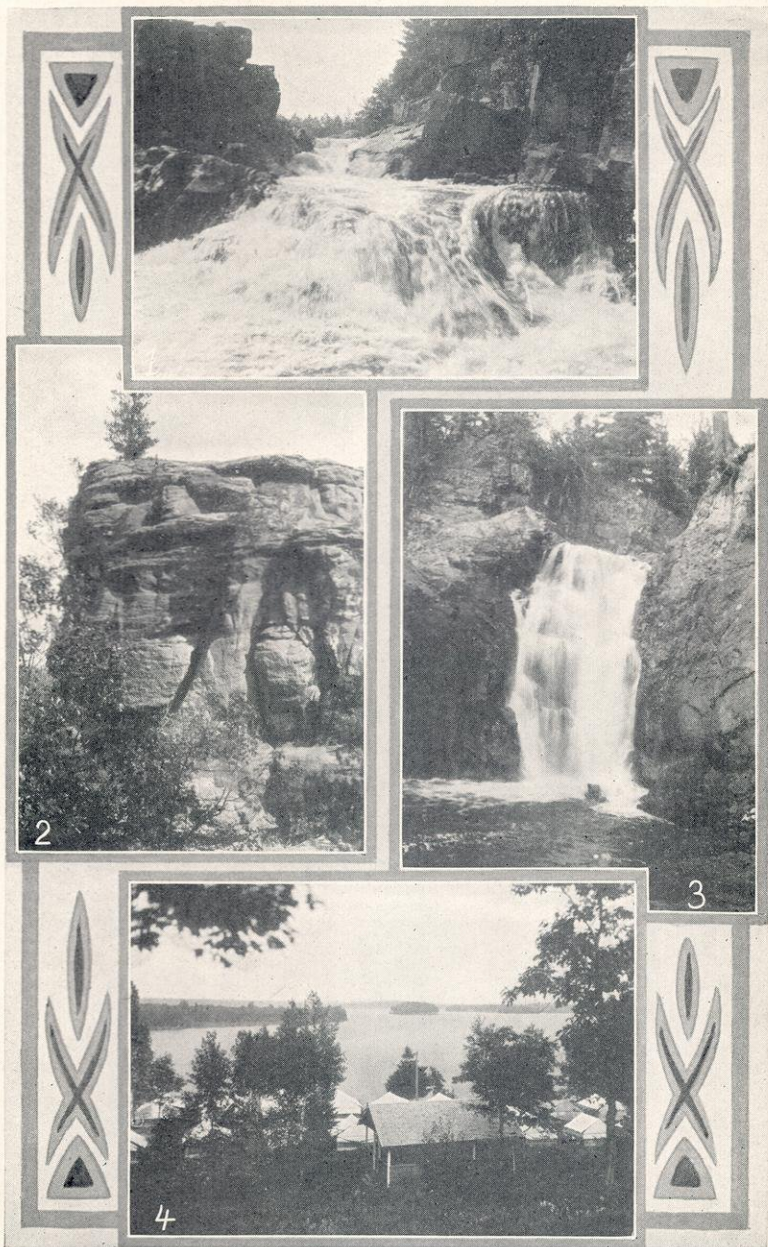
At Egg Harbor there is a bar of coarse gravel across the valley south of the town. This bar stands at an elevation of 51 feet above Green Bay and is a relic of the time when the waters of a glacial lake stood at this level. There are numerous bars of this sort around the shores of Door peninsula, but this is probably one of the most striking examples.

At Fish Creek we leave the trunk highway and drive to Ephraim through the Peninsula State Park. On the west coast bluffs of Niagara limestone rise 150 feet above the Bay. Eagle Bluff is 200 feet high. Abandoned glacial beaches may be seen near Fish Creek and Ephraim. Across Eagle Harbor from Ephraim a cave thirty feet above the present water level gives evidence of wave action in a glacial lake many thousands of years ago.

At the south end of the village of Baileys Harbor a glacial beach, 59 feet above the lake, passes northward into a line of overhanging rock cliffs. These ancient caves and projecting shelves of limestone are monuments to the work of waves in a glacial lake.

Kangaroo Lake, between Baileys Harbor and Jacksonport, has an interesting history. This was formerly a bay, across the mouth of which waves and currents have built a bar. Clark Lake and Europe Lake are of similar origin.

West of Casco we cross the kettle moraine of eastern Wisconsin, a drift deposit of great irregularity formed between the Green Bay and Michigan ice lobes (p. 24).



1. Pike River Falls at Amberg. Seen from Highway No. 57.
2. Wind Carved Face of a Sandstone Castle at Camp Douglas.
3. Tylers Fork where it falls over Ancient Lavas near Mellen.
4. Looking over Camp Winnepee at Catfish Lake near Eagle River.

DRAINAGE OF WISCONSIN

Rivers

The state is divided by a main watershed which determines that some of the streams shall flow into the Atlantic Ocean by way of Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, and that the remaining streams—the larger number—shall flow into the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River.

The largest river, the Mississippi, forms the western border of the state from Prescott southward. Its chief tributaries are the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black and Wisconsin which unite with it in Wisconsin, and the Rock and several smaller streams which flow through Illinois to the Mississippi.

In the Lake Michigan system are the Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto, Wolf-Fox, Sheboygan and Milwaukee rivers, together with numerous small streams.

The principal streams flowing into Lake Superior are the St. Louis, Nemadji, Bois, Brule, Bad and Montreal.

Lakes

Wisconsin fronts on the waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan for over 500 miles. Within the state and outside the Western Upland, there are about three thousand lakes nearly all of which are within the area covered by the last ice sheet. Of these the largest is Lake Winnebago. If there had been no continental ice sheet, Wisconsin would be without lakes today. The lake basins were formed in three different ways. (1) Dams were thrown across pre-glacial valleys. (2) The melting of masses of ice buried by drift formed steep-sided depressions called kettles. (3) Some depressions are due to irregular deposition of drift. In the first class are the Madison lakes, Lake Geneva, Delavan Lake, Green Lake, Lake Winnebago and numerous other lakes formed by dams of glacial drift across valleys. Lakes St. Croix and Pepin are valley lakes dammed by deltas. All of the lakes in the Oconomowoc-Waukesha group except Pewaukee are kettle lakes. Big Cedar Lake in Washington county lies between ridges of glacial drift. The preservation of the basin was due to the burial and later melting of an ice mass. The origin of the lake basin is therefore a combination of the second and third types.

In all parts of the state except the Western Upland, there are numerous large and small marshes. These, in many cases, represent former lakes which have been obliterated by the cutting down of outlets, by the filling accomplished by waves and streams and by the growth of vegetation.

The lakes are of very great value to the state in that they furnish recreation to our own citizens as well as to thousands of visitors; they yield abundant fish and are a source of ice for a large number of people; they serve as reservoirs which prevent floods and furnish

a more constant supply of water for power. The marl deposits in our lakes and swamps are just beginning to be appreciated as a source of agricultural lime. The marshes are valuable not only as homes of wild fowl, and as water reservoirs, but also as a source of hay, grass for matting, sphagnum moss, and cranberries. Many of these marshes have been drained, thus forming fertile farm land. In the future the vast peat deposits may be utilized as fuel.

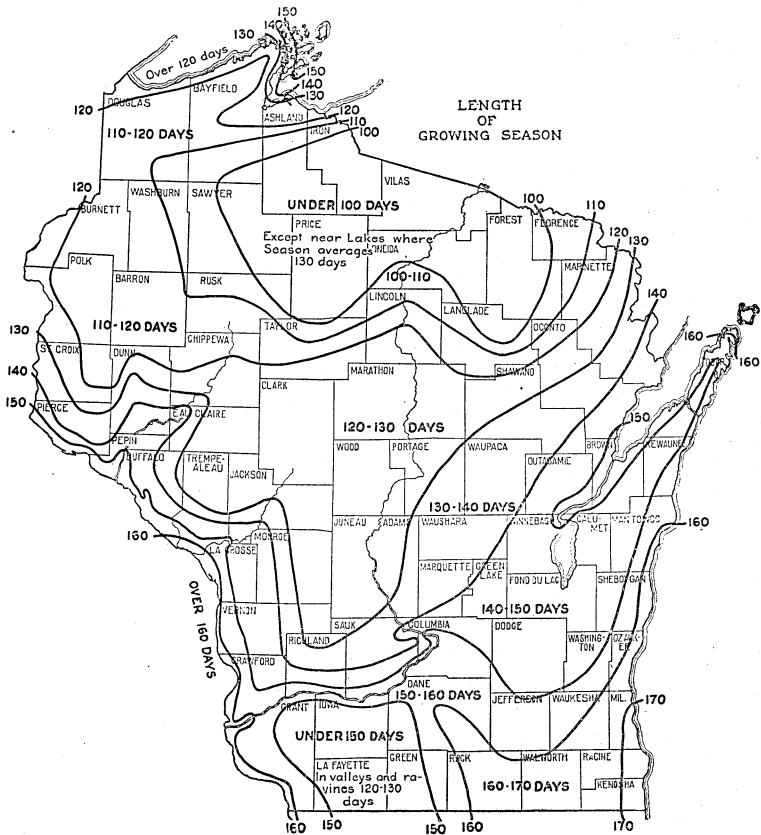


Fig. 9.—Length of growing season.

CLIMATE

Temperature

The southern part of the state is in the latitude of northern Spain, southern France and central Italy; the northern part is in the latitude of central France and Switzerland. The position of the state, 900 to 1,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, results in its having very cold winters and rather hot summers. Wisconsin lies

in the belt of prevailing westerly winds and has a variable climate characterized by the passage of a succession of cyclonic storms. The summer temperature of southern Wisconsin is similar to that of southern France, southern Germany or the Danube Valley; northern Wisconsin is about as warm as London or Berlin. The winter temperature is comparable to that of northern Sweden and central Russia. The extreme recorded range of temperature is from 54° below zero to

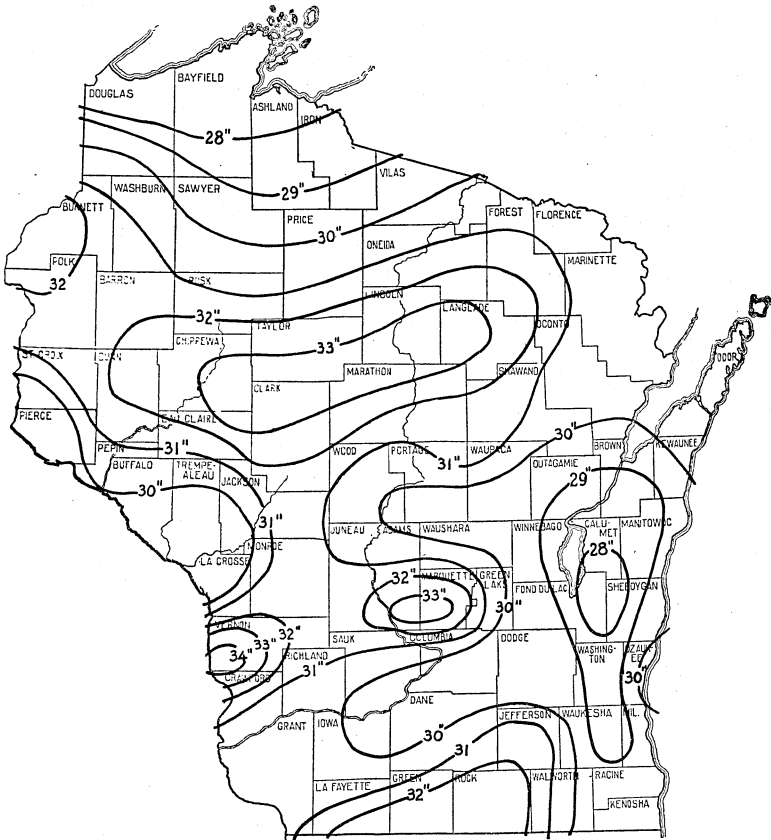


Fig. 10.—Mean annual precipitation.

111° above. Lake Superior and Michigan have a modifying influence upon temperature near their shores, the great absorbing capacity of the water retarding the approach of both winter and summer and equalizing the yearly temperature extremes. In relation to agriculture, the length of the growing season (Fig. 9) is probably the most important temperature condition. The average length of time from the last killing frost in the spring to the first killing frost in the fall ranges from 170 days in the southeastern part of the state to 75 days

near the Michigan boundary. The growing season at Madison and Beloit is as long as at Trenton, New Jersey, or the valley of Virginia; 75 days is shorter than the growing season at Rampart, Alaska, on the Yukon River near the Arctic Circle.

Rainfall

The distribution of rainfall in Wisconsin is remarkably uniform. The mean annual precipitation is about 31 inches, ranging from 28 to

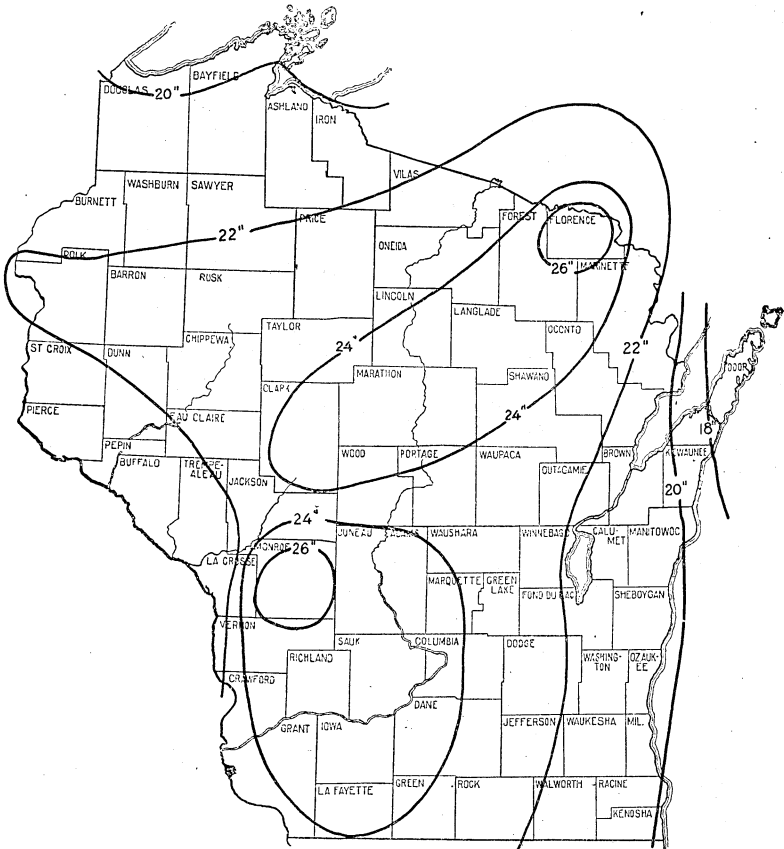


Fig. 11.—Mean warm season precipitation.

34 inches in various parts of the state (Fig. 10). This is a slightly heavier rainfall than is received by eastern England, northern France, most of Germany and Sweden, and is somewhat less than along the coast of Norway. Wisconsin is unusually fortunate in that most of the rainfall occurs just preceding and during the period of plant growth (Fig. 11). About half comes during May, June, July and August; nearly 70% from April to September, inclusive. The small winter

precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, causes virtually no leaching of fertility from the soil, or soil erosion. The average annual snowfall is 45 inches. Along Lake Michigan and in the northern part of the state the snowfall averages 53 inches; the central part of the state 36 inches; the southern part 40 inches.

Sunshine

The sun shines in Wisconsin about half of the time possible. Owing to its northern latitude the summer days average 15 hours in length, thus the state receives more sunlight during the summer than do the states farther south.

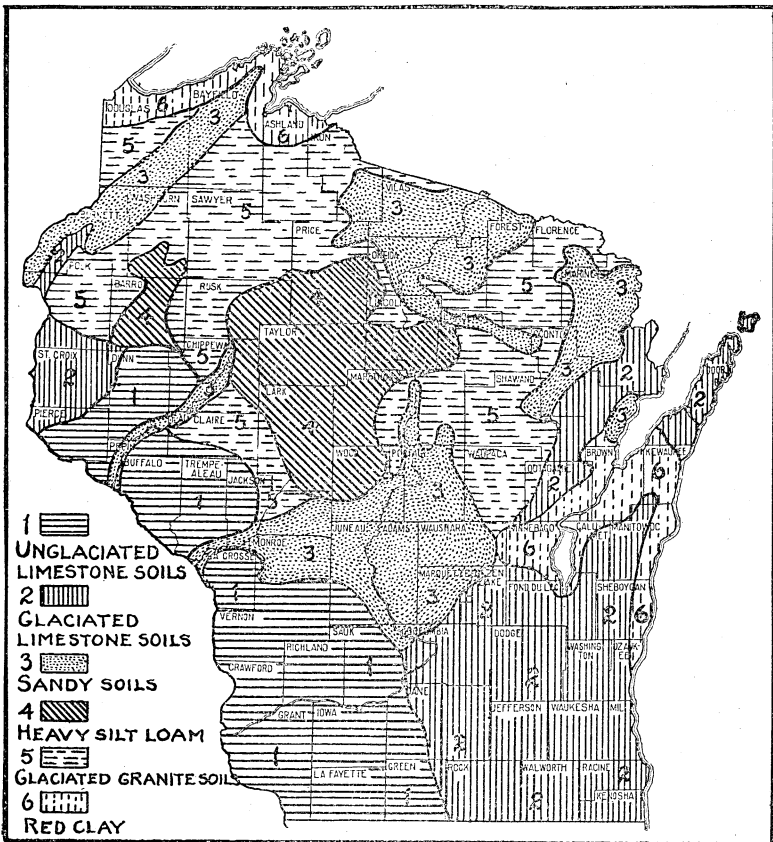


Fig. 12.—Soils of Wisconsin.

Soil

The soils of Wisconsin are her greatest asset. The variations in soil and topography made possible an agriculture which does not have all its eggs in one basket.

Six general types of soil may be described (Fig. 12). Type 1 is the clay soil of the Driftless Western Upland, formed in part by the weathering of limestone, in part by wind-drifted silt, called loess. Type 2 is a mixture of the original soil with crushed rock largely limestone, and soil brought in by the glacier. Type 3 is sandy soil. In places this soil is due to the weathering of sandstone in place as in the Camp Douglas country. In other places the sand was deposited by glacial streams or by melting ice.

Type 4 is a silt loam with a heavy subsoil. This is glacial in origin.

Type 5, the glaciated granite soils vary greatly in character, some are heavy sandy loam, others are silt loam with well drained subsoil.

Type 6, is a heavy red clay deposited in glacial lakes (p. 29).

GEOGRAPHY AND INDUSTRIES OF WISCONSIN

W. O. HOTCHKISS

“NONE of us liveth to himself” is a statement that is even more true of the citizens of Wisconsin today than it was when Paul wrote it to the Romans nearly two thousand years ago. Each one of us is dependent upon other people almost wholly for his prosperity and welfare, and other people prosper in proportion as each of us contributes his full share of effort to the common good.

A hundred years ago and less the average farm was conducted primarily to produce the things the farmer and his family needed to eat and wear. Little but what were considered luxuries was purchased, and relatively little was produced for sale. Nowadays the average farm is conducted as a *business*—with the idea of raising things to sell—and all the clothing and much of the food that the farmer and his family need is purchased from a merchant. Then the farmer actually produced his living. Few factories were needed, and little transportation of goods was necessary. Now the farmer runs a business and depends chiefly upon others for his actual *living*. As civilization advances we reach out farther and farther and learn to depend on more distant people. Our modern transportation methods—so cheap and fast compared to the wagons and sailboats of only 100 years ago—have served to increase greatly the number of people and the breadth of the area that contribute to the individual welfare of each of us.

So it is very evident that “none of us liveth to himself”. We are so dependent on others that it is well worth while for us as citizens to know the quality of our state and its people, to know the various activities by which our fellow citizens make their livelihood and what they have in the way of property. It is also well for us to know of other states and countries and how their conditions compare with ours. The more each of us knows of such things the better are we prepared to fulfill our duties as citizens, and to recognize and further those public policies which are fairest to everybody and which best promote our common welfare in Wisconsin.

The study of the activities by which people make their livelihood is called economic geography and this is the subject before us for our consideration.

A given area of fertile soil will support a certain limited population if that population chooses to live by hunting. If the people have a sufficient degree of civilization and industry to manage herds and flocks this area will support a considerably greater population.

When they reach the stage where they cultivate the land and raise food crops, a still larger number can live on the products of this area. A vastly greater increase in the number can take place when the development of scientific knowledge makes possible the inventions of our time, those inventions that harness, for the benefit of all of us, our mineral resources and the forces of nature.

When men have developed that confidence in their fellow men, and the intellectual capacity, which permits them to pool their savings and their credit and join together in those large business enterprises that make possible the cheap production and distribution of the vast number of commodities that contribute so greatly to our present happiness they have reached the stage of development we find today in Wisconsin.

Still greater things are to be accomplished in the future if we develop greater capacity to cooperate with each other for our common welfare. The measure of our accomplishment will be the degree of capacity to cooperate intelligently, and that will depend on our knowledge of what we have and what we are, how much we know of what the other fellow has and what he is; and as well, on the willingness of each one of us to "play the game" fairly and unselfishly, and contribute the best efforts of his labor, or of his service, or of his mind, to the welfare of all of us—to that great cooperative enterprise we sometimes call the *commonwealth*. In this connection it is well for us to recall the truth of Emerson's statement,—“one single idea may have greater weight than the labor of all the men, animals, and engines for a century.”

Figures are not easy for most of us to grasp in these days when the census deals with millions and billions, so, in considering what the people of Wisconsin do for a livelihood, it is well to think of our 2,632,067 people, which the census reported in 1920, as made up of 1,000 communities with 2,632 people in each. Most of us can get a clear mental picture of a community of this size. Each community would have 1,115 people living on farms and 1,516 in the cities and villages. Those on the farms produce the food and raw material for clothing for all of the 2,632. Those in the city make the lumber and brick and other building material, and build the houses and factories; they make the steel and iron and other metals that we use; they grind the flour and make the agricultural machinery, the clothing, the tools and engines, the automobiles, the electric machinery, the rugs, print the newspapers, books and magazines; they operate the railroads and interurban lines that transport the goods that the 2,632 people of the community have to sell to other communities, and which they buy and bring in from the outside for their consumption and use. In the city group are also included the merchants who buy what the 2,632 have to sell, and what they need from other communities; and who sell to the 2,632 what they need and desire. The professional service group—doctors, nurses, lawyers, judges, clergymen and others who render service of that nature—are for the most part city dwellers.

No average community of 2,632 does all these things for itself. If it were obliged to do this we would do without many of the comforts and even of the things we count as necessities in these days. No Wisconsin farming community can produce the cotton or silk or warm climate fruits that we use so abundantly. Few of them produce the wheat or the wool that they need. Each of these 1,000 communities of 2,632 people is dependent for part of the fundamental necessities of food and clothing and shelter on the surplus produced by other communities not only in this state, and in other states, but in other countries as well. And each community produces a surplus of some commodities to supply the needs of others. So our average community does not exist. It is just a scheme to give us a mental picture of the occupations of the people of the state of Wisconsin. We get this community by dividing the state by 1,000 and from it we can get the state if we multiply the figures for this community by the same number.

If we pick this average community of 2,632 people out of the census figures for 1920 we will find that 1,637 are women, children and old people whose sole productive duties are concerned with working about the homes. Of these 1,637 there are 405 children in the common schools, 60 are in high school, 49 are in vocational schools either part or full time, 5 are in state or county normal schools training to be teachers, and about 10 are in the colleges and universities of this and other states, making a total of 529 who are securing an education.

The others—995 in number—are classed as “gainful workers,” men, women and children over 10 years who work at jobs that bring them pay or profit. Of these 995 we find that 813 are males, and 182 are females. Of all men and boys over 10 years of age, 75.8% are gainfully occupied, and of women and girls over 10 years, 18.3% are likewise engaged.

Out of the 1,115 who live outside the city 308 are “gainful workers.” These include those classed by the census as engaged in “*agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.*” The small proportion of those in other occupations is not separated and is here considered to belong in the city.

Of the 1,516 who live in the city 687 are classed as gainful workers. Thus we find that 49.5% of those who live in cities work for pay or profit, and 24.7% of those who live outside of cities are classed as “gainful workers” by the census. This smaller percentage of “gainful workers” among farm dwellers is due to two things. First, the census classifies the 271,900 people living in villages of less than 2,500 as rural, and second, that most country boys and girls work for the family and are not paid, while there is not work in the family occupation for the city young people and so more of them work at jobs for which they get pay. Consequently they get in the census as gainfully employed while their country cousins who work just as hard do not get counted in that class.

It is interesting to see how these 687 city workers in our community of 2,632 are employed. Nearly half of them—339—are engaged in

"*manufacturing and mechanical industries.*" These include those who operate the factories, garages, repair shops, blacksmith shops, building operations, clothing factories, and similar services that we need. These 339 make the plows and tractors, the lumber, the windmills, the washing machines, the automobiles, the boots and shoes, the clothing, the flour and other manufactured foods, the dressed meats, the furniture, build the houses and all the rest of the things our community needs, except what we bring in from outside.

The next largest group—91—are classified by the census as the "*trade*" group. These include the retailers and wholesalers, with their salesmen, clerks and deliverymen, the bankers, brokers, and real estate dealers and the laborers employed in all these occupations.

The third largest group—68—are in "*domestic and personal service.*" These include the hotel and restaurant people, servants, janitors, barbers, laundrymen and laborers in these places of business.

The next two groups of the 687 gainful workers in the city of our community of 2,632 are the same in size—61 each. One group is engaged in "*transportation*" and includes railroad operatives, chauffeurs, draymen, motormen, longshoremen, telegraph and telephone operatives, and mail carriers. The other group is "*clerical*" and includes bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers and other office laborers.

The sixth largest group is engaged in "*professional service.*" These people are our clergymen; our lawyers and judges; doctors, dentists, and nurses; engineers, school-teachers and professors; musicians, artists, and actors. They number 52 in our community of 2,632 people.

The seventh group includes those in "*public service.*" These are our policemen, firemen and guards at our institutions and jails, public laborers, and our county, city, state and federal officers and inspectors. In our 2,632 people they do not quite make up a total of eleven.

The smallest group according to the census is engaged in "*mineral extraction.*" This group of four operates the mines and quarries for our community.

The following table gives the 1920 census figures for occupations. From this the number of workers of the various groups named for each of the 1,000 communities have been taken by leaving off the last three figures—in other words, dividing by 1,000.

Population of Wisconsin.....	2,632,067
Rural—Living outside incorporated villages and cities..	1,115,599
Urban—Living in incorporated villages and cities.....	1,516,468
Gainful Workers.....	995,401
Farming, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	308,038
Manufacture and mechanical industries.....	339,573
Trade.....	91,062
Domestic and personal service.....	68,332
Transportation.....	60,686
Clerical.....	60,910
Professional service.....	52,233
Public service.....	10,616
Mineral extraction.....	3,951

Now let us see what wealth the people of Wisconsin have. According to the "true value" figures of the Tax Commission for 1921 the total real and personal property assessed amounts to \$4,587,636,860 of which \$2,127,943,569 is in incorporated villages and cities, and \$2,459,693,291 is outside—farm and timber property chiefly (with a very few industrial and power plants—that make no large percentage of the total.)

The tables following give, according to Tax Commission figures for 1921, the average of assessed property owned per capita by the rural and urban people of the state, and also the property taxes per capita. To give an idea of how these are divided the six highest and lowest counties in each group are given.

1921 PER CAPITA "TRUE VALUE" OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSED

RURAL		URBAN	
Six Largest		Six Largest	
County	True Value	County	True Value
Green -----	\$4,008	Marquette -----	\$2,033
Iowa -----	3,999	Dane -----	1,998
Lafayette -----	3,949	Milwaukee -----	1,619
Walworth -----	3,705	Polk -----	1,601
Dodge -----	3,600	Racine -----	1,558
Grant -----	3,343	Walworth -----	1,555
Six Smallest		Six Smallest	
Shawano -----	1,376	Forest -----	722
Ashland -----	1,322	Sawyer -----	718
Price -----	1,312	Bayfield -----	709
Portage -----	1,303	Trempealeau -----	678
Oconto -----	1,287	Adams -----	586
Marinette -----	1,082	Vilas -----	470

Average for all counties—Rural, \$2,205; Urban, \$1,403.

Average for state, \$1,743.

The total public indebtedness of all units of government—state, counties, cities, villages and towns—in Wisconsin and for some other states in 1912 and 1922 is given for each person in the state, and in total in the table below. This sum is the total of bonds outstanding less the sinking funds in the treasury to pay them. These figures are from the United States census.

	1912	1922	1922
	Per capita	Per capita	Total
	debt	debt	debt
New York -----	\$116.59	\$158.15	\$2,426,305,000
Minnesota -----	32.26	109.99	282,932,000
Michigan -----	20.43	94.09	386,860,000
Iowa -----	15.94	62.23	158,311,000
Illinois -----	23.62	54.66	367,804,000
Indiana -----	24.21	51.21	166,754,000
Wisconsin -----	16.56	38.81	105,520,000

Only seven states in 1922 had a lower per capita public debt than Wisconsin. They were Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Vermont. Wisconsin's total per capita public debt is only 57% of the average of its neighboring states. This state far more than its neighbors, has been paying its public bills as it went along and has much less debt than they have to be paid off by future taxation.

1921 PER CAPITA TAXES PAID ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY

RURAL		URBAN	
Six Largest		Six Largest	
County	Amount	County	Amount
Florence -----	\$69.92	Wood -----	\$49.81
Oneida -----	60.91	Oneida -----	48.33
Forest -----	59.93	Polk -----	47.68
Iron -----	57.45	Dane -----	46.13
Vilas -----	55.47	Burnett -----	45.95
Sawyer -----	54.70	Vernon -----	45.16
Six Smallest		Six Smallest	
Shawano -----	\$26.33	Dodge -----	\$26.19
Waushara -----	25.82	Richland -----	25.96
Milwaukee -----	25.55	Adams -----	24.99
Adams -----	25.48	Portage -----	24.92
Door -----	24.75	Washburn -----	24.85
Portage -----	17.54	Vilas -----	21.75

Average for all counties: Rural, \$34.83; Urban, \$38.48.
Average for the state, \$36.93.

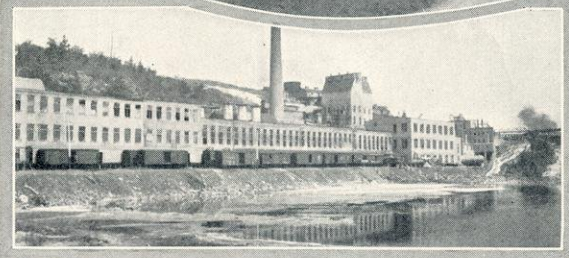
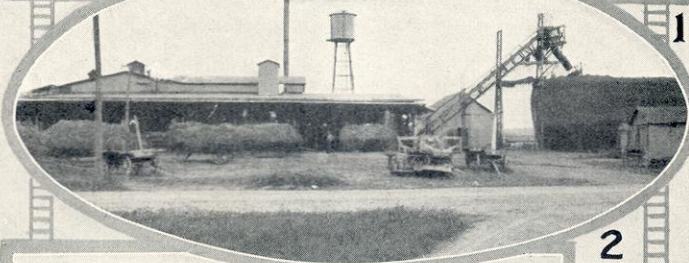
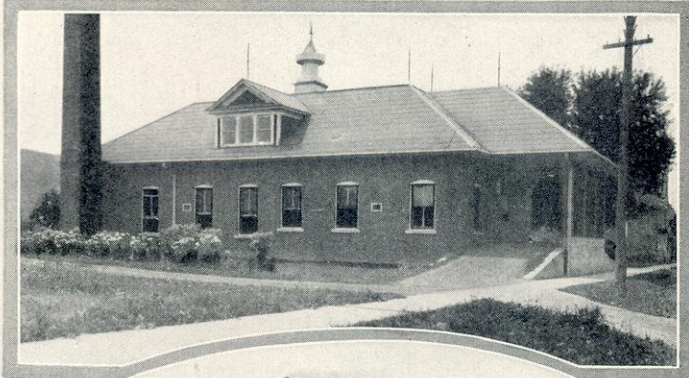
If these tables were complete they would show in nine counties that rural property averages over \$3,000 per capita, and in 35 counties it is over \$2,000. In no county does it amount to less than \$1,000 per capita. Urban property in 23 counties is less than \$1,000 per capita, and in only 34 counties is it over \$1,200.

The average per capita value of assessed real and personal property in the state is \$1,743. The average owned by the rural population is \$2,205 and by the urban population \$1,403. This means that the homes and farms and other property which the farmers have with which to make their livelihood are worth over 50% more per capita than the value of the homes and factories and machinery that the city man owns.

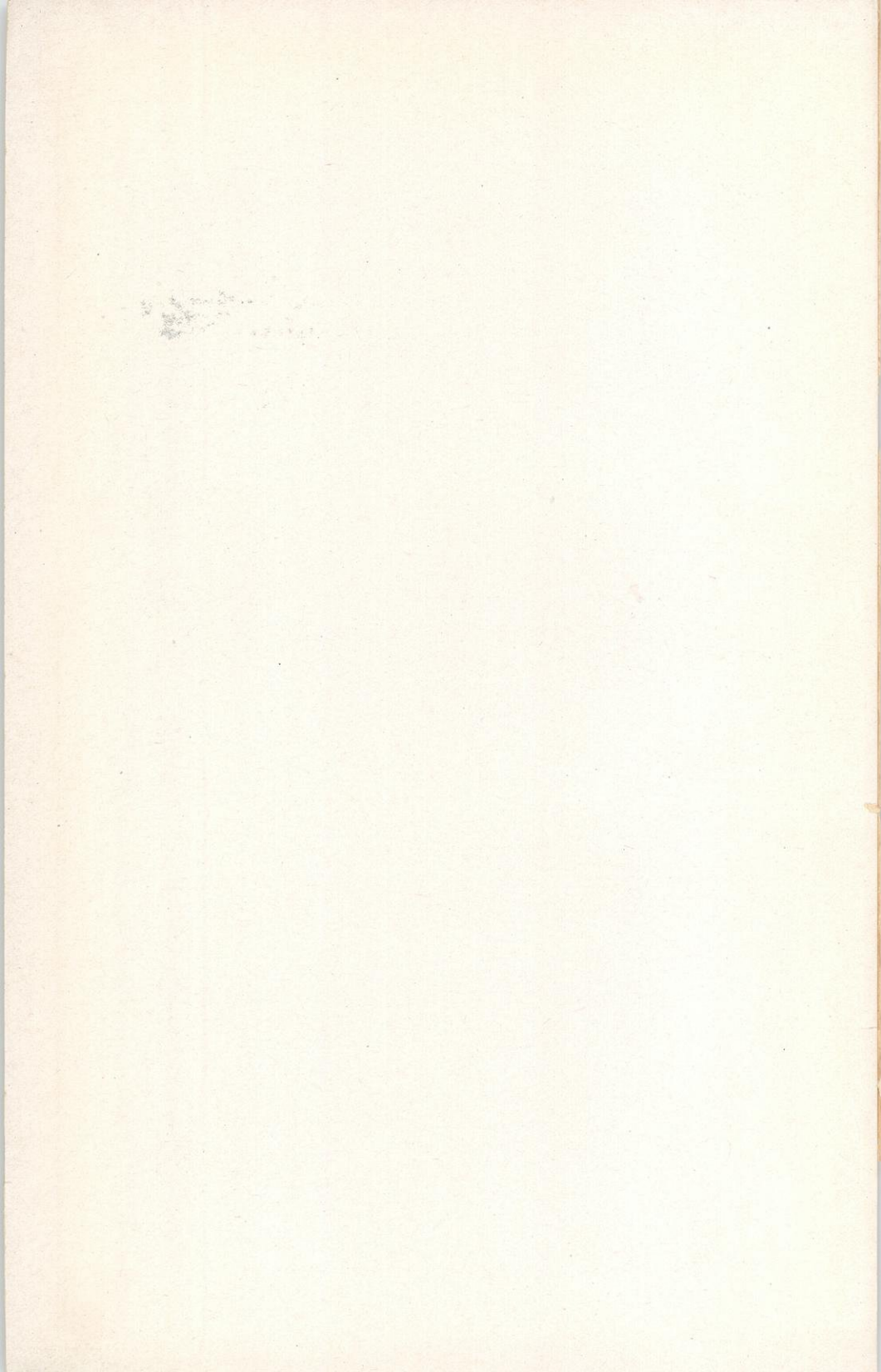
The six counties that pay the highest average rural per capita tax are all sparsely settled counties that have few people and large areas of valuable timberland, so it is the taxes on large timber and wild-land holdings that make these averages high.

Comparison With Germany

Germany is nearly five times as large as Wisconsin and has over 20 times as many people. While the southern part of Germany is as



1. Creamery at Coon Valley, La Crosse Co., where fine butter is made.
2. Amery Pea Viner and Cannery.
3. Paper Mill at Niagara, Menominee River.
4. University Dairy Herd, Lake Mendota in Background.



far north as the northern part of Wisconsin the German climate is just as temperate as ours. Germany is served by railroads about the same distance apart as those in Wisconsin. They have a mile of railroad for each 7 square miles of area while we have a mile for each 7.2 square miles of area.

The agricultural production of wealth is much less than in Wisconsin in proportion to population. If the live stock and food products, as shown by our census of 1920, and the Statesman's Year Book, had been divided evenly each group of 100 people would have had the number of units shown in the following table:

<i>Kind of Property</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Wisconsin</i>
Horses and mules-----	6	28
Cattle-----	28	117
Sheep and goats-----	17.8	18.5
Swine-----	24	62
Wheat—bushels-----	138	278
Rye—bushels-----	327	254
Barley—bushels-----	138	463
Oats—bushels-----	560	2,600
Potatoes—bushels-----	1,730	1,000
Hay—tons-----	44	190
Corn—bushels-----	none	1,700
Sugar beets—tons-----	14.6	5.2
Tobacco—pounds-----	none stated	2,000
Dry peas—bushels-----	none stated	30
Mixed grains and buckwheat— bushels-----	none stated	114
Motor vehicles-----	one for each 350 people	one for each 5 people

In mineral wealth Germany is much ahead of Wisconsin as they have large coal and potash deposits of which we have none. They also have much larger zinc and iron ore deposits.

In manufacturing and commerce their geographic situation and mineral resources make possible a much greater development than we have in Wisconsin. The only basis of measurement of this is money value, and in these days we have learned that money value oftentimes means little. So we have no satisfactory basis of comparing their manufacturing and commerce with ours.

POPULATION IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin is a new state. Many people are still living who were born when the whole state boasted fewer people than there are now in the capital city. In 1840 there were only 30,945 people in the state. If we plot the census figures for each ten years in a diagram we find that the growth has been quite uniform, and that we can draw a nearly straight line through the tops of the black bars. If we extend this straight line on into future years we can see what the population of Wisconsin will be if the past rate of increase continues. This in-

crease has averaged 325,140 people in each 10-year period since 1840. If it keeps up for 50 years the census of 1970 should show about 4,250,000 people, and our population in the year 2000 should be double what it was in 1920.

It is interesting to look into the future and see what this population increase will mean to the industries of Wisconsin. We know that we do not possess unoccupied good farm land of sufficient area to double the number of acres we now cultivate. Consequently we cannot have

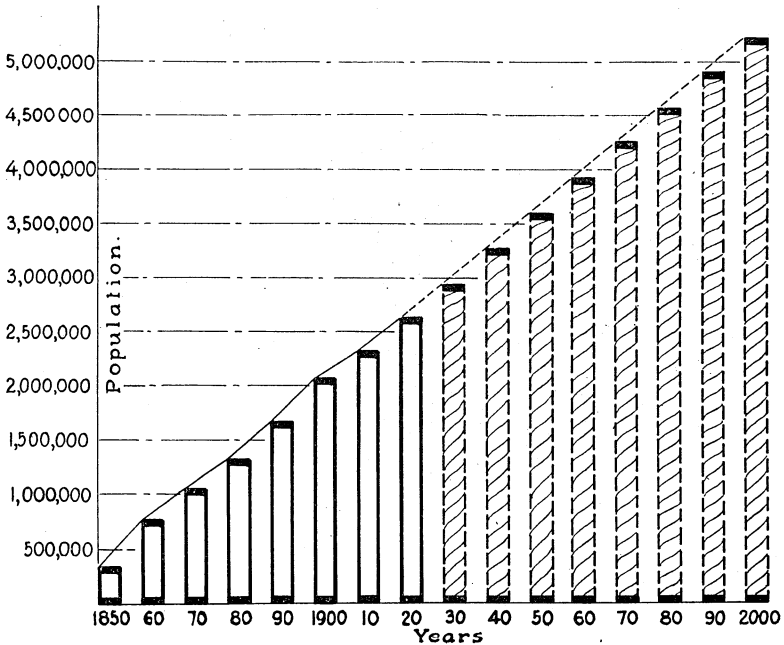


Fig. 13.—Population growth of Wisconsin.

as large a percentage of farmers in our population in the year 2000 unless they live on the produce of much smaller farms. A larger proportion of our people will then have to make their livelihood by other occupations. If the prosperity of the average citizen is to be as great then as it is now we must make just as serious efforts as a commonwealth to promote the increase of the industries other than farming as we have made in the past and are making now to improve our agricultural methods.

If we fail to do these things there is no question that the living conditions of our children and grandchildren will gradually become poorer than our living conditions are at present. These things are not easy to do. They demand the best thought and effort of every citizen who loves his fellowmen and is willing to do his part. Real material wealth is not measured in dollars. Rather it is measured in bushels

of wheat, pounds of meat, yards of cloth, feet of lumber—in commodities. Unless we increase this real wealth as population increases there will be less to divide and each citizen will have to do with less—will have to lower his standard of living.

AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin is one of the leading agricultural states of this country. Its outstanding leadership is in dairying. It has more cows than any other state. According to the State Department of Agriculture 53%

SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS

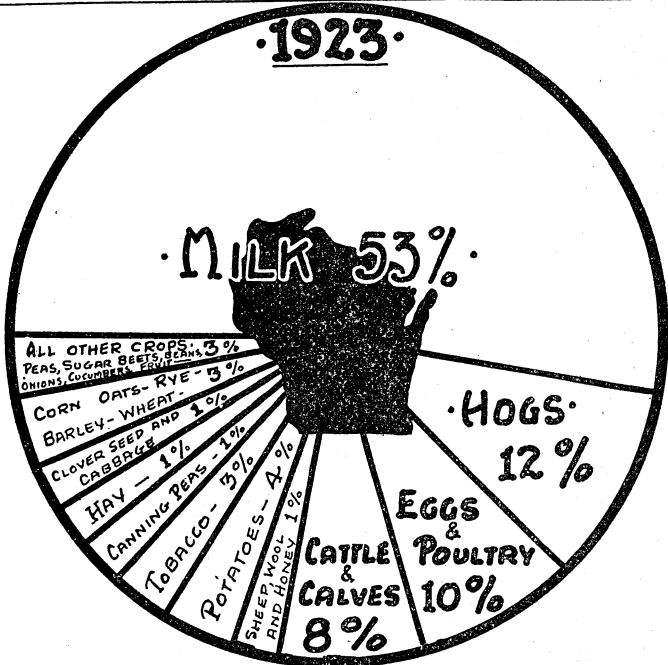


Fig. 14.—Farm Income, as given by the State Department of Agriculture.

of the gross income of \$352,000,000 from Wisconsin farms in 1923 was from the milk these cows produced—10 billion pounds—enough to fill the state capitol from basement to the top of the dome 21 times, enough to fill 100,000 large tank cars and make a train over 1,000 miles long, or enough to fill a lake a mile in diameter with an average depth of eight feet.

This volume of milk gives Wisconsin first place in production of cream. From this milk it gets first place in cheese production with 56% of the total produced in the United States. It also leads in condensery products with one-fourth of the total United States production. In butter production it is exceeded only by Minnesota.

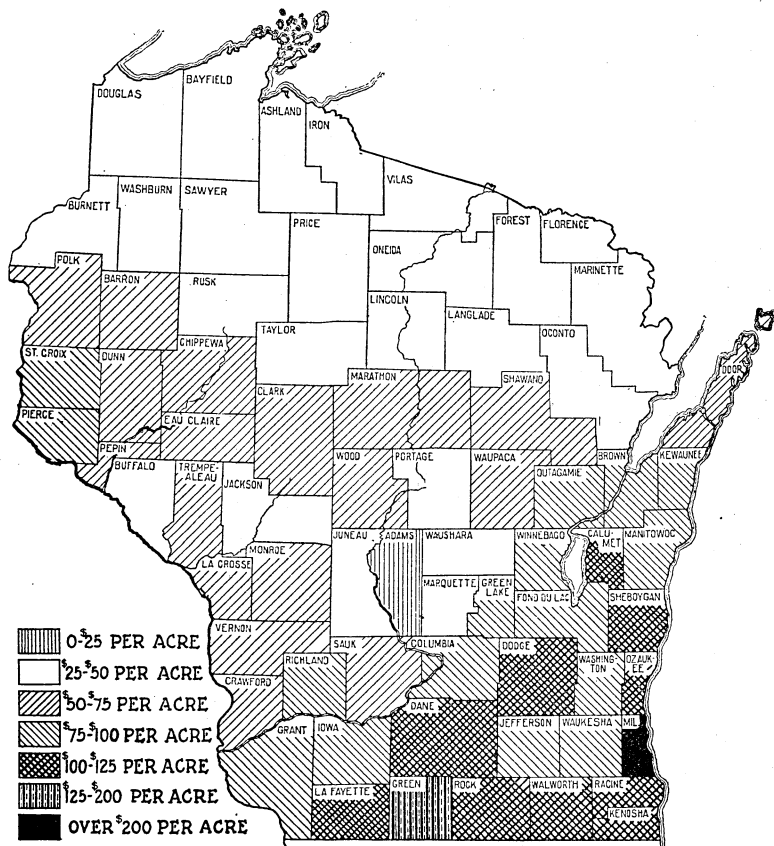


Fig. 15.—Map of land values in the various counties.

This proud position Wisconsin owes to its climate, its soil, and the quality of its people. But neighboring states have the same sort of climate and soil, and their people are not much different. Why then does Wisconsin lead? Because Wisconsin, was fortunate enough to have good leaders, public-spirited men, who saw 50 years ago what dairying would do for the state, and set out to preach it to the people. One of these men, Hoard, has a granite memorial erected at the University by subscriptions from dairymen all over the country. Another, Professor Babcock, who gave his great invention freely to the public, is still living, the proud possessor of medals and honors

from all over the world in grateful recognition of his service to the dairy industry. Without gaining any great personal fortunes these pioneers in Wisconsin dairying and their associates have added hundreds of millions of dollars to the wealth of the state. To them belongs much of the credit for our leading position. To men of this kind must we look for future advances in industry of all kinds. Such leaders are among the most valuable of all our great resources.

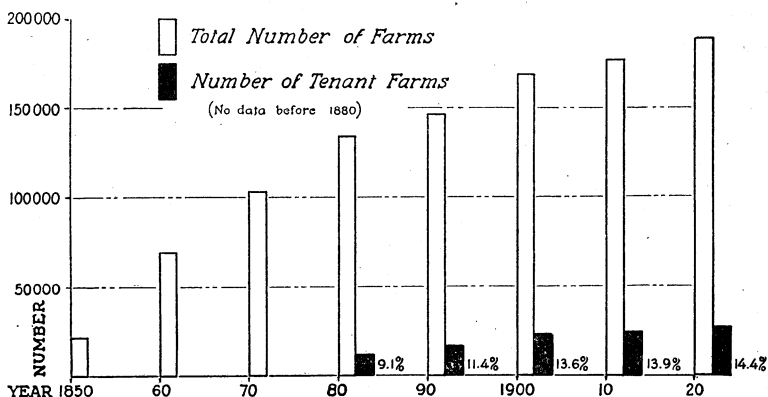


Fig. 16.—Increase in number of farms and tenant farms.

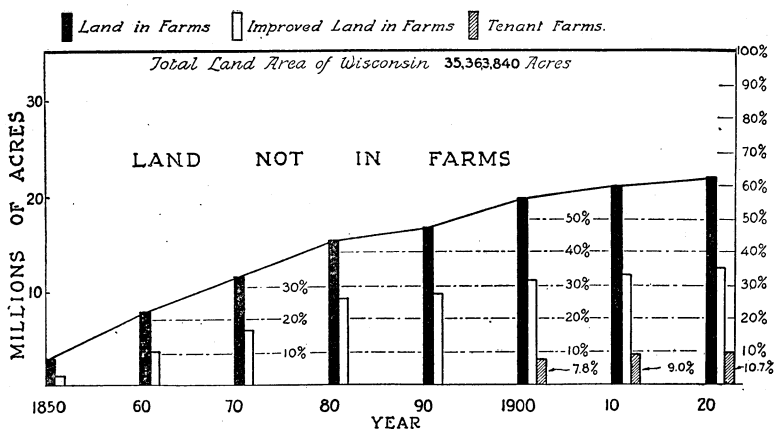


Fig. 17.—Land area of the state, improved land, total farm area, and tenant farm area.

The agricultural industry of Wisconsin is dependent on climate and soil and settlement. Climate and soils are discussed on pages 34 and 37 (in the article on "Surface Features of Wisconsin"). The effect of settlement is partly shown by the map showing land values in the various counties when this is considered with the quality of the soil. The values shown are for land alone, and do not include the value of buildings, machinery, and live stock.

To get a general mental picture of the agricultural industry in this state we need to know many things, how much land there is, how much of it we cultivate, how much is devoted to woodlots and timberland, how much is waste land—such as steep hillsides, marshes, and soil not suited for agriculture. We need to know what these lands are worth, what kinds of things they produce and how much of each, and how much these products sell for. Lastly we need to have a wide acquaintance with the people who live on the farms, their homes, their prosperity, and their intelligence.

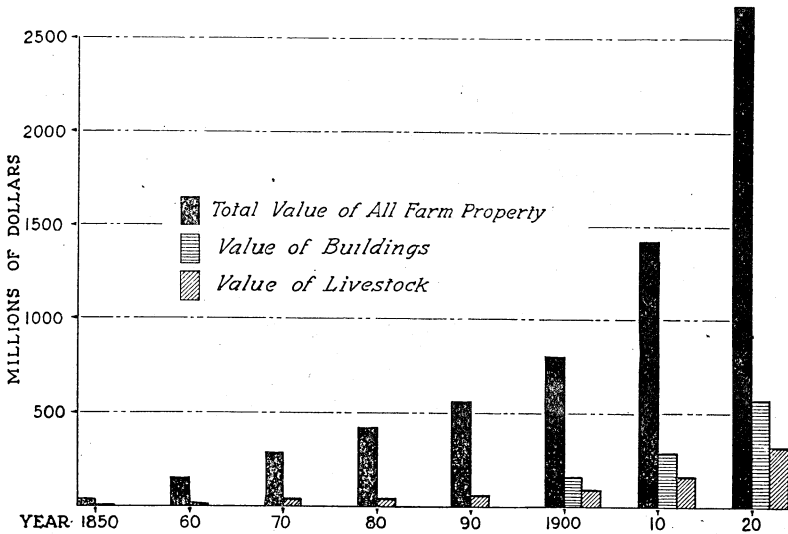


Fig. 18.—Total value of farm property, buildings and live stock.

The most interesting item in all this list is the people—at least those of us who live in the country think this very strongly. We cannot express the intelligence of people in figures, so we must accept the estimate of men who travel widely over many states and countries. If we believe what these men tell us, in few areas of equal size will we find the comfortable, prosperous looking farm homes and buildings that we find in Wisconsin. This gives us not only a measure of the quality of our people who live on farms, but a measure of their intelligence and prosperity as well. We can take pride in this portion of the picture of our agricultural industry.

There are, according to the 1920 census, 189,295 farms in Wisconsin with an average of 117 acres of land in each. The total census value of these, including land, buildings, machinery and live stock, is \$2,677,282,997 or \$14,143 per farm. This gives an average of \$121 per acre. The land alone is given by the census as worth an average of \$73 per acre, and the buildings, machinery and live stock as \$48 per acre.

Seven diagrams are given here that show the growth of agriculture in Wisconsin since 1850 as shown by the United States Census figures. The first one shows the increase in number of farms and in farms occupied by tenants. The second one shows, both in acres and per cent of the total, the land area of the state, 35,363,840 acres, the acreage in farms, the acreage in improved land, and the acreage occupied by tenants. Many interesting facts appear in this diagram. It shows that 63% of all the land in the state was in farms in 1920. Of this 63% the land improved—cultivated or mowed or pastured—was 35%. Woodlots on farms occupied about 15% of the area of the state and the rest of the farms—about 13%—was unused steep slopes and marshes. The land not in farms—37% of the area of the state—was in timberland, cut-over land and marsh land chiefly in the northern part of the state. The diagram shows that in 1850—two years after Wisconsin became a state—only 10% of its area was occupied by farms, and only about 3% was cultivated. The land was rapidly occupied by farmers in the 30 years up to 1880, then only about a third as rapidly in the next thirty years up to 1910. Much of the land not occupied by farms is of excellent soil, but part of it is poor sandy soil that is fit only to raise timber.

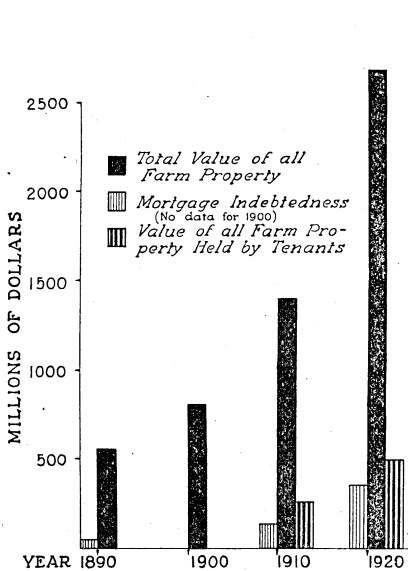


Fig. 19. Total value of farm property, mortgages and value of tenant farms.

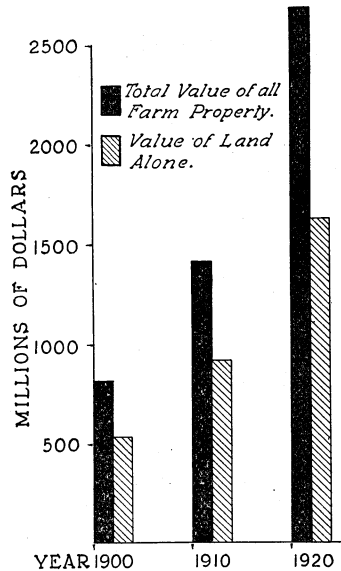


Fig. 20. Total value of farm property and land alone.

The other diagrams show the value of farm property and products, as given by the census, compared to various other interesting facts. The man who knows about Wisconsin agriculture and its history can see many things in these diagrams. Up to 1890 Wisconsin was

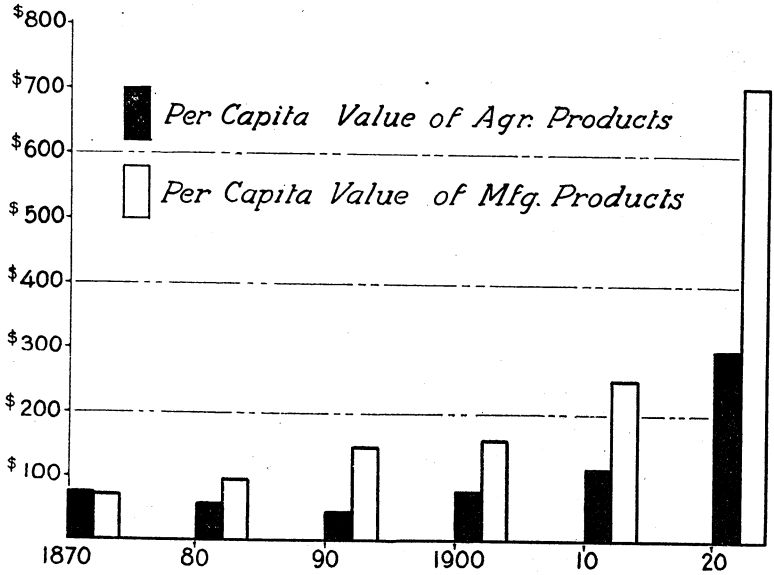


Fig. 21.—Value of Agricultural Products and Manufactured Products—Per Capita.

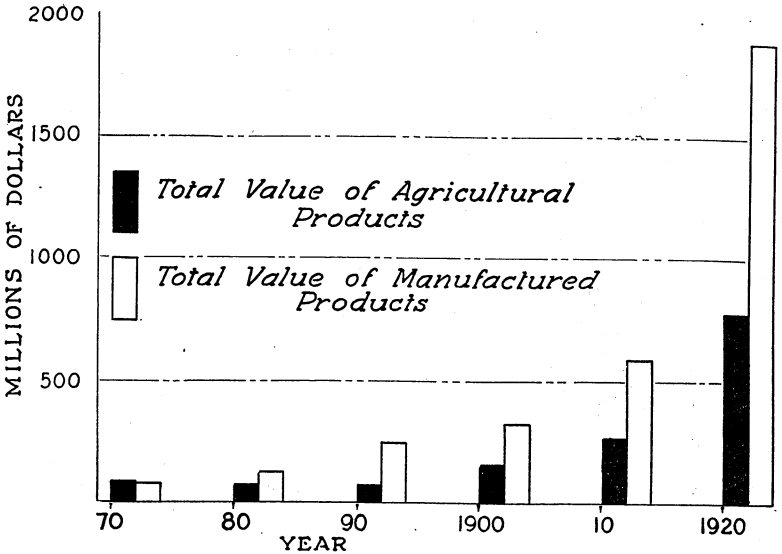
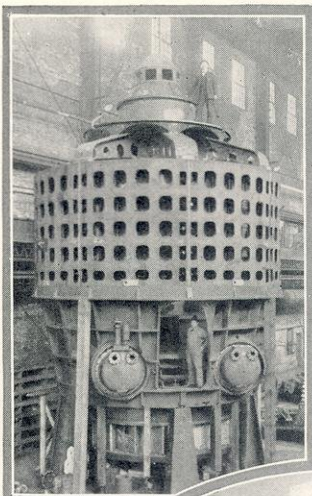


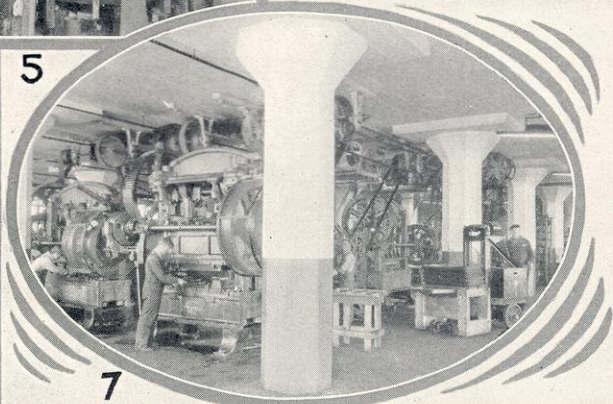
Fig. 22.—Value of Agricultural Products and Manufactured Products—Total.



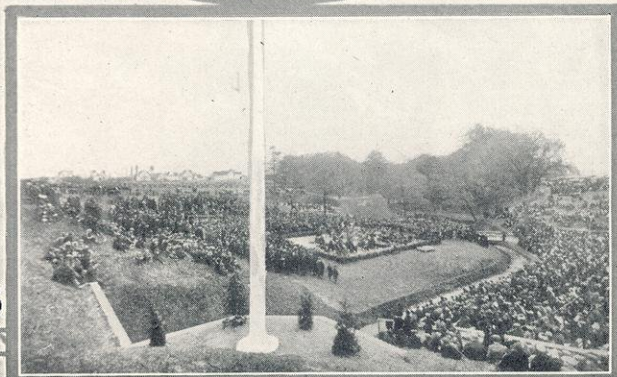
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5. Largest Hydro-Electric in the World, made in Milwaukee.
6. Enamelling teakettles in a great Milwaukee factory.
7. Great Presses Stamping kerosene stove tops in Milwaukee.
8. Celebration in Outdoor Theater at Kohler manufacturing plant.

chiefly a grain growing state and the value of farm property showed only a steady normal increase with the increase of farm area. About 1890 the farmers started to go into dairying more extensively and farm values immediately began a more rapid increase. The value of farm buildings also increased rapidly because of the greater prosperity and the building of better barns and the thousands of silos needed for the fine dairy herds that added so greatly to the agricultural wealth of the state.

Another diagram prepared by the state Department of Agriculture shows at a glance where the income of Wisconsin farmers came from in 1923. Products sold from the farms amounted to \$352,000,000 in a year of low prices. For the year reported in the 1920 census, farm products sold by Wisconsin farmers brought \$551,000,000, an average of about \$3,000 per farm. The value of all farm products given by the census for that year is \$780,616,288. This sum is larger than the gross income of \$551,000,000 because the census adds the total value of crops (some which are fed on the farm) to the value of the milk and live stock produced, so there is duplication in these figures. In the same way the total value of manufactured products given by the census is larger than the true total value. This may be seen from the following example. A manufacturer of brass makes rods which he sells to a screw manufacturer. The screws are sold to a carbu-
reter maker who sells his product to a gasoline engine factory. The engine is sold to the maker of a farm tractor. As each manufacturer reports to the census the total value of his product the brass from which the screw was made would appear five times in the census total value of manufactured products.

MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN*

The agricultural industry is controlled by the geographic factors of climate, soil, transportation, markets and population. In a similar way the manufacturing industries of a state are to a large extent controlled by geographic factors. Natural resources that furnish raw materials (such as products of the soil, timber and metals) and power (either water power or coal) are factors of great importance. Other important geographic factors are transportation, population and markets. The history of the development of the manufacturing industries of Wisconsin is most intimately related to these factors.

Development of the Lumber Industry

Among the early manufacturing industries to develop were those connected with our vast timber resources. The rapid settlement of

* The census issues a report on the Manufactures of Wisconsin—a pamphlet of 45 pages which can be obtained from the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

the untimbered prairie lands south and west of Wisconsin furnished a large market. The logs could be cut and cheaply floated down the rivers to the mills where they were sawed into rough lumber. The sawmills were at first located down the streams below all waterfalls and bad rapids so the rough lumber could be made into great rafts and safely and cheaply floated down the quieter waters of the Mississippi and then down that river to the markets of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri where it was sold. The river men who piloted these rafts then walked back to their starting point. In this industry the factors of possession of a natural resource and cheap river transportation made it possible to supply a market at a price which the relatively poor settlers in those states could afford.

As railroad transportation became available, and then lower in cost and as wealth and population of these states increased, the market widened and prices advanced so it became profitable to manufacture some of the lumber into more finished products such as window sash, doors and frames. The sawmills began to move north to get closer to their receding supply of logs. As increased settlement furnished a still better market the manufacture of other lumber products began and the numerous factories for making furniture, refrigerators, woodenware, coffins, boxes and trunks came into being.

With this increase in population came the need for larger quantities of paper. Wisconsin with its great natural resources of water power and suitable varieties of timber was a natural site for the development of a paper industry to supply this need. Thus began the development of the great water powers for grinding wood to make pulp, first along the lower Fox river from Neenah-Menasha to Green Bay, and later along the Wisconsin and Chippewa. The census of 1920 reports 57 paper and pulp mills of which 30 are along the lower Fox River.

If we again consider the state to be made up of 1,000 communities with 2,632 people in each, we would find that the average area occupied by each is 7.5 miles square. It would contain one industrial establishment using wood as its raw material as there are 1,040 in the state. Of the 995 "gainful workers" in our community we find 61 are wage earners in this wood using establishment and that the total value of the product in 1920 was \$263,119. The following table shows how this value was divided among the principal wood products. The "value added by manufacture" is found by subtracting the cost of raw materials from the selling price or "value of products."

Industry	Wage Earners	Value of Products	Value added by Manufacture
Paper and wood pulp-----	13	\$80,328	\$35,128
Lumber and timber products--	22	57,221	35,830
Furniture -----	10	41,501	23,290
Planing mill products not including those connected with sawmills -----	4	20,457	9,232
Wood boxes -----	2	11,114	4,738
Wagons-Carriages -----	1	9,316	4,881
Paper goods not otherwise listed -----	1	8,222	2,741
Wooden ships and boats-----	1	7,535	4,605
Paper boxes -----	2	5,095	2,640
Trunks and valises-----	1	4,724	2,336
Dairy, poultry and bee supplies -----	1	3,065	1,404
Wooden goods not otherwise listed -----	1	3,064	1,824
Coffins and undertakers goods	1	2,663	1,601
Refrigerators -----	1	2,022	1,041
Totals -----	61	\$263,119	\$131,291

From these figures it is evident that if we do not renew our forests, and if we continue to let fires burn and destroy great areas of this valuable natural resource 61 wage earners in our average community of 2,632 will find the raw material lacking on which their occupation is based, and will be obliged to shift their occupation to something else. We will also find that the \$258,425 invested in the woodworking factory in this community will find its value largely destroyed. This large sum would be a severe loss to any community of this size, and emphasizes the importance of a reforestation policy in Wisconsin, and a proper taxing policy that will permit the growing of timber as a business.

Manufactured Agricultural Products, Food and Clothing

This group of industries, because it supplies what people need to eat and to wear, has a large value of total product, \$775,359,000. This group also has had a history of great interest which has depended for its remarkable expansion on the geographic factors of natural resources, population, transportation, and markets. In the early days of the state, when Wisconsin was the frontier, wheat was the most important agricultural product. The flour milling industry grew up rapidly from this. Wheat was hauled by sleigh and wagon to Milwaukee and the milling industry centered there. As the wheat raising belt of the frontier passed on to the territory west of us the relative importance of this industry has decreased although it has continued to grow. In 1899 Wisconsin mills ground twice as much wheat as was produced in the state. In 1919 the total value of flour and gristmill products was \$58,304,000.

Another early established industry was slaughtering and meat

packing. This has continued to grow and in 1919 its product was the largest of any single manufacturing industry reported by the census—\$102,182,000. Growing along with the meat packing industry—which furnished the hides—was the tanning industry. Milwaukee has long been the leading city in the production of leather. In addition to having a packing industry to furnish the hides Wisconsin was an excellent site for this industry because its forests furnished a large supply of oak and hemlock bark. In 1919 the leather industry was third in importance of manufacturing industries of the state with a product worth \$94,762,000.

Factories using milk as raw material are reported under three heads by the census—cheese, condensed milk and butter. The total cheese product reported in the 1920 census was fourth in rank among all the manufacturing industries with a value of \$91,463,000. Condensed milk was eighth with \$73,342,000. Butter was eleventh with \$56,642,000. If we classed these under one head as the “dairy products manufacturing industry” we would have the leader of them all with \$221,447,000 as total value—over double the value of meat packing, the next greatest.

The figure on page 60 shows the values of some of the chief manufactured agricultural products. In addition to these are large values for leather gloves and mittens, \$6,773,000; cigars and cigarettes, \$5,889,000; woolen and worsted goods, \$5,495,000; saddlery and harness, \$5,143,000; chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, \$4,119,000; sausage (not made in packing plants) \$4,024,000; and 10 other industries each making over \$1,000,000 of manufactured agricultural products as reported in 1920.

Metal Working and Allied Industries

This group of industries is first in value—with a total of \$783,816,000—slightly exceeding the group of manufactured agricultural products. The metal working industries were first called into being to supply the needs of the agricultural and lumbering industries. Agricultural implements and sawmill machinery were among the first to develop to importance, and were a distinct response to the geographic conditions. Cheap water transportation on the Great Lakes for iron ore and coal made possible an abundant supply. The cheap raw material made possible a great development of the industries using iron and other metals as fast as railroad transportation and the population to make the markets were present in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Some of our largest metal working industries are relatively new. The largest of all is the manufacture of automobiles which is reported in the 1920 census as having a total value of products of \$95,030,000. This is second in value of all our manufacturing industries. The second largest in the metal working group is “engines, steam, gas and water,” with a total value of \$90,953,000. This has had a tremendous growth since 1900 because of the develop-

ment of water powers and the long distance transmission of electrical power, and also because of the excellent reputation of Wisconsin firms as builders of large power units. The largest hydro-electric unit in the world has recently been completed in a Milwaukee fac-

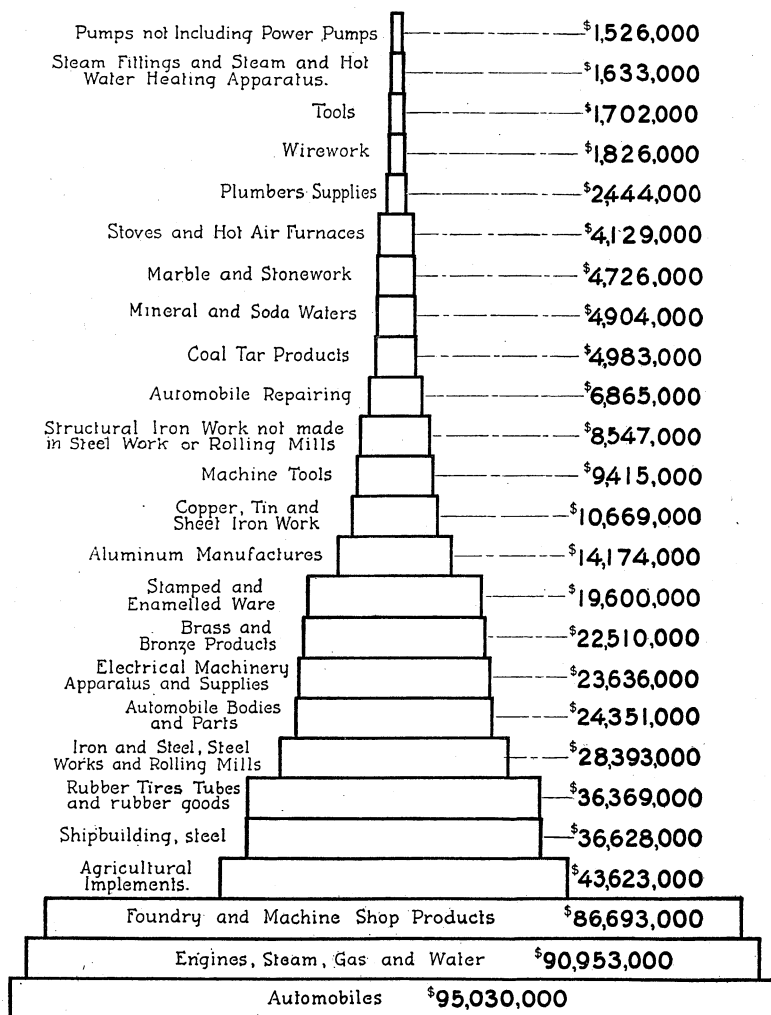


Fig. 24.—Pyramid of Manufactured Metal Products.

tory for use at Niagara Falls. You can go into large power plants all over the world, or into the important mining districts where great hoists lift the ore from deep within the earth, or wherever great powerful pumps are used to drain the mines, or furnish cities with their water supply and in a large percentage you will find a Wis-

consin maker's name plate on the great machines that do their tremendous work so quietly and efficiently.

The figure shows the total value of products given by the 1920 census for the more important metal working industries and their allies such as the tire industry which has grown up with the automobile industry.

If we return to one of our thousand average communities of 2,632 people, in 1920 we find that it has ten manufacturing plants (there are 10,393 in the state) employing a total of 264 wage earners. One plant we have already described. It uses wood as raw material. It has 61 wage earners, and produces \$263,119 worth of goods. Three are cheese, butter and condensed milk factories all using the products of the dairy industry for raw material. Two factories use some other product of the farms as raw material. These factories produce dressed meat, leather, flour, clothing, confectionery and ice cream, canned fruits and vegetables, bakery products, tobacco products, and many others. These five factories employ 61 people and turn out products worth \$775,359—the manufactured agricultural products group.

Four factories make chiefly metal products with some miscellaneous and allied products such as rubber tires, musical instruments, chemicals, medicines, railway car repairs, explosives, motorcycles and many others. These four factories employ about 136 wage earners and turn out products worth \$783,816—products made chiefly of iron, steel, brass, copper or aluminum.

One industry—the last of the 10 in our community of 2,632 people, is the printing plant that turns out our newspapers, books, magazines, and job work. There are not quite enough of these to give one to each of our 1,000 communities as there are only 802 in the state, but five wage earners in each community would work in a printing plant and turn out products to a value of \$24,689.

The figure shows the total value of the products of each of our average communities.

Wood and Paper ^{\$263119}	
Manufactured, Agricultural, Food and Clothing .	\$775,359
Agricultural Products	\$780,616
Metal Working and Allied Industries	\$783,816
Total ^{\$2,602,910} of Products by 2632 People.	

Fig. 25.—Pyramid of Manufactured Products for 2632 People.

The totals given in the figure represent some duplication, for instance the farm value of the milk that goes to cheese factories, creameries, and condenseries is listed in Agricultural Products. The total value of the manufactured agricultural products includes that as a cost in the total value of cheese, condensed milk, and butter. These figures are of value to compare the products of various groups of the people of Wisconsin and are the best the census af-

fords. Better figures to represent real productive capacity are the "value added by manufacture" and the state figures for gross sales from farms. These are for agricultural sales in 1919 \$551,000 and for "value added by manufacture" \$719,709, a total of \$1,270,709 for our community of 2,632 people. From this it appears that in that year the wealth produced by the factories of Wisconsin was about 30% greater than that produced by the farms.

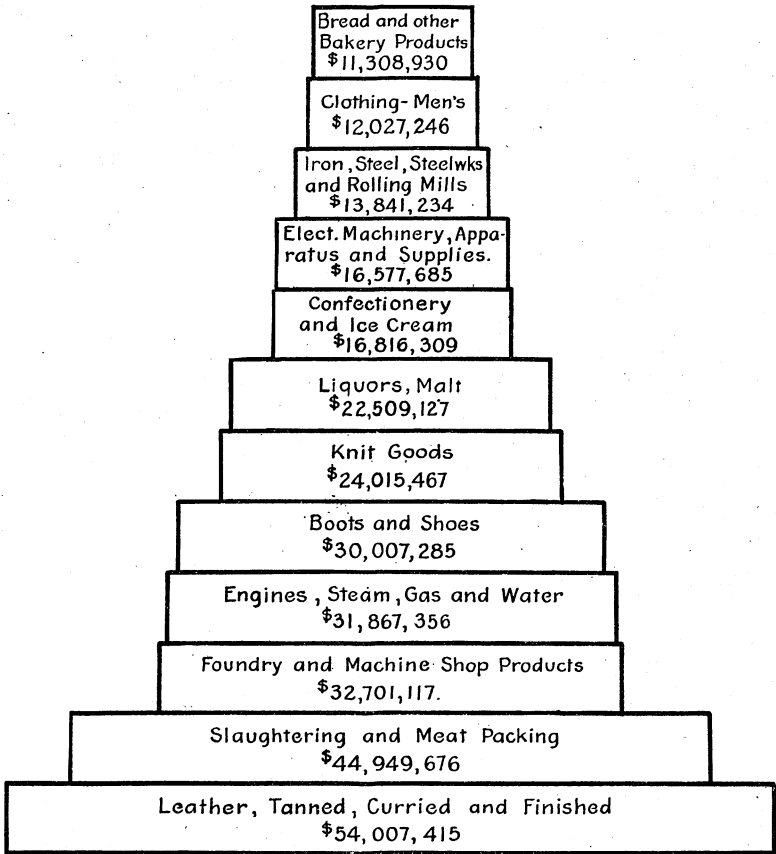


Fig. 26.—Pyramid of Manufactured Products of Milwaukee.

Conclusion

The total value of manufactured products reported by the 1920 census for Wisconsin is \$1,846,984,000. Of this total \$1,127,275,000 was the cost of raw material and \$719,709,000 was the value added by manufacture. It is interesting to note that Milwaukee with its 457,147 people—17.4% of the total number of people in the state, and 30% of the urban population—manufactured in 1919 products —

\$576,161,312 or 31.1% of the states total. It added value by manufacturing to the amount of \$234,393,099 or 32.6% of the total value added by all the manufacturing industries of the state. The census lists 223 different classes of products turned out in the 2,093 factories of Milwaukee. The figure shows some of the most valuable products of Milwaukee factories.

Many additional interesting facts could be told of Wisconsin's industries, of the part played by many far-seeing men in developing them; of how the manufacture of aluminum ware in Two Rivers has made Wisconsin a leader in this; of the model city of Kohler near Sheboygan and its plumbing supply factory; of how Wisconsin is fourth in rank in the manufacture of knit goods with a product worth \$40,778,000; of the interesting story of the development of the hemp industry from nothing to a leading position in a few years; of Wisconsin's leadership in the manufacture of concrete mixers with nearly half of the total of the country, of the new and interesting industry of making grass rugs in which Wisconsin makes 40% more than all other states combined; of the interesting and odd products from many other Wisconsin factories; but that is another story, as Kipling would say, and would fill many volumes of the size of this.

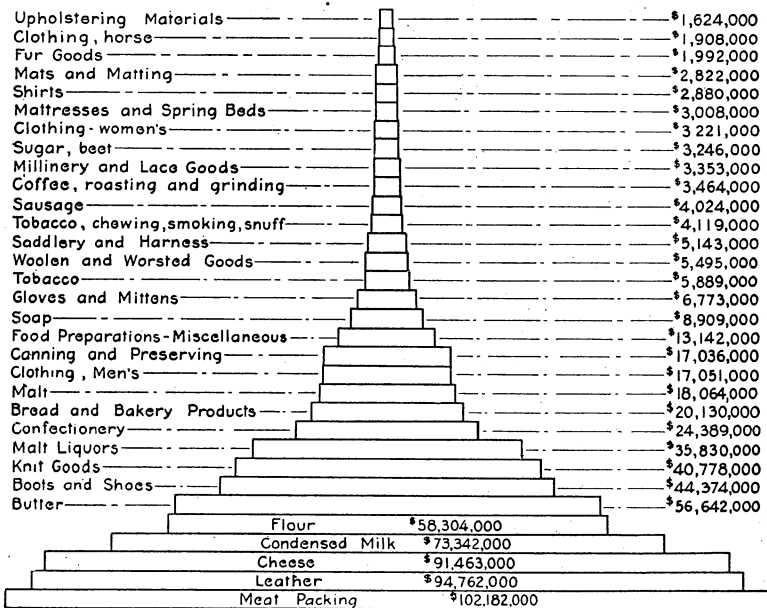


Fig. 11.—Value of the various manufactured agricultural products of Wisconsin.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN

[Based on the Outline History of Wisconsin prepared by Reuben Gold Thwaites and published in the Blue Book for 1913. This has been revised, and continued to 1924, by Joseph Schafer, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.]

I. SPANISH DOMINION—1512-1634

BECAUSE of early discoveries by her navigators and inland explorers Spain made a general but undefined claim to the greater part of North America, to which was given the name Florida. Within this vast territory, however, no Spaniards approached nearer Wisconsin than the coast of Texas and the lower reaches of the Mississippi.

II. FRENCH DOMINION—1634-1763



JOSEPH SCHAFER

1634.—The first governor of New France, Samuel de Champlain (1608-1635?), was much interested in Western exploration. In 1634 he dispatched Jean Nicolet, an official interpreter, who had lived some time among the Huron Indians, to visit and report upon the Northwest. Proceeding by way of Ottawa River and Lakes Huron and Michigan, he landed on what is now Wisconsin soil, somewhere on the shores of Green Bay. Clad in a gayly figured silken robe, he advanced into a village of the Winnebago, and discharged pistols which he held in each hand. The Indians welcomed him as the God of lightning and thunder, and in his honor made a great feast, at which a hundred and twenty beavers were eaten.

After negotiating treaties with the tribes of the region, Nicolet made some further explorations—to what extent, however, is not known. Having returned to the Huron Indians, he later made his way to Canada and reported his discovery to Champlain.

1654-56.—For twenty years no more was heard of the Northwest until Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart des Groseilliers, roving fur traders, in the autumn of 1654 came with tribesmen who were returning from a trading visit to Montreal, and wintered among the Potawatomi around Green Bay. In the spring of 1655 they ascended Fox River, and at the site of the present city of Portage crossed over to the Wisconsin, spending four months on the trip. The following year was spent in exploring the shores of Lake Superior and beyond, the return to Quebec occurring in August, 1656.

1659-60.—The same two adventurers, with six other fur traders and a band of Huron Indians, skirted the south shore of Lake Superior in their canoes, learned of mines of copper in the neighborhood, and late in the autumn entered Chequamegon Bay. Somewhere between the Ashland and Washburn of our day, they built a crude waterside fort. Later *caching* their stores, to hide them from the Indians, they visited a Huron village in the interior, and wandered as far west as the Mille Lacs region in Minnesota, there wintering among the Sioux. In the spring they returned to Chequamegon Bay, built another fortified trading hut and during the following summer descended to Canada, never again to visit the Northwest.

1660—61.—The Jesuit missions to the Huron Indians, in Ontario near Georgian Bay, having been destroyed by a war raid of the Iroquois, the Huron fled to Northwest Wisconsin. Thither Father René Ménard followed them in the autumn of 1660. After a winter of great hardship among the Indians at Keweenaw Bay, he and a white companion started to visit the Huron villages on the Chippewa and Black rivers. After many difficulties and much suffering, they reached Wisconsin River, which they descended for a considerable distance. In portaging Bill Cross Rapids, Father Ménard lost the obscure trail, and was never again seen. He probably died from exposure.

1665.—Father Claude Allouez, another Jesuit missionary, was sent by his superior to reopen the mission among the Huron. On Chequamegon Bay, he chose for his hut a site on the southwest shore, which he named "La Pointe du Saint Esprit." Remaining here four years, he instructed roving bands of Huron, Ottawa, and other Indians, who had fled from the fury of the Iroquois. In 1669 Allouez was relieved by Father Jacques Marquette.

✓ 1666.—Nicolas Perrot, an adventurous fur trader, visited the Winnebago, Potawatomi, Fox, Sauk, and Mascoutin villages near Green Bay, and persuaded the Potawatomi to send a delegation to trade and treat with the governor of New France at Montreal.

✓ 1669.—Father Allouez visited the region of Green Bay, where he ministered to the several tribes clustered around its shores. He wintered in a small cabin whose location is not now known.

✓ 1670-71.—After visiting the Fox village on Wolf River, and that of the Mascoutin on the upper Fox (near the present Berlin), Father Allouez returned to Sault Ste. Marie (May 20, 1670). In the autumn, accompanied by Father Claude Dablon, he was again in Wisconsin, when the mission of St. François was begun for the Menominee and the Potawatomi, that of St. Marc for the Foxes, and that of St. Jacques for the Mascoutin.

1671.—Simon François Daumont, sieur de St. Luson, was sent to Sault Ste. Marie, and there (June 14), in the presence of Allouez and other Jesuits with Perrot acting as interpreter, took official possession of the Northwest in the name of the French king.

✓ 1672.—Father Allouez, reinforced by Father Louis André, enlarged the Wisconsin missions, building at De Pere (abbreviated from Rapides des Pères, the "Fathers' Rapids") a chapel and mission house, to which was given the name of St. François Xavier. This became the centre of Jesuit missionary work in Wisconsin.

✓ 1673.—Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette set out in May from St. Ignace mission, at the Straits of Mackinac, and entering Green Bay and Fox River reached the Mascoutin village on June 7. Portaging into Wisconsin River, they descended the latter to its mouth, at which they arrived June 17. Thence they descended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, passing on their way villages of the Illinois and other Southern tribes. Satisfied that the great river made its way to the Gulf of Mexico, and warned of danger if they advanced, they planted a cross at the limit of their discovery and in July began the return voyage. Ascending Mississippi and Illinois rivers they portaged at Chicago to Lake Michigan, and by the close of September were again at the mission at De Pere.

1674-75.—In October, Marquette started with two assistants to establish a mission among the Illinois Indians. Proceeding along the east coast of Green Bay, where is now the Sturgeon Bay ship canal, they portaged to Lake Michigan and paddled up that lake to the mouth of Chicago River, where they wintered on a sand dune near the shore. In the spring they pushed on to the Illinois villages near Peoria. But a mortal illness was on the intrepid Marquette and he turned back to Mackinac, hoping to live to reach that station. He died on the journey (May 19), and was buried at the mouth of Père Marquette River in Michigan. Later, Indians removed his bones to St. Ignace.

1673-76.—Father Allouez, aided by Fathers André and Antoine Silvy, continued his work among the tribes around Green Bay. Crosses were erected in the important villages, and baptisms conferred. The number of Indian refugees in these villages, fleeing from the raiding Iroquois, increased more rapidly than the converts.

1677.—Father Charles Albanel came as superior of the Green Bay missions, and a substantial chapel was built at De Pere. Allouez voyaged by way of Lake Michigan to the Illinois, finding bitumen just north of Milwaukee.

1678-80.—Daniel Greysolon Duluth explored and traded in the western end of Lake Superior, discovering the Bois Brule-St. Croix route to the Mississippi, and hunting with Sioux Indians on Wisconsin soil.

1679.—Robert Cavalier de La Salle, licensed by the French king to monopolize the Western fur trade, arrived off Green Bay early in September in the "Griffon"—the first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes. It had been built on Niagara River above the cataract. Sending her back laden with peltries collected at Green Bay, La Salle with a party of fourteen men in laden canoes started southward up the west shore

of Lake Michigan. The voyage was one of great peril, for the lake was swept by gales. In Milwaukee Bay their camp was visited by a band of Fox Indians, who stole some of their property. La Salle induced them to make restoration, whereupon he moved on up the lake coast, finally reaching the Illinois by way of St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers.

1680.—Father Louis Hennepin, a Recollect friar of La Salle's party, with two of the latter's subordinates, Michel Accau and Antoine Auguel, left the mouth of Illinois River (March 12) to explore the upper Mississippi. On their way they passed the site of Prairie du Chien. Below Lake Pepin the party were taken prisoners by the Sioux, who carried them to the present site of St. Paul, thence to the Mille Lacs. After wandering some months with roving bands of Sioux, Hennepin and his companions were rescued by Duluth, and crossing by the Wisconsin-Fox river route proceeded to De Pere and Mackinac.

1683.—At De Pere, in May, Duluth defended the mission against an Iroquois attack. Subsequent disorder and confusion occurred in the Green Bay region, and Perrot, acting under the orders of the commandant at Mackinac, reestablished peace. About this time, Duluth, having punished Indian murderers of the French at Sault Ste. Marie, rendered Lake Superior safe for French traders and explorers.

1684.—Wisconsin tribesmen, led by Perrot, joined La Barre's abortive expedition against the Iroquois.

1685.—Perrot was appointed "commandant of the West." With a small squad of twenty soldiers, he passed over the Fox-Wisconsin route and wintered on the east bank of the Mississippi, about a mile above the present village of Trempealeau. Afterwards he established several trading posts on the Mississippi River, among them Fort Nicolas, near the site of Prairie du Chien, and Fort St. Antoine on Lake Pepin.

1686.—Perrot presented a silver ostensorium to the De Pere mission, a relic still preserved in the State Historical Society's museum at Madison.

1687.—Wisconsin tribesmen, under Perrot's leadership, joined Denonville, on Lake Ontario, for an expedition against the New York Iroquois. During their absence the mission house at De Pere, with all the furs stored therein, was burned with a loss of over 40,000 livres.

1689.—Perrot, commandant among the Sioux, took possession at Fort St. Antoine, in the name of the French king, of the St. Croix, St. Peter, and upper Mississippi valleys.

1690-92.—Perrot discovered and began operations in the lead mines of Iowa and Wisconsin, where he built temporary forts. He also adjusted peace between the Sioux and the Foxes together with their allies.

1693.—Continued wars between the Sioux and the Wisconsin tribesmen rendered the Fox-Wisconsin route unsafe for French traders. Count Frontenac thereupon sent Pierre Charles le Sueur to command

at Chequamegon and keep open a route from Lake Superior to the Mississippi. He built a stockaded fort at La Pointe, on Chequamegon Bay, and another on an island in the Mississippi near Red Wing, Minnesota.

1696.—Licenses for fur trading were revoked, all western commandants being recalled and the posts evacuated and abandoned.

1698.—Father Jean François Buisson de St. Cosme, a Sulpician missionary en route for the Mississippi, coasted from Mackinac along the west shore of Lake Michigan. Finding the Fox-Wisconsin route closed by the hostility of the Fox Indians, his party was obliged to seek the Chicago-Illinois portage. October 4 they camped at a Potawatomi village on the site, it is supposed, of Sheboygan. Three days later they reached Milwaukee, where was found a large Indian town of mixed tribes. The next stop was on the site of Racine; but they found the water too low to portage over to the Pistakee (or Fox River of the Illinois), so after a five days' rest they continued on to Chicago.

1700.—Having secured permission from France, Le Sueur brought with him thirty experienced miners imported from the motherland, and voyaged up the Mississippi from its mouth to some mines that he claimed to have discovered in the Sioux country. En route he examined lead deposits at or near the sites of Dubuque and Galena, and at "Snake Diggings", near Potosi, Wisconsin.

1701.—Peace was made at Montreal between the Iroquois and all Northwestern tribes, Wisconsin Indians being present at the council in large numbers. A post at Detroit having been built by Antoine la Mothe, sieur de Cadillac, Wisconsin Indians were invited to this new settlement to trade and dwell in the vicinity. Most of the Potawatomi thereupon removed to St. Joseph River.

1702.—Juchereau de St. Denis paid a thousand crowns' worth of goods to Fox Indians to allow his fleet of trading canoes to pass the Mississippi over the Fox-Wisconsin route. Le Sueur's fort in Minnesota was plundered and destroyed by Foxes and their allies.

1710.—A large party of Foxes, with their allies, yielded to French solicitations and removed to the neighborhood of Detroit.

1712-16.—The Foxes, with their friends the Sauk and Mascoutin, were attacked and defeated at Detroit by a body of French-allied Indians. The remnant of the tribe at Green Bay immediately took up arms and harassed the French traders and their allies. This rendered unsafe the most important trade routes between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

✓ 1716.—Louis de la Porte, sieur de Louvigny, was chosen to conduct a campaign against the hostile tribesmen. With a detachment of eight hundred men, he went to Green Bay and up Fox River to a large Fox village near Little Lake Butte des Morts. There, peace was granted by the French, the Indians having bought off the invading army and given hostages. These latter were carried in triumph to Montreal.

1717.—A fort was built at Green Bay (probably on the site of the modern Fort Howard), whose first commandant was Etienne Roebert, sieur de la Morandière.

1718.—A post was founded at Chequamegon by Paul le Gardeur, sieur de St. Pierre, with Godefroy de Linctot second in command. A settlement of French traders was this year reported as existing at Green Bay.

1719.—Three Fox chiefs, with a Kickapoo and a Mascoutin, visited Montreal to excuse themselves for continuing the war against the Illinois, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

1721.—Father Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix, Jesuit historian, visited Wisconsin, accompanied by Jacques Testard, sieur de Montigny, who superseded the Sieur de la Morandière in command of the post of La Baye. Charlevoix reported the continued enmity of the Foxes, and that Father Chardon, a Jesuit, maintained the mission at De Pere.

1722-23.—The Foxes continued their war upon the Illinois, defeating the latter on Illinois River, at the site known as "Le Rocher."

1724-26.—Several attempts were made by Marchand de Lignery, commandant at Mackinac, and François d'Amariton, commandant at Green Bay, in concert with Jesuit missionaries, to make peace among the warring tribes. In 1726 a truce was secured, permitting the building of a post among the Sioux.

1727.—In order to detach the Sioux from the Fox alliance, also to furnish a basis for westward exploration, Fort Beauharnois was built on Lake Pepin, with René Boucher, sieur de la Perrière, in command.

1728.—Lignery, with an expedition composed of 450 French and 1,200 savages, left Mackinac early in August, and advanced up Fox River only to find that the Foxes had fled from their villages. These he destroyed, as well as large crops of maize. On his return he demolished the French fort at La Baye and sent messengers to warn the garrison at Fort Beauharnois. October 3 the garrison evacuated the latter, and on their descent of the Mississippi were captured and retained as hostages by roving Mascoutin and Kickapoo.

1729.—The captive French detached the Mascoutin and Kickapoo from the Fox alliance and made peace between them and the Illinois. Reports of copper mines on Lake Superior were made to the French government by the commandant at Chequamegon.

1730.—Pierre Paul Marin, in charge of Menominee Indians, aided the Winnebago in an attack upon a Fox fort on Little Lake Butte des Morts. The Foxes, discouraged by reverses, attempted to seek asylum with the Iroquois. Somewhere in the prairies of Indiana, not far from the southern end of Lake Michigan, the migrating tribes encountered and were badly defeated by French forces hastily gathered from Forts St. Joseph, Chartres, and Ouatanon, under command of Sieur de Villiers. Nearly a thousand of the tribesmen were killed or captured.

1731.—The remnant of the Foxes, hiding in western Wisconsin, were attacked by a band of mission Indians from Canada. Cowed by this series of misfortunes, Kiala, the principal Fox chief, gave himself up as a hostage to the commandant at Green Bay and was transported to the island of Martinique. The destruction or dispersion of the remainder of the tribe was thereupon decreed by the Canadian authorities, but this was never wholly effected.

1732.—The post of Green Bay was rebuilt under command of Nicolas Antoine Coulon de Villiers. René Godefroy, sieur de Linctot, with a company of fur traders, rebuilt the Lake Pepin post.

1733.—A remnant of Foxes refuged at Green Bay among the Sauk, who defended them. Commandant De Villiers and his son were killed at the Sauk village. Thereupon a severe battle ensued at the gates, being renewed the next day farther up the river. The result was the amalgamation of the Sauk and Fox tribes, and their retreat to the lead mine region.

1737.—Trade and travel being still insecure in the West, St. Pierre was forced to abandon his fort on Lake Pepin.

1738.—Louis Denis, sieur de la Ronde, in command at Chequamegon, secured a permit to work the Lake Superior copper mines, and expert miners were sent from Germany to examine the lodes. Marin, being chosen commandant for the Sauk and Foxes, built a fort on the Mississippi near Rock River, and induced a Fox chief to visit Montreal and secure grace for his tribe.

1739-43.—Marin pacified all the Wisconsin Indians, and ended the Fox wars. The Winnebago returned to their old home in Fox River Valley; the Sauk and Foxes built villages on the Wisconsin; Milwaukee became the resort of vagrant tribesmen and unlicensed traders. Lead mining was undertaken in southwestern Wisconsin.

1743.—The license system was revoked, and the post at Green Bay auctioned to the highest bidder. The conduct of the lessees caused much dissatisfaction both among the Indians and the officers of the post.

1749.—The Indians at Green Bay conspired against their commandant, but the plot was detected and foiled. The license system was restored, Marin being transferred to command at Green Bay. His son Joseph commanded at Chequamegon. Pierre Mathurin, sieur Millon, a young French officer, was drowned while hunting on the waters of Green Bay.

1750.—Marin reestablished a post among the Sioux. He was in partnership with the governor, Marquis de la Jonquiére, to exploit the upper country, and obtained from the Wisconsin fur trade a net profit of 150,000 livres per year.

1752.—Joseph Marin relieved his father at the Sioux post. The latter was recalled to serve on the Ohio frontier, where he died in 1753.

1753.—Grant of the post of La Baye to François Rigaud, brother of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, last governor of New France. Peace was made by Marin and St. Pierre between the Sioux, Cree, and Chippewa, insuring quiet among the Wisconsin tribesmen.

1755.—Wisconsin Indians, under Charles Langlade, participated in Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela (July 9).

1756.—Sioux post abandoned by Joseph Marin.

1757.—Hubert Couterot was last French commandant at La Baye, and Pierre Joseph Hertel, sieur de Beaubassin, at Chequamegon.

Wisconsin Indians took part in the siege and massacre of Fort William Henry, on Lake George (August 3-9).

1758.—A Menominee insurrection resulted in the death of several Frenchmen and the pillage of a storehouse at La Baye. To expiate the crime, seven tribesmen were sent to Montreal, where three of them were publicly shot.

1759.—Wisconsin Indians participated in the defense of Quebec, both at the Falls of Montmorency and on the Plains of Abraham.

1760.—Wisconsin Indians went to aid in the defense of Montreal, but retired before its capitulation. News of the surrender being forwarded to Mackinac, the last French commandant, Louis Liénard de Beaujeu-Villemonde, evacuated the fort, retiring with his garrison to the Mississippi. In passing through Wisconsin, en route to Rock River, where he wintered, he probably took with him the garrison at La Baye, leaving that post unoccupied.

III.—BRITISH DOMINION—1763-1783

Upon the surrender of New France to the British, Wisconsin became English colonial territory, being governed from Mackinac and Quebec. Previous to 1774 Wisconsin was under military authority, but the "Quebec Act" of that year made it a part of the Province of Quebec, and thus it remained until the close of the Revolutionary War, when it was ceded to the United States.

The governors of Canada during the time Wisconsin was under British dominion, were: Sir Jeffrey Amherst (commander-in-chief), 1760-63; Gen. Thomas Gage (commander-in-chief), 1763-64; Gen. James Murray (first governor-general), 1764-66; Lt.-Col. Aemilius Paulus Irving (president of council), 1766; Sir Guy Carlton (lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief), 1766-78 Hector Theophilus Cramahé (acting lieutenant-governor while Carlton was in England), 1770-74; Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand (governor-general), 1778-84.

While the Northwest nominally became United States territory by the treaty of 1783, Great Britain still held the military posts on the upper lakes till 1796, among them Mackinac, of which Wisconsin was a dependency. Henry Hamilton (lieutenant-governor of Canada) succeeded Haldimand, 1784-85; Gen. Henry Hope (president of council), 1785-86; Lord Dorchester, formerly Sir Guy Carlton (governor-gen-

eral), 1786-96; and John Graves Simcoe (lieutenant-governor of the Upper Province of Canada), 1792-96.

1760-61.—Immediately after the evacuation of Montreal a detachment was sent under Maj. Robert Rogers to occupy the Western posts. Detroit was surrendered Nov. 29, 1760, but the attempt to occupy Mackinac was defeated by the ice in the lakes. No further move was made until after Sir William Johnson made treaties at Detroit, in the summer of 1761, with all the Northwestern tribes. Then Capt. Henry Balfour, of the Eightieth British infantry, was dispatched from Detroit to occupy the Western posts. He arrived at Green Bay October 12, and took possession of the old French stockade, renaming it Fort Edward Augustus. He left here in garrison Ensign James Gorrell of the Sixtieth (Royal American) regiment, with a sergeant, corporal, and fifteen privates. Sometime that autumn British traders began to arrive from Albany and followed the tribesmen to their wintering grounds.

1762.—Gorrell made treaties with the Menominee, Winnebago, Ottawa, Sauk, Foxes, and Iowa, and assisted in a treaty between the Chippewa and Menominee. In June, Ensign Thomas Hutchins, afterwards a famous geographer, visited the fort with orders and instructions for Gorrell. Several English traders were scattered throughout the territory, two of whom, Abraham Lansing and his son, of Albany were killed by their French employees near Muscoda, called (probably on that account) English Prairie.

1763.—The territories of New France, including Wisconsin, were formally ceded by the French to the British. Gorrell made a treaty with the Sioux. Pontiac's conspiracy led to a confederation of most of the Western Indians formerly allied with the French. They attacked the English posts on the upper Great Lakes, eight of which were captured. Divided counsels existed among Wisconsin Indians, however, and by skillful diplomacy Gorrell maintained himself at the Green Bay post, until after the massacre of a large part of the garrison at Mackinac. Then he received orders from his Mackinac superior to evacuate his fort (June 21). The friendly Menominee escorted Gorrell and his party to l'Arbre Croche (on the east shore of Lake Michigan), where were quartered the remnants of the Mackinac garrison, who were finally ransomed and sent down to Montreal, chiefly under the protection of Wisconsin Indians. Fort Edward Augustus was never again garrisoned by British troops.

1764.—Wisconsin Indians attended a general treaty at Niagara, and received certificates of commendation for their friendly conduct in Pontiac's conspiracy. The Langlade family removed from Mackinac and established themselves in the small French settlement at La Baye.

1765.—Alexander Henry and Jean Baptiste Cadotte founded a fur-trading post on Chequamegon Bay, which region had been abandoned by whites since 1758.

1766.—Jonathan Carver, a colonial officer in the French and Indian War, visited Wisconsin. In his published narrative he described the

settlement at Green Bay, the old Indian town on Doty's island, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the Sauk town near the rapids of the Wisconsin and the trading mart at Prairie du Chien.

1773-75.—Peter Pond, a Connecticut fur trader, visited Wisconsin and Minnesota, and wrote a detailed description of the Indian and French inhabitants of this region. He found a French ex-soldier named Pinnashon permanently established at the Fox-Wisconsin portage, transporting boats and cargoes. Pond assisted in escorting Sioux chiefs to Mackinac, where an advantageous peace was concluded with the Chippewa.

1774.—Civil government was established over the Northwest and Canada by the "Quebec Act," under which Wisconsin became a part of the British Province of Quebec.

1776-78.—Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade and Charles Gautier de Verville assisted the British during the Revolutionary War, and were concerned with the defense of Canada and the expedition of Burgoyne.

1778-79.—Langlade and Gautier rallied the Indians to the aid of the British Lieut.-Gov. Henry Hamilton of Detroit. After the latter's capture at Vincennes (February 24, 1779), they opposed the projects of Col. George Rogers Clark's enterprising agent, Godefroy Linctot, Indian trader at Prairie du Chien, who detached many Wisconsin Indians from the British alliance. The Indian village at Milwaukee was largely in the American interest. In the autumn, Capt. Samuel Robertson of the British sloop "Felicity" made a voyage of reconnaissance around Lake Michigan, inducing traders and Indians to support the British cause.

1780.—An expedition of Canadians and Indians from Wisconsin advanced by way of Prairie du Chien, with a supporting column under Langlade on the Illinois River, against the Spaniards at St. Louis and the Americans in Illinois. They were repulsed and driven back (May 26), after having killed and captured several whites and negroes. The Americans sent a retaliatory expedition to Rock River, one division of which penetrated southwestern Wisconsin. The British merchants of Mackinac sent a party to secure their furs stored at Prairie du Chien. Those that could not be carried away by them were burned, to prevent their falling into the hands of Americans.

1781.—The Spanish organized an attack upon Fort St. Joseph, near the southeast corner of Lake Michigan, in which Milwaukee Indians participated. This is the traditional date of the settlement of Prairie du Chien by Basil Giard, Augustin Ange, and Pierre Antaya, although French traders had long dwelt upon the site.

1783.—The treaty of Paris was concluded by which British territory east of the Mississippi was ceded to the United States. Joseph Calvé was sent from Mackinac to notify the Indians along the upper Mississippi of the cessation of hostilities.

IV. AMERICAN DOMINION—1783—date

Although the territory embracing Wisconsin was ceded to the United States in 1783, the British refused to evacuate the Northwestern military posts until 1796, and Wisconsin remained a *de facto* dependency of Mackinac and the British military government at that place. Principally it was controlled by British fur traders, who had combined in great fur trading companies, chief of which were the North West and Mackinac companies, to which most Wisconsin traders belonged. The jurisdiction and boundaries during these early years were as follows:

Wisconsin a part of Northwest Territory.—Owing to the vague and undefined westward bounds assured to the early English colonies in their respective charters, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia claimed territory within the present limits of Wisconsin. They ceded their Western claims (Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, and Connecticut in 1786) to the federal government, to form a national domain, from which to create new states. The country "northwest of the River Ohio," of which Wisconsin was a part, was by the congressional Ordinance of 1787 erected into the Northwest Territory, whose governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair (1789–1802).

A part of Indiana Territory.—May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into two territories by a north and south line beginning on Ohio River opposite the mouth of Kentucky River, running thence to Fort Recovery (near the present Greenville, Ohio), and thence north to the international boundary; all east of that line became Ohio, and west of it Indiana Territory. Wisconsin became a part of the latter, whose governor was Gen. William Henry Harrison (1800–11). He appointed justices of the peace at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien (1802–03).

A part of Illinois Territory.—February 3, 1809, Indiana Territory was reduced to the limits of the state of that name, the western and northern remainder being set off as Illinois Territory, the latter including what is now Wisconsin. Its governor was Ninian Edwards (1809–18).

A part of Michigan Territory.—April 18, 1818, the state of Illinois was created, with its existing boundaries; and all north of that state and west of Lake Michigan to Mississippi River was added to Michigan Territory. This territory was further aggrandized (June 28, 1834) by annexing for administrative purposes, all trans-Mississippi country north of Missouri and east of Missouri and White Earth rivers. The governors of Michigan Territory while Wisconsin was a part of it, were: Lewis Cass, 1813–31; George B. Porter, 1831–34; Stevens T. Mason, 1834–35; and John Scott Horner, 1835–36 (secretary and acting governor).

Wisconsin Territory.—April 20, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected. It embraced all of what is now Wisconsin, and extended westward to Missouri River, thus including the present Minnesota and Iowa, and much of the two Dakotas.

June 12, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was erected out of that portion of Wisconsin lying west of Mississippi River. When Wisconsin was admitted into the Union (May 29, 1848), the portion lying between St. Croix river and the Mississippi was detached and given to the new Territory of Minnesota. In this manner Wisconsin was restricted to its present boundaries.

1784.—North West and Mackinac fur companies formed at Montreal for trading in the region of the upper Great Lakes.

1785.—Julien Dubuque first visited Prairie du Chien, and explored the lead mines of Wisconsin and Iowa.

1788.—At an Indian council at Prairie du Chien the Foxes gave permission to Dubuque to work the lead mines on a large scale.

1790.—Pierre Grignon of Green Bay outfitted Pierre Antaya of Prairie du Chien for trading on the upper Mississippi.

1791.—Jacques Porlier came to Green Bay, and acted as tutor for Grignon's children.

1792.—John Johnston built a fur-trade post on Chequamegon Bay.

1792-93.—Charles Reaume wintered on St. Croix River; Porlier on the upper Mississippi.

1793.—Laurent Barth built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and transported boats and cargoes between these divergent waterways.

1794.—Wisconsin Indians, chiefly Chippewa, Winnebago, and Potawatomi, participated in the Indian war against American frontier settlements, and were in the battles of Fort Recovery and Fallen Timbers.

1795.—Death of Pierre Grignon senior at Green Bay.

Jacques Vieau, agent of the North West Company, established posts at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee. He selected the last mentioned place as headquarters, and found there a Potawatomi village, with Sauk, Foxes, and Winnebago intermingled.

1796.—The British evacuated the Western posts. Mackinac was occupied by an American garrison commanded by Maj. Henry Burbeck. A British garrison and fur-trade headquarters were established on St. Joseph Island in Lake Huron.

1797.—The Spanish incited the Sauk and Foxes to pillage British traders at Prairie du Chien; the latter's goods were saved by friendly Sioux. A Sioux-Chippewa war was waged in northern Wisconsin.

1798-99.—Foxes and Sauk Visited the British post at Amherstburg, and made treaties with the officers of that government.

1799.—The X Y Company was organized to compete with the North West and Mackinac companies.

John Lawe arrived in Green Bay as clerk for Jacob Franks.

1800.—The Spanish at St. Louis feared an Indian attack instigated by British traders. A Spanish gunboat patrolled the Mississippi as far as Prairie du Chien.

1801.—Death of Charles Langlade at Green Bay.

1802.—John Campbell appointed American Indian agent at Prairie du Chien. Governor Harrison of Indiana Territory granted commissions as justices of the peace to John Campbell and Robert Dickson, also of Prairie du Chien; and organized the militia with Henry Monroe Fisher as captain, Basil Giard as lieutenant and Michel Labat as ensign.

1803.—Charles Reaume was commissioned justice of the peace at Green Bay, and Henry Monroe Fisher at Prairie du Chien.

1804.—Harrison made a treaty with the Sauk and Foxes at St. Louis, by which their title to lands in the southern portion of Wisconsin, including the lead region was extinguished.

North West and X Y companies were amalgamated.

1804-07.—François Victor Malhoit, clerk for the North West Company, built a new fort and traded at Lac du Flambeau. Posts of the same company existed on the site of Superior, at Madelaine Island, and on Lac Court Oreilles.

1805-06.—Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike was dispatched up the Missouri from St. Louis, to inform Indians and traders of the purchase of Louisiana, and of American arrangements for posts and trading. In the ascent, he spent several days at Prairie du Chien, where he found a few American settlers among the French-Canadian inhabitants. After wintering near the Leech Lake source of the Mississippi, he returned to St. Louis in the spring, holding a conference with the Winnebago and Sioux at Prairie du Chien.

1806.—The secretary of war at Washington appointed Nicolas Boilvin assistant Indian agent for the Sauk and Fox Indians.

1808. John Campbell was killed in a duel; Boilvin removed to Prairie du Chien as Indian agent and American magistrate.

A fur-trade factory was established at Mackinac.

1810.—John Jacob Astor purchased the Mackinac Company, and organized the South West Fur Company.

1811.—The Astorian party under Wilson P. Hunt and Ramsay Crooks passed through Wisconsin, en route for Pacific Ocean.

Wisconsin Indians participated in Battle of Tippecanoe.

1812.—Wisconsin traders participated in the British capture of Mackinac (July 17). Some Wisconsin Indians aided in the massacre of Fort Dearborn (Aug. 15).

1813.—Lieut. Joseph Perkins was sent from St. Louis to fortify Prairie du Chien, where he built Fort Shelby, the first American post in Wisconsin. Robert Dickson, adhering to the British, collected Indians to attack this post, and wintered on Garlic Island in Lake Winnebago.

1814.—Maj. William McKay organized an expedition at Mackinac for the capture of Fort Shelby. He started June 28, in six days reaching Green Bay, where he was joined by thirty habitants and about 100 Indians; Dickson with his forces met them at Portage. July 17

they landed at the mouth of the Wisconsin and summoned Lieutenant Perkins to surrender, which the superior numbers of British forces compelled him to do. McKay with difficulty saved the prisoners from massacre by his Indian allies. The name of the fort was changed from Shelby to McKay.

Wisconsin traders and Indians' aided in the British defense of Mackinac (Aug. 4) against the attack of the Americans.

1815.—After the treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, Capt. Alfred Bulger, the British commandant, abandoned Fort McKay (May 24) and retired to Mackinac. American jurisdiction was resumed by Nicolas Boilvin as Indian agent and justice of the peace.

1816.—A series of treaties with Indians was held at St. Louis, in which the tribesmen renewed their allegiance to the United States. Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien was erected by Gen. Thomas A. Smith; Fort Howard at Green Bay was begun by Col. John Miller. Col. John Bowyer was sent to the latter place as Indian agent.

By act of Congress the fur-trade was restricted to American citizens, and Astor's American Fur Company began operating in Wisconsin. Government fur trade factories were established both at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, with Matthew Irwin and John W. Johnson as their respective factors.

1817.—The fur trade of Wisconsin settlers was disarranged by the new law. Peltries were seized at Mackinac, and traders arrested on the Mississippi.

First school in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay in February.

1818.—May 25—School opened at Prairie du Chien by Willard Keyes. Brown, Crawford, and Michillimackinac counties were organized, embracing the whole of the present Wisconsin, as well as parts of Minnesota, and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Solomon Juneau arrived in Milwaukee, and soon thereafter bought out the trading-post of his father-in-law, Jacques Vieau.

1820.—Isaac Lee, United States commissioner, adjusted the land claims of the early French settlers at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. The first Protestant sermon preached in Wisconsin was delivered July 9 at Fort Howard by Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of the inventor of the telegraph. Morse visited the West as representative of several Protestant missionary societies, to study the problem of improving the condition of the Indians. His report, published by the government, constitutes the first volume in the series dealing with Indian affairs.

1821.—The first steamer on the upper lakes, "Walk-in-the-Water," navigated Lake Michigan, bringing a delegation of New York Indians to arrange for their transfer to Wisconsin.

The code of Michigan Territory was made the basis of law; but no courts were organized except those of justices of the peace.

1822.—Government fur trade factory system abolished. The New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) pur-

chased lands of the Menominee and began their removal to Wisconsin.

Government decided to lease lands in southwestern Wisconsin for mining purposes. Col. James Johnson, having secured a lease of part of the present Galena, began mining on a large scale. There followed an inrush of speculators and prospectors into southwest Wisconsin.

1823.—First steamboat, the "Virginia," ascended the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling.

Lake Superior was surveyed by Lieut. Henry W. Bayfield of the British Navy.

First session of Crawford County court was held (May 12) at Prairie du Chien. United States circuit court held first session at the same place (October 17), James D. Doty presiding judge.

1824.—First session of Brown County court opened (July 12) at Green Bay, with Jacques Porlier as chief justice. Judge Doty held the first United States circuit court (October 4) at the same place.

1825.—A treaty was concluded at Prairie du Chien in August by William Clark and Lewis Cass, government commissioners, between the Indians of Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, establishing tribal boundaries and making peace between the tribes.

An Episcopal mission was established at Green Bay by Rev. Norman Nash.

May, Doctor William Beaumont began, at Mackinac, the observations on action of the gastric juice, which were continued at Fort Crawford and elsewhere, the subject being Alexius H. Martin.

1826.—Fort Crawford was abandoned, and the troops sent to Fort Snelling, near St. Paul.

1827.—The Winnebago murdered several half-breeds and attacked two keelboats on the Mississippi. These outrages produced great alarm. Settlers fled to Prairie du Chien, and there organized and manned the abandoned fort. Troops were, however, sent from St. Louis and Fort Snelling. Col. Henry Dodge raised a hundred mounted volunteers in the lead mines. Maj. William Whistler, in command at Fort Howard, moved up the Fox to Portage, and the troops on the Wisconsin, under Gen. Henry Atkinson, pursued the fleeing Winnebago. They were overtaken near Portage and gave up the murderers, one of whom (Red Bird) soon died in prison. His associates were tried and sentenced, but afterwards pardoned on condition that the Winnebago cede their mining lands to the United States.

1828.—Fort Winnebago was begun at the Portage in September by Maj. David E. Twiggs.

1829.—In July, the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi attended a treaty at Green Bay, and ceded their claims to lands between Rock and Wisconsin rivers. Thousands of miners settled in the lead region, where speculation increased.

A Methodist mission was established at Green Bay.

1830.—A Protestant mission was founded on Madelaine Island by Frederick Ayer. Rev. Cutting Marsh opened a Presbyterian mission to the Stockbridge Indians at Statesburg (South Kaukauna).

1831.—Daniel Whitney's company began the erection of a shot tower at Old Helena on the Wisconsin river.

1832.—Black Hawk, a Sauk headman, resented the intrusion of the American settlers, and in April, crossing from Iowa, passed up Rock River to Prophetstown, there intending to raise a crop. This "invasion" aroused general alarm in Illinois and what is now Wisconsin. Settlers fled the country or gathered into log forts. Gen. Henry Atkinson, with an army of volunteers and regulars, marched from Fort Armstrong against Black Hawk, who sent a defiant message and retreated up Rock River to the neighborhood of Lake Koshkonong. Thence he descended into Illinois, and with Potawatomi and Winnebago help, attacked the frontier settlements. Some two hundred whites and as many Indians lost their lives in the ensuing skirmishes. Meanwhile, forts had been thrown up in the lead region and a company of mounted militia recruited among Wisconsin miners and farmers. Gen. Henry Atkinson with a force of nearly four thousand federal regulars and Illinois militia pursued the hostile tribesmen, who retreated by way of the present site of Madison. At the crossing of Wisconsin River a mile below Prairie du Sac, a skirmish occurred (July 21). The final battle was at the mouth of the Bad Axe (August 2) where the savages attempted to recross the Mississippi into Sioux territory. Black Hawk surrendered to some Winnebago and was brought to Prairie du Chien, whence he was sent to Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis. Of the thousand Indians who crossed the Mississippi with him in the spring, not over a hundred and fifty survived. This outbreak greatly advertised Wisconsin throughout the country, and stimulated settlement. In the autumn, treaties were negotiated with the Menominee, Sauk, and Winnebago, voiding the title to all their lands south and east of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

1833.—By a treaty at Chicago, the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi concurred in the above treaties and ceded the lands south and west of Milwaukee.

The first newspaper in Wisconsin, the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, was established.

1834.—Land offices were established at Mineral Point and Green Bay. The first public land sale was held at Mineral Point.

The first public road was laid out. American settlers began to arrive at Milwaukee.

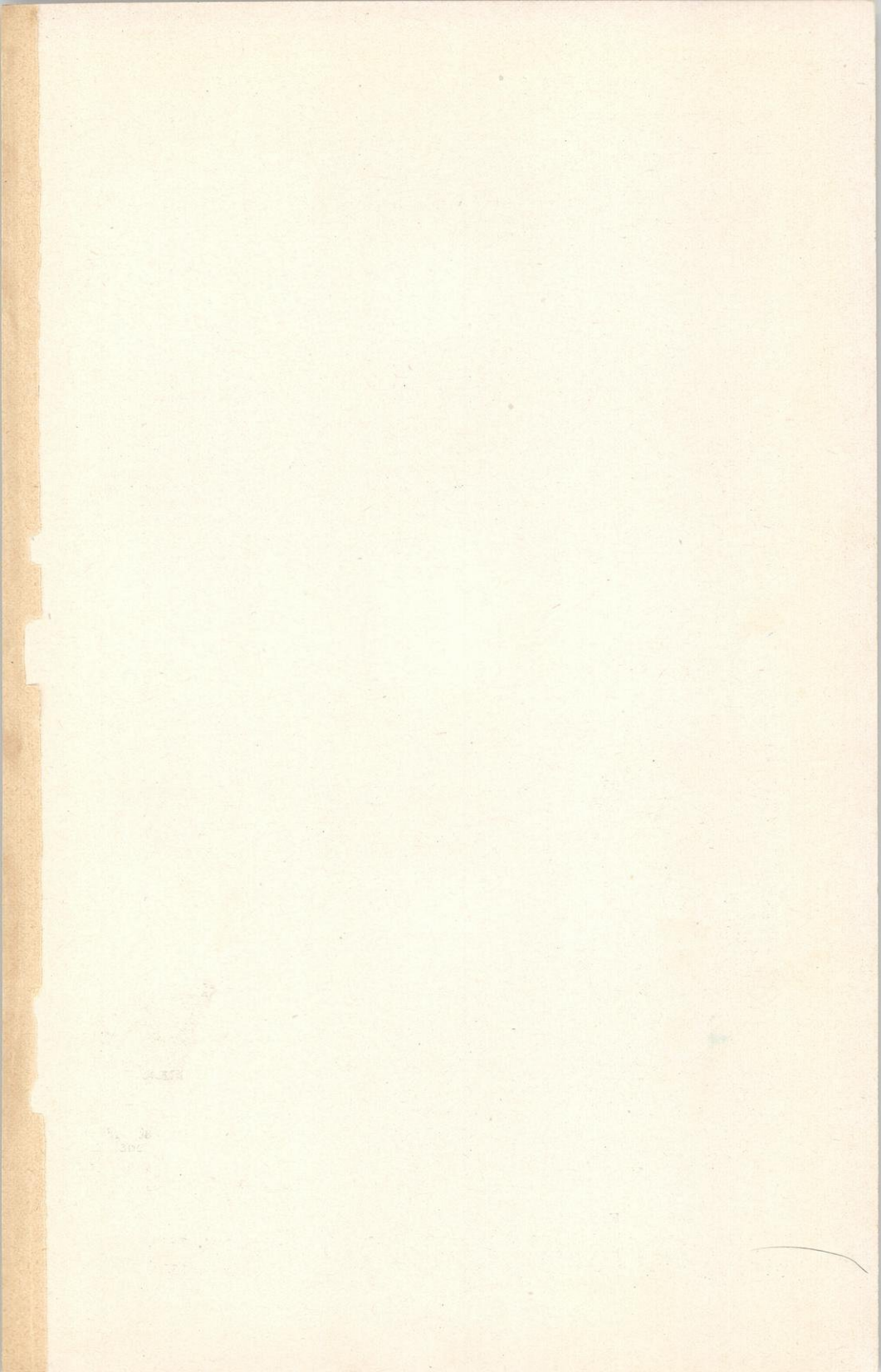
1835.—The first steamboat landed at Milwaukee, June 17.

A large influx of settlers secured lands in the southern and eastern portions of Wisconsin.

The first bank was opened at Astor, now a part of Green Bay.

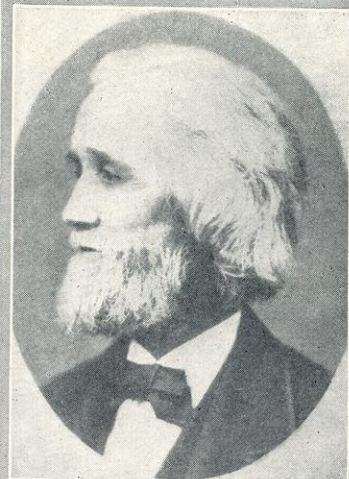
Bishop Baraga founded a Catholic mission on Madelaine Island.

1836.—The Territory of Wisconsin was organized April 20, by act of Congress. Henry Dodge was appointed governor, and on July 4





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4

FAMOUS WISCONSIN INVENTORS

(1) Professor Stephen M. Babcock, invented Babcock Milk test, 1890, (2) C. Latham Sholes, inventor of typewriter, 1873, (3) John Stevens, inventor of first roller flour mill which revolutionized milling process, 1880, (4) John F. Appleby, invented knotter for twine binder, 1877.

territorial organization was completed with John S. Horner of Virginia as secretary. The new officers were sworn in at Mineral Point, then the largest town in the Territory. The supreme court was constituted by the appointment of Charles Dunn, David Irvin, and William C. Frazier as justices. The first territorial assembly met at Old Belmont (now Leslie), October 25. On November 24 Madison, then merely a town on paper, was, against many competitors, chosen the capital through the influence of Judge Doty, owner of the site. George W. Jones was elected by this legislature the first territorial delegate to Congress.

July 14, the *Milwaukee Advertiser* commenced publication. A land office was opened at this place, and the first school begun.

1837.—Financial depression checked immigration, and the four banks in the Territory failed.

A treaty was made by Governor Dodge with the Menominee, by which they ceded to the United States about four million acres of land in Michigan and Wisconsin. After refusing to treat with Dodge, the Winnebago chiefs were invited to Washington, where they signed a treaty ceding all their Wisconsin lands and agreeing to remove from the Territory.

The town site of Madison was surveyed and platted, and the first capitol begun.

1838.—Congress appropriated land to endow the University of the Territory of Wisconsin.

Eighty post offices were established, and thirty-five mail routes. The Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company was chartered.

The second territorial assembly met at Madison in November; but lack of accommodation caused it to adjourn until the following year.

1839.—The adjourned session of the second territorial assembly met at Madison. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company (Mitchell's Bank) was chartered, and the first school taxes were levied.

The first Baptist services were held in the Territory.

1840.—The United States census showed a population of 30,945 whites.

1841.—James D. Doty was appointed governor, to succeed Henry Dodge.

1842.—C. C. P. Arndt, a member of the legislative council, was shot and killed in the council chamber by James R. Vineyard, who was expelled from the council, but acquitted of the charge of manslaughter.

1843.—A coöperative industrial community, chiefly composed of English under the leadership of Thomas Hunt, settled at North Prairie, Waukesha County.

1844.—The Wisconsin Phalanx, a communistic organization promoted at Kenosha by Warren Chase, settled at Ceresco, now Ripon.

Doty was removed from the governorship of the Territory, and Nathaniel P. Talmadge appointed his successor.

The first Episcopal diocese of the Catholic church was erected at Milwaukee.

1845.—Talmadge was removed from the governorship, and Henry Dodge reappointed.

A large Swiss colony was planted at New Glarus, Green County. A Mormon colony was organized by James Jesse Strang at Voree, near Burlington, Racine County.

1846.—The people voted in favor of a State government. Congress passed the enabling act, and the first constitutional convention opened at Madison, October 15.

1847.—A special census showed a population of 219,456. April 5, the first constitution was rejected by popular vote. The second constitutional convention opened at Madison, December 15.

Nov. 21—Burning of the propeller Phoenix off Sheboygan, with a loss of 148 lives, of which 127 were those of emigrants from Holland.

1848.—The second constitution was adopted by popular vote March 13. Wisconsin was admitted into the Union under act of Congress approved May 29. Nelson Dewey was elected first State governor. The first legislature convened June 5, and two days later the State officers were sworn in. Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker were elected United States senators, and Andrew G. Miller appointed judge of United States district court. A free school system was established by law. A land grant for a university was made by Congress and the State University was incorporated.

A large German immigration settled in Milwaukee and the eastern counties.

A partially successful attempt was made to remove the Wisconsin Winnebago to Long Prairie, Minnesota. The Menominee ceded a large tract east of the Wisconsin and north of Fox River, and removed to a reservation in Waushara County.

1849.—The construction of a railroad from Milwaukee westward was begun. In January the first telegram was received in Milwaukee.

Cholera was epidemic throughout the State.

“Gold fever” caused a great exodus to California.

The State Historical Society was organized by members of the first State legislature, January 30.

The Wisconsin Farmer was begun at Racine.

1850.—The federal census reported the population of Wisconsin to be 305,391.

1851.—The first railroad train in the State was run from Milwaukee to Waukesha.

The first State Fair was held at Janesville.

1852.—Numerous railroad enterprises were started in the southern part of the State.

1853.—Charges were filed for the impeachment of Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit. After a protracted trial by the senate he was acquitted.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad completed to Madison.

1854.—A meeting was held at Ripon, February 28, to organize a new political party, which was subsequently named Republican. A convention held July 13 in the capitol park in Madison, organized the Republican party in Wisconsin.

Joshua Glover, a fugitive slave arrested at Racine on March 10, was on the following day rescued from the Milwaukee jail by a mob of anti-slavery men. Sherman M. Booth was arrested May 26, for aiding in this affair, and committed to jail. The State supreme court decided that the federal fugitive slave law of 1850 was void, and discharged the prisoner. This decision was afterwards (1859) reversed by the supreme court of the United States.

The first class was graduated from the State University.

The State Historical Society was reorganized, and Lyman C. Draper chosen secretary.

1856.—Gov. William A. Barstow, Democratic nominee for governor, having been certified by the state board of canvassers as re-elected, took possession of the office. Coles Bashford, the Republican candidate, brought an information in the nature of quo warranto to oust Barstow and establish his own claim to the election, on the charge of incorrect returns, the result of fraud. The proceedings terminated in favor of Bashford, who took office March 25.

September 24, the steamer "Niagara" was burned off Port Washington, when John B. Macy, a pioneer member of Congress from Wisconsin, perished.

1857.—Milwaukee and Mississippi railway was completed to Prairie du Chien.

The monetary panic of this year was severely felt.

The legislature passed a law against kidnapping within the State, to neutralize the effect of the federal fugitive slave law.

1858.—An excursion train celebrating the opening of the Chicago & Fond du Lac Railway (now Chicago & Northwestern) was wrecked (November 1) at Johnson's Creek, Jefferson County; fourteen persons were killed and seven wounded.

A legislative investigation exposed the bribery of prominent officials by the railways, and the improper use of United States railway land grants.

February—Trains of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad run to Prairie du Chien.

1859.—Byron Paine was elected to the State supreme court upon an anti-slavery platform.

Abraham Lincoln delivered an address at the state fair, Milwaukee, October 30.

1860.—The federal census showed a population of 775,881.

The Sherman M. Booth case was again in the courts; the prisoner

escaped from federal jurisdiction, but was rearrested, October 8, after which he was pardoned by President Buchanan.

The steamer "Lady Elgin," returning to Milwaukee from an excursion trip to Chicago, with six hundred excursionists aboard, sank September 8 in a collision off Racine, and two hundred and twenty-five persons, mostly from Milwaukee, were drowned.

November—Lincoln electors chosen.

1861.—April 15th Gov. Alexander W. Randall issued a proclamation calling for volunteers. Thirty-six companies tendered their services within one week. Sixteen regiments were mustered during the year. George C. Drake of Company A, First infantry, was the first Wisconsin soldier to be killed in the War of Secession; he died July 2 at Falling Waters, Va.

A bank riot at Milwaukee caused an attack on Mitchell's bank.

1862.—April 19, Gov. Louis P. Harvey, while on a visit to the South to care for Wisconsin soldiers wounded at Shiloh, was drowned in Tennessee River. Edward Salomon became governor in his stead.

In April, about seven hundred Confederate prisoners were received at Camp Randall, Madison.

In May, the President called for 75,000 more troops, of which Wisconsin's quota was about 3,000. In August 300,000 additional troops were called out; the Wisconsin quota was about 12,000. November 10, a draft was resorted to for the troops required, which occasioned riots in the Lake Michigan counties. Wisconsin auxiliaries of the Sanitary Commission were formed.

The Democratic State convention held at Milwaukee September 3, issued the Ryan address, criticising the federal administration. This document was repudiated by War Democrats.

An Indian outbreak in Minnesota caused alarm in the north-western part of Wisconsin, but prompt measures by the governor overawed the restive tribesmen.

1863.—A soldiers' hospital, named in honor of Governor Harvey, was opened in Madison, through the efforts of Mrs. Louis P. Harvey.

War Democrats held a convention in Janesville, September 17, at which they passed resolutions of loyalty and repudiated the Ryan address.

1864.—James T. Lewis inaugurated as fourth war-time governor.

February 1, the president called for 300,000 more volunteers; in March 200,000; in July 500,000; and in December 300,000. Wisconsin's quota in these various calls aggregated 53,483, and 5,784 Wisconsin veterans re-enlisted. Military hospitals were opened in Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. The Wisconsin Christian Commission was organized at Milwaukee.

First cheese factory in Wisconsin established by Chester Hazen at Ladoga, Fond du Lac county.

November 2, ex-Gov. N. P. Tallmadge died.

1865.—Several additional regiments were sent to the field to complete the State's quotas. Recruiting in Wisconsin ceased April 13.

The whole number of troops furnished by the State during the war was 91,379, with losses by death of 10,752. Most Wisconsin troops were mustered out of service during the summer and autumn.

June 28, Viroqua, in Vernon County, was wrecked by a cyclone that killed fourteen and injured over a hundred persons.

July 13, ex-Gov. James D. Doty died; December 13, ex-Gov. William A. Barstow.

1866.—James R. Doolittle, United States senator, was requested by the legislature to resign because of his support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

There was a noticeable increase in farm area and acreage under cultivation, with a general extension of agriculture to our northern and western counties, caused in part by disbanded soldiers returning to agricultural life.

February. Reorganization of the State University and creation of the Agricultural College on the basis of the Merrill Grant.

1867.—June 19, ex-Gov. Henry Dodge died.

1868.—April 8, the "Sea-Bird" burned on Lake Michigan, all on board being lost save two.

1869.—A bill to regulate railway rates was introduced in the legislature, but met defeat.

1870.—The federal census showed a population of 1,054,670.

The contest over railway regulation continued; cities, towns, and villages were authorized to issue bonds in aid of new railways.

The continued presence of Winnebago Indians causing alarm, Congress was petitioned to remove the remnant of that tribe from the State.

1871.—October 8-10, great fires occurred in Door, Oconto, Shawano, Kewaunee, Brown, and Manitowoc counties; one thousand or more persons perished and three thousand were rendered destitute. Peshigo was nearly destroyed. Large contributions came from all parts of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, and Germany, relieving the sufferers and providing them with comfortable homes, food, implements, and clothing.

1872.—Congress made an appropriation for the removal of the Winnebago.

February.—The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was organized at Watertown, with "market days" established for the meeting of buyers and sellers of Wisconsin cheese.

July 26, ex-Gov. Alexander W. Randall, the first war governor, died.

1873.—The financial panic of this year caused distress in manufacturing and commerce.

Invention of the typewriter by C. Latham Sholes of Kenosha.

The Democrats, on the issue of railway regulation, raised by the "Grangers," elected a State ticket for the first time since the War of Secession. William R. Taylor, governor.

The Wisconsin Winnebago were forcibly removed to their Nebraska reservation—but many of them returned to the State.

July 4, a great hurricane occurred on Green Lake, in the county of that name, wherein ten persons were drowned; much property was also injured in Fond du Lac and Sheboygan counties.

1874.—The “Potter Law,” placing a limit on railroad freight and passenger charges, was enacted as a result of the “Granger” movement. Action being brought in the State supreme court to enjoin the companies from violations thereof, the law was upheld. Justice Ryan’s opinion is still cited in support of state regulation of public utility corporations.

1875.—The Republicans elected a State ticket in opposition to the “Potter Law” and “Grangerism.”

The manufacture of cotton cloth was commenced at Janesville—the first in the State.

Free High School law enacted.

Women were first made eligible to school offices.

April 28, Oshkosh was largely destroyed by fire.

1876.—The “Potter Law” was repealed.

March 10, Hazel Green, Grant County, was wrecked by a cyclone.

1877.—July 7, a destructive cyclone visited the shores of Green Bay, six persons being killed and many injured, while the property loss amounted to \$200,000; the town of Pensaukee, in Oconto County, was wrecked.

John F. Appleby perfected the twine binder on the principle of the “knotter” invented by him in 1858.

1878.—An Indian scare in Burnett County was caused by religious dances among the Chippewa; hundreds of settlers left their homes, but were induced to return by military officials sent to investigate the disturbances.

May 23, a cyclone swept through Grant, Iowa, Dane, Jefferson, and the counties eastward thereof; twelve or fifteen persons were killed, and there was a large destruction of property. Furious storms also occurred in northern Wisconsin, particularly on the Flambeau River.

April 25, ex-Gov. Coles Bashford died.

1880.—The federal census showed a population of 1,315,497.

A patent was granted to John Stevens of Neenah for the first roller flour mill, which has revolutionized the milling processes of the world.

October 19, Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan died.

1881.—The first serious labor disturbance occurred in September at Eau Claire, when sawmill operatives demanded a reduction of hours. Rioting and injury of property ensued, when eight companies of the National Guard were called out to keep the peace.

February 24, Senator Matt H. Carpenter died.

1882.—The State constitution was amended so as to provide for biennial legislative sessions. They had previously been annual.

May 19, a cyclone occurred on the northern and western outskirts of Racine, in which five were killed and eighty-five wounded.

May 14, ex-Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburn died.

1883.—January 10, the Newhall House in Milwaukee was burned; seventy persons perished. November 8, the south wing of the capitol extension at Madison fell, killing seven workmen.

February 23, ex-Gov. William E. Smith died. March 25, former U. S. Senator Timothy O. Howe died at Racine.

Establishment of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison under the auspices of the University.

1884.—December 1, Science Hall, State University was destroyed by fire.

1885.—High-grade iron ore was discovered in the Gogebic range; a "boom" for the region began, and new towns sprang up.

The first *Farmers' Institute* at Hudson, Nov. 24-5.

1886.—May 1-5, workmen in Milwaukee struck to secure an eight-hour day.

Becoming riotous and refusing to obey the authorities, they were fired upon by the National Guard, several being killed or wounded.

January—Agricultural *Short Course* opened at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, under Professor William A. Henry.

In October, the limited express on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was wrecked and burned at East Rio, Columbia County; from eleven to fifteen persons were killed.

1887.—A "boom" in Gogebic iron stocks was followed by a crash, in which small investors lost heavily.

June 27, Marshfield was almost destroyed by fire, 1,500 persons being rendered homeless. The property loss was between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

1889.—The "Bennett Law," for compulsory education in the English language, was passed by the legislature. It contained regulations obnoxious to the foreign-speaking population and other supporters of parochial schools.

A strike of railway builders occurred at West Superior, because of tardiness in securing wages. The National Guard was ordered to the scene to preserve order.

April 10, ex-Gov. Leonard J. Farwell died. July 21, ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey died.

1890.—The eleventh federal census showed the population of Wisconsin to be 1,686,880.

Death of C. Latham Sholes of Kenosha, inventor of the typewriter.

An anti-Bennett Law convention was held June 4, at Milwaukee. The Democrats, adopting this issue, elected their entire State ticket.

The state supreme court decided that Bible-reading in the public schools is sectarian instruction, and therefore unconstitutional.

Discovery of the Babcock Test and the subsequent establishment of the University Dairy School.

1891.—Gov. George W. Peck and the Democratic legislature secured the repeal of the "Bennett Law." The reapportionment of the congressional and legislative districts under the 1890 census was unsatisfactory to the Republicans, who brought suit to annul it.

June 17, ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington died. August 27, Lyman C. Draper died—he was secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society for thirty-three years (1854–86), and during that time the leading spirit in its work.

1892.—The State supreme court nullified the apportionment act, and a second similar act was likewise declared illegal. A special legislative session adopted a new apportionment that was not contested.

July 25, a fire at Iron River caused a loss of \$200,000 and left 1,500 persons homeless. A succession of fires occurred in Milwaukee, including the Third Ward fire (October 28); \$5,000,000 in property was destroyed.

1893.—The State supreme court required former treasurers or their bondsmen to refund interest received on deposits of State money in banks.

Financial panic resulted in the failure of the Plankinton, the Marine & Fire, and other Milwaukee banks.

July 27, a disastrous fire occurred at Fifield, with a property loss of \$200,000; on the same day, Medford, a town of 1,800 inhabitants, was virtually destroyed from the same cause.

Nov. 21, ex-Gov. J. M. Rusk died.

1894.—July 26–30, disastrous forest fires visited Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Chippewa, Pierce, Taylor, Marathon, and Wood counties. Phillips, the county seat of Price, was almost entirely destroyed, and over twenty persons lost their lives.

1895.—A State census was taken, giving a population of 1,937,915. There was a severe drought and resultant light crops in southern Wisconsin, but an abundance of rain and heavy crops in northern counties.

February 27, Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Chester (formerly Mrs. Louis P. Harvey) died; July 4, Chief Justice Harlow S. Orton.

1896.—There was a large immigration to northern Wisconsin, as a result of a special effort to induce settlement and liberal State and county appropriations for the purpose.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission was organized, and in Dunn County the travelling library system was initiated by State Senator James H. Stout.

May 23, ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild died; Aug. 27, ex-Gov. Arthur MacArthur.

1897.—A corrupt practice act was passed by the legislature, requiring candidates and committees to file statements of political campaign expenses.

July 28, former U. S. Senator James R. Doolittle died.

1898.—Wisconsin raised and equipped four regiments of infantry and one battery for the Spanish American War—5,469 men in all.

Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin to the Union.

In July and August occurred a strike of woodworkers in Oshkosh mills and factories, accompanied by rioting and bloodshed; State troops were called out, and peace was restored through compromise.

September 29, forest fires visited Barron and Polk counties, with \$500,000 loss; many settlers were rendered homeless; relief was administered by the military department of the State.

1899.—An anti-railway pass law was adopted by the legislature, and the State Tax Commission was instituted.

The Third regiment mustered out January 4-17; February 28, the Fourth regiment was mustered out at Anniston, Ala.

June 12, a cyclone destroyed New Richmond; over fifty persons were killed, with a property loss of \$1,000,000. Relief was sent from all over the State and from neighboring Minnesota cities.

1900.—The federal census showed a population of 2,069,042, a gain of 22.6 per cent in ten years.

A revival of lead and zinc mining commenced in southwestern Wisconsin.

October 19, dedication of the new State Historical Library Building at Madison.

In December was finished the harbor of refuge at Milwaukee, that had been nineteen years in course of building.

May 1-8, forest fires raged on Chequamegon Bay and Menomonee River, the damage reaching over \$1,000,000. July 6, a tornado swept Winnebago County, one person being killed and much damage done to property. August 20, a similar tornado swept Sheboygan, about seventy-five buildings being levelled.

March 29, former U. S. Senator Philetus Sawyer died.

1901.—January 7, Gov. Robert M. La Follette was inaugurated—the first native-born executive of the State. February 4, the battleship "Wisconsin" was put into commission; to it the people of the State presented, May 27, a silver service and bronze badger.

A system of agricultural courses for district schools and county schools of agriculture was inaugurated.

Great heat and drought throughout the summer, in southern Wisconsin, with consequent injury to crops. In November and December occurred an epidemic of smallpox in northern Wisconsin; many logging camps were closed and loggers thrown out of work.

December 17, Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne died.

1902.—March 4, Prince Henry of Prussia, envoy of the German emperor to the United States, visited Milwaukee.

October 13 and 29, rulings of the department of the interior secured to Oneida, Brothertown, and Stockbridge Indians shares in the distribution of a large sum due from the government for New York land cessions.

November 1, a deposit of asbestos was located near Stevens Point.

June 4 there was discovered a pearl worth \$10,000, the largest thus far found in Wisconsin fisheries.

July 2, a cyclone in Caledonia township, Racine County, caused the death of one man and wrecked many buildings. November 22, the ore docks at Ashland were burned, a score of persons being buried in the ruins, three killed, and many lives imperilled.

July 28, Charles Kendall Adams, former president of the State University, died.

1903.—A primary election law was passed, subject to a popular vote referendum. An ad valorem railroad tax, a mortgage tax, and an inheritance tax were the chief features of the year's legislation. July 31, a decision of the State insurance department required life insurance companies to divide their surplus among policyholders; some of the companies took the matter to the courts.

There was a renewal of agitation for a new state to be called "Superior," to be formed out of territory in northern Wisconsin, the northern peninsula of Michigan, and northeast Minnesota.

September 28, a mass-meeting was held in Milwaukee to denounce municipal corruption; a citizens' committee was appointed to obtain evidence, and a grand jury drawn for indictment.

February 4, the chief of the Milwaukee fire department and three assistants were asphyxiated in a fire among chemicals in that city. April 22, a fire loss of \$750,000 took place at La Crosse. September 23 the town of Morse was almost annihilated by fire. July 4, thirty people were injured by the premature explosion of fireworks at Oregon. December 30, thirty Wisconsin people lost their lives in the Iroquois theatre fire in Chicago.

May 5, Chief Justice Orsamus Cole died.

1904.—May 18, the Republican State convention was opened at Madison; a portion of the delegates withdrew, and held a separate convention. Each meeting nominated a State ticket and chose delegates to the national convention, where the differences between the factions were finally adjudicated. November 8, a primary election law was endorsed by the voters of the State.

March 4 a federal survey law was passed, by which Stockbridge and Munsee Indians were to be allotted eighty acres of land per head, and a trust fund of \$75,000 was to be divided among them. September 26-30, the Chippewa celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their final peace with the United States government.

June 5-9, the State University celebrated its golden jubilee (fiftieth anniversary of the first graduation). Representatives came from the leading American, Canadian, and European universities and learned societies. Charles R. Van Hise, the first alumnus to hold that office, was inaugurated president.

March 15 and April 2, the grand jury indicted several Milwaukee officials for bribe-taking; some of these were found guilty and punished by fines and imprisonment.

February 27, a large part of the State capitol at Madison was burned. Forest fires occurred May 4, in the vicinity of Tomahawk

and Rhinelander; May 30, others were reported in the northern part of the State.

June 29, former U. S. Senator John L. Mitchell died; August 4, ex-Gov. James T. Lewis.

1905.—The legislature adopted a civil service act, regulating appointments to public office within the State. An act was passed creating a railway commission, empowered to regulate tariff rates; under this law the commission was organized July 10. The state board of forestry was organized to prevent forest fires and acquire and manage State forest reserves. The Wisconsin history commission was established, to formulate a report on the best method of preparing a history of Wisconsin's part in the War of Secession.

Railway companies instituted suit in the State supreme court to determine the validity of the ad valorem tax law of 1903; November 4 a decision was rendered in favor of the law. February 21, the insurance case in the supreme court was decided in favor of the companies.

Agitation for the removal of the state capitol from Madison to either Oshkosh or Milwaukee was put at rest by preliminary appropriations for a new capitol building.

March 14, \$725,000 was returned to the State by the federal government, to reimburse the latter for the equipment of Wisconsin troops during the War of Secession.

Milwaukee trials for graft were continued; three grand juries brought in over three hundred indictments of eighty-four persons; many convictions were secured, and gambling suppressed. Green Bay, likewise, suppressed gambling by a raid (February 27), and cleansed its municipal government.

April 15, Halbert E. Paine died. June 10, Andrew Jackson Turner.

1906.—Direct state taxes were entirely remitted, the new tax laws bringing in sufficient revenue from railways, inheritances, etc.

May 11, the United States court issued an order dissolving the paper mill trust, which was largely composed of Wisconsin concerns.

March 18, the steamer "Atlanta" burned off Sheboygan, seventy-five passengers being rescued with difficulty. Forest fires occurred May 18-19, when Stanley, Chippewa County, and Auburndale, Wood County, were partially destroyed; Marathon County was fire-swept, and Wausaukee, Marinette County, hemmed in.

The beginning of the organization of the Live Stock Breeders' Association. Organization of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, a co-operative achievement. Beginning of cow testing work in which Wisconsin now leads with 160 active associations.

July 7, Henry C. Adams died; October 29, Bishop Isaac Lea Nicholson.

1907.—Legislative appropriations were completed for a new capitol at Madison, to cost ultimately \$6,000,000. Significant legislation occurred as follows: The railway commission was charged with the oversight of all public utility corporations; a State board was appointed to select special sites of historic or picturesque interest suit-

able for public parks, to become the property of the State; a law establishing two cents per mile as the legal rate for railway passenger traffic, went into effect; laws for the more complete regulation of insurance companies were passed; the Wisconsin history commission was empowered to commence publication of historical material relative to the State's part in the War of Secession.

July 23, a monument to Nelson Dewey, first governor of the State, was unveiled at Lancaster.

The Potawatomi Indians of Wood County participated in the distribution of the trust fund created by the federal treaty of 1848. The Oneida Indians having received the fee simple to reservation in Brown and Outagamie counties, sold large portions thereof to whites.

Casualties—July 4, a cyclone passed over Green Lake and Wau-shara counties, causing a loss of twenty lives and much property damage; August 7, a tornado central over eastern Minnesota, Iowa, and western Wisconsin caused loss of twenty lives and over \$500,000 damage; August 11, a similar storm caused \$500,000 damage near La Crosse and Sparta, January 5 and August 21, severe explosions occurred in the powder works at Pleasant Prairie, causing loss of life. October 12, the steamer "Cypress," from Superior, foundered on Lake Superior, with loss of twenty-two lives.

February 16, Gen. George E. Bryant died.

April 5, Milwaukee elected a full Socialist municipal ticket—the first large city to be governed by that party. November 8, the Socialists carried Milwaukee county, electing Victor Berger first Socialist member of Congress.

John Dietz of Cameron Dam, defied the state authorities and was besieged October 2–8, in his cabin; two of Dietz's children were wounded, and during the last days of the siege a deputy sheriff was shot.

Casualties—January 3, four firemen were killed at Milwaukee by a falling factory wall. April 23, a severe storm and blizzard killed much of the fruit and fresh vegetation in the lower counties of the State. May 6, a large portion of the Theological Seminary, known as "Nashotah House," burned near Delafield. September 9, a carferry between Ludington and Milwaukee foundered with a loss of twenty-nine lives. September 15, an aeroplane fell at the state fair, injuring several spectators.

Forest fires were prevalent during the spring and summer. May 11, Mosinee was partially burned, and the surrounding region much damaged until rain fell May 17. July 6, the town of Cornucopia was surrounded by fire but saved by rains two days later. During the same month an area fifty miles long by forty wide was burned over near Chippewa Falls, 300 persons were rendered homeless, and three lives were known to have been lost. July 20, several villages near Merrill were in great peril—400 in one village were saved by a train rescue; the Northwestern railway established fire-fighting apparatus along its line.

November 29, Judge Elisha W. Keyes died; December 8, Hon. James H. Stout.

1908.—Ambassador James Bryce delivered the baccalaureate address at the State University. The will of William F. Vilas created a trust fund, from which it is hoped that ultimately \$30,000,000 will accrue to the State University.

July 24, the governor appointed a forest conservation commission for the State. The federal government presented 20,000 acres to the State to be added to its forest reserve, the choice of location to rest with the State.

Twenty-four life insurance companies, doing business within Wisconsin, withdrew because of unwillingness to comply with laws passed by the legislature of 1907.

September 29, the supreme court pronounced unconstitutional the eight-hour law for employees of railway and telegraph companies.

Several public utility corporations surrendered their franchises—among them the Beloit Water, Gas, and Electric Company (June 20), and the Chippewa Falls Waterworks and Lighting Company (June 30).

The Milwaukee charter was revised by a commission chosen by citizens.

Forest fires—April 22, Mosinee was threatened with forest fires, which also spread along the shore of Lake Superior. In the autumn, fires broke out over a wide area; Bayfield sustained a loss of \$200,000; Wausau was saved only by the shifting of the wind; and September 20, Rhinelander received assistance from Milwaukee fire department. By September 23, the danger was over. An estimated loss of between five and ten millions occurred in this State alone. October 17, fires began again, chiefly in the northern peninsula of Michigan; October 19, six square miles were burning east of Lake Namekagon. Fire marshals and the Wisconsin State Forestry Department rendered efficient aid in preventing the spread of general conflagrations and extinguishing incipient fires.

The following prominent Wisconsin citizens died: Jan. 11, Maj. John E. Armitage; February 2, Maj. C. B. ("Doc") Aubury; May 23, Julius T. Clark; July 3, Dr. William Monroe, veteran of Black Hawk War; August 12, Rear-Admiral J. K. Cogswell; August 27, former U. S. Senator and Postmaster-General William F. Vilas; December 9, Dr. William Mackie, of Milwaukee.

1909.—Significant legislation consisted of laws permitting cities to establish a commission form of government; providing for a uniform divorce law; a pension and retirement law for Milwaukee school teachers.

May 2, the supreme court rendered a decision upholding the validity of the inheritance tax law of 1903. A United States district judge held that Indians are citizens of the State.

A Lincoln statue in bronze was unveiled June 22 at the State University. The United States established a forest-products laboratory at the University.

The Tank Cottage at Green Bay, supposed to be the oldest building in the State, having been removed to Union Park by the Green Bay Historical Society, was dedicated August 11.

The following prominent citizens of Wisconsin died: January 18, S. L. Sheldon, of Madison; January 24, Joseph M. Bostwick, of Janesville; January 25, Judge Romanzo Bunn; February 14, N. B. Van Slyke, Madison banker; February 22, Rear-Admiral C. S. Cotton; February 25, George B. Burrows, former speaker of Assembly; March 17, ex-Gov. William R. Taylor; March 29, Hon. Atley Peterson; April 21, ex-Gov. Edward Salomon; April 27, former Congressman Joseph W. Babcock; May 5, Edwin D. Coe, former pension agent; May 6, Judge Henry L. Palmer; September 12, George F. Peabody of Appleton; October 12, Dr. W. A. Gordon of Northern Insane Hospital; October 17, W. W. Cargill of La Crosse.

1910.—The federal census showed a population of 2,333,860, or 42.2 persons per square mile of territory.

February 17, Eau Claire was the first Wisconsin city to adopt a commission form of government.

1911.—Significant legislation: two new commissions—public affairs and industrial; an income tax; labor legislation—to protect women and children, workmen's compensation law, and a state life insurance law; good roads law; home rule for Milwaukee; corrupt practices act; Sunday closing; teachers' pension act; regulation of water powers; second-choice primary; submission to popular vote, of constitutional amendments permitting woman suffrage, and the principle of the initiative, referendum, and recall. Boundary dispute with Minnesota to be adjudicated by legislative committee.

March 7, celebration of centenary of birth of Increase A. Lapham. May 22, dedication of Wisconsin soldiers' monument at Vicksburg. June 1, memorial to Judge Luther S. Dixon unveiled at Madison. Milwaukee instituted a child welfare bureau and an art commission for public monuments.

Casualties—March 9, explosion of powder mill at Pleasant Prairie; town wrecked, property damaged 100 miles distant. March 16, coal-hoist dynamited in labor war in Milwaukee. March 22, five firemen killed and fourteen injured in Milwaukee fire. July 1, West Salem almost entirely destroyed by fire. Oct. 6, flood nearly demolished Black River Falls; aid furnished to sufferers by many cities.

April 10, Prof. John C. Freeman, scholar and diplomat, died.

1913.—The legislature passed a mothers' pension law, a minimum wage for women law, and made the workmen's compensation act compulsory for all employers; it also passed a water-power control act, a eugenic marriage law, and a law for a county board of education.

Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society for twenty-six years, died on the 22nd of October.

Disasters: April 1, Janesville, business buildings burned; loss \$300,000. October 26, Milwaukee, seven firemen killed and a score hurt in the burning of the Goodyear Rubber Company's plant; prop-

erty loss \$500,000. June 11, Racine, five men killed and seven injured by boiler explosion on the barge "E. M. Peck." May 11, Wausau, six lives lost by overturning of a motor boat. April 27, at Baldwin, wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern line; two killed and a dozen injured.

1914.—Organization of the Wisconsin Cheese Federation.

Frank A. Hutchins, créator of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the law for the Legislative Reference Library, died January 25; John Muir, writer and naturalist, who was brought up and educated in Wisconsin, died December 24.

Disasters: November 22, steamer "C. F. Curtis" and two barges sunk during storm on Lake Superior.

1915.—Legislation: The consolidation of departments in the state government; creation of the Conservation Commission, the State Board of Agriculture, the State Department of Engineering, and the State Board of Education. Eugenics law amended, and mothers' pension act made compulsory for all counties.

William Henry Seaman, judge of the federal court, Chicago district, died March 8; Edward Clarence Wall, democratic political leader, April 25.

Disasters: February 13, Madison wholesale grocery plant burned, property loss \$100,000; June 13, Ferryville, seven persons killed by tornado, eighteen injured.

Organization by the College of Agriculture of a definite program of land clearing work.

1916.—Legislation: Special Session. Absent voting for electors absent on account of military service (Mexican border).

George W. Peck, ex-governor, died April 16.

Disasters: June 6, Milwaukee, Brouwer Shoe Store burned, property loss \$250,000; March 22, Oshkosh Normal School building partly burned, property loss \$150,000.

1917.—Legislation: State aid and hospital treatment for crippled and deformed children; cities empowered to supply coal and ice to their inhabitants; minimum salary of rural-school teachers fixed; absent voting for sickness or physical disability; uniform marriage license act; County Council of Defense act and other wartime measures.

Henry E. Legler, promoter of the free library movement in Wisconsin, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, died September 13; John F. Appleby, inventor of the twine binder, November 8.

1918.—Legislation: Special session commencing February 19, civil service preference to veterans; increased taxation for raising teachers' salaries in Milwaukee; absent voting for electors in military service. Special session commencing September 24, providing for S. A. T. C.; authorizing counties, towns, cities, and villages to invest funds in bonds or other securities of the United States.

William Dempster Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, ex-governor and editor of *Hoard's Dairyman*, died November 22; Charles Richard Van Hise,

famous geologist, president of the University of Wisconsin, November 19; ex-Senator Isaac Stephenson, March 15.

Disasters: October 14, Milwaukee, Sentinel and other buildings damaged by fire, loss \$250,000; February 2, Peshtigo, the *Times* and other buildings burned, loss \$100,000; May 21, Lone Rock, five persons killed and thirty injured by tornado; October 23, near Geneva, fifty soldiers injured in derailment of troop train.

1919.—Legislation: Exemption of labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations from the operation of the anti-trust laws; creating a division of rural planning, a state board of agriculture, also a division of markets, a land settlement board, and a real estate brokers' licensing board. Law creating public health nurses. Special session, educational bonus for soldiers.

Ella Wheeler (Wilcox), native Wisconsin poet, died October 30.

Disasters: Platteville, February 8, gasoline explosion caused ten deaths and property loss \$200,000; Milwaukee, July 20, family of six killed in collision between automobile and train; Milwaukee, June 5, sixty-five persons injured by street-car jumping track on hill and overturning.

1920.—No legislation.

John Bradford Winslow, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, died July 14; A. L. Sanborn, judge of the United States District Court for Wisconsin, October 17.

Disasters: Delavan, April 13, five lives lost through burning of farm house near the city; Douglas County, October 9-11, forest fires caused losses amounting to \$1,300,000; Irma, October 4, five children burned to death in the home of Ed. Nelson; La Crosse, September 22, V. Tausche's hardware plant burned, loss \$100,000; Superior City, August 20, lake steamer, sunk by collision in Lake Superior, thirty-five lives lost.

1921.—Legislation: State teachers' retirement fund law, increase of inheritance tax rates, exemption of improved real estate 20 to 40 acres, from taxation for three years, provision for eradication of bovine tuberculosis and for the prevention of fraud in milk, cream, and buttermilk; standards for condensed milk; prohibition enforcement law, registration of public health nurses.

Organization of the Tri-State Development Congress.

Dr. Charles McCarthy, distinguished head of the Legislative Reference Library, died March 26.

Disasters: Fennimore, February 16-17, block of business houses burned, loss \$150,000; Milwaukee, February 11, three men in mail airplane killed by explosion; Milwaukee, September 29, tannery damaged by fire, loss \$1,000,000.

1922.—Legislation: Special session, amendment of income tax law to secure publicity of income tax returns; law relating to the time of filing income tax returns.

Robert George Siebecker, chief justice of the State Supreme Court,

died February 21; Bishop Samuel Fallows, September 5; James O. Davidson, ex-governor, December 17.

Disasters: Superior, January 31, Great Northern ore dock No. 2 at Allouez damaged by fire, loss \$2,000,000; Madison, February 16, fire in Kornhauser department store, loss \$160,000; Waupun, March 2, Schaller vulcanizing plant burned, three lives lost, property loss \$300,000; February 22-24, over much of northern Wisconsin heavy damage by sleet storm; Prairie Farm, June 15, four persons killed and a dozen injured in a storm between Prairie Farm and Barron, property loss \$2,000,000; June 10, much damage caused by heavy wind and rain storm in central and eastern parts of state; Milwaukee, May 24, five men killed by gas in intercepting sewer shaft.

1923.—Legislation: Abolition of State Board of Education; provision for censorship of history textbooks, for representation of farmers and laborers on board of University regents, for compulsory instruction in physical education in all school districts, for making military training optional in the University of Wisconsin, for the legislative recall of appointed officials.

Henry Colin Campbell, author, editor, and publicist, died January 2; Paul Samuel Reinsch, scholar and diplomat, died January 25.

Disasters: Niagara, February 14, part of business section burned, loss \$100,000.

1924.—John G. D. Mack, state chief engineer, died February 24; William H. Upham, ex-governor, died July 2; Major-General William G. Haan, commander of Wisconsin Division in the World War, died October 26.

Wisconsin State General Hospital opened for service October 1.

Senator Robert M. La Follette³, Wisconsin's first candidate for the presidency, was defeated in the country, but carried Wisconsin with a majority over both Coolidge and Davis of 73,968 and a plurality over Coolidge of 14,264.

Disasters: Storm and flood in southern and eastern Wisconsin August 4-6; tornado in west central Wisconsin August 7; explosion in Krause Milling Company's grain elevators, Milwaukee, September 2, fifty dead, two hundred injured; property loss \$2,000,000; cyclone in central and northern Wisconsin, with great loss to life and property, September 21.

**Constitutional State
Officers**

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT*

BY JUSTICE CHARLES H. CROWNHART
Of the Wisconsin Supreme Court

DAVID GRAYSON, in his charming book, "Adventures in Contentment," tells how he had lived in a city without learning much about his government. But ill health took him to the country to live on a farm, where his "adventures" began. There he attended a district school meeting, in the schoolhouse where he and his neighbors put in practice true democratic government—government by the people. There they planned an addition to the schoolhouse and voted the money to pay for it, after they had figured how much it would add to each man's taxes. There was much discussion as to whether the addition was really needed and some as to the value of an education. But it was all settled by vote in favor of the schoolhouse and education. The teacher was hired and other matters attended to. School officers for the ensuing year were elected,—a clerk, a director and a treasurer. And the meeting adjourned.



C. H. CROWNHART

With us, as with David Grayson, the real lessons in government may well begin at the district school meetings and the town meetings. The school district is the smallest division of territory with the simplest form of government. Next comes the town, usually six miles square,—it may be more or less. Once a year, on the first Tuesday in April, the voters, men and women, twenty-one years of age or over, repair to the Town Hall and there they consider matters affecting the town's business.

A town chairman, two supervisors,—the three constituting the town legislature and governing body—an assessor to fix the value of property in the town and assess the tax rates, a clerk to keep the records, and a treasurer to collect the taxes and handle the town's funds, are elected. A justice of the peace is elected. He holds the town court. This is a very dignified office provided for by the constitution of the state. A constable is also elected. He is the town sheriff and aids the justice of the peace in his functions. You are to read about the courts from the pen of Justice Rosenberry. These officers will look after the town business until the next April election.

* Separate articles appear in this Blue Book on Courts, Legislation and Education, which are given but limited mention here.

Right here we begin a representative form of government. The county is the next larger unit after the town, and it has a county legislature called the county board. This county board legislates for the county, that is, makes laws for the county. As the county is made up by towns, villages and cities, so each of these is represented on the county board. The chairman of each town is by virtue of such office a member of the county board. Organized villages are provided for by law because many people living close together have different problems to deal with than a purely rural population. They require waterworks, sewers, streets lighted and paved, fire protection, and policemen. These the farmer does not need and does not want to be taxed to pay for; hence the village. The village trustees constitute its legislature and governing body. It has its supervisor, who serves on the county board, its village clerk to keep the records, its treasurer and assessor with duties similar to like town officers.

Then we have our cities,—villages grown big. They have their common councils—the legislative body—a mayor, city clerk, city attorney, city treasurer, assessor, board of education, and such other officers as the law may provide. Some of these officers are elected by the people, some are appointed by the mayor, some elected by the common council. Cities are divided into classes according to population, and the methods of government differ somewhat in the different classes. Cities have their representatives on the county boards, the same as towns and villages.

In addition to the county board in county government there are county officers with proper functions to perform. The sheriff executes the civil and criminal processes of the courts; he enforces the laws and suppresses disorder; the county clerk is clerk of the county board and keeps the minutes, and he performs many duties devolved upon him by law; the clerk of the circuit court keeps the records of that court and performs such other duties as are required by the court and the laws; the county treasurer is the custodian of the county funds, collects the delinquent taxes and pays out funds on order of the county board or other proper authority; the register of deeds keeps a record of real estate transactions; the coroner holds inquests on the bodies of those who come to their death by violence or unknown causes, and he acts for the sheriff when that officer is disqualified to act; and the district attorney is the legal advisor of the county and its officers in respect to official duties, and he prosecutes the criminal cases and the civil cases in which the county is a party. These county officers are all elected by the voters of the county at the November elections and hold office for the term of two years, beginning the first Monday of January succeeding the election.

The next higher unit in self-government is the state. As we move up from the school meeting, government affairs become more complex. The citizen sees less of it first-hand. He has to trust more and more to officers elected or appointed to represent him. The

state of Wisconsin is very large. It has seventy-one counties—nearly three million people by now. It has many interests. These all have their problems of government. As the schoolhouse in the school district is the district meeting place, so the town hall for the town meetings; the courthouse for the meetings of the county board, the village hall and city hall, respectively, furnish the meeting places of the officers in these communities, and so the capitol at Madison is the central place of state government for the state. The county capital is usually called the county seat. So far we have begun at the bottom of government in the state and gone upward.

The state government as now existing began with a written framework of laws called the state constitution. Under this constitution the functions of government were divided into three great coordinate departments, viz: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. These are often spoken of as independent departments but they are not wholly such. The executive has his part in legislation in signing or vetoing bills and in recommending legislation in his messages. The legislature exercises judicial power in impeachment cases, having in fact the power to try and dismiss the highest judicial or executive officers. The judiciary performs executive functions through its court officers, and in the absence of express legislation on the subject, it may, and often does, declare public policy which has the effect of legislation. In addition to these three departments of government, there is a fourth department not so clearly recognized in the constitution but nevertheless entrenched in our laws as a necessary concomitant of the other departments, and that is the administration department. *

The executive department is headed by the governor, with the lieutenant governor to officiate in the governor's absence or disability, and he becomes governor in case of vacancy during the term. The governor may enforce the laws through the sheriffs of counties and the militia, which he may call out in case of riot or insurrection. He may indirectly enforce the laws through his appointive officers, who may be removed by him, some for cause and some with cause shown.

The legislature is composed of two houses or bodies, the senate and the assembly. Acting separately, they jointly make the laws, subject to the power of the governor to sign or veto. In case of veto, a bill may become a law by passage over the veto by a two-thirds majority of each house.

The senate is composed of thirty-three members, elected for a term of four years from districts first defined by the legislature, one from each district. The assembly is composed of one hundred members, likewise elected from districts determined by the legislature, for a term of two years.

Members of the senate and assembly receive \$500 for each regular session of the legislature, and traveling expenses. There is a regular session of the legislature in each odd numbered year.

The supreme court, composed of seven justices, is at the head of the judicial department. It is its province to determine the construction or interpretation of the laws, to decide between litigants as to their rights under the constitution and the laws. It has appellate jurisdiction over the circuit and inferior courts.

The administrative departments are the offices of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Schools, and many boards and commissions dealing with special departments of government.

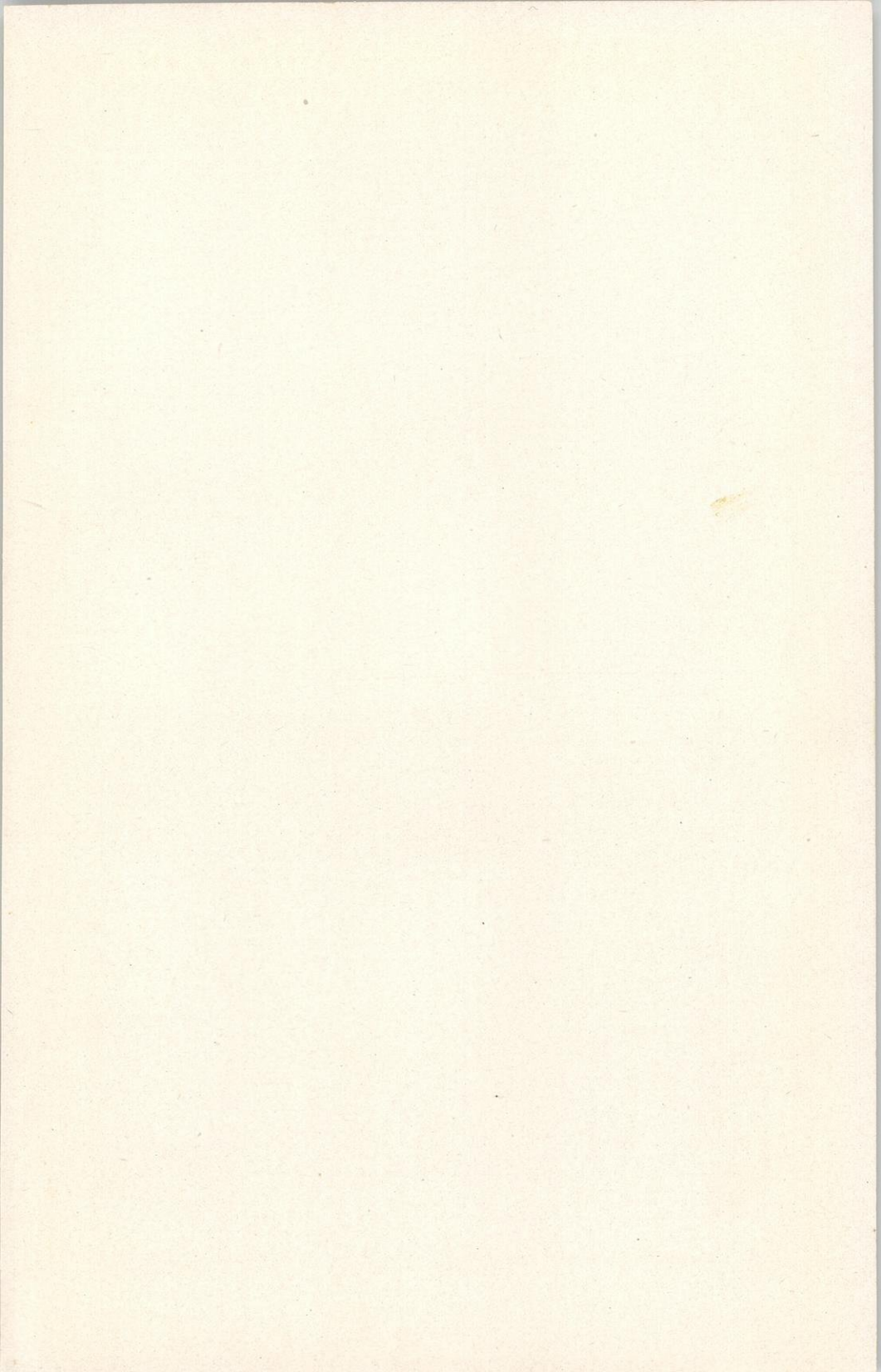
Directly and affirmatively the constitution provides for the full scheme of government here outlined. It begins with the declaration of rights,—those privileges and immunities of the citizens necessary to the perpetuation of a free government for the people, by the people, and of the people. The plan of constitutional government was devised to secure these rights. As so devised and with amendments added thereto by vote of electors from time to time, this state has enjoyed general prosperity; its people have lived happily and comfortably as compared with the rest of the world; its industries have expanded; education has been fostered; religion, sobriety, frugality, and virtue have kept step with industrial progress; and, the future lures on to greater progress along all lines of earnest endeavor.

We have considered state government from the smallest unit up to the highest. We have seen the state and all its subdivisions operating under a written constitution. The constitution or fundamental law of the state is but the expression of the will of the people. It was framed by a constitutional convention of delegates chosen by the people, but even so, it only became the fundamental law after it had been adopted by a direct vote of the people. The first draft of a constitution for Wisconsin was rejected by the voters and the second draft adopted only after it had been amended to meet the wishes of the voters.

But even though we have a written constitution, which is the supreme law, back of the constitution, there was the common law which had grown up under the English government through many centuries, and which we inherited in this country at the time of our separation from the English government. This fact is recognized in our constitution in section 13, Art. XIV, wherein it is written:

“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.”

Under this provision the lives of our people, to a very large extent, are governed by the common law, which, as I have said, was the growth of centuries. Then, too, back of the constitution were great fundamental principles or rights of the people, that had been enunciated and reiterated for long before we had our constitution and which had become imbedded in our jurisprudence and with which our people had become deeply imbued. While these prin-





STATE OFFICERS

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

ciples were largely included in the constitution, the courts, in the language of the constitution frequently refer to these fundamental principles:

"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." Art. I, Sec. 22, Const.

Some of these rights are referred to in the Declaration of Independence; others are found in the Magna Charta, forced from King John at Runnymede in 1215; others are found in the Ordinance of 1789, constituting the Northwest Territory, out of which this state was carved, as a separate territory in 1836, and admitted in the union of states in 1848; others are found in the federal constitution.

When we begin the study of the government of the state under the constitution, we need to go back into the development of English government and of our national government since the Revolution, whereby we became separated from Great Britain. When we do this we will more fully appreciate the blessings of a free government under a constitution guaranteeing our liberties and our sacred rights.

Free government has been of slow growth. It is not too much to say that it has never been of higher standard nor so secure as it is today. Never in any period of recorded history have so many people lived under a republican or democratic form of government.

Government may be traced from necessity as peoples emerged from barbarism to civilization in its highest forms. Back in the stone age the cave man with his stone weapon in search of food followed the path made by wild animals, and if he met another man in the path, the weaker man had to give way to the stronger and get out of the path. As time went on, through hundreds and thousands of years, the descendants of these stone-age men began to think of equality and rights. Then the law of brute strength gave way, and there grew up the law of the road. First the simple rule that each man should surrender half of the path, but now with the automobile there are speed limits and many specific and general commands of the law affecting travelers of the wonderful highways which have succeeded the crude paths of the cave man.

Though the means of travel on the highways have greatly changed, it has been only a few years since there were elected at the annual town meetings overseers of highways popularly called pathmasters, whose duties were to look after the roads in their respective districts. This title of pathmaster had come down through the ages from the days of paths instead of the broad highways of the present. Here you have a simple illustration of the growth of the law. The general trend has been to secure more and more the welfare of the masses of the people; to a larger freedom; a greater security of property and person; more education; more of the comforts of

life, and, the preservation of the rights of conscience. With us these are all based on the will of the people. The constitution and the laws are of their making and of their choice. It is for the people to respect and uphold these laws, as promulgated by them from time to time, if they wish to continue orderly liberty, enlightened freedom, the common welfare and general prosperity.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN

GOVERNORS

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

SECRETARIES

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

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

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

STATE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT

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

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND STAFF

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

Heads of Departments	Residence	Term expires
John J. Blaine, Governor.....	Boscobel.....	January, 1927
Henry A. Huber, Lieut. Governor.....	Stoughton.....	January, 1927
Michael B. Olbrich, Executive Counsel.....	Madison.....	January, 1927
Frank W. Kuehl, Executive Secretary.....	Fountain City.....	January, 1927
Mabel Griswold, Executive Clerk.....	Madison.....	January, 1927

GOVERNORS SINCE ORGANIZATION

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

*Resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.

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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Name	Residence	From	To
John E. Holmes	Jefferson	Jan. 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beal	Taycheedah	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns	La Crosse	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1858
Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell	La Crosse	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble	Whitewater	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	Jan. 6, 1862	April 19, 1862
Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn	Jan. 14, 1863	Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Petit	Kenosha	Jan. 1, 1872	Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker	Pleasant Valley	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield	Ashland	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
George W. Ryland	Lancaster	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Charles Jonas	Racine	Jan. 5, 1891	April 4, 1894
Emil Baensch	Manitowoc	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Jesse Stone	Watertown	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
James O. Davidson†	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 1, 1906
William D. Connor	Marshfield	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 4, 1909
John Strange	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1909	Jan. 2, 1911
Thomas Morris	La Crosse	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Edward F. Dithmar	Baraboo	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
George F. Comings	Eau Claire	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 5, 1925
Henry A. Huber	Stoughton	Jan. 5, 1925	

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

SECRETARY OF STATE AND STAFF

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

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State	Milwaukee	January, 1927
Robert L. Siebecker, Assistant Secretary of State	Madison	January, 1927
C. A. Sakrison, Chief Clerk	Madison	Indefinite
J. R. Edwards, Corporations	Madison	Indefinite
George Brown, Records and Elections	Madison	Indefinite
L. B. Nagler, Cashier	Madison	Indefinite
May Splies, Notary Public	Stoughton	Indefinite

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1848

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

STATE TREASURER AND STAFF

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

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Solomon Levitan, Treasurer.....	Madison.....	January, 1927
Erick Onstad, Assistant Treasurer.....	Madison.....	January, 1927

STATE TREASURERS SINCE 1848

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

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND STAFF

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

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Herman L. Ekern, Attorney-General.....	Madison.....	January, 1927
C. E. Erikson, Deputy.....	Racine.....	January, 1927
J. E. Messerschmidt, Assistant.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
Mortimer Levitan, Assistant.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
Franklin E. Bump, Assistant.....	Wausau.....	Indefinite
T. E. McIntosh, Assistant.....	Superior.....	Indefinite

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
James S. Brown	Milwaukee	June 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook	Geneva	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith	Madison	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith	Mineral Point	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe	Green Bay	Jan. 2, 1860	Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith	Milwaukee	Oct. 7, 1862	Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill	Watertown	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow	Dellona	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan	Beaver Dam	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson	Mineral Point	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisbie	West Bend	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Charles E. Estabrook	Manitowoc	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
James L. O'Connor	Madison	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William H. Mylrea	Wausau	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Emmet R. Hicks	Oshkosh	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
L. M. Sturdevant	Neillsville	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
Frank L. Gilbert	Madison	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 2, 1911
Levi H. Bancroft	Richland Center	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 6, 1913
Walter C. Owen	Maiden Rock	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 7, 1918
Spencer Haven*	Hudson	Jan. 7, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919
John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 3, 1921
William J. Morgan	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Jan. 1, 1923	

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

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND STAFF

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

Hheads of Department	Residence	Term expires
John Callahan, Superintendent	Madison	July, 1925
C. K. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent	Stoughton	

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SINCE 1848

(Office Created August 16, 1848.)

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

**Commissions, Boards
and Departments**

THE WISCONSIN TAX SYSTEM

BY THOMAS E. LYONS

Chairman of the Wisconsin Tax Commission

TAX COMMISSION

Present Staff

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Carroll Atwood.....	Milwaukee.....	May, 1927
Chas. D. Rosa.....	Beloit.....	May, 1929
William J. Conway.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	Feb. 1933
A. J. Myrland, Secretary.....	Madison.....	.....

Tax Commissioners

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

WISCONSIN inherited the general property tax system from Michigan when it was organized as a territory and has ever since retained it as a state.

The only provision relating to taxation contained in the Wisconsin constitution as originally adopted was that "the rule of taxation shall be uniform and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe." No reference was made to any other form of taxation and it is evident that the general property tax was the only one in mind. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the first legislation relating to taxation contained the provision that "taxes shall be levied upon all property in this state except such as is exempted therefrom,"—which has been retained in our statutes ever since. The constitutional rule of uniformity has been supplemented by numerous statutory provisions requiring all property to be assessed at its ordinary selling or market value and prescribing severe penalties for violation of that rule. The constitution further requires that liberal exemptions shall be granted, and this provision has been effectuated by statutes exempting all property owned by the state and its municipi-



THOMAS E. LYONS

pal subdivisions and by all charitable, religious and educational institutions, as well as a number of other minor classes of property necessary for personal comfort and convenience.

The principle underlying the general property tax is that the ownership of property is a reasonable index of ability to contribute to the support of government, and that the value of the property owned by each taxpayer is a proper measure of the contribution he should make. Accordingly, under this system of taxation, when properly administered, every citizen is required to contribute to the support of government in proportion to the value of the taxable property he owns. The importance of this form of taxation in all the American states is shown by a recent estimate of the federal census bureau to the effect that more than 75 per cent of all state and local revenue throughout the United States is derived from that source.

While property was simple in character and limited in quantity, the general property system of taxation proved fairly satisfactory. But as industry and commerce developed and new forms of personal property came into being, the difficulties of administration multiplied and relative equality declined. The property tax at its best lacks elasticity. It falls upon the owner in losing as well as prosperous years and applies with equal severity to productive and unproductive property except in so far as productiveness is reflected in market price. In a rough way and in the long run it measures ability to pay, but it does not readily yield to individual differences nor to rapidly changing economic conditions. It has, however, the merits of simplicity and reasonable certainty of yield and is so firmly entrenched as the principal source of state and local revenue in all the American states that there is little prospect of abandonment. In recent years it has been supplemented by privilege, occupation, income and inheritance taxes, but it still remains the major source of revenue in all the American states and constitutes the framework of the Wisconsin tax system.

All lands and buildings and the fixtures therein, except those used for public utility purposes, and all tangible personal property, such as farm live stock, merchants and manufacturers' goods, automobiles and road vehicles, boats and vessels, and bank stock, are assessed as general property in the town, city or village in which the same are located and bear the local tax rate. All stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness, and all farm machinery, household furniture, wearing apparel, and numerous minor classes of personal property are exempt from taxation.

The following table shows the total amount of general property taxes levied in the state for each of the years from 1918 to 1923, inclusive, and the proportion thereof raised for state, county and local purposes respectively, together with the state and local assessments for each year. It will be observed that both state and local assessments have increased from year to year, but the outstanding feature of the table is the steady increase in the total amount of taxes levied during the period and the very rapid increase since 1918.

TABLE 1
TOTAL TAX LEVIES AND STATE AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS FOR
THE YEARS
1918 TO 1923

Yr.	Tax Levies				Assessments	
	Total	State	County	Local	State	Local
1918	\$56,271,297	\$5,087,447	\$12,138,571	\$39,045,279	3,846,263,744	3,326,009,413
1919	70,198,976	7,125,865 ²	14,955,580	48,117,531	4,068,268,534	3,545,232,308
1920	96,250,457	7,737,203 ³	20,593,792	67,919,462	4,570,698,530	4,057,424,538
1921	97,142,844	7,739,454 ⁴	20,415,572	68,987,818	4,594,739,962	4,076,942,544
1922	97,003,652	6,110,090	20,525,297	70,368,265	4,664,407,451	4,059,730,177
1923	100,120,302	5,222,526	21,336,237	73,561,539	4,846,765,610	4,174,902,850

²Exclusive of soldiers bonus of \$6,929,858.71.

³Omitting unpaid soldiers bonus in Vilas County—\$18,168.

⁴Omitting highway special assessments—\$62,000.

TAXATION OF RAILROADS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

The rapid industrial development of the state during the early years of its history and especially the introduction of railroads emphasized the necessity of differentiating between different classes of property for the purpose of taxation and led to the enactment of special laws for that purpose. The first and most important of these special acts provided for the taxation of railroad companies by a license fee on their gross earnings. This principle was later extended to street railway, telegraph, telephone, and other public service companies, and this combined system of general property and license fee taxes continued until the beginning of the present century. The legislature of 1897 provided for the appointment of a temporary tax commission to study the subject of taxation and to recommend such changes in the Wisconsin system as in its judgment might seem advisable. The commission appointed under this act recommended among other things "that express companies be taxed either on the basis of the value of their property in the state * * * or on the basis of their gross earnings." This recommendation marked the first step in the return to the ad valorem system of assessing public utilities and was followed by the enactment of a law for the assessment and taxation of express, sleeping car, freight line and equipment companies on that basis. In 1903 the permanent tax commission recommended numerous changes in the tax laws, the most important of which was the assessment of property of railroad companies on the ad valorem basis. In compliance with this recommendation, chapter 315 of the laws of that year was enacted, providing for the assessment and taxation of railroad property by the tax commission on the unit basis, at the average rate of the general property of the state. The first assessment of railroad property under this law was made in the following year, and property of all railroad companies has been assessed by the tax commission under this law ever since. In 1905 the ad

valorem system of taxation was extended to the property of street railway and telegraph companies. As a result of these various acts, all public service companies are now assessed by the tax commission and taxed on the ad valorem basis except telephone and insurance companies.

The railroad tax law was vigorously opposed by the railroad companies while pending in the legislature and was afterwards challenged in the courts, but the contest was set at rest by a sweeping decision of the supreme court upholding the law in all its essential features. *C. & N. W. Ry. Co. vs. State*, 128 Wis. 553. As the new law was likely to be contested in court and there might be delay and loss in the collection of the taxes levied under it, the legislature provided that the railroad license tax should be continued until 1909, but that in case the ad valorem tax should exceed the license tax, the railroads should pay on the latter basis. Provision was also made for the refund of license taxes paid in excess of the ad valorem tax on the property of any given company. A comparison of the taxes computed on the gross earnings and on the ad valorem basis for the six year period from 1904 to 1909, inclusive, shows an excess of \$4,062,930.54 in favor of the ad valorem tax.

Railroads—How Assessed

Under the present law, the assessment of all railroad property in the state is made by the tax commission on reports furnished by the railroad companies and all other available information, at its true commercial value as nearly as that can be ascertained. The law attempts to equate the burden of the public service companies so as to make it correspond with that imposed upon all other property. The value of ordinary real estate and chattels can generally be determined from sales of the same or similar property, but public service companies are seldom sold in their entirety and in many cases extend into other states. Of course, only so much of the property as is located in Wisconsin can be assessed here. This circumstance, together with the inherent difficulty in determining value in the absence of sales, makes it necessary to resort to the separate elements which constitute value, such as original investment, capitalization, cost of reproduction new and in present condition, market value of stocks and bonds, gross and net earnings for the system and for Wisconsin, past history and future prospects. But neither of these factors can be relied upon separately, because the information pertaining thereto is not always available nor is it always representative. All elements constituting value must be weighed and considered together.

The railroad companies are required to make elaborate reports to the tax commission containing the foregoing data together with such other information as the commission may require. These reports are then carefully analyzed, classified and tabulated, and the results considered by the commission in making the final assessment. The capitalization of earnings over a five year period is generally given major

weight in arriving at the final result. When the final assessment is made, the rate applied is the average rate of taxation applicable to all other property of the state, the aim being to equate the burden of railroad and other utility properties to correspond with that imposed upon property generally. It is believed that this system prescribed by the Wisconsin law is quite as satisfactory as any in the country.

The 1923 assessment of the property of the steam railroads of the state produced a tax of \$7,400,926, and the property of street railroads a tax of \$2,198,086. The tax derived from steam and street railroads and other statewide public utilities including insurance companies, commonly called corporation taxes, constitutes between 9 and 10 per cent of our total tax revenue. These taxes are all paid into the state treasury and retained and used for state purposes, except that 85 per cent of the street railway tax is returned to the municipality in which the property is located.

Interdistrict public utilities, such as water, light, heat and power companies, are assessed by the tax commission in the same manner, but the assessment is apportioned among the districts in which the property of the company is located, and the tax thereon is computed at the local rate and entered on the local roll. Assessments of utilities of this character lying wholly within one assessment district are made by local assessors.

License Taxes

Telephone and insurance companies are still taxed by license fees on their gross earnings. This practice is inconsistent with our general tax system in so far as the same applies to telephone companies which do not differ in any essential particular from telegraph companies and are not unlike express, freight line and sleeping car companies. The property of life and fire insurance companies is of a different character, consisting principally of intangible securities, none of which are taxed on the advalorem basis under our law. While the tax commission is ostensibly given general supervision over the administration of taxes, it has no jurisdiction over the taxation of telephone and insurance companies. Telephone companies are required to report their earnings to the state treasurer and the assessment of their taxes is made by him. Life and fire insurance companies are required to report to the insurance commissioner and he computes and determines their taxes. The assessment of the property of these two companies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, resulted in a tax of \$638,465 on telephone companies and of \$1,714,784 on insurance companies.

TAXATION OF INCOMES

For many years the trend of opinion among economists and students of taxation in this country has been setting strongly toward income as the most satisfactory index of ability to pay and, therefore, the

best basis of taxation. The success of income taxation in England, Germany and other European countries stimulated agitation for the adoption of that system in this country. In 1894 Congress enacted an income tax law to meet the needs of additional revenue for the federal government. Before the law was put into effect, the United States supreme court declared the act unconstitutional on the ground that the tax thereby provided was a direct tax which could not be sustained unless apportioned among the several states in proportion to population in accordance with Section 3, Article I of the federal constitution. *Pollock vs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.*, 157 U. S. 429, 158 U. S. 601. An animated controversy thereupon arose as to the practicability of prescribing this form of taxation for the several states. The experiment had been tried on a small scale in a few states during the colonial period and again by the federal government and several southern states during the Civil War. The partial character of these income tax laws and the utter inadequacy of the machinery of administration resulted in a lax enforcement and a very meagre yield, leaving the general impression that income taxes were impracticable for state purposes. The inability of the federal government to enact such a law under the decision of the supreme court and the slow progress in amending the federal constitution stimulated the efforts of the states, and the agitation for that purpose in this state culminated in the adoption of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the taxation of incomes at graduated and progressive rates and the enactment of a comprehensive bill for that purpose in 1911. Wisconsin was the first state in the union to enact and administer a comprehensive income tax law. The first assessment under the act, made in 1912, on the income of the preceding year resulted in a tax of \$3,482,883 and the amount of the assessment has regularly increased from year to year until it reached \$12,661,352. The aggregate amount of normal income taxes assessed for the nine years from 1912 to 1923, inclusive, is over \$97,000,000.

Personal Property Offset

But not all of this amount was collected for the reason that the Wisconsin income tax law authorizes any person assessed for both an income tax and a personal property tax in the same year to offset the tax paid on his personal property against his income tax. Under the Wisconsin law, all tangible personal property is taxable, but when the same person is assessed on both personal property and income in the same year, he is required to pay only the larger of these taxes. This provision of the law has resulted in reducing the cash collections of income taxes by nearly one-half the amount assessed.

Scope of Income Tax Law

Under the Wisconsin law, all income derived from property located or business transacted within the state is subject to taxation, but income derived by residents of the state from definitely localized

sources without its borders is not taxable. The rates are progressive and graduated from a minimum of 2 per cent on the first thousand dollars to 6 per cent on the seventh thousand in the case of corporations and from one per cent on the first thousand dollars to 6 per cent on the twelfth thousand in the case of individuals. Exemptions are allowed to the amount of \$800 for single or unmarried adults, \$1,200 for husband and wife, and \$200 additional for each child under eighteen years of age or other dependent supported by the taxpayer. No exemption is prescribed for corporations and the rates progress more rapidly than in the case of individuals. The maximum in all cases, however, is 6 per cent. The revenue derived is required to be distributed between the state, the counties and the local districts in the ratio of 10 per cent to the state, 20 per cent to the county and 70 per cent to the district from which the income tax was derived. Dividends received from corporations doing business in Wisconsin pass tax free to their stockholders to the extent that the income distributed has been assessed to the corporation itself. On the whole, the Wisconsin income tax law has proved reasonably successful and the results obtained therefrom have greatly stimulated the agitation for income taxes in other states. Since the Wisconsin law was enacted, twelve other states, including New York, Massachusetts and Delaware, have adopted comprehensive income tax laws which are now in operation. There is strong agitation for the adoption of similar laws in many other states.

Yield of Tax

The following table shows the aggregate amount of income taxes assessed, under the regular income tax law for each year from 1912 to 1923, inclusive, the amount of such taxes collected in cash each year, the amount paid or offset by personal property tax receipts, and the amount returned delinquent. It should be borne in mind that the assessment for any given year is based on the income of the preceding year and that although the income tax law was enacted in 1911 the first assessment was made during the year 1912. The figures given in the table refer to the years in which the assessment was made and cover the entire period during which the law has been in effect. Column 4 of the table shows the amount of income taxes returned delinquent each year as of the date when local treasurers were required to make return to the county treasurer. But the law requires the county treasurer to collect such delinquent taxes so far as practicable and a substantial part of the amounts shown in this column have since been collected. If the exact amount of these delinquent taxes collected after return to the county treasurers were shown it would materially decrease the aggregate of the delinquent column and increase the cash collections and offsets shown in Columns 2 and 3. It will be observed that the aggregate amount of income taxes assessed under the regular income tax law from the date of its enactment up to and including the year 1923 is \$97,763,917.03 and

that the aggregate cash collections for the same period were \$52,080,305.62.

TABLE 2

TABLE SHOWING CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX LEVY, CASH COLLECTIONS AND DELINQUENTS FOR THE YEARS 1912 TO 1923, INCLUSIVE

Normal Income Tax

Assessment Year	Total assessment	Cash collections	Offsets	Delinquents
1912-----	\$3,482,883.25	\$1,631,413.38	\$1,609,711.02	\$241,758.85
1913-----	4,085,147.56	1,935,846.54	1,897,974.05	251,326.97
1914-----	4,145,676.48	2,002,212.53	1,937,904.52	155,559.43
1915-----	3,837,370.04	1,906,441.69	1,825,641.62	105,286.73
1916-----	5,328,442.96	2,983,766.66	2,211,606.89	128,069.41
1917-----	9,482,620.13	6,037,719.19	3,307,435.67	137,465.27
1918-----	11,784,151.34	6,951,482.70	4,707,187.96	125,480.68
1919-----	12,018,056.77	6,243,376.47	5,571,606.41	203,073.89
1920-----	11,434,803.40	4,594,983.68	6,518,014.50	321,805.22
1921-----	12,661,352.36	7,019,093.16	5,137,635.61	504,623.59
1922-----	7,519,340.13	4,178,702.88	3,111,914.77	222,722.48
1923-----	11,990,072.61	6,590,266.74	5,075,511.17	324,294.70
Total Normal Tax	\$97,763,917.03	\$52,080,305.62	\$42,962,144.19	\$2,721,467.22

Income Surtaxes

The foregoing discussion and the figures quoted relate to the regular or normal income tax only and do not include the surtaxes at all, although a substantial amount of revenue has been raised by that means. In response to a widespread agitation for a bonus to returned soldiers at the close of the world war, the legislature of 1919 enacted two soldiers' bonus surtax laws.

Soldiers' Cash Bonus

The first of these laws provided for the payment of a cash bonus to every resident of Wisconsin who served the government in the world war as soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse, at the rate of \$10 per month from the date of enlistment to the date of discharge. It was estimated that from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000 would be required to meet these payments and that a substantial part of this amount could be raised by a surtax on income in excess of \$3,000 over and above regular exemptions and deductions, and a credit of 6 per cent on the capital employed in producing the income. The law passed for this purpose provided for a levy on incomes of 1918 (which were assumed to and did, in fact, contain large war profits), at the rates prescribed by the normal income tax law. The remaining revenue for this purpose was to be raised by a general tax levied on all property of the state. This soldiers' bonus surtax law produced a revenue of \$7,991,618.06

Soldiers' Educational Bonus

The same legislature, at a special and subsequent session held in June, 1920, provided for a soldiers' educational bonus in the amount of \$30 a month for each soldier who should attend a higher institution of learning after returning from the war. It was estimated that the aggregate amount of this educational bonus would be about the same amount as was to be raised for returned soldiers; but it was foreseen that not all of this amount would be required in one year. Accordingly, the law provided for an educational bonus of substantially the same character as that enacted for the cash bonus, commencing with the income of 1918. As the life of this tax extended over a period of five years, the rates prescribed for each year were one-fifth of those prescribed for the soldiers' cash bonus. The yield of this tax for the five years of administration was \$6,080,920.53.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

Provision was also made by the legislature of 1921 for a teachers' retirement fund, made up in part by contributions from teachers and the remainder by appropriations from the state. It was estimated that the amount required from the state for the support of this fund would be about \$1,300,000 a year, and an income surtax law of the same general character as the soldiers' bonus laws was enacted to furnish the state funds for this purpose, at one-sixth of the normal income tax rates. No offset of personal property taxes is allowed against any of the surtaxes levied under these acts, and the entire amount assessed was, therefore, collected in cash. The aggregate of all surtaxes assessed and collected under these laws since their enactment in 1919 is \$17,749,407.02, and if this amount be added to the yield of the normal income tax above given, it will show a revenue derived from income taxes since first enactment in this state of \$69,829,712.64.

The following table shows the amount of surtaxes assessed under each of these laws for each year it was in operation, the total cash yield of all surtaxes since they were enacted, and the amount returned delinquent:

TABLE 3

Soldiers' Cash Bonus

Year	Total assessment	Cash collections	Delinquents
1919	\$7,488,347.33	\$7,360,963.74	\$127,383.59
1920	75,834.62	65,108.12	10,726.50
1921	135,611.15	130,813.76	4,797.39
1922	336,806.03	333,924.72	2,881.31
1923	113,468.61	100,807.72	12,660.89
Total	\$8,150,067.74	\$7,991,618.06	\$158,449.68

Soldiers' Educational Bonus

1919	\$1,498,495.63	\$1,473,113.85	\$25,381.78
1920	1,257,950.41	1,229,501.88	28,448.53
1921	1,423,044.70	1,376,197.75	51,846.95
1922	703,240.51	689,300.12	13,940.39
1923	1,339,866.79	1,312,806.93	27,059.86
Total	\$6,227,598.04	\$6,080,920.53	\$146,677.51

Teachers' Retirement Fund

1921	\$1,550,621.72	\$1,506,348.51	\$44,273.21
1922	709,980.22	698,470.53	11,509.69
1923	1,495,613.59	1,472,049.39	23,569.20
Total	\$3,756,220.53	\$3,676,868.43	\$79,352.10
Total Surtaxes	\$18,193,886.31	\$17,749,407.02	\$384,479.29

INHERITANCE TAXES

Inheritance taxes, or death duties as they are called in England, are taxes imposed upon the right of succession or the privilege of receiving property by will or descent. While the tax is imposed upon the right of transfer and is not a tax upon the property transmitted, it is measured according to the value of such property and the degree of kindred in each case. The taxation of inheritances was first attempted in this state by chapter 335, Laws of 1899, but that particular act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court in the case of *Black vs. State*, 113 Wis. 205. A second law of the same general character was enacted by the legislature of 1903 eliminating the features which made the first act unconstitutional. This latter law was sustained by the supreme court in the case of *Nunnebacher vs. State*, 129 Wis. 140, and has been in operation ever since. It has been amended from time to time by increasing the rates and strengthening its administrative provisions, but its general framework remains unchanged. The Wisconsin inheritance tax yielded a revenue of from \$150,000 to \$500,000 during the early years of its administration, but with the increasing wealth of the state and some rearrangement of the classification and rates, the present yield is approximately \$2,500,000 a year.

Under the Wisconsin law the tax is not imposed upon the total estate of the deceased but upon the distributive shares passing to the

several beneficiaries according to the amount of the inheritance and the degree of kindred in each case. The rates are graduated and progress from 2 per cent on the first \$25,000 of taxable inheritance to 30 per cent on amounts above \$500,000 passing to remote relatives. A rate of 40 per cent is prescribed for legacies over \$500,000 passing to remote kindred or strangers but bequests of this kind are seldom, if ever, made. An exemption of \$25,000 is allowed to a widow, \$2,000 for children, \$500 for brothers or sisters, and still smaller amounts for remoter degrees of kindred. The inheritance tax has been growing in favor in recent years as shown by the fact that it has been adopted by the federal government and exists in one form or another in every state in the union except Florida. It is generally regarded as one of the fairest and least burdensome forms of taxation.

Occupational Taxes

For many years there was marked inequality in the amount of taxes paid on grain in elevators at lake port cities and coal received at the same points for distribution to consumers. Both these classes of property are subject to seasonal variations in quantity and the law requiring all personal property to be assessed as of the first day of May resulted in very unequal assessments. Grain is accumulated and stored in large quantities at several of the lake port cities of the state during the winter months awaiting shipment on the opening of navigation. A late opening of navigation often found these elevators practically filled on the first of May, whereas an earlier opening found them with greatly reduced quantities on hand, but in every instance elevator operators had a relatively large proportion of their annual supply of grain on hand on the assessment date. Conversely, great quantities of coal, accumulated on lake port docks during the summer and fall season, were practically all distributed to consumers during the winter months leaving only a very small proportion of the tonnage handled over the docks during the year, on hand on the first of May. This inequality of conditions led to the enactment of special laws for the taxation of both these classes of property. Under the present law, taxpayers operating either grain elevators or coal docks at lake port cities are subject to an occupational tax on the total quantity of these products handled during the preceding year.

While the rates prescribed for these occupational taxes are moderate, the average yield of the tax over a period of years is substantially the same as the amount realized under the personal property assessment and results in a much more equitable distribution of the tax.

Summary of Wisconsin Tax System

The foregoing includes all forms of taxation constituting the Wisconsin tax system except the so-called motor vehicle taxes and suit taxes, and these are omitted for the reason that both charges are imposed under the police power of the state for the purpose of regula-

tion and are not taxes at all in the strict sense of the term. The suit tax is merely a fee which litigants are required to pay for the privilege of commencing actions in court. The automobile tax is also a license fee which owners of cars are required to pay for the privilege of using the highways and as a means of identification and control. The same is true of the license fees paid on motor trucks and motorcycles. Under present law the yield of these privilege taxes is less than five million dollars per year, constituting less than 5 per cent of the total tax burden.

Exclusive of the license fees imposed under the police power of the state, the Wisconsin tax system consists of:

- (1) the general property tax;
- (2) corporation taxes on state-wide public service companies, including street railways;
- (3) license taxes on the gross earnings of telephone and insurance companies;
- (4) the income tax, including surtaxes;
- (5) the inheritance tax;
- (6) occupation taxes on the operation of coal docks and elevators.

It will be observed that the general property tax is incomparably the most important element of our system. Taking one year with another it yields not less than 80 per cent of the total amount of revenue raised by taxation in the state. While the so-called corporation taxes are assessed in a different manner, they are imposed according to property value and in that sense are property or ad valorem taxes. As these corporations pay about 9 per cent of our total taxes, it follows that nearly 90 per cent of all revenue raised by taxation is based on property value.

The following tables, 4, 5 and 6, below, show the aggregate amount of taxes of all kinds levied in the state for all purposes for each of the years ending June 30, 1914, 1918, and 1922, and the percentage which the yield of each class of taxes bears to the total.

WISCONSIN TAX SYSTEM

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING ALL TAXES FROM EVERY SOURCE RAISED FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1914

Sources of taxes	Total	Percent of each class to Total	State	County	Local	School
General property tax	\$41,755,085	83.06	\$7,655,318	\$8,166,701	\$15,204,122	\$10,728,894
Inheritance tax	496,112	.99	458,904	37,208		
Income tax	1,902,988	3.79	190,299	380,598	1,332,091	
Railway (steam)	4,290,917	8.54	4,290,917			
Street railway	609,821	1.21	91,234		518,087	
Sleeping car	10,728	.02	10,728			
Freight line	11,482	.02	11,482			
Express	9,555	.02	9,555			
Telegraph	28,095	.05	28,095			
Telephone	253,894	.51	91,442		162,452	
Conservation and regulation companies						
Log driving and boom companies						
Life, fire and accident insurance	814,272	1.61	557,398		256,874	
Plank roads	32		32			
Poll tax	88,248	.18			88,248	
Totals	\$50,270,679	100.00	\$13,395,404	\$8,584,507	\$17,561,874	\$10,728,894
Per cent	100.0%		26.7%	17.1%	34.9%	21.3%
State aids*			\$4,088,264	\$1,149,226		\$2,939,038
	\$50,270,679		\$9,307,140	\$9,733,733	\$17,561,874	\$13,667,932
	100.0%		18.5%	19.4%	34.9%	27.2%

*Motor license fee not included.

TABLE 5

TABLE SHOWING ALL TAXES FROM EVERY SOURCE RAISED FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1913

Sources of taxes	Total	Percent of each class to total	State	County	Local	School
General property	\$50,134,004	77.74	\$4,797,946	\$10,304,195	\$20,497,323	\$14,534,540
Inheritance tax	559,341	.87	517,390	41,951		
Income tax	6,161,068	9.55	616,107	1,232,214	4,312,747	
Railway (steam)	5,370,305	8.33	5,145,454		224,851*	
Street railway	949,635	1.47	142,472	189,900	617,263	
Sleeping car	13,592	.02	13,592			
Freight line	14,671	.02	14,671			
Express	18,414	.03	18,414			
Telegraph	40,025	.06	40,025			
Telephone	343,018	.54	130,317		212,701	
Conservation and regulation companies	3,738		560	748	2,430	
Insurance	781,460	1.21	781,460			
Occupational tax	99,390	.16	9,939	19,878	69,573	
Totals	\$64,488,661	100.0	\$12,228,347	\$11,788,886	\$25,936,888	\$14,534,540
Per cent to total	100.0%		19.0%	18.3%	40.2%	22.5%
State aids returned to counties and school districts**			\$5,467,328	\$2,170,832		\$3,296,496
	\$64,488,661		\$6,761,019	\$13,959,718	\$25,936,888	\$17,831,036
Per cent to total	100.0%		10.5%	21.7%	40.2%	27.6%

*Terminal Tax Ret.

**Motor license fee not included.

TABLE 6

TABLE SHOWING ALL TAXES FROM EVERY SOURCE RAISED FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1922

Source of taxes	Total	Percent of each class to Total	State	County	Local	School
General property	\$97,142,844	82.40	\$7,739,454	\$20,415,572	\$36,423,305	\$32,564,513
Inheritance	1,282,687	1.09	1,186,485	96,202		
Income	7,068,820	5.99	706,882	1,413,764	4,948,174	
Teachers' retirement Surtax**	1,504,391	1.27	1,389,743		114,648	
Railway (steam)	7,295,084	6.19	6,930,312		364,772**	
Street railway	1,551,803	1.31	232,770	310,361	1,008,672	
Sleeping car	33,702	.03	33,702			
Freight line	28,229	.03	28,229			
Express	10,579		10,579			
Telegraph	154,010	.13	154,010			
Telephone	575,485	.49	232,279		343,206	
Conservation and regulation companies	7,898		1,184	1,580	5,134	
Insurance	1,125,136	.95	1,125,136			
Occupational	141,070	.12	14,107	23,214	93,749	
Totals	\$117,921,738	100.00	\$19,784,872	\$22,265,693	\$43,306,660	\$32,564,513
Per cent of total	100.0%		16.8%	18.9%	36.7%	27.6%
State aids* returned to counties and school districts			\$6,428,773	\$2,389,491		\$4,039,282
	\$117,921,738		\$13,356,099	\$24,655,184	\$43,306,660	\$36,603,795
Per cent to total	100.0%		11.3%	20.9%	36.7%	31.1%

*Motor license fees not included, \$4,088,570.

**Terminal tax returned to districts.

***Soldiers' educational bonus and surtaxes (\$1,507,011) not included.

TABLE 7

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE AND ALL ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923 (Excluding transfers, refunds, and agency and trust transactions)

Receipts	1920	1921	1922	1923
Taxes	\$78,456,693	\$97,019,367	\$114,789,117	\$115,715,114
Special Assessments	2,755,207	3,340,427	4,287,295	3,962,381
Licenses and Permits	5,246,075	5,895,589	6,388,067	7,147,050
Gifts and Grants	1,059,152	1,638,771	3,649,486	2,064,105
Other General Receipts	775,965	528,252	904,893	1,432,236
Commercial Revenue	16,048,818	20,131,165	23,556,573	23,254,310
Amounts Borrowed	14,932,226	26,261,127	25,605,718	29,908,080
Total Receipts	\$119,274,136	\$154,814,698	\$179,181,089	\$183,483,276
Disbursements				
General Government	\$7,460,276	\$9,476,590	\$8,910,185	\$9,772,455
Protection of Person and Property	7,292,646	9,309,558	10,513,767	10,558,531
Health and Sanitation	5,621,375	6,953,717	7,850,046	10,362,542
Highways and Bridges	30,139,004	36,607,893	52,994,231	47,080,667
Charities and Corrections	7,598,921	9,216,576	9,496,514	9,566,663
Education	31,634,144	43,453,122	50,655,697	53,261,541
Recreation	1,477,543	1,779,255	2,089,564	2,055,281
Public Industries	6,751,688	9,315,887	8,552,154	8,189,252
Paid on Debt	13,218,326	20,202,077	19,792,761	20,462,967
Miscellaneous	1,574,987	2,099,530	2,515,949	2,305,472
Total Disbursements	\$112,768,910	\$148,414,205	\$173,370,868	\$173,615,371

These tables further show in separate columns the amount of the aggregate tax levy received by the state, the counties, the local municipalities, and the schools, respectively. On this basis the state received 26.7 per cent of all taxes levied in 1914, 19 per cent of all taxes levied in 1918, and 16.8 per cent of all taxes levied in 1922, but a substantial portion of the taxes received by the state for each year was returned to the counties and school districts in the form of school and highway aids. At the foot of each table the amount of these aids returned to the counties and school districts is shown, and when this amount is credited to the state, which merely collected it and charged to the counties and school districts which received and expended it, the percentage of the total retained and used by the state was 18.5 per cent for 1914, 10.5 per cent for the year 1918, and 11.3 per cent for the year 1922.

Mounting Tax Levies

In the absence of explanation the rapid increase in the aggregate amount of taxes levied in the state as shown by the foregoing tables would be startling. It will be observed that these levies jumped from \$50,270,679 in 1914 to \$64,488,661 in 1918, or 28.3 per cent, and from \$64,488,661 in 1918 to \$117,921,738 in 1922 or an increase of 91.5 per cent. The increase in the eight year period from 1914 to 1922 was 134.5 per cent.

The increase of 28.3 per cent from 1914 to 1918 does not widely differ from previous increases for similar periods, but the increase of 91.5 per cent from 1918 to 1922 sharply challenges attention and requires further explanation. This explanation is found in the great advance in the price level, or in other words, in the reduced purchasing power of the dollar resulting from war conditions. Numerous reports of federal bureaus and economic societies show that the present price level is from 60 to 65 per cent higher than it was in 1914. This means that a levy of \$100,000,000 is now required to purchase the same service and supplies that could be obtained for \$60,000,000 five or six years ago. This circumstance alone goes far to explain the rapid increase in tax levies. But there is an additional factor in the great extension in certain lines of governmental activities of which our highway program is a striking example.

Schools and Highways

A table recently prepared by the secretary of the state highway commission containing a statement of expenditures for highway improvements from 1907 to 1921 shows a total expenditure of \$14,048,662 for the year 1914 as against \$20,081,414 for 1918, and \$54,611,690 in 1921, or an increase of nearly 46 per cent from 1914 to 1918 and of 172 per cent from 1918 to 1921, with an aggregate increase of 288.8 per cent during the seven year period. Similar statistics of expenditure for education prepared by the secretary of the state board of education show an increase in the cost of schools from \$23,250,256 for the

school year 1915-1916 to \$50,385,853 for the school year 1920-1921, or an increase of 116.76 per cent.

While all departments of government have enlarged their activities and materially increased their cost during the period in question these two items of schools and highways absorb the greatest percentage of the increased cost. It should be borne in mind that these figures relating to schools and highways refer to aggregate expenditures and not to tax levies. A substantial portion of the amount expended in each case was derived from sources other than taxation, such as federal aid and county bond issues in the case of highways, and tuition fees, interest from trust funds and borrowed money in the case of schools, but a comparison of tax levies would show approximately the same rate of increase.

It would be erroneous to charge this rapid increase of taxes to the tax system. All communities must bear the cost of their own government, state and local, and the tax system is merely a means adopted to raise the necessary amount. To the extent that part of the needed revenue is produced by one form of taxation other forms are correspondingly relieved. A comparison of the aggregate tax levies in Wisconsin with those of the four adjoining states over the period in question shows approximately the same increase in the tax burden and substantially the same per capita cost of government. In fact, the per capita cost in Wisconsin is slightly below the average for four out of the five years. Apparently the difference in the tax systems of Wisconsin and its neighboring states has had little, if any, effect on their aggregate tax levies.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAX LAWS

In common with many other states Wisconsin has a home rule clause in its constitution. Accordingly, the immediate administration of the general property tax is vested in local authorities comprising town, city and village assessors, treasurers and clerks. The taxable property in each of these municipalities is annually valued by the assessors and his valuations are equalized by a local board of review. The clerk of each municipality computes the tax and certifies the roll to the treasurer who is charged with the duty of collecting the same. As there are 1,260 rural towns in the state, 337 villages, and 138 cities, and there is an assessor for each municipality, this means that the assessment of the taxable property in the state is made each year by over 1,700 different persons chosen by popular vote with little reference to qualification. Obviously uniformity of assessment under these conditions would be little less than a miracle and the age of miracles is gone.

A state tax commission consisting of three members created in 1899 is required to exercise general supervision over the administration of the tax laws of the state, including assessors, county boards and boards of review, but no effective machinery is provided for performing this duty. The authority of the commission in this respect is lim-

ited to instruction and advice except that it may order reassessments on the petition of the owners of 5 per cent of the taxable property in any municipality, when the original assessment is radically defective and public interest will be promoted by such action. In the absence of such a petition, it has no power to modify or correct local assessments.

Assessors of Incomes

When the income tax law was adopted, provision was made for dividing the state into districts and appointing an assessor of incomes for each district charged with the duty of assessing the incomes of individuals and partnerships and of supervising the assessment of general property. Pursuant to this authority the state was divided into forty districts and an assessor of incomes appointed in each. These officers are appointed by the tax commission under civil service rules and have proved a very satisfactory and efficient force. But their authority is also limited to instruction and advice in the supervision of the property tax although they have exclusive authority to assess income. Among other duties they are required to examine and collect statistics relating to the assessment of property in the several municipalities of their district and to report a basis of equalization to the county board. The latter body apportions the state and county taxes among the several municipalities of their respective counties, generally on the basis recommended by the assessor of incomes.

In addition to exercising general supervision over the administration of the property tax law, the tax commission is required to assess the property of street and steam railways, of all other state-wide public service companies, and of local utilities such as water, light and power companies which extend into two or more municipal districts. It is also required to assess the income of all corporations owning property or doing business in the state, supervise the administration of the inheritance tax, prescribe a uniform system of accounting for towns, cities, villages and counties, collect and publish statistics relating to the administration of tax laws, and make biennial reports and recommendations to the legislature for improvement of the tax laws.

Comparison with Tax Systems of Other States

The general property tax is common to all the American states and most of them rely on it as their main source of revenue. Inheritance taxes and license taxes in one form or another are found in all states except one. Public service companies are taxed everywhere either on the ad valorem basis or by license fees on their gross earnings. Business and occupation taxes are common, but relatively negligible in the amount of revenue they produce. The one respect in which the Wisconsin tax system differs from those of other states is in having an income tax, and this is clearly a merit instead of a defect.

It is well known that profits are derived from other sources than

ownership and use of property, such as salaries and commissions, interest and dividends, and gains derived from the sale of capital assets. Those who receive such profits are well able to contribute to the support of government, and the income tax is the only means by which they can be effectively reached. This form of taxation is in successful operation in every civilized country of the world and is the main source of revenue in England and Germany and for our own federal government. Laws for this purpose have been enacted by legislatures, sustained by courts and commended by economists and students of taxation everywhere. Since the adoption of our income tax law, the example has been followed in twelve other states and there is a strong demand for it elsewhere. The recent outline of a model system of state and local taxation prepared by a committee of the National Tax Association, comprising some of the best students of the subject in America, more nearly approaches the Wisconsin system than that of any other state in the union. This does not mean that our tax system is perfect or that it cannot be improved, but it does mean that the tax system of Wisconsin compares favorably with that of other states.

OFFICE OF WISCONSIN TAX COMMISSION

Chr. 866

The following is the final valuation of the property of the street railway companies, and light, heat and power companies operated in connection therewith, as made by the tax commission and entered upon the assessment roll pursuant to Chapter 76, Wisconsin Statutes, as constituting the assessment for the year 1924.

Name of Company	Assessment	Taxes at .02065714
Beloit Traction Company.....	\$175,000	\$3,615.00
Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Ry. Co.....	225,000	4,647.86
Duluth Street Railway Co.....	650,000	13,427.14
Green Bay Park Railway Co.....	10,000	206.57
Janesville Traction Co.....	50,000	1,032.86
Lake Superior District Power Co.....	2,350,000	48,544.28
Madison Railways Co.....	1,000,000	20,657.14
Madomonie and Marinette Light & Traction Co.....	500,000	10,328.57
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.....	71,500,000	1,476,935.51
Milwaukee Northern Railway Co.....	1,700,000	35,117.14
Rockford and Interurban Railway Co.....	150,000	3,098.57
Waupaca Electric Service & Railway Co.....	100,000	2,065.71
Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co.....	8,750,000	180,749.98
Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co.....	12,500,000	258,214.25
Wisconsin Power & Light Co.....	8,640,000	178,477.69
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.....	6,250,000	129,107.13
Wisconsin Railway, Light & Power Co.....	750,000	15,492.86
Wisconsin Rapids Street Railroad Co.....	75,000	1,549.29
Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Co.....	5,000,000	103,285.70
Wisconsin Valley Electric Co.....	3,600,000	74,365.70
Totals.....	\$123,975,000	\$2,560,968.95

OFFICE OF WISCONSIN TAX COMMISSION

Cir. 851

Abstract of Valuation and Assessment of the Properties of Railroads in Wisconsin for the year 1924 and the Taxes levied thereon for said year by the Tax Commission.

Name of Railway Company	Assessment	Taxes at .02065714
Ahnapee & Western Ry. Co.....	\$600,000	\$12,394.28
Cazenovia Southern R. R. Co.....	15,000	309.86
Central Wisconsin Ry. Co.....	150,000	3,098.57
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.....	125,500,000	2,592,471.07
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.....	24,000,000	495,771.36
Chicago, Harvard & Geneva Lake Ry. Co.....	45,000	929.57
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.....	86,000,000	1,776,514.04
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. Co.....	5,000,000	103,285.70
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co.....	35,500,000	733,328.47
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co.....	1,200,000	24,788.57
Ettrick & Northern R. R. Co.....	25,000	516.43
Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co.....	280,000	5,784.00
Great Northern Railway Co.....	11,750,000	242,721.40
Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.....	3,500,000	72,299.59
Hillsboro & Northeastern Ry. Co.....	40,000	826.29
Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	1,900,000	39,248.57
Interstate Transfer Railway Co.....	1,250,000	25,821.42
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.....	1,250,000	25,821.42
La Crosse & Southeastern Ry. Co.....	300,000	6,197.14
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Ry. Co.....	650,000	13,427.14
Laona & Northern R. R. Co.....	75,000	1,549.29
Marathon County Railway Co.....	50,000	1,032.86
Marquette, Tomahawk & Western Ry. Co.....	300,000	6,197.14
Mineral Point & Northern Ry. Co.....	200,000	4,131.43
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.....	57,000,000	1,177,456.98
Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	4,250,000	87,792.85
Northwestern Coal Ry. Co.....	100,000	2,065.71
Oshkosh Transportation Co.....	100,000	2,065.71
Robbins Railroad Co.....	20,000	413.14
Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Ry. Co.....	35,000	723.00
Superior & Southeastern Ry. Co.....	125,000	2,582.14
Winona Bridge Ry. Co.....	350,000	7,230.00
Wisconsin & Michigan Ry. Co.....	150,000	3,098.57
Total.....	\$361,710,000	\$7,471,894.11

STATE ASSESSMENT, 1924

Cir. 873

	All Property	Real Estate	Personal Property
Adams.....	\$10,267,991	\$8,819,390	\$1,448,601
Ashland.....	25,707,638	20,266,683	5,440,955
Barron.....	57,000,157	48,177,737	8,822,420
Bayfield.....	25,488,968	21,572,480	3,916,488
Brown.....	97,822,584	78,361,829	19,460,755
Buffalo.....	30,758,493	25,866,086	4,892,407
Burnett.....	14,984,621	12,921,837	2,062,784
Calumet.....	41,776,333	35,824,207	5,952,126
Chippewa.....	60,456,770	51,257,811	9,198,959
Clark.....	60,405,764	50,257,763	10,148,001
Columbia.....	65,453,900	54,868,339	10,585,561
Crawford.....	27,977,256	23,723,238	4,254,018
Dane.....	249,348,102	205,815,249	44,032,853
Dodge.....	122,569,503	106,942,414	15,627,089
Door.....	27,031,212	22,946,795	4,084,417

STATE ASSESSMENT 1924—Continued

	All Property	Real Estate	Personal Property
Douglas.....	79,131,384	66,573,841	12,557,543
Dunn.....	51,436,261	42,753,872	8,682,389
Eau Claire.....	58,234,814	48,021,920	10,212,894
Florence.....	6,450,929	4,885,122	1,565,807
Fond du Lac.....	109,689,264	91,506,697	18,182,567
Forest.....	16,688,303	14,325,591	2,362,712
Grant.....	90,555,768	77,882,939	12,672,829
Green.....	62,382,582	52,969,715	9,412,867
Green Lake.....	30,759,713	26,444,386	4,315,327
Iowa.....	58,893,198	50,606,018	8,287,180
Iron.....	18,167,162	14,808,842	3,358,320
Jackson.....	25,333,403	20,852,832	4,480,571
Jefferson.....	77,735,328	63,970,960	13,764,368
Juneau.....	23,778,884	20,178,518	3,600,366
Kenosha.....	116,516,978	95,277,630	21,239,348
Kewaunee.....	30,418,542	25,718,366	4,700,176
La Crosse.....	69,755,042	55,124,710	14,630,332
Lafayette.....	59,143,429	52,559,402	6,584,027
Langlade.....	28,263,627	22,818,554	5,445,073
Lincoln.....	30,129,572	23,365,872	6,763,700
Manitowoc.....	99,671,551	81,509,816	18,161,735
Marathon.....	100,230,089	82,437,367	17,792,722
Marquette.....	36,446,024	27,987,816	8,458,208
Marquette.....	13,075,970	11,014,599	2,061,371
Milwaukee.....	1,095,132,707	879,954,912	215,177,795
Monroe.....	41,232,908	34,515,984	6,716,924
Oconto.....	31,809,612	25,883,268	5,926,344
Oneida.....	21,858,776	17,639,753	4,219,023
Outagamie.....	99,676,575	82,770,967	16,905,608
Ozaukee.....	33,744,313	28,200,670	5,543,643
Pepin.....	12,224,567	10,186,949	2,037,618
Pierce.....	39,041,722	33,331,828	5,709,894
Polk.....	44,563,715	36,737,036	7,826,679
Portage.....	35,647,851	28,964,603	6,683,248
Price.....	19,667,505	15,939,918	3,727,587
Racine.....	165,974,824	135,512,034	30,462,790
Richland.....	41,607,218	36,114,570	5,492,648
Rock.....	141,991,810	113,256,713	28,734,597
Rusk.....	22,855,305	19,349,700	3,505,605
St. Croix.....	47,997,936	40,382,804	7,615,132
Sauk.....	66,675,654	53,569,580	13,106,074
Sawyer.....	14,604,099	12,588,997	2,015,102
Shawano.....	42,766,676	33,931,043	8,835,633
Sheboygan.....	119,808,948	96,581,937	23,227,011
Taylor.....	22,242,588	18,519,577	3,723,011
Trempealeau.....	41,333,417	34,653,880	6,679,537
Vernon.....	43,747,399	41,653,547	7,093,852
Vilas.....	11,485,259	9,651,443	1,833,816
Walworth.....	81,680,595	70,181,170	11,499,425
Washburn.....	14,832,499	12,699,866	2,132,633
Washington.....	53,888,523	44,509,654	9,378,869
Waukesha.....	86,261,548	75,237,532	10,974,016
Waupaca.....	52,435,603	42,291,016	10,144,587
Waushara.....	22,168,164	18,733,036	3,385,128
Winnebago.....	113,060,793	88,324,641	24,236,152
Wood.....	53,507,399	44,017,296	9,490,103
Total.....	\$4,950,463,117	\$4,077,203,167	\$873,259,950

WISCONSIN TAX SYSTEM

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF REVENUE* DERIVED FROM 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922 TAX LEVIES PAYABLE IN 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, AND 1923

1917 Levy					
	Population	General Property Tax	Other Taxes	Total	Per Capita Taxes
Illinois.....	\$6,214,310	\$148,609,890	\$5,885,038	\$154,494,928	24.86
Iowa.....	2,224,771	62,381,314	1,150,763	63,532,077	28.56
Michigan.....	3,118,972	77,612,698	6,376,272	83,988,970	26.97
Minnesota.....	2,298,761	61,551,418	9,416,031	70,967,449	30.88
Wisconsin.....	2,540,575	50,134,004	14,354,657	64,488,661	25.38
Average of per capita taxes					27.35
1918 Levy					
Illinois.....	6,297,049	149,997,044	3,910,080	153,907,124	24.44
Iowa.....	2,224,771	66,216,151	1,150,763	67,366,914	30.28
Michigan.....	3,153,383	85,132,657	7,853,195	92,985,852	29.49
Minnesota.....	2,331,603	67,482,334	10,738,129	78,220,463	33.55
Wisconsin.....	2,567,391	56,271,297	15,820,435	72,091,732	28.08
Average of per capita taxes					29.17
1919 Levy					
Illinois.....	6,485,098	188,786,182	6,693,957	195,480,139	30.15
Iowa.....	2,403,630	79,872,709	622,527	80,495,236	33.49
Michigan.....	3,667,222	110,776,106	9,793,336	120,569,442	32.37
Minnesota.....	2,386,371	88,546,627	11,748,353	100,294,985	42.02
Wisconsin.....	2,631,839	70,198,976	16,377,257	86,576,233	32.89
Average of per capita taxes					34.28
1920 Levy					
Illinois.....	6,485,098	214,145,617	9,952,374	224,097,991	34.55
Iowa.....	2,403,630	96,454,244	2,052,605	98,506,849	41.88
Michigan.....	3,667,222	140,438,983	10,648,248	151,087,231	41.19
Minnesota.....	2,386,371	106,146,142	13,990,311	120,136,453	50.33
Wisconsin.....	2,631,839	96,250,457	16,061,766	112,312,223	42.66
Average of per capita taxes					42.12
1921 Levy					
Illinois.....	6,485,098	235,467,435	9,477,657	244,945,092	37.77
Iowa.....	2,403,630	104,225,254	1,868,082	106,093,336	44.62
Michigan.....	3,667,222	155,932,317	12,843,021	168,775,338	46.02
Minnesota.....	2,386,371	104,107,598	12,070,234	116,177,832	48.67
Wisconsin.....	2,631,839	97,142,844	20,778,894	117,921,738	44.79
Average of per capita taxes					44.37
1922 Levy					
Illinois.....	6,485,098	265,661,465	12,225,702	277,887,167	42.84
Iowa.....	2,403,630	103,102,999	2,373,437	105,476,486	43.88
Michigan.....	3,667,222	160,222,825	12,440,820	172,663,645	47.08
Minnesota.....	2,386,371	105,605,981	13,029,396	118,635,377	49.70
Wisconsin.....	2,631,839	97,003,652	18,562,388	115,566,040	43.91
Average of per capita taxes					45.48

*Exclusive of levy for soldiers' bonus.

*Exclusive of motor vehicle license receipts

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS

	1923	1924
General Property Taxes:		
For Free High Schools	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00
For Graded Schools	200,000.00	200,000.00
For C. & P. Institutions	832,469.26	849,706.36
For Int. on Cert. of Indebtedness	143,450.92	144,459.00
Totals	\$1,350,920.18	\$1,369,165.36
Corporation Taxes:		
Railroad Companies	\$7,321,976.02	\$7,400,925.51
Telephone Companies	248,662.56	279,530.48
Fire Insurance Companies	162,382.13	180,324.30
Life Insurance Companies	919,195.28	1,317,581.42
Guarantee & Accident Insurance Companies	179,955.23	218,056.37
Freight Line & Equipment Companies	26,020.46	32,146.99
Street Railway Companies	1,829,476.31	2,198,085.48
Conservation and Regulation Companies	8,994.02	24,953.25
Express Companies	14,813.67	14,556.06
Telegraph Companies	103,796.74	110,855.10
Sleeping Car Companies	29,627.35	31,191.55
Occupational Taxes	14,651.28	12,862.51
Inheritance Taxes	1,946,378.93	2,902,203.24
Suit Taxes	13,628.00	14,639.00
Income Taxes	435,349.01	666,903.91
Departmental & Institutional Receipts:		
C. & P. Institutions	\$1,113,562.50	\$1,034,101.08
Departmental Receipts	9,973,604.60	12,347,394.50
Miscellaneous Receipts	625,844.19	644,423.81
Total	\$26,323,838.46	\$30,799,899.90
Transfers, Refunds and Special Loans	\$1,653,233.04	\$1,695,041.80
Total Receipts, Transfers, Refunds and Special Loans	\$27,977,071.50	\$32,494,941.72

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS

	1923	1924
Legislature.....	\$213,914.20	\$35,475.65
Executive Department.....	22,137.17	26,469.94
Supreme Court.....	86,071.00	85,950.44
Circuit Court.....	246,584.61	252,326.00
Attorney-General Department.....	54,616.18	73,251.06
Revisor of Statutes.....	18,781.95	40,583.72
State Department.....	225,449.72	312,542.61
Treasury Department.....	33,932.07	33,733.20
Treasury Agent.....	11,959.68	12,704.18
Department of Agriculture.....	923,852.82	916,177.10
Tax Commission.....	354,399.70	359,955.96
Land Department.....	4,233.61	6,283.89
Superintendent of Public Property.....	160,302.23	173,102.87
Civil Service Commission.....	22,053.06	21,569.81
Banking Department.....	92,375.60	101,785.81
Industrial Commission.....	332,155.34	331,794.64
Railroad Commission.....	189,277.78	203,865.21
Insurance Department.....	276,040.74	317,868.13
State Historical Society.....	99,805.44	123,310.05
State Board of Health.....	231,851.01	245,906.11
Dairy & Food Commission.....	107,778.97	122,359.68
Conservation Commission.....	333,799.03	349,052.17
Geological & Natural History Survey.....	51,829.87	54,937.64
Board of Control.....	94,522.81	85,369.17
Charitable and Penal Institutions.....	3,610,260.16	3,484,303.99
Care of Chronic Insane.....	1,012,578.69	1,141,914.57
State Supt. of Public Instruction.....	110,953.19	107,475.83
State Law Library.....	15,991.52	17,265.43
Free Library Commission.....	92,424.18	81,758.76
Adjutant General's Department.....	323,106.40	313,635.74
Quartermaster General's Department.....	278,448.46	-----
Highway Commission.....	7,771,537.14	8,945,322.60
State Printing Board.....	114,133.64	93,309.49
Oil Inspection Department.....	101,856.44	115,910.27
Board of Accountancy.....	1,273.89	2,228.28
Board of Education.....	23,449.17	102.32
Board of Public Affairs.....	18,761.93	17,268.18
Department of Engineering.....	300,330.39	317,071.05
Grain & Warehouse Commission.....	94,282.09	107,071.27
Department of Markets.....	133,915.18	116,096.31
Prohibition Commission.....	62,919.77	57,607.16
Minor Commissions and Boards.....	74,736.05	80,226.73
Educational Aids.....	1,671,783.85	1,677,516.66
Sundry Associations & Societies.....	355,065.05	366,648.10
Miscellaneous.....	3,445,699.09	3,881,885.33
Total Disbursements.....	\$23,796,280.92	\$25,211,494.11
Transfers and Refunds.....	3,645,880.32	4,661,639.44
Total Disbursements, Transfers and Refunds.....	\$27,442,161.24	\$29,873,133.55



STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

By M. W. TORKELOSON

Engineer-Secretary, Wisconsin Highway Commission

Members	Residence	Term Expires
W. O. Hotchkiss, State Geologist.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
F. E. Turneure, Dean, College of Engineering.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
Al. C. Anderson.....	Menomonie.....	Feb. 1927
D. S. Welch.....	Baraboo.....	Feb. 1929
George Staudenmayer.....	Portage.....	Feb. 1931
Staff		
J. T. Donaghey, State Highway Engineer.....	Madison.....	
M. W. Torkelson, Secretary.....	Madison.....	
H. J. Kuelling, Construction Engineer.....	Madison.....	
K. G. Kurtenacker, Chief Accountant.....	Madison.....	
Chas. W. Thompson, Chief Clerk.....	Madison.....	

THE systematic improvement of highways in Wisconsin began in the year 1907. Prior to that time the highways of the state were a mere aggregation of local roads, serving purely local needs. At the time of the first settlement of the state, there were developed a number of important through routes of travel such as the Military Road from Prairie du Chien via Blue Mounds and Fort Winnebago to Green Bay; the Black River road leading from Prairie du Chien to the north and a number of other roads principally those radiating from Milwaukee, such as the Janesville and Beloit roads, the Watertown Plank, the two routes to Fond du Lac, the Green Bay road, and others. But with the construction of the railroads which began in the early fifties, the highways lost their importance except as feeders to the railroads, and their use became restricted to short strips only.



J. T. DONAGHEY

The early roads occupied the natural routes along ridges and valleys. They followed the lines of least resistance from point to point and were laid out entirely without reference to the land lines. As the country settled up, farmers desiring to "square up" their lands, often prevailed upon local authorities to permit them to change the roads from these old natural routes to follow land lines, oftentimes wholly neglecting topography with the result that the roads became worse and worse. This condition was inevitable with the control of roads en-

tirely in local hands. Each community did the road work that seemed necessary for local needs, without regard to the needs of people in the next town.

Work Organized in 1907

The first steps toward improvement were in laws enacted by the Legislature of 1907. These consisted of a statute providing for an advisory State Highway Department and two statutes providing for county aid for highways.

The first of these created the Highway Division of the Geological and Natural History Survey and appropriated \$10,000 annually for its support. The duties of this division were to advise local officers in the construction of highways and bridges, when requested. The organization of the department was put in charge of W. O. Hotchkiss, the present State Geologist, and a member of the State Highway Commission since its creation. In August of 1907, A. R. Hirst was employed as highway engineer, and in February, 1908, M. W. Torkelson was employed as bridge engineer. The advisory work of the department continued under these men, who had some assistance, until the enactment of the State Aid law in 1911. Beginning with but little demand for the services of the department, it succeeded in converting the state to the idea that proper engineering was fundamental to successful highway construction.

The two county aid statutes were very similar. Any town, by making an appropriation for highways, could secure a like amount from the county; the counties were required to select county systems of highways on which these improvements must be placed, and to elect county highway commissioners to carry out the improvements. The statutes were mandatory on the counties, but less than thirty of the seventy-one counties of the state actually operated under them. Nevertheless, there was a very marked improvement over previous conditions in some of these counties, and the sentiment for improved highways advanced.

Beginning of State Aid

The movement toward highway improvement thus briefly sketched was largely due to the activities of W. O. Hotchkiss. Preliminary to taking charge of the newly created highway division in 1907, he had made studies of highway improvements elsewhere, both in the United States and Europe. These studies made it evident that the only method of co-ordinating highway work in the state as a whole was by the exercise of an effective state supervision over the work, and to make this effective it was necessary that the state should have a financial interest. But this was impossible in Wisconsin due to a constitutional provision, forbidding the state's engaging in works of internal improvement.

But the legislatures of 1905 and 1907 had passed the necessary resolution to provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment removing this restriction in so far as it related to highways, to

the people of the state at a referendum held at the election of 1908. The amendment was ratified, thus making it possible for the legislature of 1909 to pass a State Aid law, but the legislature failed to act due to differences of opinion regarding the kind of law. There was a group which believed that state aid, if extended at all, should be apportioned to the counties for expenditure in the manner they saw fit; that the activities of the state in a supervisory way, should be a continuation of the advisory activities already in force, and no more. Another group believed that State Aid should be extended and that the work carried out with state aid should be subject to such supervision by the state as was necessary to secure the efficient expenditure of the funds, in a uniform manner, throughout the state. The result was that no state aid law was passed, but a committee was selected to investigate conditions and report to the legislature of 1911. This committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report, whose recommendations were presented in a bill sponsored by Assemblyman John R. Jones, of Monroe County, embodied the views of the first group. The minority report which was embodied in a bill submitted by John S. Donald, senator from the Dane County district, contained the views of the second group, and was enacted into law. This statute of 1911 has been amended in some important details but its fundamental provisions are unchanged. These will be discussed in detail later in the article.

First State Highway Commission

It provided that the expenditure of state aid funds should be under the supervision of a State Highway Commission consisting of five members, two ex-officio, the State Geologist and the Dean of the College of Engineering at the State University, and three members appointed by the Governor. The Commission met and organized in July, 1911. The first members of the Commission were; John A. Hazelwood of Jefferson, John S. Owen of Eau Claire, J. H. Van Doren of Birnamwood, W. O. Hotchkiss, State Geologist, ex-officio; F. E. Turneure, Dean of the College of Engineering, State University, ex-officio. John A. Hazelwood was elected chairman, W. O. Hotchkiss, secretary. The engineering organization of the Geological and Natural History Survey was taken over and A. R. Hirst was appointed State Highway Engineer.

The term of the appointive members was (and is) six years, one term expiring each two years. The term of Mr. Hazelwood expired in February, 1913. He was reappointed at the expiration of that term and again in 1919 and continued as a member and chairman until his death in January, 1923. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Sen. George Staudenmayer of Columbia County. The term of Mr. Owen expired in February, 1915, and he also was reappointed. On the expiration of his second term, in February, 1921, he was succeeded by Sen. Al. C. Anderson of Menomonie. At the expiration of the term of Mr. Van Doren in February, 1917, he was succeeded by

Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc, who in turn was succeeded, in 1923, by Assemblyman D. S. Welch, of Baraboo.

The early development thus far discussed took place when most use of the roads was by horse drawn vehicles. The first automobiles came into the state about 1900 and were regarded as curiosities. In 1905 there were 1,600; in 1910 there were 14,500. At this time they were generally considered as nuisances in the way of frightening horses; as interlopers on the highways, having no rights that legitimate travel was bound to respect. But the number increased rapidly until in 1915 there were 93,000 and with this increase came a demand that would not be denied, for a system of highways on which this improved transportation machine could be operated economically.

Taxes Result in Reaction

Work under the state aid law was successful from the beginning. The state aid law was enacted too late to permit the towns to raise funds at the annual town meeting of 1911, but special meetings held resulted in the participation of sixty-three counties which took up \$349,415.83 of the \$350,000 appropriation provided by the legislature. In 1912 the demand for state aid funds exceeded the sum available by \$450,000 and the legislature of 1913 went into session so favorably impressed with the results under the law, that it made an appropriation of \$450,000 to make good the deficit thus created, and increased the regular appropriation to \$1,200,000 annually.

After this, there was a reaction. For reasons which need not be detailed here, the taxes levied in the fall of 1913 and collected in 1914 were much larger than any in the previous history of the state. For this, the increased state levies on account of highways, were responsible to some extent, but they were made to bear the blame for the entire increase, and the legislature which met in 1915 was not favorable to highway development.

In the early portion of the session of 1915 several bills proposing to limit the powers of the State Highway Commission and to reduce the appropriation for State Aid were introduced, but more moderate counsel prevailed. The powers of the Commission were not changed, but the appropriation for State Aid was reduced to \$785,000 annually at which figure it has since remained. An important addition to the law by this same legislature was the creation of the State Road and Bridge committees to direct county highway construction and maintenance. They were given authority to have general supervision over the County Highway Commissioner and to direct him particularly in matters of policy. The specific powers of these committees have remained substantially unchanged and are enumerated in the Statutes. (Sec. 82.05 and 82.06.)

But the results of the four years of work under state aid had by this time made itself felt. About five thousand miles of highways had been improved with state aid. The number of automobiles had increased to a point where about one family in every four or five owned an automobile and those who did not own them had aspirations.

There was a demand for a system of highways, which "started somewhere and went somewhere," and it was pointed out that the five thousand miles already constructed would, if co-ordinated, be such a system. The demand for improved highways became stronger and stronger.

First Federal Aid Law

A little later, in July, 1916, the Congress of the United States enacted the first federal aid law. This provided for the co-operation of the federal government with the states in the construction of rural post roads all over the United States and was a powerful force in the development of highways. It was a great help in the next important step taken by the state which was through the State Trunk Highway law of 1917. This law resulted in the development of our State Trunk Highway system.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the 1909 Wisconsin Legislature memorialized Congress as follows:

"Whereas, There is a general demand by the people of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin for better and more permanent public roads;

"Therefore, be it resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That it is the sense of the people of this state that the National Government should aid in the permanent construction of the highways, and that the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to extend some such aid by the appropriation of a percentage of the cost of such permanently improved highway throughout the different states of the union where and whenever a state and the several counties thereof shall by statute extend a like aid in so permanently improving their highways."

In 1921 the Federal Aid law was amended to require the states to select systems of federal aid highways, not to exceed seven per cent of the total road mileage of the state. This selection was made in Wisconsin in 1923 as a result of legislative authority. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1923 also discontinued the requirement that the counties must participate in the cost of Federal Aid construction. With these two enactments, the fundamentals of our present highway construction plans were complete. These are substantially as follows:

The Federal Aid plan by which the cost of construction is borne jointly by the Federal Government and the state in substantially equal proportions.

The State Aid plan by which the cost is borne jointly by the state, the counties and the towns, villages and cities in which the various improvements lie.

The two plans though different in detail, are similar, and the improvements under them, though distinct, are coordinated.

Plan of Federal Aid

As a result of the federal aid law first enacted by Congress in July, 1916, and amended in February, 1919, the sum of \$275,000,000 was allotted to the states in ratio of area, population, and mileage of rural

post roads, to be taken up within a five year period. The amount thus received by the state of Wisconsin was \$7,004,280.67. The state was required to provide a like amount. Actual construction under these appropriations which is executed by the state under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, is substantially complete.

The state legislature provided the required state funds from the proceeds of motor vehicle license fees. The joint state and federal fund was distributed to the counties, one-third each, in the ratio of area, valuation, and total road mileage. In order to receive the funds allotted, the counties were required to provide additional amounts equal to half of their allotments, with the result that the total funds amounting to \$21,012,842.01 were provided in equal one-third proportions by the federal government, the state and the counties. Additional federal aid appropriations, through acts of Congress in November, 1921, and June, 1922, amounting to \$265,000,000 have been made.

The amount allotted to Wisconsin under these acts is \$6,674,170.33. The Legislature of 1923 made provision to meet federal aid through the proceeds of motor vehicle registration fees, which were changed from a flat fee of \$10.00 per car to a graduated fee based on the weight of the car ranging from \$10 to about \$25. The fees for motor trucks were also increased and fixed according to a graduated scale based on weight. The same Legislature, as has previously been stated, repealed the requirement that the counties participate in federal aid, and the joint funds for construction are provided in equal amounts by the federal government and the state. In addition to providing sufficient money to match the federal aid, the state must also pay for its own engineering in connection with construction and pay for the cost of necessary new right of way.

The improvements with federal aid were restricted to the Federal Aid Highway System, laid out in 1923, as explained later in the article. One-half of the joint state and federal fund is allotted to the counties;—one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to road mileage, and one-third in proportion to assessed valuation. The other half is expended on projects determined by the Highway Commission in such order and in such places as the Commission may from time to time determine shall best meet the highway requirements of the people of the state.

Plan of State Aid

The annual appropriation for state aid is \$785,000, which is distributed to the counties in proportion to their assessed valuation. The county boards determine the improvements to be made with state aid as follows:

The first half of the state aid allotted to the county together with a county appropriation at least 50 per cent greater, must be expended on the State Trunk Highway system. The county board may assess not more than 40 per cent of its share of these improvements against the municipality in which the improvements lie.

The second 50 per cent must be expended on portions of the County System of Prospective State Highways, not portions of the State Trunk Highway System, at points determined by the county board. The county board is required to provide county funds not less in amount than the state aid allotted to this improvement, and to assess against the municipality a tax not greater than the state aid allotted. The work is executed by the county through the county highway commissioner, under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

As has already been stated, the cost of federal aid work is borne in substantially equal parts by the federal government and the state. The federal government's share is provided by an appropriation, "out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated" the state's share is provided from the proceeds of motor vehicle registration fees.

The state's share of the cost of state aid work is likewise paid from the proceeds of motor vehicle registration fees. The county's share may be provided by direct taxation, or from the proceeds of bond issues. The share of the towns, cities, and villages must be provided by direct tax, though contributions may be accepted, either by a county or by a subdivision of the county, and applied in the same manner as an appropriation.

The net proceeds of motor vehicle registration fees are appropriated for highway improvements. The amount collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924 was \$6,712,637.15. The purposes for which this money is appropriated, and the amounts, are as follows:

(1) The cost of collection, including the cost of the number plates, mailing, clerk hire, etc., is first paid. The amount required for this purpose was \$250,845.06.

(2) Twenty-five per cent of the remainder was then returned to the county treasurers of the several counties in the proportion in which the registration fees have been received from the residents of such counties, to be used for constructing, repairing, and maintaining highways and bridges in said counties under the supervision of the county highway committee. The amount so returned was \$1,615,448.00. The State Highway Commission has no authority over where or how this money is spent.

(3) The sum of \$168,000 was then set aside for the use of the Highway Commission to defray the cost of administration of its functions as provided by law.

(4) A sufficient amount is then set aside to meet the state's share of the cost of federal aid construction. The amount so set aside was \$563,389.09.

(5) The sum of \$785,000 was then set aside as state aid for highways under the original state aid law (Chapter 83).

(6) The sum of \$125,000, was then set aside as state aid in the construction of special bridges. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, is \$150,000 and for the succeeding fiscal year \$175,000.

(7) The sum of \$25,000 was then set aside for the construction and maintenance of roads in the state park areas and roads leading from the nearest state trunk highways to such park areas. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, is \$35,000 and for the succeeding fiscal years \$45,000.

(8) The sum of \$10,000 was then set aside for the purpose of making a survey of local road materials available for the construction and maintenance of the state trunk highway system and the county systems of prospective state highways. This is an annual appropriation.

(9) The remainder was then allotted by the State Highway Commission to the several counties, cities, and villages of Wisconsin for the maintenance of the state trunk highway system lying therein. The minimum allowable is \$300 per mile. The maximum is \$450 per mile. Each city and village is entitled to receive for the maintenance of each swing or lift bridge over 50 feet in length, on the state trunk highway system within its limits an allowance dependent on the length of the swing or lift bridge. Each city with a population of 2,500 or more is entitled to receive the same allowance per mile as the county receives for the maintenance of state trunk highways, this allowance to be paid whenever the city shall have expended such amounts in construction or maintenance on streets through such city which form a direct connection between state trunk highways. The amount thus allotted was \$3,169,955.00. Of this sum \$3,062,319.00, or the minimum of \$300 per mile, was allotted for the maintenance of the state trunk highway system. The amount allotted for the maintenance of swing or lift bridges was \$23,000.00 and for streets in cities \$84,636.00.

Law Governing Bond Issues

The state highway law authorizes the issue of bonds by counties and towns for the improvement of the county system of prospective state highways, or the state trunk highway system. The issue of highway bonds by the state is forbidden by the constitution.

County bonds may be issued by action of the county board or by popular vote. The maximum issue by the former method by any one county board is two-fifths of one per cent of the assessed valuation of the county. The aggregate of such issues outstanding at any one time must not exceed one per cent of such valuation. County bond issues may be submitted to a referendum at the regular April or November elections, either by resolution of the county board or through petition of electors. The maximum under this plan is fixed by the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent of the county valuation, which 5 per cent includes all other county indebtedness.

County bonds may be used directly to provide the county's share of federal aid or state aid construction, or the state aid allotted to the county may be applied toward the payment of these bonds. All work done with county bonds is subject to state supervision, and if a part of federal aid project, is subject to federal aid supervision.

There have been many minor county bond issues in Wisconsin, and a number of large bond issues. The principal such are as follows:

Bayfield -----	\$111,000	Lincoln -----	\$75,000
Brown -----	2,500,000	Ozaukee -----	1,500,000
Dodge -----	5,400,000	Rock -----	1,500,000
Door -----	75,000	Racine -----	2,650,000
Douglas -----	1,500,000	Vilas -----	60,000
Florence -----	100,000	Walworth -----	3,000,000
Fond du Lac -----	4,500,000	Waukesha -----	3,800,000
Forest -----	200,000	Washington -----	2,000,000
Green -----	3,000,000	Washburn -----	60,000
Green Lake -----	900,000	Waupaca -----	368,000
Jefferson -----	2,000,000	Wood -----	1,500,000
Juneau -----	80,000		
Kenosha -----	165,000	Total -----	\$37,044,000

Systems of Highways

There are three distinct systems of highways in Wisconsin:—The Federal Aid System, the State Trunk Highway System, and the County System of Prospective State Highways, which after improvement with state aid become state highways.

The county systems of prospective state highways were partly selected by counties operating under the county aid laws of 1907, and partly under the state aid law of 1911, which required the counties that had not selected their systems, to make such selections. At first these systems were limited to fifteen per cent of the road mileage of the county, and required to begin at the corporate limits of the county seats and other market towns and railroad stations, and include the main traveled roads leading into each town. Changes and additions may be made by resolution of the county board, or by a petition of one hundred freeholders. In either case the change must be approved by the State Highway Commission.

Improvements with state aid are limited to roads on this system and, after having been so improved, the roads must be maintained by the county. The county may also adopt other roads as state highways provided they have been improved with stone or gravel and are in good repair. The total mileage of roads on the county systems is estimated to be about 22,000 miles.

The State Trunk Highway System was originally laid out in 1917, to connect all county seats, and cities with a population of 5,000 or more. The layout was made jointly, by the State Highway Commission and a Special Committee of the Legislature, appointed by the Governor; two from the Senate and three from the Assembly. Hearings were held at the county seats of every county in the state preliminary to the layout. The system was increased to 7,500 miles in 1919 and to 10,000 miles in 1923. Each of the increases was made in substantially the same manner as the original layout. The layout committee of 1923, besides selecting additions to the State Trunk Highway System, laid out the Federal Aid Highway System, to which improvements with federal aid are confined. Through the 7 per cent

limitation in the Federal Act, this system in Wisconsin is limited to 5,496 miles.

The 10,000 mile State Trunk Highway System coincides practically in its entirety with the State Trunk Highway System. This means substantially that 10,000 miles of the most important roads on the county systems of prospective state highways are also state trunk highways. It is a requirement of law that the federal aid highways shall be portions of the State Trunk Highway System, and the result of this is that 5,496 miles of the most important state trunk highways are also federal aid highways. Changes in the State Trunk Highway System may be made by the State Highway Commission from time to time if it finds that the public welfare and public travel would thereby be benefited. Due notice must be given to the locality concerned, of the intention to make the change, and, if it is five miles or more in length, there must be a hearing at or near the place where the change is to be made, and the change must be approved by the county board of each county in which the change is located before it becomes effective.

There is nothing in the law which forbids a federal aid highway or a state trunk highway from being improved by the county or by the local unit if either of them desire. A prospective state highway is eligible to improvement by the county, either with county aid or with state aid. If it happens to be a state trunk highway as well, it is in addition required to be maintained by the county and eligible to receive the regular allotment for the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System. And if it happens to be a portion of the State Trunk Highway System, which is also a Federal Aid highway, it is in addition eligible to improvement with Federal aid.

Many of the counties have selected what is known as county trunk highways. This has been done under the broad, general power of the county to construct or improve or aid in constructing or improving any road or bridge within the county. The total mileage of county trunk highways is about 10,000. The obligations of the county with respect to them are such as may be assumed by the resolution through which they are selected. Usually these include only systematic patrol maintenance.

State Trunk Highway Marking

One of the provisions of the state trunk highway law of 1917 required the trunk highway system to be distinctly marked with some standard design placed on convenient objects along the routes. The design must be uniform on all parts of the trunk system except that numbers shall occur therein corresponding with the numbers given the various routes, which numbers shall coincide with the numbers, placed on the official map or maps issued by the commission. No similar design is permitted for marking any other routes in Wisconsin.

Thus was inaugurated the Wisconsin system of marking and signing so familiar to all Wisconsin people as to require no explanation.

First installed in Wisconsin in 1918, it has been adopted in some form by all of our neighbor states and many other states of the union, and is, so we are told, being installed in some foreign countries. At the time of the adoption of this system various other methods of marking were in use in other parts of the United States, but none of them were considered satisfactory since they failed to indicate a certain route to a specific destination. The number system with the key map which supplies this information was the invention of the Wisconsin department.

In addition to the number marking there are guide signs indicating distance and direction of places along the route, warning signs indicating dangerous curves, steep hills, railroad crossings, and the like. Within the last year signs giving the names and population of all cities and villages have been installed, and signs giving the names of lakes, streams, and other landmarks are now in the process of installation.

Cost of Patrol Maintenance

Condensed statistics of maintenance expenditures follow:

Year	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Actual miles maintained.....	4,998.9	7,234.0	7,260.4	7,458.59	7,460.00
No. patrol sections.....	561	791	911	940	939
Monthly salary team patrol.....	145.00	165.00	155.00	150.00	150.00
Monthly salary motor patrol.....	110.00	125.00	115.00	100.00	100.00
Earth Roads.....	154.01	187.24	196.21	186.40	196.20
Gravel Roads.....	133.63	184.68	193.85	183.25	217.00
Stone and gravel surface treated roads.....	626.33	706.11	682.23	671.84	1,190.00
Concrete Roads.....	210.42	220.18	322.21	311.85	194.40
Cost patrol maintenance.....	\$767,302.12	\$1,220,535.00	\$1,326,927.24	\$1,355,900.00	\$1,680,467.00
Cost of betterments.....	488,529.68	756,474.38	1,028,976.04	952,850.00	926,192.00
Cost of marking and signing.....	17,776.16	28,320.61	20,462.14	41,250.00	40,296.00
Total Expenditures.....	\$1,273,607.86	\$2,005,329.39	\$2,381,413.85	\$2,350,000.00	\$2,646,955.00

Results Under State Aid

Construction with state aid is carried out by the counties under the supervision of the state. After an improvement has been determined by the county board the proposed new work is surveyed and plans drawn. Arrangements are made to do the work, usually by contract, but in some cases by day labor. The executive officer of the county is the county highway commissioner, who works under the direction of the county state road and bridge committee of the county. The actual work of construction is supervised by the state highway commission through its division engineer or his authorized representative. There are nine division offices of the Wisconsin highway commission located as follows:

Division No. 1	-----	Madison
Division No. 2	-----	Milwaukee
Division No. 3	-----	Green Bay
Division No. 4	-----	Wisconsin Rapids
Division No. 5	-----	La Crosse
Division No. 6	-----	Eau Claire
Division No. 7	-----	Rhineland
Division No. 8	-----	Superior
Division No. 9	-----	Lancaster

The first year of state aid construction was 1912. Condensed statistics of construction operations under this statute since its inception to Jan. 1, 1924 follow:

Total expenditures	-----	\$68,588,087
Total miles of road graded and drained	-----	11,681
Total miles of road surfaced with crushed stone	-----	1,529
Total miles of road surfaced with gravel	-----	4,156
Total miles of road surfaced with concrete	-----	1,329.21
Total miles of road surfaced with misc. materials, topsoil, clay, shale, disintegrated granite, iron ore	-----	586.22

Results Under Federal Aid

Construction with federal aid is carried out directly by the state under the supervision of the district engineer of the United States bureau of public roads. After the location of a specific improvement has been determined by the state highway commission the work is surveyed and plans drawn as in the case of a state aid operation and arrangements made for carrying out the work, generally by contract, but in some cases by day labor. The executive officer of the state highway commission is the state highway engineer, who operates through the division engineer or his authorized representative. The work is supervised by the United States bureau of public roads through their district engineer, whose headquarters for this district, composed of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas, are in St. Paul.

The first year of federal aid construction was 1917. Condensed statistics of the work done since that time to Jan. 1, 1924, follow:

Total expenditures	-----	\$23,872,741.00
*Total miles of road graded and drained	-----	1,502.42
Total miles of road surfaced with gravel	-----	778.26
Total miles of road surfaced with concrete	-----	340.
Total miles of road surfaced with miscellaneous materials, topsoil, clay, shale, disintegrated granite, iron ore, etc.	-----	75.47

*Includes all road mileage as surfaced. The mileage surfaced with misc. materials has decreased due to resurfacing with higher type material.

Selection of Surfacing Materials

All highway surfacing materials must be carefully selected, particularly sand, gravel and crushed rock, used in the construction of concrete. There are in the state many gravel plants and quarries, equipped to produce this material for shipment where required and

the state is blessed with an abundance of road materials. The commission, early in its existence, saw the necessity of investigating all sources of supply with the view of procuring construction materials from the cheapest and most readily available sources.

Beginning originally with a search for materials for concrete, the work has extended into all classes of road construction materials, such as shales, disintegrated granite, and all other materials that may be useful for highway purposes. The investigation has been under the direction of a geologist, selected by the state geological survey, and the materials, before being used have been tested in the laboratories of the college of engineering of the state university.

While exact statistics are not available, it is certain that the investigation has saved large sums of money, and has expedited the work. The concrete paving program of the year 1922 will serve as a good illustration. After being organized, the coal and railway strikes threw most building operations into hopeless confusion, and forced the highway commission to postpone the construction of about one hundred miles of concrete paving out of a total projected program of four hundred and fifty miles. But three hundred and fifty miles were completed, this due largely to the use of local material. It must not be understood however, that local material is always preferable to the product of commercial plants. There are cases where it is clearly preferable, and vice versa, and not a few cases where making the best choice presents a knotty problem.

Bridges of Improved Type

At the time the advisory work of the geological and natural history survey was undertaken, highway bridges were poorly constructed, of bad design, and oftentimes built at excessively high costs. This was due, in a large measure, to the inexperience of public officers in dealing with a subject requiring technical knowledge. The advisory service thus inaugurated was successful in introducing better design and better business methods, resulting in a considerable improvement in the grade of the work at much lower costs. This improvement has continued steadily until bridge work now has reached a high degree of efficiency. Bridges are being built economically and of the most enduring materials. The public has come to demand more than mere efficiency, and insists that the bridges built shall be satisfactory from an esthetic as well as a utilitarian standpoint.

In 1915 the state inaugurated the policy of special state aid for unusually large bridges and since that time fifteen of these structures averaging 630 feet in length, have been built under the special state aid statutes. There are four sections applying to different conditions: (Sections 87.02 to 87.05 inclusive). Through the operation of these statutes it has been possible to construct necessary bridges, important from a state-wide standpoint, in communities that could not possibly finance their construction unaided.

The State Highway Commission designs all bridges built with state aid, and when requested, designs bridges built by towns, villages and

counties. Since its organization in 1911, the State Highway Commission has designed 2,102 state aid bridges constructed at a total estimated cost of \$4,207,047. On request of counties, villages and towns, it has designed 3,692 other bridges, whose construction was estimated to cost \$6,888, 962.

Results of Improved Methods

Space does not permit a statement of all of the activities of the state highway commission, and the foregoing is the very briefest review of some of its most important activities. But the success of the work can be gauged by a comparison between conditions as they existed in 1907, when the highway division of the geological survey began its work, and the present time, seventeen years later. In 1907 there was practically no improvement outside the paved streets of cities. Each municipality constructed its own roads for local purposes without regard to the needs of its neighbors. A round trip to a town twenty miles away was a long day's journey not undertaken except under necessity.

Today we have a state trunk highway system of 10,000 miles, of which more than 7,000 miles are improved with surfacing and all of which marked, signed, and maintained by the counties under the supervision of the state. We have an additional 10,000 miles of county maintained roads, marked, signed and maintained along similar lines by the counties. The state trunk highway system is continuous over the state, and the county systems are co-ordinated in practically all instances. Trips of one hundred miles and return are common. Three hundred mile trips over highways in a single day are not unusual, and it is reported that one venturesome spirit drove from Superior to the Illinois line—a distance of 492 miles, including detours—between sun up and sun down. What we now have indicates what a really adequate state trunk highway system would be.

Restricted During World War

The state highway commission, thoroughly convinced of the necessity of good roads, has urged the improvements of the highways of Wisconsin on all appropriate occasions. But it has never urged the improvement of highways to the detriment of other legitimate state activities, nor has it ever urged the people of the state to go faster in the work of highway improvement than is consistent with sound financing and ability to pay.

When the United States government entered the world war, making necessary unprecedented demands on the resources of the country, both in the way of material and labor, and when all available labor practically was required on the farms for the production of food, highway work was restricted to the most essential operations. This was a time of inflation when there was a tremendous demand for road improvement and when county boards voted unprecedented appropriations for highway improvement, but nevertheless construction was re-

tarded. This resulted in the accumulation of large sums which were expended during the slack years of 1920 and 1921, resulting in the employment of labor when labor needed employment.

Engineering is commonly regarded as an occult art, but it is, in reality no more than the application of ordinary common sense and good judgment, matured by experience and assisted by some technical knowledge, to business problems. The state highway commission of Wisconsin in its attempt to solve the problem of giving Wisconsin a highway system, has consistently endeavored to conduct its work with a minimum of mystery and with a maximum of the application of common sense principles.

Work Approved by Citizens

The work that is being done now will determine absolutely whether the system inaugurated will be right or wrong, and the proper solution of many problems demands measures which sometimes seem unwarranted to the uninstructed. There is now much controversy with regard to highway surfacings; these are temporary. Though our experience has convinced us that a concrete surfacing properly constructed will be adequate for travel for twenty-five years at least, it must eventually be replaced. The grading of a road is more permanent than the surfacing, but even this may require to be done again. The only thing really permanent about a highway is the right of way and its value depends almost solely on its location. If its location is right, all other shortcomings of the highway can be corrected, but if the location is wrong, the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children even unto the third and fourth generation and beyond. Unless we build the roads in their right position now, the opportunity will be lost, practically, as it will be increasingly difficult to make changes in the future. Almost all other road questions can be compromised but that of proper location cannot.

On the whole, the conduct of the work has met the approval of the people of the state. Where in the beginning, funds for highway improvement were provided grudgingly, in small amounts, liberal appropriations have been made in later years. The work completed to date is approved, and more and better work is desired as fast as it can be provided. We stand at the beginning of a period of yet greater highway development which will present new problems to be solved and these will be solved through an application of the same conservative common sense principles which have solved the problems of the past.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

BY FRANK A. CANNON,

Secretary Wisconsin Good Roads Association

What is done with the motor license fees paid by owners of these vehicles? Curiosity is often expressed regarding the use of this fund when the public is told that almost \$7,000,000 was collected in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, from license fees on motor vehicles, the immediate reaction is the query as to what is done with all this money. Perhaps the driver of an automobile has recently met a stretch of bad road on a rainy day and he is acutely aroused and demands to know what the state is doing with the moneys which they collect from him and other owners of machines.

The answer to this is that with the exception of the amount retained by the secretary of state for the cost of administration—collection, making of plates, postage, clerk hire, etc., the entire revenue from motor vehicle fees goes to road purposes.

All the steps regarding motor vehicle license fees are governed by statute—the amount collected, the method of collecting, and the utilization of every cent of it, and let it be understood at the outset, that the only state funds that go to road purposes are those raised by these license fees. There is no state tax for highway purposes. What, then, are the provisions of the law?

Firstly as to provisions regarding registration. As enacted by the legislature of 1923 (Section 85.04) the following registration fees and number plate letters are provided for:

Registration Fees and Number Plate Letters

(Part of Sec. 85.04)

The following fees apply on registrations on and before June 30. Fees for registration between July 1 and August 31, inclusive, are reduced 25% and between September 1 and December 31 reduced 50%. The date of registration is the date the application is received by the Secretary of State.

Automobiles

(Road weight of car equipped for service)

		Letter on Number Plate
Weight 1600 pounds or less.....	\$10.00	A
More than 1600 pounds and less than 1800.....	11.00	B
1800 pounds or more and less than 2000.....	12.00	B
2000 pounds or more and less than 2400.....	13.00	C
2400 pounds or more and less than 2800.....	14.00	C
2800 pounds or more and less than 3200.....	15.00	D
3200 pounds or more and less than 3600.....	16.00	D
3600 pounds or more and less than 4000.....	18.00	D
4000 pounds or more and less than 4500.....	22.00	E
4500 pounds or more and less than 5000.....	24.00	E
5000 pounds or more.....	26.00	E

For the sixth year of registration and thereafter the fee is 75% of above, but no automobile shall be registered before July 1 for less than \$10.00.

Motor Cycles

Motor cycles	5.00
If equipped with side car.....	8.00

Motor Trucks, Motor Delivery Wagons, Busses, Trailers and Semi-Trailers

(Weight of vehicle equipped ready for service plus rated load carrying capacity)

1½ tons or less.....	\$10.00	A
More than 1½ tons and less than 2¼.....	15.00	B
2¼ tons or more and less than 3 tons.....	20.00	C
3 tons or more and less than 4 tons.....	30.00	D
4 tons or more and less than 5 tons.....	45.00	D
5 tons or more, a fee of \$45.00 plus \$5.00 for each quarter ton or fraction thereof, in excess of five tons		
3 tons or more and less than 6 tons.....		D
6 tons or more and less than 10 tons.....		E
10 tons or more.....		F

Motor Busses

(Capacity more than five passengers)

Three times the fee for a truck of the same gross weight. Gross weight determined by allowing 150 pounds for each 20 inches of seating space.

Trailers and Semi-Trailers

Gross weight 3000 pounds or less—exempt from registration. Gross weight more than 3000 pounds, one-half the fee for a truck of the same gross weight.

These fees, as stated, are collected by the secretary of state and the gross amount of collections for the fiscal year, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, was \$6,712,637.15. The law appropriated these funds and ordered their disposition as follows, the amounts given being those for the license fees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924:

1. There is deducted the cost of collection including the cost of the number plates, mailing, clerk hire, etc., which in the fiscal year mentioned amounted to \$250,845.06.

2. 25% of the balance is then returned to the county treasurers of the several counties in the proportion in which the registration fees are paid by owners of motor vehicles in those counties, this money to be used for highway purposes in the counties under supervision of the county authorities. This in 1924 amounted to \$1,615,448.

3. The sum of \$168,000 is then set aside to defray the cost of administration of the state highway commission.

4. A sum is then set aside sufficient to meet the state's share of the cost of federal aid construction. Under the federal aid law funds are allotted to the counties for construction of federal aid roads in the different states, but the state is required to raise an equal amount. The sum so set aside in the fiscal year 1922-24 was \$563,389.09.

5. There is then set aside \$785,000, a fund which is known as the state aid fund, which is distributed among the counties on the basis of their assessed valuation.

6. The next allotment is for special large bridges. There are many large bridges such as those over the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers whose construction the state as a whole is interested in in addition to the local units. In the fiscal year 1924 the amount allotted for this purpose was \$125,000. In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1925, it will amount to \$150,000 and for the following fiscal year, \$175,000.

7. A sum of \$25,000 is then allotted for the construction and maintenance of roads in state parks and leading to state parks from the nearest state trunk highway. This was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, \$25,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, there is allotted \$35,000 and for the following fiscal year, \$45,000.

8. There is then set aside \$10,000 for the purpose of making surveys for local road materials to be used in the construction and maintenance of state highways.

9. The balance is then allotted to the counties, cities and villages for the maintenance of the state trunk highways lying within their borders. The minimum allotment under the statute is \$300 per mile and the maximum \$450 per mile. In addition each city and village is entitled to receive funds for the maintenance of swing or lift bridges over 50 ft. in length on the state trunk highway system within the corporate limits of the city or village, the sum dependent on the length of the bridge. Every city with a population of 2500 or more is entitled to receive for maintenance purposes the same allotment per mile as the county receives for the maintenance of state trunk highways, contingent upon the city expending an equal amount upon the streets mentioned.

The total amount allotted for the purposes above indicated in the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was \$3,169,955 of which \$3,062,319, the minimum of \$300 per mile, was allotted for the maintenance of the state trunk highway system in rural districts, \$84,636 for city streets, and \$28,000 for swing or lift bridges.

This tells in brief the story of the utilization of motor vehicle license fees. It may be surprising to know that these funds are not at all sufficient and that practically all the counties are required to raise money by taxation for maintenance purposes and the cities are also required to raise large funds.

Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wisconsin

Year	Auto	Motorcycle	Dealers	Trucks
1905	1,492			
1906	1,174			
1907	1,481			
1908	2,045			
1909	3,040			
1910	5,979			
1911	6,152			
1912	24,578	4,060	1,052	
1913	34,646	6,120	1,393	
1914	53,160	7,881	1,202	
1915	79,790	8,600	1,582	
1916	115,645	8,958	1,958	
1917	164,531	8,479	2,167	
1918	189,983	7,246	1,515	6,861
1919	226,093	7,223	1,384	10,888
1920	277,093	8,002	1,946	16,205
1921	320,447	6,435	2,120	21,306
1922	360,971	5,910	2,136	26,760
1923	422,718	5,645	2,384	34,553
1924	475,314	3,941	2,710	50,379

to Dec. 22nd.

Statement Showing Amount Paid by Residents of the Several Counties of the State for Motor Vehicle Licenses Issued by the Secretary of State Under the Provisions of the Statute, Refunds, Net Motor Vehicle License

	Gross amount collected from Counties	Refunds	Net Motor Vehicle License Fees	
			Collected	Apportioned direct to Counties
Fiscal Year 1923-24				
Adams	\$17,409.50	\$50.00	\$17,359.50	\$4,177.70
Ashland	39,217.00	20.00	39,197.00	9,433.06
Barron	74,066.75	104.50	73,962.25	17,799.59
Bayfield	24,030.50	22.00	24,008.50	5,777.83
Brown	153,308.75	164.50	153,144.25	36,855.35
Buffalo	39,575.76	74.00	39,501.76	9,506.40
Burnett	21,232.00	10.00	21,222.00	5,107.24
Calumet	48,207.00	35.00	48,172.00	11,592.97
Chippewa	80,738.00	136.00	80,602.00	19,409.53
Clark	76,101.25	102.00	75,999.25	18,289.81
Columbia	83,902.75	117.50	83,785.25	20,163.57
Crawford	35,244.50	20.00	35,224.50	8,477.05
Dane	305,902.00	576.50	305,325.50	73,478.81
Dodge	142,296.00	69.00	142,227.00	34,228.03

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

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	Gross amount collected from Counties Fiscal Year 1923-24	Refunds	Net Motor Vehicle License Fees Collected	Amount Apportioned direct to Counties
Door	45,865.75	58.50	45,807.25	11,023.87
Douglas	32,217.50	37.50	32,130.00	19,865.22
Dunn	64,403.00	116.00	64,287.00	15,471.16
Eau Claire ..	36,108.00	94.50	36,013.50	20,699.82
Florence	8,214.25	49.00	8,165.25	1,965.03
Fond du Lac.	165,568.50	129.00	165,439.50	39,814.30
Forest	16,664.00	30.00	16,634.00	4,003.10
Grant	106,589.50	130.50	106,459.00	25,620.18
Green	74,502.75	102.00	74,400.75	17,905.12
Green Lake..	39,768.25	32.50	39,735.75	9,562.72
Iowa	48,569.75	35.50	48,534.25	11,680.14
Iron	14,839.50		14,839.50	3,571.24
Jackson	36,326.25	66.00	36,260.25	8,726.31
Jefferson	113,866.20	64.00	113,802.20	27,387.38
Juneau	37,681.00	66.00	37,615.00	9,052.34
Kenosha	129,077.25	84.09	128,993.16	31,043.20
Kewaunee ...	38,364.00	64.00	38,300.00	9,217.19
La Crosse	123,142.37	54.75	123,087.62	29,621.98
La Fayette ..	49,359.75	35.00	49,324.75	11,870.38
Langlade	39,597.00	56.50	39,540.50	9,515.33
Lincoln	44,407.75	57.00	44,350.75	10,673.35
Manitowoc ..	140,337.36	106.50	140,230.86	33,747.64
Marathon ...	136,002.25	116.75	135,885.50	32,701.90
Marquette ...	62,602.50	89.50	62,513.00	15,044.24
Marquette ...	23,051.75	64.00	22,987.75	5,532.18
Milwaukee ...	1,480,644.42	1,913.75	1,478,730.67	355,868.00
Monroe	63,500.50	55.75	63,444.75	15,268.47
Oconto	51,679.75	104.50	51,575.25	12,411.98
Oneida	35,191.25	20.00	35,171.25	8,464.23
Outagamie ...	139,963.75	112.75	139,851.00	33,656.23
Ozaukee	52,660.75	60.00	52,600.75	12,658.78
Pepin	18,737.25	20.00	18,717.25	4,504.45
Pierce	54,515.75	109.00	54,406.75	13,093.41
Polk	61,089.50	136.00	60,953.50	14,668.93
Portage	62,246.00	136.00	62,110.00	14,947.25
Price	29,582.25	72.00	29,510.25	7,101.87
Racine	201,488.00	217.00	201,271.00	48,437.43
Richland	45,289.75	68.00	45,221.75	10,882.96
Rock	202,151.50	256.25	201,895.25	48,587.66
Rusk	27,498.50	1.00	27,497.50	6,617.49
St. Croix	60,029.25	197.50	59,831.75	14,398.97
Sauk	87,380.50	145.50	87,235.00	20,993.78
Sawyer	12,364.25	66.50	12,297.75	2,959.55
Shawano	73,086.75	174.00	72,912.75	17,547.02
Sheboygan ...	173,421.00	239.00	173,182.00	41,677.59
Taylor	28,307.25	33.50	28,273.75	6,804.30
Trempealeau ..	60,118.00	85.00	60,033.00	14,447.41
Vernon	69,405.00	80.00	69,325.00	16,633.60
Vilas	16,103.25	69.00	16,034.25	3,858.77
Walworth ...	106,237.63	116.00	106,121.63	25,538.99
Washburn ...	18,337.50		18,337.50	4,413.06
Washington ...	82,390.25	75.00	82,315.25	19,809.80
Waukesha ...	153,086.50	224.50	152,862.00	36,787.42
Waupaca	94,890.25	107.00	94,783.25	22,810.32
Waushara ...	37,833.75	91.00	37,742.75	9,083.09
Winnebago ...	167,591.25	106.00	167,485.25	40,306.52
Wood	85,901.00	111.50	85,789.50	20,645.91
Total	\$6,721,130.24	\$8,493.09	\$6,712,637.15	\$1,615,448.00

Statement showing amounts paid by residents of the several counties of the state for motor vehicle licenses, issued by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Chapter 85, W. S. the cost of administering said law, and apportionment made to counties and to the State Highway appropriation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

Schedule A

Charges against Motor Vehicle license fees for Administration.

Salaries and wages	\$85,779.47
Traveling expense license inspectors	6,980.00
Stationery and office supplies	2,787.44
Postage	38,550.31
Telephone and telegraph	257.34
Express, freight and drayage	1,676.75
Printing and binding	32,090.26
Automobile number plates	63,859.93
Miscellaneous supplies and equipment	18,863.56
	<hr/>
	\$250,845.06

Summary

Total receipts credited Motor Vehicle fees	\$6,721,130.24
Less fees refunded	8,493.09
	<hr/>
Net Motor vehicle license fees received	\$6,712,637.15
Cost of administration (Schedule A)	250,845.06
	<hr/>
License fees available for highway purposes	\$6,461,792.09
25% apportioned direct to counties	1,615,448.00
75% apportioned to Highway appropriation	4,846,344.09
	<hr/>

RAILROAD COMMISSION

By L. E. GETTLE, *Chairman*

Present Railroad Commission

Commissioners and Heads of Departments	Residence	Term expires
Lewis E. Gettle, Chairman.....	Madison.....	Feb., 1927
Adolph Kanneberg, Commissioner.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1931
A. R. McDonald, Commissioner.....	Kaukauna.....	Feb., 1929
Wm. M. Dinneen, Secretary.....	Madison.....	.....
C. M. Larson, Engineering.....	Madison.....	.....
G. C. Mathews, Utility Statistics.....	Madison.....	.....
C. E. Schreiber, Railroad Statistics.....	Madison.....	.....
C. B. Hayden, Service.....	Madison.....	.....
R. V. Adams, Traffic.....	Madison.....	.....
G. S. Canright, Securities.....	Milwaukee.....	.....

THE Railroad Commission is charged with the performance of a greater variety of duties than its name implies. Originally created for the regulation of railroads, its powers have been increased by successive legislative enactments until at the present time its jurisdiction extends not only to railroad matters but to the regulation of the rates, service and security issues of all the water, gas, electric, telephone and heating utilities of the state. The administration of the state water power act and of the so-called "Blue Sky" law is also vested in the Commission, together with a number of other duties such as the regulation of toll bridges and the bonding of motor vehicle carriers.



L. E. GETTLE

The Railroad Commission as originally organized in 1874 consisted of three members appointed by the Governor for three year terms. In 1876 the Commission was changed to one member appointed for two years and in 1881 it was made an elective office and so continued until 1905, when the present Railroad Commission law was enacted providing for three members appointed for six years, one term expiring every two years.

On June 30, 1924 there were under the jurisdiction of the Commission 319 electric utilities, 30 gas, 258 water, 23 street railway, 12 heating, 6 toll bridge and 983 telephone utilities, in addition to the steam railroads of the state. The increasing importance of public utility service to the people of Wisconsin is shown by the steady growth in the number of customers served and invested capital, particularly in

the electric industry. The Commission's last biennial report shows that the number of electric customers had increased 124.7 per cent in five years, gas customers 22 per cent, water customers 23 per cent and telephone subscribers 39 per cent. The street railways of the state carried over 276,000,000 passengers in 1923.

As extensions of utility service continue to be made the importance of utility regulation becomes more and more apparent.

The vast amount and variety of work handled by the Commission is carried on in part by its central office organization consisting of the Commissioners, the Secretary and clerical help required by them, but of necessity a great many matters must be assigned to the specialized departments referred to below.

Engineering Department

The engineering work of the Commission is performed by what is known as the railroad and utilities division of the state department of engineering. Although the engineering problems of other state departments, such as the tax commission, are also assigned to this division, its primary function is to serve the Railroad Commission to which it is most closely affiliated and of which it may well be considered a department.

Chief among the duties of this department are the valuation of public utilities and the supervision of service rendered by them. In connection with the determination of utility rates and the authorization of security issues the valuation work has been of great importance, particularly in the absence of satisfactory accounting records as to investment costs. A very considerable part of this department's work is that of supervision of utility service, including in this term matters affecting the quality of the service rendered the public, the degree of safety in the delivery and use of the service, and matters related to extensions of service to new communities or new customers. A staff of inspectors is maintained whose duty it is to check up on the service rendered to see that it complies with set requirements and to advise utilities and their customers on matters of operation, improvements and extensions.

In addition to its utility valuation and service work the department also engages in many other activities such as the inspection of steam railroad service and complaints, the elimination of grade crossings and collaboration in the formulation and administration of the new state electrical code.

The administration of the water power law is also vested in this department, involving stream gaging, the collection and tabulation of data relating to the flow of water in streams, the investigation of complaints respecting dams and flowage, investigation and applications for construction, operation and maintenance of dams and approval of plans for construction. A comprehensive report on state water powers was recently been issued by this department.

Statistical Department

The work of this department is not primarily statistical as the name would imply but is largely related to accounting and rate matters. The annual reports required of state utilities are filed with and audited and tabulated by this department, thus keeping the Commission informed of changes in financial and operating conditions. Such audits of utility records as are necessitated by rate cases and security applications are made by members of the statistical department, together with such investigations and reports as the Commission may need for the proper disposition of rate matters. During the two years ended June 30, 1924, the department prepared 241 reports on rate cases. It is this department of the Commission which maintains the files showing the lawful rates of all utilities in the state and which prescribes the uniform classifications of accounts to be kept by them.

One division of the statistical department deals entirely with railroad and express matters as distinguished from public utility matters. The work of this division relates not only to railroad and express rate cases pending before the Commission but in some cases the Railroad Commission appears before the Interstate Commerce Commission as representatives of the shipping interests of this state and the railroad division of the statistical department has considerable work in connection with such cases.

Traffic Department

The traffic department has as one of its principal functions the keeping of the tariff files of railroad corporations and the furnishing of information regarding changes in and the application of rates, rules and regulations governing transportation service. As of June 30, 1924, the department had on file 15,804 separate tariff schedules, this number including those applicable to express, telegraph and electric railway companies as well as to steam roads.

In addition to this work the department is charged by law with the duty of auditing freight bills for all Wisconsin shippers who desire such service as well as for the state of Wisconsin in all cases where freight charges are paid by the state. During the two years ended June 30, 1924, 20,360 freight bills were audited for state departments and refunds in the amount of \$3,847.83 obtained for overcharges, while freight bills audited for other than state departments numbered 5,785, resulting in refunds of \$587.44.

This department also renders valuable service to Wisconsin shippers in the securing of equipment for moving products during periods of car shortage and by serving as a clearing-house for the settlement of claims against carriers.

Securities Department

The work of this department has but remote connection with the functions for which the Railroad Commission was originally establish-

ed, but unquestionably it has become of marked importance to the people of the state. This department, commonly referred to as the "Securities Division", as the administrator of the so-called "blue sky" law is charged with the supervision of the sale of securities in corporations other than Wisconsin utilities and passes upon all applications for authority to sell such securities in this state. The total savings to Wisconsin investors effected by the operations of this department cannot be accurately estimated, although some intimation may be obtained from the fact that during the year ended June 30, 1924, the total of securities for which permits were denied or applications otherwise closed amounted to \$30,087,678. Undoubtedly the activities of the department meant a saving to Wisconsin investors of a considerable portion of this amount.

The Railroad Commission, like other state administrative bodies is a creature of the legislature and as such its powers are restricted to those specifically conferred by that body. Its powers are no greater and its duties no less than those recited in the statute, a fact which is often overlooked.

Former Railroad Commissioners

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

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

A. J. ALTMAYER, *Secretary*

Industrial Commissioners

Name	Residence	Term	
		From	To
John R. Commons.....	Madison.....	1911	1913
Charles H. Crownhart.....	Superior.....	1911	1915
Joseph D. Beck.....	Cashton.....	1911	1917
Fred M. Wilcox.....	Appleton.....	1913	1925
George P. Hambrecht.....	Grand Rapids.....	1915	1921
Thomas F. Konop.....	Green Bay.....	1917	1921
R. G. Knutson.....	La Crosse.....	1921	1927
L. A. Tarrell.....	Darlington.....	1921	1929

Present Industrial Commission

Members	Residence	Term expires
Fred M. Wilcox.....	Appleton.....	July, 1925
R. G. Knutson.....	La Crosse.....	July, 1927
L. A. Tarrell.....	Darlington.....	July, 1921
A. J. Altmeyer, Secretary.....	Madison.....	.....

IT IS customary to speak of Wisconsin as an agricultural state. However, the 1920 census of occupations showed that 339,573 persons ten years of age and over were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, as compared with 308,038 engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. The 1921



A. J. ALTMAYER

census of manufactures which includes only establishments with an annual product of \$5,000 or more, gave the value added by manufacture in Wisconsin as \$486,919,679. The Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture estimates the gross income of farms for 1923 as \$352,000,000.

As the population of this state increases it is probable that this state will become more and more predominantly industrial. For the protection of the large number of citizens engaged in industrial employments, Wisconsin has enacted progressive labor laws and has placed the administration of these laws in the hands of the Industrial Commission.

History of Commission

In 1883, Governor Rusk, in his message to the legislature, made the following recommendation: "The time has arrived when means

should be provided for gathering accurate monthly crop and live stock reports during the growing season, and complete labor statistics, and their prompt circulation among the people. For this purpose I would recommend that you provide for a state bureau of agricultural and labor statistics." The legislature carried out only a part of this recommendation and provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau consisted of one commissioner who received \$1,500 per year and an allowance of \$500 for contingent expenses. The name of the bureau was changed to Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics by the legislature of 1885. In 1891, the name was changed to Bureau of Labor, Industrial and Census Statistics. Later, however, the name again was changed to Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, until it was merged with the Industrial Commission in 1911.

The functions of the bureau changed from time to time as the change in names indicates. In 1896 and 1898 it published statistics on prices of farm products and data on farm productivity. Other subjects on which statistics were collected and published were primary election results, freight rates, liquor traffic, powers and duties of state boards.

When the Bureau was first established, practically its only function was the collection and publication of industrial statistics, but as time went on the enforcement of labor laws became important. However, until the establishment of the Industrial Commission, the collection of statistics and the investigation of various subjects continued to consume the major portion of the bureau's attention.

In 1911 the legislature passed a workmen's compensation act and placed the administration of the act in the hands of the Industrial Accident Board of which the Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics was a member *ex officio*. But this board remained in existence less than two months, since the same legislature passed a later law consolidating the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics and the Industrial Accident Board into the Industrial Commission.

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

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

For convenience of administration, the Industrial Commission has divided its work into seven departments: Safety and Sanitation,

Workmen's Compensation, Employment, Woman and Child Labor, Apprenticeship, Statistics, and Mediation and Arbitration. It has 126 permanent employes and its total expenditures for the fiscal year 1923-1924 were \$299,999.

Safety and Sanitation

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

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

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

These orders are enforced through the inspection service of the commission. There are ten district deputies who endeavor to make systematic inspections of all factories and other places of employment in their territory. In addition, the commission has a number of engineers on its staff to deal with special problems, such as lighting, ventilation, building construction, fire prevention, elevator inspection, boiler inspection and mine inspection. In all the inspection work, it is the endeavor of the commission to secure the cooperation of both employers and employes in accident prevention. The commission's deputies are not mere policemen, but seek to help employers solve their accident and industrial health problems.

Workmen's Compensation

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

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, there were 25,196 industrial accidents reported. During the same year there were 22,393 cases settled. In approximately 94 per cent of these cases, settlements were made without a formal award of the Industrial commission. In all cases, however, complete reports are furnished to the commission so that injured employes are sure to receive the full amount due them.

In 7 per cent of the cases—which involve, however, more than one-half of the total benefits under the act—the commission must determine the rights of the parties by a formal order. This part of its work involves over 3,000 hearings each year, which are held in all parts of the state. These hearings are conducted by a member of the commission or by an examiner, but the commission as a body passes upon and decides all cases.

Employment

Free employment offices are maintained by the Industrial commission at Milwaukee, Superior, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Racine, Madison, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Wausau, Rhinelander, and Ashland. All these offices are conducted under cooperative arrangements between the industrial commission and the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. All expenses for quarters, equipment, telephone rental, and janitor service are defrayed by the city, while the state, through the industrial commission, pays the salaries of all employes. The work of these free employment offices during the fiscal year 1923-1924 is summarized in the tables following this article.

The total number of verified placements made by the free employment offices was 108,707 as contrasted with less than 5,000 placements of the private employment agencies during the same period. Of this total number, 57,928 were casual workers, 15,965 were common laborers, 6,207 woodsmen, 4,529 agricultural laborers, 7,612 skilled and semi-skilled men in manufacturing industries, and 4,011 were servants and 12,455 placed in other industries.

Women and Child Labor

Under the child labor law of Wisconsin, employers must secure permits for the employment of children under seventeen years of age, except in agricultural pursuits, in domestic service in cities where

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Table I—Cases Reported, Cases Settled and Benefits Paid Under the Compensation Act September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1924

Tabulation Periods	Cases reported	Cases settled	Benefits					
			All benefits	Average per case	Indemnity		Medical Aid	
					Amount	Average per case	Amount	Average per case
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Total Sept. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1924.....	203,022	175,231	\$24,604,926	\$140	\$18,575,223	\$106	\$6,029,703	\$34
Sept. 1, 1911-June 30, 1912.....	1,332	846	60,350	71	42,400	50	17,950	21
July 1, 1912-June 30, 1913.....	3,698	2,841	253,300	89	173,900	61	79,400	28
July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914.....	10,127	8,496	831,200	100	581,200	68	270,000	32
July 1, 1914-June 30, 1915.....	11,006	11,377	1,254,654	110	945,045	83	309,609	27
July 1, 1915-June 30, 1916.....	16,015	12,848	1,216,189	95	938,774	73	277,415	22
July 1, 1916-June 30, 1917.....	20,560	17,157	1,576,329	92	1,184,371	69	391,958	23
July 1, 1917-June 30, 1918.....	19,361	15,825	1,705,468	103	1,278,383	81	427,085	27
July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919.....	18,448	16,471	2,191,912	133	1,683,010	102	508,902	31
July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920.....	18,441	14,445	2,040,505	141	1,567,072	103	473,433	33
July 1, 1920-June 30, 1921.....	18,987	17,622	3,030,300	172	2,361,845	134	668,455	38
July 1, 1921-June 30, 1922.....	16,685	15,852	2,959,374	176	2,252,138	134	707,836	42
July 1, 1922-June 30, 1923.....	23,166	19,053	3,602,016	189	2,763,836	145	838,180	44
July 1, 1923-June 30, 1924.....	25,162	22,393	3,862,729	172	2,803,249	125	1,059,480	47
1924								
June.....	1,684	2,032	558,311	275	420,158	207	138,153	68
May.....	2,090	2,043	320,961	157	223,355	109	97,606	48
April.....	2,138	2,298	354,343	154	248,197	108	106,646	46
March.....	2,302	2,593	444,333	172	317,977	123	126,906	49
February.....	2,108	1,673	270,346	162	195,574	117	74,772	45
January.....	2,174	2,037	304,489	149	214,159	105	90,330	44
1923								
December.....	2,203	1,646	237,101	144	171,691	104	65,510	40
November.....	2,132	1,886	300,539	159	221,925	118	78,614	42
October.....	2,164	2,130	334,424	157	244,992	115	89,432	42
September.....	1,791	1,353	228,991	169	167,494	124	61,497	45
August.....	2,181	1,365	258,638	189	192,830	141	65,808	48
July.....	2,179	1,337	249,203	188	184,897	143	64,306	45

there are no vocational schools, and for casual work around the home of the employer. All such permits are issued by the industrial commission. In Milwaukee these permits are issued directly from the commission's office through its paid employes. Elsewhere in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies—more than 200 in number—who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. In 1923-1924, 5,607 child labor permits were issued in Milwaukee and 8,983 in the rest of the state.

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

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

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

Apprenticeship

Wisconsin's state supervised system of apprenticeship, inaugurated in 1915, can show a healthy growth since its inception. While a cer-

tain number of apprentices are constantly being graduated into journeymen while others drop out for various reasons, the number of new apprenticeships entered into have always exceeded those dropping out. Even during the war and during the industrial depressions there has never been a single monthly loss.

There are now 2,182 written contracts of apprenticeship in force. Altogether, 935 apprentices have served an average four year apprenticeship and have received certificates of apprenticeship issued by the industrial commission. Approximately 75 trades are now employing indentured apprentices. In the past two years the apprenticeship idea has been adopted in several occupations other than the recognized trades. For example, high school graduates are regularly indentured to learn every phase of the operation of a large manufacturer's office,—buying, selling, maintenance, bookkeeping, etc. Large banks, too, are planning to train young men in the various departments of the bank under this system.

Statistics

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

Mediation and Arbitration

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

TABLE II—Operations of Public Employment Offices
 Federal—State—Municipal
 July 2, 1923 to June 28, 1924
 Section I—Classification by Offices

Offices	Registration			Help Wanted		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ashland.....	5,842	4,519	1,323	8,088	6,772	1,316
Green Bay.....	10,310	6,355	3,955	11,418	7,910	3,508
La Crosse.....	5,237	4,105	1,132	4,979	3,912	1,067
Madison.....	7,901	5,239	2,662	5,451	3,751	1,700
Milwaukee.....	81,913	58,910	23,003	77,471	56,197	21,274
Oshkosh.....	5,706	4,017	1,689	5,670	4,018	1,652
Racine.....	8,430	5,489	2,941	7,658	5,604	2,054
Sheboygan.....	5,854	4,181	1,673	4,112	2,732	1,380
Superior.....	8,997	7,451	1,546	11,105	9,419	1,686
Wausau.....	9,996	8,552	1,444	7,381	5,882	1,499
Total.....	150,186	108,818	41,368	143,333	106,197	37,136

TABLE II—Continued.

Offices	Referred to Positions			Positions Secured		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ashland.....	5,351	4,161	1,190	5,305	4,202	1,103
Green Bay.....	9,274	5,373	3,901	5,304	5,516	2,788
La Crosse.....	4,111	3,279	832	3,440	2,754	686
Madison.....	5,298	3,688	1,610	3,770	2,497	1,273
Milwaukee.....	79,310	56,895	22,415	61,619	46,000	15,619
Oshkosh.....	5,194	3,735	1,459	4,165	2,984	1,181
Racine.....	6,745	5,044	1,701	5,679	4,269	1,410
Sheboygan.....	3,992	2,690	1,302	3,219	2,170	1,049
Superior.....	8,950	7,447	1,503	7,738	6,563	1,175
Wausau.....	6,746	5,723	1,023	5,468	4,556	912
Total.....	134,971	98,535	36,436	108,707	81,511	27,196

TABLE III

OPERATION OF FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES—FEDERAL—STATE—MUNICIPAL JULY 2, 1923 TO JUNE 28, 1924

SECTION II—CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

Industries	Registrations			Help Wanted			Referred to Positions			Positions Secured		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture.....	5,711	5,696	15	6,292	6,256	36	5,978	5,963	15	4,529	4,520	9
Bldg. & Construct.	5,007	5,002	5	3,891	3,888	3	3,578	3,575	3	2,403	2,400	3
Casual Workers.....	63,117	44,057	19,060	62,608	43,977	18,631	61,510	42,585	18,925	57,928	40,390	17,538
Cler., Prof. & Tech.	7,777	2,173	5,604	2,998	909	2,089	4,110	1,127	2,983	1,836	419	1,417
Common Labor.....	24,310	23,606	704	21,515	20,897	618	21,743	20,981	762	15,965	15,478	487
Domestic & Personal Service.....	7,137	137	7,000	8,741	108	8,633	7,010	128	6,882	4,011	83	2,928
Hotel & Restaurant	6,118	1,782	4,336	6,094	1,737	4,357	5,749	1,597	4,152	3,176	995	2,181
Lumber.....	6,704	6,704	-----	11,093	11,089	4	6,973	6,970	3	6,207	6,207	-----
Manufacturing												
Chemicals, Oils & Paints.....	123	109	14	139	133	6	110	95	15	78	71	7
Clothing & Text.	864	84	780	442	76	366	458	59	399	295	38	257
Food, Beverages & Tobacco.....	878	533	345	875	542	333	699	451	248	565	338	227
Leather, Rubber & Allied Prod.....	1,087	681	406	806	520	286	729	492	237	513	357	156
Metals & Mach.....	8,640	7,657	983	6,780	6,288	492	6,364	5,789	575	4,318	4,000	318
Paper.....	882	716	166	845	703	142	797	662	135	689	607	82
Printing.....	143	41	102	89	25	64	115	24	91	71	12	59
Woodworking.....	1,682	1,522	160	1,510	1,361	149	1,494	1,339	155	1,083	962	121
Marine.....	47	47	-----	46	46	-----	40	40	-----	30	30	-----
Mines and Quarries	50	50	-----	123	123	-----	52	52	-----	33	33	-----
Shipbuilding.....	185	185	-----	396	396	-----	184	184	-----	127	127	-----
Theatres & Amusements.....	24	7	17	21	4	17	23	4	19	22	8	14
Transportation and P. Utilities.....	4,875	4,858	17	4,868	4,850	18	4,245	4,238	7	3,231	3,222	9
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	2,527	1,072	1,455	1,778	966	812	1,591	845	746	793	452	341
Miscellaneous.....	2,298	2,099	199	1,333	1,303	30	1,419	1,335	84	304	762	42
All Industries.....	150,186	108,818	41,368	143,333	106,197	37,136	134,971	98,535	36,436	103,707	81,511	27,196

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

By W. STANLEY SMITH, *Commissioner*

Department of Insurance Officials

Commissioner	Residence	Term expires
W. Stanley Smith, Commissioner.....	Ashland.....	July, 1927
Olaf H. Johnson, Deputy.....	Gratiot.....	July, 1927

Fire Marshal Department

W. Stanley Smith, State Fire Marshal ..	Ashland.....	July, 1927
Olaf H. Johnson, Chief Assistant.....	Gratiot.....	July, 1927
G. H. Kiland, Deputy.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
Chas. J. Good, Deputy.....	Ashland.....	Indefinite
Conrad F. Asmuth, Deputy.....	Milwaukee.....	Indefinite
Wm. A. Greenwald, Deputy.....	Green Bay.....	Indefinite
Boyd C. Ladd, Deputy.....	Eau Claire.....	Indefinite

Former Commissioners of Insurance

Name	Residence	From	To
Philip L. Spooner.....	Madison.....	Apr. 1, 1878	Jan. 3, 1887
Philip Cheek, Jr.....	Baraboo.....	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Wilbur M. Root.....	Sheboygan.....	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William A. Fricke.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 7, 1895	Oct. 15, 1898
Emil Giljohann.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct. 15, 1898	Jan. 5, 1903
Zeno M. Host.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
George E. Beedle.....	Embarrass.....	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 2, 1911
Herman L. Ekern.....	Whitehall.....	Jan. 2, 1911	July 1, 1915
M. J. Cleary.....	Blanchardville.....	July 1, 1915	Apr. 10, 1919
Platt Whitman.....	Highland.....	Apr. 10, 1919	July 17, 1923
W. Stanley Smith.....	Ashland.....	July 17, 1923	-----

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



W. STANLEY SMITH

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

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

The rights and duties of all insurance compa-

nies operating in Wisconsin, and of the Commissioner of Insurance are governed by Statutes, far too numerous here to recite in detail, but some of them perhaps it might be well to present to show the importance of the work as a whole.

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

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

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

The solvency of the companies and their ability to fulfill their contracts is carefully regulated and this is supervised by a force of trained examiners, under the direction of the Commissioner before a license for the ensuing year is issued. In this connection, it may be well to state that examinations of all domestic companies must be made at least once every three years, and it is within the authority of the Commissioner to make an examination whenever he deems it expedient.

The Commissioner must also make a valuation to determine the policy liability of all domestic life insurance companies, and a record thereof is preserved in the department.

There were approximately 68,000 agents licenses issued by the department during 1923, the applications for these licenses being made by the companies. Applications for license by agents desiring to write life insurance are made upon special forms furnished by the department setting forth the qualifications of the applicant for such work, and are subjected to careful investigation before each such application is acted upon for approval. The license fees collected and turned over to the state treasurer from this source during the year 1923 amounted to \$120,824.40.

Another duty of the commissioner is to collect a 2 per cent tax on all fire insurance premiums paid in cities, villages and towns having regularly approved fire departments which is used toward the maintenance of these departments. The tax is collected from the companies, and in turn distributed to the various cities, villages and towns entitled to the same. It is the duty of fire department chiefs to make

regular inspections and reports to the Industrial Commission, on general condition of fire hazards existing in their territory and if these inspections are not made, the Industrial Commission will make them and charge the expense thereof to the account of fire department dues held by the Commissioner of Insurance. No fire department dues are paid until the inspections and reports are made. During the year there was collected and paid in these cities, villages and towns for said maintenance \$247,521.27.

Other statutory requirements covering policy forms, rates, rebates, expenses and discrimination, all looking toward efficient regulation, are enforced by the department.

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

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

EXPENSES OF CONDUCTING THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

The annual appropriation granted by the legislature for the expenses of conducting the Insurance Department is \$52,300.00. Including the Commissioner and his deputy, there is maintained out of this appropriation a force of twenty members, divided into branches,—actuarial, examining, rating, statistical, licensing, and general clerical,—covering the field of Fire, Life Casualty and Fraternal Insurance. The following table shows the actual amount expended for the past five years:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924	Salaries	Printing Postage, etc.	Total
1920.....	\$31,005.62	\$10,336.67	\$41,342.29
1921.....	33,881.63	10,194.57	44,076.20
1922.....	30,840.34	11,027.03	41,867.37
1923.....	30,130.10	8,884.39	39,014.49
1924.....	34,988.42	13,104.74	48,093.16

Receipts of the Insurance Department

The receipts of the Insurance Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924 amounted to \$2,096,831.86, which represents the

largest amount ever collected by this department. The state tax collected amounted to \$1,479,446.95, of which the life insurance companies paid \$1,080,236.95, the casualty companies \$215,754.06, the fire insurance companies \$183,455.94.

Included in the \$369,863.64 fees collected is an amount of \$3,036.82 examination expense. This is the actual expense of the department in conducting examinations of insurance companies during the year ending June 30, 1924. The remaining amount in this item is for agent's licenses and other fees. The Fire Department Dues are collected by the commissioner and then paid to the cities, villages and towns entitled to them.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924	State Tax	Fire Marshal Tax	Fire Dept. Dues	Fees	Total
1920.....	\$914,405.88	\$47,154.85	\$182,127.12	\$106,323.13	\$1,250,010.98
1921.....	1,057,786.22	-----	243,280.25	114,888.44	1,415,954.91
1922.....	1,125,136.04	-----	211,107.69	121,084.25	1,457,327.98
1923.....	1,261,532.64	-----	212,249.64	125,552.77	1,599,335.05
1924.....	1,479,446.95	-----	247,521.27	369,863.64	2,096,831.86

There are 729 insurance companies of all kinds doing business in the state.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

In 1923, the premiums received by stock fire insurance companies amounted to \$16,122,320.00 which compares with \$13,969,958 in 1922. Losses paid amounted to \$9,430,527.00 which compares with 8,031,512.00 in 1922. All branches of insurance except riot and civil commotion and ocean marine showed an increased premium income during the year.

The ratio of losses paid to premiums received by stock companies for motor vehicle insurance was 37 per cent in 1923 and in 1922 which compares with 42 per cent in 1921.

The following table shows a recapitulation of premiums and losses of fire insurance companies in Wisconsin for the years 1923 and 1922.

Kind of Insurance	Stock Fire and Marine 1923		Stock Fire and Marine 1922	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
Fire.....	\$12,739,040	\$8,363,768	\$11,239,759	\$6,886,108
Ocean Marine.....	61,855	17,910	58,272	21,167
Motor Vehicle.....	1,404,499	517,828	1,123,135	423,290
Inland Navigaton.....	192,143	97,424	177,838	54,506
Tornado.....	1,493,267	248,488	1,228,884	539,179
Hail.....	111,231	112,206	49,833	38,862
Sprinkler Leakage.....	31,190	599	18,895	13,602
Riot and Civil Commotion.....	20,414	47,824	32,427	4,794
All other.....	69,181	24,480	40,915	50,004
Total.....	\$16,122,320	\$9,430,527	\$13,969,958	\$8,031,512

DOMESTIC MUTUAL HAIL AND CYCLONE INSURANCE COMPANIES

At the present time there are 18 of these companies operating in this state. In the last five years the volume of insurance carried by these companies has nearly doubled as shown by the following five-year comparative table:

Year	Premiums, Assessments and Policy Fees	Losses	Expenses	Risks Written	Risks in Force
1919.....	\$157,525	\$54,173	\$60,150	\$30,086,996	\$89,964,227
1920.....	182,379	100,722	83,722	42,472,278	111,346,977
1921.....	267,920	142,761	90,874	33,388,295	130,026,543
1922.....	297,215	210,456	123,180	34,108,689	143,396,437
1923.....	208,626	112,945	96,828	46,209,034	106,570,045

The above table shows that the general increase in insurance in force has been quite regular for the year 1923. The premiums, assessments and policy fees, and the losses and expenses all show very gratifying decreases, especially so as the expenses increased markedly last year, due to an increase in the acquisition cost.

TOWN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are at present 202 farm mutual fire insurance companies operating in this state. This institution has been very successful in operation, due chiefly to the local nature of every company and the excellent co-operation and interest shown by the members themselves.

The following exhibit reflects the progress of these companies inasmuch as the insurance in force has been increasing at a rate of about \$50,000,000 a year.

The economy in operation is reflected in the decreasing expenses as compared to the increasing volume.

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Year	Net Premiums, Assessments and Policy Fees	Losses	Expenses	Risks Written	Risks in Force
1919.....	\$1,322,386.33	\$971,536.35	\$332,242.46	\$201,318,683	\$676,455,236
1920.....	1,494,637.10	1,032,972.39	282,727.38	231,836,597	799,285,767
1921.....	1,492,761.90	1,231,932.06	275,154.40	197,539,760	854,272,085
1922.....	1,469,561.20	1,350,797.40	274,716.37	202,445,844	894,957,732
1923.....	1,678,239.31	1,484,498.22	300,224.64	219,979,360	918,113,298

During 1923, the town mutual fire companies collected \$.182 in premiums, assessments and policy fees, for each \$100 of insurance in force.

DOMESTIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

The fire insurance premiums received by this class of company in 1923 showed an increase of \$40,000.00 over those received in 1922 while the losses were decreased by \$18,500. It was not necessary for any of these companies to levy assessments during the year.

CASUALTY INSURANCE

The premium income for casualty insurance companies in Wisconsin during 1923 was \$14,323,230, an increase of \$2,381,018 over that of 1922.

The following table gives the detail as to character of coverage of Wisconsin premiums received and losses paid of the various types of carriers for the years 1922 and 1923.

	Year ending Dec. 31 1922	Wisconsin Stock Companies		Stock Companies of other States		Wisconsin Mutual Companies	
		Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
Automobile Fire.....	1923			\$ 18,688	\$ 3,990	\$ 92,532	\$ 34,183
	1922			16,941	7,378	80,378	39,678
Accident and Health...	1923	\$919,602	\$423,228	1,687,759	849,394	43,002	20,846
	1922	773,154	362,718	1,840,072	896,659	17,303	9,892
Automobile Liability...	1923	64,652	14,798	1,628,623	558,960	280,375	59,861
	1922	30,098	981	1,350,111	490,676	225,711	54,556
Other Liability.....	1923	16,048	1,203	407,517	82,793	27,365	1,686
	1922	3,930	8	326,358	94,369	18,279	3,158
Workmen's Compensation.....	1923	26,060	15,520	2,063,058	1,485,687	2,572,448	1,622,536
	1922	16,948	2,394	1,653,283	1,225,819	1,783,242	1,230,408
Fidelity and Surety....	1923	80,119	6,495	1,314,789	313,014	14,411	18,229
	1922	22,401	89	1,163,385	208,359	15,934	6,357
Plate Glass.....	1923			273,028	106,598	74,382	27,805
	1922			255,352	67,065	65,629	18,300
Burglary and Theft....	1923			300,360	39,878	88,821	41,992
	1922			297,104	69,804	67,682	33,317
Auto P. D. and Coll.	1923	35,521	13,256	806,582	395,464	268,085	74,741
	1922	19,695	5,179	676,633	329,150	212,631	71,187
Live Stock.....	1923	46,548	23,591	19,326	42,007	14,141	10,819
	1922	34,926	19,031	22,367	8,040	16,754	10,272
All Other.....	1923	510	210	408,277	143,391	4,298	41
	1922			376,074	103,532	3,878	275

	Year ending Dec. 31 1923	Mutual Companies of Other States		Wisconsin Interinsurers		Interinsurers of Other States		Totals	
		Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
Automobile	1923			\$21,326	\$4,779			\$132,546	\$42,952
Fire	1922	\$ 160		19,653	3,596			117,132	50,652
Accident and Health	1922							2,650,363	1,293,468
Automobile	1923	68,947	17,421	114,918	29,041	1,097	45	2,630,529	1,269,269
Liability	1922	55,524	15,463	88,711	13,384	1,544	44	2,158,612	680,126
Other	1923	7,173	50			2,782	299	1,751,699	575,104
Liability	1922	5,689	43			84		460,835	86,031
Workmen's	1923	303,969	200,111			74,803	55,294	354,340	97,583
Compen.	1922	205,357	108,247			67,684	44,601	5,045,338	3,379,148
Fidelity and Surety	1923							1,409,319	337,738
Plate Glass	1922	292	230					1,201,720	214,805
	1923	332						347,702	134,633
Burglary and Theft	1923	849		19,415	7,074			409,445	88,944
	1922	183	35	17,935	14,462			321,813	85,365
Auto P. D. and Coll.	1923	42,869	16,912	58,582	31,418	1,123	817	382,909	117,618
Live Stock	1922	35,843	3,998	50,252	21,329	2,751	432	1,207,712	532,618
	1923							997,805	436,275
All Other	1922			8,055	11	153	76	80,015	37,343
	1923	36		3,180		36		421,293	143,729
								333,204	103,807

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

In 1923, \$2,650,363 was paid in health and accident insurance premiums to secure \$1,293,468 of benefits. Only a small part of these benefits were for loss of life by accident and for medical expenses and practically all were for loss of time.

Each insurer made rejections, reductions and settlements of claims according to the provision of their various policies and not on the basis of the loss suffered by claimants or of the premiums paid. About 75 insurers are licensed to write this kind of insurance and they have filed more than 5000 different policy forms and a greater number of riders under claim of compliance with the law.

The result has been that there are more complaints to the department on health and accident settlements than in all other branches of insurance combined, despite the fact that the benefits paid cover probably less than 3% of the loss suffered in the state through disease and personal accident. The Commissioner of Insurance has tried to remedy these existing evils, but the Supreme Court has held that he was without power to act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

On August 1, 1917, the regulation of this branch of insurance was transferred from the Industrial Commission to the Compensation Insurance Board to consist of the Commissioner of Insurance, one member of the Industrial Commission and a third person appointed by the governor. The members of the present board are W. Stanley Smith, Commissioner of Insurance, Fred M. Wilcox of the Industrial Commission and Thomas W. Broughton.

The Wisconsin Compensation Law was enacted in 1911 and since that time Workmen's Compensation Insurance has become a most important branch of the casualty insurance business. The premiums collected are larger than any other single branch of the casualty business, furthermore the rate supervision and regulation of Workmen's Compensation Insurance vested in the Compensation Insurance Board is far in advance of other lines of casualty insurance regulation and therefore results in setting up high standards for the protection of both carrier, employer and employee, for by the provision of law the Compensation Insurance Board determines that rates shall be fair, reasonable and adequate.

LIFE INSURANCE

There were thirty-two life companies and the State Life Fund doing business in this state on December 31, 1923.

A comparative table, arranged by domicile of company, showing the written business in Wisconsin for the past three years is given herewith:

WISCONSIN BUSINESS WRITTEN IN 1921, 1922 AND 1923

Year	Total
1921	
Wisconsin Companies -----	\$44,475,158
Companies of Other States -----	126,434,431
Total -----	\$170,909,589
1922	
Wisconsin Companies -----	\$49,377,177
Companies of Other States -----	151,589,097
Total -----	\$200,966,274
1923	
Wisconsin Companies -----	\$52,787,835
Companies of Other States -----	181,060,838
Total -----	\$233,848,673

The total amount of business written in this state in 1923 shows an increase of 16.4 per cent over that written in 1922 and 36.8 per cent over that written in 1921. In group insurance the rates of increase are 47.5 per cent and 101.8 per cent, respectively.

A table, arranged as the one above, showing the business in force in this state as at the end of the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, follows:

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

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WISCONSIN BUSINESS IN FORCE, DECEMBER 31, 1921, 1922
AND 1923

Year	Total
1921	
Wisconsin Companies -----	\$277,274,827
Companies of Other States -----	595,572,528
Withdrawn Companies -----	16,890,817
Total -----	\$889,738,172
1922	
Wisconsin Companies -----	\$305,424,800
Companies of Other States -----	674,599,583
Withdrawn Companies -----	17,900,668
Total -----	\$997,925,051
1923	
Wisconsin Companies -----	\$336,160,908
Companies of Other States -----	780,473,262
Withdrawn Companies -----	20,525,081
Total -----	\$1,137,159,251

The gain in insurance in force on December 31, 1923, over that in force on December 31, 1922, is 14.0 per cent, and over that in force on December 31, 1921, is 27.8 per cent.

The gain during 1923 in insurance in force when pitted against the writings of 1923 shows a ratio of 59.5 per cent. The corresponding ratio for 1922 was 53.5 per cent.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE

There were sixty-nine fraternal societies licensed in Wisconsin in 1923. Twenty of these are domestic societies.

Below is given a table showing the writings for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, showing separately the regular and the juvenile business:

WISCONSIN BUSINESS WRITTEN IN 1921, 1922 AND 1923	
Year	Total
1921	
Wisconsin Societies -----	\$16,331,601
Societies of Other States -----	25,832,709
Total -----	\$42,164,310
1922	
Wisconsin Societies -----	\$12,401,425
Societies of Other States -----	18,929,288
Total -----	\$31,330,713
1923	
Wisconsin Societies -----	\$17,331,144
Societies of Other States -----	24,055,479
Total -----	\$41,386,623

The total amount of business written in this state in 1923 shows an increase of 32.1 per cent over that written in 1922 and a decrease of 1.8 per cent from that written in 1921. In juvenile insurance the rates of increase are 40.7 per cent and 122.3 per cent, respectively.

A table, arranged as the one above, showing the business in force in this state at the end of the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 follows:

WISCONSIN BUSINESS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1921, 1922 AND 1923

Year	Total
1921	
Wisconsin Societies -----	\$126,973,557
Societies of Other States -----	285,887,957
Total -----	\$412,861,514
1922	
Wisconsin Societies -----	\$126,897,332
Societies of Other States -----	247,963,004
Total -----	\$374,860,336
1923	
Wisconsin Societies -----	\$135,284,192
Societies of Other States -----	248,699,224
Total -----	\$383,983,416

The gain in insurance in force on December 31, 1923, over that in force on December 31, 1922, is 2.4 per cent. The loss in insurance in force on December 31, 1923, from that in force on December 31, 1921, is 7.0 per cent.

The gain during 1923 in insurance in force when pitted against the writings of 1923 shows a ratio of 22.0 per cent.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The commissioner of insurance is ex officio state fire marshal. All fires originating in the state must be reported to him by the local authorities, together with a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire and such further information as may be called for by the state fire marshal. A record of all fires occurring in the state together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances including the origin of the fire, are kept in his office and are at all times open to public inspection.

If the fire is what is known as suspicious, it is further investigated by the deputy fire marshals who are employed for this purpose. There are five deputy fire marshals.

During the past year, 202 fires have been investigated. Twenty-seven persons were arrested charged with arson. Of these, 14 were convicted and sentenced, 2 committed to insane hospitals, and 4 held awaiting trial. While it is quite difficult to obtain convictions on the charge of arson, the investigation of suspicious fires has a healthy

moral influence in the community even though no arrests are made. During the year 1923, there were 3,585 fires, with a loss of \$11,516,905.

THE STATE INSURANCE FUND

The State Insurance Fund was created by an act of the State Legislature in 1903 for the purpose of insuring all state property. In 1911 and 1913 the statutes were amended so that any county, city, village, town, school district and library board could elect to place the insurance on the property under its control with the Fund. The rate charged by the Fund is 75% of that collected by stock fire insurance companies, so that any board taking advantage of the privileges of the Fund saves 25% of the cost of their insurance.

The total amount of premiums, interest and profit on the sale of bonds and return premium on cancelled reinsurance contracts received since the organization of the Fund in 1903 is \$1,908,227.88, while the losses, expenses and reinsurance procured is \$829,046.13 which leaves a balance in the Fund as of September 30, 1924, of \$1,079,181.75. The expense of conducting the Fund for the period of twenty-one years of its existence is \$33,573.41.

The period of nine months, ending September 30, 1924, has been exceptionally successful. The surplus has increased from \$799,072.74 to \$991,470.60. The ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned was 9.45% and the ratio of expenses to premiums earned was 2.24%. The losses and expenses incurred amount to only 64% of interest income from investments.

The admitted assets of the Fund now amount to \$1,100,450.97. A reasonable proportion of the assets is loaned to the people of the state on improved farm mortgages at 5½% interest and the remainder of the assets is loaned on Wisconsin Municipal Bonds, so that the same may be converted into cash, if it need be, to meet all losses promptly as they occur. The Commissioner of Insurance, acting with the approval of the Governor, invests the money of the State Insurance Fund.

The liabilities, including full unearned premium reserve, amounts to \$108,980.37.

Plan of Operation

The State Fire Insurance Fund insures property against the risk of both fire and tornado. All state property is insured for fire and tornado, but counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and library boards may insure against fire and tornado or both. The property of the state is insured for 90% of its value, with the exception of the State Capitol and the Historical Library. Many counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and library boards have insured the same way. However, it is optional with these units as to the amount they wish to carry. Since a considerable credit is given in the rate when insurance is carried to 70%, 80% or 90% of the value

of property, it is considered good practice for boards in control of public property to carry insurance for these amounts.

In order to insure in the Fund, it is necessary for the board in control of public property to pass a resolution stating their intention to do so, stating the amount of insurance they desire to carry, the term, either one, three or five years, the kind of insurance, fire or tornado or both, the date they wish the state insurance to take effect and whether or not they desire to have the policies in force to run to expiration. This resolution should be sent to the Commissioner of Insurance. The statutes creating the State Fire Insurance Fund make no provision for the insurance of private property. Blanks furnished on request.

All losses are adjusted by the Commissioner of Insurance and are payable within thirty days after the fire or storm. When the settlement of a loss is not satisfactory to the board in control it is agreeable to the Commissioner of Insurance to submit the settlement of the loss to a board of arbitration. The Attorney General holds when the Commissioner of Insurance fixes a wrong figure his action is reviewable by the courts, which insures satisfactory settlement to all concerned. The statutes provide that in case there is not enough money in the State Insurance Fund, that the State Treasurer shall pay the losses out of the General Fund, the General Fund to be reimbursed later by the State Insurance Fund, when the Commissioner of Insurance elects to do so. This provision was taken advantage of by the State Fire Insurance Fund in 1903 and 1904, the first two years of its existence on account of the burning of the State Capitol. The General Fund has since been reimbursed for the amount borrowed.

The inspection department of the Fund is available to all boards insured. All properties are listed for inspection once a year, and in case the board so desires, additional inspections are made. This department has been very successful in keeping down the loss ratio.

The office of Manager of the State Insurance Fund has been created, which will enable more individual attention to be given to all matters concerning the Fund. The chief functions of the Manager will be concerned with making valuations, writing policy certificates, inspecting buildings, adjusting losses, collecting premiums and looking after expirations, and explaining the Fund to the various boards of the subdivisions of the State.

INSURANCE IN FORCE

September 30, 1924

Unit	Fire	Tornado	Total
State.....	\$34,982,935	\$35,015,335	\$69,998,270
County.....	1,931,628	1,523,585	3,455,213
Cities, Villages and Towns.....	149,807	57,135	206,942
School Districts.....	1,498,359	660,430	2,158,789
Library Boards.....	1,000	-----	1,000
Totals.....	\$38,563,729	\$37,256,485	\$75,820,214

The saving on premiums to the State is \$539,937.84 and the amount saved to other units insured is \$48,159.61, making a total saving of \$588,097.45. The surplus to policyholders is \$991,470.60, making a grand total saving of \$1,579,568.05 to the taxpayers of Wisconsin.

State Life Fund

The State Life Fund was established to offer sound and permanent life insurance to the people of Wisconsin at the lowest possible cost.

The State Life Fund rates are computed on the legal reserve basis, and are ample to meet all death losses and mature all contracts. The only difference between the rates of the State Life Fund and the regular old line companies is that the amount charged for expenses in the State Life Fund is generally less than that charged by participating old line companies.

In the regular companies the insured forfeits his reserve if the policy is discontinued during the first year and in many companies if the policy lapses in the second year. This loss by forfeiture may amount to a few dollars or to a very considerable sum, depending on the kind and the amount of the policy held by the insured. The cash surrender value for many years in the regular companies is only a part of the reserve. In the State Life Fund there is no forfeiture of the reserve at any time. The full reserve, less any indebtedness on the policy, is the cash surrender or loan value. No part of the reserve is forfeited if the policy is discontinued after the first year.

The total amount of premium income since organization of the Fund to Sept. 30, 1924 has been \$164,913.71 and the interest income has been \$38,271.71. The death claims paid total \$21,100.00 and total dividends returned to policyholders were \$25,839.97. Including surrender values and other payments to policyholders the amount so disbursed was \$62,087.78 or more than one-third of the payments made by policyholders to the Fund. The expenses chargeable to the Fund since organization have been only \$9,412.25.

Statement of Progress

Dec. 31st	Insurance in Force	Assets (Reserves)
1913 -----	\$146,400	\$ 5,601
1914 -----	224,100	13,268
1915 -----	289,600	20,458
1916 -----	361,700	32,850
1917 -----	381,200	47,488
1918 -----	380,600	55,866

Statement of Progress—Continued.

	Dec. 31st	Insurance in Force	Assets (Reserves)
1919	-----	\$404,000	\$71,296
1920	-----	423,000	84,425
1921	-----	422,900	97,170
1922	-----	429,900	112,187
1923	-----	469,000	124,258
1924 (9 months)	-----	550,400	131,004

The assets are well invested in Wisconsin Farm Mortgages, Wisconsin Municipal Bonds and U. S. Government Liberty Loan Bonds, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Insurance, acting as an Investment Board.

How the State Life Fund Insurance Saves You Money

Every policy issued by the Fund is a dividend producing policy. The dividends are paid annually and the first dividend is paid at the end of the first year. The dividends are derived from the savings in mortality and the gain from interest on investments.

The dividends shown below are not guaranteed but should the 1924 dividend scale remain in force for the next ten years the net cost would be for a person

Age 30

Year	Ordinary Life		20 Pay. Life		End. at 65	
	Dividend	Net Cost	Dividend	Net Cost	Dividend	Net Cost
1	-----	\$23.49	-----	\$32.51	-----	\$27.79
2	\$4.35	17.89	\$4.41	26.85	\$4.38	21.66
3	4.89	16.85	4.91	25.85	5.15	20.89
4	5.47	16.27	5.66	25.10	5.57	20.47
5	6.07	15.67	6.35	24.41	6.22	19.82
6	6.71	15.03	7.07	23.69	6.90	19.14
7	7.35	14.39	7.93	22.83	7.62	18.42
8	8.07	13.67	8.66	22.10	8.38	17.66
9	8.79	12.95	9.53	21.23	9.19	16.85
10	9.58	12.06	10.45	20.31	10.05	15.99

Year	20-Year Endowment		10-Year Endowment	
	Dividend	Net Cost	Dividend	Net Cost
1	-----	\$45.56	-----	\$92.51
2	\$4.48	39.33	\$4.75	86.01
3	5.19	38.62	5.78	84.98
4	6.05	37.76	6.92	83.84
5	6.77	37.04	8.20	82.56
6	7.65	36.16	9.62	81.14
7	8.59	35.22	11.11	79.65
8	9.60	34.21	12.74	78.02
9	10.66	33.15	14.54	76.22
10	11.81	32.00	16.42	74.32
	-----		17.48	

The State Life Fund is administered in the office of the Commissioner of Insurance. Applications are received in person or by mail for the usual forms of policies, and any additional information and application blanks will be promptly furnished upon request by writing the department of Insurance, Madison, Wisconsin.

THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

ELMER S. HALL, *Commissioner*

C. L. HARRINGTON, *Superintendent of Forests and Parks.*

B. O. WEBSTER, *Superintendent of Fisheries.*

MATT PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

ONE of the outstanding developments of the past fifty years not only in Wisconsin but in the nation has been the relatively rapid depletion of our natural resources. Many of these resources are replaceable; others are not. The ore of a mine once extracted cannot be restored but resources like forests, the wild life of field, marsh and woodland, the fish in lakes and rivers has within itself the capacity to replenish and increase. The history of mankind demonstrates beyond question that whenever a people came in contact with a natural resource of almost unlimited supply that they took liberally of this supply to satisfy their needs with consequent waste and destruction. Such is the particular story of our natural abundance of fur, fish, forests and game and also of the supplies of iron, coal, oil, gas and other mineral wealth. It is a well founded observation that the American people as a people lived up to this natural tendency and took liberally of the natural resources with which they were endowed, with but little thought, until of recent years, as



ELMER S. HALL

to the replacement of these resources.

The conservation movement started in this country in an active way about thirty years ago. Its progress has been rapid. This is especially true of the last ten years. Today this movement enlists the support of the most thoughtful and best informed citizens, and every state has laws and regulations for the exploitation of its natural wealth. Wisconsin is not lacking in this connection and is now making a determined effort to re-establish her once abundant supplies of commercial timber, her fisheries, her game, and to preserve her scenic and historic places.

The present Conservation Commission was established by legislative act in 1915. It consolidated all state activities relating to fish, forests, game and state parks, and merged the affairs of the state board of forestry, the fish commission, the game department, the state park board and what had been known as the Conservation Commission. The work of the commission is organized into

divisions as above indicated and there follows herewith a brief review of the general program of each of these divisions.

Fisheries

Of the activities of the present Conservation Commission undoubtedly the one first started was that of fish propagation. It is interesting to note that the first fish hatchery was established in 1875. This hatchery is located at Madison and has been in service as a fish propagating institution ever since. Since that time thirteen additional hatcheries have been organized which serve as places where fish are hatched and from which they are distributed. It may be said that during all these years there has been a steady and continuous improvement in the methods used at the hatcheries particularly in the way of collecting the eggs, the handling of brood fish, and the distribution of the fry and fingerlings. These improvements have been especially gratifying during the past two years and have made it possible for the hatcheries of the state to distribute better qualities of trout from the trout hatcheries and better and larger quantities of pike and bass and other kinds of fish from the other hatcheries specializing in these species. In addition to the Madison hatchery mentioned above, which is located about four miles out of the city and which makes a specialty of rainbow and brown trout, the Bayfield hatchery has been established. This station is located on the shore of Lake Superior about two miles south of the city of Bayfield and here the state carries on commercial fish work and handles annually millions of lake trout for planting in Lake Superior as well as the hatching and distribution of millions of brook and brown trout for the inland waters and which are of primary interest to sportsmen.

Another trout hatchery is located at Wild Rose in Waushara County, where brown, brook and rainbow trout are raised. At St. Croix Falls in the state park is located a trout hatchery that is unique in that the water supply is taken from a hill which enables it to be carried into the fourth floor of the hatchery building, making it possible to hatch fish on all four floors. The customary method of hatchery construction is to have this work done on one floor only which is generally a matter of compulsion on account of the lay of the land. The specialty at the St. Croix Falls hatchery is brook trout but the commission also rears and distributes all kinds of other trout that flourish in Wisconsin streams.

The above named places are in operation the entire year and each has a superintendent with sufficient help to take care of the work. The pike stations, however, are only operated in the spring during the pike hatching season and in addition to a pike station at Madison we hatch pike at the following places; Spooner, Eagle River, Oshkosh, Woodruff and Delafield. At Woodruff and Delafield, in addition to the pike work, we carry on operations in black bass culture which immediately follows the season for wall-eyed pike. At the Woodruff station the hatching of muskellunge has been car-

ried on with some success when it has been possible to get the eggs. During the past few years there has been a very noticeable increase in the interest taken in the rearing of muskellunge. This has been stimulated by what have appeared to be the gradual decreasing numbers of this valuable species, and in the future, the commission will redouble its efforts to increase the output of this important fish for the waters of the state.

The two hatcheries on Lake Michigan are devoted to the commercial fish of that lake and are located at Sheboygan and Sturgeon Bay. The lake trout, whitefish and lake cisco eggs propagated in these hatcheries are obtained from Green Bay and Lake Michigan and each hatchery has a capacity of about sixteen million eggs. This season we are trying the experiment of introducing Lake Erie cisco in Lake Michigan. We have several million Lake Erie cisco at the Sheboygan hatchery that will be reared and planted in the lakes sometime next spring. Another experiment that is being tried for the benefit of the commercial fishermen is the introduction of Pacific Coast salmon in Lake Superior. This work has been going on for about three years and we soon anticipate substantial results from it.

The last session of the legislature authorized the building of two new trout stations. These stations are located near Hayward in Sawyer County and Lakewood in Oconto County. As the appropriation made was only \$2,500 for each establishment it was necessary to build only a small sub-station which will be supplied with eggs from one of the larger hatcheries this season. If it is found that the locations are well adapted for the successful culture of trout they can be enlarged as money is available. It is the hope and aim of the commission to increase our hatching facilities until we have at least one hatchery for every four counties which will enable us to make all our distribution by means of trucks which will mean a great saving of time and especially at a season of the year when the time element is of great importance from the very nature of our operations. There will also result from prompt and expeditious distribution a much greater benefit to the streams of the state from the fish planted in them. The time is at hand and the demand of interested citizens is such that our streams and lakes must be supplied with greater quantities of fish if we are to maintain our position as a splendid fishing region.

Forests

In its native condition Wisconsin was at least 95% a wooded region. The southern fifteen million acres of the state were covered with a hardwood forest in which the oaks predominated. The northern twenty million acres were essentially a coniferous forest in which large quantities of broad-leaved species, such as birch, maple and elm also flourished, but primarily this region was covered by evergreens with the white pine as the dominant and most valuable species. The southern portion of the state is now primarily an agricultural region and the vast quantities of hardwood timber that

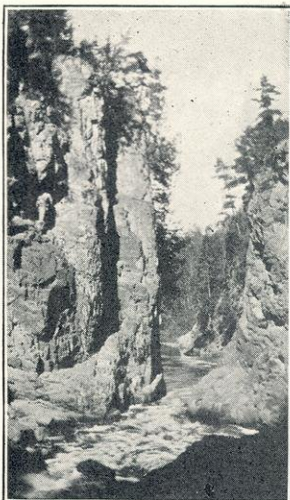
existed in this region a hundred years ago has served the people mainly in a local way. This timber never was exploited by large mills and never commanded a large commercial value. In contrast to this the forests of upper Wisconsin were acquired and exploited by lumbermen with large mills and large woods operations and were of great commercial value; in fact for several generations the lumber industry was the leading and most influential industry in that part of the state. The forest acreage has now dwindled to not more than two million acres of commercially valuable timber with about fourteen billion feet of saw logs remaining. This timber is composed as follows:

Pine -----	7 %	Maple -----	16 %
Hemlock -----	43 %	Basswood -----	7 %
Spruce -----	½ %	Elm -----	6 %
Cedar -----	½ %	Oak -----	1 %
Tamarack -----	1½ %	Ash -----	½ %
Birch -----	15 %	Miscellaneous and mixed	2 %

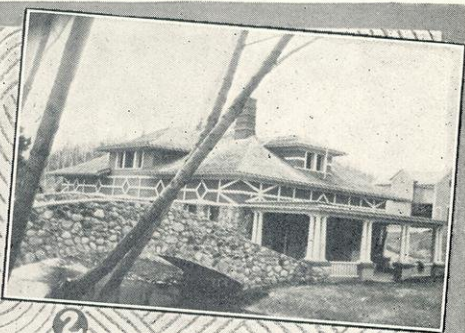
making up a composite of 46% hardwoods and 54% soft woods.

As a commercial product, pine lumber, which in the 90's composed the bulk of the lumber product in the state, has practically disappeared as an important part of the annual cut. The annual production of lumber is now about one billion feet and the next ten years will witness a gradual decrease in this production followed by the gradual disappearance of the original native forest.

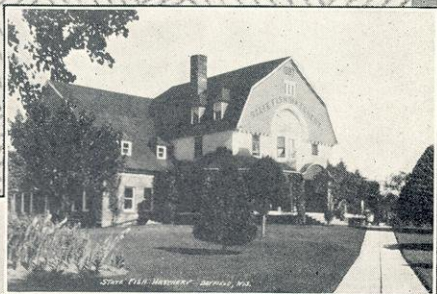
The work of the commission in connection with forest restoration is primarily devoted to the protection of forest and cut-over land from fire. The native trees of the state reproduce vigorously and if protected from fire will grow into valuable timber stands. Considerable quantities of second growth are now being cut in certain parts of the state and the protection from fire of immature naturally seeded stands of timber is the most practicable and economical way to insure reforestation. For this purpose the commission has laid out eight special fire districts, five of which are definitely organized. Each district comprises about one million acres and is under the direction of a district fire warden. Every effort is being made, consistent with the resources placed at the disposal of the commission, to prevent fires from starting in the first place and to suppress them when they do start. Fire lookouts and means of communication are being established and educational efforts are made to acquaint the citizens of each region of the destructive effects of these uncontrolled fires on forest growth. Expansion of this work will be gradual until all parts of the state having a distinct fire hazard to forest or cut-over lands will be organized. The progress of farm development in the future on the ten million or more acres of cutover land in the northern counties will be gradual; in fact large areas will never be taken up for agricultural purposes but out of a program of fire prevention and the protection of these lands from uncontrolled fires a growth of wood and eventually of timber of immense value will take



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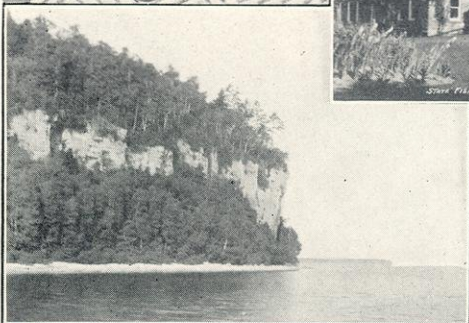


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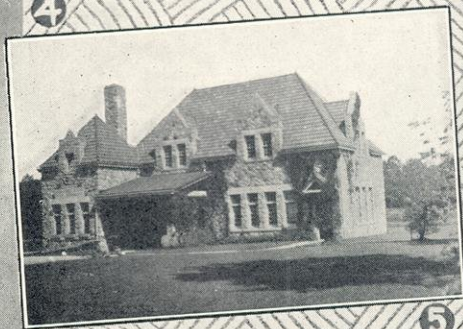


STOCK PILE - MINOCQUA - DELAFIELD, WIS.

3



4



5



6

1. Canyon at Copper Falls, Mellen, Wis.
2. Minocqua Hatchery.
3. Hatchery at Bayfield.
4. Eagle Point, Peninsula State Park.
5. Pike and Bass Hatchery, Delafield.
6. White Pine Forest near Drummond, Wis.

place without interfering with any other kind of development in that region.

While the forest protection activities of this department are, and will be, mainly and increasingly one of fire protection so far as the great bulk of prospective forest lands of the state are concerned, the commission also functions in raising pines and spruces, as the most valuable native forest trees of the state, for planting on the state forest lands and for distribution to landowners for planting in the state. This work is done at the state forest nursery at Trout Lake which has an output of one million trees annually. The commission also administers the state forest lands comprising about 175,000 acres and carries on activities designed to protect these lands from fire and trespass and to increase their value.

Game

The fundamental legal conception that the state owned the game birds and animals, including fur bearers, to be held in trust for the people until reduced to possession in accord with specific laws and regulations prescribed by the legislature, lead at an early date to the formulation of such laws and regulations. The administration and enforcement of these laws has always been the primary activity of the game division. At the present time the state is divided into six game districts, each in charge of a supervising warden. In turn every district warden has about eight local wardens under him. Each district comprises about twelve counties. Every warden is not only interested in the protection of the game birds and animals, but is likewise of assistance, in season, in the other affairs of the commission such as fish distribution, and forest fire prevention. During the summer season they as a group are of great help in directing and advising the thousands of tourists who visit the state.

A very pronounced and rapidly growing interest in better protection of all forms of outdoor life has developed during the past five years. There are now about 125 sportsmen's clubs in the state. Practically every town or city of any size has an Izaak Walton League or a game club or similar organization. These organizations have been of great value in supporting the commission in its work for better laws for fishing and hunting and particularly in taking care of local problems in connection with the work of the commission. They furnish an earnest, sincere and active support to the commission in its work in the state.

State Parks

The variety of life furnished by the quiet lake, the running stream, the depth of the forest, the study of wild things, the sight of unique rock formations or historic places, and the natural impulse on the part of all of us for a touch of the life under the open sky has prompted the establishment of parks and areas preserved

in their natural condition. The desire for these things of the outdoors is particularly pronounced in the city man or woman who, during the larger part of their lives live among congested conditions and in the high pitch of industrial and commercial activities. These impulses have started a very pronounced movement for the establishment of large recreational areas, which is evidenced by the setting aside of many large national and state parks in all parts of the country. The comparative ease of travel with the advent of the automobile has brought these areas into increasing prominence and has led the temporary annual migration of millions of Americans, and the tourist is now on all roads and in every nook and corner of the land.

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

It is the opinion of the Conservation Commission that only the most outstanding, the most unique or most historic areas in the state should be included in the state park system, and that these areas should be selected with the utmost care. Embracing so many attractive places for park purposes, it is obvious that the state cannot own and take care of them all. Therefore, it is felt that a series of county and township parks should eventually supplement the state park system, and that these areas should be owned and managed by local bodies. While they will primarily serve local needs they should nevertheless, be public in their nature, so as to provide for the tourist and furnish him a spot where he knows he will be welcome.

The state parks are continually growing in importance as patronage to them increases. This importance is bound to increase as the years go by. It becomes increasingly evident that sizable areas of natural wilderness, embracing lakes, rivers, forests and wild life, are necessary in a state destined to be thickly populated.

As early as 1890 the idea of large state park areas was taking shape. In that year the legislature set aside 50,000 acres of land in the northeastern lake region as the first state park. Unfor-

tunately this area was not held intact but at a later date was placed on the market and sold. The first permanent acquisition of land for state park purposes was made in 1901 when the state park at St. Croix Falls was started. Since then the present parks, a list of which follows, were gradually acquired either by gift or purchase. The patronage to these public areas is increasing from season to season and now numbers hundreds of thousands annually.

<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Location</i>
Devils Lake -----	1,400 acres	Baraboo, Sauk County
Peninsula -----	4,000 acres	Fish Creek, Door County
Interstate -----	580 acres	St. Croix Falls, Polk County
Nelson-Dewey -----	1,500 acres	Wyalusing, Grant County
Pattison -----	660 acres	Superior, Douglas County
Perrot -----	910 acres	Trempealeau, Trempealeau Co.
Cushing -----	8 acres	Delafield, Waukesha County
Tower Hill -----	60 acres	Iowa County
Old Belmont (First State Capitol) -----	2 acres	Belmont, Lafayette County
Rib Hill -----	160 acres	Wausau, Marathon County

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN

Dr. William F. Lorenz, President
John D. Morrissey, Vice-President
Mrs. Margaret Hutton Abels
John J. Hannan, Secretary

THE Wisconsin State Board of Control is the agency created by Chapter 46 of the Statutes for the management of the state charitable, curative, correctional, and penal institutions.

It also directs the activities of other agencies related to the work of these institutions, such as the Juvenile and Probation departments, and has certain supervisory and inspectional powers with respect to county asylums for the care of chronic mental cases, the institutional care of paupers, county tubercular sanatoria, child caring agencies, and child placing agencies, and of the jails and lockups within the state.

There are seventeen state institutions under the management of the Board. These are:



JOHN J. HANNAN

For Treatment of Mental Cases

Insane

State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago
Central State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Waupun
Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute (Hospital Dept.), Mendota

Feeble-Minded and Epileptic

Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Chippewa Falls
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Union Grove

For Treatment of Tuberculosis

Wisconsin State Sanatorium, Wales
State Tuberculosis Camp, Tomahawk Lake

Correctional

Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee

Reformatory and Penal

Wisconsin State Reformatory (for males), Green Bay
Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, Taycheedah
State Prison, Waupun

Educational

School for the Blind, Janesville
 Workshop for the Blind, Milwaukee
 School for the Deaf, Delavan
 State Public School, Sparta

Besides these institutions managed by the Board, it supervises and inspects the following institutions:

- 36 county asylums for the chronic insane
- 1 county sanatorium for care of tubercular chronic insane
- 52 county and city poor farms or houses
- 14 county tuberculosis sanatoria
- 397 county and city jails and lockups
- 25 private or benevolent institutions
- 28 orphanages
- 18 child placing agencies

The State Board of Control as a body, or one of its members, inspects the state institutions once every month, while the inspectors of the Board inspect the county institutions regularly. The county asylums and county sanatoria are inspected four times a year, the county and city poorhouses, jails, and workhouses, twice a year, and the city police stations and lockups once a year and oftener if necessary. The private and benevolent institutions and homes for the aged are inspected once a year, the orphanages and child placing agencies visited frequently, while each placement made by licensed child placing agencies is investigated and approved by the Juvenile Department.

The Board passes upon all applications for parole from the correctional, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state, and the Milwaukee County House of Correction. During 1923, the Board considered 975 applications for parole, 46.9 per cent, or 457 being approved.

The State Board of Control has supervision over adult probationers placed on probation by the courts of the state to the State Board of Control. During 1923 the courts of the state placed 152 on probation under the supervision of this Board, as compared with 195 in 1922.

The population of the state institutions as of December 1, 1924, was 5,511, and of the county institutions, 8,456. In addition to this total, there were on probation under the Board of Control, from the courts of the state, 286, and on parole from the state institutions, 1,962, making a total population of 16,215 directly and indirectly under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The foregoing summary briefly outlines the scope of the activities and the work of the State Board of Control. The clothing of this Board with authority over the problems committed to its care was a matter of slow development, and was in response to a public opinion which demanded better care of the mentally and physically handicapped, and of those committed to the correctional and penal institutions of the state.

The legislature of 1880 investigated complaints as to the management of the state charitable and penal institutions. This committee reported to the legislature of 1881 and as a result, the management of these institutions was placed in a central authority designated as the State Board of Supervision. Prior to that time, these institutions were managed by local Boards and there was a general board with power to suggest and recommend, designated as the Board of Charities and Correction.

The law of 1881 wiped out the local Boards, but the Board of Charities and Correction continued to function until 1891, when the legislature provided for a new board to supercede the State Board of Supervision and the Board of Charities and Correction.

At intervals since 1891, changes have been made in the law with respect to the number of persons who shall constitute the Board, their compensation and other details, but ever the management of the charitable, correctional and penal institutions has been under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control.

As new institutions were provided by law, and as activities relating to the work of these institutions were authorized from time to time, these new institutions and activities were placed under the direction of the Board.

Basically, the powers and duties of the Board of Control are the same as those conferred by the Statute of 1891 which created it and conferred upon it the same powers and exacted the duties performed by the Boards it superceded. While this is true, there has been an expansion of duties to meet the growth and development of institutional and extra-institutional activities connected with the problems which necessitated the establishment of these institutions and a central managerial authority.

The detail with respect to the purposes, facilities and operation of each of the institutions will be found under the title of the institution. During the biennium ending June 30, 1924, the cost of operating the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board was as follows:

	1923	1924
Operation -----	\$2,088,209.08	\$2,147,570.31
Maintenance -----	199,660.36	166,640.04
	<u>\$2,287,869.44</u>	<u>\$2,314,210.35</u>

The investment of the state in these institutions is as follows:

Land -----	\$960,588.74
Buildings -----	7,214,882.63
All other property -----	3,111,312.25
Total -----	<u>\$11,286,783.62</u>

The revenues derived by the institutions under the Board of Control are from two sources: amounts paid the institutions by counties for the care of inmates, and institutional receipts derived from miscellaneous industries, activities and other sources.

In 1923, the total receipts from counties were \$462,912.65 and the total miscellaneous institutional receipts were \$680,784.35 or a grand total of \$1,143,697.00.

In 1924, the total receipts from counties amounted to \$512,176.83 and total miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$701,679.13 making a total of \$1,213,855.96.

Numerous industrial activities at the Prison and Reformatory are carried on with profitable results and provide industrial training for many prisoners, while many others are employed on institutional farms which are being operated on a large scale, while those unfit for industrial training are employed in numerous other institutional duties. A binder twine plant is operated at the Prison the output of this plant being sold on the open market to the farmers of this state.

During 1923, 5,721,800 lbs. of twine were manufactured, while in 1924, 5,267,400 lbs. of twine were manufactured. The revenues of the twine plant in 1923 amounted to \$425,517.03, the cost of twine sold, selling expenses, etc. amounted to \$344,167.67, leaving a net profit of \$81,349.36. The revenues of the twine plant in 1924 amounted to \$427,289.39, the cost of twine sold, selling expense, etc. to \$364,191.09, leaving a net profit of \$63,098.30.

The auto tag department furnished employment for approximately 20 inmates daily for 6 months of the year, manufacturing automobile license plates. These plates were furnished to the automobilic license bureau. An average of 325 inmates were employed daily during the biennial in the manufacturing of socks and stockings under contract. Inmate earnings in this industry amounted to \$16,349.86 in 1923, and \$18,744.24 in 1924. The total inmate earnings, including earnings of inmates employed in the twine and knitting plants, amounted to \$28,781.22 in 1923 and \$30,432.21 in 1924.

On June 30, 1924, there was a balance of \$93,919.64 in the prison industries fund, and \$37,534.11 in the Reformatory industries fund.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

Opened 1860

Capacity 397 Male, 287 Female, Total 684

OFFICERS

Dr. M. K. Green	Superintendent
Dr. O. F. Hubbard	Assistant Superintendent
Dr. Aug. Sauthoff	Clinical Director
Dr. Mary Sauthoff	1st Assistant—Female Wards
Dr. Theo. Slemmons	2nd Assistant—Female Wards
Dr. F. A. O'Connor	2nd Assistant—Male Wards
Wm. H. Ramsey	Steward
T. M. Gordon	Assistant Steward

The state of Wisconsin is divided into two hospital districts with a state institution for the care of the acute insane located in each district.

The State Hospital for the Insane is located on a beautiful tract of land overlooking Lake Mendota, at Mendota, Wis., which is approximately 6 miles from Madison, Wis., on the C. & N. W. Railway. This institution is located in what is known as the southern hospital district. Commitments to this institution are made by the courts in the following counties: Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, LaCrosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Racine, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washburn and Waukesha.

The institutional site affords spacious grounds for outdoor recreation and in addition, the institutional farm comprises approximately 226 acres of tillable land.

In addition to those persons who have been adjudged insane, by the courts, voluntary patients are also admitted to these institutions on their written application stating their mental condition and supported by a certificate of at least two qualified physicians after personal examination of such person. Patients so admitted are required to pay a rate of \$7.50 per week for their maintenance.

This institution has also been designated by the State Board of Control as the institution to which commitments may be made for the public treatment of Narcotic Drug Addicts.

An occupational therapy department is operated in connection with the institution, under the supervision of a director, and an assistant director, the patients making baskets, toys and fancy work.

Clinics for mental diseases are conducted by a member of the hospital medical staff once a month in the city of Beloit.

An out-patient, or social-service department, is maintained, a trained psychiatric social service worker being employed to visit paroled patients in their homes.

Staff meetings are held regularly four times a week. All patients come before the staff for diagnosis on admission, and before parole or transfer to other institutions, as well as all cases needing special attention.

On July 1, 1922 there were 571 patients at the State Hospital receiving treatment; 609 were admitted during the year, making a total of 1180 who received treatment at some time during the year. 625 patients were discharged during the year, 121 as recovered and 146 as improved, while 78 died and 154 were transferred to the county institutions.

On July 1, 1923, there were 555 patients in the hospital; 683 were admitted during the year, making a total of 1238 who received treatment at some time during the year. 621 patients were discharged, 84 as recovered, and 193 as improved, while 89 died and 145 were transferred to the county institutions, and on June 30, 1924, 339 male and 282 female, or a total of 621 patients remained in the institution.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

Opened 1872

Capacity 412 Male, 252 Female, Total 664

OFFICERS

Dr. Adin Sherman	Superintendent
Dr. Louis C. Bickford	1st Assistant—Male
Dr. A. S. Gillis	2nd Assistant—Male
Dr. Harriet Davies	1st Assistant—Female
H. S. Cheney	Steward
Alden Guhl	Assistant Steward

The Northern Hospital for the Insane is ideally located on the shores of Lake Winnebago, at Winnebago, Wis., on the C. & N. W. Railway approximately 4 miles from Oshkosh, Wis.

This institution is located in what is known as the Northern Hospital district, and persons adjudicated insane by the courts in the following counties are admitted to this institution: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Washington, Waupaca, Wau-shara, Winnebago, and Wood.

Besides a spacious institutional site, the state owns 604 acres of land at this institution, of which approximately 445 acres are tillable.

The number of voluntary patients admitted to this institution has increased from year to year. The prospects of benefiting a voluntary patient are superior to those existing in patients often times committed against their will, as the mental attitude is one of cooperation, always a large factor in the treatment of any disease, and especially valuable in the treatment of a mental disorder.

An Occupational Therapy department is maintained at this institution, offering employment, productive if possible, but essentially of a kind to hasten and promote recovery.

The available capacity of both state hospitals have been filled during the past several years. During 1923 the average daily patient population of this institution was 654, occupying the available bed capacity 98.5 per cent, while the average daily patient population in 1924 was 637, and as a result the available bed capacity was 96 per cent occupied during that year. Appropriations have been made for a new psychopathic ward building at the institution, which will be built as soon as possible.

On July 1, 1923, there were 676 patients in the hospital; 637 new cases admitted during the year, making a total of 1,313 who received treatment at some time during the year. 652 patients were discharged during the year, 41 as recovered, and 185 as improved, while 72 died and 221 were transferred to the county institutions.

On July 1, 1924, there were 661 patients in the institution, 700 new cases admitted, making a total of 1,361 cases treated during the

year. 683 patients were discharged, 67 as recovered and 236 as improved, while 90 died and 206 were transferred to county institutions, and on June 30, 1924, 418 male and 260 female, or a total of 678 remained in the institution.

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Dr. J. F. BROWN, *Superintendent*

The Central State Hospital for the Insane, located at Waupun, in Dodge County, on the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, also Chicago and Northwestern Railway at East Waupun, 70 miles from Milwaukee, 52 miles from Madison, 30 miles from Oshkosh, 18 miles from Fond du Lac. Highways 31, 33, 49 and 26. Bus lines to Fond du Lac and Madison.

Visiting hours for relatives, 9 to 12 A. M.—1 to 4 P. M.

Visiting hours for the public—3 P. M., except Sundays and holidays.

Alienists and criminologists have come to a gradual realization during the last quarter of a century that the dangerous and criminal insane and defectives are a class by themselves, requiring a further specialization and segregation in their care. This population not only handicaps the administration of the penal institutions and hospitals for the civil insane, but is an injustice, so placed, to the class referred to, as well as to the normal population of either of the institutions named. It is now universally conceded that the dangerous and criminal insane require care by those specially trained, in a specially planned housing, which, while it guarantees the safety of a prison, eliminates prison appearance and effect.

The Legislature of 1909 made provision for the erection at the Northern Hospital for the Insane of a hospital for the Criminal insane for the detention of dangerous and criminal insane, by an appropriation of \$100,000.00.

A study of hospitals for the criminal insane was made. Plans were prepared and adopted for the construction of a building to provide for present and future needs. It was discovered that it was impossible to contract for the construction of those portions of the building to meet present requirements for the money appropriated, and no work was done.

The Legislature of 1911 deemed it inadvisable to locate the criminal insane and the insane criminals, with the general hospital for the insane at Winnebago, and made provision for \$20,000.00 for a site to be located at Waupun, Wisconsin.

With this the Board of Control was enabled to purchase a tract of seventy-two acres of the finest kind of garden truck land, such as could and would be worked by this class of insane.

It was again found that the appropriation was insufficient; accordingly only one hospital wing, a portion of the administration build-

ing, the connecting corridor, and the power house was built. The excavation for the foundations for the hospital was made by prisoners.

The first patients were admitted January 12th, 1914.

The Legislature of 1913, realizing the trend of modern thought, and the importance of the work to be accomplished by the new institution, created it as a separate and distinct institution under the name of Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control and the supervision of a medical superintendent.

Dr. Rock Sleyster was appointed medical superintendent and steward.

The Legislature of 1913 also provided by the enactment of Section 604—3 as follows:—The said institution shall be used for the custody, care, and special treatment of insane persons of the following classes:

1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who became insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution.
2. Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane.
3. Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity.
4. Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane.
5. Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony.

The same Legislature appropriated for completing the central connecting corridor by carrying it west and erecting Hospital building C.

Contracts were let for this early in 1914, and it was occupied January 26th, 1915.

The Legislature of 1915 provided for a small dairy and horse barn to house four cows and four horses.

The same Legislature also provided for the erection of a concrete wall to enclose recreation grounds. The wall, which is fifteen feet in height is so constructed as to be but four feet above the ground level. This eliminates the psychic effect of a prison wall, and is attained by a dry moat on the inside of the wall.

The name was changed by legislative enactment from Hospital for the Criminal Insane to Central State Hospital for the Insane.

The Legislature of 1919 provided for the erection of a ward building and a new dining room and kitchen building, the sum of \$100,000.00 but on account of the high cost of labor and material the appropriation was not sufficient. So the Legislature of 1921 made a further appropriation of \$55,000.00 and at the present time the above mentioned buildings are under construction and will be ready for occupancy early in 1925.

On admission each patient is given a physical and mental examination and is under observation for some time before a diagnosis is made. A sample of blood is taken and sent to the Psychiatric Insti-

tute at Mendota for a Wassermann test, and if a three or four plus report is received, we continue an intensive treatment for his luetic trouble.

We expect all patients who can to work, but vary their occupations, divide their labor, and assign to each the part he is best qualified to fill.

All farm and garden work is done by the patients, lawns and shrubbery kept neat and trim, rooms and dormitory work is done by the patients, coal unloaded. Some work in the kitchen, others in the dining room, carpenter shop, and work shop, where some toys are made and sold to visitors, the income from sale of toys goes to the patient who made them.

Amusements provided—dominoes, checkers, cards, reading and writing, music and moving pictures, with occasional concerts and entertainments.

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Location: Mendota, Wisconsin.
Director, William F. Lorenz, M. D.
Research Staff:

W. J. Bleckwenn, M. D.
G. B. Farrell, M. D.
H. H. Reese, M. D.
F. J. Hodges, M. D.
F. C. Richmond, M. D.
P. C. Carroll, Chief Technician

Wisconsin Memorial Hospital

R. L. Kenney, M. D. Chief of Staff
A. J. Boner, M. D. Senior Assistant Physician
W. J. Harrington, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician
A. Z. Domine, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician
S. H. Kauffman, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician
Gladys Coulter, Chief of Nurses
Mary W. Jones, Recreation Director
W. J. Holland, Occupational Therapy

The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute was an outgrowth of the advancement in the treatment of mental diseases. In 1911 Dr. Charles Gorst, at that time superintendent of the State Hospital at Mendota, convinced that there should be research work in connection with the treatment of the patients committed to the care of that hospital, induced Dr. W. F. Lorenz who was at that time engaged in similar work in the hospitals of the insane in the state of New York, to join the forces of the state hospital. After a short time his work, performed under the most adverse and difficult conditions, began to attract the attention of physicians, and within four years had assumed such proportions that the legislature made a special appropriation to provide for its expansion. The establishment of this institute as a distinct department was recognized in the law of 1915, and in 1921 it was established as a separate institution under the Board of Control.

In the same year, the legislature authorized the erection of a hospital to be known as the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, for the care and treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors, nurses and marines,

residents of Wisconsin at the time of their enlistment, who served in the armed forces of the United States in the late war against Germany, and her allies, who are suffering from mental diseases, and who are, or may hereafter become, beneficiaries of the Federal War Risk Act. This hospital, the building of which will be completed in 1925, during the time of its construction, has been operated by the Psychiatric Institute.

The purpose of the Psychiatric Institute is to improve the methods employed, and to develop new methods and facilities, for the care of the insane. Through its facilities which were placed at the service of the physicians of the state, it has aided in the early diagnosis of insanity, and it has promoted knowledge of mental hygiene, and reduced, by early treatment, the cost of insanity to the state.

During the past ten years, the research department has been doing the Wasserman tests for the state institutions and for physicians at large, making an average of 120 such tests per day.

A blood chemistry laboratory has been installed, and state-wide service offered in this most valuable field of medical research and examination. The services offered by the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute in blood analysis for syphilis and cerebro spinal fluid for syphilis and other infections of brain and spinal cord are invaluable. The service that can be rendered by blood chemistry will permit any physician to submit samples of patient's blood for analysis with better diagnostic and therapeutic results than has ever heretofore been obtained anywhere.

The research Department is chiefly concerned in research problems affecting nervous and mental diseases. For the past five years investigation of arsenical preparations in the cure of syphilis has been under way with the development of tryparsamide, an arsenical preparation that has been of great value in the treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system. Numerous investigations among mental cases have been made relative to blood chemistry. X-ray examinations of mental cases, particularly of the skulls of these cases, will be made for research purposes to study the gland of internal secretion, the pituitary body located therein.

The Psychiatric Institute works in close cooperation with the laboratories of the State University, and the director of the Psychiatric Institute is a member of the faculty of the University. In addition to the funds provided by the state appropriations and through the United States Government, there have been donations to the research work by the public health institution of the City of Chicago.

The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital are located at Mendota on a beautifully wooded site overlooking Lake Mendota. The hospital has spacious grounds and every facility is afforded for the proper recreation and care of the ex-service men committed to the institution. The institution handles all of the problems connected with ex-service men relative to compensation, bonus and insurance.

While the building program is not completed, there are at the pres-

ent time an Administration Building, one dormitory, one disturbed patients Building, one refectory, one employees' building, one occupational therapy shop, one staff house, and one commissary. There are under construction one recreation building, one convalescent building and one dormitory.

There are 260 ex-service men hospitalized at the institution. The number who have applied for admission to this institution has been greater than the facilities could accommodate. The hospital staff includes five physicians, seven nurses, two hydro-therapists, three occupational therapy directors, and one recreational director.

The hospital has two hydro-therapy departments, and what is admitted to be one of the finest X-ray equipments and departments of any similar institution in the United States.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

OFFICERS

A. L. Beier, M. D.	Superintendent and Steward
J. A. Kelly, M. D.	Assistant Physician
S. A. Granosky, M. D.	Assistant Physician
Elsie L. Brinkman	Assistant Steward and Bookkeeper

The Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded was established by act of legislature in 1895 at which time the Board of Control received an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to select and purchase a suitable site and sufficient land for a home or colony for the feeble-minded and epileptic of the state. With the amount thus appropriated a site was selected, its purchase consummated and the construction of the first buildings was begun. Two cottages, a laundry and a power plant were built and ready for occupancy and operation June 11, 1897. The first inmate was received and admitted June 16th, of the same year.

The original name of the institution was changed by the legislature of 1921 and in accordance with its act, the institution is now known as the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School. The change in the title of the institution is truly in accord with the modern trend of thought anent the treatment and development of mental defectives along rational lines and is more clearly descriptive of the object and purpose for which the institution was established.

It required years of patient, persistent effort and propaganda to stimulate and arouse active interest in the care and training of the feeble-minded of our state. Thus we see that as early as 1885 the State Board of Health memorialized the legislature with a resolution calling attention to the urgent need of an institution providing custodial care and training for its mentally defective class. The resolution, although it bore no immediate fruit served to direct the attention of the public towards and emphasized the need for such an institution. Later, in 1888, The Wisconsin Medical and the Teachers Associations, and also women's organizations in the state became deeply interested in the movement but apparently it was not until 1895 that their efforts were crowned with success.

Since its establishment, the institution has shown steady growth until now it is the largest institution in the state, having a capacity for 1,142 inmates. Its premises embrace 1,040 acres of land, of which approximately 600 are under cultivation. There are twelve cottages. Included among these is a forty bed hospital. Besides there are two school buildings, four industrial buildings, including a bake-shop, laundry, carpenter, paint and machine shops and power plant. In addition, there are two dairy barns, greenhouse and other less important agricultural buildings. The total value of the institution, as shown by the inventory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, is \$1,159,419.50.

In accordance with statutory provision, the institution is divided into departments as follows: A school department for educable grades or classes, and a custodial department which provides for the helpless and lower types of feeble-minded children. The object or purpose of the institution is solely the custody and training of mental defectives and epileptics. In passing, we desire to mention that approximately 10% of our wards are afflicted with epilepsy. The majority of these, especially where active epilepsy exists, are under continuous treatment.

Since the opening in 1897, the institution has admitted and provided for 4,564 cases. The total number of applications received during this period is 5,545.

The average daily population of the institution is 1,070. Approximately 200 are in extra-institutional surroundings on parole from the institution.

The purpose and trend of the institution's educational activities, is the rehabilitation of mental defectives insofar as it is possible and the ultimate return of those who, having no social or antisocial traits or tendencies, after correct training in habits of thought, cleanliness and industry, can be safely returned to extra-institutional surroundings where they become at least in part useful, wage-earning, self-supporting citizens, and thus become assets rather than liabilities to the communities to which they go.

The educational department provides facilities for both academic and vocational training. The latter type, it is true, is still in a rudimentary state, but efforts are underway that will increase the facilities for training directed along vocational and industrial lines.

The inmates who represent the lowest mental types do not receive academic training. Because of their limited potentiality for mental development it were folly and absurd to attempt their education along ordinary school lines. But even with these an effort is made to teach them by persistent training, self-help and personal cleanliness.

The adult inmates who have passed beyond the age where further development along scholastic lines can be expected are rendered useful in the various industrial departments of the institution where they may be said to receive additional practical training in industrial work. Their work, when performed under proper direction and supervision becomes in no small measure, an advantageous contribution

toward their own pleasure, maintenance and self-support. Many of the adult boys are profitably employed in the agricultural department and the practical instruction thus received, in many instances lays the groundwork for later extra-institutional occupation for especially those who show special aptitudes for and interest in this type of work. The agricultural department includes the farm, garden, dairy and poultry divisions of the institution. The boys also assist in the care of the orchard, shrubbery, etc. A number of drive teams, clear and prepare land for cultivation, maintain our roads and do a great share of the manual labor about the institution. Many are also employed in our power plant, bakery, shoe, carpenter, paint and mattress shops. The shoe department confines its activities to shoe mending. The mattress shop manufactures and renovates the institutions mattresses, repairs and repaints its beds.

The adult female inmates have abundant opportunity for occupational work and are utilized in the laundry, kitchen, dining rooms, sewing departments and carry on a great part of other household duties. Many too, who are temperamentally fitted for this type of assistance or employment, and who are possessed with the natural instinctive feminine love for children, give material help in taking care of many of the feeble and helpless children.

The institution has its band and orchestra and also its classes in music. Music adds much to the pleasure, entertainment and happiness of our children, and from a disciplinary standpoint has a beneficial influence.

Since the passage of the Wisconsin Sterilization Act, the operation for sterilization has been performed upon 138 inmates. Of these, fifty-four have been paroled, six escaped; four died and twenty-three were transferred to the Southern Colony and County Asylums.

Admission into the institution is gained through commitment by some court of record usually the county court. The cost of the maintenance, care and treatment of inmates, is borne by the state and county. Friends or relatives however, able to pay the whole or any part of this cost, are required so to do.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

OFFICERS

C. C. Atherton, M. D. Superintendent and Steward
O. J. Mottard Assistant Steward

Opened 1919

Present capacity, 170 Male; 130 Female

This institution is being built along the lines of the cottage plan. There are at present five buildings housing inmates. The purpose of this institution is to provide a means to educate and train mental defectives along those lines which will best fit them for a place in society whereby they may become useful citizens. This often becomes a serious problem for the reason that the individuality of the person is

frequently so distorted as to demand special training and a complete rebuilding of their personality. Training, therefore, does not mean an education along academic lines, an impression gained only too frequently by the public because of the word "School" in the name of the institution but means the moulding of the entire fabric of these unfortunates whereby they become proficient to a degree enabling them to make their way more or less successfully and compete with their fellows. However, there is the great group of defectives who classify in the lower grades which constitute the pure custodial cases and for whom special provision must be made.

THE WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

(For the Treatment of Tuberculosis)

L. W. DUDLEY, M. D., *Superintendent*

The Sanatorium is located near Wales in Waukesha County. The post-office address is: Statesan, Waukesha County, and letters should be addressed to Doctor L. W. Dudley, Superintendent and Steward. Telegrams should be sent, and long distance telephone calls should be made to Wales. Freight and express should be consigned to Wales; parcel post to Statesan.

Any one who is more than sixteen years of age, and who has lived in Wisconsin for at least one year prior to application, may be admitted.

A positive medical diagnosis of tuberculosis is *not necessary* for admission. Doctors are urged to send suspicious cases to the Sanatorium when in doubt, as the purpose of the establishment is prevention as well as cure.

The Superintendent will mail application blanks on request, and county judges, county nurses, prospective patients and their doctors should make sure that these are properly filled and forwarded to the sanatorium by those seeking admission.

Anyone who has lived in the State for the required period, but who has not established residence in any *county*, if unable personally to pay for care, may be admitted on application to the State Board of Control at Madison. Or anyone who will pay fifteen dollars weekly.

This charge covers medical and nursing care, food, lodging, and laundry, and is less than the actual cost to the State for the patients' maintenance.

Or anyone who will pay seven dollars and fifty cents weekly may be admitted on application to The State Board of Control.

Patients are also maintained at the Sanatorium by their respective counties. A prospective patient of this kind must appear before his county judge, make a statement of his financial condition, and secure the judge's written approval, *before* admission.

All patients receive exactly the same careful attention. For the comfort of mind of patients unable to pay for their own care, no

other patient and no one except the superintendent knows whether they are paying for themselves or not.

Wales is located on the Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, about twenty-seven miles west of Milwaukee, seven west of Waukesha, and fifty-five east of Madison. Railroad tickets should be purchased to Wales.

Doctors and prospective patients are always interested in the facilities and equipment. All Wisconsin doctors are cordially invited to visit the Sanatorium when motoring on State Highway Forty-One, which is about a mile from the grounds.

They will find that the Sanatorium grounds extend for over two hundred acres of beautifully wooded hills at an altitude ranging from one thousand to thirteen hundred feet. The gravelly soil provides splendid drainage, the hillside location insures a plenitude of those two great curative agents: sunshine and moving air.

The patients live in cottages whose broad verandas run for more than a thousand feet. Their entire time, except when eating, bathing or dressing is spent in the fresh air. The food is of the best, and long daily periods of absolute rest are required.

There is an excellent library, light work, such as basketry, and rug weaving when desirable, and entertainment by motion pictures weekly.

Every Sunday there are religious services, both Catholic and Protestant.

There is a small infirmary and a larger one is to be built.

The medical staff is composed of the superintendent and two assistant resident physicians aided by a force of twelve nurses.

Visiting doctors will find much to interest them in the extensive records of the work in the X-Ray rooms and laboratory. Close personal supervision of all patients is given by the physicians, and in selected cases artificial pneumo-thorax, on which special records are being kept in order that the results may be reported when completed to the medical profession at large. Animal experimentation is also being carried on with a similar purpose.

A competent dietitian is available; and regulated exercise, the Alpine light, and other modern aids to recovery are, of course, employed as indicated.

The State's care for its tuberculosis citizens now ranks with the best in the country.

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

FRANK A. REICH, *Superintendent*

The Tomahawk Lake Camp was created by an act of the Legislature of 1913, and was opened to patients in July 1915. The purpose of the institution is to physically and vocationally rehabilitate patients convalescing from tuberculosis. In tuberculosis a patient is considered to have reached the convalescent stage after the case is pronounced "apparently arrested" or at least "quiescent" for a number

of months. In the majority of cases this progress is previously attained in a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, consequently the Tomahawk Lake Camp is a post sanatorium institution and serves the convalescents from all the Tuberculosis Sanatoria of which there are sixteen, State, County and Private institutions in the State of Wisconsin. Provisions have been made so far to treat only 24 male patients at one time.

Previous to entering the Tomahawk Lake Camp the convalescent's treatment consisted of rest in bed for periods ranging of from a few weeks to many months and a semi-ambulant life of from four months to as many years and sometimes in severe cases even longer. Consequently the need of some hardening and preparation for these men before they return to their homes and their occupations is obvious. Not until their physical strength and working capacity have been restored to them are these men again self-supporting and able to compete with men who have had no illness to handicap them.

The results have been very satisfactory in that relapses have been cut to a minimum and thereby a great saving has been effected both economically as well as in human life.

The institution is ideally located for its purpose three miles from the village of Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County and was formerly a part of the State Forest Reserve of Northern Wisconsin. There is an acreage of 536 acres, of which about 20 have been cleared for garden and farm purposes. As the development of the land and the maintenance of the institution is principally conducted by inmate labor, the constructive work is therefore twofold in effect as the patient as well as the institution are benefited by it. Plans for a greater development are in process of formation and it is hoped that adequate treatment can be extended to all who need it.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Location, Sparta

OFFICERS AS OF AUGUST 1, 1924

C. D. Lehman	Superintendent and Steward
A. L. Roethe	Assistant Steward
Mrs. Margaret Casey	General Matron

The State Public School was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children of the state. Since established the institution has included the admission of neglected dependent and crippled children of the state for care, education and surgical treatment.

The present law recites "Any child under sixteen years of age, a legal resident of Wisconsin, who is found by the County or Juvenile Court to be dependent or neglected, may be committed to the State Public School."

The object of the State Public School is to care for and educate, physically, intellectually, vocationally and morally such dependent or

neglected children as may be placed therein, find proper homes for those placeable and prepare those not placeable so that they may better care for themselves when released.

Concerning crippled children the law recites "There shall be received at the State Public School 'any children under 21 years of age, residents of this state, who are crippled or deformed in body; provided said crippled or deformed conditions are amenable to cure or amelioration by surgical or other means.'"

These cases are committed to the State Public School in the same manner as are dependent children not crippled. Two cottages are maintained at Madison as part of this institution and to these cottages the crippled children are sent as rapidly as the capacity of the cottages will permit. While there they receive surgical care and corrective treatment at Bradley Memorial Hospital. From the hospital they are returned to the cottages for observation and schooling. When they are discharged as cases for which nothing further can be done, they are either returned to their homes or in case of dependency sent to the State Public School at Sparta.

The institution maintains a complete graded school including manual training, domestic science, opportunity classes and kindergarten classes.

Its population January 15, 1925 is 406 of whom approximately 225 are of school age.

Its staff of employees including school-teachers will average about 105 persons, all with few exceptions, are maintained completely at the institution.

The grounds comprise 223 acres of which approximately 100 are tillable for farm purposes, while ten to eleven acres are used as garden space, the rest being woods, pasture and institution grounds.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

J. T. HOOPER, *Superintendent*

The Wisconsin School for the Blind was organized in the then village of Janesville August 27, 1849, under private management, with a private subscription of \$430.00. The following February the state legislature incorporated the school as its first benevolent institution.

Until 1881 the official management of the school was entrusted to a local board of trustees, when it was placed under the charge of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions which in 1891 was changed to the State Board of Control.

The aim of the school is that set forth in the enabling act: "To qualify, as far as may be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving on American citizens."

In accordance with this aim the school has been organized and developed along broad educational lines. Literary courses are given paralleling those of the other public schools of the state from the kindergarten through the high school, the only difference being that blind children read with their fingers books in embossed literature which are copies of those which seeing children read with their eyes.

Our graduates are admitted on their certificate of graduation to the University of Wisconsin, colleges and normal schools the same as graduates of the ordinary city high school.

In music we are pioneers demonstrating the educational value of thorough training in pianoforte, voice culture and orchestral instruments.

Along the lines of Home Economics and Manual Arts the work is very practical and intensive. The girls are trained in sweeping and dusting, darning and mending, and given a very practical course in sewing, cooking, serving and laundry work. Both boys and girls are taught reed basketry, chair caning and weaving. The boys are also given work in hammock making, broom making and piano tuning, repairing and player action work. Graduates of the Wisconsin School for the Blind are prepared for entering higher institutions of learning and continuing their studies, or for going at once into practical occupations in life and earning their own livelihood.

All pupils of the school from the fourth grade up are trained to use the typewriter and many of them become expert typists and dictaphone operators.

A happy contented mind in a strong healthy body is absolutely essential for real development. To secure these conditions physical training and supervised play, where free spontaneous action is sought under the direction of a trained supervisor, are part of the regular daily program. Plenty of wholesome food carefully planned and well prepared in which milk, fruit and fresh vegetables, predominate, is provided.

The institution maintains a farm of 107 acres and a registered herd of high producing Holsteins. For supervision the Board of Control furnishes a graduate dietitian and a trained farmer. The health of the pupils is guarded by a resident trained nurse directed by a clinic of specialists and general practicing physicians. The aim is to prevent disease as well as to treat existing conditions.

However, education is a much larger process than training along the lines mentioned above. A man or woman without proper standards may be an educated rogue, and a menace not an asset to society. Moreover, the blind must be definitely instructed in many things which a seeing child acquires through mere observation of the doings and conduct of others. We have children with us twenty-four hours of the day. As a result, a great deal of training falls upon us which ordinarily is acquired in the home. Correct posture, right habits of eating, social graces and social etiquette, all must be given strict attention by the teachers and officers of this institution. Our chil-

dren must be thoroughly grounded and high standards of thinking and correct habits of judging and acting must be inculcated.

In short, we must give our pupils broad, thorough training along all lines,—physical, musical, literary, manual and ethical—we must focus on the child and use the school equipment of all kinds for developing strength of body, strength of intellect and strength of character. We aim to make our students as far as possible, self-respecting, self-supporting citizens, capable of giving real service to the best life of their community and assisting in the upbuilding of public well-being.

However, in the school proper is found not all the activities of the institution—our interests and endeavors reach out to all the blind of the state.

There is a field-worker of the school who visits homes and finds children who need the school. He also visits and instructs adult blind, giving them hope and cheer.

The school is the custodian of the state library for the blind of 3,900 volumes. A trained librarian supplies the needs of blind readers with books carried free by the postal department of the federal government.

A summer school for adult blind held during the summer vacation, offers to those who become blind after school age a training similar to that provided for children, planned to meet the needs of adults.

Under the direction of the Superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Blind and the State Board of Control, the state provides special state aid for higher education sufficient to overcome the extra expense caused by the handicap of blindness.

Finally there is established at the Wisconsin School for the Blind under the direction of the State Board of Control a "Field Agency for the Adult Blind" whose duties and powers are broad. In general, however, this agency is established to visit the adult blind, to investigate their condition, to instruct them, to aid and comfort them, to find employment for those capable of being employed, to train them and to perform such other duties as seem likely to in any way assist, to rehabilitate or to ameliorate the condition of any adult blind of the state.

In all these ways the school is performing its services and carrying out the fundamental aim for which it is established.

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

1314 Fond du Lac Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Opened, 1903

Property Value, \$50,000

OSCAR KUSTERMANN, *Superintendent*

The Workshop for the Blind was established in 1903. Its purpose is to give the blind adult residents of Wisconsin an opportunity to earn a livelihood and become self-supporting. Residents of the State are admitted to the institution.

Machinery and tools to work with are furnished by the State, as well as material out of which to make the product. The finished products are sold for the account of the blind workmen, and they are given all the profits above the cost of the material. None of the profit is retained by the State.

Transportation of any indigent blind person to Milwaukee is paid for by the State, and such persons are allowed the difference between their earnings and their board, for a reasonable time, the total amount not to exceed \$75.00 in the case of any one individual. This provision is to enable them to learn a trade and become self-supporting.

The blind are employed in basket work and the making of wicker furniture of willow, reed and rattan, and in carpet weaving.

The State does not maintain the workers, and has no home in connection with the institution.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin

Opened 1852

Accommodation: 120 male, 80 female, total 200

OFFICERS

T. Emery Bray, Superintendent and Steward
Nellie M. Passage, Assistant Steward
Frances M. Moore, Matron

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf is maintained by the State for the free education of all deaf children within its borders. The school is located in the city of Delavan, Wisconsin. The institutional site offers spacious grounds for out-door recreation, and in addition, the institutional farm comprises approximately 100 acres of tillable land.

The course of study at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf is the same as for hearing children, and covers the same ground as the public school system of the state. A great deal of stress is given to lip reading, using speech and speech reading. The oral method is used in all classes, unless the case requires another method. All pupils are, in addition taught some useful trade in the industrial department.

Each boy and girl in the school receives five hours of academic work a day in addition to industrial work. The first two hours in the morning and the last two in the afternoon program are devoted to industrial work. Besides the elementary work, which requires 10 years for the average pupil to complete, the academic work includes a high school course which requires two years for its completion.

Along the lines of vocational work, each girl learns to cook and sew, and in addition the older girls take a regular domestic science course and two years in millinery. The boys may become bakers, or

are taught printing and binding, shoe repairing, and cabinetmaking. Each student in addition to a course in manual training, domestic science, etc., is given a very considerable start towards the mastery of some trade which is a decided advantage to them in their handicapped condition.

Development of the body as well as the mind is looked after. The school is equipped with two excellent gymnasiums, one for boys and the other for girls, where the pupils receive regular instructions in gymnastics, field sports and pastimes of various kinds, such as tennis, football, baseball, basketball, running, walking, and jumping. Athletics are enjoyed by the boys, and excellent football and basketball teams have been developed. Literary societies are maintained by the students of the institution under the direction of faculty members. In the course of a year, the children take part in a number of formal as well as informal festivities, two or three dramas being presented each year, and a very complete gymnasium exhibition closes the winter term, all of which adds to the social life of the institution.

The aim of the institution is to educate every child so that when he leaves the institution he has a sound academic education, a vocation, lip-reading developed, and voice "manufactured", to such an extent that he is not visibly handicapped. The most startling work of the deaf school to an outsider is that children may be taught to talk, although they may have never been able to hear their own voices. In the schoolroom the sign language is never used, the children being taught to read by watching the movement of the lips.

During 1923, the average daily attendance at the school was 154, and during 1924, 153.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

H. E. PHILIP, *Superintendent*

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, located at Waukesha on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, and Soo Line railroads, also on State Trunk Highways 41 and 59, is one of the oldest of the State institutions. The institution was first called the House of Refuge and was opened July 25, 1860, for the care of juvenile delinquents of both sexes. During the first five years the name of the institution was changed twice—first to State Reform School and later to its present name. By 1872 the law had been changed to exclude girls from the school and the last girls were released at that time.

The School is arranged on the cottage system. There are eleven cottages in all, each of which houses between thirty and thirty-five boys who are cared for by a cottage officer and matron. The boys in these cottages sleep in well-ventilated dormitories and all but about sixty of the youngest boys eat in a central dining room.

Boys are committed between the ages of eight and eighteen. All commitments are until eighteen years of age but boys may earn a

parole in from fourteen to eighteen months. Two state agents are employed who investigate each boy's home and if their home is a suitable place, the boys are returned to their parents. If the home is not a place where the boy will have a chance to grow into a useful citizen, he is paroled to some good Wisconsin farmer. Experience has proven that one of the best places for a boy who has gone wrong in the city, is a home in some good rural community. While on parole, the boys are required to report to the superintendent in writing every three months and are visited at regular intervals by the state agents.

While at the institution, the boys are required to go to school four hours, work four hours, and have ample time for recreation. The school consists of nine grades and the course of study is practically the same as the course of study prescribed by the state superintendent for public schools. There is a manual training teacher and one who teaches vocal music. The school has a library of two thousand volumes. Magazines and newspapers are also supplied the students. A band of forty pieces is maintained and is in much demand throughout the county.

The school trains the boy in some one of the ordinary manual occupations—farming, gardening, dairying, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, painting, carpentry, blacksmithing, firing, and printing.

The farm consists of five hundred acres and is so managed as to give a large number of boys a splendid opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge in agriculture. The herd of cattle consists of one hundred fifty head of Holstein which not only furnish an abundance of milk and butter for this institution but four cans of milk are sent daily to the Industrial School for Girls.

Some people have an idea that all boys go wrong after leaving this school. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The boy who goes wrong is the one the public hears about. The hundreds of boys who "make good" seldom are mentioned. The records show that about 70 per cent of all boys leaving this institution are never arrested again.

In a report written by former Superintendent C. O. Merica, he said, "This school is not a prison. It is not a big jail. It is not a place of punishment, nor even a penal institution at all, except by mistaken legal definition. It is a correctional school pure and simple. As such there is no more reason for its boys to be under society's ban than for any boy to be so where wrongdoing at home has brought upon him the disapproval of his parents and consequent correction."

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Mary J. Berry, Superintendent and Steward
Mary O. Ballantyne, Asst. Superintendent and Asst. Steward

The school is located at 465 Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The State owns 8½ acres—a site high and healthful, commanding a fine view of beautiful Lake Michigan.

The buildings consist of five family buildings, assembly hall, heating plant, barn and garage, and a small school building. The school was incorporated April, 1875, and has had 3,541 girls committed to its care.

Girls under 18 years of age, who have been vagrants or who have violated the law, or are in manifest danger of wrongdoing, may be committed.

The time of commitment is until 21 years of age, but a girl may be paroled or dismissed by the State Board of Control before that time, for good behavior or other valid reason, thus virtually making the sentence indeterminate.

The purpose of the school is to properly train and restore the unfortunate girls who have fallen into bad habits or have inherited vicious tendencies, or are in danger of manifest wrong.

The school provides the instruction of a public school, systematic domestic science training, and homemaking, and the care and nurture of a well-regulated home. The day is divided into periods of industrial training, study, and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry, of promoting health as well as intellectual and moral development. Thousands of wayward girls of the state, because of the training, discipline and instruction of the school, have become respectable citizens.

The buildings are equipped to care for 230 girls, but the population varies. At one time during the past biennial period the population was 203, the lowest for years, but that was for a short time only, and the count is now 244.

The school was a pioneer of girls' schools of the country, in having single rooms for girls. It was also the first to have a cooking school and a paid parole worker.

One hundred and thirty-seven girls have been discharged from parole during the past two years, for continued good behavior, and thus had become well-established in the community before their majority. One hundred and forty-five girls are on parole, and are duly supervised.

The paroled girls have \$11,169.00 in the bank, which represents their savings since leaving the school. The follow-up history shows that 80% make good. This remaking and re-educating is not a matter of a few weeks or months, but of necessity requires time to clear the mind of the old thoughts and habits, and to acquire a well-defined sense of morals and principles, and a desire and a will to line up to correct standards.

Few girls can make a parole under eighteen months or two years. The attitude toward the school of the girls who have been dismissed and are doing well is a testimony to the efficiency of the work. Many, while regretting the necessity of commitment, declare that the school was the first real home life they had ever known, and that all they are today is due to the teaching of the school. This establishes that the work is worth while and is a paying investment for the state.

The average number committed each year is 80. The average number of counties per year sending girls is 44. The counties pay \$2.50 per week to the State General Fund for each girl. The state in turn makes appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the school and for all the necessary capital expenditure.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

Opened 1921

Rated Capacity, 67 Females

OFFICERS

Dr. Ebba A. Déderer, Superintendent and Steward
 Mrs. L. F. Schultz, Assistant Steward
 Mrs. Annette Day, Matron
 Mrs. Irene Collins, Matron
 Maria Gilbert, Matron

The Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, located at Taycheedah, approximately 6 miles from the city of Fond du Lac, is one of the newer institutions of the State, and was built to supply the need in Wisconsin for an institution where female offenders between the age of not less than 18 years nor more than 30 years may be committed by the courts of this state.

The object of the Home is to help the offender and return them to society a better person. Three classes of offenders may be committed to this institution, namely, (1) Female persons convicted for the first time of a felony except those convicted for murder in the first, second, or third degree; (2), Female persons whenever convicted of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more, and (3) Female persons convicted of any other misdemeanor.

This is the only state penal institution to which the court may in its discretion sentence any female person belonging to class (1) or (2) for a general or indeterminate term, for not less than the minimum or more than the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed by law for the offense, the term of sentence, however, to be not less than one year.

Provisions have been made for the treatment of those afflicted with venereal disease. The institution has a maternity ward. New admissions are isolated until the results of a physical examination and the various tests are known.

The rules and regulations governing the paroles of persons from the Industrial Home for Women are the same that apply at the Reformatory. Inmates on arrival are placed in the Second Grade, where they remain for six months. During this time they may earn nine (9) credits each month for good conduct and efficient work. If an inmate has earned fifty (50) credits in 6 months, she is promoted to First Grade, where she remains for 3 months before she is eligible for parole. The loss of five credits in any one month by an inmate in the First Grade shall cause the inmate to be reduced to the next lower grade. Misconduct serious enough to subject them to solitary confinement, such as planning to escape or violent display of temper, reduces the inmate to the Third Grade, where certain privileges, such as receiving mail and visitors, are denied them.

Paroles are not granted until suitable employment has been secured for each inmate, and the State Board of Control is satisfied by the inmate's past conduct that he will be law-abiding if released.

Inmates have a definite task to perform each day, the work being so arranged that each inmate is responsible for her share.

During the past year, the institution has been crowded beyond capacity, with the result that every available space has been used for the housing of inmates. The average daily inmate population of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was 70, which indicates that the rated bed capacity of the institution was 104.5 per cent occupied on December 31, 1924, there being 101 inmates, including babies, in the institution. In order to house this additional population, further crowding was necessary.

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

OFFICERS

E. H. Eklund, Superintendent and Steward
Fred C. Bernhagen, Assistant Superintendent
B. P. Kramer, Assistant Steward

The Legislature of 1897 instructed the Board of Control to purchase two hundred acres of land, and erect a Reformatory to care for six hundred male inmates, ranging in age from sixteen to thirty, for first offenders, appropriating \$75,000.00 to start the work. In accordance therewith the Board purchased a tract of 198 acres lying east of the Fox River between Green Bay and De Pere, paying \$15,000.00 therefor.

In April, 1898 James E. Heg was appointed Superintendent, and was instructed to proceed with the work of construction of such portions of buildings as was possible with the remainder of the appropriation. On August 31, the same year, the institution was opened with temporary quarters for twenty-four prisoners, transferred from the State Prison, at Waupun. A portion of the North cell wing was completed on March 1st, 1899. The work was carried on by inmate labor, construction advancing as fast as funds were appropriated. Today the institution is almost completed, and the proprietorship in-

terest inventories \$1,008,021.71. Upon completion of the new Laundry and the plumbing installed in the South Cell Wing, the institution will be a monument to the people of Wisconsin.

The object of the Reformatory is to return the young man to society, who has through error or otherwise committed some offense against the law, a better young man. The inmates here are properly clothed and fed, and are under the best medical supervision. Each young man is kept busy at some instructive employment, and is compelled to attend school. There are three school periods; all day sessions for the lower grades, one-half day sessions for the middle grades, and one and one-half hour recitation period for the upper grades.

Upon entering the institution each inmate is placed in the "Second Grade", and when he has had a good record for a period of six months he may enter the "First Grade". After a ninety days period in this grade he automatically becomes eligible to apply for parole, regardless of the length of his sentence.

After discontinuing contract labor more stress has been laid upon instructive production, and the inmates are placed in the various trade schools as near to their liking as possible. These schools consist of the following: Carpenter and Cabinetmaking Shop, Plumbing, Tailoring, Blacksmithing, Monument cutting, Painting, Baking, and Farming. In 1920 the Oneida Farm was purchased, consisting of 306 acres of rough land. With inmate labor, clearing has steadily gone forward, and this year more than 100 acres were tillable.

Paroled inmates are placed at suitable work, reporting to the institution in writing each month, and remitting their surplus earnings, which are returned at the expiration of their sentence. Through the parole agent, an effort is made to rehabilitate the full term inmate, for this is a field for important work, as the inmate who serves his full sentence and discharged is more susceptible to again falling by the wayside than the paroled boy who is under state influences for a period at least.

Recreation consists of baseball, basket ball, moving pictures, drill and band concerts. Chapel services are held each Sunday, and seven different denominations hold services alternately.

The total number of inmates received since the opening of the institution up to June 30, 1924 was 4969. There remain in the institution June 30, 1924, 298 inmates.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

OFFICERS

Oscar E. Lee, Warden
Guy S. Taft, Deputy Warden

The Wisconsin State Prison was located at Waupun, in July 1851. A Commission consisting of Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth determined the location under a law enacted that year.

The reasons given for locating the prison at Waupun by the ma-

jority report of the Commissioners were as follows: "Waupun is a beautiful and healthful village, located about eighteen miles south-ernly from Fond du Lac, upon or near the contemplated route of the Rock Valley Railroad, which when completed, with the contemplated Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, will afford convenient access from every portion of the State. Limestone is to be found in abundance, of a good quality for building purposes, which in many places appear at the surface, and generally from one to six feet below. Pure water may also be procured in abundance, by drilling from twenty to forty feet deep. Lumber and other materials needed for building, may be obtained at reasonable rates; and facilities for the furtherance of the interests of the State in the establishment and maintenance of a prison, are surpassed by no other place."

The construction of a temporary prison was begun at once. In 1853 a contract was let for the mason work on the south wing of the prison. This wing provided for all inmates for about twenty-five years, when the north wing was completed and occupied. The north-west and southwest wings have been added in recent years, and are of modern construction; it is intended to modernize the old cell wings also when funds are available.

The first record of the prison population is April 1st, 1852, when there were fifteen inmates. Since that time, a little more than 16,000 have been received. The population on June 30th, 1924 was 735, which is 182 less than the total eight years ago, the number on June 30th, 1916 being 917.

The Prison building and grounds occupy twenty-three acres of land.

All of the inmates work, except a few who are physically unfit on account of age or infirmities. About one-third are employed in making hosiery for a company which pays the State for the labor, and also gives the inmates a chance to make something for themselves by exceeding a fixed "task," and nearly all of those engaged in this work make a little money for themselves in this way. The other inmates are engaged in State work, making binder twine, shoes, automobile license plates, clothing—all clothing worn by the inmates is made here—carrying on the farms, and doing the work necessary to the operation of the institution. The women do sewing and fine laundry work, and also make the hose worn by the men, using electrically driven machines.

About fifty inmates are employed on the farms, which comprise a little more than a thousand acres of land, connected with the prison. Three of these farms are located about one mile east and southeast of the prison, while one is seven miles west. All are under the supervision of a farm superintendent, with a keeper at each. These farms supply the prison with vegetables, fruit, milk and most of the meat used. A small cannery and a dairy are connected with the kitchen, and many vegetables are converted into canned goods, and milk into butter and cheese, not only supplying the prison with these goods, but a considerable amount being furnished other institutions.

Prison Industries

The making of binder twine is the largest industry operated by the State, the output being about 6,000,000 pounds annually, and employing about 80 inmates. The shoe factory supplies this and other State and County institutions with footwear. All of the State Automobile, truck and motorcycle license plates are made here.

Chance for Self-Improvement

A chance of self-improvement through education is given the inmates by a school held part time during eight months in the year, and having an average enrollment of 125. This school is under the supervision of the Superintendent of the City schools, with some of the better educated inmates as teachers. Further educational opportunity is afforded through the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, a representative of which visits the institution each month, and in which more than twenty different courses are being taken by about eighty of the inmates, by correspondence.

A library is maintained for the inmates, which furnishes them with most of the leading magazines, as well as books with a wide range of subjects. Books and magazines for the library are purchased with money from the amusement fund. This fund accumulates from a charge of twenty-five cents made to tourists and sightseers, who visit the institution, largely during the summer months. We buy also from this fund, moving picture films, for use during the winter months, as well as lectures, concerts, band instruments, music, baseball supplies, etc. In none of these activities are State funds used.

Recreation

Recreation is afforded through the summer season by freedom in the yard each Saturday afternoon, with baseball games between the prison team and teams from the outside. Selected moving pictures are shown weekly. A band and orchestra made up of inmates, with citizen director, furnish good music while the men are marching to and from work during the summer, as well as the Saturday afternoon outings, and the orchestra plays in the dining room during the meals.

Parole System

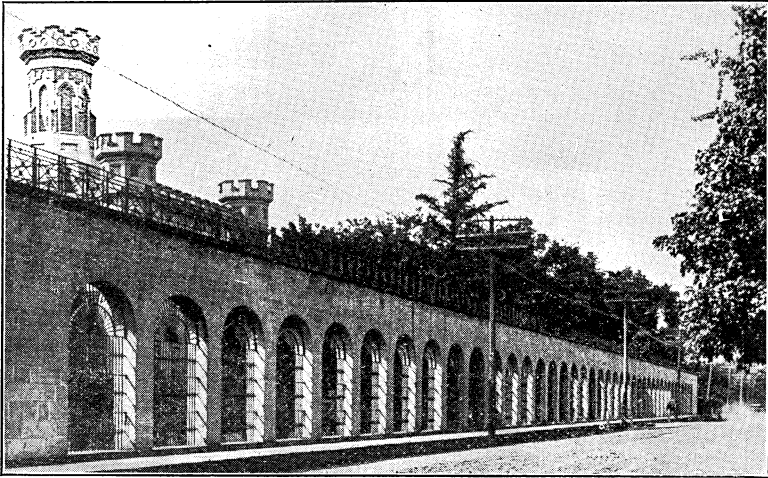
The parole system established in 1907, has proved a success in Wisconsin, with less than seven per cent of violations, or about 100 out of 1,500 paroled during that time. It gives the convicted man a chance to reestablish himself as a citizen and shortens his term of imprisonment.

Religion

The religious and moral welfare of the men is attended to by a resident Protestant Chaplain, who holds services each Sunday, ex-

cept the fourth Sunday of each month, which is known as Catholic Sunday, and is taken care of by the Chaplain of the Waupun Catholic Church. Arrangements are also made so that upon request representatives of any Church may interview the members of that church, and minister to their wants.

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WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN

STATE PROPERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Experiment Stations

Ashland, Marshfield, Spooner, Conrath, Sturgeon Bay, Coddington, Hancock, Madison.

Army Camps

Camp Douglas, State Camp, Camp Robinson, Sparta, U. S. Camp.

Charitable and Penal Institutions

Chippewa Falls, Home for Feeble-Minded, Delavan, School for the Deaf, Green Bay, State Reformatory, Janesville, School for the Blind, Mendota, State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota, Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, Milwaukee, Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee Workshop for the Blind, Sparta, State Public School, Taycheedah, Industrial Home for Women, Tomahawk Lake, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Union Grove, Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Wales, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Waukesha, Industrial School for Boys, Waupun, Central Hospital for the Insane, Waupun, State Prison and Winnebago, Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Fish Hatcheries

Bayfield, Delafield, Eagle River, Madison (2), Minocqua, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Sturgeon Bay, St. Croix Falls, Spooner, Wild Rose.

Forest Products Laboratory, Madison

A wonderful laboratory for the investigation of woods and wood products.

Normal Schools

Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, Whitewater.

Parks

Interstate Park (800 acres), Dalles of the St. Croix River, St. Croix Falls, Devils Lake Park (1,100 acres), near Baraboo, Nelson-Dewey Park (1,800 acres), at the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, Brule Park Lands (5,000 acres), in eastern Douglas County, Cushing Memorial Park (8 acres), near Delafield, Peninsula Park (3,700 acres), at Fish Creek, Door County, Pattison Park (660 acres), twelve miles south of Superior, Perrot Park and Idlewild Bird Refuge (1,900 acres), near Trempealeau, Jenkin Lloyd Jones Park (60 acres), near Spring Green, State Forest Reserve, consisting of over 200,000 acres, lying largely in Iron, Oneida and Vilas counties, and State Forest Nursery and Game Farm at Trout Lake, Vilas County.

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Miscellaneous

Platteville, Mining Trade School, Milwaukee National Soldiers' Home (Federal control), Menomonie, Stout Institute, Waupaca, State Veterans' Home, West Allis, State Fair Park.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

By C. A. HARPER, M. D.
State Health Officer,

and

L. W. BRIDGMAN,
Bureau of Health Education.

MEMBERS WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Otho Fiedler, M. D., Pres...Sheboygan E. S. Hayes, M. D.....Eau Claire
Lyman A. Steffen, M. D.....Antigo G. Windesheim, M. D.....Kenosha
Mina E. Glasier, M. D...Bloomington Joseph Dean, M. D.....Madison
C. A. Harper, M. D., Madison (State Health Officer)

L. W. HUTCHCROFT
Assistant State Health Officer

IN PUBLIC health administration, in Wisconsin no less than in other units both state and federal, emphasis is diverging from the old program of *cure* to that of *prevention*. Avoidance of disease and human distress generally is founded on the process of education.



C. A. HARPER

People with no specialized knowledge of the causes and control of diseases or of the principles of life extension cannot be expected to do that which they do not know. This Board's administration of these problems over many years has taught that, to promote the highest welfare, the public must be made acquainted with these things. In numerous ways it has been shown that the public welcomes the information thus offered and that effective results have come from this policy.

A review of this department's activities for the past biennium cannot fail to lead to some phase of this educational process in health affairs. There is no branch of this work in which the educational factor is not given a place. Even the inspection work, by which the public interest is served through the correction of unfavorable conditions, is primarily an educational endeavor. In this field the workers have the emphatic duty of being helpful to the citizens of the state, of outlining constructively methods of bettering conditions, of gaining through mutual help and good will the largest social results possible.

The lines of work to which special stress has been given include child welfare, public health nursing, and health lectures.

Child health promotion has been continued through the public health nurses, the Child Welfare Special (or traveling health center), Mother and Baby health centers in many counties, instruction of school girls in home duties and care of the baby, literature issued to parents, children and schools, and exhibits, posters, films and health talks.

The demand for health services has been a continuous growth until, in response to the various needs, separate bureaus have been created to administer each branch. Thus, when the war stimulated concentrated attention upon child health and the conservation of child life, the problem became large and important enough to warrant a special department of the State Board of Health, with trained workers to render this service to the mothers and children of the state. (This work is summarized in another part of this chapter).

The Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing administers the so-called Sheppard-Towner law funds, a Federal grant for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. The use of this fund is limited to service for expectant mothers and children under school age and for this reason most of the work of this Bureau is devoted to them.

The project of the Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing includes mother and baby health conferences, instruction of expectant mothers by monthly letters, preparation of Wisconsin girls for intelligent motherhood, and advisory service to all public health nurses. Results to be expected are the improved health of mothers and babies, the reduction of infant and maternal mortality, and the standardization of public health nursing.

It is the aim of the State Board of Health not to carry this on as state work but to assist counties and communities in establishing permanent child health work.

The addition of a third woman physician in 1924 will make possible the establishment of four more regular county Mother and Baby health centers, making a total of nineteen centers in the following counties, and one local: Forest, Marinette, Oneida, Vilas, Marathon, Jackson, Clark, Wood, Jefferson, Waukesha, Racine, Walworth, Grant, Green, Dane, Rock, Washington, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc. The local center is at the U. S. Glue factory at Carrollville.

The original plan of moving the county center from one location to another in the county each year is being followed. Four places from which the centers have been moved are carrying on with local funds and personnel. These are the villages of Colby and Plymouth and the cities of Janesville and Fennimore.

One physician travels with the Child Welfare Special from April to November, holding Mother and Baby conferences in many parts of the state, and in the winter holding conferences by request at various points. Another woman physician has charge of twelve regular county centers which she visits once every four weeks and spends the remaining week holding special conferences in other places in the same

counties. Another woman physician has charge of eight regular mother and baby centers which she visits every four weeks, and spends the remaining time in conducting Mother and Baby conferences by request at any points in the state.

From the beginning of the work in 1922 until January 1, 1924, 4,543 infants and children of pre-school age were examined at the centers, and 4,002 were examined on the Child Welfare Special during 1923. Of this number, 1,885 were found to be normal, although in nearly every case the mother needed advice regarding their feeding and hygiene. In addition, 367 expectant mothers had been given examination and advice at centers and on the Child Welfare Special.

The more common defects disclosed are listed as follows, and cover all examinations at centers and other child health conferences from January, 1922, to January, 1924, and on the Child Welfare Special in 1923:

Number under weight, 2,138; over weight, 515; defects of teeth, 2,381; tonsils, adenoids, 1,802; eyes, vision, 199; ears, hearing, 85; nose, 609; speech, 155; glands, 1,081; goiter, 64; skin, 610; bones, 763; muscles, 245; lungs, 360; heart, 293; nervous system, 126; genitalia, 1,549; hernia, 12; subnormal mentality, 100; miscellaneous, 250.

Little Mothers' Classes

This work has been carried on as originally planned, and during 1924 a full-time organizer is being employed to intensify the work. The Department of Public Instruction, the Board of Vocational Education and the Board of Normal Regents are cooperating with the State Board of Health, and an effort is being made to have this work taught in every home economics course in Wisconsin during 1924, and eventually in every school in Wisconsin.

The interest shown by the mothers, the distances which they come with their babies to secure advice and the many requests received for child health conferences, all indicate that Wisconsin mothers appreciate the value of this work.

Physicians throughout the state are sending the names of patients who are expectant mothers, to receive the monthly instruction, which is receiving much favorable comment from mothers as well as physicians. Many more expectant mothers should be receiving these instructions, and anyone may have them by sending her name to the State Board of Health.

Four nurses are stationed in different sections of the state to organize and conduct the mother and baby centers which the physicians attend, and to make home-calls for follow-up work. These nurses are being received with open arms by rural mothers who look forward to their coming in order to secure advice on the general care of their children.

Public Health Nursing Service

According to Wisconsin law, every nurse who does public work in the state must be certified by the Committee of Examiners, composed

of a representative of the Department of Public Instruction, one from the State Board of Health, and one from the Committee of Nurse Examiners. The director of the Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing acts as secretary of the committee. The connection of this division with public health nursing is purely advisory. As soon as a new nurse is appointed, one of the field advisory nurses (of whom there are two) visits the nurse, assists in outlining her work, and visits her from time to time to help with any special problems which may arise. During 1923, 416 visits to nurses are made in 129 places, and 16 district club meetings of public health nurses were held in various parts of the state in order that the nurses might exchange views. Among these places were Ashland, Neenah, Eau Claire, Wausau, Barron, Oconto, La Crosse, Rhinelander, West Allis, Kenosha, Marshfield, Oshkosh.

Functions of Health Bureaus

The administration of bureaus pertaining to sanitation standards in certain avocations has continued with increasing satisfaction. This work is done chiefly through inspections. The first object is educational, and aims to increase the public's familiarity with the safest practices.

The rapid increase of population and especially the congestion of people in cities have intensified the dangers of unsafe water supplies and methods of sewage disposal. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering is charged with administering the laws which seek to control these conditions. This board is charged with the responsibility of supervising the water supplies, of requiring analyses of water to ascertain their safety for domestic uses, of requiring changes in sewage disposal methods to remove factors of disease, and of regulating industrial waste disposal for the protection of our lakes and streams from pollution. No new water supply or sewage disposal system may be built without the plans first being approved by this Bureau. In this way the municipalities are assured that contingencies not always foreseen by municipal officials and engineers are taken into account, the needs of future as well the present generations cared for, and the most economical results in installation insured. Many hundred sanitary surveys are made in the course of a year in assaying the character of public and private water supplies and the factors entering into the best means of waste disposal to give the maximum safety for the people. During the past year, with the assistance of an additional sanitary engineer, authorized by the 1923 Legislature, the majority of the public water supplies of Wisconsin have been investigated and reports made looking to improvement of existing conditions wherever required. When warranted, it is strongly urged that a public sewerage system be built. This is the solution of the problem of many small communities. Treatment of sewage by the tank system is required in connection with all new sewerage systems and wherever else the procedure is demanded to eliminate serious conditions. Eventually all existing systems will be required to provide sewage treatment.

In addition to the chief of the division, the Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering employs three full-time field men, who make surveys of plumbing installations, usually in communities not provided with local inspection of plumbing and drainage. They advise as to the best practices to bring about economy, safety and protection of the public health. As indicating one result of the state plumbing law, the figures of this bureau show that from a high total of 36 per cent in 1914, when the law became effective, the rejection rate for faulty plumbing installations dropped to 8 per cent in 1923.

Likewise, the Hotel and Restaurant division has supervised conditions in hotels and restaurants affecting the health and safety of patrons. This is on the theory that the public is entitled to the best protection for its health and comfort. The surveys, which are conducted by three full-time field men, involve cleanliness in food preparation and service, health requirements for employes, sanitation of premises, sanitary garbage disposal, proper toilet facilities, ventilation, lighting, water and sewerage, fire protection and safeguards against accidents, protection against communicable diseases, and other factors in which the public welfare is concerned. Sanitation of fairs and summer resorts also is supervised by these workers.

Every barber and beauty parlor worker under laws providing for their sanitary supervision must, as with hotels, restaurants and plumbers, be licensed and submit at any time to inspection to see that the sanitary requirements are upheld. The divisions having this work in charge make many thousand inspections yearly with a direct benefit to a large portion of the population.

The Bureau of Nursing Education administers the nursing law, under which the standards for nurses and hospital training schools have been raised to higher levels. No one is entitled to practice in Wisconsin as a graduate, certified, or trained nurse without having registered under the requirements of the nursing law. The control of nursing standards and their enforcement are vested in a committee on nursing education, composed of representatives of health, medical, hospital and nursing organizations.

Embalmers, of whom there are more than 1,600, are licensed by this Board, which also conducts examinations for candidates for license. Emphasis is placed upon the health precautions to be observed in preparing human bodies for burial and in their transportation.

The keeping of the state's records of vital statistics is the function of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. At no previous time have the reports of births, marriages, deaths, and divorces been so accurately and completely collected and filed. These records are vital in the prevention of disease, in safeguarding the civil and property rights of citizens, and in promoting a better social order. The maximum of disease or death prevention or of health or life conservation cannot be attended without complete registration of births and deaths. The recording of births is especially important in questions of heredity, legitimacy, property rights and identification. Records of death are indispensable in determining the death rate, detection of crime,

proof of death, and determination of the length of life. During the spring of 1924 the Census Bureau conducted a survey of Wisconsin counties to ascertain whether the required ratio of birth reporting was being maintained by those charged with the responsibility of filing birth certificates. To qualify for the Birth Registration Area, of which Wisconsin has been a member since 1918, birth reports must be at least 90 per cent complete. The federal survey in 1924 credited the state with 93.4 per cent. Thus Wisconsin continues its rank as one of the foremost states in the adequacy of birth registration.

The growth of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases has been in keeping with the growth in population and in public recognition of the need for communicable disease control. The new post of epidemiologist in this Bureau brought to the public service trained men whose duties are to apply skilled knowledge to local disease problems, to investigate disease outbreaks, to make diagnoses of suspected communicable disease, and to disseminate health information by addresses and other methods. Great emphasis is being placed on the last named function. These officials have established a new contact between the public and the State Board of Health and made the purposes of this work better known than before. In all municipalities above 750 population the local health officer as assistant collaborating epidemiologist is charged with making weekly reports of disease prevalent in his district for the Madison office, which tabulates them for the permanent records of this Board and for the Public Health Service at Washington.

In combating venereal disease among the population, measures have been continued along two major lines: Education and treatment. The principal educational results have come from lectures and distribution of literature. In 1923, lectures on social hygiene to the number of 786 reached 45,244 citizens, while general health talks totalling 1,298 were heard by 103,735. The lectures were principally before women's groups in schools, industrial organizations, clubs and other associations. Particular stress is placed upon attempt to inform the public of the bearing venereal disease has upon the well-being of the individual and the state. Films, exhibits and free pamphlets aid in this educational advance.

For the treatment of indigents afflicted with venereal diseases the following cities, cooperating with the state board of health, maintain clinics: Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Wausau, La Crosse, Superior. At most of these, social workers are employed. For indigent cases treatment and drugs are furnished without cost.

Physicians are required to report by number all cases of venereal diseases which they attend, under a plan which provides for follow-up activities and insistence upon treatment until cures are effected or until the disease is no longer communicable. There have been no wide fluctuations in the number reported from year to year. More than one-half the cases are in the age group of 15 to 30 years, and the great majority are in the male sex. About 3,000 cases have been

reported in the state annually. Where venereal disease is involved, death certificates do not always indicate the true cause of death, so that the death statistics concerning these maladies fall short of the truth concerning them.

The teaching of the true nature of these afflictions would seem to be warranted by existing conditions. The statistics of reported cases show many youthful victims, still in their teens, who doubtless were without knowledge of the harmfulness of these diseases. The teaching of sex hygiene to separate groups of adolescents in the schools, and to adults, by proper persons and in the proper place, which has been going on for several years in Wisconsin, apparently has not been objected to by the rank and file of citizens, and it is the policy of the Board to continue it upon the established lines.

The state's laboratory system now contains the central laboratory of hygiene in Madison, a state branch laboratory at Rhinelander, and six cooperative laboratories, maintained jointly by the state and the respective cities. These are located at Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Superior and Wausau. They are established only in cities employing full-time health officers. They supply physicians, health officers, and other authorized persons in every section of the state, without charge, with prompt diagnostic service through the analysis of specimens. The total number of specimens examined by all state laboratories in the two-year period ending June 30, 1924, was 143,858.

That many-sided activity of the Board by which information is disseminated, such as lectures, films, public talks of all types, exhibits, charts, literature, newspaper and magazine articles, comprises the work of the Bureau of Education. In this work each branch of the State Board of Health is a constant participant. In the last analysis the dominant function of a health department is educational, and the emphasis given to this work is amply justified through every biennium.

Wisconsin employs five deputy state health officers, each in charge of a group of counties to which he devotes all his time. His principal duty is the enforcement of measures for communicable disease prevention and control. He is also a servant of the public in bringing about better social conditions. There are few situations affecting the social welfare in which he is not legally delegated to offer help. These officials are trained medical men and, having all the authority given to the state health officer, are able to act decisively for the control of communicable diseases and the betterment of sanitary and health conditions in every district in the state. Local governing bodies and officials, school authorities, and citizens are free to call upon their deputy state health officer for assistance in handling special problems.

Wisconsin's Mortality Statistics

In many respects Wisconsin excels in favorable health conditions. The best guide to a state's health rating is its mortality figures. Our general death rate (all causes) in 1923 was 10.6 (deaths for every

1,000 of the population). Our death rate for 1922, which was 10 per thousand, was the lowest in the state's history, and compared with 11.8 for the Registration Area. In 1923 total deaths from all causes were 28,944.

For infant mortality Wisconsin is close to the lowest among the registration states. In 1922 the infant mortality was 70.2 per thousand births. In that year there were 1,909 fewer deaths of babies under one year than occurred fifteen years before, although about 8,000 more babies are now born yearly. The 1923 infant mortality, based on 4,153 infant deaths, was 69.9, about eight points lower than the Registration Area's. The death rate for diarrheal diseases in children under two years of age has been reduced more than 50 per cent in recent years.

The deaths of mothers from causes incident to child-bearing also have declined from former levels. Our 1922 maternal death rate (5.6) was a full point lower than for the Registration Area. The fact that the great majority of Wisconsin births are attended by physicians accounts for the low maternal mortality. The latest figures show 318 deaths in 1923 from puerperal causes, giving a maternal death rate of 5.4.

The advent of antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria in the early stages of the disease and of toxin-antitoxin for the prevention of the disease through immunization of the well has aided in reducing the deaths from this disease. In 1881 Wisconsin reported 9,714 diphtheria cases and 2,202 deaths. In 1922, after a lapse of 40 years, when the population had multiplied greatly, we find a tremendous falling off in this disease, with only 3,593 reported cases and 249 deaths. In 1923 the deaths were 358. The comparison indicates the effectiveness of the newer methods of treatment and the general control exercised over the diphtheria situation.

Scarlet fever deaths average more than 200 yearly. The 1923 toll was 239. The Wisconsin rate is slightly higher than the Registration Area's. Regions with a warmer climate, as the Gulf states, present lower death rates than northern areas, which brings down the death rate for the Registration Area as a whole.

Wisconsin offers one of the lowest typhoid death rates in the United States. As recently as 1910 typhoid fever claimed 558 Wisconsin lives and the death rate for the disease was 24.0 per 100,000 people. For 1923 there were only 60 such deaths, and the death rate was 2.2—the lowest in our history. For this favorable status we must credit such factors as general sewage treatment, filtration or chlorination of many city water supplies, pasteurization of milk, and to a considerable extent the control of "carriers."

Wisconsin has struck a new low level for tuberculosis deaths. In 1908 with 2,509 deaths attributed to this cause, the state had a tuberculosis death rate of 109.3 per 100,000 population. In 1922, Wisconsin's rate was 67.1 as compared with 97 for the Registration Area, which represents 85 per cent of the population of the United States.

In 1923 tuberculosis deaths in the state were reduced to 1819, with a death rate of 66.5.

Measles is distinguished as the commonest disease of childhood, and in 1923 the state reported 32,121 cases. There was one death for every 154 cases, most of them children under 5 years. These deaths have averaged 139 annually.

Of 6,308 reported whooping cough cases in 1923, death claimed 163, indicating that 2.4 per cent of the cases were fatal. In the decade from 1911 to 1920 there were 1,972 such deaths, an average of 197 per year. The higher case rate is accounted for in part by the greatly improved reporting of cases. The child under school age is the greatest sufferer.

Only the fact that a mild type has prevailed has saved the state from severe losses from smallpox in recent years. Throughout the state only two deaths from this disease were reported in 1923. The number of reported cases was 1,338. Previously the deaths had averaged about six per year. The records prove that mortality has decreased as the number of vaccinated persons has increased. The present figures are to be contrasted with the conditions forty years ago when, during a fifteen months' period, smallpox appearing in 40 localities took 444 lives out of 1,691 cases reported. In those days a large number of cases escaped reporting; today it is difficult if not impossible to keep such cases hidden from official notice.

Since the use of silver nitrate was made compulsory in 1913, the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, or infant blindness, in this state have become almost negligible, only a few cases of partial blindness and none of total blindness having been officially reported. This law requires the use of two drops of the solution in the eyes of the newborn, and if properly and promptly done becomes an absolute preventive of this type of blindness. The State Board of Health, at an expense of less than \$1,500 per year, distributes the solution in wax ampules to all physicians, midwives and hospitals.

From the Census Bureau's report for longevity for 1922, Kansas was ranked first of all the states, with 59.73 years for males and 60.89 for females, with Wisconsin second with 58.77 years for males and 60.71 years for females. Contributing factors for this high expectation of life for Wisconsin people are an unexcelled, varied climate, opportunities for outdoor life, abundant and safe water supplies, a diversified list of home-supplied food products, and an intelligent citizenship which, in an increasing degree, is taking advantage of health opportunities.

Principal Causes of Death in Wisconsin, 1919-1923

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Typhoid fever	82	70	78	81	60
Smallpox	5	9	15	2	2
Measles	66	221	41	44	195
Chicken pox	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet fever	152	252	240	172	239
Whooping cough	118	295	165	100	163
Diphtheria	293	379	399	249	358
Influenza	2230	2107	206	612	1077
Pneumonia	2487	2901	2093	2463	2938
Erysipelas	53	87	96	67	85
Tuberculosis	2191	2243	2017	1894	1819
Cancer	2286	2325	2605	2512	2532
Meningitis	153	151	123	124	125
Apoplexy	1952	1949	2033	2076	2351
Diarrhea (under 2 years)	675	647	763	503	515
Bright's disease	1434	1422	1429	1625	1632
Puerperal septicemia	84	122	120	100	124
Old age	842	871	851	725	739
Suicide	311	265	355	304	313
Accidental death	1258	1267	1368	1403	1505
Infantile paralysis	51	16	66	20	16
Encephalitis	39	45	64	42	43
Tetanus	18	18	29	33	18

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Deputy State Health Officers

G. W. Henika, M. D., Madison	First District
G. E. Hoyt, M. D., Milwaukee	Second District
L. E. Spencer, M. D., Wausau	Third District
V. A. Gudex, M. D., Eau Claire	Fourth District
A. V. deNeuve, M. D., Rhinelander	Fifth District

Bureau of Vital Statistics

C. A. Harper, M. D.	State Registrar
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Bureau of Communicable Diseases

H. M. Guilford, M. D.	Director
F. F. Bowman, M. D.	Epidemiologist
H. B. Sears, M. D.	Epidemiologist
Miss Martha Riley	Social Education
Miss Aimee Zillmer	Social Education

Bureau of Education

L. W. Bridgman	Director
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Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing

Mrs. Mary P. Morgan, R. N.	Director
Sylvia G. Stuessy, M. D.	Physician, Child Welfare Special
Cora S. Allen, M. D.	Health Center Physician
Irmagard Dresel, M. D.	Health Center Physician
Mrs. Gertrude S. Hasbrouck	Organizer of Infant Hygiene Classes
Marie U. Puls, R. N.	Field Advisory Nurse
Cecilia A. Evans, R. N.	Field Advisory Nurse
Anna H. McCarthy, R. N., Rhinelander	Health Center Nurse
Mrs. Bessie Crandall Borden, R. N., Milton	Health Center Nurse
Nina Brown, R. N., Neillsville	Health Center Nurse
Grace Hillyer, R. N., Waukesha	Health Center Nurse

Bureau of Nursing Education

Adda Eldredge, R. N.	Director
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Publications of the Wisconsin State Board of Health

Any of these publications may be had free by citizens of the state upon application, giving numbers.

23. Anti-spitting notices.
27. Barbers, sanitary instructions for
22. Barber shops, rules governing sanitation of

Publications of Wisconsin State Board of Health—Continued.

11. Blindness, prevention of, in infants
2. Boards of health, powers and duties of, (for health officers)
 1. Bulletin of State Board of Health (quarterly)
16. Industrial camp sanitation.
34. Chemical and dry closet, code
3. Communicable diseases, prevention and control of all
 - Communicable diseases, prevention and control (separate pamphlets)
 5. Diphtheria
 10. Infantile paralysis
 32. Measles
 6. Scarlet fever
 8. Smallpox
 9. Tuberculosis
 7. Typhoid fever
 33. Whooping cough
13. School Chart—Vital information concerning communicable diseases
18. Dead, rules governing transportation of
25. Eating places on fairgrounds, rules governing
14. Hotels and restaurants, sanitation of
17. Information on prenatal, infant and child care and related subjects may be obtained by writing the State Board of Health
12. Laboratory of hygiene, instructions for use of
35. Placards, separate cards for chickenpox, measles, German measles, typhoid fever and whooping cough
19. State plumbing code
20. Privy, sanitary; also sewage disposal for residences (See also Nos. 19, 29 and 46).
24. Quarantine signs
29. Rural school privy, code
4. Schools, sanitary care of
26. Septic sore throat, epidemiological study of an outbreak
36. Shorewood's experience in the control of communicable diseases
15. Slaughterhouses, rules governing
21. State Board of Health, what the board is doing
30. Venereal disease control
 - Set A. For young men
 - Set B. For the general public
 - Set C. For boys
 - Set D. For parents of children
 - Set E. For girls and young women
 - Set F. For educators.
37. Public comfort station code
38. Tourist camp site sanitation
39. Communicable skin diseases, prevention and control
40. Responsibility of teacher and physician
41. Prevention of goiter
31. Drowning and resuscitation
43. Farm and rural sanitation
44. Summer resort sanitation
45. Wisconsin waterworks, sewerage and refuse disposal code
46. Farm sewage disposal
47. Tonsils and adenoids
42. Baby Bulletin

HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN

CHARLES R. BARDEEN

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AT THE time Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as a state hospitals were in general looked upon essentially as asylums for the sick paupers. To-day they are highly specialized institutions for treatment of patients, education of nurses and physicians, and



CHARLES R. BARDEEN

advance of medical knowledge. In the old days they were charitable institutions shunned by all but the destitute. To-day the well-to-do are willing to pay enough for hospital care to make it possible for hospitals to do much for those unable to pay for such care. Health has become the subject not only of individual but of general public concern and hospitals have become indispensable instruments in the warfare against disease and the promotion of hygiene. It is now recognized that the state should insure every individual the right to hospital care when he needs it and, if he cannot afford to pay for this care, he should be furnished it at public expense, not as a matter of charity but for the sake of the general good. This point of view has been gradually evolved with the growth and development of the state.

We shall consider the development of hospitals in Wisconsin under the following headings:

- (1) Military Hospitals
- (2) Hospitals, Asylums, and Schools for the Insane, Feeble-Minded, and Epileptic
- (3) Isolation Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanitariums
- (4) Hospitals for Infants and Children
- (5) General Hospitals and Sanitariums
- (6) The Wisconsin General Hospital

I. Military Hospitals

The first hospitals in Wisconsin were military and a part of the military forts erected for protection against the Indians. Fort Howard was established by the federal government at Green Bay in 1816, Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, in 1816, and Fort Winnebago at Portage in 1828. Fig. 1. pictures the hospital and surgeon's headquarters at Fort Howard. Here Dr. William Beaumont was stationed in 1826-27. He was stationed at Fort Crawford in 1829. In 1822, when Beaumont was stationed at Fort Mackinac in Michigan,

Alexis St. Martin was accidentally shot in the abdomen. Beaumont saved this man's life, but when the wound healed there was an opening through the abdominal wall into the stomach which enabled Beaumont to make a study of digestion which continued over several years and constituted a brilliant contribution to knowledge of this subject. A part of this work was carried on while Beaumont was stationed at Fort Crawford. Nothing to equal this in relative scientific importance to medicine has since been done in this state. Beaumont while at Fort Howard introduced the use of vaccination as a preventative of smallpox, into the Fox River Valley. An interesting sketch of Beaumont's life in Wisconsin, may be found in the Wisconsin Magazine of History, March 21, 1921, p. 263-280.

The next military hospitals in Wisconsin were established during and following the Civil War. The Harvey United States Army General Hospital was established at Madison in October 1863. This hospital was due to the zeal of Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Harvey, the widow of Governor Louis P. Harvey. After Governor Harvey's death by accident in 1862, Mrs. Harvey was appointed sanitary agent for Wisconsin soldiers in the United States army. Her duties led her to understand that many of these soldiers were dying in the army hospitals in the South whose lives might be saved if they could be brought to the north for medical care. With some difficulty, well described in Hurn's Wisconsin Women in the War, she persuaded President Lincoln to issue the order to establish the hospital mentioned above. This hospital was located in the Farwell house, a three storied octagonal building near Lake Monona. In this hospital and in a branch established at Camp Randall, there were in 1864, 630 patients. The original building was enlarged by the erection of three wings by the United States government (fig. 2). In 1864 two other army hospitals were established in Wisconsin, one at Milwaukee, "an officer's hospital," and one, the "Swift Hospital," at Prairie du Chien.

The Harvey Hospital did much good but it was discontinued at the end of the war. Through the efforts of Mrs. Harvey some of her friends purchased the property and converted it into a home for orphans, the children of men enlisted in Wisconsin who died in military or naval service or as the result of such service. The age limits were four to fourteen years and preference was given to those who had lost both parents. The support of this home was taken over by the State in 1866. In 1875 it was discontinued and a small monthly allowance was made to relatives or to private orphan asylums for the care of orphans under 14 years of age then in residence. This institution accomplished much good. It was in charge of Mrs. Harvey up to 1867 and at one time housed three hundred children. While this institution was comparatively short lived it stimulated the development throughout the country, first, of orphanages for soldiers' children, and, subsequently, of other orphan asylums under governmental or private support. In recent years it has come to be realized that when a home is possible a child is usually better off there than

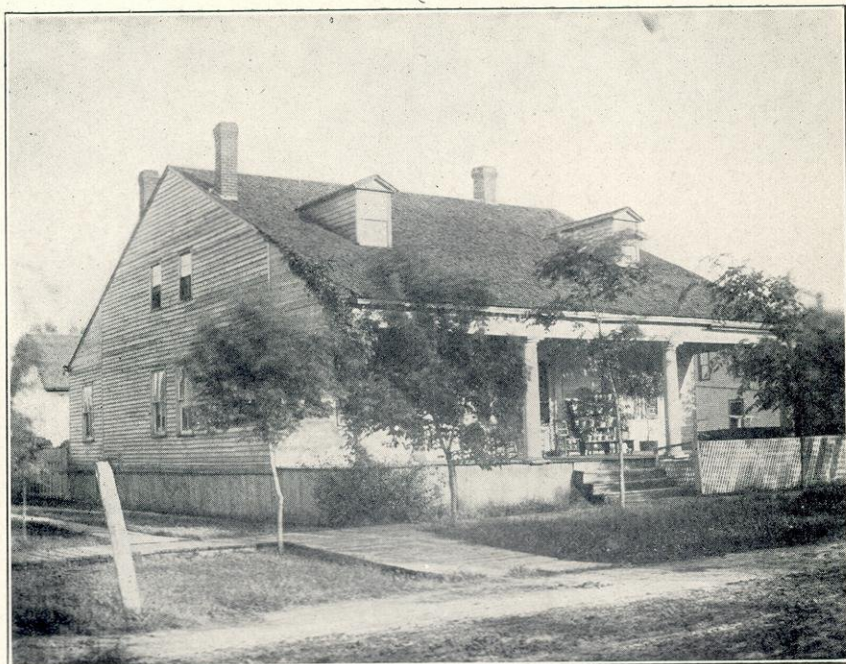


Fig. 1. Hospital and Surgeon's Headquarters at Fort Howard, near Green Bay, as it appeared 1827-28. From Wisconsin Historical Magazine, Vol. IV, 1920-21, p. 272. Courtesy State Historical Society.

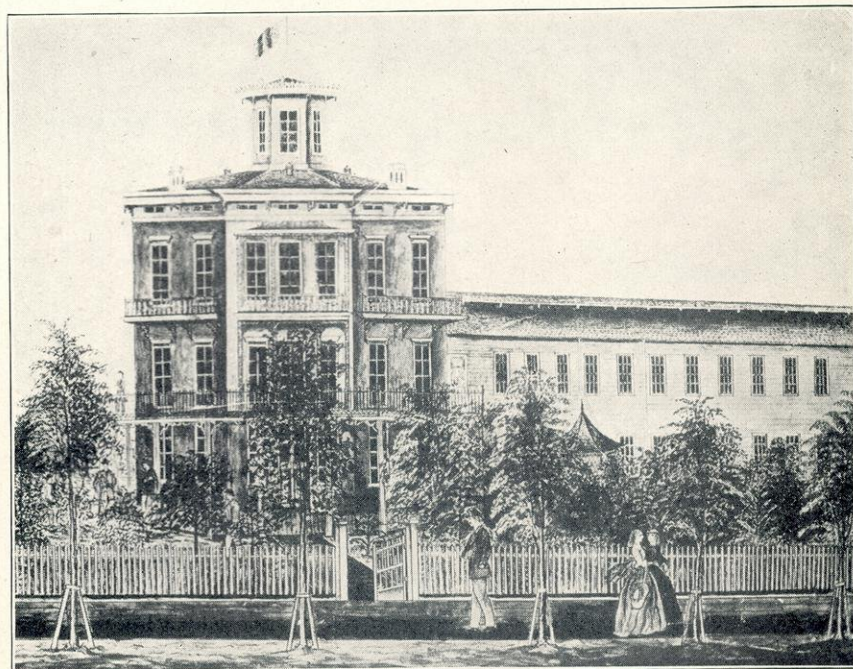


Fig. 2. Harvey Army Hospital, Madison, 1863. From a picture in the Veteran's Museum at the State Capitol.

in an asylum. The small stipend given mothers when the home was discontinued, \$5.00 per month, was inadequate but the principle was a good one and Wisconsin now has an excellent mother's pension law.

The Federal hospitals established during the war in Wisconsin were temporary. In 1867 the United States established near Milwaukee the Northwestern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. This was largely due to the zeal of patriotic women and men of Milwaukee who in 1865 organized a Wisconsin Soldiers Home and gave food and shelter to five thousand soldiers during that year. At a fair given for funds for its support over \$100,000 was raised. Contributions were received from all over the state. At the present time there are 450 general hospital beds at the National Home there.

In 1887-8 there was established near Waupaca the Wisconsin Veterans Home. The initiative for this was taken by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps. Waupaca contributed the beautiful site on which this is located together with the hotel building and six cottages then on that site. The Grand Army and the Women's Relief Corps raised funds for furnishing the buildings. The state subsequently erected other buildings and assumed the main overhead cost. The federal government has contributed toward the cost of care of the inmates. It has been open not only to veterans but to their mothers, wives, and widows. While designed primarily for the indigent, emphasis has been placed on its being not a charitable institution but rather a recognition of a debt due for service. Those who could afford to do so have, however, been expected to pay something toward their care. The home has always maintained a well conducted hospital the relative importance of which has increased as the average age of the inmates has increased. At present there are about one hundred seventy beds in the hospital division. There have been over seven hundred inmates in this institution but at present the number is much less.

The Spanish American War in 1898 led to no special hospital development in Wisconsin although it served to emphasize the importance of hygiene and of good care of the sick. The national and state Veteran Homes have sufficed to provide such special local hospital care as has been called for as the result of this war. On the other hand the recent war has done much to stimulate hospital development in the state.

In 1919 there was established at Waukesha the United States Veterans Hospital No. 37. This is a federal hospital with two hundred forty beds for the care of veterans suffering with mental and nervous diseases. At National Home near Milwaukee there has just been completed a federal hospital with about 550 beds for the care of veterans suffering with tuberculosis. At Farwell's Point near Madison there has been completed the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital for the care and treatment of discharged soldiers, nurses and marines, residents of this state at the time of their enlistment, who served in the armed forces of the United States in the late war against Germany and her allies and who are suffering from mental diseases and

who are or may hereafter become beneficiaries of the federal war risk insurance act. This hospital was erected by the state in 1922-24 and constitutes the hospital division of the State Psychiatric Institute under the supervision of the State Board of Control. The federal government pays for the cost of the care of the inmates. It is especially well designed on the cottage plan in separate units and is equipped for scientific treatment and humane care. It has about two hundred beds.

The federal government, in addition to maintaining federal hospitals at Waukesha and National Home and contributing to the cost of care of veterans at the Wisconsin Veterans Home and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital maintains small hospitals in connection with its care of the Indians in this state at Hayward, Keshena, Neopit, and Tomah.

The federal government has also made provisions of various kinds for medical treatment and hospital care of veterans outside of the federal hospitals. The state government has given generous bonuses to those who served in the war and out of the surplus in the funds raised for this purpose has built a splendid hospital, the State General Hospital, as a memorial to those who served in the war and has established a fund, the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Fund, to provide treatment for those who served in the war.

The State General Hospital is designed as an especially appropriate memorial for those who served in the war. Those who thus served risked life, health, and the welfare of their families for their country and state. The Wisconsin General Hospital is planned to promote unselfish service in the warfare against disease, in care of patients, and in the extension of medical knowledge and skill.

II. Hospitals, Asylums, and Schools for the Care of the Insane Feeble-Minded, and Epileptic

One of the great problems relative to those disabled in the war has been the care of the mentally afflicted. This has also been one of the great civic problems ever since Wisconsin became a state.

The insane form a class of patients for whom proper home care is especially difficult. Improper care aggravates the condition. In the early days of the state the only institutions to which the insane could be committed were the poorhouses and jails. These places were quite unfit for custodial care of this nature. In places the conditions were frightful. "Raving maniacs were found in cells of jails where they had spent months chained to the wall. Women were found in pens with no beds but loose straw, changed only as the accumulation of filth demanded and with little or no clothing. Others were in cellars and basement cells, chained to staples in the wall, so long that the iron rings had caused sore spots where they came in contact with the body. They were fed like wild beasts, food being handed through a hole in the wall in order to avoid danger. All this was due not so much to cruelty as to fear of the insane, although most insane are harmless." (Heg. 1898)

The necessity for humane treatment of the insane was officially recognized as early as 1854 when the state legislature authorized the establishment of a lunatic asylum at Mendota. Owing to various difficulties the building was not ready for occupancy until 1860 and was then called a state *hospital* instead of an *asylum* for the insane. It was hoped that this hospital would cure so many of its inmates as to reduce the general problem of custodial care of the insane. The magnitude of this problem was not realized. The plans for the building called for a type of construction and equipment which at that day had proved elsewhere most efficient in treatment of the insane. The building was planned to have a bed capacity of thirty-two patients. Owing to the great demand for beds this capacity was increased to forty-eight beds for both sexes at the expense of facilities intended to aid in treatment. In 1862 a new wing was completed so as to increase the capacity to 103 beds. By 1870 owing to additional construction and overcrowding three hundred sixty-two beds were in use. In 1878 the chapel was converted into wards and cross wings were added so that by 1880 there was a bed capacity of nearly five hundred. Meanwhile the Northern Hospital for the Insane was established at Winnebago in 1873. This was planned to have a bed capacity of 150 but by 1875, 250 beds were in use. The additional capacity was brought about by converting into ward use rooms intended for other purposes of value in treatment. By 1880 through further addition and overcrowding the capacity of the hospital had been increased to about 500. In 1881 in addition to an average number of about 1000 patients in the two State hospitals there were 255 in the Milwaukee County Hospital opened the year before, 386 in county poorhouses, 90 in jails, and 73 in various other institutions, a total of 1773. Much more humane custodial care was being given the insane confined in the two state and in the county hospital than had previously been the case in the jails and poorhouses but these institutions were too overcrowded to be very effective as hospitals for treatment and were, in spite of the names, essentially asylums for custodial care. Conditions in the jails and poorhouses where many were still confined had in general improved but in places the frightful facts referred to above could still be found.

In 1881, the legislature passed an act for "the humane care of the chronic insane not otherwise provided for". Counties were authorized by arrangement with the Board of Charities to issue bonds and build asylums for the care of the chronic insane. Toward the support of each patient cared for in such an institution the state agreed to pay the county \$1.50 per week. The number and size of the asylums authorized was to be limited so as not to exceed public needs. Counties establishing asylums were to care not only for their own chronic insane but also for those of counties without such asylums and were to be reimbursed therefor. The counties have responded to the opportunity thus offered in sufficient numbers to provide amply for the chronic insane of the state. Well designed buildings have been erected, good management has been the rule rather than the exception.

Excellent care has been furnished the inmates who improve under the conditions of freedom and opportunity for work afforded them. Although the inmates are the chronic insane it has been estimated that two per cent of them recover. Wisconsin may be considered the leading state in effective care of the chronic insane.

Several causes have contributed to the excellent care given the chronic insane in Wisconsin. The State Board of Charities and its successor the State Board of Control have exercised wise and careful supervision. By law each county institution is visited at least four times a year and the Board has authority to refuse state support to those institutions not maintaining proper standards. The local trustees of the county asylums have as a rule been wisely chosen. The superintendents of the asylums and the matrons (usually the wives of the superintendents) have been carefully selected and when the service given has been satisfactory have been long maintained in office. Wisconsin has been very fortunate in having so excellent a group of public servants to take care of her chronic insane. Last but not least, these institutions have not been looked upon as charity institutions. All classes of the community have relatives and friends among the inmates whom they visit and in whose care they are interested. This tends to maintain a demand for high standards of care and the demand is in general well met.

At present 35 counties provide 6960 beds for the care of the chronic insane. About two-thirds of the buildings were erected between 1881 and 1900, the rest since the latter date. The number of beds in a county asylum outside of Milwaukee County varies from 98 to 260. In addition to the institutions for the insane mentioned above, Douglas County has a sanitarium for the tubercular insane with a capacity of 24 beds.

While the state has found a good solution of the problem of caring for the chronic insane the still more important problems of the best methods of prevention and cure are yet unsolved although hopeful steps in both directions have been taken. The State Hospital and the Northern Hospital although planned for the treatment of acute insanity are not designed along the lines which today would be selected. The buildings are too large and have always been too crowded for the most effective therapy. Nevertheless the removal of the chronic insane to the county asylums has enabled the state hospitals for the insane to accomplish much for their patients. During the past thirty years equipment for treatment has been improved but the number of yearly admissions has increased so rapidly as to offset this advantage. Thus it is estimated that on the average a patient with acute insanity needs two years of treatment. To insure this the number of patients admitted each year should not exceed half the bed capacity of the institution. Since at present each institution is admitting more patients each year than its total bed capacity the average time in the institution is less than one year or less than 50 per cent of the time deemed most advantageous for treatment. Conditions along these

lines are growing worse and additional provision for the acute insane is greatly needed.

From the standpoint of therapy one drawback has been that the patients as a rule are those in whom insanity is sufficiently advanced to justify legal commitment. In most cases treatment would be more effective if it could be begun before the disease is thus far advanced. The fact that the number of patients voluntarily entering the two state hospitals has rapidly increased in recent years until now nearly a fifth of the patients admitted are thus classed, pointing to a general recognition of this fact. Greater facilities are needed for the treatment of nervous conditions likely to lead to insanity. In part this need will be met in the neuro-psychopathic ward of the new State General Hospital described below.

The State Psychiatric Laboratory was established as a part of the service offered at the State Hospital in 1915. Its purposes were: (1) To improve the methods employed in the state for the care of the insane both by developing new methods and by extending the facilities offered those engaged in this the care of the insane to become acquainted with improvements made here and elsewhere. For the latter purpose conferences of state officers at the Institute were proposed. (2) To promote research into the causes, prevention, and treatment of insanity and to extend laboratory facilities to aid physicians in the early diagnosis of conditions likely to lead to insanity or dependency. (3) To promote knowledge of mental hygiene in the state through lectures, and other methods. These aims have been carried out in such a way as to amply justify the establishment of the Institute. The most important work of the laboratory has been, on the one hand, its researches into methods of treatment of certain types of insanity, which have attracted wide attention, and, on the other hand, the aid which the laboratory has extended to physicians in diagnosing diseases in which early diagnosis is of great importance, from many other points of view as well as that of prevention of insanity. The laboratory has been of service along other lines than those mentioned and has been a great stimulus to those engaged in the care and treatment of the insane not only within the state but without. It was established as a separate institution under the supervision of the Board of Control in 1921. The development of the laboratory has been due largely to the far-sighted zeal of its organizers and director and the support afforded by the Board of Control and legislative appropriations. It has been facilitated by the close cooperation which has existed between the laboratory and the medical school of the state university, of the faculty of which the director is a member, and to funds for research furnished by the United States Government and by the Public Health Institute of Chicago. The importance of an active center of research into methods of prevention and treatment of insanity can scarcely be overestimated. So long as the insane and feeble-minded are with us they must be given humane care but the burden of their care is a vast and growing one. In September 1924 there were 1624 insane in state institutions, 7551 in

county institutions and 1305 in the homes for the feeble-minded, a total of 10480. In addition there were a large number of patients out on parole. The net cost to the state in 1922 for caring for the insane was over \$1,500,000 and for the feeble-minded, about \$300,000. To this large sum must be added indirect losses of various kinds to society. The ratio of the insane to the sane is increasing. In 1890 4 per 10,000 of the population were admitted to the two state hospitals and to the Milwaukee County Hospital. By 1920 the rate had increased to 7 per 10,000. Unless methods of prevention and cure are discovered and utilized the proportion of the mentally afflicted relative to the sane will increase until the burden of caring humanely for them finally becomes too great. In this as in so many other directions a new duty of government has become apparent, the duty of the promotion of the advance of scientific knowledge and its application to human needs.

The Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Chippewa Falls was opened in 1897. Previous to this time the only public institutions in the state in which the feeble-minded and epileptic could be cared for were the poorhouses and state and county institutions for the insane. The problem of epilepsy from both the medical and social standpoints differs from that of feeble-mindedness and several states provide separate institutions for the treatment of epileptics. In certain types of this disease there is promise that medical treatment will be able to accomplish something and it is probable that Wisconsin will eventually establish a separate institution for the care of such patients.

Feeble-mindedness on the other hand is in general congenital and when mental defect is inherited medical science gives no promise of effecting a cure. In some instances, however, a child appears feeble-minded not because of inherent brain defect but because of some condition of the sense organs, or other structures which may be corrected by medical treatment. Such children should be distinguished as early as possible and given proper care. The State General Hospital now affords facilities for care of this type. The longer this care is delayed the less the chance of recovery.

On the other hand, the most that can be done for a child born with an inherent defect of the brain is to educate him so far as this defect permits. At the last session of the legislature the name of the Home for the Feeble-Minded was changed to Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School. Owing to the overcrowding at the institution at Chippewa Falls a similar institution, now called the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School was established in 1919 at Union Grove. While both these institutions have to maintain hospital departments for the care of children suffering from diseases common to childhood and require medical superintendence, they are not, as their names imply, hospitals in the usual sense of the word. From the social standpoint feeble-mindedness is to be controlled rather through prevention than cure. The congenitally feeble-minded should not be permitted to pass on their defects to coming generations. Wisconsin has already taken several advance steps in this direction.

The great majority of Wisconsin's feeble-minded children receiving institutional care are in the two institutions mentioned above. There are, however, in the state two philanthropic institutions which offer care for backward children, feeble-minded, and epileptic, one Catholic and one Lutheran. The number cared for in these two institutions is relatively few compared with those in the state schools.

There are eight private sanitariums in the state designed to care for patients suffering from nervous and mental diseases. The total bed capacity in these sanitariums is about three hundred, a number quite small compared with the 2,400 beds in state and county hospitals for the acute insane. These sanitariums provide excellent treatment for nervous conditions threatening to lead to insanity and for incipient insanity and are in position to accomplish much not possible in our overcrowded state hospitals for the insane. The care given is, however, necessarily of an expensive type which places them beyond the reach of the individual of limited means. Lack of endowment makes it impossible for these institutions to extend care to many patients without capacity to pay for such care.

III. Isolation Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanitariums

The insane are cared for in special institutions partly for their own welfare, partly for the protection of others. This is to-day true also of those confined in special institutions because of suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. This was not always the case. The pesthouse was designed purely for public protection not for private welfare and was even more unsavory than the name implies. In the early days in Wisconsin there were repeated epidemics of severe smallpox which occurred at irregular intervals well into the seventies. The pesthouse was a building without much in the way of conveniences, which stood empty between epidemics but into which there was an endeavor to force those who came down with the disease when a new epidemic appeared. One was built in Milwaukee as early as 1843. Care takers were picked up more or less by chance. These pesthouses did little or no good. The disease was finally checked by enforced vaccination. (See Frank's Medical History of Milwaukee.)

The isolation hospital in Wisconsin, on the other hand, is a comparatively recent institution and there are fewer in the state than there should be. In 1877 Milwaukee purchased a site and erected a small hospital which, under the charter then existing, could be used merely for care of smallpox cases and was so used during the mild epidemics of 1882 and 1894. This building was essentially a pesthouse with a few modern improvements. In 1903 Milwaukee rented a building previously used as a private general hospital and converted this into an isolation hospital for the care of acute contagious diseases other than smallpox, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria. In 1912 the first wing of a modern isolation hospital was erected. At present this hospital, the South View Municipal Hospital, has nearly 200 beds and is the largest in the state. Racine has an isolation hospital of 50 beds established in 1913 and a hospital for communicable diseases

of 40 beds established in 1921. Madison has just completed an especially good 50 bed isolation hospital to take the place of an antiquated building previously used for this purpose. The Directory of the American Medical Association for 1923 credits three other Wisconsin cities with isolation hospitals established since 1900 but much smaller than those mentioned. Some general hospitals have isolation departments and numerous educational and custodial institutions, public and private, make some provision for care of patients with contagious diseases. Of these the most complete is the Student Infirmary at the University of Wisconsin erected and equipped, partly from state appropriations, partly from private gifts, in 1918. This is now one of the units of the Wisconsin General Hospital.

The modern municipal isolation hospital is designed to relieve the home of the burden of the care of patients requiring quarantine, to protect the public through more complete quarantine than is likely to be established in a home and to offer the patient specialized service and care not possible in a home. The city health officer has general supervision of the hospital but the patient is usually attended by the family physician. Patients who can afford to pay for cost of care are expected to do so but to others care is free. The nursing is in charge of nurses who have special training in this field of work. Since patients are admitted suffering from various types of contagious and infectious diseases the highest type of hospital service is called for to prevent cross infections. Cleanliness here is demanded such as found nowhere else except in the modern operating room. In the new Madison hospital there is a bathroom between each pair of rooms for patients. A service of this kind is more expensive than that furnished in the ordinary general hospital and the overhead expense is increased by the fact that, while the number of patients to be cared for varies greatly at different times, the hospital must be equipped and staffed at all times so as to be ready when needed. The overhead expenditures must be carried by the municipality but the public good accomplished far more than offsets the cost of this service.

Institutional care for the pulmonary tubercular brings in problems which differ from those of acute contagious diseases. The importance of quarantine in case of the latter has long been recognized. The general recognition of the infectious nature of the former is comparatively recent. In 1883 the State Medical Society passed a resolution to the effect that in view of recent knowledge the members of this society should do all in their power "to have the phthisical members of their families as much as possible separated from the healthy members" and requested the State Board of Health to take steps to keep the tubercular from intimate association with the well in public institutions. The Board of Health replied that while it believed that physicians should do what they could to prevent infection the Board was unwilling to take drastic steps owing to uncertain knowledge concerning tuberculosis. Since this time it has come to be generally recognized that there is comparatively little danger of the spread of this infection from one individual to another if proper habits of personal



Fig. A. A "Patients' Day Room," Clark County Asylum. This Asylum, recently completed cost nearly \$1,000,000 and has accommodations for 260 patients. The attractive day room shown in the illustration is certainly in marked contrast to the jail cell with straw and chains of the early days in the state.

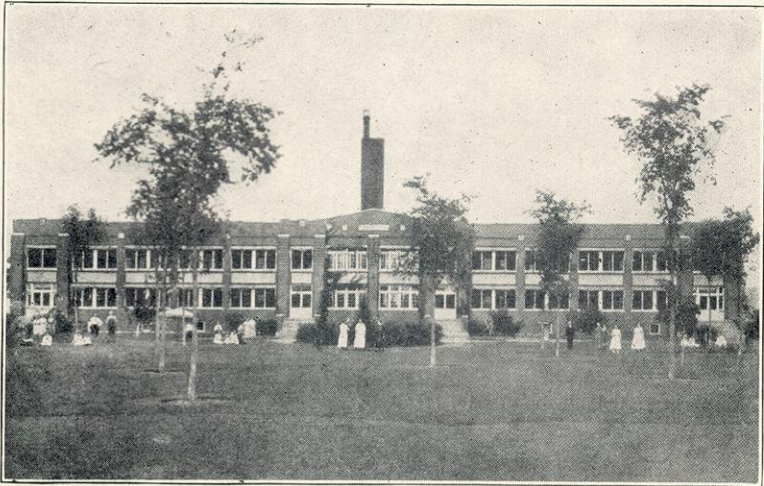


Fig. B. Mt. View Sanatorium for tuberculosis, Marathon Co. One of the more recent county sanatoriums.

hygiene are learned and observed, that tuberculosis may be spread through food from animals to man, that incipient tuberculosis can frequently be cured by rest, outdoor air, sunshine, and a simple but liberal diet, that as a rule the earlier the treatment is begun the better are the chances of success, that treatment can frequently be better given in an institution than at home, that as a rule a patient can be as successfully treated in Wisconsin as in the far west or south, and that in advanced chronic cases institutional care is best because of the great difficulty of giving proper care and observing proper precautions at home. In the education of the public concerning this disease, in the establishment of laws, regulations and public institutions to deal with it wisely, and in scientific research concerning its nature, Wisconsin has taken a leading part. The State University and the State Board of Control and national and local private organizations have cooperated with the State and local Boards of Health to bring this about. The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, established in 1908, has played an especially active part. At present one of its chief activities is conducting free public clinics in various parts of the state for the discovery of tuberculosis in its incipency.

In 1903 Governor La Follette appointed a committee to study the question of the erection of a state sanitarium for the care of patients suffering from incipient tuberculosis. On recommendation of this committee the State Sanatorium at Wales was subsequently established in 1907. This now has a capacity of about 200 patients. Those who can afford to do so pay for the cost of this care. For those who can't do so provision is made for joint payment by state and county. In 1915 the state established a camp for convalescent tubercular patients at Tomahawk. This has 20 beds. In 1911 the state legislature passed a bill authorizing counties to erect sanitariums for consumptives and providing state aid for this purpose. Fourteen such county sanitariums have been established with a total capacity of 850 beds. All of these are well built, well equipped, and well managed for the purpose for which they are designed. Muirdale with 350 beds is one of two situated in Milwaukee County. It is the largest in the state and is exceptionally well-designed and equipped. The rapid decline of tuberculosis in the state which has accompanied the steps taken here to control this disease is clear proof of the value of this work.

The cost of the prolonged treatment usually needed in case of tuberculosis together with the idea, now beginning to be abandoned as a general proposition, that patients who could afford to do so should seek a dry or a warm climate has led to a comparatively little development of private institutions for the care of the tuberculosis in the state. There is one excellent institution of this kind with 50 beds. There are two other institutions with a total of 50 beds which are under private control but are conducted as benevolent institutions and receive support from private sources. We have spoken above of the large federal institution recently established at National Home.

IV. Hospitals for Infants and Children

The only hospitals in the state specifically designed for the care of infants and children are the Milwaukee Infants' Hospital, now with 45 beds, and the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, now with 125 beds. Both of these are benevolent institutions under private management. The Infants' Hospital was established in 1882 as a home and hospital, but in 1898 gave up its functions as a home and increased its hospital facilities. In 1902 the city donated a lot on which a new building was erected. While there are a number of diseases peculiar to infants a considerable part of the work of such a hospital consists in correcting nutritive disturbances. The Children's Hospital was established in 1894. It has recently completed a new building with first-rate facilities. A considerable part of the work of this hospital is of an orthopedic nature, the correction of deformities through surgery. The support of both these hospitals comes in the main from pay patients. The Milwaukee County Home for Children has 48 hospital beds.

In 1886 there was established at Sparta a State Public School for dependent and neglected children. At the time this institution was established it was intended that only healthy children should be sent there, that these children should be placed as rapidly as practical in good families for temporary or permanent adoption and that while at the school the children should receive a moral, intellectual, and physical education suited to their years. It was soon found that dependent and neglected children are very apt to be physically unsound, that such children need good institutional care even more than the well, and that since there was no other institution to which they could be sent, they must be sent to Sparta. Furthermore, physically unsound children could not as a general rule be placed in good homes and hence tended to remain longer at Sparta than the physically well and to increase in number in proportion to the well. Under a law subsequently adopted "no child who is feeble-minded, epileptic, or suffering from syphilis or from any other disease that may later on cripple such child or who has had a feeble-minded parent or one whose parents have suffered from any nervous or mental disease that is likely to be repeated in the child, shall be placed in any home on indenture or for adoption."

The institution at Sparta before long became overcrowded and its work as a school and home-finding institution for healthy indigent children became hampered by its responsibilities as a custodial institution for the physically handicapped and infants. For performing the latter function properly it needed special medical equipment and the services of a specialized medical staff such as found in highly developed medical centers. Described as the "most beneficent of state institutions" when it was established it was before long being described as not only "a home for neglected children but also a neglected home for children". In 1901 a law was passed providing that there should be received at Sparta "any children under twenty-one years

of age, residents of this state who are crippled or deformed in body" provided they be amenable to cure. The Board of Control was authorized to provide the "physicians, surgeons, nurses, teachers, and other employees necessary to carry out the provision of this section and to provide the necessary appliances, material, equipment and facilities therefor." The Board was not, however, provided with adequate funds for this.

Ten years after the original statute was passed we find the first report regarding the care of the crippled children at Sparta. At that time a "hospital" had been completed for the reception of crippled children under fourteen years of age and this was occupied by nine crippled children. This building should be described as a non-fireproof cottage rather than as a modern orthopedic hospital. But \$7500 was provided for the care of crippled children for the biennium 1910-12. By June 1914 the number of crippled children under treatment had increased to 23. For the biennium 1916-18 the total number of children under care or treatment was 53, the average number was 30. The superintendent in charge in 1918 stated that "judged by modern standards we are not doing for these children all that might or should be done". In 1917 a law was passed authorizing the Board of Control to place any of the crippled children in its care in an appropriate hospital in the state wherein adequate surgical treatment might be given them. Juvenile judges were given authority to commit for treatment to the State School or "other appropriate hospital" infants born defective when in the judgment of the court the defect is remediable. During the biennium 1919-20 eleven crippled children and four babies with cleft palate were sent to Milwaukee for treatment by specialists.

At a special session of the legislature in 1920 an act was passed authorizing the erection of the Wisconsin General Hospital at the University of Wisconsin as a memorial to those who served in the World War. The Bradley Memorial Hospital, a gift to the University already in service, was made part of the new hospital plant and pending the erection of the new building was utilized largely for hospital care of crippled and deformed children. Here specialists were able to give expert surgical care to a much greater number of these children than had hitherto been possible. During the year 1920-21, thirty crippled children and five infants with cleft palate and hare-lip, sent to Madison from Sparta, were operated on. The completion of the new hospital building with special wards for these children now make available much greater facilities for this most valuable work. While crippled children who have gone for years maimed and deformed cannot as a rule be restored to perfect shape, many of them can be vastly benefited. When operative procedures can be resorted to early after the deformity appears, much more can as a rule be achieved than when they are undertaken later. We now at last have the means of making effective the humane statutes passed over twenty years ago to insure proper care for crippled children. No one who has seen the good that is being done can doubt the wisdom of providing means for making this act effective.

From what has been stated above it may be seen that the State School has been called upon in recent years to perform a triple function, (1) to care for dependent children, give them schooling and place them in homes, (2) to provide custodial care and training for crippled children and infants, and (3) to provide specialized surgical care for crippled children and infants with congenital defects. This last service it has been able to do only by sending the children to hospitals in which a special orthopedic service was developed and only now with the completion of the Wisconsin General Hospital have facilities been furnished equal to the demand. This leaves the State School with the first two functions. To one who has studied the situation it is obvious that these two functions interfere with one another. Healthy dependent children cannot receive the best preparation for good homes in the same institution in which custodial care and specialized training is being given to crippled children and infants, many of them diseased, especially when buildings and other resources are limited. Either a branch of the State School or a new institution under the management of the Board of Control should be established at Madison for the custodial care of crippled children and of infants. These wards of the state when in need of highly specialized hospital care, necessarily expensive, could be transferred to the Wisconsin General Hospital and then back again for convalescent and custodial care, and in the case of older children for schooling, to the institution suggested in which care, because less exacting, can be more economically given. Such an institution would have at least two buildings, one for the crippled children and one for the infants and could depend on the staff of the Wisconsin General Hospital for such medical care as would be needed. This would leave the State School at Sparta well prepared to perform its original functions. A beginning along these lines has already been made by the loaning by the Board of Regents of the University to the Board of Control of some cottages on the university grounds for custodial care of crippled children during convalescence. Thirty crippled children are now housed in these buildings which are managed as a part of the State School. More permanent quarters, as suggested above, should be erected.

V. General Hospitals and Sanitariums

The development of general hospitals in Wisconsin reflects closely the change in social and economic conditions since its admission to the Union as a state. In 1836 when Wisconsin was admitted as a territory there were only about 11,000 white residents, in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union as a state, there were over 300,000, in 1875 about 1,250,000, in 1900 about 2,000,000, in 1925 nearly 3,000,000. From 1850 to 1875 only about 10 per cent of the population lived in cities of 2,500 or more, in 1900 about 38 per cent, in 1925 about 50 per cent. The period from 1850 to 1875 was devoted mainly to settlement of the southern half of the state and exploitation of the forests of the north. Highways and roads had to

be developed. The chief product of the farm was wheat, the chief manufacturing was of flour and lumber. The cities were mainly immigration and trading centers.

There was much more illness than at present. Cholera epidemics swept over the state in the early days. Typhus fever entered some of the lake shore cities. Malaria prostrated many and took its yearly toll of life. Typhoid fever was common. Severe epidemics of small-pox were frequent and it is estimated that of those attacked one in five died. Thanks largely to the efforts of state and local boards of health these diseases have since either disappeared or have been greatly reduced. There was relatively much more pulmonary tuberculosis than at present, both diphtheria and scarlet fever killed and maimed far more children, infant morbidity and mortality were greater. It is to be remembered that the State Board of Health was not established until 1876 and was not given much financial support until after 1900.

During this early period care of the sick was a heavy household responsibility. Here and there a woman less burdened with such responsibilities than most then were, devoted herself to giving aid to her neighbors as a practical nurse or midwife. The United States Census for 1850 classified occupations merely for men, in the 1860 census the occupation of 184 women is given as nurses, of 6 as midwives, a total of 190. In the 1880 census 187 nurses and 47 midwives are listed, a total of 234. The population in the latter year was 1,315,229. These figures give one practical nurse or midwife to each 5,623 of the population and while probably not accurate indicate how little outside help in those days was available in nursing the sick.

The physicians were all family practitioners who made rounds on horse back, with instruments and medicines in saddle bag or later as the roads improved in a two wheel gig. There were few who were specialists or attempted major surgery. In the census of 1850 there are listed for Wisconsin 5 surgeons and 586 physicians. This gives one physician or surgeon to each 521 of the population. These physicians ranged all the way from men of high character well-trained according to the standards of the day to untrained quacks of various types. Many left medicine to enter commercial pursuits. By 1875 the relative number of physicians had become reduced to about one in 1,100 of the population but there were still but few specialists.

Milwaukee in the early days was the chief city for the reception of immigrants. This introduced special problems in the care of the sick. Those who had not yet had time to establish homes could obviously not be cared for there. This condition appears to be the chief factor leading to the establishment of the first general hospitals in the state. In 1845 Bishop Henni of Milwaukee requested the Superiress of the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Josephs at Emmitsburg, Maryland, to send some Sisters to help him in charitable work. In 1846 six Sisters came out. The journey took them five weeks. These Sisters did much good among the poor. The need of a hospital for this work was evident and Bishop Henni succeeded in getting

four more Sisters to come out to establish one. This was opened in 1848 as the St. Johns Infirmary in a two story frame building. Funds for this purpose were contributed by friends. Next year the Sisters took over a larger house which, because of the difficulty in heating it, was called by the Sisters the "Crystal Palace." In 1852 six more Sisters came from Maryland to aid in the work. In 1848 the Milwaukee City Medical Association was requested by the Sisters to cooperate in the care of the sick and appointed twelve of the number to serve for one year. Physicians of the city subsequently continued to serve the charity patients in the hospital free of charge.

In 1849 and again in 1850 Asiatic cholera raged in Milwaukee. "Sad scenes marked these epidemics. Patients were frequently deserted by family and friends. Men, women, and children fell dying in the streets. The Poor Home burying ground was pressed to the limit. Corpses were piled into rough boxes and buried in ditches. Through all of this the Sisters of Charity and some of the physicians gave heroic service and the hospital, though overcrowded, proved a blessing." (See Frank's Medical History of Milwaukee.) In 1850 a vessel with Swedish and Norwegian immigrants, all attacked by typhus fever, landed in Milwaukee. Seven of the passengers had died on the way from Buffalo and thirty died after the ship landed. Here again the Sisters' little hospital performed heroic service in caring for the sick and saving lives. Subsequently the hospital was made use of as an affiliated institution in the Marine Hospital Service of the federal government (now a part of the Public Health Service) and this service has continued to the present. For over 126 years the federal government has provided medical and hospital treatment for seamen of American ships. In some ports it maintains Marine Hospitals, in others it makes arrangement with civil institutions to provide this care at a rate agreed upon. In addition to caring for the seamen the infirmary gave shelter to the homeless sick of Milwaukee and the surrounding territory.

In 1857 the city of Milwaukee donated three acres of land out of poorhouse property to the Sisters of St. Joseph's and after much difficulty in raising funds from private sources a small building was erected in 1858-9. This was the beginning of the present fine St. Mary's Hospital of that city. See Fig. 3. Between the years 1862 and 1872 the State contributed a total of \$15,350 toward its support and development in annual sums ranging between \$500 and \$4100. In part the State support given at this time appears to have been due to provisions made for caring for veterans of the Civil War. No state aid was subsequently given this institution. By 1872 the value of lands and buildings was \$30,000. During the next decade there was no marked growth. The annual expenditures averaged less than \$3,000, the daily average number of patients less than 40. The main receipts came from the federal government for the care of seamen. The patients were all poor but some were able to pay something toward the cost of care. In 1878 for example receipts for care of marines were \$3,731.75, from pay patients were \$2,618.99 and there was a deficit of \$1,542.45.

Meanwhile a few other general hospitals sponsored by charitable organizations struggled into existence. In 1863 the Rev. W. A. Passavant of Pittsburgh, Pa., organized the Milwaukee Hospital. This was placed in immediate charge of the Order of Protestant Deaconesses of Pennsylvania. Passavant, though continuing to reside in Pittsburgh, acted as manager and appointed a local board of trustees. He became personally responsible for the purchase of land and buildings, which cost originally \$12,000, but he was subsequently reimbursed by subscriptions from Milwaukee citizens. This hospital had a hard time in its early days. Between 1865 and 1872 the State contributed \$7,500 toward its development and support in annual sums ranging from \$500 to \$4,000. The value of land and buildings was estimated at \$17,000 in 1872. No subsequent state contributions were made.

This hospital was not so fortunate as to have a steady source of income, like that of St. Mary's, from the federal government. About two-thirds of the patients paid nothing, the others paid up to \$5.00 per week. During the year 1871-72 care was given to 152 patients. The daily average number of patients at this time must have been quite small, probably not over 10, although with crowding the hospital could accommodate from 40 to 50 patients. It cared for patients that other institutions refused. Thus in 1872 it was the only institution in Milwaukee willing to care for smallpox patients. Fifty-two such patients were cared for that year. For 46 the city paid the hospital one dollar per day. The other six patients paid for themselves. During the following decade this hospital failed to grow. In the year 1880-81 only 138 patients were cared for. The Rev. Passavant, its philanthropic founder, residing in Pittsburgh, could not give it the attention it needed to attract public support. The Deaconesses in charge appear to have become nearly overwhelmed by the burden of conducting a charitable institution in which the public took so little interest. In the eighties a revival took place and from this humble institution has developed the present well-known Passavant Hospital. See Figs. 5 and 6.

In 1875 St. Luke's Hospital was opened in Racine under Episcopalian auspices. This hospital received from the state \$500 for each of the first two years of its existence. These appear to be the last of state contributions toward the support of general hospitals under private management. Although this hospital was supposed to have a capacity of 18 to 20 hospital beds, there appears to have been at most times but little demand for its services. During the year 1880 but 18 male and 4 female patients were cared for there and only one patient was in the building when it was inspected for the State Board of Charities in 1880. The hospital was open to charity patients and to patients who could pay but \$5.00 per week. To-day it is a thriving institution under the auspices of the Alice Horlick Memorial Hospital Association.

Meanwhile about 1870 at the site of the county poorhouse in Wauwatosa a special building was erected for general hospital purposes.

The report of the State Board of Charities for 1871-72 state that "The hospital building has been recently erected and is convenient and well managed and adapted for the purposes for which it is designed." It contained 34 two-bed rooms.

The report of the State Board of Charities for the year 1885-86 states that the Milwaukee County Hospital was the only publicly supported hospital in the state at that time. "Elsewhere the poorhouse and even the jail served as hospitals. We welcome the increase of hospitals as benevolent institutions which charge a moderate rate from those able to pay and receive free of charge those unable to do so." This report gives a list of nine hospitals of this character established subsequent to the three institutions mentioned above. The development of general hospitals which began in the eighties and has rapidly increased since that period has been due in the main to the increasing specialization which has characterized the general social development in recent years and which has affected the care of the sick as well as all other social activities. In the seventies nearly every physician was a family practitioner although there were a few who did more or less surgery. Soon after the Civil War, Governor Fairchild appointed C. E. Houghten to take charge of the eye and ear department for indigent soldiers at St. Mary's Hospital. Subsequently Houghten helped to establish an eye and ear infirmary in Milwaukee in 1870. Medical specialists were, however, rare in those days, but in the eighties became more common and have continued to increase rapidly in relative numbers. At present nearly twenty per cent of the approximately 3,000 physicians in the state announce themselves as specialists in one branch or another of medicine, although much less than half of these confine their work to the given specialty. Specialization in medicine has been facilitated by the growth of cities, and by improvements of railroads and highways and methods of transportation, including recently, first the electric lines and then the motor car and motor bus. The improvements in method of transportation and the telephone have made it easier than of old for the physician to attend the patient in his home. They have even more greatly facilitated the patients' visit at an office or clinic and his transportation to a hospital.

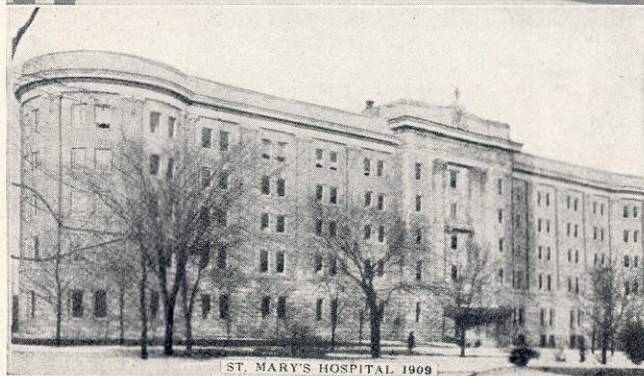
The first general hospitals in the state were, as we have seen, established by religious organizations for the charitable care of the sick. The nursing was done by members of Sisterhoods devoted to this service. The Sisters received in return merely meager shelter, food, and clothing and the gratitude of those who understood their work. They merely desired to serve the sick poor and took in patients suffering from contagious and infectious diseases as well as others. To some extent they received payment from city or county for the care of those unable to pay but the sum thus received was insufficient to pay the necessary overhead, small as this was. Rooms were provided for those who could pay something toward the cost of their care. At first merely the homeless as a rule took advantage of this. Then these hospitals began to limit their care to patients whose



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL 1859



Milwaukee Hospital, 1863—"The Cradle"



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL 1909



Present Milwaukee Hospital Grounds

Fig. 3. The original building of St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee. The main part of the building, at the right, was completed in 1859, the left wing was completed in 1884. The whole building was torn down in 1911. From a photograph loaned by Sister M. Dolores.

Fig. 4. The present building of St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee, as it appeared immediately before occupancy.

Fig. 5. The Milwaukee Hospital, 1863.

Fig. 6. The present Milwaukee Hospital Grounds. The building at the right is the Layton Home for incurables. The main part of the hospital building at the left was built in 1884, the Annex in 1913.

presence was not likely to cause disease in others or to disturb their comfort. They were made more attractive to those who could afford to pay for cost of care. Physicians ambitious to practice surgery took advantage of this. Major surgery can be done in a home under great disadvantage. A hospital with facilities for operating and with Sisters experienced in aiding in the operating room and attending patients following operations facilitated surgical operations. Furthermore, it is much easier for numerous patients needing operations to come to a central well-equipped hospital than for a surgeon to transport the equipment and attendants necessary for operations to numerous homes.

The surgeons therefore encouraged the establishment of hospitals which offered facilities for surgical operations and which limited the class of patients received to those whose presence would not be dangerous to their patients. Where such hospitals were established the surgeon would send patients able to pay liberally for care in private rooms as well as the surgeon's fee. In return for this service the surgeon was glad to attend free of charge patients who could pay neither the hospital nor the surgeon. The income from private patients enabled the Sisters to increase the amount of this charity work although the relative amount of this work decreased as well-to-do patients became more willing to go to a hospital for care. Public-spirited citizens were appealed to for contributions for erecting hospitals both for the sake of furnishing hospital care for the poor and for the sake of having at hand an institution to which anyone could go in time of need. The larger and wealthier cities were naturally those in which this type of hospital development first took place. In 1885 there were three denominational hospitals in Milwaukee, two in Racine, one at La Crosse, one in Ashland, two at Chippewa Falls, and one (short lived) at Madison. Of these ten hospitals all but two were under Catholic auspices. By 1900 there were 19 general hospitals under the charge of Catholic Sisterhoods, by 1924, there were 33, with a total capacity of over 3,350 beds.

Although the second general hospital established in the state was in charge of a nursing order of Protestant Deaconesses, the main development of general hospitals under Protestant auspices has been since training schools for nurses have been established in the state. There were in 1924 ten general hospitals under Protestant auspices and one under Hebrew auspices. Of these all but two have been established since 1899 and of these nine but three are under the auspices of Deaconesses. The eleven hospitals provide about 1100 beds.

The development of surgery in recent years is due in no small part to the use of aseptic methods. The operating room as the cleanest of places is essentially a modern institution. In Milwaukee as late as 1894 it is stated that the practice of anything like aseptic surgery was in its infancy. "There was no operating room in any hospital that could by any stretch of the imagination be considered to be entirely suitable for the newer idea and to furnish such facilities to the profession of the state." To have operating rooms of this kind

it was necessary not only to build them but also to train nurses to have a technical skill which had not been demanded of nursing Sisterhoods of earlier days. Furthermore, there was a demand for a much greater number of nurses both within and without the hospital walls than could be supplied by women willing to give up all for a life of unrequited service of the sick. Thus arose the training schools for nurses, the first of which in this country was established at New York in 1870. The first training school in Wisconsin was organized in Milwaukee in 1888 under private philanthropic auspices. It was called the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses. Academic instruction was offered young women who desired to take up nursing and practical instruction was given by hospitals with which the school became affiliated. Subsequently, most of the larger and some of the smaller hospitals of the state have established training schools of their own. The Wisconsin Training School was taken over by the Lake Side Hospital in 1902. Since 1911 the state has registered nurses graduated from approved training schools. At present nurses desiring registration have to pass a special examination conducted by a committee under the State Board of Health. This committee establishes standards for schools, the graduates of which are recognized as qualified for examination and registration.

We have seen above that the United States Census for 1880 gave a ratio in Wisconsin of one nurse to each 5,626 of the population. For 1900 the census gives 184 trained nurses, 1,747 unclassified women nurses, and 266 unclassified men nurses and 227 midwives, a total of 2,197, or approximately one to each 1000 of the population. The United States Census of 1920 gives 3,323 trained women nurses, 59 trained men nurses, 2,845 unclassified nurses, and 90 midwives, a total of 6,227, or approximately one in each 423 of the population. Among the unclassified nurses given above are doubtless many pupil nurses in the training schools. The relative number of "nurses" listed in the census returns has increased over 13 times in the last 40 years. Meanwhile the number of physicians relative to the population has not varied greatly. In 1880 it was one to 1,100, in 1900 one to 831 and in 1923 one to 950.

The aim in establishing training schools for nurses was, on the one hand, to supply good care for the sick in the hospitals, and, on the other hand, to provide competent nurses for patients in their homes. The prices charged by nurses for private duty are, however, so high as to place them beyond the means of families of limited income and one of the problems still to be solved is to furnish adequate nursing aid to such families. In some cities the municipality or a private benevolent association has undertaken to employ nurses to visit homes where there are patients and to give such special service as may be required, instruct the members of the household as to how to make the patient comfortable and charge a fee to cover the cost of service if this can be paid. Trained nurses are being employed in increasing numbers for aid in the care of the health of the children of the public schools and these nurses often give valuable aid where children

are sick at home. The county health nurses under the supervision of the bureau of child welfare and public health nursing give aid and expert advice in rural districts and are sure to be employed in even greater numbers as their value comes to be more appreciated.

Trained nurses and training schools have made possible the development of hospitals under secular auspices. Previous to the establishment of training schools it was difficult to secure good attendants for the sick except in institutions in charge of nursing Sisterhoods. The members of these Sisterhoods were not at that time trained in modern technical methods but they gave a kindly care and devotion difficult to secure from others. Since then they have adopted more and more the newer technical methods and have established training schools in the larger hospitals under their control. The graduates of training schools, under secular or denominational auspices, who have executive ability and a liking for instructional work, have not only organized the nursing service, with or without a training school, in hospitals under secular control but they have in many instances become superintendents of hospitals.

General hospitals under secular control are of three types, public, benevolent, and private. The public hospital is one under direct state, county, or municipal control. The benevolent hospital is one directed by a private board of trustees or association for general public interests but not for profit. The private hospital is one managed by those who have a pecuniary interest in its welfare.

It is not easy to draw a sharp line between the three types of institutions or between them and hospitals under denominational control. There is no money to be made from maintaining a general hospital. If large charges are made for rooms the patients expect a corresponding service. Money may, however, be made by physicians and surgeons who send patients to general hospitals. While such earnings are usually well deserved a hospital managed with a view of promoting such earnings is essentially a private institution. A hospital maintained solely for care of charity patients never long maintains high standards. Such patients lack friends of influence to take an interest in seeing standards are maintained. On the other hand, pay patients usually have friends who see to it that the patient is well cared for and at the same time help to maintain standards for those who do not pay for their care. It is the pay patients in our state and county hospitals and asylums for the insane and our sanitariums for the tubercular who help to keep high standards there. In public hospitals admitting only charity patients there are usually found alternating periods of depression and reform. If such a hospital is used for teaching purposes a high level is much more easily maintained than otherwise but not so easily maintained as when some pay patients are admitted, though there be few in number.

In a general hospital much skilled medical and surgical service is now called for. If pay patients are admitted to such a hospital and can afford to do so they should pay not only for room, care, and nursing but also for the expert professional medical service. Otherwise

physicians could not afford to qualify for this service in private practice and the public would suffer. Thus a hospital may be run solely for the public interests and yet have on its medical staff men who receive fees from patients in the hospital. The question as to whether or not a hospital is essentially a private hospital can be determined rather from the spirit than the form of its management. In the classification of hospitals given below and in table I, available data have been utilized according to the judgment of the writer but another might differ in point of view.

The first general hospital in the state under secular control was the Milwaukee County Hospital established in 1870. This building burned in 1880 and a new one was erected in 1880, and is still in use, with a present capacity of about 300 beds. The next general hospital to survive under secular control was established in 1888, the Johnston Emergency Hospital, in Milwaukee. This hospital gives medical care free in cases of emergency. It was established under the auspices of a benevolent organization and later its support was undertaken by the city. It has about 40 beds.

Since 1898 there have been established three county and two municipal hospitals with a total capacity of about 135 beds, 15 hospitals under the control of secular benevolent associations with a total of about 875 beds and 37 private hospitals with a total of about 750 beds.

The general hospitals in this state under denominational or secular control have, as stated above, been developed in their present form chiefly in response to the demands of surgeons for proper facilities for major surgery. Obstetrics is becoming more and more recognized as a surgical specialty calling for hospital care. The development of laboratories and facilities for newer methods of diagnosis and treatment of cases of serious illness has made the modern hospital of increasing value in the treatment of cases requiring medical rather than surgical treatment. Expert nursing can be supplied much more economically in a hospital than in a home. Although the general hospitals of the state to-day care in the main for surgical cases, they are likely in the future to be relatively more used than at present for medical care.

The development of general hospitals has been in the main greatest where the growth of cities has been most rapid. A convenient way of expressing hospital capacity is to state the number of beds available for patients. There are in round numbers, outside of federal and state hospitals, about 6300 hospital beds in general hospitals in this state, if we include in these children, maternity and surgical hospitals but exclude sanitariums. Of these hospital beds about 25 per cent are in Milwaukee County and about 10 per cent are in the other large cities on the shores of Lake Michigan, about 15 per cent are in the large cities on Lake Winnebago, the Fox River and Green Bay. About 7 per cent are in the two large cities on Lake Superior, 15 per cent in the large cities of the western part of the state in the Chipewewa valley and on the Mississippi, 7 per cent in the larger cities of the north central part of the state in the valley of the Wisconsin and

its tributaries, 10 per cent in the larger cities in the southern part of the state on the Rock river and its tributaries, about 2 per cent in cities lying in the watershed of the lower half of the Wisconsin river and 2 per cent in the southwestern part of the state. The rest are scattered but in the main are situated in the smaller towns in the districts in which the larger cities are situated, one per cent in the valley of the Wolf, 4 per cent in the western part of the state, and one per cent in the north central region.

Thus the eastern, the extreme northern, the western, the southern and the central parts of the state have a fair supply of hospital beds, although in none of these regions is the supply wholly adequate and expansion is taking place as resources permit.

In the districts between the regions mentioned there are either no hospitals or merely small private hospitals for general care or surgery.

While much good work may be done in a small hospital there are numerous conditions which require elaborate apparatus for diagnosis and treatment and a staff of specialists who are skilled in its use. For this a large hospital or clinic is required. Of the 32 general hospitals of 70 beds or more in the state, 8 are in Milwaukee, 2 in Racine, one in Kenosha, one in Manitowoc, one in Sheboygan, one in Fond du Lac, one in Oshkosh, one in Appleton, 2 in Green Bay, 2 in Superior, 2 in Ashland, one in Chippewa Falls, 2 in Eau Claire, 2 in La Crosse, one in Tomahawk, one in Wausau, one in Marshfield, one in Janesville, and 2 in Madison. While better equipment, better management, and better technical skill may be sometimes found in a small hospital than in a large one, a large hospital offers opportunity for a variety and elaboration of equipment not justified in a small one. In a large hospital with a great variety of patients equipment may be in constant use which would not be needed more than once or twice a year, if at all, in a small hospital.

As a rule the larger hospitals with good laboratory and library facilities and a well-organized medical staff are preferred for giving the young medical graduate special training before he enters into private practice. Some states require that a physician have an internship of this character before being permitted to take an examination for a license to practice medicine. The American Medical Association publishes from time to time lists of hospitals approved for internships. The last list was published in 1923. In this list for Wisconsin six hospitals in Milwaukee County, one in Ashland, one in Fond du Lac, one in Oshkosh, two in La Crosse, one in Marshfield, and one in Madison, were approved for interne service. Since that date a number of other hospitals have been approved.

From what has here been stated relative to the distribution of hospitals in the state it is obvious that while there has been considerable hospital development in certain parts of the state there are large areas without hospitals and other areas in which hospital facilities are very limited. We may expect to see in the future a wider diffusion of small hospitals designed to meet ordinary local needs ade-

quately but not attempting to do more than can be well done. Patients who need more elaborate equipment may then be sent to the larger hospital centers for care. The Wisconsin General Hospital should cooperate with the other hospitals of the state both small and large in helping to maintain high standards and should be expected to take a lead in developing useful methods of treatment.

While general hospitals in the state have thus far been developed largely in response to the demands of surgeons there has been some development of institutions designed primarily for medical care. There are many individuals who as a result of inheritance, acute disease, bad hygienic habits, accidental injury, or other cause, exhibit constitutional weakness in some of the vital organs, such as the heart, kidneys, or digestive system. Patients of this kind are frequently benefited by more or less institutional care and the use of special forms of therapy. To meet the needs of this class of patients sanatoriums have been established, where the surroundings are pleasant and often where the water is supposed to have special virtues. In this state Waukesha, Oconomowoc and Prairie du Chien have been favorite sites. There are at present in the state 13 such institutions with a total of 875 beds. Of these the oldest dates back to 1875, the next to 1888. Three more were established before 1900 and eight since that date. While the charges in these institutions are as a rule moderate for the service given, the length of time usually required for effective results places them beyond the means of the average individual. Lack of endowment makes it impossible to extend care to any large number unable to pay for such care. Where there is a city or county hospital for the indigent, individuals of this type usually drift in too late for effective treatment, were up-to-date facilities available. In such institutions they seldom are, and the patient becomes one of the "chronics" who fill so many beds in these institutions. Probably for no other class of patients could more be done than for these were good diagnostic facilities available to the family physician before the condition passes the state where it can be benefited. A patient of this type sent to a hospital for study and then returned to the family physician for treatment at home with a statement of the result of the study and advice as to care may frequently be restored to years of active life. There are many who believe that the trend of the times has been rather too much in this direction of specialization, that the family practitioner with a personal interest in his patient and his surroundings can do much that the specialist with his more impersonal point of view cannot do, and that while the help of the specialist is needed he can accomplish the most good by working in cooperation with the family practitioner.

The state now exacts higher educational standards for those who wish to practice medicine than for any other profession. It requires more active cooperation for the public welfare from the medical than from other professions. Thus, for instance, every physician is obligated to report births, deaths, and certain diseases and deformities coming within his field of work and is thus an officer of vital statis-

tics. In order to facilitate the work of the family practitioner the state through the central and branch laboratories of the State Board of Health and the laboratory of the State Board of Control (the Psychiatric Institute) now provides a valuable laboratory service free of charge. Through the Extension Division of the University it provides extension courses and pamphlet libraries to aid the physician to keep in touch with medical progress. For the same purpose medical books are loaned physicians from the University Library. The Medical School of the State University offers special courses for physicians when new methods appear, as recently in case of insulin. The State General Hospital is designed primarily to furnish special laboratory facilities and special treatment and care to patients unable otherwise to obtain such care and every effort is made in this service to work in cooperation with the family physician. Preventative medicine has taken from the family physician a large proportion of the cases on which he formerly depended for support. Preventative medicine has been unable thus far to do much for constitutional diseases of the type referred to above. It is not likely to do this unless the family practitioner becomes essentially a practitioner of preventative medicine. The best way for the public to obtain this most valuable of services is to reward it. The dentist gets more for keeping teeth fit than for pulling them. The physician should be similarly rewarded for keeping the body fit.

VI. Wisconsin General Hospital

At a special session of the legislature in 1920 an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a hospital in connection with the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin. This hospital, designated the Wisconsin General Hospital, was opened in October, 1924. It was built and equipped from a surplus in the soldier's bonus fund and designed as a memorial to those who served in the recent war. The total amount appropriated for the new building, for a residence for nurses and for equipment, was \$1,350,000. Additional funds were appropriated for the purchase of land. This hospital is a beautiful building exceptionally well-equipped and is a splendid memorial to those who risked life, health, and personal welfare for the good of state and country in the war. Warfare against disease must be constantly waged for the social welfare and those who enlist in this service must be ready to sacrifice self for others. The Wisconsin General Hospital is planned for an active part in this service through care of patients, through training physicians and nurses, through cooperation with private practitioners, health officers, and others interested in the public welfare, and through the extension of the knowledge of medicine and the application of this knowledge to human needs.

The main responsibility for the care of the sick falls upon the private practitioner. In the long run the sick will receive the best care under conditions which encourage private practice of a high

type. Among these conditions are facilities for undergraduate medical instruction and for graduate study and facilities for hospital care, for special diagnosis and treatment and for research. Adequate facilities along these lines require liberal public support. On the other hand this public support, whether through endowment or taxation, should supplement, not supplant, private practice. In formulating plans for the building and organization of the new hospital and the further development of the Medical School at the State University this thought has been kept constantly in mind.

The hospital is located (Fig. 7) so as to take advantage of proximity to those scientific departments of the University whose cooperation is important for the advance of medical knowledge. Two hospital buildings already located on this site, a Student Infirmary and the Bradley Memorial Hospital designed for clinical research, were made part of the new hospital plant. The major portion of the funds for these two buildings came from private gifts. The normal bed capacity of the new hospital is about 325 beds; that of the other two buildings, over 100 beds, giving a total bed capacity of over 425 beds.

In the new hospital building there are six stories, a basement and a roof garden. (See Fig. 8.)

The general design of the building is in the form of a T, the horizontal wings of which face the south and the vertical wing of which points toward the north. The former are designed primarily for the immediate care of patients while the latter is essentially a service wing with kitchen and dining rooms in the lower stories, laboratories and internes' quarters intermediate, and an operating suite on the top floor. The central portion where the wings meet contains waiting rooms, administrative offices, and some laboratory and treatment rooms. In this portion of the building, facing the south, there is a large open loggia which may be seen in the photograph and which is designed, in addition to the facilities on the roof, for open air and sunlight treatment of patients.

The basement contains in addition to storage facilities, a hydro-therapeutic department and an electro-cardiographic laboratory from which wires lead to the various floors of the hospital.

The first floor contains the out-patient department. In the central portion there is the main lobby of the hospital with information, record desks, and offices. In each wing are examining rooms with various special facilities for diagnosis and treatment. There is a special group of rooms for receiving ambulance cases and for emergency surgical treatment.

The main wings of the second floor are designed for the care of neuropsychopathic patients. It is believed that at present there is a great lack of proper facilities in the state for the care of patients of this type of limited means and that much good may be done patients not sufficiently advanced to require commitment to a public institution for the care of the insane, but requiring expert care to prevent the development of an advanced neurosis.

On the third floor, one of the main wings is designed for the care

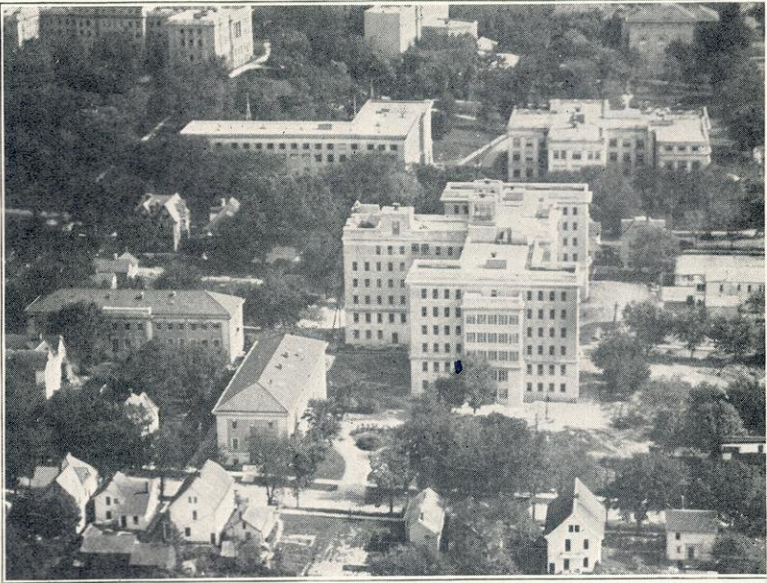
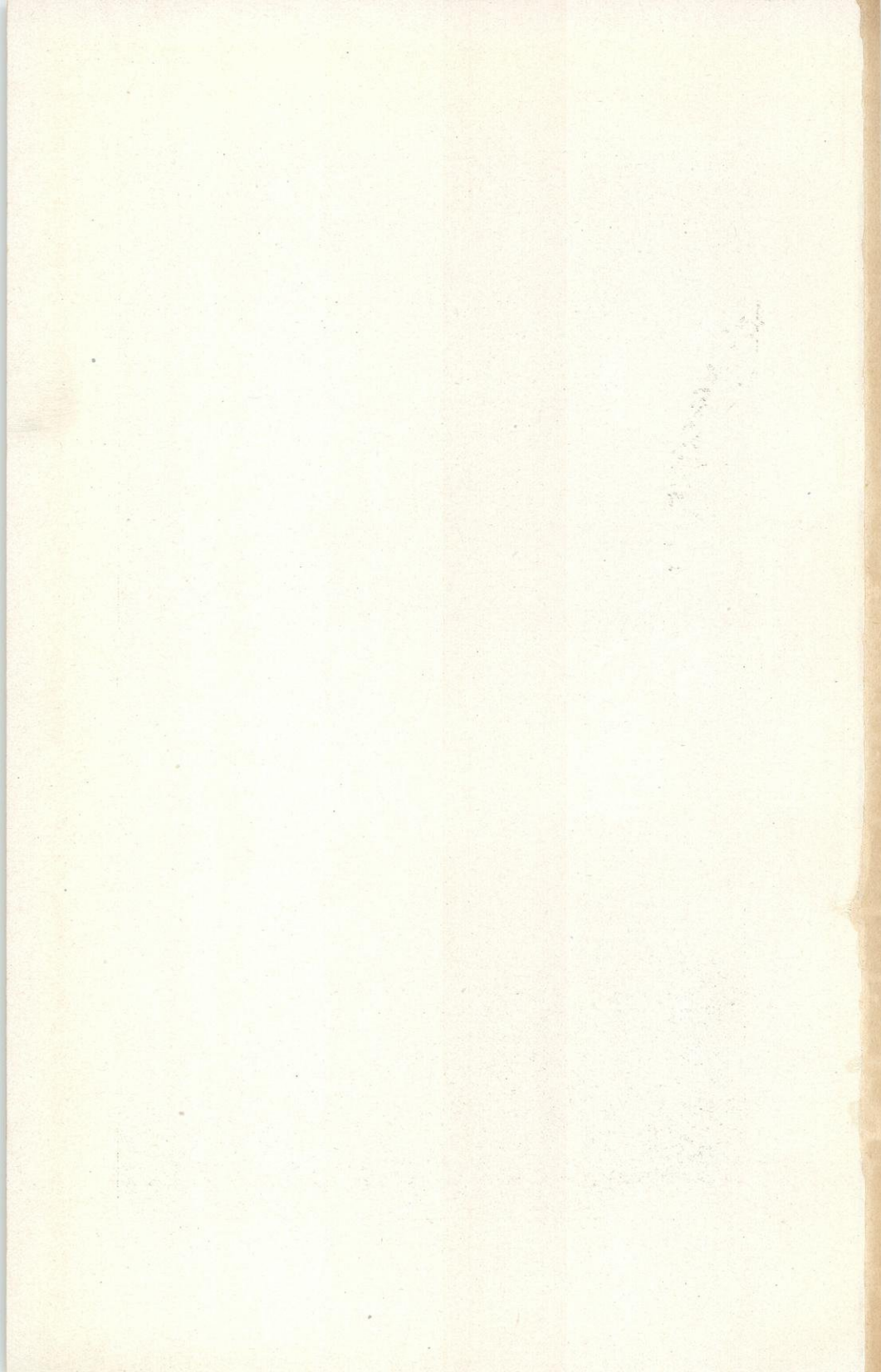


Fig. 7. Wisconsin General Hospital. In the immediate background at the right lies the Chemistry Building, at the left the Physics Building and behind this the Biology Building. In the immediate foreground at the left lie the Student Infirmary and the Bradley Memorial Hospital. The Nurses' Home is being erected near where the small cottages are shown in the lower right hand corner of the picture which does not show the site. It is planned to erect medical laboratory buildings back of the hospital opposite the physics building.



Fig. 8. Wisconsin General Hospital. Front View.



of obstetrical cases and contains a delivery room and other accessory facilities. The other wing contains rooms for patients who can afford to pay for professional medical services and for whom a very limited provision has been made in this hospital.

The main wings on the fourth floor are designed for patients requiring general medical care. In each wing there are two twelve-bed wards and eight two-bed wards. The main wings of the fifth floor are designed primarily for special surgical cases: eye, ear, nose, and throat in one wing and orthopedics (crippled children) in the other. In the central portion there are diagnostic and treatment rooms.

The main wings of the sixth floor are designed primarily for general surgery with an arrangement of wards, as is also the case on the fifth floor, similar to that on the fourth floor. In the central portion there are facilities for electro- and mechano-therapy, conference rooms and laboratories.

The roof is furnished with a diet kitchen, duty rooms, toilets, and other facilities for the care of patients needing open air treatment. There is an enclosed space for the care of patients during cold or very stormy weather.

The building is of fireproof construction. As outlined above, it is designed essentially on a unit plan, there being a unit in each main wing on each floor above the first. Each unit is designed to care for from thirty to forty patients under the supervision of a graduate nurse whose station is centrally located. Each unit is provided with a diet kitchen, a duty room, and with two toilets, thus making it possible to care for patients of both sexes. Each unit is especially equipped to care for patients suffering from conditions for the treatment of which the unit is designed. There are chemical, bacteriological, clinical, electro-cautergraphic, X Ray, pharmacological, and surgical pathological laboratories designed both for routine diagnosis and for teaching and clinical research. Elaborate provision is made for various forms of special therapy, such as hydro-therapy, electro-therapy, mechano-therapy, and helio-therapy. The resources of the state for the care of the sick and the advancement of medical knowledge have received a most important addition through the erection and equipment of this building.

The primary objects of the new hospital are to furnish facilities for the care of patients who now lack adequate provision, and to furnish facilities for teaching and the advancement of medical knowledge.

The act passed by the legislature defining the purposes of the hospital makes it mandatory for public officials and physicians and advisable on the part of others especially interested in the public welfare to report patients who appear to need the facilities of the Wisconsin General Hospital and makes ample provision for the transportation and care at joint county and state expense of patients who, upon further investigation, are found to need such aid and are likely to benefit from the treatment afforded at the hospital. The need of

the active co-operation of the medical profession in the execution of the act is recognized by the requirements that the county judge to whom a patient has been recommended for hospital care at joint state and county expense, shall appoint a physician of his county to examine the patient and report as to whether or not the patient needs the care suggested.

In addition to caring for patients whose financial status is such that public aid is required to pay for the cost of hospital care, it is believed that the new hospital can do much good in furnishing special diagnostic and therapeutic facilities for patients who can raise sufficient funds to pay for the per diem cost of hospital care and for the overhead cost of special diagnostic and therapeutic facilities but cannot in addition afford fees for the professional services of experts. Such patients may be sent directly to the hospital by the family physician with a note explaining the circumstances, pay the charges, which in case of public patients are assessed against the state and county, and on discharge be referred back again to the family physician with a report as to the results of the diagnostic or therapeutic procedures requested. In such instances no fees for the professional services of specialists are charged. The members of the professional staff of the hospital are compensated for teaching and research and get their reward in instances of this kind from the opportunity offered of a broader field for clinical study. The family physician profits from the expert aid received in the care of his patients and from the fact that the patient is not so impoverished as to be unable to compensate his physician for his invaluable services.

On the other hand, if a patient can afford to pay the fees of a specialist in addition to the fees of his family physician and the charges for nursing and hospital care, he is not sent to the State General Hospital as a clinical patient; but, if in need of the services of a specialist, is referred as a private patient directly to a specialist or to a group engaged in private practice. If a member of the staff of the State General Hospital be selected as the specialist to whom the patient is referred, the patient is directed to the private outside office of this specialist and not to him in his official capacity as a member of the hospital staff nor to the State General Hospital.

While private patients are not referred to the hospital for professional medical consultation and treatment they may be sent there by any physician for special laboratory work of a nature not otherwise available to the physician. In such cases a fee to cover the cost of such work is paid by the patient to the hospital and a report of findings is sent by the hospital to the physician. The purpose of this procedure is to place at the disposal of physicians special laboratory procedures which can be performed by technicians and which might otherwise be unavailable. The responsibility for the interpretation of the reports of the technicians and their application for the welfare of the patients rests in these cases upon the physician referring the patient. The hospital assumes no responsibility for professional medical services rendered such patients. As a rule expert

professional advice is desirable in connection with laboratory procedures and private patients should be referred to specialists engaged in private practice, and not to the University Hospital.

The hospital staff has been selected from the point of view of special training in the various branches of medicine and of experience in medical teaching and research. It is comprised partly of full service and partly of part service men. The full service men are men who devote their whole energies to clinical work in the hospital, teaching and research and receive academic salaries customarily given members of the university faculty of corresponding experience, ability, and reputation. The young men of this group engage in no private practice. The more experienced men whose services as consultants or specialists may be of value to those engaged in private practice are permitted to maintain offices outside of the hospital for private consultation work at hours arranged so as not to interfere with the major work of care of patients in the hospital, teaching, and research. Thus those engaged in private consultation work are permitted the use of beds in the hospital for private patients but the number of such beds is very limited.

Members of the staff of the hospital on a part time basis receive small salaries and do not have the privilege of use of beds in the Wisconsin General Hospital for care of private patients.

The completion of the new hospital makes it possible to give a complete medical course at the University and thus to aid in furnishing for the state practitioners prepared to meet local needs. It is planned to begin the third year of the medical course in the fall of 1925-26, the fourth year in 1926-27. The recent advances in medicine and in requirements for medical education and the restriction in number of students received in the better medical schools of the country have made it imperative for Wisconsin to do her share in this important field of work. The State University, with a complete medical course, and Marquette University, which has an endowed medical school, will now be able to meet the needs of the state.

The new hospital will also enable the University to provide advanced instruction in special lines of work and to offer special courses through which the private practitioner may be put in touch with recent advances in science and art of medicine. For some years the state university, through the extension division, has offered extension courses designed for this purpose and has established a loan collection of reprints. The university library has likewise been made available to the physicians of the state. The extension work will be continued if there is a demand for it and will be supplemented by short practical courses at the Wisconsin General Hospital. Last year a course on the use of insulin was given at the Bradley Memorial Hospital and the faculty of the medical school cooperated with the State Board of Control in offering a special course of instruction at Mendota to physicians connected with the various state institutions.

The advance of medical knowledge is a fundamental duty of a

TABLE I—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK IN TYPE OF DISEASE CHIEFLY INVOLVED, AND TYPE OF HOSPITAL CONTROL.

Type of Institutional Control	Number of institutions designed primarily											
	Mainly Chronic										Acute	
	Insanity		Feeble-mindedness		Tuberculosis		Other		Total		Nervous and Mental	
	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds
Federal.....											1	250
State.....			2	1275			1	175	3	1450	4	1650
County.....	36	6950			14	850			50	7800	2	775
Municipal.....												
Total public.....	36	6950	2	1275	14	850	1	175	53	9250	7	2675
Philanthropic Secular.....												
Denominational.....			2	300			2	100	4	400	2	75
Total Philanthropic.....			2	300			2	100	4	400	2	75
Private Corporation.....											7	400
Private Partnership.....											2	25
Total Private.....											9	425
Total for each type of disease.....	36	6950	4	1575	14	850	3	275	57	9650	18	3175

university hospital. The staff should be productive and help to maintain a progressive attitude on the part of the medical profession of the state. The resources of the university and the State General Hospital will be placed so far as practical at the disposal of any physician desiring to further medical knowledge.

A school of nursing has been established at the university in connection with the State of Wisconsin General Hospital. Two courses are offered, a three-year course leading to a certificate of Graduate Nurse, and a five-year course leading to a B.S. degrees and a certificate.

The Wisconsin General Hospital is a splendid memorial. What is now needed to make this memorial complete is a laboratory building contiguous to the hospital and near the laboratories for chemistry, physics, biology, and economics. Such a building would house the scientific departments of the medical school, the laboratory of the State Board of Health and the laboratory of the State Board of Control and bring them into the most effective combination for the important parts which they plan in the warfare against disease and for the promotion of health.

WISCONSIN IN 1924, NUMBER OF PATIENT BEDS IN THESE INSTITUTIONS, THE NUMBER OF PATIENT BEDS IS EXPRESSED IN ROUND NUMBERS.

for a given type of disease and number of beds therein.													
to Chronic						Acute						Total for all types of Control	
Tuberculosis		Constitutional		Total		Contagious		General		Total		Inst.	Beds
Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds		
1	550	1	450	3	1250	-----	-----	4	75	4	75	7	1325
2	225	-----	-----	6	1875	-----	-----	1	425	1	425	10	3750
-----	-----	-----	-----	2	775	-----	-----	4	375	4	375	56	8950
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	375	3	100	10	475	10	475
3	775	1	450	11	3900	7	375	12	975	19	1350	83	14500
2	50	-----	-----	2	50	-----	-----	17	1050	17	1050	19	1100
-----	-----	-----	-----	2	75	-----	-----	44	4050	44	4050	50	4525
2	50	-----	-----	4	125	-----	-----	61	5100	61	5100	69	5625
1	50	10	850	18	1300	-----	-----	7	225	7	225	25	1525
-----	-----	3	25	5	50	-----	-----	33	525	33	525	38	575
1	50	13	875	23	1350	-----	-----	40	750	40	750	63	2100
6	875	14	1325	38	5375	7	375	113	6825	120	7200	215	22225

Summary

In Table I there are shown the number of institutions for the care of the sick in the state, the number of patient beds in these institutions, the types of disease for which various institutions are in the main designed and the various types of control. The figures given are merely approximate since hospital facilities are developing so rapidly that it is difficult to get exact figures. In the main, data furnished in the last Directory of the American Medical Association and in the Hospital Number of the Journal of this association for January 12, 1924, have been utilized, but where possible more recent data have been added. The figures do not include small infirmaries or hospitals for the convenience of institutions such as reform schools or orphan asylums, nor do they include beds in homes for the aged. On the other hand they include the schools for the feeble-minded and asylums for the chronic insane.

According to the figures given there are about 22,225 hospital beds in the state of which 1,325 are under federal control. Of these 550 are for veterans suffering from tuberculosis, 250 for veterans suffering from nervous and mental diseases, and 450 for inmates of the National Soldier's Home. The federal government also contributes to the support of veterans at the Wisconsin Veterans Home and at the Memorial Hospital at Farwell's Point. If the beds at these insti-

tutions are added we have a total of 1,700 beds or about eight per cent of all the hospital beds in the state in institutions designed for the medical care of veterans.

Of the remaining 20,525 beds, 9,475 or nearly half are in institutions for the care of chronic conditions, insanity 6,950, feeble-mindedness 1,575, tuberculosis 850, and other conditions 100. Of these beds less than five per cent are in privately controlled benevolent institutions. Over 95 per cent of the beds for these patients are in institutions under state, county, or municipal control. In addition there are many patients with chronic conditions in other public institutions. While the daily cost of caring for patients of this type is small the total expense is very large. The importance of the stitch in time is becoming increasingly apparent.

In institutions designed for the treatment of conditions which as a rule require prolonged treatment, and for which the treatment is likely to be the more effective the earlier it is begun, institutions classed as designed for acute to chronic in the table, there are 3,925 beds or about a fifth of the beds outside of those provided for veterans. Of these 2,725 or about two-thirds are institutions for treatment of nervous and mental conditions, 325 in institutions for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis, and 875 in institutions for the care of general constitutional conditions. These last are in private institutions restricted in the main to the well-to-do. Of the beds in institutions for the care of early mental and nervous cases 400 or about 15 per cent are in private institutions which in the main are better equipped for treatment than the public institutions. About a sixth of the 325 beds in institutions for the care of incipient tuberculosis are in private institutions, a sixth in philanthropic and two-thirds in public institutions. In addition the county institutions make provision for the care of incipient as well as advanced tuberculosis and might be included in the acute to chronic rather than the chronic division. Both state and county institutions offer excellent care and furnish over 90 per cent of the institutional provision in the state for the care and treatment of tuberculosis. What has been done in this state along these lines has been more than justified by the decline in tuberculosis in recent years. Through preventive measures and through provision for treatment the state has in this field done its most effective work thus far in reducing the burden of caring for the chronically sick.

For care of general constitutional conditions there are no public or philanthropic provisions made except those in general hospitals. Sanitariums for the treatment of these conditions are private institutions designed primarily for the well-to-do. A considerable proportion of inmates of charitable institutions for custodial care are there as a result of ineffective early treatment of constitutional conditions. It is probable that the most effective work in the control of these conditions in individuals of average means can be done by combining special hospital diagnosis and treatment with home care under the supervision of the family physician. For those for whom this is not

available convalescent homes established in connection with general hospitals would, however, furnish a less expensive and more effective type of care than the prolonged care of such patients in hospitals designed for treatment of acute conditions.

Of the hospital beds in the state in non-federal institutions 7,125 or over one-third are designed primarily for the care of acute conditions. Of these 1,275 or about 18 per cent are under public control, 5,100, or about 72 per cent, under philanthropic control and 750 or about 10 per cent under private control. Those under philanthropic and private control receive practically their entire support from fees of private patients chiefly surgical. For the care of some of the patients in these institutions municipal and county governments and voluntary contributions are received. For the care of patients in the institutions under public control the main support comes from taxation although in most institutions at present those who can afford to do so are expected to pay for cost of care and some of their support comes from this source. Of these the largest and most recent is the Wisconsin General Hospital with 425 beds.

Of these beds 60 are designed primarily for the care of students at the University, leaving 365 for general state purposes. The latter are designed primarily for the care of patients who otherwise would be without resources for adequate care either because of lack of funds or because of lack of local facilities for special types of diagnosis and treatment. Through co-operation with the home physician it is believed that the hospital will do much to restore to health and happiness many who otherwise might become a burden to themselves and others.

Furthermore, through care of these patients under expert supervision, young men and women will be trained to become good physicians and good nurses and thus of great public service. Through the unusual advantages offered by the University for scientific research the hospital has as not the least of its duties the extension of medical knowledge.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

BY DWIGHT T. PARKER
Commissioner of Banking

Former Bank Comptrollers and Commissioners

Bank Comptrollers

Name	Residence	From	To
James S. Baker.....	Green Bay.....	Nov. 20, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis.....	Watertown.....	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires.....	Mineral Point.....	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk.....	Kilbourn City.....	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsay.....	Ozaukee.....	Jan. 6, 1862	Jan. 1, 1866
Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Viroqua.....	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870

Bank Commissioners

Name	Residence	From	To
Edward J. Kidd.....	Prairie du Chien...	April 24, 1895	April 1, 1902
Marcus C. Bergh.....	Viroqua.....	April 1, 1902	Jan. 17, 1911
Albert E. Koult.....	Kenosha.....	Jan. 17, 1911	Dec. 4, 1918
Marshall Cousins.....	Eau Claire.....	Dec. 4, 1918	May 7, 1923
Dwight T. Parker.....	Fennimore.....	May 7, 1923	-----

Present Banking Department

Heads of Departments	Residence	Term expires
Dwight T. Parker.....	Fennimore.....	May, 1928
W. H. Richards, Deputy.....	Black River Falls	Indefinite
Thomas Herreid, Chief Examiner.....	-----	Indefinite
Charles E. Butters, Chief Clerk.....	-----	Indefinite

IN 1852 the legislature created the office of bank controller. The duties of the office were laid down in chapter 479 of the statutes of that year.

The legislature of 1868 abolished the office and from January 3, 1870, to April 24, 1895, Wisconsin had no bank controller or commissioner.



DWIGHT T. PARKER.

James S. Baker of Green Bay was appointed in November of 1852 as the first bank controller and Jeremiah M. Rusk of Viroqua, later three times governor, was the last, going out of office in 1870.

In 1895 a banking commissioner, connected with the state treasurer's office was created and Edward I. Kidd was appointed.

The legislature of 1903 created a separate banking department as it now exists and Major Marcus C. Bergh was appointed commissioner as successor to Edward I. Kidd, who died in office.

The first annual report of Mr. Kidd listed one hundred and twenty-five state banks, one savings bank and five trust companies. The aggregate amount of the resources of these institutions was \$43,601,829.47. The growth of the state banking institutions has been steady and the increase from year to year during the last several years has been especially marked. One state bank in Milwaukee today has resources nearly equal to the total resources of all state banks in 1903. On October 31, 1924 the state banking department had supervision over the following:

Commercial banks	815
Mutual savings banks	6
Trust companies	15
Land mortgage associations	2
Building and loan associations	152
Credit unions	3

A total of993 institutions

Examinations of state banks, mutual savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations are required by statute. The performance of these duties require a force composed of one commissioner, one deputy commissioner, one chief examiner, one chief clerk, twenty examiners and assistant examiners, also five clerks.

The growth of state banks can best be illustrated by the following table showing the condition of the banks as ascertained from the December, November and October statements for the years 1922-1923 and 1924:

ABSTRACTS OF STATEMENTS OF STATE BANKS, 1922, 1923, 1924.

	Dec. 29, 1922	Nov. 7, 1923	Oct. 31, 1924
Number of State Banks.....	826	823	815
Number of Mutual Savings Banks.....	7	7	6
Number of Trust Companies.....	15	15	15
Number of Land Mortgage Associations.....	2	2	2
Total Number of banks.....	848	847	838
RESOURCES			
Loans and Discounts, including re-discounts if any.....	\$328,949,807.24	\$350,406,451.99	\$340,309,927.42
Overdrafts.....	859,438.89	692,836.29	537,322.80
United States Securities.....	27,636,494.57	31,701,333.42	28,905,382.34
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	274,700.00	288,315.00	273,600.00
Other stock and securities.....	1,334,510.68	1,666,512.78	1,506,341.77
Other Bonds.....	57,666,963.96	63,600,577.08	78,313,069.12
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	12,488,372.45	13,101,985.78	13,311,895.44
Other real estate owned.....	1,590,479.46	2,111,073.47	3,459,667.55
Due from other banks.....	1,716,309.64	2,153,169.74	1,940,249.48
Due from approved reserve banks.....	44,767,023.86	49,807,596.57	55,818,313.70
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	6,454,865.71	5,725,140.15	5,782,822.49
Gold Coin and certificates.....	1,210,305.36	1,294,847.53	1,340,182.87
Silver coin.....	1,222,770.48	1,208,640.72	1,109,892.38
U. S. and National Currency.....	8,251,670.73	7,573,841.28	7,649,557.36
Nickels and cents.....	207,739.50	209,735.56	210,343.89
Exchanges for clearing house and checks on other banks in same place.....	2,647,549.92	3,266,308.91	2,690,559.55
Checks on other banks in process of collection.....	2,189,958.03	2,268,646.62	1,636,596.22
Cash items.....	1,024,469.67	713,611.33	699,047.36
Other assets.....	1,109,299.93	785,484.05	795,128.99
Customers liability on account of drafts paid under Letters of Credit.....	48,009.96	-----	69,511.80
Expense account.....	1,633.00	12,088.56	30,030.45
Total.....	\$501,652,373.04	\$538,588,196.83	\$546,389,442.98
LIABILITIES			
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$35,309,300.00	\$35,801,000.00	\$35,169,000.00
Surplus fund.....	13,902,036.18	14,508,014.43	15,302,800.09
Undivided profits.....	10,038,949.47	11,168,440.07	11,939,130.60
Due to bank deposits.....	9,386,751.90	10,580,825.48	11,670,073.71
Dividends unpaid.....	745,448.25	18,682.33	27,080.97
Individual deposits subject to check	140,456,874.17	153,143,394.07	150,951,288.26
Demand certificates of deposit.....	18,599,937.02	20,900,822.85	20,323,299.40
Time certificates of deposit.....	125,161,042.17	135,664,922.29	141,531,917.18
Savings deposits.....	125,255,494.20	141,226,608.76	146,184,467.68
Certified checks.....	233,822.62	262,984.05	188,111.02
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	2,924,348.86	2,301,461.10	2,293,079.05
United States deposits.....	324,291.25	126,817.96	211,497.95
Postal savings deposits.....	180,553.61	112,838.32	246,020.76
Letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash and outstanding.....	74,526.83	55,457.36	42,808.50
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	3,693,339.01	2,009,375.48	1,424,415.45
Bills payable, including obligations for money borrowed other than rediscounts.....	10,067,697.75	5,424,934.93	4,129,610.56
Acceptances executed for customers.....	-----	7,700.31	-----
Other liabilities.....	2,259,371.85	1,466,173.01	621,498.33
Debentures.....	253,465.09	96,630.16	83,515.31
Special.....	1,410,299.04	1,747,035.48	2,549,739.72
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, assignee, etc.....	1,374,823.77	1,964,217.79	1,580,118.44
Total.....	\$501,652,373.04	\$538,588,196.83	\$546,389,442.98

The last report to the state banking department under date of October 31, 1924, of the condition of the state banks, mutual savings banks and trust companies, shows the resources of these institutions

to have reached the highest point in the state's history, namely, \$546,389,442.98.

Since the close of the world war in 1918 covering a period of over six years there have been but eleven state banks permanently closed, and all of these were small institutions none having a capital exceeding \$25,000, nor with deposits in excess of \$237,000. The total capital of these banks was \$225,000 and total deposits \$1,691,000, representing in the aggregate the resources of but one moderate sized bank. Final liquidation of these institutions is expected to show a loss not exceeding one-half their liabilities.

1923 and 1924 were trying years for banks, particularly the smaller ones located in the agricultural districts where loans were made principally to farmers. Owing to the slump in land values, farm products and live stock many banks suffered through the inability of farmers to discharge their obligations thereby causing an unusual accumulation of slow and past due paper, which in many cases developed later into doubtful and frequently worthless assets and thus many loans, though good often became frozen causing various degrees of financial embarrassment to the bank. Moreover and in addition to these natural causes, for which the banks were largely blameless, the banking department has been obliged to close several banks owing to bad management, misapplication and even embezzlement of its funds by one or more of its active officers. However, the banks of Wisconsin in comparison with those of other states show a most flattering condition.

Wisconsin lies in two Federal Reserve Districts, the southern portion in the Seventh District and the northern portion in the Ninth District. Within the nine states comprising these districts there were over three hundred state and national banks closed during the year 1923, of this number but twelve were in Wisconsin, and while the record shows that many of these closed institutions were afterward reopened, it is also true that of those closed in Wisconsin half of them were afterward reopened or liquidated in a manner that there was no loss to depositors.

The year 1924, not yet closed, will show approximately but half the number closed the previous year and likewise a reopening of several of them.

In evidence of the fundamental soundness of Wisconsin banks and showing how mildly these closings affected general business and public confidence, the state institutions, national banks not being included, for the biennial period 1923-1924 increased their resources approximately fifty million dollars.

The Savings Division of the American Bankers Association, which has been analyzing bank deposits for various geographical groups, shows Wisconsin to have made during the last twelve years larger gains in savings deposits than New England, which from time immemorial has held the leadership in per capita bank savings. At the present time the savings deposits in Wisconsin average \$168 per capita, an increase of 110% since 1912.

While the banking laws of Wisconsin are everywhere recognized as among the best in the country, there should be, however, a revisionment of them in many respects as changed conditions since their enactment over twenty years ago makes it imperative. Under the present law a bank is permitted to loan to a single individual, firm, co-partnership or corporation one-half its capital and surplus, which is obviously wrong and dangerous besides detrimental to the best interests of a community in that extension of credit to responsible borrowers for worthy purposes may be often denied by reason of such excessive proportion of the bank's funds being tied up in the hands of a single borrower. The limitation of loans should not exceed thirty per cent of such capital and surplus. Further a practice endangering the solvency of banks is that of its officers borrowing from their own institutions with too much ease and freedom. No active salaried officer of a bank has the moral right nor should he have the legal right to appropriate depositors and stockholders money, either directly or indirectly, to his personal use. The law never contemplated the organization of banks as a mere convenience of financing the private undertakings of its officers. Further restrictions upon such practice should be provided by law. Bank failures are often traceable to gross negligence and inattention to its affairs by directors who frequently leave the entire management of the bank to the cashier or other active officer. The law should, therefore, place increased responsibility upon directors.

It will thus be seen to the gratification of our people that to whatever extent, or in whatever manner, past and prevailing economic conditions may have adversely affected general business throughout the country, the banks in Wisconsin in their reports reflect a degree of soundness and prosperity surpassed by no state in the Union.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Personnel

John Meeks, Superintendent.
A. G. Meyers, Assistant Superintendent.
T. A. Hoeveler, Chief Clerk and Accountant.
Edwin Johnson, Shipping and Document Clerk.

The superintendent of public property is an appointive officer. He is selected by the governor without approval or confirmation of the legislature for a term of two years. The superintendent appoints his own assistant, the other positions are filled from the civil service list. He is the director of what is known as the department of public property. This department has charge of the capitol building, the capitol annex, and the executive residence and the grounds surrounding these buildings.

The capitol employees who are under the supervision of the superintendent of public property are the janitors and cleaners, police and watchmen, elevator operators, telephone operators, laborers and scrub-women.

The more important activities of this department include the following:

Purchasing

The purchasing of all furniture and furnishings, such as typewriters, calculating, numbering and adding machines, laboratory apparatus, stationery and office supplies, and all other necessary materials used in and about the capitol, capitol annex, and executive residence are done by the superintendent.

The above purchases are made by the superintendent out of a revolving fund on requisition signed by the head of a department or his deputy. At the end of each month a detailed statement is rendered to every department covering their purchases for the current month. The totals of these statements, after being approved by the respective departments, are carried on what is known as a transfer sheet. The several departmental appropriations are then debited with the amounts that have been approved and the superintendent's revolving fund is credited with the entire amount. In this way sufficient funds are always available to enable the superintendent to take advantage of all cash discounts, and, what is more, his purchasing power is never jeopardized, in fact, he is a preferred buyer.

To facilitate immediate deliveries, a stock room is maintained containing the commodities that are most frequently called for, such as, stationery and office supply items.

Documents

The superintendent of public property is also custodian of all public documents and pamphlets. Such books as the statutes, annotations, town laws, session laws, charter laws, and blue book are distributed through his office. One of the more recent pamphlets is the annual highway map which sells for twenty cents, of which some 30,000 were distributed during the summer of 1922.

Shipping

The shipping of all books as well as other materials that leave the capitol is done by the shipping department, which is a division of the public property department.

Multigraph and Mimeograph

A large saving to the state is brought about by the centralizing of all multigraph and mimeograph work in this department. Formerly all the departments did their own work, which of course, was not as economical as having all the work done in one department. Letterheads, form cards and letters that run into the thousands are printed at a small cost.

Rooms

Acting with the governor and chief engineer, the superintendent assigns the various rooms of the capitol so long as they are available. He has power to lease suitable rooms elsewhere when necessary. The large rooms such as the assembly and senate chamber as well as the

rotunda are frequently used for state conventions and other state affairs. Whether or not an organization may use the legislative chambers and unoccupied rooms of the capitol rests with the superintendent.

STATE PRINTING BOARD

Members	Home	Term
John J. Blaine, Governor.....	Boscobel.....	Ex-officio
John Meeks, Superintendent Public Property.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	Ex-officio
David Atwood, Editor.....	Madison.....	Appointive

Created by the legislature of 1915, the present printing board succeeds a division of the secretary of state's department and everything that is printed and paid for by the state of Wisconsin passes through its hands. Under legislative enactment the board makes all contracts for printing, binding, lithographing, engraving and advertising and furnishes the paper for the work for all departments, educational institutions, associations and organizations, receiving state aid.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, the total of \$263,937.68 was expended for printing, paper, lithographing, and engraving, of which \$181,531.91 was expended for printing, \$65,280.42 for paper, \$10,729.06 for lithographing, and \$6,393.29 for engraving.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1924, the total of \$320,320.86 was expended, of which \$218,436.44 was for printing, \$88,548.01 for paper, \$7,179.09 for lithographing, and \$6,157.32 for engraving.

As far as possible the paper used on all state work is Wisconsin made paper and is secured by state bids after samples have been carefully tested.

Under Article 4, Subsection 25 of the State Constitution, the Legislature is empowered to fix a maximum price at which all printing shall be done. They have provided through Legislative enactment found in Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes of 1923, the various provisions for letting such contracts and they are let to the lowest bidder for a period of two years, beginning in the odd number of years, starting January 21, 1925 and running to January 21, 1927.

The maximum price that can be paid is fixed by the Legislature for all grades of work and in the even numbered years the contracts are let after advertisement in six state papers.

For the period from 1925 to 1927 the Madison Democrat, the Mayer Printing Company, the Tracy & Kilgore Company, the Grimm Book Bindery, of Madison, the Antes Press of Evansville, the Homestead Company of Des Moines, Iowa, the Evangelical Publishing House of Cleveland, Ohio, have the contract for the various divisions of work at a material discount from the price fixed by law as the maximum.

The printing is divided into seven classes: First, all legislative

printing. Second, Wisconsin Session Laws, town laws, statutes, annotations, and blue book. Third, Governor's messages, official reports, pamphlets and magazines, bulletins and transactions of officers and societies, all books not otherwise classified, all printing except job work, for the State Historical Society, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wisconsin Archeological Society, University of Wisconsin, State Normal Schools, Wisconsin Branch of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and Board of Circuit Judges. Fourth, all job printing and all printing not otherwise classified. Fifth, newspaper publications. Sixth, Supreme Court reports. Seventh, printing for state institutions and departments located outside Madison.

The board is composed of the governor, the superintendent of public property and the editor of public printing, appointed by the governor. Its offices are located in the state capitol. Through the use of a revolving fund, of \$40,000, all bills are paid promptly and the departments ordering the work reimburse this fund by transfer through the secretary of state's office. All printing is ordered only on requisition of the department needing the work and all bills are audited and paid by the printing board direct.

THE WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Present Members of Board

	Residence	Term Expires
President—Elmer Grimmer.....	Marinette.....	Aug., 1925
Vice President—Arthur L. Church.....	Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1924
Treasurer—George M. Sheldon.....	Tomahawk.....	Aug., 1926
Secretary—B. J. Packer, ex-officio as Director of Immigration.....		Ex-officio
Ass't Secretary—J. W. Everett.....		Appointive

THE Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board has now been in existence for five years during which period it has had in its charge the regulation of the real estate broker's business in Wisconsin. The work of the Board includes the passing on the qualifications and trustworthiness of applicants to do a real estate brokerage business and the hearing and deciding of complaints against licensed real estate brokers. As rigid an inquiry as possible is now being made by the Board, into the past history of all applicants for real estate brokers' licenses and a great effort is being made to prevent the issuance of a license to any person, firm or corporation, whose record the Board considers such that a license should not be issued and also not to exclude from the real estate business any person, firm or corporation, who will conduct its business in such a manner that the interests of the public, who will be the clients, will be safe-guarded. In carrying on this work, the Board between January 1st and December 10th, 1924 held three hundred seventy-five (375) hearings and as a result of these hearings forty-three (43) applicants for brokers' licenses and one for a salesman's license have had their applications denied. Forty-six (46) applicants have withdrawn their applications and a larger

majority of these withdrawals have been based on the fact that the applicant feared that if the Board passed upon the application, a denial would result. Eight (8) licenses have been revoked by the Board during the year while in twenty-seven (27) cases, upon which complaints have been presented to the Board, there have been adjustments with a money return to the complainants of Thirty-five Thousand (\$35,000.00) Dollars in the cases where a pecuniary adjustment has been permitted and complete rescissions in two other cases where the Board considered rescission to the best advantage of the person wronged. There have also been seven (7) cancellations by the Board of licenses issued brokers and seventeen (17) cancellations of licenses issued salesmen. The total number of brokers' licenses issued by the board during the year was three thousand three hundred forty (3340), while the number of licenses issued to salesmen, who are real estate agents in the employ of brokers, was One Thousand Sixty (1060). The receipts of the Board from license applications during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923 and ending June 30, 1924 were Thirty-nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifteen (\$39,715.00) Dollars, while the expenditures of the Board during the same period were Twenty-six Thousand Six Hundred Eighty-seven Dollars and Eighty-four Cents (\$26,687.84) giving a net revenue to the State from the receipts of the Board over and above the cost of its maintenance of Thirteen Thousand, Twenty-seven Dollars and Sixteen Cents (\$13,027.16).

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

BY A. E. GAREY

Secretary and Chief Examiner

Commissioners

Name	Residence	From	To
Otto Gaffron	Plymouth	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1917
T. J. Cunningham	Chippewa Falls	July 23, 1905	June 21, 1915
Samuel E. Sparling	Madison	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1907
C. E. Buell	Madison	June 21, 1907	June 21, 1913
Percy Ap Roberts	Hudson	July 14, 1913	June 21, 1919
Lewis G. Kellogg	Ripon	Aug. 13, 1915	June 21, 1921
F. W. Coon	Edgerton	June 21, 1917	Aug. 23, 1919
B. J. Castle	Madison	June 10, 1919	June 21, 1931
Cameron Frasier	Menomonee Falls	Sept. 4, 1919	Sept. 17, 1921
Jas. A. Peacock	Oconomowoc	Sept. 17, 1921	June 21, 1929
Mrs. Elizabeth Kading	Watertown	May 25, 1921	Jan. 18, 1923
Gena Thompson	La Crosse	June 29, 1923	June 21, 1927

Secretaries and Chief Examiners

F. E. Doty	Sun Prairie	June 21, 1905	Sept. 3, 1913
John A. Hazelwood	Jefferson	Sept. 3, 1913	May 20, 1922
R. G. Sharp	Oconto	May 20, 1922	July 6, 1923
A. E. Garey	Edgerton	July 6, 1923	-----

THE state civil service commission was created by act of the legislature in 1905. Until that time Wisconsin, like all of her sister states except two, operated her government under the rotation of

office, "to the victor belongs the spoils" system. Civil service had been adopted by the British Empire for India about the middle of the previous century and a similar law had subsequently been enacted for the home country. After various attempts a federal civil service law had been passed in this country in 1883. New York was the first state to adopt the merit system. This was done in 1883 and Massachusetts followed in 1884. No other state threw off the spoils system until Wisconsin acted in 1905.

Civil service is a term not well understood. Perhaps the words personnel department, or personnel laws, or even employment laws might convey a clearer notion of what is meant by the term. When Wisconsin set about to put the state under the merit system, it went at it in a most thorough manner. Although there were precedents in two states for placing the great bulk of civilian employes under civil service, there was no precedent for placing legislative employes under the law. This Wisconsin did in her act of 1905.

At the present time there are nine states with civil service laws and two other states with personnel laws that provide for classification of a large number of employes. The idea is spreading rapidly. Nearly every large city and many of the smaller ones have adopted civil service regulations within the past few years.

Under the Wisconsin law there are three commissioners on a per diem basis appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. One member is appointed every two years and all for a term of six. This board of Commissioners meets, as a rule, but twice a month at a small expense to the state. It must, very like a board of education, employ someone to have charge of the office. The commission has employed in accordance with the terms of the law a secretary and chief examiner who gives his whole time to the personnel problems of the state government. There are at the present time approximately 5,454 persons in the employ of the state of Wisconsin. Of this number 1,723 are in the faculties of the various educational institutions, and, under the civil service law, are in what is known as the unclassified service. The qualifications of this type of employe are not measured by the civil service commission. Of the remaining 3,731 the great bulk comes properly under the provisions of the merit law. Except for the heads of the departments, the secretaries, and one confidential or private stenographer, this class of employes is required to qualify through examinations and is appointed under the provisions of the law. Under the old spoils system all of this vast number of persons would be subject to appointment without any previous examination or test of qualifications and would hold the position subject only to the changing political complexion of the state administration.

In states and cities not under civil service laws there is a general change of personnel with each new administration. In such cases there is not only the loss due to the cost and waste accompanying the breaking in of a new employe, but also a decrease in efficiency on the part of the old employe who knows that his job will soon be taken from him. This same shadow of uncertainty stretches back over his whole period of service, lowering the standard of his work.

The civil service commission examines candidates for state service and passes only those best qualified. When a vacancy occurs in any office demand is made upon the commission to certify the names of three candidates qualified through examination for that particular work. The commission certifies the three highest names on its lists and the appointing officer must select one of this number. It is the duty of the commission to keep always on file lists of eligible candidates qualified through examinations advertised and conducted in county seats throughout the state.

This type of competition may keep out of the state service, as it does out of large business organizations, a very few worth while individuals who are averse to submitting to a competitive test. On the other hand, it is safe to say that a very large number of worth while people will refrain from attempting to secure a position filled by political appointment.

In those states and cities with no employment department, with no personnel commission, the inauguration of a new set of officials with the possible openings caused by the discharge of old employes, attracts a vast number of job hunters who believe they have a pull, who have confidence in the ability of another to get them a job. There are, of course, men of ability in this group, but officials are seldom free to choose as they wish under such conditions. Political pressure makes it expedient for them to consider weight of influence back of a candidate rather than the candidate's real ability or fitness for the position in question. This sort of thing does not occur in the management of a well organized private business, neither does it occur in the state or city service, administered under a civil service law.

The same standards of service apply to the conduct of public as to the conduct of private business. The motive force of any business is in its personnel. Businesslike methods cannot be veneered over an organization, but must be embodied in its heart. They must find seed in the abilities and interests of animated and fit employes. Persons working together year after year develop an individuality of organization which becomes a vital part of the life of the business. The development of such a spirit, such an "esprit de corps," is not possible with a periodic shifting of office personnel. When an employe becomes really interested in the work he is doing, sees a future in it and studies and strives to improve himself in it, then the attitude of the expert or professional develops, resulting in a higher grade of work and a positive gain to the employer whether a private concern or the state.

The motto of Wisconsin is, "The Best Shall Serve the State." The results are that the employes of Wisconsin are a highly trained and efficient class of people. They are accommodating, courteous and service-rendering employes. They receive commendation frequently from travelers, business and professional men who come in contact with public employes in various places throughout the union. It is a common remark that the service extended to the public by the servants of this state is unusual and extraordinary. Not only has

this high degree of service been developed, but it has been developed at a large saving in salary expense to the state. Many departments, in fact all departments, are operated to-day by fewer employes than would be possible were it not for the high degree of skill possessed by the present personnel.

To obtain the results spoken of, the civil service commission devises examinations to test the practical abilities of candidates, their grasp of fundamental principles, capacity for growth and fitness for the everyday work of the positions for which they are attempting to qualify. The commission is continually studying the subject and making such changes in its examinations as seem desirable. It improves its examinations by comparing the work done by those in the state service, as shown by service records that include efficiency reports upon each employe by the employer, with the showing they made in the examinations by which they entered the service. This enables the commission to see what parts of an examination are the best in bringing out a candidate's efficient and practical grasp of duties and operation of the position questioned. The judging and rating of human ability for fitness for certain types of work is a most difficult task. It is a task, however, that is receiving serious consideration to-day by the industrial concerns and by all up-to-date employers of labor. Some of the leading scientists of the day are making a thorough study of the subject. This all indicates the importance of scientific methods of employment. The civil service commission keeps in touch with what is being done along these lines and during the past year has tried out some of the more common tests for certain types of ability. It first tries these out as a separate part of the regular examination, informing candidates that the tests will in no way affect their marks in the examination. The commission then checks up the candidates' ranks on these tests with their showing in the various parts of the regular examination and as a result of this comparison determines the value of these tests and for what parts of the regular examination they might well be used. The service of experts is employed in making out examinations and marking the answers to them when more or less technical knowledge is required.

Recently the commission completed a classification of positions and standardization of salaries for the clerical positions consisting of clerks, stenographers and typists for the state departments and for the university. It is the problem of the commission to continue this work until the classification and standardization is complete for all employes in the classified service of the state. This work consists of a careful study of each position to determine its requirements and the qualifications of the incumbent. When a survey of each position has been made, it is classified and the incumbent is rated. The commission prescribes a salary for each position determined by a comparison of compensation paid all employes occupying positions of a similar type of work and responsibility in the state service. A further comparison is made so far as practicable with positions of similar character in private industry.

Very recently the first promotional examination ever conducted in the Wisconsin state service was held by this commission. By this method the commission gives every employe an opportunity to advance and holds out to all the incentive to study and improve. The promotional examinations are naturally more difficult than are those for original entrance to the service. An accurate record of every employe is kept in the office of the commission. Periodic reports covering the services of each employe by the employer are obtained. When a promotional examination is passed by the applicant a report is obtained immediately thereafter from the employing officer. With all this data the commission is able to decide with accuracy whether or not the employe is entitled to promotion. With this classification of positions, employes can be promoted only where there are vacancies. Every department is assigned a certain number of positions of varying grades. Each grade or class carries with it a salary range provided by this commission. Increases in salaries are made by the department heads within the schedule provided by the commission. Promotions to higher grades take employes into schedules of higher salary ranges, and can be made only after the employes have successfully passed promotional examinations and when there are vacancies to be filled. Vacancies cannot be created merely for the purpose of promoting employes. In every successful business, and in this state government now, the approximate number of employes of the various grades and abilities required in each office is carefully determined. When a department feels that it is in need of more employes of a particular higher or lower grade it is requested to submit the matter to the commission for approval. With this complete classification of positions and standardization of salaries, discriminations in salaries by the different departments and institutions will be entirely eliminated. A higher degree of satisfaction in state employes will result and a positive financial saving will be realized to the state.

PROHIBITION COMMISSION

HERMAN W. SACTHJEN
State Prohibition Commissioner

Personnel

	Residence	Term expires
Herman W. Sachtjen, Commissioner.....	Madison.....	Feb., 1925
Harold M. Lampert, Chief Deputy and Chemist.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
B. C. Parkinson, Deputy.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
Carl Henning, Deputy.....	Milwaukee.....	Indefinite
Harry Hewett, Deputy.....	Neillsville.....	Indefinite
Ray W. Coates, Deputy.....	Ashland.....	Indefinite
F. B. Laabs, Deputy.....	Wausau.....	Indefinite
Royal L. Fuller, Deputy.....	Portage.....	Indefinite
Edward T. Sullivan, Deputy.....	Green Bay.....	Indefinite
G. L. Erdahl, Deputy.....	Madison.....	Indefinite
E. F. Lafferty, Deputy.....	Superior.....	Indefinite
R. M. Hillary, Deputy.....	Dodgeville.....	Indefinite
T. E. Kingston, Deputy.....	Madison.....	Indefinite

THE first State Prohibition Act, commonly called the Mulberger Act, was repealed by the 1921 Legislature and the present State Prohibition Act was adopted and became effective July 1, 1921. The following is a comparative report of the fines collected and paid into the State Treasury and credited to the State School Fund for violations of the State Prohibition Act, except that two per cent of the fines shown in this report are retained by the respective counties.

This report does not include fines collected for drunkenness, drunk and disorderly conduct, for driving an automobile while intoxicated, or fines collected under city ordinances or by the Federal Courts, but it includes all fines in State Courts for the unlawful manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of intoxicating liquors. The report shows the number of convictions and the amount of fines collected each year for the years, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 with the following totals:

- 1920— 154 Convictions—\$ 27,635.00 Fines.
- 1921—1,544 Convictions—\$283,636.00 Fines.
- 1922—4,308 Convictions—\$503,565.00 Fines. (2,271 Months Conf.)
- 1923—3,212 Convictions—\$432,208.00 Fines. (1,987½ Months Conf.)

These facts reflect the growth of sentiment for the enforcement of the State Prohibition Act in the State of Wisconsin for the four years since its enactment. Jail sentences were comparatively few during the year 1920, but were being more frequently imposed in the year 1921, although no data was collected by this office on that subject. Jail, workhouse and states prison sentences increased to such an extent during the year 1922 that this office obtained data on the subject and

the report shows there were 2,271 months of confinement imposed for the year 1922, although it does not specify separately the number of months for jail, workhouse, and states prison. The report for 1923 shows a decrease in the number of convictions, fines and months of jail sentences served. Milwaukee County shows a decided drop in the fines, a decrease of \$58,600 for 1923. There has been a big increase of appealed cases from the District Court where they have plead guilty, but appealed to Municipal or Circuit Court. However, the results have been satisfactory.

One reason for a decrease in the number of convictions for the year 1923 is due to the fact that many amateur bootleggers and moonshiners have been eliminated. It is now a question of a survival of the fittest. Besides, many of the professional violators who have high priced lawyers to advise and defend them, take advantage of the limitations of the law. Many test cases have been taken to the Supreme Court on various provisions of the Severson Act, and the decisions rendered have limited in many respects the activities of my men, particularly the search and seizure requirements. In the future, it will be more difficult to get the evidence and to secure the convictions of bootleggers and moonshiners because the violator is much more careful, the violations are less open and the evidence is not so easily obtained.

The spirit of cooperation between Federal, Local and State Officers has constantly improved and very little friction has developed in any county of the state, and the fines and jail sentences reported are the product of the joint efforts of all three forces. The unlawful manufacture and use of hard cider, fermented malt liquor, and wine has not resulted in many complaints and no prosecutions for such violations have been instituted by this department unless the product was being commercialized. Although the unlawful traffic in illicit liquor has not been suppressed in this state, it is believed that conditions are gradually improving and high Federal Officials state that the traffic is as well controlled here as in any state of the Union.

The State Prohibition Commission submits the following detailed report of the total appropriations, the fines and fees collected and the total disbursements for the four years. This report shows that the state of Wisconsin collected under the Mulberger Law and the Severson Act, a total of one million three hundred ninety-one thousand four hundred seventeen dollars seven cents (\$1,391,417.07) and expended one hundred eighty-four thousand eight hundred fifty dollars ninety-two cents (\$184,850.92), leaving a balance of one million two hundred six thousand five hundred sixty-six dollars fifteen cents (\$1,206,566.15), which represents the amounts collected in excess of the actual expenditures.

Fines Collected and Paid into the State Treasury

For calendar year of 1920	\$ 27,635.00
For calendar year of 1921	283,636.00
For calendar year of 1922	503,565.00
For calendar year of 1923	432,208.00
Total	\$1,247,044.00

Disbursements

For fiscal year of 1920	\$ 8,038.25
For fiscal year of 1921	26,998.03
For fiscal year of 1922	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1923	60,000.00
From July 1, 1923, to January 1, 1924	29,764.64
Total	\$184,800.92

Appropriations

For fiscal year of 1920	\$ 15,000.00
For fiscal year of 1921	15,000.00
For fiscal year of 1922	60,000.00
For fiscal year of 1923	60,000.00
From July 1, 1923, to January 1, 1924	30,000.00
Total	\$180,000.00

Summary

Total appropriations	\$ 180,000.00
Fees appropriated, as receipts above	16,041.11
Total	\$ 196,041.11
Unexpended balance, returned to General Fund	11,190.19
Total	\$ 184,850.92
Fines collected for calendar years	\$1,247,044.00
Receipts	144,373.07
Total	\$1,391,417.07
Total disbursements	184,850.92
Balance (amounts collected in excess)	1,206,566.15

Receipts for fiscal years
1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923,
and from July 1, 1923, to January 1, 1924

	Total	Fiscal Yr. 1919-1920	Fiscal Yr. 1920-1921 July - June	Fiscal Yr. 1921-1922 July - June	Fiscal Yr. 1922-1923 July - June	July-Jan. 1 1923-1924
Total	\$144,373.07	\$2,424.10	\$13,764.26	\$55,867.45	\$35,183.27	\$37,133.99
Permit Fees	80,816.90			49,456.00	28,020.00	3,340.00
Witness fees (non- appropriated)	4,182.08	10.10	137.15	1,878.80	1,557.31	598.72
Non-intoxicating li- cense fees—10%	41,501.27			4,199.50	4,106.50	33,195.27
Sale of confiscated ve- hicles	1,781.17			282.25	1,499.46	
Sale of seized alcohol	50.00			50.00		
Fees appropriated	16,041.11	2,414.00	13,627.11			

The permit fees collected by the State Prohibition Commission under the Mulberger Act were the fees appropriated to the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) for each fiscal year. The fees amounted to two thousand four hundred fourteen dollars (\$2,414.00) during the fiscal year 1919-1920 and the fees amounted to thirteen thousand six hundred twenty-seven dollars eleven cents (\$13,627.11) for the fiscal year 1920-1921. However, under the present law, known as the Severson Act, which went into effect July 1, 1921, the permit fees were non-appropriated. The fees collected under this law at the rate of ten dollars (\$10.00) each, and paid into the General Fund of the state are as follows:

	1921		1922		1923	
Druggists (who fill prescriptions)-----	664	\$6,640.00	638	\$6,380.00	631	\$6,310.00
Druggists (who use liquor for compounding medicines) .	141	1,410.00	131	1,310.00	122	1,220.00
Druggists (Wholesale)-----	3	30.00	6	60.00	7	70.00
Physicians (who write prescriptions)-----	1,444	14,440.00	1,421	14,210.00	1,472	14,720.00
Physicians (who use liquor in emergencies)-----	43	430.00	296	2,960.00	332	3,320.00
Manufacturers-----	57	570.00	39	390.00	32	320.00
Dentists-----	21	210.00	33	330.00	23	230.00
Dealccoholizing plants (breweries)-----	69	690.00	61	610.00	58	580.00
Veterinarians-----	8	80.00	7	70.00	3	30.00
Hospitals-----	12	120.00	22	220.00	21	210.00
Transportation companies .	4	40.00	4	40.00	3	30.00
Laboratories-----	3	30.00	14	140.00	16	160.00
Flavoring extracts-----			1	10.00	1	10.00
Special permit to sell old stock-----			1	10.00	1	10.00
Delinquent permittees-----			247	2,470.00	199	1,990.00
	2,469	\$24,690.00	2,921	\$29,210.00	2,921	\$29,210.00

THE TREASURY AGENT DEPARTMENT

C. B. BALLARD

State Treasury Agent, Appleton, Term Expires August, 1925

THE purpose of the treasury agent department is to enforce Chapter 129 of the Wisconsin Statutes relative to hawkers, peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen.

Licenses for hawkers, peddlers and public showmen were first imposed by Chapter 72, Laws of 1870. The collection of these licenses was made a duty of the secretary of state.

Chapter 177, Laws of 1872, provided that the governor might appoint a treasury agent who should collect the peddlers' licenses. Such a treasury agent was appointed shortly after the enactment of this law, the first treasury agent being D. K. Noyes. The governor who was in office at the time was General Washburn.

There was no change in the law relating to the treasury agent until 1905. In *State vs. Witcom*, 122 Wis. 110 (1904) the Supreme Court held the peddlers' license law unconstitutional. The reason for this conclusion was that the licenses first imposed were discriminatory. Because of this decision the legislature of 1905 completely rewrote the peddlers' license law in Chapter 490, Laws of 1905. One provision in this chapter was that the governor should appoint a treasury agent. This 1905 law was held constitutional by the Supreme Court, *Servanitz vs. State*, 133 Wis. 231 (1905).

It will thus be noted that there has been a treasury agent since 1872. From 1870 to 1872, however, peddlers' licenses were collected by the secretary of state. The supreme court never held the office of treasury agent to be unconstitutional, but did hold that the original peddlers' license law was unconstitutional because the fees imposed were discriminatory.

An annual appropriation of six thousand dollars is provided for administration purposes and an additional appropriation of ten per cent of the license fees for salaries of special agents. There are about fifty such agents in different sections of the state who have taken oath to enforce the law for a compensation which is ten per cent of license fees actually collected.

The following is a recapitulation of the business of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

Receipts

Class of License	Number issued	Fees	Amount collected
Two Horse or Automobile Peddler.....	604	\$75.00	\$45,300.00
One Horse and Vehicle Peddler.....	374	45.00	16,830.00
Push Cart Peddler.....	6	30.00	180.00
Foot Peddler.....	309	20.00	6,180.00
Transient Merchant.....	24	75.00	1,800.00
Circus and Carnival.....	22	100.00	2,200.00
Carnival (fairs).....	2	25.00	50.00
Side Show, Traveling Vaudeville and Animal Exhibit.....	34	20.00	680.00
Side Show and Vaudeville (fairs).....	16	10.00	160.00
Merry-go-round.....	16	20.00	320.00
Ferris Wheel.....	5	20.00	100.00
Shooting Gallery.....	4	20.00	80.00
Increase, One to Two Horse.....	12	30.00	360.00
Increase, Foot to Two Horse.....	-2	55.00	110.00
Change of Class, Traveling Vaudeville to Carnival (fairs).....	1	5.00	5.00
Totals.....	1,431		\$74,355.00

Expenditures

Office Administration.....	\$ 6,000.00
Commission Paid Deputies.....	6,744.00
Total.....	\$12,744.00

OIL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

Supervisor of Inspectors	Residence	Term Expires
Thomas J. Cunningham.....	Chippewa Falls ...	April, 1927

THE oil inspection department is under the supervision of a state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, who is appointed by the governor for a term of two years. The chief work of the department lies in the inspection of kerosene, gasoline and like petroleum products. Under the provisions of the law, such products cannot be sold or used unless first inspected and approved. This inspection is for the twofold purpose of protecting the public from dangers incident to the use of such products, and to protect consumers from fraud in the sale of kerosene and gasoline.

The state is divided at present into forty-two inspection districts, each in charge of a deputy oil inspector. An inspection fee of three cents a barrel is charged and inspectors are paid on a fee basis, with a minimum salary of \$50.00 a month and a maximum of \$150.00 a month. In addition to making quality inspections of oils, inspectors investigate and make reports upon fires and explosions which may have been caused by kerosene, gasoline and other petroleum products. The department is also charged with the enforcement of the so-called red can law. The law requires that all gasoline, benzine and like inflammable products shall be sold and kept only in cans painted vermilion red, and so labelled as to indicate their contents. The object of this law is to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the handling of such products. Its enforcement has undoubtedly prevented many accidents which might otherwise have occurred from the mistaking of gasoline for kerosene.

The enforcement of the so-called "Red Can" law, and the educational work done in general in calling attention to the dangers of careless or improper use of oil products, is one of the greatest services performed by the inspectors, and but for this service, many more lives and more property would undoubtedly be destroyed each year. The fact that many persons lose their lives each year through carelessness in starting fires with kerosene, shows the imperative necessity of educational effort in this line of prevention.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the department inspected 4,895,941 barrels of petroleum products and collected \$200,536.37 in inspection fees. The total number of barrels of kerosene inspected was 995,831 and the total number of barrels of gasoline inspected was 3,900,110. The total cost of the department was \$115,910.27, and the balance, \$84,626.10, was turned into the general fund.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Members	Residence	Term expires
John J. Blaine, Governor.....	Boscobel.....	Ex-officio
Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State.....	Milwaukee.....	Ex-officio
Howard Teasdale, Pres. pro tem of Senate.....	Sparta.....	Ex-officio
George Staudenmayer, Chairman of Senate Finances.....	Portage.....	Ex-officio
Herman Sachtjen, Speaker of Assembly.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
Geo. Nelson, Chairman Finance Committee, Assembly.....	Milltown.....	Ex-officio
A. C. Dick.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1925
John H. Kaiser.....	Pt. Washington.....	Feb., 1925
Joseph G. Lazansky.....	Kewaunee.....	Feb., 1925

THE State Board of Public Affairs was created for a period of two years by Chapter 583, Laws of 1911. The Board consisted of seven members; four ex-officio members, namely, the Governor, Secretary of State, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Assembly Finance Committee and three other members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The members of this Board are not compensated for their services but are reimbursed for actual travelling expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board. The Legislature of 1913 continued the Board for a period of three years. Two members were added at this time, the president pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. There has been no change in the membership of the Board since 1913 and at the present time the Board has nine members—six ex-officio and three appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate.

As originally constituted by the Laws of 1911 and 1913, large investigatory powers were conferred upon the Board as well as supervisory powers over the accounting systems and the financial activities of public bodies.

In 1915 the Legislature made the Board of Public Affairs a permanent continuing body, repealed its general investigatory powers and continued its powers of supervision over every public body sufficient to secure uniformity and accuracy of accounts and an economic and efficient conduct of its fiscal affairs. It has authority to inquire into the methods of conducting the affairs of any public body and may prescribe and direct the use of such forms of accounts as may be necessary to insure efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs. It has authority to investigate any public body, to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of all books of accounts, documents, etc. Every public body is required to give free access of its accounts to the Board and its employes when acting under its authority, and upon written request to furnish such facts and information as shall be within its knowledge or any of its employes or contained in any of its accounts.

It is the duty of the State Board of Public Affairs biennially to prepare a budget showing the receipts and disbursements in detail of each state activity and to submit the document to the Legislature together with such recommendations as it may deem wise to make. The budget is placed on the desk of each member of the Legislature as soon as that body convenes. Every cent that has been received by the state for three years and every cent that has been disbursed for three years is shown in detail. The members have before them at the beginning of the Legislature a statement of the actual expenditures for three preceding years. They are able to ascertain at a glance just how the funds of the state have been spent by each Board and Department and can check up on the amounts disbursed for salaries, postage, travelling expenses, telephone, stationery and office supplies, printing, express, freight and drayage, subsistence, coal, maintenance, miscellaneous capital and new construction. The budget further contains an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year in which the Legislature meets and the requests of the heads of the Departments, Boards and Institutions for appropriations for the ensuing biennium.

The Board of Public Affairs, at the close of each fiscal year undertakes and makes an investigation of the accounts of the University, the nine normal schools, the seventeen charitable and penal institutions, the State Treasury and such other departments as are required by law to have audits. Detailed investigation is made of the monies received and which should have been received at each institution. Each voucher paid during the preceding year is examined for its legality, classification and accuracy. A report of the financial investigation is made to the Governor and to the governing body of each institution examined.

Since the State Board of Public Affairs was established in 1911 surveys have been made under its direction of the rural schools of the state, the normal schools, the University of Wisconsin and it has investigated the duplication of work of public bodies and their efficiency of organization and administration.

The Board quarterly makes a report to the Governor of the receipts and disbursements of each Board, Commission and Department, the Charitable and Penal Institutions, the University and Normal Schools, this showing at the end of each quarter the receipts and disbursements of each state activity and the financial condition of the state government as a whole.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

(Chapter 135 Statutes)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of laws governing Certified Public Accountants. Conduct examinations and issue licenses to practice as Certified Public Accountants.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Carl Penner.....	Milwaukee.....	June 25, 1924
James M. Hayden.....	Madison.....	June 25, 1925
B. A. Kiekhofer.....	Milwaukee.....	June 25, 1926

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ARCHITECTS

(Created chapter 644—1917. Sections 101—31 and 4432—9)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the laws relating to the registration and practice of architects. Examination of candidates for certificates of registration to practice as architects.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Frederick C. Turneure.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
Arthur Peabody.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
H. A. Foeller.....	Green Bay.....	July, 1925
Fitzhugh Scott.....	Milwaukee.....	July, 1926
A. C. Eschweiler.....	Milwaukee.....	July, 1927

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(Created by chapter 632—1913. Chapter 169)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the law regulating boxing or sparring matches and exhibitions, and licensing of athletic clubs. Biennial report furnished upon request.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Ralph A. Wettstein.....	Milwaukee.....	August, 1927
William P. Hart.....	Eau Claire.....	August, 1925
Arthur T. Schinner.....	Milwaukee.....	August, 1926

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

(Section 6.69)

FUNCTIONS: To canvass election returns for all elective offices except those wholly within one county, and to certify and publish results of elections.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Secretary of State Fred. R. Zimmerman.....	Milwaukee.....	Ex-Officio
State Treasurer Solomon Levitan.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
Attorney General Herman L. Ekern.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio

BOARD OF CONCILIATION

(Created by chapter 530—1919. Section 104.13)

FUNCTIONS: To investigate labor disputes and report their findings, wage findings are subject to review by the railroad commission. Reports are open to the public.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Ernest N. Warner.....	Madison.....	Feb., 1928
Marcus A. Kemp.....	Superior.....	Feb., 1926
William Mauthe.....	Fond du Lac.....	Feb., 1927

STATE DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING

FUNCTIONS: The state department of engineering was created by the legislature of 1915, the purpose of the law being to bring together under one head all engineering and architectural service performed by or for the state.

Division	Name	Title
Administration.....	Arthur Peabody.....	State Chief Engineer
Architecture.....	Arthur Peabody.....	State Architect
Architecture and Engineering.....	Maj. H. C. Hengels.....	State Military Architect and Engineer
Drainage.....	Prof. E. R. Jones.....	State Drainage Engineer
Highway.....	J. T. Donaghey.....	State Highway Engineer
Industrial Commission.....	R. McA. Keown.....	Industrial Commission En- gineer
Power Plant.....	John C. White.....	State Power Plant Engineer
Railroad and Utilities.....	C. M. Larson.....	Railroad and Utilities En- gineer
Sanitary Engineering.....	C. M. Baker.....	State Sanitary Engineer
Portage Levee.....	H. V. Tennant.....	Engineer Portage Levee Commission

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

(Created 1885 Chapter 129. Chapter 152—Revised)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of laws regulating the practice of dentistry; examination of applicants for licenses to pursue the practice of dentistry in Wisconsin. Annual report furnished upon request.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Dr. James L. Blish.....	Fond du Lac.....	May, 1925
Dr. S. F. Donovan.....	Tomah.....	May, 1926
Dr. Frank C. Babcock.....	Kaukauna.....	May, 1927
Dr. Ewald C. Wetzel.....	Milwaukee.....	May, 1928
Dr. W. W. Taggett.....	Ashland.....	May, 1929

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

(Created 1897, chapter 297. Sections 36.23-36.30)

FUNCTIONS: To make a study of: the rocks of the state with reference to ores, building stones, road materials, lime, clay products and other valuable mineral resources; the soils of the state; the plants; the animal life with special reference to the fish, their distribution, food, enemies; the physical geography of the state, to be prepared in form suitable for use as school manuals; and the water power of the state. It is also directed to complete the topography map of the state, in cooperation with the United States Geographical Survey. Biennial reports and list of publications furnished upon request.

Commissioners	Residence	Term Expires
Governor John J. Blaine.....	Boscobel.....	Ex-Officio
Superintendent of Public Instruction John Callahan.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
President of the University E. A. Birge.....	Madison.....	Ex-Officio
President Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters A. L. Ward.....	Milwaukee.....	Ex-Officio
State Geologist W. O. Hotchkiss.....	Madison.....	.....

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

(Created 1905, chapter 19. Chapter 126 Revised)

FUNCTIONS: To superintend the inspection, weighing and grading of all grain milled or received for milling, bought or sold in the city of Superior, and of all grain received for storage, stored or shipped from any and all elevators and warehouses located in said city which are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Joseph W. Conner.....	Brule.....	Feb., 1928
William Bradley.....	Superior.....	Feb., 1926
E. W. Fiedler.....	Superior.....	Feb., 1927

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

STATE HUMANE AGENT

(Created 1919, by chapter 359, Section 175.02)

FUNCTION: Administration and enforcement of the laws relating to humane education and the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Name	Residence	Term
A. E. Frederick.....	Sparta.....	Indefinite

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

FUNCTIONS: Supervision, sale and renting of the public lands of the state.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman.....	Milwaukee.....	Ex-Officio
State Treasurer Solomon Levitan.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
Attorney General Herman L. Ekern.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
Matt Lampert, Chief Clerk.....	Madison.....	Indefinite

LUMBER INSPECTORS

(Sections 108.01-108.14 inclusive)

FUNCTIONS: To scale or measure logs at the request of the owner and to keep record of the same and of the marking adopted by each owner in his district.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Robert J. Patrick.....	Eau Claire.....	April, 1921
Arthur O. St. Clair.....	Ingram.....	April, 1921
Mike Schupski.....	Hawkins.....	April, 1921
D. H. Vaughn.....	Rhineland.....	April, 1924

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

(Created 1915, chapter 438. Chapter 153)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the law relating to the practice of optometry; examination of applicants for admission to the practice of optometry.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
William H. Dietrich.....	Madison.....	August 9, 1927
Archibald E. Harte.....	Evansville.....	August 9, 1923
Hugh Mc Ewan.....	Fond du Lac.....	August 9, 1924
August A. Lueck.....	Antigo.....	August 9, 1925
T. O. F. Randolph.....	Milwaukee.....	August 9, 1926

BOARD OF PHARMACY

(Created 1882, Chapter 167. Chapter 151 Revised)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of laws governing the practice of pharmacy; conduct of examinations and issuance of licenses to practice pharmacy; execution of laws governing the sale of poisons, narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Edward Williams.....	Madison.....	April, 1925
B. J. Kremer.....	Fond du Lac.....	April, 1926
Henry G. Ruenzel.....	Milwaukee.....	April, 1927
G. V. Kradwell.....	Racine.....	April, 1928
Otto J. S. Boberg.....	Eau Claire.....	April, 1929

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

(Created 1897, chapter 264. Chapter 147 Revised)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the medical practice act; examination of doctors to determine their fitness to practice medicine, surgery and osteopathy; examination of all applicants for reciprocal licenses to practice medicine; examination of midwives, and issuing of licenses to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy and midwifery.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Minnie C. Hopkins.....	Oconto.....	July 1, 1925
Edward C. Murphy.....	Eau Claire.....	July 1, 1925
J. B. Brewer.....	Jefferson.....	July 1, 1925
R. B. Cunningham.....	Cadott.....	July 1, 1925
G. H. Ripley.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1927
C. W. Rodecker.....	Holcombe.....	July 1, 1927
Robert E. Flynn.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1927
J. Guernsey Taylor.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1927

PULP WOOD SCALER SUPERVISOR

(Created 1919 by chapter 491. Section 108-9)

FUNCTIONS: Supervision of the inspection and scaling of pulp wood bought in carlots.

Name	Residence	Term Expires
Frank A. Lowell.....	Rhineland.....	July, 1923

COMMISSIONER ON UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION

(Created 1893 by chapter 83. Sections 13.31-13.32)

FUNCTIONS: To examine legal subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable; to ascertain the best means to effect uniformity in the laws of the states; to represent Wisconsin in conventions of like commissioners of other states; to consider and draft bills to be submitted to the legislature of the several states; to devise and recommend other courses of action; and to report to the governor before a legislative session the recommendations which he is to transmit for them to the legislature.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
M. B. Olbrich.....	Madison.....	June, 1926
H. S. Richards.....	Madison.....	June, 1927

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

(Chapter 336—1921. Section 43.165)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the laws relating to the certification of public librarians.

Members	Residence
Edna D. Orr.....	Watertown La Crosse Racine
Nora Beust.....	
Adolph R. Janecky.....	

WISCONSIN DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

(Chapter 377—1919) (Omitted from statutes)

FUNCTIONS: To join with like commissions from other states to urge upon congress the enactment of suitable legislation to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Clarence A. Lamoreaux.....	Ashland.....	Life of Commission
William Geo. Bruce.....	Milwaukee.....	Life of Commission

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

FUNCTION: Aid federal government to get soldiers to settle on government lands.

Members	Residence	Term Expires
John L. Bumbalek.....	Madison.....	January, 1926
Dean H. L. Russell, College of Agriculture.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
B. G. Packer, Division of Immigration.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio

**Agricultural Activities
of the State**

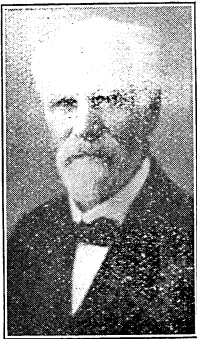
THE WONDERFUL STORY OF WISCONSIN'S DAIRY INDUSTRY

Fifty Years of Dairying Achievement in World's Greatest Dairy State

BY J. Q. EMERY

Dairy and Food Commissioner

WONDERFUL and Aladdin like is the story of Wisconsin's Dairy Industry! It is sketched here by one who by his experience can say of it as did Aeneas to Queen Dido after recounting to her the incidents of the siege of Troy and his wanderings many on land and sea, "All of which I saw and a part of which I was."



J. Q. EMERY

The scope of this sketch is within the limitations of how dairying came to be established in Wisconsin, who were some of the early pioneers, whence came our good dairy cows, who has done most for the development of dairying in the State, who has contributed most to its progress, who opened the first dairy plants, about the production of butter, cheese and ice cream, the present status of the industry and what of the future.

Causes are very elusive things with which to deal, and especially is this statement true as to first causes. Fundamentally, the splendid fertility of Wisconsin soils, her geographical location as to latitude and in the embrace of Lakes Michigan and Superior, that give to Wisconsin's climate an average of temperature and degree of moisture that united with her crystal pure waters, are highly conducive to an abundant yield of excellent grasses, the maize plant and cereals, for the feeding of legions of dairy cattle for the production in great abundance and variety of dairy products of superb quality, are natural conditions that have been contributory to the great Wisconsin dairy industry.

These favoring and assured soil and climatic conditions, coupled with the security furnished by the laws, liberties, free and safe democratic institutions guaranteed by Wisconsin's constitution, allured to these munificent opportunities brainy men and women from New England, New York and other eastern states, well versed in dairy knowledge and well established in good dairy habits, among their number those possessed of intellectual endowments and vision, qualifying them for brilliant, capable and reliable leadership; and they also allur-

ed sturdy, industrious and frugal Scandinavian, German, Swiss, Dutch, English, Irish and other immigrants from the Old World who, impelled by the habits acquired in their Fatherland, contributed to that splendid body of pioneers who laid the firm foundations for the 185,000 dairy farms, with their many modern dairy barns, silos, modern equipment and greatly improved dairy herds, the 2,500 cheese factories, 611 creameries, 67 condenseries, the Niagara of market milk, the stupendous dairy manufacturing plants, the premier dairy press, the world's pioneer practical dairy school, constituents all of the colossal present day dairy industry of Wisconsin.

The beginnings of dairying in Wisconsin were individualistic and empirical. The time was the pioneer stage until about 1872. The place was the pioneer farms. The personalities were the pioneer farm woman and her husband. The cow was the ordinary native. The dairy barn was the straw stack. The feed was straw and marsh hay in winter and the wild grasses in summer. The dairy house, creamery, cheese factory, condensery or receiving station was the pioneer farm kitchen, well and cellar. The butter maker or cheese maker was the pioneer farmer's wife. Her helpers were her children. Her dairy implements were tin milk pans, tin skimmers, the old-fashioned dasher churn, wooden bowl and ladle, for butter making and a like meager primitive outfit for cheese making. The market was the grocery store, and that often far away and glutted. There butter was "swapped" for groceries, paying twenty-five cents a pound for sugar and similar prices for other groceries. The transportation was by "foot and walker's line," or per chance by ox-team. The cows freshened in March or April, ran at large during the summer, and were dried off in November and December. There was no winter dairying. Indeed, during this primitive period, dairying was merely incidental to the great paramount industry of growing wheat.

Some evolutionary changes occurred in this primitive period, when it was the "first this" and the "first that" and the "first" some other isolated unit, thing or practice; for example the "first" cheese factory in the State probably was that of Chester Hazen at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, 1864; the first cheese factory established in south western Wisconsin was that of L. G. Thomas near Lone Rock, 1865; and so on until 1870, when there were probably 100 cheese factories scattered through sixteen different counties of the State, and although later in this period, butter was being produced on some dairy farms and shipped to commission merchants or marketed by special contract, the development of creameries did not begin until later; and it was not until 1872 that any revolutionary changes occurred.

The humble chinch bug performed no insignificant part in initiating the great dairy movement in Wisconsin; for it was when Wisconsin farmers had become panic stricken by the destructive ravages of the chinch bugs, following the continual cropping of the land with wheat, ravages equal in their destructiveness to the plagues of Egypt, that a few seers organized in 1872 the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, the third of its kind, which proved to be a Moses that was to

lead the disheartened farmers out of the bondage of soil robbery, across the Jordan and through the Dead Sea of their despair, into the promised land of Dairy Husbandry, howbeit after wanderings many in the forest of doubt and ignorance, where, contrary to the voice of wisdom and warning from the intellectual Pisgah of their seers, they at times bowed in adoration of beefy, dual purpose idols, they had made unto themselves.

In the year 1872, under the superb leadership of that "inspiring genius of the dairy movement, and the subsequent prophet and seer of Wisconsin dairying—nay, of American dairying, if not world dairying," former Governor W. D. Hoard, the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was organized at Watertown, Jefferson county, and Wisconsin entered upon its since world famous career of organized effort in promoting the dairy industry.

For at least three decades that association, filled to overflowing with missionary zeal, held its annual meetings in different parts of Wisconsin, criss-crossing the state at every angle. Beyond cavil, the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was for at least a third of a century subsequent to its organization, the most potent single force in the state for the advancement of the dairy industry.

Under the secretaryships successively of former Governor W. D. Hoard, D. W. Curtis and General George W. Burchard, model programs were prepared for the annual meetings for the carrying out of which the most competent, experienced talent was employed, much reliable information and experience was given, great enthusiasm was aroused in the localities where the meetings were held, and everywhere dairying sprung into life in the wake of these meetings.

W. D. Hoard, Stephen Favill, W. S. Green, Chester Hazen, H. F. Dousman, A. D. Favill and H. C. Drake, the organizers of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, and others of like splendid personalities who joined them along the tide of years, conspicuous among whom were Hiram Smith, the "Nestor" of Wisconsin dairymen; Chas. R. Beach, "rugged as the Berkshire Hills;" White of Kenosha, "preacher of the gospel of kindness;" Uncle Perry Goodrich, pre-eminently competent and self-effacing; General George W. Burchard, A. D. Deland, Dean Henry, D. W. Curtis, H. C. Adams, H. C. Thom, C. H. Everett, Fanny Morley, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Howie, H. C. Taylor, Fred Scribner, the Hills, W. J. Gillette, H. D. Griswold, the Elmers, the Stuffachers, the Martys, the Luchsingers, were among the pioneer workers and promoters of the dairy industry in Wisconsin.

"Who wrought in deep sincerity;
And builded better than they knew."

The term "Old Guard," was commonly applied to this group of sturdy pioneers.

In the feeble beginnings of the Wisconsin dairy industry, the adaptability of Wisconsin's climate, soils, grasses, water and dairymen to the production of high class dairy products was yet to be determined. Our surplus dairy products had to compete in the Eastern

and European markets with the products of New York and Canada, which already had a reputation established for high quality in the markets of the world. Speaking of conditions as they were at that time, Hiram Smith once said that the manufacturers of Wisconsin cheese had to leave it to be sold at the country stores, one or two at a place, and replenish as sold; and mail carriers and peddlers disposed of all they could. At one time it was feared that the lightning rod man and the insurance agent would have to be called in to dispose of the accumulating stock.

To overcome this prejudice, to solve the market problem of their day these pioneers sought, first to produce cheese and butter honestly worthy of the best markets of the world. Having done this, they conceived and executed the plan of making exhibits of Wisconsin cheese and butter at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, where Wisconsin received a larger percentage of the medals than was awarded any other state or country. With these victories and others gained at the great International Dairy Show in New York, Wisconsin gained recognition in home and English markets as a dairy state. Like victories followed at the Chicago World's Fair and at the New Orleans' Cotton Centennial. They were leading the way from the making of cheese and butter exclusively on the farms and were erecting cheese factories and creameries where they manufactured the choicest of dairy products, attested by their having gained the highest awards in the world's competitive contests.

They lacked transportation facilities for reaching the world markets, such as refrigerator cars and reasonable rates. They waved the magic wand of their influence over railroad officials and in response refrigerator cars were placed at Wisconsin dairy centers to be loaded with Wisconsin cheese and butter, to be borne at satisfactory rates to the best dairy markets of the continent, or to the seaboard and thence to the great dairy markets of the world, there, by their merits, to command the highest prices.

Their thoughts and experiences gained in the evolution of the dairy industry of the state were chronicled in the dairy press, to which their own necessities and their own genius gave birth, which has led the march of dairy progress across the continent and influenced for good the dairy thought of the world.

In their need and extremity in the beginnings of their cooperative efforts in dairying in cheese factory and creamery, they called for some easy and accurate means for measuring the butterfat content of milk and cream, and the response came in the test which immortalizes the name of Dr. Babcock.

In their own eager struggles for knowledge and light, and the best practices to follow, they conceived the necessity of a dairy school that should, like the lofty mountain peaks, catch the earliest gleams of scientific dairy knowledge and in its teaching and practice make application of that knowledge, and the Wisconsin Dairy School—the first dairy school on the continent—became a reality.

They inspired and aided in bringing into existence great institutions

that have made discoveries and inventions which have revolutionized not only their own thought and practice but that of the dairy world. In 1900, at the meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association in Watertown, Dean Henry said:

"This dairy association is the parent of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. What that college is today, and what its ambitions are, rests largely in the backing and help it receives from this association; as a child, we are loyal to our parents."

And it was Dean Henry who organized, directed and developed the pioneer activities of that great institution, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, and who in so doing called into the service of the state the renowned Dr. Babcock, whose original scientific investigations brought into existence great well known contributions to the dairy industry, and whose contribution of his own lofty ideals and personality is a matchless model for all dairy scientists who follow him. It was Dean Henry who also called into the service of the state Professor H. L. Russell, to devote his energies to the then uncultivated field of dairy bacteriology, and whose original discoveries in that field and their publication, were not only of incalculable value to the dairy industry, but in token of which, later the mantle of Dean Henry fell upon his shoulders, and his activities widened to include those of Dean of the College of Agriculture and the directorship of the Experiment Station; Dean Henry it was who called into the service of the state Professor King, whose original investigations in agricultural physics and publication of the same, became the rock of safety in the solution of many dairy problems, notably among these, silo construction and the King system of barn ventilation. Dean Henry it was who called into the service of the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station Professor R. A. Moore, who, by his industry and almost miraculous genius in organization, has brought about results that have not only safeguarded the dairymen of the state from many crop failures, but has been the direct or indirect means of robbing the miller of large profits by promoting home grown protein feeds and increasing the yield of crops, at certain times and in certain places, essential to the prosperity of the dairy industry. Another of his monumental services to the dairy industry was the preparation and publication of Henry's Feeds and Feeding.

This great institution it was that called into its service Doctors Hart and McCollum, whose marvelous discoveries as the result of long continued investigations and experimentations, are such as almost to stagger estimate as to their influences and benefits not only to the dairy industry but to the civilized world at large.

The list of other luminaries in the service of this great institution, whose lives have been a reliable guide to the dairy industry is too long to be given here. However, the pioneer farmers' institutes, conducted under the auspices of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, must not be

omitted from the list of potent agencies which have developed the stupendous Wisconsin dairy industry.

Responding to the repeatedly urgent requests of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, as expressed in its resolutions at its 15th, 16th and 17th annual sessions, 1887, 1888 and 1889, that the legislature enact a law to prevent the manufacture and sale of any form of adulterated cheese for the pure article, and to provide for a dairy and food commissioner whose duty it should be to ferret out and prosecute all adulterations of butter and cheese and the sale of the same as well as of other foods, declaring that imitations of butter were being sold in Wisconsin in violation of laws to the prejudice of honest goods, that cheese was being made in large quantities, robbed of its natural fat, filled with lard and other foreign fats and not stamped as required by law, that adulterated and impure milk flooded the markets of the towns and cities, that drugs were made useless, drinks were made poisonous and nearly all the articles of human food were diminished in value by adulteration, Governor W. D. Hoard, in his message to the legislature in 1889, urged the establishment by the legislature of a commission clothed with the necessary power and means for the suppression of the fraudulent manufacture and sale of imitation butter and cheese as well as the sale of adulterated, impure or diluted milk, and the widespread and rapidly increasing adulteration of the food of the people, pointing out that the then existing laws on this subject were practically inoperative, because there was no well established agency for their enforcement.

In that year, the legislature created the office of dairy and food commissioner and prescribed as one of his duties, to enforce all laws that then existed or that might thereafter be enacted, regarding the production, manufacture or sale of dairy products and the fraudulent imitations or adulterations thereof, by prosecuting or causing to be prosecuted violators of those laws.

What the organized dairymen of the state asked and what the state granted in creating the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner, was not mere special privilege, but a law providing a square deal, protection against fraud and deception, a thing of incalculable value to the upbuilding of the dairy industry and the general prosperity of the state. For be it said that the constitution guarantees to no person or corporation the right to defraud the public.

That Wisconsin is the premier dairy state in the Union, that the high quality of her dairy products has been so outstanding that she has outstripped all other states in total volume, is due in no small measure to the service of the Wisconsin dairy and food commission and its championship of high quality, which service has been of incalculable value.

It is well-known to biologists that there are certain types of animals in which life and energy permeate them with such vigor and profusion that multiplication is effected by what is termed division. A piece of the original animal when divided from the parent goes on its life way, develops and multiplies.

In its beginnings, the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association functioned in numerous capacities, concerning itself about the production of good pure milk from healthy cows; the proper caretaking of that milk; the selection, breeding, feeding and caretaking of the dairy herd; the tillage of the soil; the variety, adaptability and economy of feeds, the procuring and storing of same; the silos filled with the golden corn; barns stored with the "lush, fragrant, dead plunder of the sweet scented meadows of June"; the manufacturing of butter; the manufacturing of cheese; the marketing of each; the gaining and maintenance of reputation; the making of dairymen; but as the evolution progressed and life grew more and more vigorous in the organization, new dairy organizations began to come into existence, narrowed in scope and specializing to meet their respective interests.

In 1893, the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association was divided from the parent association and became the largest organization of its kind in the world, whose avowed business purpose and object is to educate all its members for better work in the art of cheesemaking, the care and management of factories, the sale of their products and the weeding out of incompetency in the business of cheesemaking.

In about the year 1900, the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Association was organized with the primary aim and purpose of promoting the growth and development of the cheese industry of the foreign type—namely: Swiss, brick, Limburger, and others, in southern Wisconsin—the Switzerland of America.

In 1901, the Wisconsin Butter Makers' Association was organized, as an offshoot of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, whose avowed purposes and objects were the education of its members in a better practical knowledge of creamery operation, promoting progress in the art of buttermaking, in the care and management of creameries, in the sale, transportation and storage of butter, and in the weeding out of incompetency in the business of buttermaking, and to promote the enactment and rigid enforcement of such laws as would protect the manufacture and sale of pure dairy products against fraudulent imitations.

The state encouraged the pioneer missionary educational activities of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, and of the other associations I have named, by granting a moderate annual bounty as an aid and stimulus to those activities. To these different dairy organizations, the state's modicum bounties bestowed, were veritable lifesavers cast to them on stormy seas. To the state, the bestowal of these bounties was a casting of bread upon the waters, which has returned to the state with the artesian effect of the widow's cruse of oil, namely: the fruits of good citizenship manifest in the industry, frugality, opulence, sobriety, progressiveness, vast contribution to the general prosperity, public spirit and patriotism of those who comprise the magnificent dairy industry of the state; for it is as true today as it was twenty-three centuries ago when uttered by that great Athenian

Thucydides: "Where the rewards of virtue are the most liberal, there will be found the best citizens."

Under the inspiring leadership of that great seer, former Governor Hoard, Wisconsin was seeded down with ideas of dairying, among which were that for successful dairying, the special purpose dairy cow as distinct from the dual purpose cow is a necessity. Some of these ideas as seeds at first fell by the wayside where the fowls of the air came and devoured them. Others fell on stony ground where there was not much earth and still others among thorns that choked them. But later the seed fell into good ground, that bore fruit more than a hundred fold and so developed that the breeding of pure bred dairy cattle became prevalent and organizations for promoting the different breeds of dairy cows were instituted and have been maintained to the present time.

One of the "Old Guard" it was, H. C. Taylor, who developed "Brown Bessie" of Chicago World's Fair fame. Another one of this group, Fred Scribner, developed "Lorretto D" of St. Louis-Columbian Exposition fame. Mr. Gillette was the proud owner and breeder of the renowned "Colantha 4th Johanna," and the Hills were the proud owners of "Old Benjamin" of Guernsey fame, and they were pioneer breeders of pure-bred Guernseys.

What are the results? 56,000 head of dairy cattle were purchased in Wisconsin in 1923 by dairymen from other states. Foreign shipments went to Japan, New Zealand, South America and Mexico, yet Wisconsin has left in 1924 the handsome balance of 2,217,000 dairy cows and heifers, 453,000 in excess of its nearest competitor.

As the years advanced and the Wisconsin dairy school functioned, the activities of the dairy and food commission broadened, and the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, and the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Association, and the Wisconsin Butter Makers' Association developed "as bees swarm and boys and girls marry and go for themselves," the technique in the various phases of the dairy industry received less and less attention from the pioneer organization which then concentrated its efforts very largely upon cow testing associations. Under the secretaryships of A. J. Glover and Paul C. Burchard, respectively, and in cooperation with the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and the National Department of Agriculture, the activities and the beneficial results of those organizations have been developed to stupendous proportions. These associations now number 168, far in excess of any other state. Later the Central Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Makers' and Dairy Men's Advancement Association has sprung into vigorous life and activities in the more recently developed dairy areas.

The Wisconsin ice cream industry which in recent years has developed into such magnificent proportions, if not indeed a distinct branch of the dairy industry, is certainly an ally. Over six million gallons of ice cream were produced in Wisconsin in the year 1923, valued at more than six and a quarter million dollars. This means an enlarged market for the dairymen's produce. The Wisconsin As-

sociation of Ice Cream Manufacturers is of recent origin and is timely. In its personnel it furnishes a leadership that appears to have a vision and an appreciation of the opportunities within the grasp of such a state organization and such an industry. Its members have the wisdom to discern and the experience to confirm that the production of genuine ice cream of high quality is as a business proposition and practice greatly to their own interest, as well as to that of the consuming public. It was this organization that at the session of the legislature in 1921 took the initiative in the enactment of standards for ice cream in Wisconsin unexcelled if not unequalled by any other state. The members of this organization seem to be allied not only with the present Wisconsin dairy industry but with the spirit of the pioneers of that industry who sought to build upon the solid foundation of high quality and integrity.

As the past more than fifty years of organized dairying in Wisconsin rises before us, and as we view the great panoramic procession, we recognize that there were giants in those days who laid a broad and deep and strong and well proportioned foundation whereon to build a towering dairy superstructure.

The proportions of the colossal Wisconsin dairy structure as it now stands, is briefly and tersely told in the stupendous figures given in the following tabulation:

WISCONSIN DAIRY STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1923

	Pounds	Received for or valued at
Cheese produced in factories, other than cottage, skim milk, cheese curd, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese.....	332,426,653	\$75,083,501.66
Cottage, skim milk, cheese curd, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese.....	5,570,002	368,438.79
Cheese produced on farms.....	308,117	98,599.00
Butter produced in factories.....	148,989,584	66,388,231.38
Farm made butter.....	8,666,037	4,733,556.00
Condensery products:		
Evaporated, condensed, powdered, concentrated milk and evaporated cream.....	512,134,253	38,581,438.16
Evaporated, concentrated, powdered and condensed skim milk.....	6,297,697	189,124.55
Value of milk used in manufacture of malted milk, etc.....		1,433,891.08
Ice Cream (gallons).....	6,031,993	6,260,250.43
Milk produced other than furnished cheese factories, butter factories, condenseries, and ice cream plants (pints).....	960,621,235	28,818,637.05
Skim milk.....	2,808,699,346	10,953,927.25
Whey.....	3,191,292,487	6,223,020.35
Estimated value of milk and cream shipped to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and other points outside of Wisconsin.....	276,936,482	5,732,585.17
Total.....		\$244,865,200.87

Wisconsin the Premier Dairy State

Wisconsin ranks first among the states in the volume of milk produced, which is 10 per cent of the total produced in the United States. Wisconsin ranks first in the total production of cheese of all kinds. Seventy per cent of all the cheese produced in the United

States is made in Wisconsin. Wisconsin ranks first in the production of American cheese which is three-fourths of all produced in the United States. Wisconsin ranks first in the production of Swiss, Brick and Muenster cheese, and a close second in the production of Limburger cheese.

Wisconsin ranks third as a butter producing state.

Wisconsin ranks first in the production of condensery products, producing upwards of one-fourth of the total production in the United States.

Wisconsin Ranks Eighth in the Production of Ice Cream

If the secret of the power and influence wielded by the organized group of people hereinbefore mentioned be sought, I think the answer must be found in the fact that they were a group of brainy and self-effacing people who had learned and practiced the teaching of that one of Aesop's Fables entitled, "The Father and His Sons": "A father had a family of sons who were perpetually quarrelling among themselves. When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion; and for this purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks. When they had done so he placed the faggot into the hands of each of them in succession and ordered them to break it into pieces. They each tried with all their strength and were not able to do it. He next unclosed the faggot, and took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into their hands, on which they broke them easily. He then addressed them in these words: 'My sons, if you are of one mind, and unite to assist each other, you will be as this faggot, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies; but if you are divided among yourselves, you will be broken as easily as these sticks.'"

The Wisconsin pioneers in dairying practiced the precepts of this fable, and the various units of the modern dairy industry should profit by their example.

But, "What of the future?"

Coming with my parents to Wisconsin before I was three years of age, I have lived seventy-eight years in this state. Therefore, what I have herein recounted has come within my own observation and personal knowledge. But tell me, who can, what could I have said as to the future of dairying in Wisconsin, when at the time on my father's farm in Dane county, I saw with my own eyes, the ravages of the fields of barley, of wheat, of oats, of corn, by the chinch bugs!

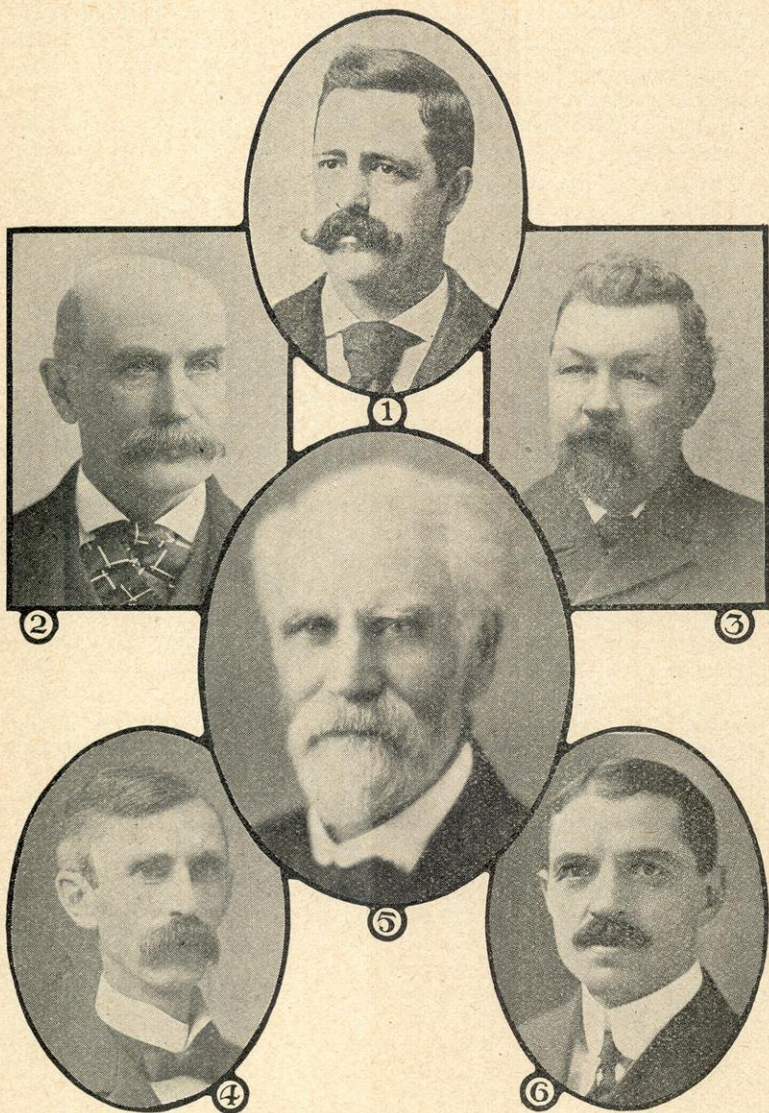
Now looking upon the prodigious Wisconsin dairy industry, I see in it the achievements of the American pioneer spirit, that "Has tamed the savage continent, peopled the solitude, gathered wealth untold, waxed potent, imposing redoubtable," the spirit which has with magic hand carved the progress of the centuries.

I recall that the American pioneer is a complex of different nationalities, comprising those of Norwegian descent, with their

kindred the Swedes and Danes, a race of which it has been truthfully said, "The heroes who followed Charles the Twelfth, who ravished and conquered Normandy and carried victorious arms into England and Scotland, who planted their sturdy colonies on the coasts of Ireland and Great Britain, and who have even left their monuments on the shores of New England, were of a blood of courage and persistent power;" the Irish element or group whose characteristics are typified in this country by that of fighting General Phil. Sheridan, whose soldier tent is pitched on fame's eternal camping ground; the German element, descendants from a race or nation that has required an alliance of nearly all the great nations of the earth to keep it within its own reservation; Frenchmen in whose veins courses the blood of the race of that great chieftain, General Foch, who said to the advancing German legions, "You shall not pass"; the Scotch element whose characteristics find expression in that great statesman and orator, Patrick Henry, who, when the making of a choice seemed imperative, said, "Give me liberty or give me death"; the Welsh element of the race of the little statesman who guided the destinies of a nation through the great world war; the Swiss element of the race of William Tell, with a ruggedness suggestive of the Alps; and that it is the blood of each and all of these elements which mingles with the blood of the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock and constitutes the American pioneer.

Observing the present towering Wisconsin dairy industry, the dairying achievements of fifty years in the world's greatest dairy state, as the achievements of this American pioneer spirit, my answer as to what of the future shall be that which the Poet of the Sierras put into the mouth of the great Admiral sailing an uncharted sea, seeking an undiscovered country:

"What shall I say, brave Adm'r'l, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say, at break of day:
'Sail on! Sail on! Sail on! and on!'"



WISCONSIN DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONERS

- (1) H. C. Thom, May 29, 1889-May 28, 1891
- (2) D. L. Harkness, May 28, 1891-June 11, 1894
- (3) Thomas Luchsinger, June 27, 1894-Feb. 7, 1895
- (4) H. C. Adams, Feb. 7, 1895-May 1, 1902
- (5) J. Q. Emery, Dec. 24, 1902-Feb. 10, 1915; Feb. 7, 1921-
- (6) George J. Weigle, Feb. 10, 1915-Feb. 7, 1921

THE DAIRY AND FOOD AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

BY J. Q. EMERY

Dairy and Food Commissioner

THE law creating the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner prescribed it to be his duty to enforce all laws regarding the production, manufacture or sale of dairy products or the adulteration of any article of food or drink or of any drug and personally or by his assistants to inspect any article of milk, butter, cheese, lard, syrup, coffee or tea, or other article of food or drink made or offered for sale within this State which he may suspect or have reason to believe to be impure, unhealthful, adulterated or counterfeit and to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, engaged in the manufacture or sale of any adulterated or counterfeit article or articles of food or drink or drug, contrary to the laws of this State.

Expansion of these duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner has since been made at nearly every session of the Legislature. In 1911, the Dairy and Food Commissioner was made ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures and was charged with the supervision throughout the State of the enforcement of the new vigorous weights and measures law enacted in 1911. This law vastly increased the official work of the Dairy and Food Commissioner. Among the other expansions of the original functions of the Dairy and Food Commissioner is the general law relating to adulterated drugs and foods, including drinks; the general law relating to the misbranding of foods; laws relating to the gathering and compiling of dairy statistics and promotive of the welfare of the dairy industry; laws relating to the false manipulation of the Babcock test and to unfair discrimination in the purchase of dairy products; pasteurization of by-products of creameries and cheese factories; the licensing of butter makers and cheese makers; the licensing and inspection of cheese factories, butter factories, condenseries, receiving stations, canning factories, bakeries, confectioneries, cold storage warehouses, bottling plants; laws calling for the sanitary inspection of the places where dairy and food products are manufactured for sale or sold; enforcing the special laws relating to trading stamps, linseed oil, white lead, zinc oxide and turpentine, and the sale of cold storage goods.

There has also been an expansion in the membership of the Dairy and Food Department, although not commensurate with the expansion of duties. The law creating the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner provided for two assistant commissioners. During the suc-

ceeding thirteen years there were but two members added to the Dairy and Food Department, so that the maximum membership, in 1902 was only eight. Upon the recommendation of Governor La Follette in his message to the Legislature, three members were added by the Legislature of 1903 and ten by the Legislature of 1905, an increase of membership of 260 per cent in the two legislative sessions. It was concerning this latter increase of membership in 1905, that former Governor Hoard stated:

"Not until the year 1905 did the State enter upon a broad and comprehensive policy of both education and prosecution. In that year a larger force of inspectors of food and of dairy products as well as of farmers, creameries and cheese factories, was provided for by law, and for the first time in our history has the State entered upon a food and dairy policy which is adequate for its needs."

Present Organization

J. Q. Emery, Dairy and Food Commissioner, ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures; Harry Klueter, chief chemist and assistant commissioner; William Winder, second assistant commissioner, chief of the cheese division; Dr. Richard Fischer, consulting director of laboratory; Maude L. Walter, secretary to the commissioner; John E. Boettcher, chief of butter division; C. J. Kremer, senior food inspector; George Warner, chief inspector of weights and measures; four chemists; four stenographers; four clerks, inclusive of one half-time clerk; twelve cheese factory and creamery inspectors; five food inspectors; eight weights and measures inspectors.

In creating the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner for the elimination of the evils complained of, the Legislature was fully conscious that that official would have no supernatural or mystic power, no magic wand with which to dispel those evils and that of necessity the remedial measures would have to be human agencies, namely duly enacted laws, courts, a Dairy and Food Commissioner, chemists and inspectors, the latter being merely and in fact, the necessary legal representatives of the commissioner in the numerous and far flung fields of activities.

Creamery, Cheese Factory and Dairy Inspectors

The twelve creamery, cheese factory and dairy inspectors, who are experts in the work indicated by their titles, are assigned to districts wherein each resides and does the requisite inspectional, educational and prosecutorial work, inclusive of creameries, cheese factories, farm dairies, condenseries, receiving stations, city milk supplies, aggregating a total of 189,000 in number. They also do inspectional work incident to granting of licenses to butter makers, cheese makers, operators of creameries, cheese factories, condenseries and receiving stations aggregating 7,000 in number. They further act as State sealers of weights and measures in creameries, cheese factories, receiving stations and condenseries not located in cities and villages, and respond to numerous complaints. Each of these inspectors is provided with a

Ford auto with readjustments for carrying necessary equipment. The inspections of cheese factories, creameries, receiving stations, condenseries and farm dairies are performed chiefly in the months of April to November inclusive, the months during which their greatest activities occur. As this work is located chiefly in the country, auto transportation is employed as being the most efficient and economical. However, the administration of the laws pertaining to the licensing of cheese makers, butter makers, and operators of cheese factories, butter factories, condenseries and receiving stations calls for the possible visitation of these establishments during any month of the year. By use of the autos no time is lost in going from place to place through waiting for trains.

Inspection of the milk supplies of cities and villages is done chiefly in the winter months when the weather is inclement, the roads often impassable, and when railroad transportation is substituted for auto transportation. The cheese factory, creamery and dairy inspectors also, during the winter season, do inspectional work in the enforcement of the oleomargarine law as that is the season when the great bulk of oleomargarine sales occur. Thus it will be observed that this important work of city and village milk inspection is limited largely to the winter months owing to the great volume of work required of the cheese factory, creamery and dairy inspectors during other months of the year and because of the forced necessity of economy of time.

Throughout the half century of organized dairying in Wisconsin, it has been a cardinal principle unceasingly and uncompromisingly fought for by the State, that the milk as it comes from the cow, should not be tampered with, corrupted or in any way sophisticated. The battle for fifty years has been incessant to preserve the virgin purity of Wisconsin dairy products. In this struggle valiant, conspicuous, persistent and inestimable service has been rendered by the creamery, cheese factory and dairy inspectors of this department.

Food Inspectors

The five food inspectors each has assigned headquarters in the district wherein he does the requisite inspectional, educational and prosecutorial work, which extends to all places where foods are manufactured for sale, offered or exposed for sale or sold, including bakeries, confectioneries, cold storage warehouses, bottlers of soda water beverages, canning factories, groceries, meat markets, drug stores, aggregating 15,000 in number; inspectional work at drug stores, hardware stores and other places where linseed oil, linseed oil compounds, white lead, zinc white and turpentine are sold. They also do the inspectional work necessary for the licensing of cold storage warehouses, bakeries and confectioneries, bottling plants and canneries. They do inspectional work in the enforcement of the trading stamp law, which embraces nearly every line of business; they also respond to numerous complaints. Food inspection is not con-

fined merely to the ingredients of food, but extends to conditions under which food is manufactured and sold and which may affect its purity and wholesomeness. It also embraces the question of proper labeling, deals with misbranding and the sale of articles of food for other than what they really are. Inspectors give suggestive instruction as to what is necessary to be done in order to comply with the law in some places visited, in others what is called for to avoid insanitary conditions, in still others suggestive preventive measures.

Food inspectors must be familiar with the necessary processes incident to each of the numerous lines of industry in which the law requires inspection. Some of the factory inspections are of a very imperative as well as intensive character. Especially is this true of the pea canning factory inspection. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of peas are put into cans in a period of about six weeks. An hour a day in a factory may mean hundreds of dollars worth of loss. Hence the necessity of fitting inspection to be sure that conditions in and about the factory are right at the start of the pack and are so maintained. Inspection must be fairly frequent for bad conditions may develop over night. The product handled is perishable and of such nature that if not handled in a clean and sanitary manner, intolerable conditions will result, causing loss not only to the factory owners but to the farmer patrons of the same as well. They must be familiar with conditions that should and should not prevail in those industries.

State Sealers of Weights and Measures

The eight State sealers of weights and measures are located in eight separate districts that comprise all the territory of the State outside of cities having a population of 5,000 or more, each of whom is specially trained and fully equipped for doing in his territory all kinds of weights and measures work, and actually does all of this work in his territory, embracing all of the different classes of weighing and measuring devices. Each of the eight State sealers of weights and measures is now provided with a light automobile truck equipped to test all kinds of scales and measures, except the large railroad track scales. The services of the State sealers of weights and measures embraces 15,000 establishments and not less than 135,000 separate pieces of weighing and measuring appliances. They also do follow up work enforcing other terms of the weights and measures law, do sanitary inspection in places where food is manufactured or offered for sale in villages off the railroads and aid in the enforcement of the trading stamp law and respond to numerous complaints.

State sealers or inspectors must be conversant with the great variety of scales and weights or measures and measuring devices used in factory, mill and store and they must be field trained before being assigned to the responsibility and technical duties prescribed by law. Many patents have been taken out by manufacturers within the past twenty years on types of scales, among which may be enumerated a great variety of computing scales used by grocers and

at meat markets, of automatic scales used in weighing flour, grain and coal, of dial attachments to platform scales for rapid weighing in condenseries and in freight and express offices. A new type of scale commonly referred to as "automatic dial scales" is a combination of old-fashioned lever scale combined with the mechanism referred to as a head that indicates the weight automatically upon a graduated scale. Such scales are now in use in such places as creameries, ice cream plants, mills, machine shops, paper plants, packing plants, seed houses, steam laundries, iron works, electric plants, drug stores, receiving and shipping rooms, cheese houses, furniture factories, soap houses, poultry houses, overall factories, battery plants, rubber plants and shipyards. These scales are a complicated series of levers, springs, spindles, racks and pinions, pendulums, dash pots, bearings and pivots, a defect in any one of which or any part of which will cause an error in weighing. To be able to locate errors the sealer or inspector must be familiar with scale construction.

Not only is it the duty of the State sealers of weights and measures to test, try and ascertain if they are correct all of the weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices of all kinds, but it is also their duty under the terms of law to weigh or measure and inspect packages or amounts of commodities of whatsoever kind kept for the purpose of sale in order to determine whether the same contains the amounts represented and whether they are offered for sale or sold in accordance with the terms of law.

Assistants and Chiefs

As assistant commissioner, the duties of the assistant commissioner and chief chemist are as indicated by the title, to assist the Dairy and Food Commissioner in the enforcement of the dairy and food and drug and many license laws with whose administration the Dairy and Food Commissioner is charged by law. Between his duties as chief chemist and those of the commissioner, in the administration of these laws, there is a very direct and inescapable interrelationship. Chemical knowledge, skill and analytical work of a high order are fundamentally essential to the enforcement of the police regulation of the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs. This chemical work done in the laboratory is the very back bone of an efficient Dairy and Food Department. It is a function of the chief chemist and assistant commissioner to coordinate and direct this vast and intricate work. The dairy and food inspectors must be kept in close touch with the laboratory that they may be correctly informed concerning the legal status of the commodities and the work in collecting samples must be largely directed by the chief chemist. His services are rendered in part at the office and in part at the laboratory. He has general oversight of the autos and auto trucks belonging to the department. Occasionally there are field duties of a supervisory or investigational nature that he must perform and he gives assistance in prosecutions in court as an expert witness and he assists the commissioner in correspondence. Four assistant chemists do analytical work in the labora-

tory and serve as witnesses in court cases. The consulting director of the chemical laboratory, a university professor, performs the special duties indicated by his title.

The second assistant commissioner is a cheese expert and is chief of the cheese division. His work is in part field work and in part office work. His duties are indicated by his title and are of a technical nature, embracing all phases of the cheese industry within the terms of the statute. In his field work he coordinates and standardizes the inspectional activities, helps adjust unusual difficulties and solves especially difficult and complex problems.

The chief of the butter division is a butter expert and his duties in the butter division are of like character of those of the second assistant commissioner in relation to the cheese industry.

The chief inspector of weights and measures is the chief aid to the Dairy and Food Commissioner as ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures in the execution of that supervisory function throughout the State, inclusive of cities having sealers. He has immediate supervision of the State sealers of weights and measures and is responsible for the technical work of the weights and measures department. He also aids the commissioner in the administration of the trading stamp law.

Executive

It scarcely needs stating that the time and energies of the commissioner and the office force are heavily taxed to give direction to these numerous activities, to conduct the correspondence on the multitudinous subjects constantly arising, to grant conferences to numerous manufacturers and vendors of food products relative to the legal status of their goods, to interpret the provisions of law, to give due consideration to the granting or refusing of the thousands of licenses of various kinds as well as to the suspension or revocation of the same, to shape and carry on prosecutions, to defend the validity of law in injunction proceedings, to respond to calls for addresses on many phases of the scope and work of the department and to prepare numerous reports, all of which are essential elements in the administration of the dairy, and food, and drug, and weights, and measures, and trading stamp and other laws, over whose administration he is given jurisdiction.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JOHN D. JONES, JR., *Commissioner.*

Personnel

	Term Expires
John D. Jones, Jr., Commissioner.....	Feb. 1927
V. S. Larson, State Veterinarian.....	Indefinite
B. G. Packer, Director of Immigration.....	Indefinite
S. B. Fracker, Director, Insect and Plant Disease Control.....	Indefinite
A. L. Stone, Director, Seed and Weed Control.....	Indefinite
W. H. Stroud, Director, Feed and Fertilizer Control.....	Indefinite
A. B. Alexander, Director, Dog Licensing and Horse Breeding.....	Indefinite
Paul O. Nyhus, Director Agricultural Statistics.....	Indefinite
Live Stock Sanitary Board	
Commissioner of Agriculture, J. D. Jones, Jr.....	Ex-Officio
Bacteriologist, E. G. Hastings, College of Agriculture.....	Ex-Officio
State Veterinarian, V. S. Larson, Secretary.....	Ex-Officio
Hon. George A. Nelson, Milltown, Wis.....	July 1, 1925
H. F. Schroeder, West Bend, Wis.....	July 1, 1925
J. C. Robinson, Evansville, Wis.....	July 1, 1926
J. D. Mc Donald, West Salem Wis.....	July 1, 1926
Board of Veterinary Examiners	
Dr. J. P. West, President, Madison, Wis.....	July 1, 1926
Dr. A. J. Abbott, Vice-President, Marshfield, Wis.....	July 1, 1927
Dr. T. H. Ferguson, Secretary, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	July 1, 1925

THE Wisconsin Department of Agriculture was formed by legislative action in 1915, through the consolidation of various state departments engaged in the promotion of agriculture. Seven distinct boards and departments were included in the department as formed at that time, to which other lines of work have since been added, until the present department of agriculture is composed of nine divisions, each of which is under a director, who is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Agriculture.



JOHN D. JONES, JR.

Agriculture is of such vital importance to the citizens of Wisconsin that it was deemed advisable to center all of the control and inspection work under one head, in order to secure the greatest possible efficiency. This same plan of organization is now being used by a majority of the states of the Union.

Purpose of the Department

The Department of Agriculture is concerned chiefly with the enforcement of laws for the protection of agriculture, the control of animal and plant diseases and the promotion of

up-to-date farming methods for the benefit of farmers, particularly new settlers. Experimental and educational work is taken care of by the College of Agriculture, which is separate from this department, but which cooperates in certain lines of work.

Work of the Divisions

Each of the nine divisions of the department, as above stated, is under a Director, who is a specialist in the work performed by his office. It is impossible, in the space available, to detail all of the work of these divisions, but a brief description of each is given.

Agricultural Statistics

Crop estimates, acreage and production are of vital importance to the farmer, and to the state at large, as they furnish an index of probable supply, price and demand. Wisconsin collects this information through a co-operative office maintained by both the state and federal departments of agriculture. Every assessor is required by law to gather statistics for this division, and in addition more than 15,000 voluntary crop reporters furnish information which is tabulated and published. The monthly and annual crop and live stock reports published by this division are valuable guides to Wisconsin farm conditions, and are in great demand by farmers, producers and others.

Licensing of Animals

Wisconsin was the first state in the Union to adopt a license law to regulate the use of public service stallions. In 1907, when the stallion law became effective, only about 35% of all of the stallions used in the state were pure bred, and the remaining 65% were grades or scrubs. The effect of the law, which required all stallions to be licensed, and posters placed to advertise the breeding of such stallions, was immediately felt, and grade and scrub stallions gradually were replaced by pure breds, until at the present time approximately 80% of all stallions used for public service in Wisconsin are of pure breeding. The stallion law has greatly improved the quality of the work horses on the farms of Wisconsin. Administration of the law is under the Division of Horse Breeding. Since the inception of the work in Wisconsin, the same plan has been copied by a majority of the states and many foreign countries.

The Division of Dog Licensing administers the law which requires licensing of all dogs. Prior to 1920, when the law went into effect, farmers of Wisconsin had little protection from the ravages of dogs, and very little of the damage done was ever paid for. Dogs are very seldom caught in the act of killing or maiming live stock, as they usually work at night. Before the passage of this law it was usually impossible to collect for damage done, as even if the dog owner could be identified, his inability to pay for the losses often prevented collection. Under the present law, the license fees are paid into a

special fund in each county. This fund is really an insurance system, whereby the license fees of all dogs take care of the damage done by a few. Any person whose stock or poultry is killed or maimed, upon filing a claim and having the damage appraised as required by law, is entitled to indemnity from the dog fund to cover his losses. If the dog owner is identified, the county may, in turn, sue the dog owner for recovery of the amount paid out of the dog fund.

Inspection of Feeds and Fertilizers

The work of this division embraces the enforcement of the laws regulating the sale of commercial feeds, fertilizers containing nitrogen or ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash, agricultural limes and gypsum, and soil inoculants. This work is carried on by inspection of mills and factories, by inspection and collection of samples from wholesale and retail stocks throughout the state, and by chemical analyses, microscopic examinations and field and greenhouse tests. Standards of purity and quality are established and enforced. Violators of the law are prosecuted or forced to change their methods. Results of analyses and other tests are published annually in bulletins, and individual results are mailed to interested parties.

Since Wisconsin is the leading dairy state and buys large quantities of commercial feeds, valued at approximately \$15,000,000, annually, the most important work of the division is the inspection of such feeds. In addition to the routine inspection and analyses of over 1,000 samples annually, the division has investigated the manufacture and adulteration of oil meal and wheat feeds, which has resulted in the establishment of standards which save farmers more than \$100,000 annually. This saving alone is over six times the cost of operating the division, which has no appropriation from the state, and depends entirely upon the license fees paid by the manufacturers of the goods inspected. Similar investigations are now under way on packing house by-products and screenings which promise results of great practical value.

The use of commercial fertilizers is increasing rapidly in Wisconsin. The work of the division has more than doubled in the past three years in the inspection and analyses of these goods. Proper use of commercial fertilizers in a proper crop rotation and the utilization of home produced manures, means increased yields and permanent soil improvement. An improper use of fertilizer means a temporary increased yield, but eventually soil impoverishment and the deterioration of soil productiveness—the state's most valuable material asset. This division not only inspects and publishes results of fertilizer analyses, but it also attempts to show through bulletins, press articles, and lectures the immense importance of the preservation of soil fertility.

Three-fourths of the cultivated soils of Wisconsin need lime. The division analyzes commercial agricultural limes and helps to promote the use of this vital commodity in soil improvement through the various channels of publicity.

The use of legumes in a rotation is essential for maintaining the nitrogen and humus content of our soils. Legumes are, however, of no value in soil enrichment unless they contain bacteria in the roots which have the power to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere in a form that can be utilized by farm crops. Many soils of the state are not inoculated with proper legume bacteria so an inoculation of the seed with cultures of these bacteria as one means of crop and fertility insurance, is necessary. The vitality and inoculating power of commercial cultures is tested by the division to determine their value. Permits are refused vendors of worthless products of this nature. Every legume culture used (at a cost of 50 cents to one dollar) has a potential return of \$50.00 to \$200.00 in increased yield of crops and nitrogen fertilizers. Since more than 100,000 cultures were used last year, the importance of this work can hardly be overestimated.

The expense of maintaining this division is entirely borne by inspection fees paid by the manufacturers of the goods which are inspected.

Seed and Weed Inspection

The Division of Seed and Weed Control is charged with the enforcement of the seed law, which requires the proper labelling of all farm seeds sold in the state in packages exceeding one pound in weight, making it unnecessary for the farmer to use low grade seeds. The division also enforces the state weed law, which places upon every property owner the duty of preventing noxious weeds from producing seed, thus making possible the maximum production of farm crops.

The enforcement of the weed laws, and the development of sentiment in favor of the eradication of weeds in Wisconsin is well under way, and the saving effected through increased yields per acre, increased value of farm lands, and the saving of labor in crop production is bound to be felt in the state, and result in increased prosperity for the farmer.

Immigration and Land Settlement

The Division of Immigration furnishes information to prospective settlers, assists new settlers in development of their farms, collects data regarding resources and industries of Wisconsin, and co-operates with other state agencies in the dissemination of useful information and literature. A few examples of the efforts of this division are listed below, and serve to illustrate the nature of the work done:

Received and gave assistance to 15,753 inquiries regarding soils, growing season, schools, roads, conditions, crops and methods in different localities.

Cautioned 1,038 families against locating on soils of doubtful value.

Wrote 103,114 letters, special, dictated and referred; forwarded 21,900 separate mailing packages and 11,028 department publications.

Assisted by Wisconsin banks conducted a survey descriptive of industrial and commercial opportunities in Wisconsin.

Discouraged a negro settlement project in Jackson county on unimproved sandy land.

Assembled new data concerning Wisconsin's woodworking industries, sources and kinds of raw materials, etc.

Co-operated with U. S. Immigration Service and American consuls in Europe in helping residents of this state secure passage and entry for their families.

Gathered and classified evidence relating to drainage districts, as required by law.

Completed synopsis of federal land and timber affairs and prepared digest of plans, methods of financing, etc.

Prepared information showing how other states handle inquiries relating to establishment of factories using wood products.

Continued to administer provisions of land mortgage act, resulting in loans to settlers of \$231,860.

Live Stock Sanitation

The eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Wisconsin is progressing steadily under the three plans now being pursued by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Under the Area Test plan, in which a complete test of all cattle within the county is made, twenty-three counties had been completed on December 1, 1924, with a total of about 700,000 head tested. These counties, forming the northern and north central group, are Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Florence, Washburn, Sawyer, Price, Oneida, Polk, Barron, Rusk, Taylor, Lincoln, Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, Wood, La Crosse, Monroe, and Juneau. In two of these, Barron and Lincoln, retests have also been made of all the cattle in the county, and the same plan will be followed in the others. Retests of infected herds, made at regular intervals, tend to decrease infection found on the original test, and it is hoped that systematic testing will finally entirely eradicate the disease from these Wisconsin counties.

At the present time thirteen other Wisconsin counties have filed petitions containing the names of 60% or more of their cattle owners with the Department of Agriculture, and will be tested under the area plan as soon as they are reached in rotation, providing funds are available to carry on the work. Twenty-one counties are circulating petitions, and many of these will soon be filed with the department, and the counties placed in rotation for the area test.

Under the Accredited Herd plan, in which the State and Federal departments cooperate, 51,010 herds are now under supervision. Of these 5,235 herds are now on the accredited list, and 41,302 herds have passed one clean test. All of the latter herds that pass another clean test will be added to the accredited list. Besides the herds now under supervision, an additional 1,000 herds are now on the waiting list under this plan, and will be taken care of as soon as possible.

The third, or Local Veterinarian plan, is carried on by the local practitioners throughout the state. Herd owners desiring the tuberculin test are required to apply for a permit to have such testing done,

and must sign an agreement which makes it compulsory for them to do all in their power to maintain a clean herd after the test. When the application for a test is granted, the work is done by the local veterinarian, and indemnity is paid for reactors as in the other plans. The work done under this plan is deemed as preliminary to area testing or accredited herd work, and helps to reduce infection wherever applied. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1924, approximately 100,000 cattle were tested under this plan.

For the present fiscal year, an appropriation of \$500,000 has been made for tuberculosis eradication work. This has been divided as follows:

Indemnities—Area Testing-----	\$255,000
Indemnities—Accredited Herds -----	70,000
Indemnities—Local Veterinarian-----	150,000
Operation -----	75,000

The United States Department of Agriculture also has allotted approximately \$150,000 for payment of indemnities under the cooperative plans, including area and accredited herd work.

Wisconsin's importance as a source of dairy cattle is known throughout the country, and during 1923 over 56,000 head were shipped out of this state. In order to maintain its reputation as a source of dairy cattle, Wisconsin must keep its herds clean, and the eradication program now being carried on is of great importance in attaining this.

Pest Control

One of the most important activities of the department is the protection of the state against plant diseases and insect pests not yet established within our borders. Our worst losses are suffered from introduced pests such as potato beetles and apple and cabbage worms, and many others of the first importance exist and are spreading in this country but have not yet reached Wisconsin.

For this reason regulations have been established preventing the shipment of alfalfa and other hay from most of the Rocky Mountain states where the alfalfa weevil is active and injurious. Like quarantines are in effect against the products which may carry gipsy and brown-tail moths from New England, or the European Corn Borer from the region around Lake Erie.

Bee disease inspection is now covering almost the entire eastern section of the state from Janesville and Milwaukee to the Michigan border. Five counties are cooperating with the state and sharing in the expense. The eradication of bee disease is enabling beekeepers to enlarge their apiaries and increase honey production. Over 29,115 colonies of bees were inspected in 1924.

Revival of small fruit growing in the state has caused an increase in the number of inspected nurseries which now total about four hundred. In 1924, three certificates were refused, a reinspection was

given eighteen nurseries, 35 had certificates limited to particular varieties of plants, and special agreements regarding treatment or the destruction of infested fields were required from 33 owners. The remaining 314 were issued unlimited certificates. All special requirements are for the protection of the public from purchasing diseased stock.

Through barberry eradication, losses from black stem rust in grain have been greatly reduced. The first farm-to-farm survey of the state was completed in October, 1924, and the located barberries destroyed. It is believed that only barberry eradication protected the United States from suffering as serious a rust epidemic in 1923 as occurred in 1916 for weather conditions were similar.

The introduction of tobacco wildfire into the state in 1922 threatened one of Wisconsin's most important cash crops. Through repressive measures the department has aided in limiting the spread of this disease and by discovery of its presence in seed beds has in many cases prevented its being transferred to the fields. It is still limited to a part of Dane county except for two or three isolated farms.

Through field work in the woods, the white pine blister-rust has been kept within the northwestern counties, where it first entered, and the more valuable woodlots have been permanently protected against destruction by the disease, by the removal of the currant and gooseberry bushes which distribute it.

Potato spraying demonstrations have been carried on the past three years in the leading potato growing areas. The great increase in yield of the sprayed over the unsprayed sections of the field have resulted in the general adoption of Bordeaux mixture carefully applied, and the resulting freedom from late blight as well as leaf-hopper damage.

Among the activities directed against pests and diseases already established may be mentioned fireblight control, San Jose scale spraying, grasshopper poisoning operations, cranberry insect control and the well-established volunteer pest-reporting service.

Work of Veterinary Examiners

The Board of Veterinary Examiners conducts examinations of persons desiring to practice, in this state, as Veterinarians, recommends for revocation the license of any who prove unfit for their duties; institutes proceedings through the District Attorney against individuals practicing as veterinarians illegally, and protects breeders from incompetent and improper treatment of their live stock.

Examinations of applicants for licenses are held annually in June of each year at the State Capitol, and at other times and places when deemed necessary. In order to keep pace with the advancement of veterinary education, the examinations are progressively more difficult, thereby increasing the standards of veterinary medicine, and guaranteeing breeders more competent service.

Administration of the State Fair

The State Fair Division, which directs and manages the great state fair held annually at West Allis, forms one part of the department. The Commissioner of Agriculture, acting as chairman of the State Fair Advisory Board, composed of one member from each congressional district, cooperates with all other state departments and institutions which have for their aim the promotion of agriculture.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

BY PAUL O. NYHUS

*Director Division of Agricultural Statistics
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture*

THE chief officer of a national farmers' organization recently reviewed the present condition of American agriculture and discussed a program for the future. An extract that relates to the function and work of this division of the State Department of Agriculture follows:—



P. O. NYHUS

“The recognition that orderly production is the first step in orderly marketing might be mentioned as one of our cardinal problems. * * * More important than cooperative marketing is what might be termed cooperative production, or production guided by intelligence and information. The nation must clearly understand that it profits no one and injures agriculture to produce that which the market cannot absorb and does not desire. The American farmer is the greatest food producer in the world. His efficiency is demonstrated by the fact that he is producing today twelve times as much food per man as was produced in 1824. This marvelous increase demonstrates that greater production is not our first

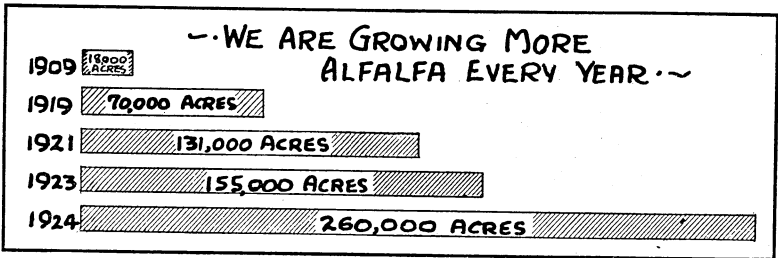
problem. * * *

“American agriculture must develop machinery by utilizing Government agencies and farmers' own organizations to a point where world information concerning production, marketing conditions, and probable consumption demands can be collected, tabulated, and interpreted,—so that the tiller of the soil will have some intelligent and workable information directing his production program.”

To the matter of collecting and supplying Wisconsin farmers with information as to production of crops and live stock in Wisconsin and in the United States,— the Wisconsin Crop and Live Stock Reporting Service is devoted. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, more and more information as to production in foreign countries is becoming available for use by the farmers of the state.

Monthly forecasts of crop production, state and county statistics of crops and live stock, and general reviews of changes and developments in farm production—are the main products of this division.

People generally have come to recognize the Government, both state and federal, as the proper authority to collect and disseminate information concerning these matters. As an unbiased agency, it

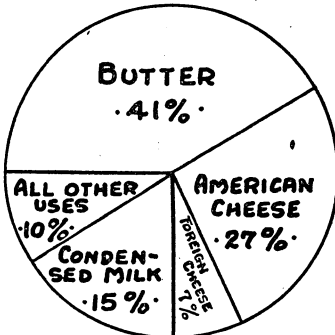


alone can be relied upon without question to faithfully collect and impartially distribute such information as desired by the public. The report of no private agency can command the unquestioned confidence of the public. Moreover, the existence of a periodical Government report prevents false statements to be circularized which might otherwise be issued to deceive producers and the public.

Information Distributed Through the Newspapers of the State

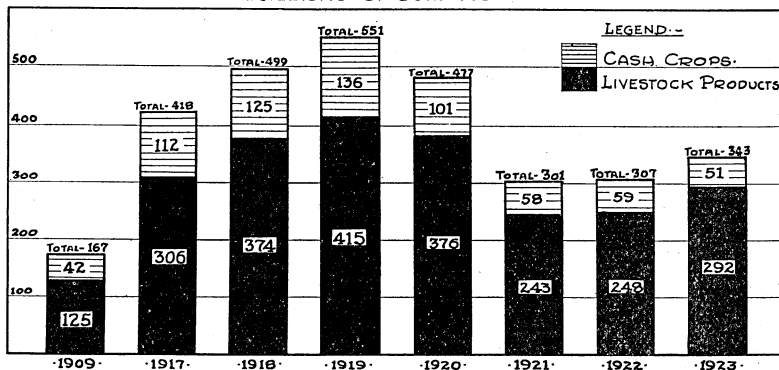
The monthly forecasts of crop production, because of their timeliness, are especially sought for by the farmers and the public. Early information as to the probable production of leading crops is necessary in order that the farmer may decide as to the best time of marketing and the likelihood of increases or decreases in prices of the products which he has for sale. Purchasers of feed at prevailing prices are also governed by the knowledge of the size of the grain crops. These forecasts are begun in the spring as soon as the planting season is over and are repeated each month until harvest. The report relating to the first of the month is carried in the newspapers of the state usually by the 11th of the month. A printed report,—“The Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter”—carries more detailed statistics and description of crop conditions than it is possible to include in the newspaper stories. At present, approximately 4,500 copies are distributed to persons who assist in supplying information or who have requested the publication.

COMMERCIAL USES OF MILK IN WISCONSIN



A biennial report is issued giving detailed statistics of crop and live stock production by counties. The publication carries charts and maps which bring out in a graphic manner the features of Wisconsin's agriculture. It is the only reference copy concerning the agricultural resources of the state issued between the years when the Federal census is taken. The county acreage statistics are based largely upon the annual farm census collected for the State Department of Agriculture by the assessors of the

GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS IN
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



state. The reports of the 1,750 assessors are becoming more and more accurate each year. It can be said with confidence that the reports concerning crop acreages are fully as complete as those of the Federal Census taken each ten years.

Thousands of Farmers Supply Information

Condition of crops and a great deal of other information are reported to the division by a corps of 1,200 faithful and competent crop correspondents. A deep spirit of public service must urge and inspire these men who, without remuneration, report carefully and faithfully each month. Many have grown old in practically a lifetime of service as crop reporters.

In addition to the regular crop correspondents, more than 15,000 other farmers, dealers, and manufacturers report various information to this division. Stockyards, packing plants, railway companies, creameries, cheese factories, and canning factories are among the sources of dependable information furnished to this division.

Since May, 1917 the Wisconsin State Department has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in the crop and live stock reporting work. Considerable saving in funds has been effected and the reports strengthened by the use of the combined facilities of the two departments.

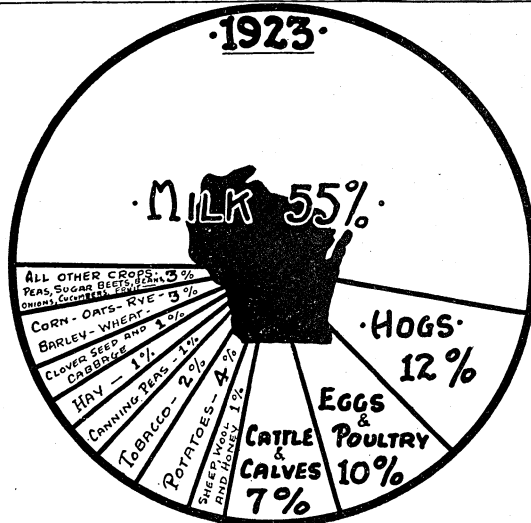
General Economic Review

The farmers of Wisconsin, in common with those in other states, experienced marked changes in economic conditions during the past years. The year 1919 saw farmers at the height of their prosperity. The year 1921 showed the opposite,—extremely low prices for farm products and only slightly lower prices for the articles which they purchased. Milk prices started to advance during the latter part of 1922 with the result that the average price of milk for the year 1923

was 26 per cent above 1922. With more than half of the Wisconsin farm income coming from milk, the effect of better milk prices was very apparent. The gross income for 1923 was \$342,858,000 or \$35,402,000 above the 1922 returns. Milk alone had a value of \$39,834,000 more than in 1922. Milk prices again dropped to lower levels in 1924, —approximately 31c per hundred below the 1923 price. Cream and milk checks were materially smaller in 1924 because of lower prices for butter and cheese, but splendid pastures helped to offset the lower prices of dairy products. Although Wisconsin dairymen experienced hardships during the depression, nevertheless the prices of dairy products suffered smaller reductions than did the prices of crops and other live stock products. Dairying was a stabilizing force in the depression and Wisconsin's economic conditions were so much better than the conditions in many other states that agricultural leaders pointed out Wisconsin as the state that went through the depression with the least hardship.

Sales of farms have been relatively few under present agricultural conditions, and land values are very uncertain. Stability in land values await changes in the agricultural situation that will bring bona fide sales of farms of enough volume to determine land values. There are many instances of farmers who find it impossible to pay for farms purchased at the high values of 1919. But inflation and deflation of land values were less in Wisconsin than in many other states —particularly Iowa.

SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS



1924 Proved a Good Hay and Grain Year, but Poor for Cash Crops

Returns from cash crops in Wisconsin—potatoes, tobacco, cabbage, and sugar beets—were disappointing in 1924. Canning peas was the single exception among the cash crops of importance. Good potato yields were general all over the state, but a large United States crop made a poor market. Considerable amounts of late blight also made extra work and losses to farmers of the state in handling the crop. Tobacco, cabbage and sugar beets made low yields because of cold and wet weather. Canning peas made good yields and many farmers grew this crop for the first time or increased their acreage in 1924. Wisconsin packs about one-half of the nation's canned peas.

With the exception of corn that was backward throughout the year, feed crops were very satisfactory. Rarely do farmers in Wisconsin have the heavy yields of hay that they cut in 1924. Grain yields looked extremely promising in August, but heavy rains reduced the yields that were finally harvested. Yields, generally, however, were above average. To these two crops,—hay and small grains—70 per cent of the Wisconsin crop acreage is devoted. Only about 15 per cent of the corn crop was harvested or matured without frost damage, but over 104,000 silos salvaged about 50 per cent of the corn acreage in Wisconsin.

One of the outstanding crop developments in 1923 was a tremendous increase in the acreage of alfalfa. Dairy farmers in eastern and southern Wisconsin have had splendid success with this crop in recent years, and the acreage increased from 155,000 in 1923 to 265,000 acres in 1924.

Wisconsin's Live Stock Industry

The accompanying chart illustrates to what an extent Wisconsin agriculture is organized about the dairy and live stock industry. Feed crops are grown on 90 per cent of the crop acreage. Pastures are an additional part of the state's acreage which is not included in this percentage and upon which dairymen depend for feed about five months of the year. In 1923, live stock made up 84 per cent of the total income of Wisconsin farmers. Cash crops made up only 16 per cent of the farm income.

Fifty-five per cent of the total income came from milk,—indicating the specialization in dairying in this state—the leading dairy state.

Wisconsin now leads all the other states in the production of American cheese (74% of the nation's total), foreign cheese (80% of the nation's total), and condensed and market milk (28% of the nation's total). In creamery butter production she ranks third, making 11 per cent of the total United States production. About equal portions of milk are used for butter and cheese—these two uses absorbing 79 per cent of the total milk production. Condensed milk is made

from 11 per cent, and market milk and other uses claim 10 per cent of the total milk production valued in 1923 at \$188,000,000.

The hog and poultry industries are closely organized with the dairy business in Wisconsin and are among the leading sources of income to the farmers of the state.

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1924 and 1923

CROP	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm price December 1		Farm value		Unit
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	
	CEREALS										
Corn.....	2,230	2,253	26.0	37.0	57,980	83,361	\$1.05	\$.80	\$60,879,000	\$66,689,000	Bushels
Oats.....	2,590	2,539	40.0	36.3	103,600	92,166	.48	.43	49,728,000	39,631,000	Bushels
Barley.....	423	465	32.0	28.5	13,536	13,252	.78	.61	10,558,000	8,084,000	Bushels
Rye.....	321	342	17.0	14.8	5,457	5,062	1.09	.65	5,948,000	3,290,000	Bushels
Spring wheat.....	45	53	21.0	16.0	945	848	1.28	.98	1,210,000	831,000	Bushels
Winter wheat.....	64	66	22.0	17.0	1,408	1,122	1.28	.98	1,802,000	1,100,000	Bushels
Buckwheat.....	27	28	16.0	14.0	432	392	1.03	.89	445,000	349,000	Bushels
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS											
Dry peas.....	40.0	36.2	15.5	14.6	620	529	2.80	2.60	1,736,000	1,375,000	Bushels
Dry edible beans.....	10	10	8.5	9.0	85	90	3.40	4.00	289,000	360,000	Bushels
4Soy beans for seed.....	8	4	9.0	8.0	72	32	2.60	2.50	187,000	80,000	Bushels
Flaxseed.....	8	8	13.0	12.1	104	97	2.25	2.10	234,000	204,000	Bushels
Clover seed.....	585	5134	1.1	1.4	94	188	14.50	12.00	1,363,000	2,256,000	Bushels
Timothy seed.....	55.2	55.2	5.5	4.4	29	23	3.10	3.70	71,000	85,000	Bushels
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy.....	2,825	2,865	1.82	1.28	5,146	3,662	12.90	15.65	66,383,000	57,310,000	Tons
Alfalfa.....	265	155	2.80	2.30	742	356	16.85	22.35	12,503,000	7,957,000	Tons
Other tame.....	113	167	1.63	1.85	184	225	10.17	11.65	1,872,000	2,621,000	Tons
Wild.....	5298	5368	1.30	1.30	337	478	8.40	10.00	3,251,000	4,780,000	Tons
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes.....	242	272	130	96	31,460	26,112	.36	.47	11,326,000	12,273,000	Bushels
Tobacco.....	39	44	940	1,093	36,660	48,092	.13	.11	4,766,000	5,290,000	Pounds
Cabbage.....	14.8	15.4	7.7	9.2	114	142	7.26	9.88	828,000	1,403,000	Tons
3Onions.....	1.0	.9	270	279	259	262	.73	1.20	189,000	314,000	Bushels
Hemp.....	1.5	1.0	950	850	1,425	850	.05	.05	71,000	43,000	Pounds
Sugar Beets.....	19	20	5.7	8.6	128	172	7.50	8.70	960,000	1,496,000	Tons
Other roots.....	8	8	7.1	8.5	57	68	10.00	8.60	570,000	585,000	Tons
Sorghum for syrup.....	2	2	54	56	108	112	1.20	1.27	130,000	142,000	Gallons
Cucumbers for pickles.....	17.2	12.1	28	50	482	606	1.00	1.21	482,000	733,000	Bushels
Peas for canning.....	102.1	91.2	1.2	.9	123	82	57.99	57.40	7,104,000	4,707,000	Tons
Corn for canning.....	13.7	10.8	1.3	2.2	18	24	11.93	10.46	212,000	249,000	Tons
Beans for canning.....	3.4	2.8	1.1	2.0	4	6	71.00	62.86	263,000	358,000	Tons
Fruits											
Apples.....					2,024	2,340	1.50	1.15	2,067,000	2,691,000	Bushels
Cherries.....	1355	1355			706	244	1.40	1.40	988,000	342,000	Crates
Cranberries.....	3	3			45	37	10.75	9.70	484,000	359,000	Barrels
Maple Syrup.....	587	570			153	119	2.50	2.40	395,000	286,000	Gallons
Maple Sugar.....					24	32	.30	.32	7,000	10,000	Pounds
Grand Total	9,435.7	9,474.4							\$249,301,000	\$228,283,000	

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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1Trees. 2Trees tapped. 3Commercial only. 4Not including acreage grown for hay or interplanted with corn for silage. 5Not included in total acreage.

NUMBERS AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1924 AND 1925

Class of Live Stock	Number		Farm Value		Farm price per head	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Dairy cows	1,826,000	1,863,000				
Dairy heifers (1 year old or over)	391,000	393,000				
Dairy cows and heifers	2,217,000	2,261,000	\$128,586,000	\$124,355,000	\$58.00	\$55.00
Other heifers	30,000	28,000				
Calves	591,000	588,000				
Steers	74,000	72,000				
Other cattle	163,000	161,000				
Cattle other than dairy cows and heifers	858,000	849,000	\$20,335,000	\$19,272,000	\$23.70	\$22.70
Total all cattle	3,075,000	3,110,000	\$148,921,000	\$143,627,000		
Horses	624,000	605,000	\$59,904,000	\$52,635,000	\$96.00	\$87.00
Mules	4,000	4,000	332,000	336,000	83.00	84.00
Total horses and mules	628,000	609,000	\$61,236,000	\$52,971,000		
Brood Sows	325,000	284,000				
Other hogs (over 6 months old)	688,000	570,000				
Pigs (under 6 months old)	712,000	440,000				
Total all swine	1,725,000	1,294,000	\$17,078,000	\$16,822,000	\$9.90	\$13.00
Breeding ewes	267,000	274,000				
Other sheep (over 1 year old)	12,000	12,000				
Lambs	62,000	65,000				
Total all sheep	341,000	351,000	\$2,762,000	\$3,615,000	\$8.10	\$10.30
Hens and pullets	12,830,000	12,847,000				
Other poultry	1,191,000	1,193,000				
Total all poultry	14,021,000	14,040,000	\$10,516,000	\$11,232,000	\$.75	\$.80
Colonies of bees	133,000	133,000	\$1,011,000	\$1,011,000	\$7.60	\$7.60
Total value			\$241,524,000	\$229,278,000		

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS

By EDWARD NORDMAN, *Commissioner*

Personnel

Name	Residence	Term expires
Edward Nordman, Commissioner	Polar	Sept., 1927
L. G. Foster, Deputy Commissioner	Madison	Indefinite
Josephine M. Anderson, Chief Clerk	Madison	Indefinite
W. P. Jones, Fruits and Vegetables	Lodi	Indefinite
B. B. Jones, Market News, Inspection and Standardization	Madison	Indefinite
A. C. Reis, Counsel	Madison	Indefinite
C. N. Wilson, Chief Accountant	Madison	Indefinite
M. J. Heisman, Accountant	Madison	Indefinite
Math Michels, Dairy Marketing	Fond du Lac	Indefinite
Mrs. Lulu Mattson, Dairy Marketing Assistant	Amery	Indefinite
H. M. Lackie, Poultry and Egg Marketing	Madison	Indefinite
C. N. Pulley, Tobacco Marketing	Madison	Indefinite
William Kirsch, Research Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
R. E. Ades, Chief Potato Supervisor	Wautoma	Indefinite
Gottlieb Marty, Foreign Cheese Assistant	Monroe	Indefinite
H. O. Brickson, Radio Specialist	Stevens Point	Indefinite
C. D. Adams, Honey Grading Supervisor	Wauwatosa	Indefinite

THE Wisconsin Department of Markets was organized in 1919. Its object is to improve the system of distribution and to bring about conditions under which commodities will be transferred from the producer to the consumer as rapidly, as cheaply and as efficiently as possible.



EDWARD NORDMAN

The functions necessary to transfer products from producer to consumer may be classified as follows: Assembling, standardizing, packaging, processing, transporting, storing, financing and merchandising. The services which these functions imply are necessary whether done by private or co-operative middlemen. The important problem to be considered is by what methods can these services be performed most efficiently.

To enable the Department of Markets to improve the present marketing methods the Legislature made it the duty of the Department to locate farm products necessary to supply the demands of the people of the State, to furnish information regarding the location of markets, to devise and maintain economical and efficient systems of marketing, grading, standardizing and storing of farm products, to aid in determining proper shipping routes and to endeavor to reduce expenses and wastes incidental to the marketing of farm products and manufactured commodities.

The principal lines of work which are now being prosecuted to comply with the Marketing Law are described below.

I.

STANDARDIZATION AND INSPECTION

(a) Fruits and Vegetables

The purpose of the work of standardization is to eliminate waste and unnecessary expense by making it possible to separate and eliminate from shipments products of low quality and to put a premium on good quality products. The benefits of this work are twofold; high quality products being separated from the poor ones, command a higher price on the market; on the other hand, the extremely low quality products are eliminated, thus saving the expenses which their transportation and marketing necessarily entail.

The most significant result of the work of the Department of Markets in the field of standardization during the past two years is that the opposition to the grading of farm products has been overcome and that the shippers of Wisconsin products, by their support of this work, show that they are now thoroughly convinced of its value. Standardization was first started on potatoes, but was soon extended to include other products, namely, cabbage, onions, cherries, apples, honey and, in recent months, hay. While grades on most of these products were established prior to the time covered by this article, the greatest advance in the use and enforcement of these grades was made during the last two years.

Potatoes

The potato grades have worked out very satisfactorily and are now universally accepted. The grades have increased the prices of Wisconsin potatoes on the central markets; the increase on the entire crop of the state is conservatively estimated at a quarter of a million dollars a year.

Cabbage

The difficulties in the marketing of cabbage have been largely eliminated due to the system of grading now in common use throughout the state. All of the large shippers are grading their cabbage and selling on the basis of grades established by the Department.

Apples

The standardization of apples has definitely established the reputation of Wisconsin apples on the central markets of the country, one of the results being that less trouble ordinarily arising from market rejection is reported by Wisconsin apple growers. The poor stock is kept off the market, thus benefiting both the producer and consumer.

Cherries

Grades on cherries have been established during the last two years. These grades were the first of their kind to be promulgated and en-

forced in the United States and they have played an important part in making it possible for Wisconsin cherries to sell for 25c to 50c per crate more than the cherries grown in neighboring states.

Boxed Apples

A noteworthy contribution to marketing practices in Wisconsin was made by the standardization expert of the Department in inaugurating the practice of marketing Wisconsin apples in boxes. For years the basket and the barrel have been used for packing apples by Wisconsin growers. The Western states developed the packing box and made it a paying proposition; Wisconsin growers were then urged to try it out. A member of the Department inaugurated the new way of packing in Door County and induced the growers to pack two carloads of boxed apples; these were marketed in New York City at a much higher price than apples in barrels and baskets. This initial success is causing the growers to put up a number of carloads of boxed apples this year and it is expected that this phase of apple marketing will greatly develop in the future.

Inspection

Inspection is a necessary complement of standardization, its purpose being to enforce the established grades. The method of inspection depends upon the product inspected. The magnitude of each year's work is largely determined by crop production and by the conditions existing in the marketing of the various crops. Conditions vary from year to year and new problems arise every season. During the season 1922-23, and 1923-24, 1638 warehouse inspections on potatoes were made. The shipping point inspections amounted to 1,036 in 1922-23 and 576 in 1923-24. There were 1,416 inspections on cabbage made in 1923-1924; 150 inspections on onions, 170 on apples and 95 on cherries.

Market Inspection

In order to assist the dealers who receive farm produce as well as the shippers thereof the Department maintains a market inspection service for the purpose of inspecting carlots of produce over which there might arise any difficulties. When a car of fruit or vegetables is received in poor condition or if it is not up to grade, the consignee can call for an inspection and secure a certificate showing the exact conditions existing at the time of the inspection. These certificates are used as a basis in settling disputes and in adjusting railroad claims. During the last two seasons twenty-four of these inspections were made.

(b) Honey

Substantial improvements took place in the method of marketing honey, a product which was formerly sold in a hit and miss fashion, but which is marketed today on a grade and quality basis. As a result

the low quality honey is gradually driven off the market. The producer is now being paid according to quality while the consumer receives the equivalent in quality of what he pays. The inspection on honey is done by a trained man who devotes six months in the year to this work and an assistant who works two or three months during the busy season. During the past two seasons these men have visited a total of 2,421 stores in 533 towns and villages, held conferences with 272 beekeepers about honey grading and attended and addressed 62 meetings. In addition, the grading supervisor has judged honey at state and county fairs, and has assisted many beekeepers in finding a market for their honey.

(c) Hay

Hay is the latest product to be graded by the Department. The importance of hay standardization will be realized when it is taken into consideration that hay is Wisconsin's largest and most important farm crop and that its haphazard marketing has been the cause of considerable losses to the farmer and shipper.

Prior to the establishment of grades by the Department of Markets (in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) the hay crop was sold without any attempts at classification and grading. Poor hay was mixed with good hay and as a result whole cars took the price of the lowest grade. With the promulgation of the grades an attempt will be made to load cars uniformly; this will cause high quality hay to bring good prices and keep off the market the poor, unmarketable product. No strict enforcement of the grades is to be tried at first; the plan is to gradually teach the farmers and shippers the value of grading and the importance of improved methods of handling and marketing the hay crop.

(d) Cheese

All of Wisconsin's cheese (both American and Foreign) is now being graded on the basis of the following three grades: (a) Fancy, (b) No. 1 and (c) No. 2. Ninety-five per cent of this work is done by men employed and paid by the various cheese warehouses throughout the state. The rest of the work is done by the cheese makers themselves. The Department of Markets issues licenses and maintain five supervisors who devote their whole time to supervising the application of the grades. During the past two years these men have made 5,472 cheese warehouse inspections comprising a total of 41,537 lots of cheese. The following table shows the percentage of American cheese made in Wisconsin graded into the three grades:

	Fancy			No. 1			Grade 2		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
January.....		6.0	10.7		93.3	87.6		.7	1.7
February.....		8.6	14.7		90.7	83.8		.7	1.5
March.....	6.3	7.5	13.9	92.9	91.7	85.0	.8	.7	1.1
April.....	6.4	7.3	13.9	92.0	91.2	84.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
May.....	8.6	8.0	13.0	90.3	87.8	85.2	1.1	4.2	1.8
June.....	12.7	5.5	18.6	84.7	91.1	79.8	2.6	3.4	.16
July.....	13.7	9.3	14.5	83.9	83.2	82.9	2.4	7.5	2.6
August.....	7.1	7.4		90.2	89.7		2.7	2.9	
September.....	8.2	9.3		89.9	89.2		1.9	1.6	
October.....	19.6	17.7		79.4	80.6		1.0	1.7	
November.....	14.0	14.3		83.1	84.5		2.9	1.2	
December.....	7.4	16.9		91.8	82.1		.8	1.0	

(e) Poultry

The poultry work carried on by the Department of Markets consists of the supervision of Accredited Hatcheries. This supervision, which was started in 1921 takes the form of inspection of breeding stock and hatcheries and aims to serve as a guarantee of standard quality in baby chicks sold under the State Trade-mark. The work has proved to be popular with both baby chick purchasers and hatchery men.

Wisconsin is the first state to put the regulations implied in this supervision into effect. In the last two years many other states have followed our lead and have put plans similar to ours in operation. The International Baby Chick Association has endorsed this work and has changed its constitution to provide for a department of Accredited Hatcheries. A committee of that Association is at work with the purpose of extending the Wisconsin plan. The following table shows the progress of this work in Wisconsin:

	1922	1923	1924
Number of Accredited Hatcheries.....	19	38	54
Incubator Capacity.....	162,830	499,568	695,654
Birds Inspected and passed.....	23,000	73,900	102,000
Chicks produced.....	453,857	985,875	1,550,000

(f) Eggs

The work in egg marketing has been confined mostly to improvement in the quality of Wisconsin eggs which find their way to the market. The first step in the improvement in quality was the elimination of rotten eggs from Wisconsin shipments and to this end an order was issued on May 19, 1923, which provided that no person should pack into thirty dozen cases for a commercial purpose any eggs unless such eggs have been carefully candled, all unmerchantable eggs removed and candling certificates attached to each case. This order went into effect June 15, 1923, and remained in force until December 31. It was in effect for the same period in 1924. Through

the co-operation of the other divisions of the Department eight members of the field force have been calling on egg shippers and every egg producing section of the state has been visited. In 1923, 370 towns were visited, and in 1924, 494; the number of shippers visited in 1923 was 1,041 and in 1924, 1,510.

After rotten eggs are eliminated the next step in improving the quality is buying on a graded basis. The Department of Markets has consequently issued an order creating two state grades on eggs, the "Wisconsin Extras" and the "Wisconsin Current Receipts". These grades are not compulsory but are designed to fix a definite standard for those dealers who wish to trade upon a graded basis.

Dealers who have tried the graded method of buying have found that the quality of receipts improved and that the better class of producers would deliver their eggs from distances up to twenty miles. One dealer reported that around eight hundred producers in his territory are delivering eggs to him rather than trading them out at the grocery store and that he is enabled to put up a finer pack of choice eggs which bring a nice premium on the market. He pays from four to eight cents over local prices for extras. An extension of the practice of graded buying would largely do away with the dissatisfaction over present methods of handling eggs which now exists among the better class of poultry producers.

(g) Tobacco

It is safe to state that prior to the organization of the Department of Markets no other farm product has been put on the market in such a haphazard manner as the Wisconsin tobacco crop. Realizing the necessity of improving the tobacco marketing methods through the establishment of a uniform system of grades, the Department of Markets started to lay a foundation two years ago for a system of grades for loose leaf tobacco.

In order to establish grades samples of tobacco were collected; conferences were then held with leading growers and packers and as a result grades were worked out which have been adopted by the Northern Wisconsin Co-operative Tobacco Pool and have been used by this organization as a basis for paying the grower. Next to quality the size of the leaf is one of the most important factors in the cigar leaf. As there had been no standard of length the Department of Markets, in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has worked out a standard of length which has been adopted in most parts of the country.

Following a system of grades for loose leaf this Department undertook to establish grades for sweated tobacco. Samples were collected, a tentative set of grades was worked out and conferences held. Following these conferences a standard set of Federal grades was adopted on October 18th, 1923, for the Wisconsin cigar leaf tobacco.

The establishment of tobacco grades has furnished a basis for determining values on tobacco and made it possible for a dealer to quote prices on the basis of quality. The grading system is particularly

valuable to the grower when the latter makes application for loans on tobacco held in warehouses. It should be noted in this connection that the Department of Markets has charge of the bonding of warehouses under the U. S. Warehouse Act. The bonding is done in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

II.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The activities of the Department of Markets described in the preceding sections are primarily of an administrative and regulatory character supplemented by educational work. These regulatory activities are necessary to provide a unifying force which would make the thousands of small producers scattered over large areas conform to definite standards in marketing practices.

Many of the improvements in marketing recommended by the Department of Markets and similar agencies cannot, however, be accomplished by state regulation. They can be best brought about by the action of private initiative expressed through marketing organizations of individuals who have identical or similar interests and who associate on the principle of genuine co-operation.

Agricultural co-operation of this sort has grown in the last few years with an unprecedented success and activity. It has definitely come to stay and it is firmly implanted on American soil. An important reason for this is that the investigations of the official marketing agencies such as the Wisconsin Department of Markets have furnished definite facts in regard to the existing marketing practices which enable the farmers who wish to co-operate to form a fairly definite estimate as to the chances of success of their prospective co-operative association. The data that are available as a result of studies and investigations make it possible to judge whether a particular marketing function can be more efficiently performed by a co-operative organization or whether for the time being it should be left to the initiative or the private middleman. In this way many failures are avoided. Data are also available in regard to forms of organization and business practices, such as financing, storing and merchandising. One of the most important functions of the Department is to spread and popularize all this information.

Besides this educational work, the activities of the Department of Markets in this field consist of:

- (a) Services rendered through the introduction of business methods in co-operative organizations and through investigations of their management.
- (b) Direct assistance in organization, and
- (c) Legal advice and assistance.

(a) Business Practices

In order to carry out the work specified under the first heading the Department of Markets employs two trained assistants whose work

consists of making uniform installations for co-operative organizations and investigating their management with a view of determining the steps that should be taken to improve their efficiency and to get the facts concerning their management. The importance of this activity of the Department can be seen from the fact that up-to-date 90 accounting installations have been made, thirty-five of which should be credited to the last two years. The number of audits made during these two years amounted to six and investigational accountings to seventeen, while the instances where the accountants of the Department were called to assist the co-operative organizations in making annual reports and statements were so numerous that no precise count could be kept.

(b) Direct Assistance

During the past two years the Department assisted in the reorganization of the existing organizations and completed the organization of the Northern Wisconsin Co-operative Tobacco Pool. It took active part, upon request, in the organization of several new marketing associations, among others the Middleton Milk Producers' Association and the Wisconsin Certified Seed Potato Co-operative Association. At the time this is being written the Department is putting on an intensive campaign to organize a federation for the sale of the foreign type of cheese made in Wisconsin. When completed this federation will be, next to the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation and the Tobacco Pool, the most important organization formed in Wisconsin. The Department is, moreover, actively assisting the Wisconsin Creamery Association in its work of organizing the butter makers of the state with the result that 48 new organizations were added this year to the association.

(c) Legal assistance

The Department has on its staff an attorney who devotes a great deal of his time to the development of the co-operative movement in this state by giving legal advice to co-operative associations, devising articles of incorporation, by-laws and so on. Sixty-eight organizations were given legal assistance by the Department during the past two years. The legal activities of the Department include also investigations into unfair methods of trade and prosecutions for violations of the departmental orders and regulations.

III.

MARKET INFORMATION

The various improvements in the methods of marketing advocated by the Department and discussed above would be incomplete without an adequate and reliable system of market information, for under modern conditions it is almost impossible to either buy or sell farm

products intelligently without accurate knowledge as to market quotations and market movements. The absence of market information often results in a glutted market in one city and an understocked market in another.

The Department of Markets is endeavoring with its Market News Service to provide the people of the state with this information by covering the market on the greater part of Wisconsin farm products. This service is maintained for the express benefit of producers, distributors and consumers and is furnished free of charge to all applicants. This service is closely linked with the news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture through a co-operative agreement which places the private leased wire of the Department of Agriculture at the disposal of the Department of Markets. This wire reaches all the important markets of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and an extension is installed in the office of the Department at Stevens Point, thus keeping it in direct touch with the leading markets of the country. The market material containing the latest market information is gathered by trained market reporters stationed at the large terminal markets and in the leading shipping districts. The market information is distributed through daily mail bulletins, individual market service reports, newspaper service, the semi-monthly market news letter and the radio market news service.

Radio Market Reports

The rapidity with which a market report reaches those who need them determines, to a large extent, the value of the report. Much can happen on the market in twenty-four hours, the time which it takes to receive the mail reports. In order, therefore, to provide the most rapid method of distributing market reports, the Department has provided a radio market news service which surpasses in rapidity all previously used methods of transmission of market reports. By this method market information reaches the farmer only a few minutes after the markets are quoted in the large central markets. In this way the farmer is placed on an equal footing with the dealer who previously was in the possession of market information long before it reached the farmer.

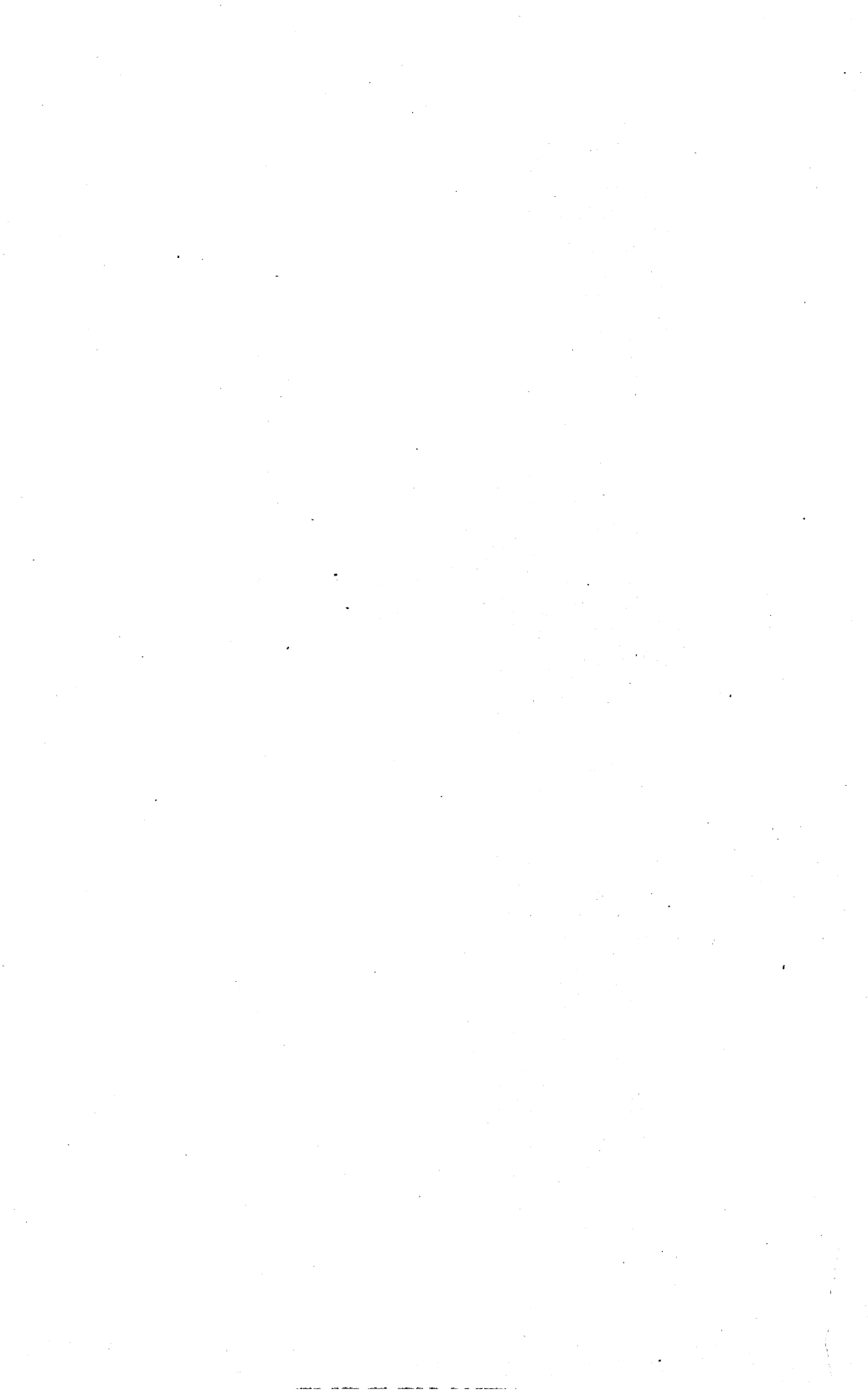
The market reports which are broadcast are first received over the branch of the leased market wire at Stevens Point. The reports are then sent out on a definite daily schedule which has been punctually observed. The radio set used is powerful enough to cover the state during the day and anyone with a proper receiving set can copy the markets. According to an estimate recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and based on an actual survey there were, on an average, about 130 farmers in each county in the country who operated radio sets. This would mean more than nine thousand farms in Wisconsin equipped with the radio. In addition to this number there are numerous radio sets in the small towns and cities used by dealers, bankers, consumers and newspapers for market information purposes.

IV.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities described above the Department of Markets is engaged upon various lines of work, chief among which are investigations of the cost of distribution of farm products and assistance to shippers in marketing and handling farm products and in solving transportation difficulties confronting them in busy seasons.

Educational Activities
in Wisconsin



THE COMMON SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY AND NORMAL SCHOOL FUNDS

By JOHN CALLAHAN, *State Superintendent*

WHEN the Department of Public Instruction was requested by the compiler of the Blue Book to prepare the usual educational material for the 1925 edition it occurred to me that it was unnecessary and unwise to duplicate the material published in the 1923 edition. This edition carried three articles more extensive than usual.



JOHN CALLAHAN

1. *The Development of the Common Schools*—by William T. Anderson, deals with “The Beginnings”; “Sources of Support”; “Supervision”; State, County, and City Superintendent; The District System; Graded Schools and High Schools; Attendance; Teacher Training; Vocational Education; Schools for Exceptional Children; School Libraries; Special Aid to Rural Schools; School Buildings; Kindergartens; and Teachers’ Salaries.

2. *Wisconsin’s State Educational System*—by Dr. E. A. Fitzpatrick, deals with statistics of enrollment in the various schools of the state; of educational disbursements for the various institutions, and the source of the funds. The development of the educational organizations of the state and the powers and duties of the State Superintendent and the various educational boards.

3. *The University of Wisconsin—A Historical Sketch*—by Professor J. F. A. Pyre, gives briefly the history of the institution from its beginning down to the administration of President Birge.

In looking about for material that would not duplicate the foregoing I decided on the history of the Common School, University and Normal School Funds. It will be of interest to many readers to learn how most of the Federal Government’s great endowment for public education was depleted by the early legislatures and the Commissioners of School and University lands.

I found that this material had been prepared by C. E. Patzer, Supervisor of Practice Teaching, Milwaukee State Normal School, as a chapter in “A History of Public Education in Wisconsin” which is to be published under the direction of my department, and with his permission I am using it here.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS

Ordinance of 1787

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, which had claimed lands extending westward and northwestward from their own boundaries, ceded these lands to the United States. The area thus acquired by the general government was north of the Ohio river and was known as the north-west territory.

In 1786 a land company, called the Ohio Company, was organized and the next year applied to Congress to sell them a large tract of land in this territory and to provide a form of government for the settlements they intended to make. Their request was granted in the famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which contained, among other things, two significant provisions relating to education, which were to aid the states to be formed out of this great domain in the organization of their public school system by providing the basis of state school fund incomes. These selections were as follows:

(1) Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged.

(2) There shall be reserved the lot (section) number sixteen of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township.

Grants for the Common School Fund

As early as 1803, whenever a new state was admitted to the Union, the settlers sent petitions to Congress through their representatives for aid in the establishment of public schools, and congress usually granted them a section of land, which became known as the "School Section." This continued until 1825 when Congress passed an act granting to each state upon entering the Union the 16th section of each township in the state for the use of the schools. Thus upon the adoption of the constitution in 1848 the title of the 16th section of every township in the state aggregating 966,731 acres was vested in the state to become a part of the common school fund.

Under an act of Congress passed in 1841 Wisconsin, in accordance with section 2 of article X of the constitution, received in addition a tract of 500,000 acres. These lands were to be selected on the admission of the state into the Union and were also to become a part of the school fund. A part of this tract was taken from the unsold lands of the Rock River Canal Grant, amounting to 13,663 acres, and the remaining portion of the grant was selected by agents of the state to make up the full 500,000 acres.

Under a provision of the revised statutes of 1849, there were added, in the course of time, 238,891 acres to the school fund which were known as forfeited mortgaged lands. These three grants for the common school fund amounted to 1,705,622 acres.

Grants for a State University

The act of Congress approved June 12, 1838, granted to the territory of Wisconsin for the use of a "seminary of learning" two full townships or seventy-two sections of land. The lands comprised 46,065 acres.

Under an act of Congress approved December 15, 1854, two additional townships or seventy-two sections were granted for a state University. These lands amounted to 45,914 acres.

By an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, known as the Morrill Act, 240,000 acres were granted the state for an Agricultural College. This land was transferred by an act of the legislature in 1866 to the university fund for the endowment and support of the University of Wisconsin.

The total number of acres granted the state for a state university was 331,979.

Grants for Normal Schools

By an act of Congress passed in 1850 all swamp and overflowed lands then unsold in Arkansas were granted to that state. One section of the act made it apply also to every other state of the Union over whose lands Congress had control and in which such swamp and overflowed lands might be located. The proceeds of these lands were to be applied "exclusively, so far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of levees and drains."

Under the provisions of this act United States surveyors assigned to Wisconsin the following:

1,350,610 acres in 1851
548,650 acres in 1860
721,831 acres in 1867
131,006 acres in 1870
368,985 acres in 1881
412,035 acres in 1882

Additional amounts were assigned at different times after 1882. In 1892 the total number of acres of such lands granted to the state was nearly 4,000,000.

In 1857 the legislature passed an act "for the encouragement of academies and normal schools." This law set apart for purposes specified in its title, one-fourth of the gross proceeds of the swamp lands granted to Wisconsin in 1850, and provided for a board of Normal School regents to distribute the income to colleges and academies which organized departments for the training of teachers.

By an act passed in 1865 one-half of the swamp land fund was to be denominated the "normal school fund" and the income of this fund was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, provided that 25 per cent of this income would be annually transferred to the school fund income, until the annual income of the common school fund reached the sum of 200,000 dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Relating to Educational Funds and School Taxes

The constitution set aside the following sources of the common school fund:

1. The proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for educational purposes, except the grants for a university. This included, besides the proceeds of the sale of 1,705,622 acres above referred to, five per cent of the net proceeds of public lands, to which the state was entitled on its admission to the Union.
2. All moneys and the clear proceeds of all property accruing to the state by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All moneys paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty.
4. The clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws.
5. All moneys arising from any grant to the state, when the purposes of such grant shall not be specified.

The interest of this fund and all other revenues derived from the school lands were to be exclusively applied:

- (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 was to be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies, high schools and normal schools and libraries and apparatus therefor.

The Annual Tax for Common Schools

Section 4 of Article X of the constitution requires each town and city to raise annually, for the support of the common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city from the income of the school fund.

Section 5 of Article X of the constitution declares that 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 in proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, but no apportionment shall be made to any school district for the year in which a school has not been maintained at least three months.

Section 70.62 of the statutes passed by the legislature in pursuance of the above provisions of the constitution requires the county board of supervisors of each county to determine the amount to be raised by tax in each town or city for the support of the common schools therein, which shall not be less than the amount apportioned to such town or city in the last apportionment of the income of the school fund.

The University Fund

Section 6 of Article X of the constitution declares that provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of the state government, and for connecting with it 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.

Commissioners of School and University Lands

The constitution provided that the secretary of state, the state treasurer, and attorney general were to constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands and for the investment of the fund arising therefrom. Provision was also made for the sale of these lands and the investment of funds. If the purchase money was not paid at the time of the sale a mortgage bearing seven per cent interest was to be taken as security for the sum unpaid.

THE SPOILIATION OF THE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS

The Magnificent Endowment of 4,000,000 Acres

Many of the framers of the constitution hoped the proceeds from the school fund would in time furnish all, or nearly all, of the revenue needed to maintain the common schools. And well they might, for most of the land set aside by Congress for common school purposes, amounting to 1,705,622 acres, was covered with valuable timber, nearly all of it was good agricultural land, and preliminary geological surveys showed that some of the school sections were located in the mineral areas of the state.

The 331,979 acres of University lands comprised the choicest timber and farming lands in the state, for under the various congressional grants Wisconsin was authorized to make a careful selection of these lands in separate parcels, of a section each, in various parts of the state with the view of securing the best lands available for the University Fund.

The United States survey of the swamp and overflowed lands was made in the winter and early spring when the forests and lowlands held considerable water and hence thousands of acres were granted the state as "swamp and overflowed" lands which later proved to be land of the very best quality. Since only a comparatively small amount of the proceeds sufficed for "reclamation purposes", the state quite naturally decided to utilize a part of these lands for a normal school fund. Thus it was that half of the proceeds of the "swamp and overflowed" lands were set aside as a normal school fund.

The total area of the school and university lands, which constituted

the national government's direct endowment for education, and of the normal school lands set aside by the state, amounted to somewhat more than 4,000,000 acres, nearly one-eighth of the area of the entire state, and four and one-half times the area of Rhode Island.

A Great Disappointment in Store for the People

It was a most magnificent endowment for a complete public school system including normal schools, crowned with a state university. It would have assured a colossal and permanent common school, normal school and university fund, if the sales of the lands and the proceeds derived from them had been managed with care and honesty and proper economy.

But a great disappointment was in store for the people of the state. As soon as Wisconsin was admitted to the Union and thus secured control of these various grants, sinister forces were at work to deprive forever the children and youth of the state of most of the large benefits they were to derive from the great inheritance received from the national government.

The Land Appraisers and Commissioners of Lands

In the special session of the legislature held in the summer of 1848 a law was passed which provided for the appointment of three persons in each county of the state who were to act as appraisers of the university and the school lands, and who were sworn "to appraise the lands at a fair valuation." And in the legislative session of 1849 an act was passed which constituted the secretary of state, the treasurer, and the attorney general as a board to be called "the Commissioners of School and University Lands." Section 2 of this act is suggestive of the haste which was to characterize the sale of these lands. This section read as follows:

"The said commissioners shall, before the fifteenth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, offer for sale at public auction as hereinafter provided, all the university lands and all the school lands embraced in the sixteenth section in every township in this state, which shall have been appraised according to law."

A provision was included in this section which declared that the commissioners, with the approval of the governor, might withhold from sale any portions of these lands when in their opinion such reservation seemed desirable.

Lands Appraised at Five and Ten Cents an Acre

The land appraisers appointed under the provisions of the above acts often appraised the common school lands at the absurdly low figures of ten and five cents an acre. While the appraisal of university lands was not as brazen as this, those choice lands were also appraised at such low figures that the university regents adopted resolutions calling the attention of the legislature to their palpable

violation of the trust imposed upon the state, and, as a consequence, a law was passed in February 1850, fixing the minimum price of the university lands at ten dollars an acre. But this law was not passed in good faith and was never enforced. Although the state possessed no legal right to the lands except in its capacity as trustee, the legislature, under the plea of attracting settlers, in March 1851, reduced the price to seven dollars an acre, and the following year to three dollars an acre.

But this minimum price, low as it was, was not adhered to when sales were made. With a market value of from \$10 to \$20 an acre the university lands were being sold at such low prices that the regents urged the legislature again and again to give them control of the sale of the lands, but the legislature turned a deaf ear to their proposals. Then the regents petitioned the legislature to put a stop to the "spoliation and waste" of the funds by withholding the most valuable lands from sale for a time, but this request was also ignored.

School Lands Sold in Competition with Government Land

The United States government owned the lands in Wisconsin, except those granted the state for educational or other purposes, and, beginning in territorial days, had from time to time, thrown large areas upon the market at low prices to attract settlers. With nearly 29,000,000 acres of such government lands available for actual settlers, land speculators, and "future lumber barons", the policy of the state of also hurriedly throwing the school and university lands upon the market at ruinous prices, in competition with the sale of government land on the ostensible plea of attracting settlers, can be explained only on the assumption that the early legislatures and the land commissioners were controlled by selfish and dishonest interests that prevented the proper conservation of the school and university lands and the resultant funds.

Report of the Land Commissioners

In a report made by the land commissioners in 1854 they had the temerity to declare: "The more rapidly sales can be effected, so much sooner will these funds realize the benefit of the endowment of lands bestowed upon the state by the general government. And if in the end only the appraised value is obtained, the sooner the lands are sold the better." This report clearly shows how utterly lacking the commissioners were in appreciating the great trust committed to their care.

Land Sold on Thirty Years' Time

An act passed by the legislature early in February 1850 provided for the appraisal and sale of the 500,000 acres of school lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin in 1841. This act made it the duty of the appraisers to personally inspect all lands situated in the county for which they were appointed, to appraise the lands in 40 acre lots, "and to state the value per acre of each 'lot' at a

fair valuation", provided no pre-emptor shall be allowed to purchase any land for a less sum than \$1.25 per acre.

And then to cap the climax the last section of the act declared that in all cases in which, in the opinion of the treasurer, secretary of state, and attorney general, "the lands are an adequate security for the purchase price, *they shall be sold on credit of not exceeding 30 years, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.*" And finally to make it still easier for the land and lumber sharks, the legislature in 1852 passed an act which contained this significant clause, "the minimum price of all lands, as part of the 500,000 acres donated by Congress shall be \$1.25 per acre."

How the Lands were Squandered

The evidence seems to be conclusive that both school and university lands were sold at such ridiculously low prices and on such unbusinesslike terms as selfishness, greed and dishonesty on the part of the purchasers might suggest. And in many instances the purchase price, small as it was, did not reach the treasury because the commissioners "took toll from the proceeds of the sales."

From many examples of sale made illustrating how the commissioners, virtually under the direction of the state, squandered the great endowment for education the following are selected:

1. In Waupaca county 10,500 acres which had been selected under the 500,000 acre grant, and which were admittedly farming lands of the best quality, well-watered and timbered, were sold at an average of \$2.19 per acre.

2. In 1853 a few persons combined and bought 130,000 acres most of it on thirty years' time.

3. In 1854 over 200,000 acres, mostly of white pine, were sold to some fifteen or twenty men without any part of the purchase price being paid and on no other security than the lands themselves.

4. In one instance 7,000 acres (11 square miles) were sold to one person on the above terms.

5. A whole section in Brown county was sold on partial payment. Afterward a patent for the same tract was issued to the chief clerk in the land office without the payment of a dollar at the price of "one shilling" (12½ cents) an acre.

The average price realized to the school fund from the sale of the sixteenth sections was only \$2.74 per acre; of the 500,000 acres of rich agricultural and timberlands, \$1.42 per acre, and of the 331,979 acres of the choice university lands a little more than \$3.00 an acre. Practically within five years after the lands were first put on the market, the land commissioners, with the connivance of the legislature, had squandered the great educational resources of the state.

An Act Restricting the Sale of Lands

And then the irony of it all! After the school and university lands were virtually exhausted the legislature took a "courageous" stand in 1855 by passing an act suspending the sale of such lands

except for purposes of settlement and cultivation! Every prospective purchaser was required to make an affidavit to the effect that he "intends to purchase the lands described in his application for his own use and for the purpose of actual occupancy or cultivation." A significant proviso was also attached to the act which declared that "no person shall purchase any pine lands without paying the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale."

This law was apparently dictated by the fact that most of the valuable pine lands had been sold on ten, twenty, or thirty years' time, and the people were beginning to realize that the sales of lands on these conditions enabled the "pine barons" to cut the timber and then to refuse to make payments on the lands or even to pay the taxes, and finally to allow the despoiled lands to revert to the state. In 1862 such forfeited lands amounted to hundreds of thousands of acres.

The Swamp Land Fund

Although "local grabs and steals" were often worked up against the swamp land fund, the state on the whole fared much better, comparatively speaking, in the sale of these lands than in the sale of the university and school lands. It was the act of 1857 which rescued the swamp land fund from various plans of spoliation. By 1866 the annual normal school fund income was \$30,000.

Report of Legislative Committee

In 1856 a joint legislative investigating committee, after reporting great irregularities and frauds in the sale of school and university lands, declared as follows:

"The school fund has sustained great loss by these irregularities, and also through the haste with which the school lands have been brought into the market. Tens of thousands of dollars have been embezzled, and hundreds of thousands lost or squandered. The fund has been handled with criminal negligence, wanton recklessness, and utter disregard for the most responsible duties that could be imposed on man."

But the commissioners in their final Pecksniffian report to the public had the effrontery to declare:

"In concluding this report, we take occasion to congratulate the people of this state upon the fact that not one dollar of the great educational endowment has been lost; that the whole of it is securely invested; and that no apprehension need be entertained of the loss of any part of it from the failure of the securities which are held for the payment of its principal and interest."

Investigation Made by Superintendent O. E. Wells

In 1891 an investigation was made under the direction of O. E. Wells, state superintendent of public instruction, in which the writer took part, to secure the facts of the origin, amount, and disposition of the various school funds. The committee appointed reported in part as follows:

"A prolonged and careful search was made, but nothing of value could be ascertained. There were notes on scraps of paper evidently never intended to be preserved. Records were incomplete, or entirely wanting. Duplicates were found, representing original vouchers, alleged to have been sent to Washington. Stubs of receipt, draft, and check-books had been torn off and destroyed. There was an apparent determination to make it impossible ever to ascertain the disposition of the funds."

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

The Public Defense Act

On April 13, 1861, a day before the surrender of Fort Sumpter, the legislature passed an act entitled, "To provide for the defense of the state, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the Federal Government."

The act provided that in case a call was made by the president of the United States upon Wisconsin "to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion, the governor is authorized and it is made his duty to take such measures as in his judgment shall provide in the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call." To that end he was authorized to accept and to commission officers. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for defraying the expenses of transporting troops, arms and munitions of war. The \$100,000 was to be raised by the sale of state bonds.

On April 15, a day after the surrender of Fort Sumpter, Lincoln issued his famous proclamation calling on the states for 75,000 troops, and on the following day the legislature amended the act passed April 13, by appropriating an additional \$200,000 out of any money lying idle in the treasury, *not belonging to the school fund or school fund income*, to defray the expense of transporting troops and procuring and transporting arms and munitions of war. It also appropriated to the governor of the state the sum of \$2,500 for his contingent expenses as commander-in-chief.

For the purpose of organizing and bringing into actual service the volunteer militia, the governor, state treasurer and secretary of state were authorized and directed by an act passed May 27, 1861, to negotiate and contract for a loan not exceeding \$1,000,000. For the purpose of effecting the loan they were authorized to issue state bonds. All moneys arising from the sale of the bonds were to constitute the war fund.

The Land Commissioners Directed to Buy Bonds

March 14, 1862, the commissioners of the school and university lands were authorized and directed by the legislature "to invest, in preference to all other loans and investments, the principal of the school fund now in the treasury or which may be hereafter paid in, in bonds of the state of Wisconsin. Interest on the funds so invested shall be paid at the rate of 7 per cent."

The bonds were the \$1,300,000 "war bonds" issued under provision of the three acts above referred to. Thus the commissioners of the school and university funds were directed to turn the productive school funds into the general fund and to transform these school funds into an interest bearing state debt.

State Bonds Converted into Certificates of Indebtedness

The above was done under the stress of the Civil War and, while irregular, to say the least, was accepted by the people as a necessary war measure.

In June, 1865, some months after the close of the Civil War, the legislature passed an act "to authorize the borrowing of money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and to defend the state in time of war." Under the provision of this dishonest subterfuge the state bonds were converted into "Certificates of Indebtedness", and a total of \$1,500,000 was loaned to the state from the principal of the school and university funds. Later normal school funds were also converted into certificates of indebtedness. In 1886 the certificates of indebtedness amounted to \$2,250,000. There was no change in this amount from 1886 to 1915.

In his report of 1891-92, State Superintendent O. E. Wells wrote as follows:

"The certificates of indebtedness are evidence of the disappearance of nearly one-half of the school fund. The certificates are non-negotiable and non-transferable. No provision whatever is made for their payment. The rate of interest on these certificates is 7%; the effect is the creation of a perpetual state debt requiring the levy and collection of an annual tax to the amount of \$157,570 to pay the interest thereon. The interest paid thus far amounts to about \$4,200,000 and the process seems just begun. Additional burdens of taxation are the only fruits of the school fund. The very result which it was intended to avoid."

Under the provisions of an act of the legislature passed in 1915 the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer were directed to pay off annually \$100,000 of the certificates, and in addition thereto, from time to time, such portion of the surplus in the treasury as they might determine upon. Since 1916 the state has paid off \$1,283,891.77 of the certificates. In June, 1924 the certificates which were still outstanding amounted to \$1,963,700.

SCHOOL FUNDS OF MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

School Funds of Minnesota

Our sister state, Minnesota was careful, business-like, conscientious, and honest in the disposition of its school lands, with the result that, according to a report made to the governor by the Public Education Commission December 1, 1914, the fund amounted to \$25,000,000. Since that time the common school fund has increased to \$39,357,748.26, producing an annual income of \$2,000,000.

According to the state auditor there were, in June 1924, 1,860,000 acres of unsold school and swamp lands which will probably average \$6.00 per acre thus in time adding another \$11,000,000 to the school fund. However, the proceeds from royalties on iron ore and the occupation tax on iron ore yield the largest part of the revenue accumulated in the school fund. During each of the past two decades the permanent school fund by sales of land and other accumulations was nearly doubled. It is estimated that the common school fund in the course of years will go to \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000. The permanent university fund June 30 1924 amounted to \$2,836,535, and the swamp land fund, one-half of the proceeds of which is credited to the general school (apportionment) fund, amounted to \$9,498,503.

The Wisconsin School Funds

In 1921 the productive school fund, i. e. the constitutional school fund, amounted in round numbers to \$5,000,000 and the annual income to about \$250,000 or 31 cents for each person of school age in the state. It has been as low as twenty-five cents per pupil. In 1922 the fund had increased to \$5,600,000; in 1923 to \$6,264,000; and in 1924 to \$6,808,000. This rapid increase was due largely to the enforcement of the prohibition laws, which produced fines from counties aggregating the last two years, nearly \$1,200,000, which, according to the constitution, must be turned into the permanent school fund. But even with this sudden increase the permanent fund is pitifully small when compared with that of other states. The productive university fund including the agricultural college fund amounts to \$536,680. Thus the combined common school and university funds originally created by the sale of over 2,000,000 acres of choice farming and lumber lands, together with the accumulations of seventy-five years amounts at the present time to only \$7,341,000—a sad blot on the escutcheon of the state.

In view of the fact that the state by its gross mismanagement of the Federal Government's great endowment for elementary and higher education, caused great loss and serious impairment of the school and university funds, it must be considered unfortunate that Congress in making the grants to the state did not see fit to exercise control of their sales and the investment of the proceeds. Had that been done it is safe to say that many millions of dollars would have been saved to the distributable common school and university funds of the state.

What Might Have Been

Experts who made a careful study of the various educational funds set aside by the general and state government have declared that if proper business methods had been applied in the sale of the lands and the care of the funds the aggregate of the funds would have amounted to some \$50,000,000. Properly invested, this sum would have produced an annual income of \$2,500,000.

THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Name	Official Title	Term of Office	How Selected
John Callahan.....	State Superintendent.....	1921-1925.....	Elected by people
C. J. Anderson.....	Asst State Superintendent	1921-1925.....	Appointed by Supt.

Members of Department of Public Instruction
[Appointed by the Superintendent]

Name	Position
Maybell G. Bush.....	Supervisor of Elementary Schools.
Pauline B. Camp.....	Supervisor of Deaf and Defective Speech Classes.
Helen Davis.....	Assistant Psychologist.
Isobel Davidson.....	Supervisor of Elementary Schools.
(Leave of absence)	
George S. Dick.....	Supervisor of Rural Schools.
George H. Drewry.....	Supervisor of State Graded Schools.
J. T. Giles.....	Supervisor of High Schools
C. L. Harper.....	Second Asst. State Superintendent.
Elizabeth A. Higgins.....	Statistics.
M. H. Jackson.....	Supervisor of School Libraries.
Delia Kibbe.....	Supervisor of Elementary Schools.
George Landgraf.....	Supervisor of State Graded Schools.
Irene Newman.....	Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries.
W. J. Osburn.....	Director of Educational Tests and Measurements.
H. W. Schmidt.....	Supervisor of High Schools and Manual Arts.
J. F. Shaw.....	Publicity Editor.
S. M. Thomas.....	Supervisor of High Schools.
A. A. Thomson.....	Supervisor of Rural Schools.
Elizabeth L. Woods.....	Director of Special Education.

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY REGENTS

Members	Residence	Term expires	Occupation
Edward A. Birge.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio...	President
John Callahan.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio...	State Supt.
Adolph Gundersen.....	La Crosse.....	1931.....	Physician
Miss Zona Gale.....	Portage.....	1929.....	Writer
Victor P. Richardson.....	Janesville.....	1931.....	Manufacturer
Michael B. Olbrich.....	Madison.....	1931.....	Attorney
Miss Leona Hirschman.....	Milwaukee.....	1931.....	Attorney
Miss Elizabeth Waters.....	Fond du Lac.....	1927.....	Teacher
D. O. Mahoney.....	Viroqua.....	1926.....	Attorney
Franklin A. Nace.....	Iola.....	1928.....	Farmer
Ben F. Faast.....	Eau Claire.....	1926.....	Land Development
C. B. Caspersen.....	Frederic.....	1929.....	Lumberman
Fred Bachman.....	Appleton.....	1930.....	Treasurer
John C. Schmidtman.....	Manitowoc.....	1930.....	Manufacturer
Daniel H. Grady.....	Portage.....	1930.....	Attorney
Theodore Kronshage.....	Milwaukee.....	1927.....	Attorney
John E. Cashman.....	Denmark.....	1930.....	Farmer

THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY VISITORS

Name	Residence	Term Expires
Regent Appointments		
Mrs. Charles R. Carpenter.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1926
George P. Hambrecht.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1927
Loyal Durand.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1928
Edward M. McMahon.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1925
Alumni Appointments		
Mrs. Howard Greene.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1926
Israel Shrimski.....	Chicago.....	July 1, 1927
Catherine Cleveland.....	Chicago.....	July 1, 1925
B. E. McCormack.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1928
Governor's Appointments		
W. A. Titus.....	Fond du Lac.....	July 1, 1926
Mrs. C. E. Patzer.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1927
Mrs. Julia Schnetz.....	Racine.....	July 1, 1928
Carl J. Hesgard.....	Orfordville.....	July 1, 1925

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
Edward A. Birge.....	President.....	Indefinite	Board of University Regents
J. G. Phillips.....	Acting Bus. Mgr.....	Indefinite	Board of University Regents
M. E. McCaffrey.....	Secretary.....	Annually	Board of University Regents

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Members	Residence	Representative of	Term expires
John Callahan, State Superintendent.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio.....	-----
L. A. Tarrell, Industrial Commissioner.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio.....	-----
A. W. McTaggart.....	Superior.....	Labor.....	1925
J. H. McQuaid.....	Milwaukee.....	Labor.....	1927
Clarence Nault.....	Green Bay.....	Labor.....	1929
B. W. Schultz.....	Sheboygan.....	Manufacturer.....	1925
R. S. Cooper.....	Kenosha.....	Manufacturer.....	1927
E. J. Kearney.....	Milwaukee.....	Manufacturer.....	1929
F. W. Ploetz.....	Wautoma.....	Farmer.....	1925
George F. Comings.....	Eau Claire.....	Farmer.....	1927
William F. Miller.....	West Salem.....	Farmer.....	1929

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
George P. Hambrecht.....	State Director.....	Indefinite	State Board of Vocational Ed.
R. H. Hillyer.....	Secretary.....	Annually	State Board of Vocational Ed.

STATE BOARD OF NORMAL REGENTS

Members	Residence	Term expires	Occupation
John Callahan.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio...	State Supt.
Sol Levitan.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio...	State Treasurer
Elizabeth C. Malony.....	Stevens Point.....	Feb., 1930...	Teacher
Jerome Baker.....	Whitewater.....	Feb., 1925...	Banker
Clough Gates.....	Superior.....	Feb., 1926...	Editor
Mrs. Clara Runge.....	Baraboo.....	Feb., 1926...	Home
Robert Dugdale.....	Platteville.....	Feb., 1927...	Editor
Lutie E. Stearns.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1927...	Lecturer
P. J. Smith.....	Eau Claire.....	Feb., 1923...	Insurance
A. W. Zeratsky.....	La Crosse.....	Feb., 1923...	Manufacturer
Edward J. Dempsey.....	Oshkosh.....	Feb., 1923...	Attorney
P. W. Ramer.....	River Falls.....	Feb., 1929...	Auto Dealer

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
William Kittle.....	Secretary.....	Annually...	State Board of Normal Regents

PRESIDENTS—STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

President	Location	Organized
Asa M. Royce.....	Platteville.....	1866
F. S. Hyer.....	Whitewater.....	1868
H. A. Brown.....	Oshkosh.....	1871
J. H. Ames.....	River Falls.....	1875
F. E. Baker.....	Milwaukee.....	1885
J. F. Sims.....	Stevens Point.....	1894
J. A. Merrill.....	Superior.....	1896
C. A. Whitney and A. H. Sanford (Executive Committee)	La Crosse.....	1909
H. A. Schofield.....	Eau Claire.....	1916

THE WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

[Platteville]

Members	Residence	Term expires	Occupation
John Callahan.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio...	State Supt.
W. N. Smith.....	Platteville.....		
David James.....	Montfort.....		

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
H. B. Morrow.....	Director.....	Indefinite...	State Mining School Board

ENROLLMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN

	1922-23	1923-24
Enrolled in Kindergarten.....	24,284	24,536
Enrolled in City Elementary Schools.....	147,100	148,336
Enrolled in Village Elementary Schools.....	46,395	45,673
Enrolled in One-room Rural Schools.....	156,788	152,853
Enrolled in State Graded Schools.....	53,308	53,573
Enrolled in Rural High Schools.....	28,460	28,917
Enrolled in City High Schools.....	58,080	54,144
Enrolled in Continuation Schools (Day).....	26,665	28,501
Enrolled in County Normal Schools.....	2,076	1,752
Enrolled in County Schools of Agriculture.....	663	481
Enrolled in Wisconsin Mining School.....	80	81
Enrolled in Stout Institute.....	589	569
Enrolled in Normal Schools.....	6,482	5,977
Enrolled in University.....	7,825	8,076
School census.....	855,266	858,259

NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

	1922-23	1923-24
Number of School Buildings		
City:—		
High schools only.....	68	72
Grades only.....	394	404
High schools and grades.....	80	96
Country:—	542	572
One room rural.....	6,666	6,668
State graded.....	645	660
Village:—	7,311	7,328
Grades only.....	104	94
High school only.....	59	63
High school and grades.....	248	247
	411	409

NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

	1922-23	1923-24
Number of Professional Workers		
City:—		
Kindergarten.....	503	516
Grades.....	4,051	4,166
High school.....	2,243	2,185
Principals.....	332	315
Supervisors.....	149	150
Superintendents.....	87	87
Assistants.....	9	7
Country:—	7,374	7,426
Rural.....	6,512	6,510
State Graded.....	1,858	1,886
Village:—	8,370	8,396
Grades only.....	1,441	1,429
High School only.....	1,571	1,626
Superintendents.....	72	72
Supervisors.....	105	106
	3,189	3,233

STATE AIDS FOR EDUCATION

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rural Schools:			
First Class Rural Schools.....	\$38,135	\$37,393	\$42,760
Aid to Dist. (under \$75,000 Valuation).....	12,893	13,117	-----
Teachers in Rural Schools.....	43,452	44,809	103,068
Transportation.....	73,809	117,185	147,386
Consolidated Rural Schools.....	11,000	11,000	9,500
State Graded Schools.....	138,600	146,500	153,100
County Rural School Supervision and Teachers'			
Training:			
County Training Schools.....	184,653	192,071	193,472
County Schools of Agric. and D. Ec.....	36,000	36,000	36,000
County Teachers Institutes.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
County Supervising Teachers.....	204,045	205,581	216,386
High Schools:			
General Aid.....	177,821	179,847	172,486
Domestic Science.....	37,925	36,070	34,581
Manual Training.....	21,048	22,292	22,193
Commercial.....	32,245	33,677	35,366
Teacher Training.....	25,000	25,000	25,000
Winter Terms.....	500	-----	-----
Agriculture.....	8,781	7,783	7,640
Special Schools:			
Day Schools for Deaf.....	-----	124,177	-----
Day Schools for Blind.....	74,551	35,063	135,769
Classes for Exceptional Children.....	4,800	6,600	15,866
Common School Fund.....	3,127,163	3,102,213	3,206,176

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

	1922-23	1923-24
Public Schools.....	\$46,174,055.19	\$46,889,163.80
*University.....	5,889,135.63	6,286,102.96
Stout (292,457.31).....	195,564.51*	297,739.27
State Normal Schools.....	1,762,063.12	1,553,113.04
Mining School.....	29,752.78	52,747.02
Vocational Schools.....	2,486,853.85	2,077,263.04
State Board of Vocational Education.....	27,691.09	27,851.02
Department of Public Instruction.....	108,406.73	96,606.96
Teachers Institutes and R. C.....	1,199.37	2,906.84
Classes for Exceptional Children.....	8,995.00	3,746.83
State Board of Examiners.....	1,526.00	1,049.12
County Training Schools.....	425,433.39	413,822.07
County Schools of Agri. and Dom. Ec.....	235,175.71	238,956.75
County Teachers Institutes.....	8,241.50	9,000.00
County Supr. Teachers.....	216,386.39	217,959.11
County Superintendents.....	246,450.92	246,928.14
Total.....	\$57,816,947.08	\$58,800,025.97

*Exclusive of revolving funds.

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

By E. G. DOUDNA

Secretary Wisconsin Teachers Association

ANNUITY BOARD

Members	Residence	Term expires
Frank C. Blied.....	Madison.....	Oct. 31, 1927
John Callahan.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
W. Stanley Smith.....	Madison.....	Ex-officio
H. J. Mortenson.....	New Lisbon.....	Oct. 31, 1928
S. A. Oscar.....	Madison.....	Oct. 31, 1924
Elizabeth McCormick.....	Superior.....	Oct. 31, 1925
Jerre Riordan.....	Madison.....	Oct. 31, 1926
R. E. Loveland, Secretary.....	Madison.....	

UNIVERSITY RETIREMENT BOARD

E. B. Skinner, Chairman.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1927
J. T. Rood.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1925
W. H. Lighty.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1925
T. B. Morrison.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1926
John D. Wickem.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1926

NORMAL SCHOOL RETIREMENT BOARD

J. A. Merrill, Chairman.....	Superior.....	Jan. 1, 1928
W. H. Williams.....	Platteville.....	Jan. 1, 1926
Mrs. May Severy.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1, 1926
E. T. Smith.....	Stevens Point.....	Jan. 1, 1927
A. H. Sanford.....	La Crosse.....	Jan. 1, 1928

PUBLIC SCHOOL RETIREMENT BOARD

F. E. Converse, Chairman.....	Beloit.....	Jan. 1, 1926
Florence Dodge.....	Madison.....	Jan. 1, 1927
O. J. Thompson.....	Eau Claire.....	Jan. 1, 1928
W. T. Darling.....	Wauwatosa.....	Jan. 1, 1928
Lillian L. Chloupek.....	Manitowoc.....	Jan. 1, 1926

WISCONSIN is recognized as one of the few states having a sound, adequate, and practical Teachers' Retirement System. It replaces the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund which had been established in 1911. At the time of its establishment the older system was as good as could have been secured, but after a few years it was found to be inadequate to needs of state and unsound financially. The legislature of 1919 accordingly provided an interim committee to investigate the financial condition of the Fund and to make recommendations to the next legislature. The committee consisted of Senators Antone Kuckuk and George B. Skogmo, and Assemblymen R. S. Young, R. M. Hanson, and John T. Williams.

This committee organized promptly and employed Herman L. Ekern and Charles E. Brooks, both of Madison, as counsel. Public hearings, at which hundreds of teachers and others appeared, were held throughout the state. Financial and actuarial studies were made and a full report was prepared for the legislature. This report was the basis of the present law which became operative on July 7, 1921.

Under the present law all teachers who are over twenty-five years of age are included except—

- (a) Teachers included in the Milwaukee Teachers' Pension Fund
- (b) University teachers included in the Carnegie Fund
- (c) University teachers below the grade of Instructor
- (d) Persons residing outside of the United States and teaching in the state temporarily.

The Fund is administered by an Annuity Board of seven members; and the Public School Retirement Board; the Normal School Retirement Board; and the University Retirement Board, each with five members. Mr. R. E. Loveland is Executive Secretary of each of these boards and has had active charge of the system since its organization in 1911.

The retirement system differs from a pension fund in that both teachers and the state make deposits in the fund. Teachers who are over twenty-five pay in five percent of their salaries. The state sets aside amounts which vary with the salary, and experience of the teacher. In no case does the state make contributions on that part of a salary in excess of three thousand dollars, and its contributions are in a decreasing ratio on all salaries between twelve hundred dollars and three thousand dollars. The state's deposits are proportionately greater for the lowest paid group of teachers.

The justification of a retirement system must be found in the benefits which accrue to the educational system of the state. The Wisconsin system is so planned and administered as to:

- (a) Make teaching sufficiently attractive to induce the best type of men and women to enter the profession.
- (b) Encourage long continued service on the part of efficient teachers.
- (c) Assure the teacher who retires because of age or disability, a respectable standard of living.
- (d) Make it unnecessary for a school board to retain a teacher who has become incompetent through old age.
- (e) Make it possible for a teacher to invest in study, training, and travel without endangering the provision made for his later years. This improves the teacher's effectiveness in the classroom.
- (f) Increase the respect with which the teaching profession is regarded.
- (g) Be in thorough accord with "The Wisconsin Idea."

All deposits are made to the credit of each individual teacher. There is no forfeiture of any deposits. When a teacher retires her annuity is determined by her age and the amount of the accumulations deposited to her credit. The dangers of the older plan are thus eliminated as the computations are made on an actuarial basis.

The state's deposits are raised by a surtax on all taxable incomes of over three thousand dollars.

The funds are invested in sound securities approved for the investment by Wisconsin life insurance companies. By law, preference is given to Wisconsin farm mortgages, and such loans are now made at 5½%. Other investments are in high grade bonds which are disposed of and farm loans made as rapidly as careful investment requirements are met. The growth of the loans on farms is shown by this table.

July 1, 1922 -----	\$30,000.00
July 1, 1923 -----	785,050.00
July 1, 1924 -----	1,334,330.00
Dec. 1, 1924 -----	1,774,950.00

The following financial statement shows the status of the Fund on June 30, 1924:

Financial Statement, July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1924.

I. Ledger Assets of Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund, June 30, 1921		\$783,789.02
II. RECEIPTS		
Deposits by teachers	\$2,019,337.18	
Interest on Investments	345,972.07	
Surtax, net	3,263,705.16	
Profit on sale of securities.....	5,329.27	
Net increase in book value of assets	2,616.27	
Total Receipts		5,636,959.95
Ledger Assets plus Receipts ...		\$6,420,748.97
III. DISBURSEMENTS		
Members' deposits withdrawn	\$167,796.20	
Death Benefit payments	168,258.84	
Annuity payments	457,905.19	
Administration Expense	74,999.31	
Total Disbursements		868,959.54
BALANCE, June 30, 1924		\$5,551,789.43
IV. LEDGER ASSETS—June 30, 1924		
Mortgages	\$1,334,334.53	
Bonds	2,864,346.31	
Wisconsin Municipal Loans	22,250.00	
Cash in State Treasury	1,330,858.59*	
Total Ledger Assets		\$5,551,789.43

(* The large cash balance on July 1 is due to the fact that the surtax is paid into the fund on that date. This is now invested in high class securities.)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

BOOK RESOURCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

By C. B. LESTER, *Secretary*

Wisconsin Free Library Commission

LIBRARIES are an essential part of a complete educational system. Books are the indispensable element, particularly, in the educational advancement of those who have left the formal guidance of the schools. It is the purpose of this brief chapter to summarize in one place some reference to the book resources available to the people of the state.

The first law authorizing the establishment of free public libraries was passed in 1872. According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Education on Public Libraries in the United States, published in 1876, there were at the time the report was prepared four free public libraries in Wisconsin out of a total of 188 in eleven states. These libraries were at Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Madison and Sparta. Before 1880 free public libraries had also been established at Fond du Lac, Marinette and Milwaukee.

There are now some 218 public libraries in the state, serving a local constituency of more than half the population. Under a decision of the Supreme Court in 1916, any library open freely to the public is a "public library" and as such is eligible to receive public support. Some few libraries in smaller places are supported and operated by women's clubs or other organizations of public-spirited citizens. The large majority, however, get their funds, or a large portion, from taxation. For this purpose about three-quarters of a million dollars is annually appropriated from the public treasury. These local libraries have book resources of about one and three-quarter million volumes, and are used by half a million people for borrowing books for home use. This home use shows a circulation of seven and a half million a year, and these figures of use do not include the other large numbers who frequent the public libraries for reading and reference.

School Libraries

Another source of local book supply is found in the school libraries. Such libraries are provided for in Article X of the Constitution. They form a definite part of the educational work for the children of the state. In 1849 the law provided that when the school fund income reached \$30,000, ten per cent of it should be spent for school

libraries, and \$3,500. was thus spent in 1851. In 1861 the law was repealed because of civil war expenses. It was not again revived until 1887 when the township library law was enacted. In 1921 the sum available for school library books was made twenty cents for each child of school age. In 1922 these school libraries reported a total of over two million volumes.

The revival of school libraries was coincident with an organized movement to develop reading circles. This movement is in a healthy condition. During the year 1923-24 more than 190,000 pupils and 8,500 teachers were given recognition for completing reading circle work.

Normal Schools and Colleges

Still other book collections are to be found at the Normal Schools and Colleges of the state. These libraries are generally open freely to local people for reference purposes and within reasonable limits made necessary by their special purposes; books may be borrowed also for home use.

County Libraries

The county traveling library systems proved to be a valuable link in the early development of book service for people in rural communities. Although limited to a very restricted field of usefulness these older systems are still being retained in some fourteen counties for such help as they can give. Again, certain counties, as Milwaukee, Racine, Brown, Langlade, Rusk and Wood, make provision from county funds for free service from city libraries for all the people of the county. This system is most fully developed in Milwaukee and Racine counties.

The county library is the most effective plan yet devised for library service to rural communities. It places book resources close to the people who need them. It is most economical, also, in that it reduces to a minimum the centralized costs of book selection and preparation. It is to be hoped that the county unit may be increasingly adopted in Wisconsin for the supply of books to the people.

State Libraries

These local public libraries form the first book supply, therefore, to many of the people. They are being increasingly used and enabled to give an increasingly better service by larger local support. But while they are the first they are not the only agencies available to the people of their communities. Each local library is to be thought of also as an agent for the people in obtaining books from the more centralized book supplies provided by the state.

There is available to the people of the state a most valuable reservoir of book material through the state supported libraries at Madison. These are the libraries of the University and the State

Historical Society, the State Library, the package libraries of the University Extension Division, and the Legislative Reference library and the Traveling Library Department of the Free Library Commission.

STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Until 1900 the Wisconsin Historical Library was located in the Capitol, where it had served as the miscellaneous state library since the founding of the state. In 1900 it was moved to the State Historical Library building, erected by the state of Wisconsin on the lower campus of the University of Wisconsin, which also houses the University Library. While serving most largely the University of Wisconsin, the working conception of both libraries is that they form essentially a great state public library, owing service to the state at large and the general public as well as the special local constituency. Through loans of books to public and college libraries in the state, the resources of both libraries are available to practically all citizens of Wisconsin.

While strong in all fields of American history and allied subjects, it is especially rich in manuscript and other material for the study of the history of the Mississippi valley. The Draper collection of manuscripts contains much priceless source material. The collection of bound newspapers ranks in size next to that of the Library of Congress. The genealogical library, largely used, is one of the most extensive in America.

The Historical Library no longer aims to be a general library. Dividing the field of knowledge with the University Library, the Historical Library now limits itself to those special provinces in which its collections have long had a national reputation.

The present officers of the State Historical Society are as follows:

President, Harry E. Cole, Baraboo.

Vice-president, J. H. A. Lacher, Waukesha; Most Reverend S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee; Frederick L. Paxson, Madison; Albert H. Sanford, La Crosse; Edward B. Steensland, Madison.

Treasurer, Lucien S. Hanks, Madison.

Superintendent, Joseph Schafer, Madison.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

As the University Library is largely the growth of the past twenty-five years, it is essentially a working library, containing only a small percentage of so-called dead material. It aims to be a fairly well-balanced collection in all fields of knowledge, except those covered by the Historical Library. It is naturally richest in those departments of work most fully and strongly developed at the University. The three branch libraries of agriculture, engineering, and law, are located in Agricultural Hall, and the engineering and law buildings respectively.

The University Library is both a reference and a circulating library. Where books are needed for reference use by University classes or any other groups of people, they are of course reserved and not loaned from the building. The great mass of books are however not so reserved and are hence available for free loan, both at Madison and throughout the state. The University Library is constantly loaning books to public, college, and school libraries. Where individuals are not so located as to be able to borrow through such libraries, the University Library prefers to loan through the Free Library Commission or the University Extension Division. The librarian of the University Library is Walter M. Smith.

STATE LIBRARY

The Wisconsin State Library is the oldest in the state. It was organized in 1836 pursuant to the act of Congress which established the territorial government of Wisconsin. This act contained a clause appropriating \$5,000 to be expended under the direction of the territorial legislature for the "accommodation of said Assembly and Supreme Court". This is all the act contained to indicate the contemplated scope of the Library, but as a matter-of-fact most of the fund so appropriated was expended for law books. A few general and historical works were purchased and the actual scope of the Library was practically unlimited until 1875, when, pursuant to an act of the legislature, its miscellaneous collection consisting of historical works and some fiction was turned over to the Wisconsin Historical Society and became a part of the State Historical library. The State Library retained its fine collection of law books, its public documents and many of its reference books. Its scope is now designated by statute as being: "Such law books, books of reference and works on political science and statistics . . . , as the said Board shall think reasonably necessary and desirable."

It is also one of the important functions of the library to send out to other state libraries, upon exchange account, all the Wisconsin official publications and documents. In return the library receives from such other state libraries the documents and official publications of practically all the other states and of the United States Government.

The library has grown from a small beginning until it now contains approximately 75,000 volumes, which comprises an unusually complete collection of session laws, statutes, constitutions, court reports, digests, etc., of all the states and of England, Canada, Australia and South Africa; a large collection of its textbooks covering many phases of the law and of political science; many legal periodicals and bar association reports, which are thoroughly indexed, containing many articles by able writers on legal and political subjects; a very complete file of the United States Government publications and a large collection of departmental and special reports of all the states showing how they have endeavored to meet and solve legisla-

tive and administrative problems; also a complete collection of Wisconsin documents.

Due to its special character the State Library is not a lending library and its material is not sent outside the Capitol. It is open freely to all citizens, however, as a reference library and supplies resources which are quite unique in certain lines.

The present librarian is Gilson G. Glasier. The board of trustees is composed of the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Two departments of the work of the University Extension Division come within the field of this chapter.

The Bureau of Municipal Information, of which Ford H. MacGregor is chief, collects and compiles information on all types of municipal questions. It has technical material on such subjects as municipal organization and extension, public works, public utilities, commission government, home rule, paving, parks and playgrounds, smoke abatement, city planning, and similar topics. Although established especially for municipal officials much of the data supplied by this bureau will be helpful to librarians who aim to meet the needs of local municipal problems.

The Department of Debating and Public Discussion, Almere L. Scott, secretary, issues bulletins and guides upon debate questions and subjects of community interest. It keeps in close touch with civics clubs, women's and business men's organizations, parent-teacher associations, and other groups interested in the study and discussion of such subjects. It also maintains a loan package library of collections of clippings from newspapers and periodicals, pamphlets, typewritten excerpts, and other selected material. These may be obtained by public libraries and by individuals and groups anywhere in the state.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

It is the duty of the Wisconsin free library commission (1) to assist in the establishment, maintenance and operation of public libraries, (2) to instruct students in library work and to continue the instruction of active librarians through visiting and advice, (3) to maintain a legislative reference library of material especially needed by members of the legislature and state officers, and to provide trained assistants for members in the technical drafting of bills, and (4) to make available books, traveling libraries, pictures and other educational material for individuals, organizations and communities not having adequate local library service.

Help Public Libraries

The commission assists communities desiring to establish public libraries and advises in the selection of library quarters, the con-

struction and arrangement of buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, the selection of books, and in any effort to make books more available to the people.

This assistance is given through visits and consultation by some person trained in the particular problem at hand—for instance, cataloguing or book selection. Many such questions are answered by mail. The commission also publishes a monthly bulletin containing instructional material, numerous notes on current library practice, and a selected list of current books recommended for library purchase.

There are now 218 public libraries in Wisconsin. Practically every village or city able to provide adequate library service has its own local library. For smaller places the commission now advises the development of county library systems as the most economical and efficient method of providing library service.

Library School

The commission conducts a library school from which have been graduated 516 students since 1907. In addition 950 students have taken the short course of instruction in the summer. The school provides courses of training for library work in both public libraries and school libraries.

Through an economical organization of work the trained staff of the school are also available for consultation and advice for libraries throughout the state.

There is a large volume of correspondence answering specific questions on library management and helping in the solution of problems of every day work. This help and guidance always available makes possible much better service in smaller public libraries which cannot afford the services of a trained librarian.

Traveling Library Department

The commission provides a library service to supplement the resources of small public libraries, sends selected libraries for the use of women's clubs, study clubs, parent-teacher associations, boy scouts, farmers' associations, and many other kinds of organizations, and sends books directly to individuals living outside of communities with local public libraries. Half the people of the state are so situated outside of cities and larger villages. In this service the commission sent out 152,647 books during the last fiscal year. This was 16 per cent more than were sent in the year 1921-22.

In the last fiscal year 7,140 books were sent to community traveling library stations, 38,765 books were sent to public libraries to supplement their local resources, 52,743 books were sent to rural schools, 10,911 books were sent to study clubs and similar organizations, and 43,008 books were sent directly to individuals.

Community service was given to 1,834 communities throughout all the 71 counties of the state, and direct service was given to individual borrowers in response to 19,915 such requests.

Legislative Reference Library

As the name implies, the legislative reference library was organized primarily to give to members of the legislature such assistance as they might desire in the discharge of their duties as lawmakers. Members of the legislature may call upon this library to supply them with the best available information upon both sides of any public question of current interest. They can also get digests of the legislation in other states and in foreign countries upon any subject in which they may be interested, as well as information upon attempts made in this state to enact such legislation. They can also call upon the trained research workers who constitute the legislative reference library to make any special study for them which relates to pending or contemplated legislation. In addition members of the legislature through the reference library can get the assistance of experienced draftsmen, who are employed only during sessions, in preparing bills and amendments to bills for introduction in the legislature.

To be in a position to furnish up-to-date and accurate information upon public questions, the reference library watches all the principal sources for such data—public documents, books and pamphlets, newspapers and magazines. When necessary it also sends out letters and questionnaires to get information not available in published form. It also keeps in touch with legislative reference bureaus and other similar research organizations in other states upon the work which they are doing and through arrangements for an interchange of material gets copies of all digests and other studies of these bureaus. It has also made an index of all bills introduced in the Wisconsin legislature since 1899, and has prepared the only complete index available anywhere of the private and local laws which have been enacted in this state.

The reference facilities of the legislative reference library have by law been made available not only to members of the legislature, but also to state departments and private citizens as well. Nor is it necessary to visit this library to get its service, as numerous reference questions are answered by letter. The drafting of bills, however, is done only upon written instructions from members of the legislature, or at the request of the governor. All services rendered are free and confidential, and strictly nonpolitical and nonpartisan.

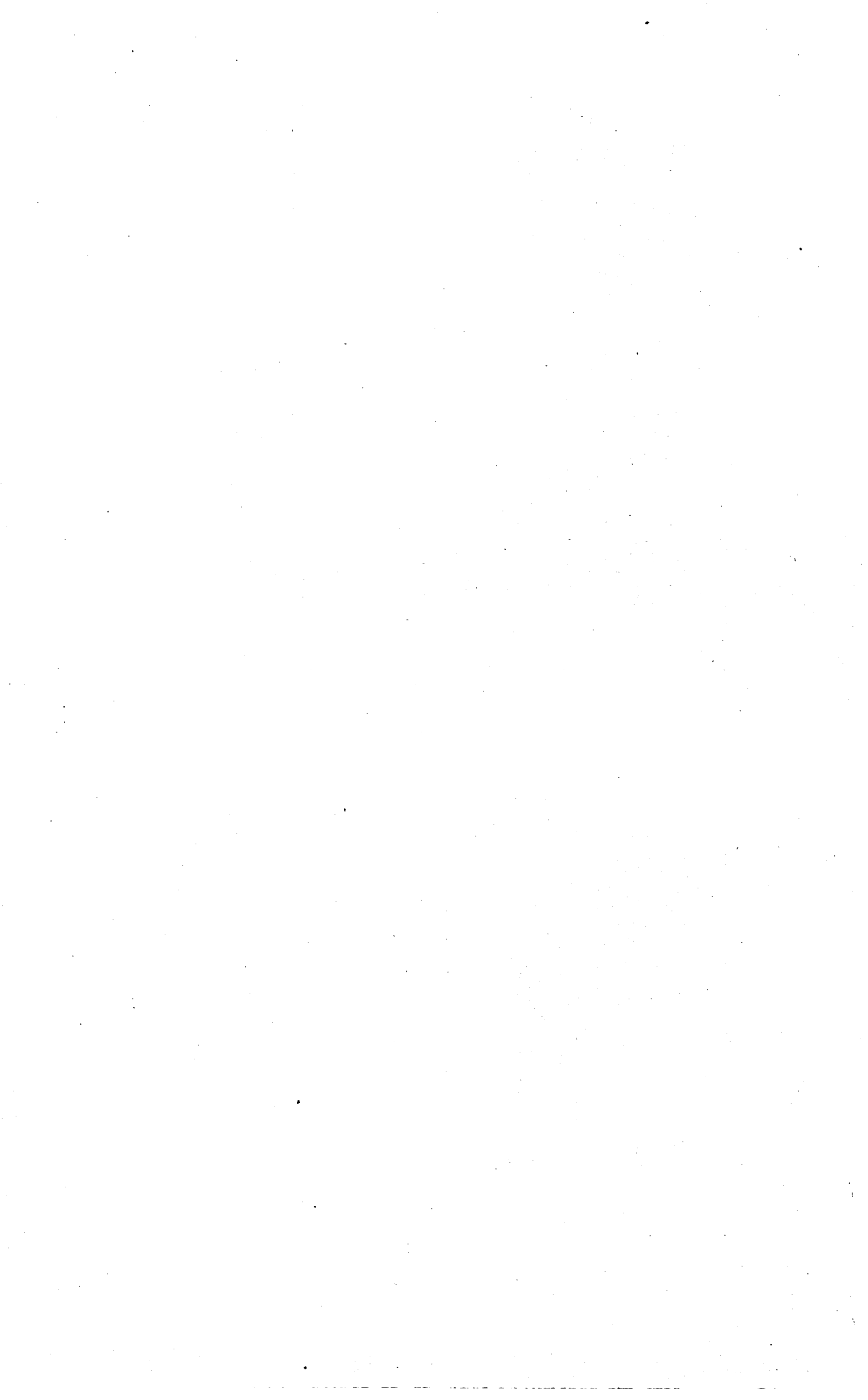
The legislative reference library was the first institution of its kind in the entire United States. It was organized in 1901 and from date of its organization until 1921 was under the direction of the late Dr. Charles McCarthy. In the session of 1923 every member who introduced any legislation made use of the services of this department. Nearly all state departments and many private organizations and citizens also make constant use of this library. Most other states as well as the federal government have copied this Wisconsin idea and now have similar research and drafting departments to assist legislators in making better laws.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Supt. of Public Instruction John Callahan	Madison	Ex-Officio
President of University E. A. Birge	Madison	Ex-Officio
Superintendent of Wisconsin Historical Society, Joseph Schafer	Madison	Ex-Officio
Miss Zona Gale	Portage	June, 1926
C. B. Lester, Secretary	Madison .....	.....

The Wisconsin free library commission was established by act of the legislature in 1895. Its officers are: Chairman, Joseph Schafer; secretary, C. B. Lester.

Chiefs of departments: Legislative reference, E. E. Witte; library school, Mary Emogene Hazeltine; traveling library and study clubs, Harriet C. Long; book selection, Mary K. Reely.

**National Guard and List
of State Patriotic
Societies**



THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

By GENERAL RALPH M. IMMELL

Adjutants General of Wisconsin

Name	Residence	From	To
William R. Smith	Mineral Point	July 20, 1839	April 1, 1851
William A. Barstow	Waukesha	April 1, 1851	April 1, 1852
William L. Utley	Racine	April 1, 1852	April 1, 1854
John McManman	Milwaukee	April 1, 1854	April 1, 1856
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point	April 1, 1856	Feb. 6, 1860
James A. Swain	Mineral Point	Feb. 6, 1860	April 25, 1861
William L. Utley	Racine	April 25, 1861	Jan. 7, 1862
Augustus Gaylord	St. Croix Falls	Jan. 7, 1862	April 30, 1866
James K. Proudfit	Madison	May 1, 1866	May 28, 1868
Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	May 28, 1868	Jan. 2, 1872
Robert Montieth	Madison	Jan. 2, 1872	April 11, 1874
Alfred C. Parkinson	Madison	April 11, 1874	Jan. 11, 1876
George A. Hannaford	Milwaukee	Jan. 11, 1876	May 9, 1876
Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	May 9, 1876	Jan. 2, 1882
Chandler P. Chapman	Madison	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
Joseph B. Doe	Janesville	Jan. 5, 1891	Dec. 15, 1893
Otto H. Falk	Milwaukee	Dec. 15, 1893	Jan. 4, 1897
Charles King	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 7, 1897
Charles R. Boardman	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 30, 1913
Orlando Holway	Merrillan	Oct. 1, 1913	Feb. 3, 1923
John G. Salsman	Madison	Feb. 9, 1923	June 1, 1923
Ralph M. Immell	Blair	June 1, 1923	-----

GENERAL CHARLES KING in an excellent article appearing in the Wisconsin Blue Book of 1923 has chronicled the important steps in the development of the Wisconsin National Guard from its origin in 1849 down through the period ending January 30, 1922.

Hence I shall confine myself to the Wisconsin National Guard as it exists today, with a brief reference to the period of reorganization beginning in 1919 under the National Defense Act as amended.

In 1919, the late General Orlando Holway, then Adjutant General, began the reorganization of the Wisconsin National Guard. The National Defense Act provided that each state develop a National Guard, the strength of which would be determined by the representation of that state in both houses of Congress. The ratio agreed upon provided for 800 men for each Senator and Representative.



RALPH M. IMMELL

In carrying out the provisions of the National Defense Act the War Department divided the United States into three army areas, with each of these areas in turn sub-divided into corps areas, and each corps area split again into

divisional groupings. Thus to the states of Wisconsin and Michigan there was allocated all troops comprising the numerous elements of the 32nd Division, certain corps and army units, and a number of the components of the National Guard Cavalry divisions allocated to the states. There was allocated to Wisconsin for organization the following units:

DIVISION TROOPS

- 1 Infantry Brigade
- 1 F. A. Regiment
- 1 Ammunition Train (F. A. Brigade)
- 1 Combat Engineer Company
- 1 Military Police Company
- 1 Division Train (Q. M. C.)
- 1 Tank Company

ARMY TROOPS

- 1 Hdqrs. Cavalry Division
- 1 Hdqrs. Troop, Cavalry Division
- 1 Hdqrs. Detachment, Cavalry Division
- 1 Hdqrs. Troop, Cavalry Brigade
- 1 Cavalry Regiment
- 1 Engineer Company Mtd. (Cav. Div.)
- 1 Ambulance Company (A. D.) (Cav. Div.)
- 1 Division Train, Q. M. C. (Cav. Div.)

CORPS TROOPS

- 1 Service Battery Art. Regiment (155-mm. Howitzer)
- 1 F. A. Battalion Hdqrs., Hdqrs. Det. & Combat Tr., 155-mm. Howitzers
- 2 Artillery Batteries (155-mm. How.)
- 1 Ambulance Company (M. D.)
- 1 Medical Supply Section
- 1 Medical Laboratory Section

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT

- 1 Bakery Company
- 1 Infantry Regiment (To be converted by June 30, 1923, into other units)
- 1 Cavalry Squadron (To be converted by June 30, 1923, into other units)

General Holway began at once to raise Wisconsin's entire quota, and in 1922 the National Guard of Wisconsin reached an enrolled strength of 6,470 men, which still remains the post-war peak. On July 1, 1922 the state had enrolled 122 federally recognized units. This number was further augmented in the following year by the organization and recognition of nine additional units of the state's allocation. It thus appears that up until June 30, 1923 the state authorities managed to keep abreast with the organization of the units allocated to the state, until the reduction of the National Guard appropriation by the State Legislature, effective July 1, 1923, made a reorganization of the entire National Guard of Wisconsin imperative.

Previous to the action of the Legislature there had been available for all purposes of the Wisconsin National Guard an annual appropriation of \$600,000. The Legislature of 1923 reduced this amount to an annual appropriation of \$255,000, approximately five-twelfths of the amount expended in maintaining the National Guard up until this time.

The completed plan of reorganization provided for—first, the mustering out of certain units in accordance with General Orders Nos. 7 and 15, A. G. O. Wisconsin 1923; second, creation of a central finance office; third, the adoption of the budget system in expending funds, and lastly a thorough over-hauling and reorganization of the Administrative Staff.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders Nos. 7 and 15 A. G. O. Wisconsin, 1923, whereby the reorganization of the Wisconsin National Guard was ordered, some units 127th Infantry, 128th

Infantry, 1st Infantry, 1st Separate Squadron Cavalry, Bakery Co. No. 1, Q. M. C., Headquarters Troop 22nd Cavalry Division, Headquarters Troop 53rd Cavalry Division Trains, together with Service Battery and Band Section 120th Field Artillery, and Motor Transport Co. No. 125, 32nd Division Trains, were ordered disbanded and mustered out of the service as units of the Wisconsin National Guard, as of June 30, 1923. On March 15, 1924, Company "L", 127th Infantry, Station — Racine, was mustered out and disbanded as a unit of the Wisconsin National Guard.

On June 30, 1924, there were 90 federally recognized units in the Wisconsin National Guard, located at 59 stations in Wisconsin.

The strength of the Wisconsin National Guard on July 1, 1923 was 311 officers and 4419 enlisted men. The strength of the Wisconsin National Guard on June 30, 1924, was 326 officers and 4729 enlisted men.

On June 30, 1924, the distribution of the organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard was as follows;

DIVISION TROOPS

Adjutant's Section, Headquarters 32nd Division
 Seven Officers, Headquarters 32nd Division
 Headquarters and Headquarters Company 64th Infantry Brigade
 127th Infantry
 128th Infantry
 120th Field Artillery (75 mm)
 107th Ammunition Train
 Company "A" 107th Engineers
 32nd Military Police Company
 32nd Tank Company
 32nd Division Trains Q. M. C.

CORPS TROOPS

Headquarters and First Battalion, 121st Field Artillery (155 mm)
 135th Medical Regiment (less Collecting Company, Ambulance Company
 (Animal Drawn) and Veterinary Company)

ARMY TROOPS

Eight Sections, Headquarters 22nd Cavalry Division
 Headquarters, 53rd Cavalry Brigade
 105th Cavalry

The total strength of the Wisconsin National Guard on June 30, 1924, or at the end of the first fiscal year following its reorganization was, approximately 1,800 less than the post-war peak of 6,470 officers and men reached in 1922; 228 officers and 3,316 men are in the Infantry Division, 62 officers and 680 men are in the Cavalry, 15 officers and 220 men in the Artillery Brigade, and 14 officers and 125 men in the Medical Regiment.

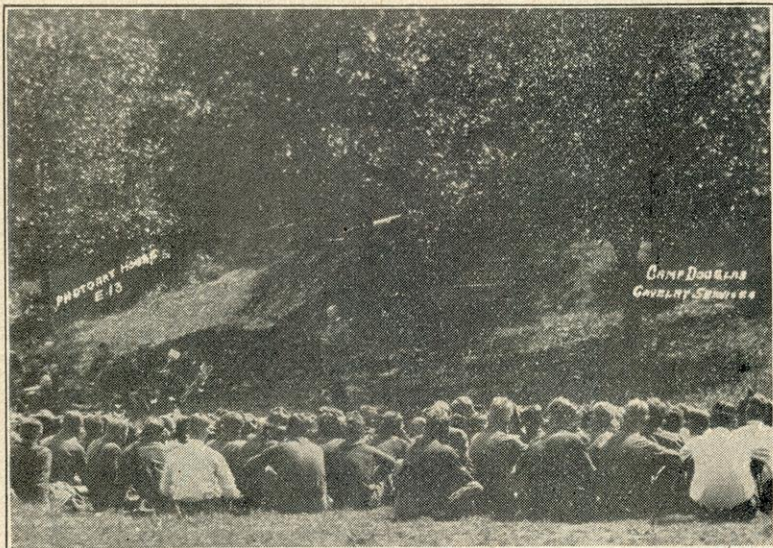
The total expenditure for maintaining the Wisconsin National Guard for the fiscal year 1922-23 was \$569,888.52. Taking the average strength of the Wisconsin National Guard, namely 7,115 men for the year ending on June 30, 1923, the cost per soldier for the year 1922-23 was \$80.09. The total expenditure for the year July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924 was \$233,736.87 and taking the average strength of the Guard for the year ending on June 30, 1924, namely 4,926 men, the cost per soldier for that year was \$47.44. These figures are not

unreasonable when one considers the fact that Wisconsin is not blessed with a large number of state owned armories.

In fact of the fifty-nine armory properties in the state, eight are state owned, fifteen are owned by local military organizations, and thirty-six are leased by the organization. While there are a great many things that the National Guard still needs, it is believed that keeping within the military budget and acquiring the maximum amount of military training is the first duty of the Adjutant General.

In spite of the curtailment of expenditures for maintenance and the reduction of per capita cost from \$90.70+ for the year 1922-23 to \$47.36+ for the year 1923-24, there has been a marked improvement in drill attendance at the home stations, in organization, and all around military efficiency. Whether or not the present budget system, inaugurated two years ago, will bring a permanent improvement in the administration of the National Guard finances can be determined only after it has been in operation several years. Of this much, however, we are certain, the reorganization of the Staff and the establishing of a central finance office in the Department along the same lines adopted by the Militia Bureau at Washington, and the War Department, has enabled the state to give the closest supervision possible of all activities of its National Guard.

The officers and organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard, with dates of Federal Recognition (Fed. Rec.) are as follows:



SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES AT CAMP DOUGLAS

Commander-in-Chief

Governor JOHN J. BLAINE, Madison

Inaugurated January 3, 1921.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

The Adjutant General

Brigadier General Ralph M. Immell, Madison, Fed. Rec. January 22, 1924.

Assistant Adjutant General

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas M. Schantz, Madison, Fed. Rec. October 1, 1923.

Inspector General's Department

Inspector General

The Adjutant General

Lieutenant Colonel Edgar N. Caldwell, Madison, Fed. Rec. October 1, 1923.

Judge Advocate General's Department

Major Timothy Burke, Green Bay, Fed. Rec. November 29, 1920.

Captain Lawrence J. Brody, La Crosse.

Quartermaster Corps

Quartermaster General

The Adjutant General

State Quartermaster and U. S. P. & D. O. for Wis.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Williams, Camp Douglas, Fed. Rec. April 21, 1920.

Major Fred T. Finn, Madison.

First Lieutenant John F. Mullen, Madison.

State Surveying Officers

Major Francis X. Ritger, Madison, Fed. Rec. June 7, 1923.

Captain Allan B. Ellis, Camp Douglas, Fed. Rec. April 11, 1921.

Ordnance Department

Chief of Ordnance

The Adjutant General

Ordnance Officers

Lieutenant Colonel Earl S. Driver, Madison, Fed. Rec. October 1, 1923.

First Lieutenant Fred J. Caffery, Milwaukee.

Medical Department

Lieutenant Colonel William F. Lorenz, Madison.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION**Division Commander**

Major General Robert B. McCoy, Sparta, Fed. Rec. July 24, 1924.

Division Howitzer and Machine Gun Officer

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel L. Remington, Mauston, Fed. Rec. April 1, 1924.

Division Quartermaster

Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Williams, Camp Douglas, Fed. Rec. April 1, 1924.

Assistants

Captain George N. Nehf, Hartford, Fed. Rec. October 1, 1924.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Rossbach, La Crosse, Fed. Rec. April 1, 1924.

Ordnance Officer

Lieutenant Colonel Alva E. Garey, Edgerton, Fed. Rec. February 16, 1924.

Division Chaplain

Major Gustav Stearns, Milwaukee.

Division Inspector

Lieutenant Colonel Harry G. Williams, Madison, Fed. Rec. February 25, 1924.

Adjutant's Section

Major Leo B. Levenick, Station, Madison.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE**Commanding Officer**

Brigadier General Wilbur M. Lee, Oconto, Fed. Rec. July 24, 1924.

Brigade Executive

Major William A. Holden, Sparta, Fed. Rec. May 20, 1922.

Adjutant and Supply Officer

Captain James W. Spradling, Sparta, Fed. Rec. May 20, 1922.

Intelligence Plans and Training Officer

Captain Hugh M. Fanning, La Crosse, Fed. Rec. July 1, 1923.

Aides

First Lieutenant Robert C. McCoy (to Command Communications Platoon Hq. Co., 64th Brig. Inf.) Fed. Rec. July 12, 1921.

Headquarters Company, Sixty-Fourth Infantry Brigade

Station Sparta, Fed. Rec. June 26, 1920.

Captain James W. Spradling, Commanding, Fed. Rec. May 20, 1922.

Second Lieutenant Spencer W. Barlow, Fed. Rec. May 1, 1923.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

64th BRIGADE, 32nd DIVISION.

Authorized by General Orders No. 7, March 24, 1921.

HEADQUARTERS, MADISON.

COLONEL.

GEORGE FRANCIS O'CONNELL, 23 E. Main St., Madison.
Comm. 7-27-24 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-27-24.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. (Executive Officer.)

WILLIAM B. HALL, Oconto.
Comm. 7-9-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-13-20.

MAJORS.

FOREST H. HIMES, Crandon.
Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.
EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, 908 Hancock St., Manitowoc.
Comm. 12-15-22 to rank from 12-15-22. Fed. Rec. 12-15-22.
EMIL G. PRELLWITZ, Wis. Veterans' Home.
Comm. 7-9-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

MACHINE GUN OFFICER.

Major FREDERICK W. HOFFMAN, Appleton.
Comm. 10-1-22 to rank from 10-1-22. Fed. Rec. 10-1-22.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT.

Major LUTHER N. SCHNETZ, Racine.
Comm. 6-25-23 to rank from 6-18-23. Fed. Rec. 6-18-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain DONALD W. TYRRELL, 937 Spaight St., Madison.
Comm. 5-25-22 to rank from 5-25-22. Fed. Rec. 10-1-24.

CHAPLAIN.

1st Lt. ANDREW JOHANNES BOE, 1708 John Ave., Superior.
Comm. 7-10-24 to rank from 7-10-24. Fed. Rec. 7-10-24.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

CAPTAIN FRANK E. BOYLE, Oconomowoc.
Comm. 12-4-19 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 5-1-24.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Captain REINHOLD F. H. SCHULTZ, La Crosse.
Comm. 4-26-24 to rank from 4-26-24. Fed. Rec. 4-26-24.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Paul E. Riebs.....	Capt.	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	11-1 -24	Milwaukee 330 Caswell Blk. 534-26th St.
	Joseph C. Ranzinger.....	2nd Lt.	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	
Service	Robert A. Hellard.....	Capt.	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	Oshkosh 300 Vernon St
	Milton C. Pommarane.....	1st Lt.	5- 2-24	5- 2-24	5- 2-24	22 Union St.
	Arthur A. Davis	1st Lt.	5- 2-24	5- 2-24	5- 2-24	329 Pearl St.
	.....	2nd Lt.				
Howitzer	Loren L. Gmeiner.....	Capt.	10-27-23	10-27-23	7- 8-20 10-27-23	Waupaca
	Birney H. Wilson.....	1st Lt.	4- 5-24	4- 5-24	4- 5-24	118 W. Ses- sions St.
	.....	2nd Lt.				
Medical Dept. Det.	Luther N. Schnetz.....	Major	6-25-23	6-18-23	4- 1-21 6-18-23	Ripon Racine
	Ervin W. Chamberlain.....	Capt. (D. C.)	7- 1-21	7- 8-19	7-13-21	512 So. 6th St. La Crosse
	Hiram A. Fulton.....	Capt.	1- 1-24	1- 1-24	1- 1-24	417 Jones St. Eau Claire
	Edwin C. Johnson.....	Capt. (D. C.)	3-31-24	3-31-24	3-31-24	Ripon
	John M. Johnson	1st Lt.	12-19-23	12-29-23	12-19-23	Ripon

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR.

FOREST H. HIMES, Crandon.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant WM. A. DRAHEIM, Neenah.

Comm. 9-16-21 to rank from 9-16-21. Fed. Rec. 9-16-21.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Wm. A. Draheim.....	1st Lt.	9-16-21	9-16-21	5- 6-20	Menasha Neenah
	-----	2nd Lt.			9-16-21	
"A"	Lester B. Lindsay.....	Capt.	2-21-21	2-21-21	4-28-20 2-26-21	Marinette Marinette
	Leo W. Zander.....	1st Lt.	5-19-22	5-19-22	5-19-22	
	Maurice O. Mathisen.....	2nd Lt.	1-20-23	1-20-23	1-20-23	
"B"	Wm. H. Zumach.....	Capt.	5- 3-22	5- 3-22	5- 7-20 5- 3-22	Rhineland Rhineland
	Laurence B. Gauthier.....	1st Lt.	6- 9-23	6- 9-23	6- 9-23	
	Joseph W. Pelletier.....	2nd Lt.	6- 9-23	6- 9-23	6- 9-23	
"C"	John M. Galbraith.....	Capt.	4-19-23	4-19-23	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Oconto Oconto 201 Adams St. 120 Adams St.
	Ernest C. Hidde.....	1st Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	
	Willard Vullings.....	2nd Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	
"D"	Erwin F. Grundeman.....	Capt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	3-10-20 6- 1-23	Appleton Appleton 291 Bridge St.
	Cloyde P. Schroeder.....	1st Lt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	
	Harry M. Kerrigan.....	2nd Lt.	6-16-23	6-16-23	6-16-23	

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR.

EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, 908 Hancock St., Manitowoc.

Comm. 12-15-22 to rank from 12-15-22. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant GEORGE L. SPLITT, Ripon.

Comm. 2-2-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 10-1-24.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	George S. Splitt.....	1st Lt.	10- 1-24	10- 1-24	2- 2-20 10- 1-24	Ripon 214 Jefferson St.
	James H. Banville.....	2nd Lt.	10- 2-24	10- 2-24	10- 2-24	627 Lincoln
"E"	Frank P. Khail, Jr.....	Capt.	12-15-22	12-15-22	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Manitowoc 1305 Huron St.
	Richard Arndt.....	1st Lt.	1-20-23	1-20-23	7- 1-23	1512 Madison St.
	Wm. F. Nemetz.....	2nd Lt.	4- 7-23	4- 7-23	7- 1-23	1323 S. 14th St.
"F"	Eugene A. Hickey.....	Capt.			6- 3-20	Sheboygan Sheboygan
	Edgar E. Schroeder.....	1st Lt.	9-19-23	9-19-23	9-19-23	2232N. 8th St.
	John Alfred Ehren.....	2nd Lt.	10- 1-23	10- 1-23	10- 1-23	
"G"	Frederick G. Schuehle.....	Capt.	5-31-24	5-31-24	1- 8-20 5-31-24	Oconomowoc 513 S. Main
	Robert G. Wilkinson.....	1st Lt.	5-31-24	5-31-24	5-31-24	508 Milwau- kee St.
	Charles W. Bender, Jr.....	2nd Lt.	5-31-24	5-31-24	5-31-24	325 State St.
"H"	Herbert E. Beglinger.....	Capt.	6- 1-21	6- 1-21	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Oshkosh 732 9th St.
	Everett L. Hansen.....	1st Lt.	4-19-23	4-19-23	7- 1-23	175 Otter St.
	Herbert A. Smith.....	2nd Lt.	10- 6-23	10- 6-23	10- 6-23	210 Scott St.

**ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
THIRD BATTALION**

MAJOR.

EMIL G. PRELLWITZ, Wisconsin Veterans Home.

Comm. 7-9-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant GEORGE L. BROWN, 217 Jefferson, Whitewater.

Comm. 5-24-22 to rank from 5-24-22. Fed. Rec. 5-24-22.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	George L. Brown.....	1st Lt.	5-24-22	5-24-22	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Whitewater 217 Jefferson St.
	Lawrence E. Bowers.....	2nd Lt.	5-15-24	5-15-24	5-15-24	208-Church St.
"I"	Wm. H. Kuehl.....	Capt.	3-15-24	3-15-24	5- 6-20 3-15-24	Neenah 223-3rd St.
	Carl F. Gerhardt.....	1st Lt.	5-29-24	5-29-24	5-29-24	
	Albert H. Kuehl.....	2nd Lt.	9-13-23	9-13-23	9-13-23	125-2nd St.
"K"	Frank P. Krukar.....	Capt.	5- 8-22	5- 8-22	3-19-20 5- 8-22	Milwaukee Milwaukee 1064 5th Av.
	Walter J. Szulskiewicz.....	1st Lt.	6-20-22	6-20-22	6-20-22	
	Frank Reszcynski.....	2nd Lt.	6-26-22	6-26-22	6-26-22	
"L"	Charles W. Boardman.....	Capt.	5- 6-21	5- 6-21	4-16-24 4-16-24	Delavan
	Donald R. McCoy.....	1st Lt.	6-12-24	6-12-24	6-12-24	306 W. Wal- worth Av.
	Harry C. Prudames.....	2nd Lt.	6-15-24	6-15-24	6-15-24	
"M"	Henry Vogt.....	Capt.	12-10-20	12-10-20	7- 7-20 1-11-21	Fond du Lac Fond du Lac
	Lisle B. Harris.....	1st Lt.	1-19-21	1-19-21	1-19-21	
	Raymond G. Mayrand.....	2nd Lt.	4-17-22	4-17-22	4-17-22	

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

64TH BRIGADE, 32ND DIVISION.

Authorized by General Orders No. 7, March 24, 1921.

HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE.

COLONEL.

PAUL B. CLEMENS, 4414 Pabst Avenue, Milwaukee.

Comm. 4-10-22 to rank from 4-10-22. Fed. Rec. 4-10-22.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. (Executive Officer.)

ALBERT NATHNESS, Menomonie.

Comm. 5-5-22 to rank from 5-5-22. Fed. Rec. 5-5-22.

MAJORS.

FRANK L. GOTTSCHALK, Wausau.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

JOHN G. GRAHAM, Tomah.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 6-20-24.

WILLIAM SMITH, 817 East Gorham St., Madison.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.

MACHINE GUN OFFICER.

Major THORWALD THORSEN, 922 9th Ave. West, Ashland.

Comm. 6-20-24 to rank from 6-20-24. Fed. Rec. 6-20-24.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major VICTOR E. EKBLAD, Superior.

Comm. 6-15-23 to rank from 6-15-23. Fed. Rec. 6-23-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain THAYER Z. CLAYTON, 3128 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

Comm. 7-1-23 to rank from 7-1-23. Fed. Rec. 10-1-24.

CHAPLAIN.

Captain WILLIAM F. HOOD, 1408 Cumming Ave., Superior.

Comm. 3-28-21 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

Captain MALCOLM K. WHYTE, 405 Albion St., Milwaukee.

Comm. 11-17-23 to rank from 11-17-23. Fed. Rec. 10-31-24.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Captain ARNEY O. PETERSON, Neillsville.

Comm. 4-21-22 to rank from 4-21-22. Fed. Rec. 4-21-22.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

Comapny	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Edward C. Van Wie.....	Capt.	12- 4-19	7- 8-19	12-15-19 12-15-19	Tomah Tomah
	Adelbert H. Wilson.....	2ndLt.	6-30-23	7- 8-19	6-30-23	
Service	Leo M. Jackson.....	Capt.	4-28-22	4-28-22	3-12-20 4-28-22	Neillsville Neillsville
	Arthur J. Haugen.....	1st Lt.	5- 8-22	5- 8-22	5- 8-22	
	Benjamin J. Brown.....	1st Lt.	4- 5-23	4- 5-23	4- 5-23	
	Harland A. Kintzele.....	2nd Lt.	4- 5-23	4- 5-23	4- 5-23	
Band. Sect.						Wausau
Howitzer	Linus T. Roehm.....	Capt.	1- 1-24	1- 1-24	7- 1-23 2-23-24	Ashland 209-5th Ave. E.
	Edwin A. Johnson.....	2nd Lt.	6- 7-24	6- 7-24	6- 7-24	
	George Tidstrom.....	2nd Lt.	6- 7-24	6- 7-24	6- 7-24	
Medical Dept. Detachment	Victor E. Ekblad.....	Major	6-15-23	6-15-23	1- 1-23 6-23-23	Superior Rms 4, 5, 6, Columbia Bldg.
	Richard C. Smith.....	Capt.	1- 1-23	1- 1-23	1-12-23	2004 Ogden Ave.
	Raymond J. Dalton.....	Capt.	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	9-22-23	423-46th St.
	Adolph L. Kylo.....	Capt.	10- 1-24	10- 1-24	10- 1-24	
	Melvin H. Barsness.....	1st Lt. (D. C.)	1- 1-23	1- 1-23	1- 1-23	427 Board of Trade

**ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
FIRST BATTALION.**

MAJOR.

FRANK L. GOTTSCHALK, Wausau.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant OLIVER G. ERICKSON, Hudson.

Comm. 4-24-22 to rank from 4-24-22. Fed. Rec. 4-24-22.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Oliver G. Erickson.....	1st Lt.	4-24-22	4-24-22	5-19-21 4-24-22	Hudson Hudson.....
	Sigwald Borge.....	2nd Lt.	5- 9-22	5- 9-22	5- 9-22	
"A"	Gustaf A. Hitz.....	Capt.	9- 5-23	9- 5-23	3- 5-20 9-19-23	Menomonie Menomonie
	Cecil M. Russell.....	1st Lt.	11-24-23	11-24-23	11-24-23	409 Wilson Ave.
	John A. Fladoes.....	2nd Lt.	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	504-11th St.
"B"	Wilbur J. Mahoney.....	Capt.	11-12-24	11-12-24	3- 4-20 11-12-24	Eau Claire 144 Gilbert St.
	Hendrick O. Jaastad.....	1st Lt.	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	119 S. Bar- stow Ave.
	David H. Backstrom.....	2nd Lt.	6- 9-24	6- 9-24	6- 9-24	226 Hudson St.
"C"	Martin H. Wirkus.....	Capt.	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	3-11-20 2- 2-24	Marshfield Marshfield
	William F. Beseler.....	1st Lt.	4-12-24	4-12-24	4-12-24	705 E. 4th St.
	Wm. A. Spearbreaker.....	2nd Lt.	4-12-24	4-12-24	4-12-24	205 E. 5th St.
"D"	James T. Scolman.....	Capt.	12-14-20	12-14-20	7-12-20 12-16-20	Rice Lake Rice Lake
	Warren D. Leary.....	1st Lt.	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	
	Sam O. Haugen.....	2nd Lt.	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	2- 2-24	533 Wilson Ave.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR.

JOHN G. GRAHAM, Tomah.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed Rec. 6-20-24.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant HERMAN C. MILLER, Reedsburg.

Comm. 6-15-21 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Herman C. Miller.....	1st Lt.	6-15-21	7- 8-19	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Reedsburg Reedsburg
	.....	2nd Lt.				
"E"	Albert A. Parker.....	Capt.	10-19-20	10-19-20	2-12-20 10-28-20	Beaver Dam Beaver Dam
	Matt Zweck.....	1st Lt.	4-24-24	4-24-24	4-24-24	113 W. 3rd St.
	Henry A. Piszczek.....	2nd Lt.	5-29-24	5-29-24	5-29-24	137 Gould St.
"F"	Guy F. Goodell.....	Capt.	4- 1-22	4- 1-22	6-25-20 4- 1-22	Portage Portage
	David Leach.....	1st Lt.	4-12-22	4-12-22	4-12-22	
	Edgar L. Alderman.....	2nd Lt.	4- 1-22	4- 1-22	4- 1-22	
"G"	Theodore G. Lewis.....	Capt.	1- 1-25	6-20-22	7- 1-23	Madison 1330 Maple Ave.
	James F. Mahoney.....	1st Lt.	6-10-21	6-10-21	7- 1-23	449 W. Main St.
	.....	2nd Lt.				
"H"	Paul L. Stewart.....	Capt.	4-17-24	11- 1-20	4-17-24 4-17-24	Baraboo Baraboo
	Otto Arndt.....	1st Lt.	7-28-24	7-28-24	7-28-24	114 Ash St.
	Robert F. Holmes.....	2nd Lt.	4-17-24	4-17-24	4-17-24	122 Maple St.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
THIRD BATTALION

MAJOR.

WILLIAM SMITH, 817 East Gorham St., Madison.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant LEON H. ELLINGSON, Edgerton.

Comm. 5-21-21 to rank from 5-20-21. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Leon H. Ellingson.....	1st Lt.	5-21-21	5-20-21	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Edgerton Edgerton
	Wm. Francis Madden.....	2nd Lt.	7-27-24	7-27-24	7-27-24	308 Blaine St.
"I"	Hans C. Larsen.....	Capt.	7- 3-20	7- 8-19	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Stoughton Stoughton
	Fred J. Mattingly.....	1st Lt.	8-30-20	8-30-20	7- 1-23	
	Edwin O. Olson.....	2nd Lt.	9- 6-20	9- 6-20	7- 1-23	
"K"	La Verne E. Deal.....	Capt.	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	3- 2-20 7- 1-23	Monroe Monroe
	Arthur H. Mackey.....	1st Lt.	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	
	Alva B. Williams.....	2nd Lt.	3- 8-24	3- 8-24	3- 8-24	1210 S. Ave.
"L"	Waldo G. Hansen.....	Capt.	3- 2-24	3- 2-24	3-30-20 3- 2-24	Beloit 305 1/2 State St.
	Carl A. Sparks.....	1st Lt.	10-24-21	10-24-21	10-24-21	
	William J. Huempfer.....	2nd Lt.	10-24-21	10-24-21	10-24-21	
"M"	Scott A. Cairy.....	Capt.	6-13-20	7- 8-19	6-21-20 6-21-20	Platteville Platteville
	William B. Shepard.....	1st Lt.	7- 8-21	7- 8-21	7-14-21	

57TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION

Authorized by General Orders No. ———.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

_____,
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

BRIGADE EXECUTIVE.

Major ANDERSON HASSELL NORTON, 929 1/2 Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee.
Comm. 7-16-24 to rank from 7-16-24. Fed. Rec. 7-16-24.

ADJUTANT.

Captain _____,
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

First Lieutenant _____,
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant _____,
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Captain JOHN B. GAY, Portage.
Comm. 1-30-24 to rank from 1-30-24. Fed. Rec. 1-30-24.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

First Lieutenant DONALD M. FARRIS, Madison.
Comm. 1-2-25 to rank from 1-2-25. Fed. Rec. _____.

MUNITIONS OFFICER.

First Lieutenant _____,
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

AIDES.

Captain _____, (to Command Hq. Battery 57th F. A. Brig.)
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

Organization	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters Battery	-----	Capt.				
	-----	1st Lt.				

107th Ammunition Train	Kenneth S. White-----	Capt.	4- 6-23	4- 6-23	2-18-20 4- 6-23	River Falls River Falls
	Charles J. Phillips-----	1st Lt.	4- 6-23	4- 6-23	4- 6-23	
	Paul F. Weber-----	2nd Lt.	4- 6-23	4- 6-23	4- 6-23	

**ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF FIELD
ARTILLERY**

(75mm.) 32ND DIVISION

Authorized by General Orders No. 7, March 24, 1921.

HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE.

COLONEL.

ALVIN A. KUECHENMEISTER, 720 Holton St., Milwaukee.
Comm. 4-1-21 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 5-18-22.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. (Executive Officer.)

ALBERT H. SMITH, Wilton.
Comm. 4-22-21 to rank from 4-22-21. Fed. Rec. 11-28-21.

MAJORS.

PERCIVAL B. SLATER, 1046 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee
Comm. 11-22-21 to rank from 11-22-21. Fed. Rec. 11-22-21.

STANLEY G. GORDON, La Crosse.

Comm. 11-22-20 to rank from 11-22-20. Fed. Rec. 7-12-22.

ADJUTANT.

Captain JOSEPH F. GRUBER, 1329 Island Ave., Milwaukee.
Comm. 1-26-23 to rank from 1-26-23. Fed. Rec. 3-1-23.

SUPPLY OFFICER. (Commanding Service Battery.)

Captain EMIL F. STIELOW, Sheboygan.
Comm. 6-1-23 to rank from 6-1-23. Fed. Rec. 6-1-23.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major WILLIAM E. BANNEN, La Crosse.
Comm. 7-1-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 7-9-20.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant ORLANDO HOLWAY, Chippewa Falls.
Comm. 6-11-21 to rank from 6-11-21. Fed. Rec. 10-1-23.

LIAISON OFFICER.

Captain ERIC D. LINDBERG, 1016 Franklin St., Appleton.
Comm. 11-20-23 to rank from 11-20-23. Fed. Rec. 11-20-23.

CHAPLAIN.

Captain WILLIAM T. DORWARD, 825 Chambers St., Milwaukee.
Comm. 11-14-22 to rank from 11-14-22. Fed. Rec. 11-14-22.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

Captain SCOTT A. MCLEAN, P. O. Box 269, Superior.
Comm. 7-1-23 to rank from 7-1-23. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ASSISTANT COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

First Lieutenant ELMER OLSEN, Superior.
Comm. 7-1-23 to rank from 7-1-23. Fed. Rec. 7-2-23.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Scott A. McLean.....	Capt.	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Superior P. O. Box 269
	Elmer Olsen.....	1st Lt.	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	7- 2-23	
Service	Emil F. Stielow.....	Capt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	6-29-21 6- 1-23	Sheboygan Sheboygan
	Erwin Wolf.....	1st Lt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	1735 N. 9th St.
	Joseph O. Gruber.....	2nd Lt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	1928 S. 12th St.
	-----	2nd Lt.				
Band Section					2-11-20	Appleton
Medical Dept. Det.	William E. Bannen..... (M.C.)	Major	7- 1-20	7- 8-19	7- 8-20 7- 9-20	La Crosse 826 W. Ave. S
	J. H. Gatterdam (D.C.).....	Capt.	5-26 24	5-26-24	5-26-24	301 Main St.
	Eilef Smedel (M.C.).....	1st Lt.	2-18 22	2-18-22	2-18-22	La Crosse
	Sigrud B. Gundersen.....	1st Lt.	10- 1-23	10- 1-23	10-27-23	307 Pearl St. La Crosse
	Perel F. Strait.....	Capt. (V.C.)	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	Sparta
	George E. Evenson.....	1st Lt. (V.C.)	5-24-24	5-24-24	5-24-24	West Salem

ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH FIELD ARTILLERY

(75mm.)

FIRST BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS, LACROSSE.

MAJOR.

STANLEY G. GORDON, La Crosse.

Comm. 11-22-20 to rank from 11-22-20. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain ARGYLE R. SCOTT, 1721 King St., La Crosse.

Comm. 4-1-22 to rank from 4-1-22. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant GEORGE SCOTT, La Crosse.

Comm. 8-15-21 to rank from 8-15-21. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

LIAISON OFFICER.

First Lieutenant JOHN F. KLING, 216 Avon St., La Crosse.

Comm. 1-7-22 to rank from 1-7-22. Fed. Rec. 5-31-24.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant JOSEPH O. GRUBER, 1928 12th St., Sheboygan.

Comm. 6-1-23 to rank from 6-1-23. Fed. Rec. 6-1-23.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

First Lieutenant ARTHUR H. KOFTA, La Crosse.

Comm. 6-18-23 to rank from 6-18-23. Fed. Rec. 6-18-23.

Battery	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Hq. Det. & Combat Train	Alfred J. Rasmussen.....	Capt.	1-16-25	1-16-25	7- 1-23 1-16-25	La Crosse La Crosse
	Arthur H. Kofta.....	1st Lt.	6-18-23	6-18-23	7- 1-23	
	Geo. G. Irvine.....	2nd Lt.	7- 7-23	7- 7-23	7- 7-23	429 Main St.
"A"	Glenn R. Hall.....	Capt.	5- 3-24	5- 3-24	7- 1-23 5- 5-24	La Crosse 506 Main St.
	John H. Walter.....	1st Lt.	5- 3-24	5- 3-24	5- 6-24	726 S. 8th St.
	-----	1st Lt.				
	-----	2nd Lt.				
"B"	George F. Robb.....	Capt.	3-15-23	3-15-23	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	La Crosse 120 State St.
	Kenneth J. Hough.....	1st Lt.	5-16-24	5-16-24	5-16-24	
	-----	1st Lt.				
	Lloyd O. Falke.....	2nd Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	527 Mill St.
"C"	Duncan R. Ackley.....	Capt.	7- 8-21	4- 1-21	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls
	Elmer F. Charland.....	1st Lt.	7- 8-21	4- 1-21	7- 1-23	
	Harold L. Plummer.....	1st Lt.	1-19-24	1-19-24	2- 2-24	Cadott
	-----	2nd Lt.				

ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH FIELD ARTILLERY
 SECOND BATTALION
 HEADQUARTERS, LA CROSSE.
 (75mm.)

MAJOR.

PERCIVAL B. SLATER, 367 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee.
 Comm. 11-22-21 to rank from 11-22-21. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain ROBERT L. WILEY, Chippewa Falls.
 Comm. 1-1-25 to rank from 4-26-24. Fed. Rec. _____.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant _____,
 Comm. _____ to rank from _____, Fed. Rec. _____.

LIAISON OFFICER.

First Lieutenant ARNOLD G. SCHUELER, Tomah.
 Comm. 6-30-23 to rank from 6-30-23. Fed. Rec. 6-30-23.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE J. STIEBER, 1206 Alabama Ave., Sheboygan.
 Comm. 3-8-24 to rank from 3-8-24. Fed. Rec. 3-8-24.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

First Lieutenant JOHN F. KNOPE, Stevens Point.
 Comm. 11-20-21 to rank from 11-20-21. Fed. Rec. _____.

Battery	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Hq. Det. & Combat Train	Ferdinand A. Hirzy.....	Capt.	11- 3-24	11- 3-24	7- 1-23	Stevens Pt. Stevens Pt.
	John F. Knope.....	1st Lt.	11-20-21	11-20-21	5-31-24	
	Harold A. Scribner.....	2nd Lt.	6-18-23	6-18-23	7- 1-23	
"D"	Arthur L. Oberst.....	Capt.	11-25-21	11-25-21	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Stevens Pt. Stevens Pt.
	Frank A. Love.....	1st Lt.	11- 3-24	11- 3-24	11- 3-24		612 Water St.
	-----	1st Lt.				
	-----	2nd Lt.				
"E"	Chester J. Severance.....	Capt.	6- 6-24	6- 6-24	4-18-21 6- 6-24	Wisconsin Rapids 107-5th St. So.
	Ernest R. Smith.....	1st Lt.	4-13-21	4-13-21	4-18-21	
	Alwin N. Howalt.....	1st Lt.	8-11-24	8-11-24	8-11-24	c/o Wood Co Agr. School
	Hubert H. Stark.....	2nd Lt.	4-13-21	4-13-21	4-18-21	
	George G. Lane.....	2nd Lt.	8-12-24	8-12-24	8-12-24		1357 Grand Ave.
"F"	Harold A. Morgan.....	Capt.	11-11-20	11-10-20	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Merill Merrill
	Matthew G. Schmitt.....	1st Lt.	5-31-21	5-31-21	7- 1-23	
	Clarence A. Hartz.....	1st Lt.	1-26-23	1-26-23	7- 1-23	
	John L. Siesennop.....	2nd Lt.	6- 2-23	6- 2-23	7- 1-23	

**ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS
FIRST BATTALION**

Major _____, _____.

Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
"A"	Ivan Wood.....	Capt.	6- 6-23	6- 6-23	12- 6-20 6- 7-23	Viroqua Viroqua
	Gilbert M. Pulver.....	1st Lt.	6-18-23	6-18-23	6-18-23	
	.....	2nd Lt.				
"B"	.....	Capt.				
	.....	1st Lt.				
	.....	2nd Lt.				
"C"	.....	Capt.				
	.....	1st Lt.				
	.....	2nd Lt.				

THIRTY-SECOND MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
	Samuel B. Slaughter.....	1st Lt.	7- 1-23	7- 1-23	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Arcadia Arcadia
	.....	2nd Lt.				

THIRTY-SECOND TANK COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS, JANESVILLE.

Company	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
	Perle L. Grimshaw.....	Capt.	5-30-23	5-30-23	3-31-20 6-16-23	Janesville Janesville
	Henry Arndt.....	1st Lt.	1-19-24	1-19-24	2-16-24	511 Locust St. 413 S. Jackson St.
	Herbert S. Marker.....	1st Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	1720 Pleasant St.
	Lawrence A. Wright.....	2nd Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	418 Park Ave.
	.....	2nd Lt.				

**THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION
QUARTERMASTER CORPS**

(TRANSPORTATION SERVICE)

HEADQUARTERS, RHINELANDER.

MAJOR.

CLARENCE J. WESLEY, Rhinelander.

Comm. 12-14-20 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 1-10-21.

ADJUTANT AND SUPPLY OFFICER.

First Lieutenant EDWIN W. SWEDBERG, Rhinelander.

Comm. 5-2-21 to rank from 5-2-21. Fed. Rec. 5-10-21.

Organization	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Tn. Hq.	Edwin W. Swedberg.....	1st Lt.	5- 2-21	5- 2-21	5-10-21 5-10-21	Rhinelanders Rhinelanders
	-----	2nd Lt.				
M. T. Co. No. 125 M. O. 10-1-24	-----	1st Lt.				Gillett Gillett
	-----	2nd Lt.				
M. T. Co. No. 126 Trfd. 11-1-24	-----	1st Lt.				Clintonville Clintonville
	-----	2nd Lt.				
M. R. S. No. 113	Frank G. Evers.....	1st Lt.	9-27-21	9-27-21	5-10-21 10- 8-21	Rhinelanders Rhinelanders
Wagon Co. No. 113	Harry T. Ketcham.....	Capt.	5- 1-21	5- 1-21	3-18-20 5-12-21	Abbotsford
	Fred A. Ridderbush.....	1st Lt.	7-14-23	7-14-23	7-14-23	
	Maxwell Jenks.....	2nd Lt.	5-29-24	5-29-24	5-29-24	
Wagon Co. No. 114	Charles P. Lane.....	Capt.	6- 1-21	6- 1-21	3-22-20 6- 1-21	Jefferson Jefferson
	Leo J. Neis.....	1st Lt.	8- 1-21	8- 1-21	8- 1-21	Jefferson
	Clarence J. Kreidermann ..	2nd Lt.	5-15-24	5-15-24	5-15-24	107 Darling St.
Medical Dept. Detachment	Charles M. Griswold.....	Capt.	4-25-21	4-25-21	6- 1-21 4-25-21	Clintonville Clintonville
	R. Frank Fletcher.....	Capt.	11- 2-24	11- 2-24	11- 2-24	Platteville

CORPS TROOPS
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT FIELD
ARTILLERY

(155 mm.)

FIRST BATTALION, Fed. Rec. 5-19-23.

HEADQUARTERS, HARTFORD.

MAJOR.

ROBERT C. GRAEWIN, Boscobel.

Comm. 10-1-23 to rank from 10-1-23. Fed. Rec. 10-6-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain ROY W. BAILEY, Hartford.

Comm. 5-19-23 to rank from 5-19-23. Fed. Rec. 6-1-23.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant GEORGE J. GIBSON, 688 Exchange St., Kenosha

Comm. 6-1-23 to rank from 6-1-23. Fed. Rec. _____.

LIAISON OFFICER.

First Lieutenant MERTON MARTENSON, Barron.

Comm. 7-1-23 to rank from 7-1-23. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant RAYMOND A. LOOS, Hartford.

Comm. 6-1-23 to rank from 6-1-23. Fed. Rec. 6-1-23.

Battery	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Hq. Det. & Combat Train	Carl J. Rhodes.....	Capt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	2-11-20 6- 1-23	Hartford
	Raymond A. Loos.....	2nd Lt.	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	6- 1-23	
"A"	Edward A. Bolzendahl.....	Capt.	6-21-22	6-21-22	10-18-21 6-21-22	Whitefish Bay 1447 3rd St. Milwaukee 320 Farwell Ave. Milw. 1200 Teutonia Ave. 944 Holton St.
	Ralph L. Youngren.....	1st Lt.	6-21-22	6-21-22	6-21-22	
	Charles H. Weiss.....	1st Lt.	6-18-23	6-18-23	6-18-23	
	W. Frank Rosenberg.....	2nd Lt.	10- 1-23	10- 1-23	1-14-24	
"B"	Henry J. Lurquin.....	Capt.	11-29-21	11-29-21	1-24-21 6- 1-23	Green Bay Green Bay 516 No. Madison St
	William B. Gruselle.....	1st Lt.	12-22-22	12-22-22	6- 1-23	
	Ross J. Quatsoe.....	1st Lt.	6-18-23	6-18-23	6-18-23	
	.....	2nd Lt.			
Medical Dept. Det.	Max. P. Staehle.....	Capt.	3-25-21	3-25-21	9- 1-23 9- 1-23	Manitowoc

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIFTH MEDICAL REGIMENT

Authorized by General Orders No. —.

HEADQUARTERS, —————.

COLONEL.

GILBERT E. SEAMAN (State Surgeon), 220 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Comm. 11-1-24 to rank from 11-1-24. Fed. Rec. 11-1-24.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. (Executive Officer.)

EDGAR C. BARNES, Ripon.
Comm. 12-2-22 to rank from 12-2-22. Fed. Rec. 8-1-24.

MAJOR.

RAYM. L. KENNEY, Mendota.

STATE DENTAL SURGEON.

CLYDE R. MODIE, D.C., 30 N. Spooner St., Madison.
Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 5-20-21. Fed. Rec. 8-1-24.

STATE VETERINARY SURGEON.

STANLEY L. PILGRIM, V.C., City Hall, Milwaukee.
Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 5-20-21. Fed. Rec. 8-1-24.
Captain _____, _____.
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

CHAPLAIN.

Captain PETER LEO JOHNSON, St. Francis.
Comm. 4-1-24 to rank from 7-8-19. Fed. Rec. 4-2-24.
First Lieutenant _____, _____.
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.
First Lieutenant _____, _____.
Comm. _____ to rank from _____. Fed. Rec. _____.

ADJUTANT.

Captain WM. J. BLECKWENN, 1016 Van Buren St., Madison.
Comm. 4-1-24 to rank from 4-1-24. Fed. Rec. 9-1-24.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIFTH MEDICAL REGIMENT

Organization	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Service Co. 135 Med. Reg.	William J. Bleckwenn.....	Capt.	4- 1-24	4- 1-24	9- 1-24 9- 1-24	Mendota Madison 1016 Van Buren St.
	Charles S. Woldenberg.....	1st Lt. (MAC)	4- 1-24	4- 1-24	9- 1-24	Madison 441 Sidney St.
	George B. Farrell.....	1st Lt.	4- 1-24	4- 1-24	9- 1-24	Mendota
	Loudon N. Webster.....	Capt. (MAC)	4- 6-23	4- 6-23	9- 1-24	Ripon, Wis.
	Fred J. Hodges.....	Capt.	11-15-23	11-15-23	9- 1-24	Mendota Psychiatric Hospital
Sanitary Co. No.	-----	Capt.				
Ambulance Co. No. (animal drawn)	-----	Capt.				
	-----	1st Lt.				
Ambulance Co. No. 183 (motor)	Wm. A. Deerhake.....	Capt.	6-23-24	6-23-24	8- 4-21 6-23-24	Milwaukee National Home
	Wm. M. Ruggaber.....	1st Lt. (MAC)	6-23-24	6-23-24	6-23-24	865 Newhall St. Milw.
Hospital Co. No. 183 (motor)	Clarence J. Kenney.....	Major	6- 8-20	7- 8-19	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Waukesha Nat'l Home Wis.
	Frederick J. Bergholte.....	Capt. (DC)	7- 1-21	7- 8-19	7- 1-23	Waukesha
	Jay C. Brewer.....	Capt.	1-15-21	11-15-20	7-29-23	Jefferson
	Wm. J. McKillip.....	Capt.	8-15-23	8-15-23	8-15-23	Milwaukee 236-14th St.
	Herbert F. Sydow.....	1st Lt.	8-15-23	8-15-23	8-15-23	Waukesha 803 Clinton St.
	Walter T. Clough.....	1st Lt. (MAC)	10-20-24	10-20-24	10-20-24	Milwaukee 1236-7th St.
Veterinary Co. No. 185 Med. Reg.	Grover W. Krubsack.....	Capt.	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	11- 1-24	Clintonville
	-----	1st Lt.				

ARMY TROOPS
HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION

Authorized by General Orders No. 8, April 1, 1921.

HEADQUARTERS, _____.

Organization	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
General Staff Section	J. Tracy Hale.....	Col.	9-18-23	9-18-23	6-26-22 10-6-23	Milwaukee 300 Trust Bldg.
	Reginald N. Hamilton.....	Major	5-18-23	5-18-23	6-23-23	244 Martin St.
Ordnance Section	Jesse G. Crownhart.....	Major	12-1-21	12-1-21	6-9-22 12-1-21	Madison Milwaukee 558 Jefferson St.
Judge Advocate's Section	John B. Sanborn.....	Major	6-20-22	6-20-22	12-26-22 6-20-22	Madison Gay Bldg. Madison
Finance Section	John M. Holley.....	Major	4-1-22	4-1-22	10-6-22 5-1-22	La Crosse
Signal Section	Elmer G. Meyer.....	Lt. Col.	6-17-22	6-17-22	7-11-22 9-27-22	Milwaukee Milwaukee 3203 Mc- Kinley Blvd.
Adjutant's Section	Frank J. Schneller.....	Lt. Col.	1-2-22	7-8-19	6-9-22 6-9-22	Neenah
	Lyall C. Stilp.....	Capt.	8-1-23	8-1-23	8-1-23	251 E. Doty St.
	Phillip J. Reimer.....	1st Lt.	8-1-23	8-1-23	8-1-23	637 E. Doty St.
Inspector's Section	Thomas Byron Beveridge..	Lt. Col.	12-17-20	7-8-19	12-1-22 1-1-22	Madison 1148 Flor- ence Ct.
Medical Section	Wm. E. Kiley.....	Capt.	3-24-21	3-24-21	6-25-23 5-16-21	Ripon 420 E. No. Av. Milwaukee
Vet. Det.	-----	1st Lt.			10-18-21	Platteville

FIFTY-THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS, _____.
BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Comm. _____ to rank from _____, Fed. Rec. _____.

MAJOR AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

JOHN C. P. HANLEY, Stanley.

Comm. 10-1-21 to rank from 10-1-21. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain ROBERT S. ALLEN, % State Journal, Madison.

Comm. 8-15-23 to rank from 8-15-23. Fed. Rec. 8-15-23.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Captain WM. E. DUTHIE, 910 Glen St., Janesville.

Comm. 11-23-21 to rank from 11-23-21. Fed. Rec. 11-23-21.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant GEO. F. HARRINGTON, Stanley.

Comm. 5-6-22 to rank from 5-6-22. Fed. Rec. 8-15-23.

**ONE HUNDRED FIFTH REGIMENT, FIFTY-THIRD BRIGADE,
TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION**

Authorized by General Orders No. 8, April 1, 1921.

HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE.

COLONEL.

JAMES J. QUILL, 1371 Oakland Ave., Milwaukee.
Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 4-1-21. Fed. Rec. 5-24-21.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. (Executive Officer.)

CHARLES F. SAMMOND, 1302 Trust Bldg., Milwaukee.
Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 4-1-21. Fed. Rec. 5-28-21.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major GEORGE H. SCHEER, Sheboygan.
Comm. 7-27-20 to rank from 7-27-20. Fed. Rec. 7-1-23.

ADJUTANT.

Captain FRED C. COGGESHALL, 520 Grand Ave., Wauwatosa.
Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 4-1-21. Fed. Rec. 5-27-21.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

Captain OREN L. DWIGHT, 341 Broadway, Milwaukee.
Comm. 10-24-20 to rank from 10-24-20. Fed. Rec. 7-27-24.

CHAPLAIN.

Captain MYRON GEORGE ARGUS, National Home.
Comm. 3-13-23 to rank from 3-13-23. Fed. Rec. 3-13-23.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Captain KELLOGG W. HARKINS, 902 Newhall St., Milwaukee.
Comm. 7-27-24 to rank from 7-27-24. Fed. Rec. 7-27-24.

Troop	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Headquarters	Bernard O. Roe.....	Capt.	11-23-21	11-23-21	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Stanley Stanley
	Leo W. Veesser.....	1st Lt.	12- 1-21	12- 1-21	7- 1-23	
	Douglas J. McKenzie.....	2nd Lt.	12- 1-21	12- 1-21	7- 1-23	
Service	Rex S. Hovey.....	Capt.	3-17-24	3-17-24	7-15-20 3-26-24	Eau Claire 308 Grand Av.
	Julius E. Rekstad.....	1st Lt.	11- 5-24	11- 5-24	11- 5-24	
	Walter C. Crocker, Jr.....	1st Lt.	11- 5-24	11- 5-24	11- 5-24	
	Wm. A. Sherman.....	2nd Lt.	11- 5-24	11- 5-24	11- 5-24	Eau Claire
Medical Dept. Det.	Geo. H. Scheer.....	Major	7-27-20	7-27-20	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Sheboygan Sheboygan
	Otto B. Hinz.....	Capt.	7- 1-21	7- 8-19	7- 1-23	Oshkosh
	Carl A. Wilske.....	Capt.	7-15-22	7-15-22	7-15-22	457 Park Pl. Milwaukee
	Harry H. Heiden.....	Capt.	5- 1-24	5- 1-24	5- 1-24	1005 N. 8th St.
	Walter W. Arzberger.....	2nd Lt. (V.C.)	5-12-22	5-12-22	10- 8-22	Watertown 711 Lyman St.
	Edwin G. Thom.....	2nd Lt. (V.C.)	7-11-22	7-11-22	10- 8-22	Kenosha

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, FIFTY-THIRD
BRIGADE, TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION

FIRST SQUADRON

HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE.

MAJOR.

CHARLES S. MERCEIN, 421 Sycamore St., Milwaukee.
Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 4-1-21. Fed. Rec. 4-1-21.

ADJUTANT. (Detachment Commander.)

First Lieutenant HERBERT E. WHITAKER, 519 Milwaukee St., Milw.
Comm. 1-10-24 to rank from 1-10-24. Fed. Rec. 1-10-24.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant GERHARDT H. FREIHULE, 3815 N. Ave., Milwaukee.
Comm. 7-27-24 to rank from 7-27-24. Fed. Rec. 7-27-24.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE CLARENCE SCHLEY, 929 33rd St., Milw.
Comm. 1-10-24 to rank from 1-10-24. Fed. Rec. 1-10-24.

Troop	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Hq. Det.	Herbert E. Whitaker.....	1st Lt.	1-10-24	1-10-24	4- 1-21 1-10-24	Milwaukee 1236-36th St.
"A"	Rudolph H. Mieding.....	Capt.	12- 2-20	12- 2-20	10-24-19 12-11-20	Milwaukee 838 Buffum St.
	Atwood C. Elliott.....	1st Lt.	1- 1-22	1- 1-22	10-26-23	896 1/2 New- hall Ave.
	Gilbert W. Emburg.....	2nd Lt.	7-27-24	7-27-24	7-27-24	1036-36th
"B"	Willard E. Baum.....	Capt.	1-10-24	1-10-24	4-21-20 1-10-24	Milwaukee 1073 Cramer Ave.
	Charles V. Narlow.....	1st Lt.	10-18-23	10-18-23	10-21-23	1109 Gar- field Ave.
	Allyn H. Tidball.....	2nd Lt.	3-23-24	3-23-24	3-24-24	1080 Murray Ave.
"C"	Everett C. Hart.....	Capt.	5-20-21	4- 1-21	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Milwaukee 92 Warren Ave. Wau- watosa
	Stewart F. Yeo.....	1st Lt.	10-27-23	10-27-23	11- 3-23	963 New- hall Ave.
	Erwin P. Beyer.....	2nd Lt.	8- 1-23	8- 1-23	8- 1-23	879 35th St.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

SECOND SQUADRON.

HEADQUARTERS, DARLINGTON.

MAJOR.

JAMES G. SWIFT, Darlington.

Comm. 5-20-21 to rank from 4-1-21. Fed. Rec. 6-1-21.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant PAUL L. JOHNSON, 2602 Chambers St., Milwaukee.

Comm. 2-8-21 to rank from 2-8-21. Fed. Rec. 2-18-21.

INTELLIGENCE, PLANS AND TRAINING OFFICER.

First Lieutenant GEORGE A. FLAD, Kenosha.

Comm. 3-24-20 to rank from 3-24-20. Fed. Rec. 8-15-23.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant OTTO F. SCHROEDER, 1064 Island Ave., Milwaukee.

Comm. 6-21-23 to rank from 6-21-23. Fed. Rec. 10-28-23.

Troop	Name	Rank	Comm.	Date of rank	Fed. Rec.	Station
Hq. Det.	Paul L. Johnson.....	1st Lt.	2- 8-21	2- 8-21	4- 1-22 2-18-21	Milwaukee 923 40th St.
"E"	John D. Alexander.....	Capt.	3-24-20	7- 8-19	4- 1-23 4- 1-20	Kenosha Kenosha
	Melbourne E. Rabedeau....	1st Lt.	9- 1-24	9- 1-24	9- 1-24	214 N. Pleasant St.
	Albert E. Axtell.....	2nd Lt.	10-10-24	10-10-24		790 Fremont Ave.
"F"	Harry O. Mueller.....	Capt.			2-13-20	Ft. Atkinson Ft. Atkinson
	Harry O. Mueller.....	1st Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	203 4th St.
	Joseph Puerner.....	2nd Lt.	2-16-24	2-16-24	2-16-24	6th Elm St.
"G"	Jacob Sproesser.....	Capt.	4- 5-20	7- 8-19	7- 1-23 7- 1-23	Watertown Watertown
	Edwin R. Kaercher.....	1st Lt.	6-20-22	6-20-22	7- 1-23	
	Lawrence John Lange.....	2nd Lt.	6-16-24	6-16-24	6-16-24	

WISCONSIN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

Name of organization	Where perfected	Date of organization	Original strength	Gained by recruits	Total strength
Battery A, 1st Lt. Art.	Camp Douglas	July 7, 1898	109	-----	109
1st Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey	April 28, 1898	1,357	-----	1,357
2nd Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey	April 28, 1898	1,349	-----	1,349
3rd Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey	April 28, 1898	1,353	-----	1,353
4th Regiment Infantry	Camp Douglas	June 27, 1898	1,301	-----	1,301
Total	-----	-----	5,469	-----	5,469

Name of organization	Killed in action	Died of disease	Died of wounds	Total loss	No. engagements	Date of muster out
Battery A, 1st Lt. Artillery	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Oct. 8, 1898
1st Regiment Infantry	-----	45	-----	45	-----	Oct. 19, 1898
2nd Regiment Infantry	-----	38	-----	38	2	Nov. 21, 1898
3rd Regiment Infantry	2	41	-----	43	2	Jan. 15, 1899
4th Regiment Infantry	-----	17	-----	17	-----	Feb. 28, 1899
Total	2	141	-----	143	4	-----

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

Wisconsin National Guard Organizations Mustered into the United States Service at Camp Douglas on June 30, 1916.

	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
Troop A, 1st Cavalry	3	98	101
Troop B, 1st Cavalry	3	85	88
Battery A, 1st Field Artillery	5	140	145
Field Hospital Co. No. 1	6	65	71
Medical Dept. and Hospital Corps	13	69	82
Dental Corps	1	-----	1
1st Regiment Infantry	49	1,203	1,252
2nd Regiment Infantry	51	1,256	1,307
3rd Regiment Infantry	52	1,069	1,121
	183	3,985	4,168

WISCONSIN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Table compiled from records in the Adjutant General's Department in Madison concisely showing important statistical features.

Name of Organization	Organized at	Organization perfected	Original strength	Gained by recruits	Total strength	Killed or died of wounds	Died of disease	Died of accident	Total loss	Per cent of death rate	No. of engagements	Date of completion of muster out
1st Wisconsin Cavalry	Ripon and Kenosha	Feb. 2, 1862	1,124	1,417	2,541	72	320	12	404	15,938	45	July 19, 1865
2nd Wisconsin Cavalry	Milwaukee	Mar. 10, 1863	1,127	998	2,125	23	235	8	316	14,870	18	Nov. 15, 1865
3rd Wisconsin Cavalry	Janesville	Jan. 31, 1862	1,186	980	2,166	66	127	27	220	11,569	37	Oct. 27, 1865
4th Wisconsin Cavalry ¹	Racine	July 2, 1861	1,047	998	2,045	116	284	33	433	20,684	31	May 23, 1866
1st Wisconsin Heavy Art. ²	Madison and Milwaukee	June 11, 1861 to Nov. 8, 1864	1,777	386	2,163	4	74	9	87	4,207	4	June 26, 1865 and Sept. 2, 1865
1st Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	155	114	269	4	25	2	31	11,524	15	July 18, 1865
2nd Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	153	42	195	13	13	-----	13	6,666	1	July 10, 1865
3rd Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	170	67	237	5	21	-----	26	10,126	5	July 3, 1865
4th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	151	100	251	2	21	1	24	9,562	7	July 3, 1862
5th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	155	70	225	5	19	-----	24	10,666	17	June 6, 1865
6th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	157	85	242	6	20	2	28	11,570	10	July 3, 1865
7th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 4, 1861	158	94	252	9	20	2	31	12,301	6	July 20, 1865
8th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Jan. 8, 1862	161	102	263	1	28	-----	29	11,026	11	Aug. 10, 1865
9th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Burlington	Jan. 27, 1862	155	63	218	-----	5	-----	6	2,752	1	Sept. 30, 1865
10th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	New Lisbon and Racine	Feb. 10, 1862	47	121	168	2	26	-----	28	16,666	35	April 20, 1865 and June 7, 1865
11th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery ³	Oconto	Feb. 22, 1862	87	8	95	-----	1	1	2	2,116	12	July 10, 1865
12th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Madison	April 2, 1862	99	212	311	9	22	1	32	10,289	12	June 26, 1865
13th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Milwaukee	Dec. 29, 1863	156	32	188	-----	13	2	15	7,979	-----	July 20, 1865
Co. G, 1st U. S. (Berdan's Sharpshooters)	Madison	Sept. 23, 1861	105	80	185	21	13	-----	34	18,378	37	Sept. 22, 1864
1st Wis. Infantry (3 mos.)	Milwaukee	May 17, 1861	810	-----	810	2	-----	1	3	0,370	1	Aug. 21, 1861
1st Wis. Infantry (3 yrs.)	Milwaukee	Oct. 19, 1861	945	563	1,508	132	103	-----	235	15,583	5	Oct. 13, 1865
2nd Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	June 11, 1861	1,051	152	1,203	238	-----	6	318	25,602	25	July 2, 1864
3rd Wisconsin Infantry	Fond du Lac	June 29, 1861	979	940	1,919	165	116	2	283	14,747	26	July 18, 1865
5th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	July 13, 1861	1,058	994	2,052	194	130	3	327	15,905	30	July 11, 1865
6th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	July 16, 1861	1,108	832	1,940	243	110	6	359	18,490	30	July 14, 1865
7th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 2, 1861	1,029	601	1,630	281	139	7	427	19,284	31	July 3, 1865
8th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 13, 1861	973	369	1,342	59	208	13	280	20,864	43	Sept. 5, 1865
9th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Nov. 26, 1861	870	333	1,203	78	106	11	195	16,200	8	Jan. 30, 1866
10th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Oct. 14, 1861	916	105	1,021	95	145	8	248	24,293	20	Nov. 3, 1864
11th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Oct. 18, 1861	1,029	573	1,602	86	284	11	381	23,783	16	Sept. 4, 1865
12th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Nov. 5, 1861	1,045	622	1,667	96	229	4	329	19,736	19	July 16, 1865
13th Wisconsin Infantry	Janesville	Nov. 13, 1861	970	51.9	1,539	5	182	14	201	19,735	7	Nov. 24, 1865
14th Wisconsin Infantry	Fond du Lac	Jan. 30, 1862	970	940	1,910	123	194	10	327	17,120	26	Oct. 9, 1865
15th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Feb. 13, 1862	801	98	899	94	237	14	345	38,376	26	Feb. 13, 1865
16th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Jan. 31, 1862	1,066	891	1,957	147	246	8	401	20,490	16	July 12, 1865
17th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Mar. 15, 1862	941	736	1,677	41	220	14	275	16,419	16	July 14, 1865
18th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Mar. 15, 1862	962	467	1,429	43	163	9	226	15,815	11	July 18, 1865

19th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	April 30, 1862	973	241	1,214	54	113	5	161	13,262	7	Aug. 9, 1865
20th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Aug. 23, 1862	990	139	1,129	107	138	10	255	22,586	8	July 14, 1865
21st Wisconsin Infantry	Oshkosh	Sept. 5, 1862	1,002	169	1,171	121	174	11	206	26,135	21	June 8, 1865
22nd Wisconsin Infantry	Racine	Sept. 2, 1862	1,009	496	1,505	79	163	6	248	16,478	13	June 12, 1865
23rd Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Aug. 30, 1862	994	123	1,117	41	262	13	316	28,299	17	July 4, 1865
24th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Aug. 22, 1862	1,003	74	1,077	110	83	6	199	18,477	18	June 10, 1865
25th Wisconsin Infantry	La Crosse	Sept. 14, 1862	1,018	426	1,444	53	414	4	471	32,618	30	June 7, 1865
26th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Sept. 17, 1862	1,002	87	1,089	187	73	6	266	24,426	17	June 13, 1865
27th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Mar. 7, 1863	865	381	1,196	22	239	5	266	22,241	6	Aug. 29, 1865
28th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Oct. 14, 1862	961	176	1,137	13	226	10	249	25,857	6	Aug. 23, 1865
29th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 27, 1862	961	128	1,089	81	235	18	334	30,670	19	June 22, 1865
30th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Oct. 21, 1862	906	313	1,219	2	68	3	73	6,989	1	Sept. 30, 1865
31st Wisconsin Infantry ⁴	Pra. du Chien	Dec. 24, 1862	878	200	1,078	23	90	3	118	10,761	6	July 8, 1865
32nd Wisconsin Infantry	Oshkosh	Sept. 25, 1864	993	481	1,474	27	252	7	286	19,403	18	June 12, 1865
33rd Wisconsin Infantry	Racine	Oct. 18, 1862	892	174	1,066	33	167	10	210	19,700	24	Aug. 9, 1865
34th Wisconsin Infantry ⁵	Mad. & Mil.	Dec. 31, 1862	661	-----	961	-----	19	4	23	2,393	-----	Sept. 8, 1863
35th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Feb. 27, 1863	1,036	22	1,088	2	275	6	282	25,919	2	Mar. 15, 1866
36th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Mar. 23, 1864	990	24	1,014	156	172	12	340	33,530	18	July 12, 1865
37th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	June 25, 1864	708	436	1,144	155	87	5	247	21,599	10	July 27, 1865
38th Wisconsin Infantry ⁶	Madison	Sept. 17, 1864	913	119	1,032	57	56	2	115	11,143	10	July 26, 1865
39th Wisconsin Infantry ⁷	Milwaukee	June 3, 1864	780	-----	780	3	29	-----	32	4,102	1	Sept. 15, 1864
40th Wisconsin Infantry ⁷	Madison	June 9, 1864	776	-----	776	-----	19	1	20	2,577	1	Sept. 16, 1864
41st Wisconsin Infantry ⁷	Milwaukee	June 16, 1864	578	-----	578	-----	18	-----	18	3,114	1	Sept. 17, 1864
42nd Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Sept. 9, 1864	877	131	1,008	57	3	60	60	5,952	-----	June 20, 1865
43rd Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Milwaukee	Sept. 30, 1864	867	46	913	1	76	1	78	8,434	1	June 24, 1865
44th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Feb. 15, 1865	877	237	1,114	-----	60	1	61	5,475	1	Aug. 28, 1865
45th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Feb. 7, 1865	859	142	1,001	-----	36	1	37	3,696	-----	July 17, 1865
46th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Mar. 2, 1865	914	33	947	-----	21	-----	21	2,218	-----	Sept. 27, 1865
47th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Feb. 23, 1865	927	58	985	-----	42	-----	42	4,264	-----	Sept. 4, 1865
48th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Milwaukee	April 4, 1865	828	4	832	-----	16	-----	16	4,191	-----	Mar. 24, 1866
49th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	Mar. 5, 1865	986	16	1,002	-----	48	1	49	4,989	-----	Nov. 8, 1865
50th Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	April 18, 1865	942	16	958	1	40	4	45	4,697	-----	June 14, 1866
51st Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Milwaukee	April 29, 1865	841	391	1,232	-----	23	1	24	1,984	-----	Aug. 30, 1865
52nd Wisconsin Infantry ⁸	Madison	April 18, 1865	486	25	511	-----	9	-----	9	1,761	-----	July 28, 1865
Total	-----	-----	56,316	21,012	77,328	3,749	8,022	400	12,216	-----	-----	-----
Assigned to other organizations and unassigned	-----	-----	-----	-----	14,051	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total number furnished by Wisconsin	-----	-----	-----	-----	91,379	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The total muster out from specific Wisconsin organizations at the close of the war was 54,052 men. During the war 15,193 were discharged. The remainder embraced 4,685 remaining in the service, transfers to other organizations, missing, desertions, etc.

¹ Organized as infantry and changed to cavalry Sept. 1, 1863. ² Co. "A" organized at Madison: "B," "C" and "D" at Milwaukee; "E" to "M" at Madison. ³ Originally Oconto Guard for 17th Wisconsin Infantry, later known as Battery "L," 1st Reg. Illinois Light Artillery. ⁴ Four companies organized at Racine, Dec. 24, 1862. ⁵ Organized at Madison and Milwaukee to serve nine months. ⁶ Four companies organized April 15, six others later. ⁷ Organized to serve 100 days. ⁸ Organized to serve one year.

The 53rd regiment was started, several companies recruited and merged into the 51st. Official date of close of war, by ruling of U. S. Supreme court, was August 26, 1866.

WISCONSIN IN WORLD WAR

The Wisconsin National Guard responded to the call of the President, July 15, 1917, with the following organizations and strength

	Officers	Enlisted men
Staff Corps and Department.....	3	5
1st Battalion Engineers.....	15	504
1st Battalion Signal Corps.....	14	247
Sanitary Troops.....	20	387
Headquarters 1st Infantry Brigade.....	4	15
1st Infantry.....	56	1,969
2nd Infantry.....	55	1,917
3rd Infantry.....	50	1,894
Headquarters 2nd Infantry Brigade.....	4	15
4th Infantry.....	47	2,005
5th Infantry.....	63	1,687
6th Infantry.....	47	1,446
1st Cavalry.....	56	1,473
1st Field Artillery.....	47	1,231
	471	14,795
Aggregate:		
Officers.....	471	
Enlisted men.....	14,795	
		15,266
Voluntary enlistments and men inducted by local Selective Service Boards.....		106,949
		122,215

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Number of United States Troops, Militia and Volunteers Engaged

Wars	From	To	Regulars	Militia, volunteers selected	Total ¹
War of the Revolution.....	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,791
Northwestern Indian Wars.....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	-----	-----	8,938
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	-----	-----	24,593
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	-----	-----	23,330
Creek Indian War.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
With Gt. Britain, 1812.....	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1838	1,000	6,911	7,911
Blk. Hawk Indian War.....	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee Disturbance.....	-----	1837	-----	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War.....	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook Disturbance.....	-----	1839	-----	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico.....	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache and Navajo War.....	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War.....	1856	1858	-----	3,687	3,687
War of the Rebellion.....	1861	1865	-----	-----	32,772,408
Spanish-American War.....	April 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	-----	-----	4274,717
Philippine Insurrection.....	1899	1900	-----	-----	60,000
World War.....	April 9, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918	-----	-----	4,764,071

¹ Including all branches of the service. ² Naval forces engaged. ³ Confederate troops, about 600,000. ⁴ Troops actually engaged about 60,000.

These facts for the Mexican Border Troubles and War with Germany have not yet been compiled at Washington.

STATE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department Commander.....George W. Morton, Berlin
Senior Vice Commander.....C. J. Schotte, Janesville
Junior Vice Commander.....W. H. Chesbrough, Beloit
Assistant Adjutant General and
Quartermaster.....E. B. Heimstreet, Lake Mills

The objects of the order are: (1) to keep green the memory of the events and associations of the Civil War; (2) to aid unfortunate comrades; and (3) to keep alive and active the spirit of patriotism.

The first Post was organized April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Illinois. The first National Encampment was held November 20, 1866, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Department of Wisconsin was organized June 7, 1866, and the first Wisconsin Post was chartered at Madison, June 10, 1866. This Post was known as the Lucius Fairchild, No. 11, is still active. Post No. 4 of Berlin was chartered September 8, 1866, and has maintained ever since an unbroken organization. It is said to be the oldest post in existence with an unbroken record.

The Department of Wisconsin reached its largest membership in 1889, when its members numbered 13,944.

The state of Wisconsin by law established in the Capitol building a Grand Army memorial hall for the preservation of relics and books commemorative of the Civil War, pictures of war scenes, and portraits of men and women who did good service for our country. The library contains about 1,600 books, 500 pamphlets and 360 pictures and many war relics.

TRUSTEES WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME, WAUPACA

Robert Law, President.....Neenah
May L. Luchsinger, Vice President.....Monroe
Charles Cowan, Treasurer.....South Milwaukee
Henry C. Smith.....Green Bay
Hosea W. Rood.....Milton
F. A. Walsh.....Milwaukee
Col. A. S. Eaton, Department Commander.....Superior
Colonel John Turner, Commandant.....Mauston

The Wisconsin Veterans' Home, situated on the "Chain-O-Lakes" four miles from the city of Waupaca, was established as a home for soldiers of the Civil War, their wives, mothers and war nurses, in 1888.

The grounds comprise 103 acres of land, including a beautiful island of eleven and one-half acres, and a farm garden of twenty-three acres, where vegetables, fruits, etc., are raised for the use of the Home.

The Home is really a small village, having dormitories, etc., thirty cottages, a hospital of one hundred and seventy rooms, central power and heating plant, bakery, laundry, chapel, amusement hall, library, post office, etc.

At the present time four hundred and sixty members are being cared for, the eldest man of whom is ninety-seven, and the eldest woman is ninety-three years of age. The average age of men is eighty, and women, seventy-five years.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

President, Mrs. Sadie Carman.....	Janesville
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Ida A. Lawton.....	North Freedom
Junior Vice President, Mrs. Ida Meeke.....	Peshigo
Secretary, Miss Marie Dailey.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Gordon.....	Milwaukee

In 1881 the society received the official recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic and took the full title "Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." The Department of Wisconsin was organized at La Crosse, June 26, 1884. Eligible to membership are all loyal women, whether kin to soldiers of the war or not.

Department and national conventions are held at the same time and places as the encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The objects of the society are: To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, to assist such union veterans as need help and protection and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends; to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army war nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in her hour of peril; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the communities in which we live; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all men.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

President, Mrs. Elizabeth Bigsby.....	Beloit
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Cora Bryant.....	Antigo
Junior Vice President, Mrs. Ida Dressler.....	Sheboygan
Treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Corry.....	Kenosha

This society of loyal and patriotic women is said to have had its origin in Portland, Maine, in 1867, under the name of The Loyal Ladies' League. The first organized department was that of New Jersey in 1881; the Wisconsin Department was organized in 1893.

The stated objects of the order are:

"To unite with loyalty, love for one another; to practice precepts of true fraternity of feeling toward all the sisters of our order, thus emulating the spirit that unites our fathers, husbands, and brothers;

to honor the memory of our fallen heroes; to perpetuate and keep forever sacred Memorial Day; to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in its high and holy mission,—aid, encourage and sympathize with them in their noble work of charity; to extend needful aid to members in time of sickness and distress; to aid sick soldiers, sailors and marines, and do all in our power to alleviate suffering."

Eligibility to membership required an applicant to be of good moral character and the mother or wife, sister or daughter of an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the Union Army during the Civil War of 1861-1865.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE G. A. R.

Commander, Mrs. Margaret Aiken.....	Madison
Senior Vice Commander, Mrs. Elsie Rittman.....	.....
Assistant Quartermaster General, Mrs. Marie Ban.....	Milwaukee
Chaplain, Mrs. Nettie Walsh.....	Janesville

The Daughters of the G. A. R. was instituted at Springfield, Illinois, on June 23, 1907, and consisted of daughters and grand-daughters of honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the war of 1861-1865. The object of the organization is to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, and the name of the G. A. R. Also to promote patriotism and loyalty in our country—our motto being—"Lest We Forget."

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS

President, Mrs. Blanche Belz.....	Milwaukee
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Bessie Smith.....	Oshkosh
Junior Vice President, Mrs. Harriet Clough.....	Waupun
Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Nehs.....	Waukesha

Organized in Wisconsin September 4, 1923. A new page in the history of Wisconsin was written upon that day. These girls, enthusiastic and high in ideals, gave birth to an organization dedicated to the memory and the perpetuation of the deeds of their soldier-fathers.

SONS OF VETERANS

Commander, C. D. Donaldson.....	Eau Claire
Senior Vice Commander, W. H. Hamilton.....	Baraboo
Junior Vice Commander, F. E. Maynard.....	Stoughton

One of the active organizations auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic is the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America.

The order was established November 12, 1881, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and is based on the following principles:

(1) A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficent guidance the free institutions of our land, consecrated by the services and blood of our fathers, have been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation maintained.

(2) True allegiance to the government of the United States, based

upon a respect for, and devotion and fidelity to its constitution and laws, manifested by discountenancing anything that may tend to weaken loyalty, incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any way impair the efficiency and permanency of our national union.

OBJECTS: To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union; to aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for disabled and helpless veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and maintain the proper observance of Memorial Day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order; to inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among our members, but among all the people of our land; to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

Membership: Members must be at least eighteen years old, and sons of deceased or honorably discharged Union soldiers. The sons of members of the order are eligible to membership on becoming twenty-one years of age.

SONS OF VETERANS' AUXILIARY

President, Miss Mary S. McNamara.....	Racine
Vice President, Miss Maude Bickel.....	Sheboygan
Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Healy Chalfant.....	Moline, Illinois
Treasurer, Mrs. Vergie M. Kielly.....	Superior

The object of this order is to aid the sons of Veterans in the work to which they are pledged, especially to foster the spirit of patriotism in the young.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS' DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Department Commander, Clinton G. Price.....	Mauston
Senior Vice Commander, George Herzog.....	Racine
Junior Vice Commander, Ray Weaver.....	Beaver Dam
Department Adjutant, Charles C. Remington.....	Mauston
Department Quartermaster, Herman M. Ruh.....	Mauston

The organization known as the United Spanish War Veterans is composed of veterans of the War with Spain, the campaigns incidental to the Philippine insurrection and the China Relief Expedition.

History records the completeness of the work accomplished, but in order to unite and promote the comradeship and fraternal bonds there created, this National Organization was formed, whose members are solemnly pledged,

(a) To promote the lofty principles of Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity.

(b) To honor the memory and preserve from neglect and oblivion the graves of the dead.

(c) To assist former comrades and shipmates, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, such as need help, encouragement and protection.

(d) To inculcate the principles of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all mankind, loyalty to our country, reverence for its institutions, obedience to its laws and respect for its magistrates, to encourage honor and purity in public affairs, and to discountenance whatever tends to weaken these sentiments among our people.

(e) To educate our people to a sense of the necessity for making provision for National defense, and training the youth of our land so that they may be able to efficiently serve their country and defend our flag in time of war and further to so develop our order that it may be a valuable aid to the army, navy and the government during any future war.

THE AMERICAN LEGION—DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Commander, L. Hugo Keller.....	Appleton
Vice Commanders—	
George R. Howitt.....	Milwaukee
Doctor C. F. Stekl.....	Baraboo
Rev. Harry S. Ruth.....	Ashland
Adjutant and Finance Officer, Austin A. Peterson.....	Milwaukee

The American Legion is an organization of American Veterans of the war against Germany.

The purposes of the organization are stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted by the first national convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on November 10, 11, 12, 1919:

“For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

“To Uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.”

Membership. The constitution of the American Legion provides for active membership only. There are no honorary memberships in the Legion. The following are eligible to membership:

(1) Men and women who served honorably in any branch of the army, navy or marine corps for any length of time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(2) Men and women who served in the naval, military or air forces of any nation associated with the United States in the war, provided that at the time of their entry into this service they were American citizens, and that they have resumed their American citizenship by the time they apply for membership in the Legion, and did receive upon discharge an honorable discharge or its equivalent.

THE AMERICAN LEGION—WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

President, Mrs. Ruth Sutton Doland	Columbus
First Vice President, Mrs. J. E. Brady	West Allis
Second Vice President, Mrs. Frank Schneller	Neenah
Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark	Columbus
Treasurer, Mrs. J. R. McLain	Marinette

The objects of the auxiliary are stated in the Preamble of the Constitution:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association during the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to participate in and to contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the American Legion; to consecrate and sanctify our association by our devotion and mutual helpfulness."

Membership: Any person shall be eligible for membership in the American Legion Auxiliary who is a wife, mother, sister or daughter of a man or woman who is a member of the American Legion or who was in the naval or military service of the United States at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920; or persons who stand in a similar position in their various states.

There will be no form or class of membership except an active membership as herein above provided.

SERVICE STAR LEGION—WISCONSIN DIVISION

President, Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand	Madison
First Vice President, Mrs. G. R. Reay	La Crosse
Second Vice President, Mrs. William Robson	Stoughton
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sarah Carman	Janesville
Executive Secretary, Mrs. W. D. Curtis	Madison
Treasurer, Mrs. M. Fitzgerald	Antigo

Objects of the Legion: (1) To promote and guard the welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines who were engaged in the World War, to lend aid to their families.

(2) To preserve the memory of the men and women who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of the world.

(3) To foster a spirit of sisterhood and democracy among women.

(4) To cooperate in civic and patriotic work.

(5) To protect and preserve American ideals and traditions.

Service Star Legion is not sectarian and not partisan in political subjects, therefore partisan politics and sectarianism shall not be introduced into organization activities.

Membership

(1) Members shall be mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and grandmothers of soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who were engaged actively and honorably in the military and naval service of the United States of America in the prosecution of the World War on or before November 11, 1918.

(2) Army and Navy nurses and women enlisted as yeomen who were actively and honorably engaged in the World War on or before November 11, 1918, are eligible to membership.

(3) Sisters and female lineal descendants of the men and women who were actively and honorably engaged in the service of the United States of America during the World War as above described, when eighteen years of age shall be eligible to membership.

(4) Any stepmother or foster-mother shall become a member of the Service Star Legion on written request of the ex-service man or woman.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES—COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Commander, General Charles King.....	Milwaukee
Senior Vice Commander, General William Mitchell.....	U. S. A.
Junior Vice Commander, Dr. Arthur T. Holbrook.....	Milwaukee
Recorder, Paymr., Justin W. Meacham	Milwaukee
Registrar, James C. Fitzpatrick.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Major Howard Greene.....	Milwaukee

The purposes of the organization are stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted at the time of institution, April 15, 1865:

“We, officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, whose names are hereunto annexed, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the National Government at a critical period of its history, and holding in remembrance the sacrifices in common made and the triumphs together shared in discharge of its sacred duty, unite to ordain and establish a permanent association for the purposes and objects hereinafter set forth, and to this end pledge our honor, as officers and gentlemen, to be governed by the following constitution and by-laws.”

Title

This association shall be known as The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Principles

This order acknowledges as its fundamental principles:

(1) A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union

have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessing of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

(2) True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

Objects

The objects of this order shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union and independence.

Members

The Companions of the Order shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided from the classes defined in this article and shall be known as Original and Hereditary Companions; but no one having an ancestor eligible, but not a Companion of the Order, shall, during the lifetime of the ancestor, be eligible for election.

Original Companions

Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States army, navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the fifteenth day of April, 1865, and whose names appear in the official registers of the United States army and navy and of the volunteer force of the United States army, or appeared upon the official records of the United States war or navy department during their term of service as commissioned officers of organizations mustered into the service of the United States, and not restricted to service within any given state, for a period of service not less than ninety days, or who served under the President's call of the fifteenth day of April, 1861; or, who, having served as non-commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officer in the United States regular or volunteer army, navy or marine corps; and persons, who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men as aforesaid, shall have become eligible to membership by descent

from members of the order, or officers who were eligible as such, who shall have died. All midshipmen in the United States navy and all cadets of the United States army, who while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point actually rendered service, and which service has been or shall be recognized by the United States congress or the navy department or by the war department as service rendered during the War of the Rebellion. Those elected under the provisions of this section shall be designated Original Companions.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES—WISCONSIN COMMANDERY

Commander, General John G. Salsman.....	Madison
Vice Commander, Major George N. Hidershide.....	Arcadia
Secretary, Major Charles E. Butters	Madison
Registrar, Lieutenant Colonel J. Tracy Hale.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Lieutenant Henry L. Lenz.....	Boscobel

The National Commandery of the Order was instituted December 27, 1894, and the Wisconsin Commandery of the Order was chartered in March, 1901.

The objects of the order are as provided in the preamble to the national constitution:

“Whereas, In the Providence of God, Victory has crowned the efforts of the forces engaged in establishing and maintaining against foreign foes, the principles contended for by the North American Colonies, and later, by the United States of America, in the conflicts known as:

- The War of the Revolution
- The War with Tripoli
- The War of 1812
- The Mexican War, 1846-1848
- The War with Spain, 1898
- The China Relief Expedition, 1900
- The Vera Cruz Campaign
- The Nicaragua Campaign
- The Mexican Campaign, 1916
- The World War

“Whereas, The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wisconsin Commandery, has been instituted to honor and perpetuate the names of the brave and loyal men, to keep in mind the memory of their glorious deeds and the victories which they helped to gain; to strengthen the ties of fellowship among the Companions of the Order, to foster the cultivation of Military and Naval Science, and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence.”

Companionship

There are three classes of members: Veteran Companions, “Hereditary Companions” or “Honorary Companions.”

Veteran Companions

Shall be honorably discharged officer of the army, navy or marine corps, who did active service in any of the wars of the United States listed above.

Hereditary Companions

These shall be the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line of any Veteran Companion, or of a commissioned officer who did active duty in the wars listed above.

Honorary Companions

The president of the United States, ex-presidents of the United States, general officers of the army of the United States, flag officers of the navy shall alone be eligible to Honorary Companionship in the order.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department Commander, Ariela Brandt.....	Manitowoc
Senior Vice Commander, W. E. Babcock.....	Waupun
Junior Vice Commander, Grove Casey Jones.....	Wausau
Department Quartermaster, Major Edward Smith.....	Sheboygan

The objects of this Order are stated in the Preamble and Article I of the Constitution:

“Preamble: We, officers and enlisted men, and honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States of America, who have served in Foreign Wars of the United States of America, do unite to establish a permanent organization, which shall be known as Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

“Article I. The objects of this association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whatsoever.”

Membership: Any officer, or any honorably discharged officer (including contract or acting assistant surgeon, dental surgeon, or veterinary surgeon) or enlisted man, who has served or may serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in any foreign war, insurrection or expedition (which service shall be governed by the issuance of a campaign badge by the government of the United States of America) as the By-Laws may provide, shall be eligible for membership.

Persons who may have conferred, or who by reason of their influence may confer, a lasting benefit upon the organization, or persons not eligible to active membership, who shall have accompanied the forces of the United States in any campaign or expedition recognized by this association, under the provision of the by-laws, governing eligibility to active membership may be elected Honorary Members of the National Encampment by the unanimous vote of the delegates

present at any regular meeting thereof, or of any subordinate Post by the unanimous vote of the members present at any regular meeting thereof, provided that due notice in writing, of one week, setting forth the name of the candidate and the reason for his election, shall be given each members.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Wisconsin

Department Commander, Joseph S. Piechowski.....	Milwaukee
Department Senior Vice Commander, Max Molt.....	Milwaukee
Department Junior Vice Commander, A. Schwartz.....	Milwaukee
Department Adjutant, Joseph C. Gorski.....	Milwaukee

This organization shall be known as the "Army and Navy Union of the United States of America."

The objects and purposes of this organization are to bind together in bonds of fraternity our comrades and shipmates, the soldiers, sailors and marines, regular and volunteers, commissioned officers and enlisted persons (men and women), veterans of all wars in which the United States has been, or may hereinafter be engaged in, and those now in active service or who have served honorably at any time in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States of America, and to fraternally invite them to join with us in forming one great, perpetual, patriotic and all-powerful semi-military and naval organization of veterans in the country.

All persons (men or women) who are applicants for membership in the Army and Navy Union must possess an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, or be at date of application in active service of the same.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—WISCONSIN SOCIETY

President, Chalmer B. Traver	Milwaukee
First Vice President, Henry M. Thompson.....	Milwaukee
Second Vice President, Clyde H. Fuller.....	Milwaukee
Secretary, Emmett A. Donnelly.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, William Stark Smith.....	Milwaukee

The permanent organization of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of American Revolution was perfected February 25, 1890, as provided in Article II of the Constitution adopted.

The purposes of the society are, "To keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution; and to promote social intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter."

Membership

Any person shall be eligible to membership in the society who is above the age of twenty-one years, who is a resident of Wisconsin and who is descended from an ancestor who, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, sailor, or as an official or recognized subordinate in the service of any of the thirteen original colonies or states, or of the national government representing or composed of those colonies or states assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution.

SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Governor, William Stark Smith.....	Milwaukee
Deputy Governor, Major Howard Greene.....	Milwaukee
Secretary, A. W. Dwight.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Ellis B. Usher.....	Milwaukee

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin was organized at a meeting held in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on April 26, 1897. The articles of incorporation were adopted and signed at a meeting held in Milwaukee on July 28, 1897. In these articles the objects of the society were declared to be "They declare that they associate for the purpose of forming a corporation under said revised statutes, and that the purposes thereof are to cultivate and advance literature and art and to foster and promote patriotism, by collecting and preserving manuscripts, rolls, relics and records pertaining to the history of the American Colonies; by providing suitable commemorations or memorials, and by preparing historical papers relating to the American Colonial period; by perpetuating the names and the services of those who, in military, naval and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies; by inspiring in the members of the corporation the fraternal and patriotic spirit of the Colonies and by increasing in the community respect and reverence for those whose public service made the freedom and unity of the United States possible.

Membership

Any male person of twenty-one years of age and above, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Wisconsin, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman under the authority of the Colonies which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged or in which they enrolled men from the date of the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the date of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as:

(a) Director General or Vice Director General in the Colony of New Netherlands.

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Lord Proprietor in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor or Deputy Governor in Maryland or the Carolinas.

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor or Governor's Assistant in any of the New England Colonies.

WISCONSIN DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Regent, Mrs. Ralph H. Hess.....	Madison
Vice Regent, Mrs. James F. Trottman.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Olds.....	Madison
Recording Secretary, Miss Jean Sturtevant.....	Oshkosh
Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Perrigo.....	Beloit

Objects of the Society

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people: "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge" thus developing an enlightened opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Membership

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto, provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the society.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812
STATE OF WISCONSIN**

President, Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand.....	Madison
First Vice President, Mrs. Carroll M. Towne.....	Milwaukee
Second Vice President, Mrs. Ralph E. Newton.....	Milwaukee
Third Vice President, Mrs. Charles A. Maynard.....	Milwaukee
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Michael J. Cleary.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank L. Pillsbury.....	Milwaukee
Registrar, Mrs. William D. Brett.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. John H. Burnham.....	Milwaukee

Objects of the Society

To preserve records of the names and services of all those who rendered military, naval, civil or other material aid to the United States from the ratification of the treaty of Paris January 14, 1784, to the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, November 2, 1815.

To bind together in fraternal interests those women whose lineal ancestors rendered such service.

To make this society a factor of educational and patriotic progress by furthering in every way possible the preservation of the records for the period commemorated by the United States Daughters of 1812.

Membership

(1) Any woman shall be eligible to membership in this society who is above the age of eighteen years and whose lineal ancestors rendered any of the services specified in the eligibility list, provided such applicant be acceptable to the society.

(2) Juniors between ten and eighteen years of age may join this society, and shall be called "Juniors." They shall be governed by the rules that govern all other members, except that they shall be debarred from holding office and from voting until they shall have reached the age of eighteen years.

(3) The eligibility list comprises: Women whose ancestors rendered military or naval service in one of the following wars or belonged to the United States army or navy during this period:

1782-1784-1787	Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.
1786-1787	Shay's Rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790-1795	War with Northwest Indians.
1791-1794	Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798-1800	War with France.
1799	Fries Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1801-1805	War with Tripoli.
1806	Burr Conspiracy.
1807	Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1808	Embargo Troubles, Lake Champlain.
1811	United States Frigate "President" engaged the British ship "Little Belt" on her claim of right to search.
1811-1813	War with the Northwest Indians.
1812	Florida or Seminole War.
1813	Peoria Indian War, Illinois.

1813-1814	Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1814	Commodore Patterson's expedition against LaFitte's Pirates.
1812-1815	War with Great Britain, War of 1812.
1815	War with the Barbary Powers, March to August, 1815.

WISCONSIN SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

Governor, Miss Alice G. Chapman.....	Milwaukee
Deputy Governor, Mrs. John W. Mariner.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert A. Williams.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund C. Gray.....	Milwaukee
Historian and Registrar, Miss Mabel D. Ferguson.....	Milwaukee

Membership

"All persons over eighteen years of age, who are descended from a passenger on the 'Mayflower,' on the voyage which terminated at Plymouth, New England, in December, 1620, or from a signer of the 'Compact' shall be eligible to membership. They must be proposed, seconded, and elected. They shall pay the initiation fee and dues, and comply with the conditions in the Constitution and By-Laws.

"After the formation of a Society in any State, all persons residing in such State desiring to join the Society of Mayflower Descendants shall do so through the local State Society, unless permission in writing be obtained from that Society to join some other."

ORDER OF DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS, IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Chairman, Mrs. John W. Mariner.....	Milwaukee
Registrar and Genealogist, Mrs. Mattie Culver Van Ostrand....	Madison

Membership

Men and women who are lineal descendants of Governors and Deputy Governors of the American Colonies prior to the Revolution are eligible to this order.

Purposes

Patriotic, historical and genealogical.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

President, Mrs. Charles M. Morris.....	Milwaukee
First Vice President, Mrs. George L. Graves.....	Milwaukee
Second Vice President, Mrs. Carol M. Allis.....	Milwaukee
Recording Secretary, Mrs. George Manierre.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alfred P. Wettstein.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Harper.....	Milwaukee
Registrar, Mrs. James P. Brown.....	Milwaukee

The objects of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin are to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementos of by-gone days; to preserve and

restore buildings, connected with the early history of the United States and to diffuse intelligent information and create popular interest in our Colonial history.

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is composed of Societies of the thirteen colonial states, the Society of the District of Columbia and the Societies of the non-colonial states. Members are proposed by the local society, for admission by the Colonial State Society, in which the designated ancestors served, before they can be admitted to any non-colonial society.

All services which constitute a claim to membership must have been rendered before July 5, 1776—but this date is held to include all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

WISCONSIN CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS

President, Mrs. Robert A. Williams.....	Milwaukee
Vice President, Mrs. Edward Ferguson.....	Milwaukee
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carroll M. Towne.....	Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary	deceased
Registrar, Mrs. William D. Brett.....	Milwaukee
Treasurer, Mrs. John Joys.....	Milwaukee

Objects

(1) To associate congenial women whose ancestors struggled together for life, liberty, home and happiness in this land when it was a new and unknown country; and whose line of descent came through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War.

(2) To teach reverent regard for the names and history, character, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriotic descendants; and to inculcate patriotism in the present and succeeding generations.

(3) To discover and preserve family records and history, otherwise unwritten and unknown, of the first Colonists, their ancestors and descendants.

(4) To commemorate events of the history of the Colonies and of the Republic, and in time of war to obtain and forward supplies for field hospitals.

(5) To meet together for debate on current events, criticism of books, historical purposes and for social enjoyment.

Membership

Eligibility for membership is founded upon descent from patriotic ancestry in unbroken line through the Colonial times and the Revolutionary War.

THE SOLDIERS' REHABILITATION BOARD

Chapter 345 of the Laws of 1923, repealed the act creating the Service Recognition Board and by the addition of Sections 45.27 and 45.275 of the Statutes created the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board which under the terms of the law is composed of:

The Secretary of the State Board of Health, the Director of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, and a member of the Medical Department of the University of Wisconsin, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of six years.

Under the provisions of the law the Board consists of:

Wm. F. Lorenz, M. D., Director Wis. Psychiatric Inst., President.
C. A. Harper, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Vice President.
W. S. Middleton, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of Wis.

The Board elected General John G. Salsman to act as Secretary.

It is made the duty of the board to provide treatment for any men and women who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time from Mch. 1st, 1917, until July 1st, 1919, for any physical or mental disease or injury which is directly or indirectly traceable to such military or naval service. Such persons must have been a resident of the State for not less than five years immediately preceding his or her application.

The Board is directed to select hospitals or institutions in which treatments shall be given, and make the usual and necessary contracts for the payment of such treatments as well as for the payment of extra treatments, operations, tests or examinations and appliances necessary. To determine the nature of the treatment to be given any patient for his physical or mental improvement.

The Board is given authority to select hospitals or institutions, having regard to state, county, municipal or other institutions.

No person who is receiving treatment under federal authority shall receive benefits under this act, except under special circumstances.

On July 1st, 1924, the balances in the Soldiers' Educational Bonus Fund, The Soldiers' Bonus Fund and The State Aid Fund together with additions to either fund from taxes hereafter paid, shall be transferred to and constitute the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Fund for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

After July 1st, 1924, the Adjutant General's Department shall perform the duties which prior to that date were performed by the Service Recognition Board, the payment of the \$10.00 per month service bonus, and all charges payable shall be paid out of the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Fund.

The benefits of the Soldiers' Educational Bonus are continued under the administration of the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board on proof furnished that the soldier was not enabled to accept the benefits of the bonus before on account of mental or physical illness, that he is in attendance at a public school and that he is not receiving pay and training under Section 2 of the vocational rehabilitation act of the federal government.

THE SERVICE RECOGNITION BOARD

John J. Blaine, Governor.
 Ralph M. Immell, the Adjutant General.
 Wm. F. Lorenz, late Major Med. Corps U. S. A.
 John G. Salsman, late Major A. G. U. S. A., Secretary.

This Board created under the provisions of Chapter 452, Laws 1919, and under this act given authority to pay aid to sick, wounded or disabled soldiers and under the provisions of Chapter 667, Laws of 1919, was given charge of paying the ten dollars per month service bonus; was abolished by Chapter 345 of the Laws of 1923, and the remaining balances in the funds were transferred to the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Fund.

Under the terms of this law this Board has paid aid to 2,175 soldier claimants who suffered from disabilities as follows:

Tuberculosis -----	941	43%
Effects of Gassing -----	124	6%
Rheumatism -----	77	3%
Insane or mentally deranged ---	253	12%
Battle wounds -----	230	11%
All other disabilities -----	550	25%
	<hr/>	
Total -----	2,175	100%
At a total cost of \$328,207.		

Under the provisions of Chapter 667, Laws of 1919, the board has settled the applications of 114,792 claimants for the ten dollar per month bonus in the total amount of \$15,726,747.61:—the Educational Bonus was paid to 8,320 claimants by the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

From the best information available it is found that the services of 122,215 men in all branches of the service were credited to the State of Wisconsin.

Election Statistics

Judicial Election Tables

Primary Election Tables

Platforms and State Central Committees

General Election Tables

Constitutional Amendments

County Officers

VOTE FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE

To Democratic National Convention—April 1, 1924

Counties	Fleming	Hooper	Keller	O'Malley	Callahan	Kluwin	Lueck	Moran
	M'Adoo	M'Adoo	M'Adoo	M'Adoo	Smith	Smith	Smith	Smith
Adams	124	111	145	115	67	72	72	76
Ashland	274	246	236	208	212	242	221	218
Barron	251	289	352	277	156	142	153	160
Bayfield	191	181	169	245	141	99	77	101
Brown	707	753	1,020	746	1,031	983	983	980
Buffalo	94	87	186	90	98	100	92	94
Burnett	98	84	77	91	52	23	33	61
Calumet	105	104	182	127	805	259	272	336
Chippewa	324	313	440	347	692	671	677	678
Clark	254	206	216	286	255	194	207	308
Columbia	364	333	320	418	598	438	718	594
Crawford	304	335	301	310	647	440	396	461
Dane	1,701	1,522	1,528	1,839	2,610	2,009	1,979	2,644
Dodge	661	771	598	725	2,062	1,955	2,482	1,955
Door	172	170	157	214	179	144	150	147
Douglas	1,042	1,027	1,002	1,198	826	706	707	833
Dunn	160	223	173	159	106	116	104	94
Eau Claire	593	443	430	486	444	494	442	471
Florence	86	92	89	76	74	81	27	27
Fond du Lac	582	667	765	793	1,098	1,284	1,218	1,178
Forest	191	213	192	169	183	117	108	117
Grant	561	525	510	592	637	474	575	563
Green	196	205	178	180	271	192	179	198
Green Lake	176	230	183	169	319	236	251	224
Iowa	363	270	258	278	362	301	278	317
Iron	92	102	149	103	114	102	104	108
Jackson	195	180	165	212	99	67	131	100
Jefferson	673	571	574	829	1,175	927	1,165	1,044
Jenau	229	211	185	232	299	215	238	849
Kenosha	408	389	477	411	659	633	654	665
Kewaunee	158	334	264	235	282	333	297	298
La Crosse	741	698	822	809	1,373	1,416	1,348	1,403
Lafayette	304	212	232	304	556	395	401	566
Langlade	331	467	395	351	271	248	266	227
Lincoln	350	320	336	318	409	484	425	402
Manitowoc	723	655	679	790	1,379	930	1,042	1,512
Marathon	920	825	860	961	1,134	944	1,120	1,164
Marinette	521	707	588	540	396	414	413	381
Marquette	109	126	206	153	155	190	196	170
Milwaukee	14,019	12,329	12,809	13,701	20,943	17,127	18,445	18,619
Monroe	320	456	357	311	261	290	304	261
Oconto	397	322	320	268	385	382	319	346
Oneida	362	358	333	324	360	199	192	213
Outagamie	858	820	1,165	1,048	1,751	1,434	1,422	1,664
Ozaukee	188	139	154	145	545	516	592	520
Pepin	56	51	78	56	104	107	83	103
Pierce	194	184	153	271	187	113	107	122
Polk	183	159	159	208	80	133	106	112
Portage	694	712	660	630	864	591	557	596
Price	173	193	241	188	153	168	171	178
Racine	889	871	883	976	1,507	1,280	1,310	1,350
Richland	288	295	262	257	332	169	165	201
Rock	741	710	654	674	555	604	550	587
Rusk	290	289	260	352	172	97	102	125
St. Croix	287	259	231	391	397	280	267	319
Sauk	229	210	194	268	364	260	373	346
Sawyer	107	106	92	122	60	50	41	44
Shawano	281	279	247	342	385	293	237	270
Sheboygan	455	462	455	387	1,204	1,261	1,192	1,178
Taylor	133	121	143	174	115	167	132	151
Trempealeau	178	265	215	197	164	205	182	179
Vernon	262	273	251	246	239	147	120	135
Vilas	97	99	121	95	49	55	54	58
Walworth	737	701	551	854	568	354	336	367
Washburn	187	166	137	174	118	55	74	141
Washington	436	299	335	287	831	766	925	761
Waukesha	887	862	809	1,041	1,378	1,142	1,504	1,284
Waupaca	256	237	252	300	357	281	413	335
Waushara	116	121	118	104	91	51	68	56
Winnebago	666	756	772	815	2,103	2,409	2,050	2,085
Wood	509	415	414	376	690	606	624	607
Total	40,723	38,726	39,364	41,969	59,088	50,612	53,258	54,532

JUDICIAL ELECTION TABLES

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VOTE FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE

Prohibition National Convention—April 1, 1924

Counties	Bucknam	Mott	Robinson	Tubbs
Adams.....	16	14	13	21
Ashland.....	52	55	48	47
Barron.....	176	175	183	200
Bayfield.....	82	77	83	83
Brown.....	42	47	45	50
Buffalo.....	31	29	30	31
Burnett.....	48	50	50	44
Calumet.....	26	24	26	22
Chippewa.....	112	103	111	111
Clark.....	59	52	68	51
Columbia.....	101	113	102	94
Crawford.....	60	59	56	56
Dane.....	371	363	374	341
Dodge.....	74	73	80	78
Door.....	55	63	59	63
Douglas.....	255	234	244	232
Dunn.....	71	75	85	76
Eau Claire.....	97	93	95	88
Florence.....	18	17	18	18
Fond du Lac.....	118	121	122	129
Forest.....	40	38	37	36
Grant.....	234	258	241	237
Green.....	120	111	107	105
Green Lake.....	34	33	28	30
Iowa.....	157	164	161	153
Iron.....	18	17	17	18
Jackson.....	71	73	71	70
Jefferson.....	109	111	106	117
Juneau.....	82	72	81	71
Kenosha.....	93	86	92	94
Kewaunee.....	29	27	35	23
La Crosse.....	122	119	123	127
Lafayette.....	78	75	94	75
Langlade.....	44	42	52	43
Lincoln.....	82	77	74	75
Manitowoc.....	141	139	172	134
Marathon.....	122	134	150	136
Marinette.....	158	165	178	151
Marquette.....	34	37	38	37
Milwaukee.....	938	944	944	912
Monroe.....	106	103	128	107
Oconto.....	83	87	80	81
Oneida.....	83	75	72	75
Outagamie.....	120	107	117	123
Ozaukee.....	12	9	10	8
Pepin.....	22	24	23	24
Pierce.....	76	75	77	84
Polk.....	120	110	117	108
Portage.....	53	49	54	50
Price.....	73	71	71	74
Racine.....	168	179	179	170
Richland.....	100	89	91	95
Rock.....	165	173	168	159
Rusk.....	83	82	83	93
St. Croix.....	93	91	94	99
Sauk.....	134	161	156	145
Sawyer.....	28	28	26	31
Shawano.....	64	61	64	75
Sheboygan.....	89	103	97	102
Taylor.....	68	56	53	59
Trempealeau.....	42	39	52	44
Vernon.....	125	112	117	111
Vilas.....	21	21	21	25
Walworth.....	174	176	175	212
Washburn.....	50	50	61	54
Washington.....	35	43	37	32
Waukesha.....	188	206	193	193
Waupaca.....	93	107	92	90
Waushara.....	48	39	40	42
Winnebago.....	100	98	111	107
Wood.....	87	97	80	80
Total.....	7,273	7,280	7,437	7,231

VOTE FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE
To Republican National Convention, April 1, 1924

Counties	Blaine (LaFol.)	Ekern (LaFol.)	Gates (LaFol.)	Johnson (LaFol.)	Levitan (LaFol.)	Voigt (LaFol.)	Zimmer- man (LaFol.)	Dithmar (Cool.)	Goodland (Cool.)	Hoard (Cool.)	Philipp (Cool.)
Adams.....	625	574	515	677	698	589	618	220	180	190	269
Ashland.....	1,434	1,565	1,459	1,989	1,445	1,937	1,859	489	532	478	534
Barron.....	2,399	2,399	2,168	2,272	2,170	2,112	2,245	980	880	859	879
Bayfield.....	1,341	1,248	1,119	1,186	1,405	1,249	1,243	560	463	438	625
Brown.....	2,569	2,406	2,386	2,565	2,469	2,457	2,327	1,045	1,098	1,233	1,171
Buffalo.....	1,184	1,187	1,066	1,118	1,080	1,044	1,081	538	422	415	473
Burnett.....	825	779	733	825	801	780	808	290	356	279	316
Calumet.....	1,298	1,196	1,109	1,373	1,272	1,224	1,220	285	194	213	368
Chippewa.....	2,321	2,325	2,558	2,336	2,147	2,153	2,115	1,048	1,060	1,086	1,104
Clark.....	1,995	1,859	1,607	2,263	2,024	1,845	1,873	757	587	634	958
Columbia.....	2,594	2,488	2,145	2,319	2,915	2,638	2,463	1,632	1,394	1,424	1,653
Crawford.....	1,141	1,039	930	912	992	1,020	1,002	499	438	437	610
Dane.....	10,751	10,373	9,135	9,568	9,919	9,331	10,386	5,261	4,755	4,605	4,824
Dodge.....	3,785	3,356	3,091	3,517	3,382	3,861	3,515	1,605	1,234	1,349	1,387
Door.....	1,268	1,133	1,030	1,072	1,005	1,037	1,325	676	609	555	625
Douglas.....	5,719	5,374	5,457	5,226	5,138	5,495	5,484	2,140	2,112	2,052	2,100
Dunn.....	1,727	1,755	1,645	1,622	1,634	1,828	1,687	859	766	720	779
Eau Claire.....	2,987	2,828	2,625	3,187	2,845	2,743	2,846	1,296	1,510	1,280	1,360
Florence.....	399	361	311	333	427	364	372	224	198	168	281
Fond du Lac.....	3,336	3,487	3,319	3,253	3,118	3,091	3,036	1,926	2,031	1,980	2,039
Forest.....	476	418	368	395	507	435	394	274	231	223	303
Grant.....	2,832	2,575	2,399	2,553	2,631	2,587	2,723	1,757	1,645	1,717	1,980
Green.....	1,918	1,772	1,633	1,999	2,079	1,779	1,906	863	803	808	979
Green Lake.....	781	873	761	791	753	735	738	553	538	532	563
Iowa.....	1,509	1,323	1,176	1,328	1,641	1,337	1,442	788	678	686	839
Iron.....	565	448	400	428	384	377	402	215	179	175	178
Jackson.....	1,362	1,342	1,155	1,379	1,332	1,237	1,221	572	526	687	581
Jefferson.....	2,723	2,400	2,100	2,222	2,389	2,777	2,472	1,742	1,384	1,788	1,854
Juneau.....	1,406	1,310	1,162	1,165	1,190	1,455	1,334	605	477	450	478
Kenosha.....	1,951	1,775	1,669	1,821	1,773	1,708	2,028	2,238	2,349	2,154	2,281
Kewaunee.....	1,112	1,031	969	934	923	939	1,155	376	289	306	265
La Crosse.....	4,339	4,464	3,932	3,979	3,962	4,149	3,892	1,834	1,813	1,805	1,951
Lafayette.....	1,325	1,323	1,269	1,342	1,306	1,241	1,255	700	567	552	571
Langlade.....	1,512	1,409	1,279	1,266	1,296	1,447	1,416	675	632	595	859
Lincoln.....	1,857	1,752	1,610	1,627	1,589	1,637	1,908	699	609	544	580
Manitowoc.....	5,189	5,187	4,642	4,744	4,571	4,712	5,039	1,763	1,637	1,648	1,772
Marathon.....	5,093	4,748	4,459	4,779	4,718	4,968	4,979	2,484	2,244	2,607	2,920
Marinette.....	2,018	1,872	1,732	1,752	1,662	1,712	2,160	1,265	1,189	1,125	1,119
Marquette.....	776	730	645	919	841	778	742	375	303	319	386

Milwaukee.....	48,738	45,957	42,736	44,989	42,971	44,219	45,434	20,056	17,532	17,504	20,358
Monroe.....	2,094	2,136	1,942	1,984	1,847	1,859	1,993	1,085	851	864	821
Oconto.....	1,970	1,870	1,810	1,798	1,821	1,864	1,916	844	755	751	1,086
Oneida.....	1,202	1,108	1,006	1,046	1,280	1,111	1,125	686	604	589	763
Outagamie.....	4,087	3,787	3,493	4,173	3,935	3,943	3,803	1,944	2,002	2,004	2,082
Ozaukee.....	1,023	925	835	831	818	1,121	1,038	306	197	219	288
Pepin.....	337	364	333	346	302	285	313	394	333	305	324
Pierce.....	1,382	1,174	1,106	1,339	1,229	1,226	1,241	641	621	838	725
Polk.....	2,083	1,774	1,647	2,417	1,603	1,560	1,714	887	770	723	719
Portage.....	1,933	1,868	1,741	1,988	1,865	1,890	1,863	809	756	921	846
Price.....	1,239	1,194	1,330	1,270	1,215	1,181	1,171	388	445	448	476
Racine.....	4,240	3,911	3,682	3,672	3,807	3,602	3,878	4,193	4,644	3,946	4,302
Richland.....	928	882	993	928	873	853	892	551	593	567	589
Rock.....	3,546	3,210	2,971	3,308	3,223	3,507	3,604	4,009	3,766	3,745	3,863
Rusk.....	1,265	1,082	997	1,039	943	928	993	590	525	520	476
St. Croix.....	1,475	1,407	1,583	1,482	1,374	1,372	1,369	763	853	794	819
Sauk.....	2,128	2,028	1,814	1,867	1,826	1,851	2,147	1,201	953	932	1,000
Sawyer.....	607	483	454	463	433	397	470	258	231	214	225
Shawano.....	2,455	2,283	2,119	2,455	2,305	2,333	2,351	722	925	700	770
Sheboygan.....	5,079	4,536	4,280	4,461	4,348	4,959	4,417	1,954	1,939	1,853	1,838
Taylor.....	1,132	1,051	1,044	1,162	1,116	1,091	1,140	389	503	410	424
Trempealeau.....	1,482	1,619	1,656	1,567	1,434	1,375	1,384	647	751	718	665
Vernon.....	2,192	2,070	1,854	1,915	1,846	1,870	2,262	876	706	663	728
Vilas.....	512	438	410	423	390	410	407	228	210	193	197
Walworth.....	2,357	2,079	1,933	1,923	1,856	2,311	2,354	2,942	2,701	2,670	2,778
Washburn.....	724	735	723	758	757	737	729	368	476	414	440
Washington.....	1,731	1,493	1,353	1,705	1,533	1,859	1,622	600	521	821	731
Waukesha.....	3,316	3,423	3,306	3,331	3,240	3,114	3,253	2,326	2,486	2,449	2,509
Waupaca.....	2,193	2,538	2,175	2,217	2,125	2,016	2,079	1,035	1,159	1,086	1,166
Waushara.....	971	1,113	961	980	938	908	951	437	481	452	463
Winnebago.....	4,838	4,467	4,053	4,296	4,856	4,668	4,439	3,653	3,486	3,383	3,336
Wood.....	2,866	2,558	2,329	2,356	2,347	2,819	2,534	1,130	978	961	1,014
Total.....	201,147	190,096	176,367	186,925	183,384	185,497	189,097	99,040	92,915	91,783	100,586

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT DELEGATES

April 1, 1924

First Congressional District

Counties	Dwinnell (Smith)	Stewart (Smith)	Walsh (McAdoo)	Zimmerman (McAdoo)
Kenosha.....	557	738	319	432
Racine.....	957	1,195	763	1,006
Rock.....	414	466	530	495
Walworth.....	347	354	674	624
Waukesha.....	1,252	1,181	829	709
Total.....	3,527	3,934	3,115	3,266

Second Congressional District

Counties	Holland (Smith)	Husting (McAdoo)	Pfister (Smith)	Schwalbach (McAdoo)
Columbia.....	430	339	495	300
Dodge.....	1,701	819	1,755	530
Jefferson.....	1,301	561	865	395
Ozaukee.....	429	144	443	153
Sheboygan.....	1,093	390	1,351	374
Washington.....	709	325	622	312
Total.....	5,663	2,578	5,531	2,114

Third Congressional District

Counties	Carroll (Smith)	McGeever (McAdoo)	Riley (McAdoo)	Ryan (Smith)
Crawford.....	519	282	243	439
Dane.....	1,922	1,372	1,543	2,153
Grant.....	559	518	402	511
Green.....	164	135	136	201
Iowa.....	333	361	205	271
Lafayette.....	352	349	235	375
Richland.....	154	226	292	184
Total.....	4,003	3,243	3,056	4,134

Fourth Congressional District

Counties	Kershaw (McAdoo)	Kryszak (McAdoo)	Lochemes (Smith)	Szczerbinski (Smith)
Milwaukee (part).....	6,071	6,253	7,420	8,604

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT DELEGATES—Continued

Fifth Congressional District

Counties	Bauer (McAdoo)	Broenen	Zoenitzer	McCo'mick (Smith)	Schoen- ecker (Smith)	Wolfe (McAdoo)
Milwaukee (part).....	3,898	1,174	1,205	7,924	8,292	4,227

Sixth Congressional District

Counties	Pfeffer (Smith)	Pickart (McAdoo)	Reilly (Smith)
Calumet.....	345	95	281
Fond du Lac.....	1,048	779	1,480
Green Lake.....	223	176	271
Manitowoc.....	1,084	607	1,237
Marquette.....	162	128	241
Winnebago.....	1,639	726	1,787
Total.....	4,501	2,511	5,297

Seventh Congressional District

Counties	Burns (McAdoo)	Cady (Smith)	Jefferson (McAdoo)	Schubert (Smith)
Adams.....	135	53	104	44
Clark.....	184	159	149	149
Jackson.....	181	57	182	97
Juneau.....	139	223	266	228
La Crosse.....	1,046	1,068	588	1,440
Monroe.....	375	222	423	290
Sauk.....	176	406	173	273
Vernon.....	219	97	234	127
Total.....	2,505	2,285	2,119	2,648

Eighth Congressional District

Counties	Conway (Smith)	Pfiffner (McAdoo)	Ryan (McAdoo)	Schulze (Smith)
Marathon.....	869	830	861	882
Portage.....	558	785	575	478
Shawano.....	307	233	219	361
Waupaca.....	262	223	280	269
Waushara.....	42	87	110	34
Wood.....	842	424	347	575
Total.....	2,880	2,582	2,392	2,599

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT DELEGATES—Continued

Ninth Congressional District

Counties	Bowler (McAdoo)	Hughes (McAdoo)	Murphy (Smith)	Rooney (Smith)
Brown.....	564	1,002	983	879
Door.....	140	135	151	157
Florence.....	63	95	39	22
Forest.....	142	207	133	93
Kewaunee.....	234	213	260	239
Langlade.....	506	385	259	184
Marinette.....	531	506	491	337
Oconto.....	233	308	336	284
Outagamie.....	691	675	1,424	1,848
Total.....	3,104	3,526	4,076	4,043

Tenth Congressional District

Counties	Frawley	Hurst (McAdoo)	Piotrowski (Smith)	Sutherland (McAdoo)
Barron.....	125	255	160	255
Buffalo.....	69	76	96	78
Chippewa.....	696	253	702	274
Dunn.....	127	143	82	193
Eau Claire.....	585	630	395	453
Pepin.....	79	46	95	67
Pierce.....	117	180	74	210
St. Croix.....	297	191	209	177
Trempealeau.....	114	198	185	154
Total.....	2,209	1,972	1,998	1,861

Eleventh Congressional District

Counties	Cadigan (Smith)	Colman	Kamke (Smith)	Russell (McAdoo)	Silverthorn (McAdoo)
Ashland.....	203	48	183	229	187
Bayfield.....	113	20	63	135	175
Burnett.....	48	20	26	79	72
Douglas.....	1,179	185	490	1,327	800
Iron.....	107	25	84	88	74
Lincoln.....	331	111	502	287	295
Oneida.....	140	159	171	241	222
Folk.....	90	37	66	146	130
Price.....	180	25	156	172	129
Rusk.....	71	45	137	251	213
Sawyer.....	42	7	46	93	94
Taylor.....	78	24	84	170	107
Vilas.....	53	70	35	67	80
Washburn.....	112	27	44	163	147
Total.....	2,697	803	2,087	3,453	2,725

VOTE FOR DISTRICT DELEGATES

April 1, 1924

First District

Counties	REPUBLICAN				PROHIBITION	
	Christoph (LaFol.)	Cooper (LaFol.)	Craig (Cool.)	Scott (Cool.)	Glovier	Higbee
Kenosha.....	1,364	1,959	1,772	2,458	69	70
Racine.....	2,867	3,988	3,319	3,469	153	160
Rock.....	2,492	3,037	3,565	3,276	122	127
Walworth.....	1,575	1,895	2,653	2,522	139	133
Waukesha.....	3,026	2,999	2,050	1,954	157	150
Total.....	11,324	13,878	13,359	13,679	640	640

Second District

Counties	REPUBLICAN			
	Caldwell (Cool.)	Gunderson (La Fol.)	Leberman (Cool.)	Schoenfeld (LaFol.)
Columbia.....	1,575	2,085	1,261	1,879
Dodge.....	1,070	2,537	1,173	2,590
Jefferson.....	1,305	1,538	1,043	1,572
Ozaukee.....	19	23	25	24
Sheboygan.....	1,597	4,104	1,959	4,055
Washington.....	556	1,194	413	1,218
Total.....	6,122	11,481	5,879	11,338

Third District

Counties	REPUBLICAN		PROHIBITION	
	Engebretson (LaFol.)	Fiedler (LaFol.)	Berryman	Noyes
Crawford.....	689	757	50	61
Dane.....	7,374	7,323	348	334
Grant.....	2,205	2,326	237	217
Green.....	1,284	1,429	100	99
Iowa.....	1,175	1,140	179	131
Lafayette.....	1,242	1,217	75	83
Richland.....	665	639	92	96
Total.....	14,634	14,831	1,081	1,021

VOTE FOR DISTRICT DELEGATES—Continued

Fourth District

Counties	REPUBLICAN				PROHIBITION	
	Affeldt (LaFol.)	Czerwinski (Cool.)	Pieplow (Cool.)	Rock (LaFol.)	Sporleder	Willis
Milwaukee (part)---	11,913	5,199	4,445	12,391	502	509

Fifth District

Counties	REPUBLICAN			
	Kalt (LaFol.)	Lobedan (Cool.)	Schroeder (Cool.)	Tegtmeyer (LaFol.)
Milwaukee (part)-----	19,025	7,622	8,307	19,845

Sixth District

Counties	REPUBLICAN				PROHI.
	Campbell (Cool.)	Hunt (LaFol.)	Pullen (Cool.)	Schaar (LaFol.)	Weeks
Calumet-----	157	980	217	995	6
Fond du Lac-----	1,658	2,298	1,945	2,628	
Green Lake-----	485	587	472	645	
Manitowoc-----	1,382	3,853	1,273	3,530	
Marquette-----	366	686	273	639	
Winnebago-----	3,463	3,784	3,362	3,434	
Total-----	7,511	12,188	7,542	11,871		6

Seventh District

Counties	REPUBLICAN		PROHIBITION	
	Brody (LaFol.)	Price (LaFol.)	Shattuck	Wiley
Adams-----	528	521	24	15
Clark-----	1,310	1,301	51	33
Jackson-----	1,094	1,011	67	67
Juneau-----	1,039	1,173	81	66
La Crosse-----	3,329	2,925	114	127
Monroe-----	1,508	1,541	118	103
Sauk-----	1,440	1,549	137	144
Vernon-----	1,699	1,525	107	98
Total-----	11,947	11,546	699	653

VOTE FOR DISTRICT DELEGATES—Continued

Eighth District

Counties	REPUBLICAN			
	Folkman (Cool.)	Salter (LaFol.)	Stevens (LaFol.)	Walters (Cool.)
Marathon.....	1,915	3,831	3,568	1,930
Portage.....	648	1,380	1,371	671
Shawano.....	637	2,084	1,998	697
Waupaca.....	997	1,793	2,000	978
Waushara.....	336	707	784	358
Wood.....	677	2,026	2,018	800
Total.....	5,210	11,821	11,739	5,434

Ninth District

Counties	REPUBLICAN				PROHI.
	Carlson (Cool.)	Cashman (LaFol.)	Fiedler (Cool.)	Reynolds (LaFol.)	Nelson
Brown.....	807	2,113	902	2,202	63
Door.....	501	870	468	987	67
Florence.....	184	255	145	227	14
Forest.....	205	337	203	316	36
Kewaunee.....	228	1,011	169	922	33
Langlade.....	468	1,019	527	1,072	48
Marinette.....	1,075	1,406	888	1,379	138
Oconto.....	704	1,373	535	1,354	87
Outagamie.....	1,584	2,970	1,652	3,005	101
Total.....	5,756	11,354	5,489	11,464	637

Tenth District

Counties	REPUBLICAN		PROHIBITION	
	Kuehl (LaFol.)	Smith (LaFol.)	Allen	Markham
Barron.....	1,859	1,832	210	178
Buffalo.....	914	827	31	35
Chippewa.....	1,962	1,931	109	101
Dunn.....	1,071	1,126	64	64
Eau Claire.....	2,401	2,779	82	90
Pepin.....	324	309	26	20
Pierce.....	1,072	1,120	71	71
St. Croix.....	1,043	1,030	93	89
Trempealeau.....	1,143	1,291	41	58
Total.....	11,789	12,245	727	706

VOTE FOR DISTRICT DELEGATES—Continued

Eleventh District

Counties	REPUBLICAN		PROHIBITION	
	Casperson (LaFol.)	Widell (LaFol.)	Caspers	Emerson
Ashland.....	1,290	1,330	45	52
Bayfield.....	1,038	1,042	67	82
Burnett.....	678	674	41	44
Douglas.....	4,651	4,793	199	209
Iron.....	347	322	18	16
Lincoln.....	1,321	1,284	69	77
Oneida.....	603	629	55	76
Polk.....	1,874	1,534	120	102
Price.....	940	995	62	74
Rusk.....	795	752	73	81
Sawyer.....	376	355	33	33
Taylor.....	392	373	57	68
Vilas.....	328	320	22	22
Washburn.....	661	697	43	61
Total.....	15,794	15,600	909	997

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

April 1, 1924

Counties	Doerfler	Counties	Doerfler
Adams.....	865	Marinette.....	4,271
Ashland.....	2,196	Marquette.....	1,461
Barron.....	2,763	Milwaukee.....	96,024
Bayfield.....	1,721	Monroe.....	2,198
Brown.....	4,358	Oconto.....	3,713
Buffalo.....	1,423	Onieda.....	2,176
Burnett.....	919	Outagamie.....	7,663
Calumet.....	1,607	Ozaukee.....	1,619
Chippewa.....	4,315	Pepin.....	723
Clark.....	3,676	Pierce.....	2,165
Columbia.....	4,022	Polk.....	2,210
Crawford.....	1,838	Portage.....	3,539
Dane.....	18,787	Price.....	2,237
Dodge.....	7,066	Racine.....	9,187
Door.....	1,967	Richland.....	1,702
Douglas.....	6,951	Rock.....	5,409
Dunn.....	2,471	Rusk.....	1,910
Eau Claire.....	5,277	St. Croix.....	2,576
Florence.....	757	Sauk.....	3,127
Fond du Lac.....	5,886	Sawyer.....	896
Forest.....	975	Shawano.....	3,742
Grant.....	4,382	Sheboygan.....	7,989
Green.....	2,127	Taylor.....	2,074
Green Lake.....	1,529	Trempealeau.....	1,825
Iowa.....	1,992	Vernon.....	2,488
Iron.....	885	Vilas.....	922
Jackson.....	2,177	Walworth.....	5,005
Jefferson.....	4,799	Washburn.....	1,087
Juneau.....	2,563	Washington.....	3,627
Kenosha.....	4,833	Waukesha.....	6,599
Kewaunee.....	2,172	Waupaca.....	3,223
La Crosse.....	5,085	Waushara.....	1,525
Lafayette.....	2,063	Winnebago.....	6,313
Langlade.....	2,812	Wood.....	5,023
Lincoln.....	3,023		
Manitowoc.....	9,210		
Marathon.....	7,490		
		Total.....	343,730



SENATORS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(1) John E. Cashman, (2) John B. Chase, (3) Walter Polakowski,
(4) Oscar H. Morris, (5) Bernard Gettelman, (6) Joseph Padway, (7) Wil-
liam F. Quick, (8) Harry B. Daggett, (9) Irving P. Mehigan, (10) Walter
H. Hunt, (11) Marcus Kemp.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1, 1924

Fifth Judicial Circuit

County	Sherman E. Smalley
Crawford.....	2,765
Grant.....	6,837
Iowa.....	3,213
Lafayette.....	2,927
Richland.....	2,168
Total.....	17,910

Sixth Judicial Circuit

County	Robert S. Cowie	Edward C. Higbee
La Crosse.....	5,822	5,190
Monroe.....	3,066	2,609
Trempealeau.....	2,334	1,831
Vernon.....	3,085	1,788
Total.....	14,307	11,418

Eleventh Judicial Circuit

County	William R. Foley
Barron.....	3,383
Burnett.....	1,161
Douglas.....	8,312
Polk.....	2,333
Washburn.....	1,314
Total.....	17,503

Twelfth Judicial Circuit

County	George Grimm	Otto Kuenzli	Harry L. Maxfield
Jefferson.....	7,507	2,106	373
Green.....	3,134	679	726
Rock.....	8,586	1,144	1,897
Total.....	19,227	3,929	2,996

PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 2, 1924

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
ADAMS CO.							
Adams.....	3		53		19		
Big Flats.....	1		20	2	17		
Colburn.....			33	4	10		
Dell Prairie.....	3		36	9	24		
Easton.....	2		63	9	33		
Jackson.....			56	34	22		
Leola.....			18	1	6		
Lincoln.....			57	9	12		
Monroe.....			81	5	2		
New Chester.....	1		63	6	33		
New Haven.....	7		50	14	21		
Preston.....			24	5	13		2
Quincy.....		1	61	2	7		
Richfield.....	1		16	8	7		2
Rome.....			32	1	21	1	
Springville.....			38	13	16		
Strongs Prairie.....			160	8	19		3
Adams, vil.....	3		342	20	99		
Friendship, vil.....	1		51	9	98		4
Total.....	22	1	1,254	159	479	1	11
ASHLAND CO.							
Agenda.....			81	7	10	1	
Ashland.....	1	1	90	3	26	1	
Butternut.....	1		75	3	5		
Gingles.....		1	57	7	33	1	
Gordon.....	3	1	58	9	32	2	
Jacobs.....	5	1	167	9	47	1	
La Pointe.....	1		12		29		
Marengo.....			26	8	19		
Morse.....			78	6	24		
Peeksville.....			44	5	2		
Sanborn.....	6		118	3	24		2
Shanagolden.....			32	6	5		
White River.....			61	4	48		
Ashland City							
1st ward.....	5	1	119	15	57		2
2nd ward.....	6	1	135	21	129	2	1
3rd ward.....	5	1	84	18	226		
4th ward.....	3		96	7	86		
5th ward.....	6		111	9	136		
6th ward.....	10		147	16	147		
7th ward.....	1	2	215	12	72		1
8th ward.....	4		203	11	42		
9th ward.....	1		242	18	16	1	
10th ward.....	3	2	207	32	38	2	
Mellen, city							
1st ward.....	6		79		55	2	
2nd ward.....	2		59	2	34		
3rd ward.....	1		30	2	21		
Butternut, vil.....	4	1	99	7	27		
Total.....	74	12	2,725	240	1,394	15	6
BARRON CO.							
Almena.....	1		136	5	39		
Arland.....			94	12	26		
Barron.....		1	80	27	39		2
Bear Lake.....	2	1	36	10	2		
Cedar Lake.....	2		14	7	14		
Chetek.....	2	1	61	29	19		
Clinton.....	2		109	31	45		
Crystal Lake.....			71	5	58		
Cumberland.....	4	1	52	27	29	1	
Dallas.....	1		67	24	31		
Dovre.....			89	27	14		
Doyle.....	1		27	6	19		
Lakeland.....	3		40	13	11		
Maple Grove.....	1	1	95	35	43		2
Maple Plain.....	1	1	26	5	9	1	1
Oak Grove.....	3	1	45	3	25		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
BARRON CO.—con.							
Prairie Farm	1		98	8	58		
Rice Lake	1		54	15	12		
Stanford			63	11	16		
Stanley	1	1	28	20	30	4	
Sumner		1	27	17	38		
Turtle Lake	1		36	4	5		1
Vance Creek	2	5	70	4	7		1
Cameron, vil.	5	2	37	10	69		
Dallas, vil.	4	4	29	13	40		1
Haugen, vil.			13		16		3
Prairie Farm, vil.	3		25	6	30		
Turtle Lake, vil.	3	1	44	1	37		1
Barron, city	8	2	94	39	264		
Chetek, city	3		50	25	75		
Cumberland, city	15	3	54	2	145		
Rice Lake, city							
1st ward	6	1	59	4	41		
2nd ward	3		32	5	53		
3rd ward		1	33	9	69		
4th ward			36	8	34	1	
5th ward	3	1	39	11	16		
6th ward	3	3	47	3	14		
7th ward	3		42	3	8		
8th ward	5	3	23	7	17	1	
Total	92	31	2,075	491	1,517	8	12
BAYFIELD CO.							
Barksdale	2		66	4	18		
Barnes			25	3	7		
Bayfield	2		47	6	38		
Bayview			64	14	28		
Bell	2		46	9	12	2	
Cable	2	1	31	5	18	1	
Clover	1	1	39	5	20	1	
Drummond	3	3	92	17	45	1	
Delta	2		11		7		
Eileen	1	1	54	7	14	2	
Highe			27	3	7		
Iron River	4	1	82	12	39	1	
Kelly			54	10	14	3	1
Keystone	3		33	3	18	1	
Lincoln	1		29	2	2		
Mason	2		75	20	28		
Namekagon			18	1	6		1
Orienta			21	6	11		
Oulu			62	14	27	6	
Pilsen			27	1	9	1	
Port Wing	2	3	76	6	62	4	
Pratt			45	14	7		
Russell	2		29		8		
Tripp			22	6	12		
Washburn	1	1	68	8	13	1	
Cable, vil.	1	1	22	2	25	2	
Bayfield, city							
1st ward	1		18		33		
2nd ward	1		13		18		
3rd ward	2		33	1	21		
4th ward			20		17		
Washburn, city							
1st ward	1		115	12	87		
2nd ward			53	2	24		
3rd ward	1		69	5	16		
4th ward	1		71	5	33		
5th ward			45	4	41	1	
6th ward			50	2	9		
Totals	38	12	1,657	209	794	27	2
BROWN CO.							
Allouez	36		117	14	56	2	
Ashwaubenon	5		29	6	7		
Bellevue	26		9	3	9	1	
De Pere	48		23	2	9		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
BROWN CO.—con.							
Eaton.....	18		17	3	7		
Glenmore.....	16		63	3	22		
Green Bay.....	3		16	7	17	1	
Hobart.....	4	1	21	1	8		1
Holland.....	17	1	76	7	14		
Howard.....	12		33	19	35		
Humbolt.....	16		30	7	17		
Lawrence.....	4		83	8	38		
Morrison.....	11	1	103	13	28	1	
New Denmark.....	7		144	39	31		
Pittsfield.....	8		35	18	18		
Preble.....	31	2	123	28	69	4	
Rockland.....	26		33	3	6		
Scott.....	11		51	9	22		
Suamico.....	8		20	5	27		
Wrightstown.....	15	1	50	4	33		1
De Pere, city							
1st ward.....	49		60	13	113		
2nd ward.....	30		55	5	33		
3rd ward.....	38	1	112	10	67		
4th ward.....	28	1	65	7	30	1	
Green Bay, city							
1st ward.....	44		72	18	275		
2nd ward.....	57	3	159	37	226	5	
3rd ward.....	89		79	24	228		
4th ward.....	61	1	96	33	170	2	
5th ward.....	37	2	151	48	83	4	
6th ward.....	46		75	13	101	1	
7th ward.....	35	1	68	16	79	1	
8th ward.....	37	1	117	24	90	1	
9th ward.....	20	2	113	26	66	2	
10th ward.....	22	1	111	33	59	2	
11th ward.....	6	1	150	46	40	1	
12th ward.....	42		91	24	53	2	
13th ward.....	39	1	111	23	66	4	
14th ward.....	32	2	128	44	76		
15th ward.....	48		70	13	153	1	3
16th ward.....	54	5	82	25	134		
17th ward.....	31	3	83	25	54	3	
18th ward.....	35		113	31	81		
19th ward.....	16	2	105	25	26	2	
20th ward.....	18		152	46	29	3	
Denmark, vil.....	12	2	59	13	56		
Pulaski, vil.....	23		73	15	39		
Wrightstown, vil.....	18		41	1	15		1
Totals.....	1,349	35	3,667	837	2,915	42	6
BUFFALO CO.							
Alma.....	1	1	69	10	29	3	
Belvidere.....	1	1	46	6	35		
Buffalo.....		1	39	2	4	1	1
Canton.....	1		46	9	7		
Cross.....	2		75		6		1
Dover.....	1	1	43	5	28	1	
Gilmanton.....	2		50	11	97		
Glencoe.....	3		34	2	1	1	
Lincoln.....	1		50	9	6		
Maxville.....	1		31	5	9		
Milton.....			29	3			
Modena.....	2	1	114	20	20		
Mondovi.....	2		64	12	35		
Montana.....	3		35	5	4		1
Naples.....	2		69	7	16		
Nelson.....	3		101	4	32	1	
Waumandee.....	3	1	58	2	13		1
Alma, city							
1st ward.....	1	1	64	11	35		
2nd ward.....	1		27	7	23		
3rd ward.....			49	4	13		
Buffalo, city.....	2		35	3	6		
Fountain, city							
1st ward.....	2		55	1	26		1
2nd ward.....	2		89	2	13	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
BUFFALO CO.—con.							
Mondovi, city			48	14	106		
1st ward			75	12	109		
2nd ward	3	1	1	9	19		
Cochrane, vil.		1	39				
Totals	39	9	1,434	175	702	8	5
BURNETT CO.							
Anderson							
Blaines	1	1	84	19	7		
Daniels	1		22	4	4		
Dewey	2		128	22	7	1	
Grantsburg	2		27	17	17		
Jackson	1	1	89	21	13	1	
La Follette			27		4		
Lincoln		1	41	6	15		
Meenon			38	8	10		
Oakland		2	76	9	15	1	
Roosevelt			65	3	12		
Rusk			34	2	4		
Sand Lake	1	2	6	11	20		
Scott	1		32	7	8	1	
Siren	1		9	1	9		
Swiss	3		108	12	16	1	
Trade Lake			45	11	33		
Union	2	1	181	37	16	1	
Weblake			6	5	5		
West Marshland			2	2	11		
Wood River	1		25	3	5	1	
Grantsburg, vil.	4		113	67	39		
Webster, vil.			110	39	73		
Totals	21	8	1,328	332	397	7	0
CALUMET CO.							
Brillion							
Brothertown	6	1	81	12	14	2	
Charlestown	6		73		8		
Chilton	18	1	55	8	7	1	
Harrison	18		26	3	3		
New Holstein	14	1	106	7	9	1	
Rantoul	4		39	5	2	3	
Stockbridge	5		59	14	6		
Woodville	10		24	1	8		
Chilton, city	3		38	20	18	1	
Kiel, vil. 2nd prec.	65		152	19	52	1	
Brillion, vil.	3	1	11	4	4	1	
Hilbert, vil.	18	1	83	30	33		
New Holstein, vil.	4		54	5	6		
Stockbridge, vil.	7	1	160	11	14	2	
Totals	187	6	973	143	195	12	0
CHIPPEWA CO.							
Anson			83	17	227		1
Arthur	2		103	12	60		
Auburn	1	1	104	21	27		
Birch Creek	1		27	1	33		
Bloomer	7		90	16	27		
Cleveland			28	12	71		
Colburn	2	1	91	22	15	1	
Delmar	3		139	9	34		
Eagle Point	2		101	33	111		
Edson	4		99	8	63	1	
Estella	2		27	3	72	1	
Goetz	1		85	6	99		
Halley	2	1	57	21	72		
Holcombe			17		120	1	
Howard	2		60	26	31	1	
La Fayette	1		114	25	100		
Ruby	3		33	3	47	3	
Sampson		1	45	16	16		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
CHIPPEWA CO.—Con.							
Sigel			80	2	22		
Tilden			172	9	38		
Wheaton			59	15	53		
Woodmohr	2		111	4	36		
Bloomer, city	4	1	161	31	190		
Chippewa Falls, city							
1st ward			143	26	108		
2nd ward	1		173	26	90		
3rd ward	3	1	158	9	121	2	
4th ward	2		100	11	131		1
5th ward	1	1	219	14	190		
6th ward	1	2	144	19	114		
7th ward	1		105	21	62	1	
8th ward	1		147	9	110		
9th ward	3		95	14	95	1	
10th ward	3		84	17	79		
Stanley, city							
1st ward	2		41	3	104		
2nd ward	1		41	5	47	4	
3rd ward			38	1	49		
4th ward	4		91	4	42	1	
Boyd, vil.			92	4	24		2
Cadott, vil.	6	1	103	16	75		
Cornell, vil.	6		66	1	263	2	
New Auburn, vil.		1	32	5	32		
Totals	74	11	3,758	517	3,300	19	4
CLARK CO.							
Beaver	3		53	4	2	3	
Butler			9	7	3		
Colby	4		53	10	10		
Dewhurst			12		9		
Eaton			71	7	36		
Foster			6		7		
Fremont		1	181	15	46		
Grant	2		154	26	64		
Green Grove			51	24	18	5	
Hendren	1		42	7	6		
Hewett			47	1	1		
Hixon	2		86	21	39	1	
Hoard	1		66	2	18		
Levis	3		65	5	21		
Longwood	3	1	79	13	22	3	
Loyal	4	2	120	6	51	1	
Lynn			01	10	12	4	
Mayville			94	10	11	1	
Mead			25	0	3		
Mentor	6		53	15	67		
Pine Valley	2		129	10	61	4	
Reseberg		1	73	10	8		
Sherman	3		59	7	49	1	
Seif			42	3	11		
Sherwood	1		23		27		
Thorp	3		81	8	11		
Unity	1	1	60	10	52	2	
Warner	1		96	8	23	1	
Washburn	1	1	51	9	25		
Weston	1		140	3	17		
Withee	2		95	2	12		
Worden	3	3	68	13	35		
York			158	18	92		
Colby, city	1		42	13	37		
Greenwood, city	6	1	38	8	126		
Neillsville, city							
1st ward	3	1	85	6	82	1	
2nd ward	4		88	10	125		
3rd ward	4		126	12	193		
Abbotsford, vil.	3	2	64	7	34		
Curtis, vil.	1		15	14	3	1	
Dorchester, vil.	2		54	3	30		
Granton, vil.			37	12	67		
Loyal, vil.	3	1	94	8	120	1	
Owen, vil.	11	3	101	15	189	3	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
CLARK CO. Con.							
Thorp, vil.	4	1	37	7	45	1	-----
Unity, vil.	-----	1	7	4	19	-----	-----
Withee, vil.	2	-----	74	11	50	-----	-----
Totals	91	20	3,310	414	1,989	33	-----0
COLUMBIA CO.							
Arlington	3	-----	78	50	77	1	-----
Caledonia	4	-----	94	19	76	1	-----
Columbus	8	1	67	3	17	-----	1
Courtland	2	-----	28	13	49	-----	-----
Dekorra	2	-----	61	34	53	-----	2
Fort Winnebago	3	-----	79	11	46	1	-----
Fountain Prairie	5	1	76	9	23	-----	-----
Hampden	1	-----	53	21	21	-----	3
Leeds	1	-----	79	56	29	-----	-----
Lewiston	7	-----	62	19	59	1	-----
Lodi	3	-----	44	9	63	-----	-----
Lowville	-----	-----	92	42	50	1	-----
Marcellon	7	-----	65	30	55	-----	-----
Newport	3	1	19	8	10	1	-----
Otsego	8	-----	70	39	67	-----	-----
Pacific	1	1	32	11	10	1	1
Randolph	-----	-----	52	28	42	-----	-----
Scott	1	1	43	8	30	-----	1
Springvale	2	1	32	28	25	-----	8
West Point	1	-----	73	6	34	-----	-----
Wyocena	8	-----	63	15	58	-----	1
Cambria, vil.	1	1	44	17	191	-----	-----
Doylestown	15	-----	30	6	13	-----	1
Fall River, vil.	1	-----	34	9	55	-----	2
Kilbourn, vil.	13	2	70	21	92	2	4
Lodi, vil.	3	1	115	56	178	-----	2
Pardeville, vil.	2	-----	74	19	156	-----	2
Poynette, vil.	9	-----	51	45	153	-----	1
Randolph, vil.	3	-----	5	2	76	-----	-----
Rio, vil.	2	-----	60	25	128	1	-----
Wyocena, vil.	10	-----	28	7	64	-----	-----
Columbus, city							
1st ward	28	2	68	17	208	-----	3
2nd ward	12	-----	75	7	74	-----	2
3rd ward	15	1	81	9	90	-----	1
Portage, city							
1st ward	11	2	102	15	33	-----	-----
2nd ward	3	1	205	25	147	1	-----
3rd ward	9	-----	140	27	172	2	-----
4th ward	10	1	276	36	223	-----	-----
5th ward	10	1	391	44	113	-----	-----
Totals	227	18	3,111	846	3,060	13	37
CRAWFORD CO.							
Bridgeport	4	-----	19	5	14	1	-----
Clayton	31	2	177	40	36	-----	4
Eastman	15	-----	47	13	19	1	1
Freeman	6	-----	84	32	40	1	-----
Haney	4	-----	28	16	26	-----	-----
Marietta	10	-----	74	22	52	-----	-----
Prairie du Chien	5	-----	36	2	1	-----	-----
Scott	9	1	100	15	17	1	2
Seneca	16	-----	68	10	19	-----	-----
Utica	6	-----	184	87	53	-----	-----
Wauzeka	1	-----	36	40	9	-----	-----
Bell Center, vil.	3	2	6	3	15	-----	-----
De Soto, vil.	-----	-----	9	-----	4	-----	-----
Eastman, vil.	3	-----	24	10	12	1	-----
Ferryville, vil.	5	-----	16	9	24	-----	-----
Gays Mills, vil.	11	-----	30	26	74	1	-----
Lynxville, vil.	2	-----	15	3	16	-----	-----
Soldiers Grove, vil.	5	1	106	20	39	-----	2
Steuben, vil.	4	-----	27	6	17	-----	-----
Wauzeka, vil.	2	-----	41	15	52	-----	-----
Prairie du Chien, city							
1st ward	8	-----	55	2	11	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
2nd ward.....	17	1	139	23	123	1	
3rd ward.....	16		171	23	134	1	1
4th ward.....	9		34	8	8		
Totals.....	192	7	1,526	435	815	8	10
DANE CO.							
Albion.....	2		130	33	117		
Berry.....	2	1	126	20	15		
Black Earth.....	1	1	34	24	12		
Blooming Grove.....	3		139	46	116	2	
Blue Mounds.....	5		95	42	10		
Bristol.....	7	1	33	22	4		
Burke.....			160	82	43		
Christiana.....	3		105	61	35		
Cottage Grove.....	14	2	72	40	39		2
Cross Plains.....	6		155	23	6	1	
Dane.....	1		58	4	13		
Deerfield.....	1		59	16	28		
Dunkirk.....	5		122	29	50		
Dunn.....			78	18	18		
Fitchburg.....	16		74	14	33		
Madison.....	3		102	45	229	1	
Mazomanie.....	2	1	24	10	12		
Medina.....	11	1	48	15	12		1
Middleton.....	6	1	84	52	45		
Montrose.....	3		68	33	33		
Oregon.....	4	1	42	11	32		
Perry.....			114	28	12		
Pleasant Springs.....	4	1	76	44	34		2
Primrose.....			63	62	11		
Roxbury.....		1	83	16	3		4
Rutland.....			124	48	20		
Springdale.....	4	1	138	38	36		
Springfield.....	1		313	14	14		
Sun Prairie.....	6	1	44	19	16		
Vermont.....	3		81	24	12		
Verona.....	1	1	66	23	15		
Vienna.....	4		86	11	15	1	
Westport.....	13		196	23	49		
Windsor.....	4	1	116	68	68		
York.....	3		29	14	15		
Belleville, vil.....	5	1	53	35	41		1
Black Earth, vil.....	4	1	80	17	35		
Blue Mounds, vil.....	4		22	5	23		
Brooklyn, vil.....			6	5	15		
Cambridge, vil.....	4		38	46	30		
Cross Plains, vil.....	5		54	6	12		
Dane, vil.....	7		38	4	17		
Deerfield, vil.....	7		58	5	81		
De Forest, vil.....	4		66	28	19		
Marshall, vil.....	11		28	26	39		
Mazomanie, vil.....	15		44	15	80	2	
McFarland, vil.....	1		48	14	55		
Middleton, vil.....	5		212	22	61		
Mount Horeb, vil.....	29		177	59	149		1
Oregon, vil.....	15	1	79	39	90		
Rockdale, vil.....	1		93	16	109		
Sun Prairie, vil.....	19		91	61	89	1	2
Verona, vil.....	6		32	18	38	1	
Waunakee, vil.....	5		145	7	39		
Madison, city							
1st ward.....	15		225	18	294		
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	15		21	32	403	2	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	5		217	30	187	1	
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	17	2	237	30	182		
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	23	2	481	87	421		
4th ward.....	24		622	57	378	1	
5th ward, 1st prec.....	27	1	279	51	282	1	
5th ward, 2nd prec.....	15	1	194	46	288	1	
6th ward, 1st prec.....	9	1	313	58	228	1	
6th ward, 2nd prec.....	14	4	420	97	182	2	
6th ward, 3rd prec.....	8	2	365	90	229	1	
7th ward, 1st prec.....	16		509	106	558		
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	4	1	166	50	111	1	

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Luëck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
DANE CO.—con.							
8th ward.....	35	-----	608	59	301	1	-----
9th ward, 1st prec.	10	-----	277	28	73	-----	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec.	24	1	359	50	273	-----	-----
9th ward, 3rd prec.	4	-----	175	33	144	1	-----
10th ward, 1st prec.	9	-----	225	46	575	-----	-----
10th ward, 2nd prec.	12	-----	230	81	614	2	-----
Stoughton, city							
1st ward.....	5	1	93	16	109	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	1	-----	147	30	95	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	3	1	115	27	147	-----	-----
4th ward.....	4	-----	96	30	232	-----	-----
Totals.....	584	35	10,997	2,640	8,464	24	13
DODGE CO.							
Ashippun.....	8	-----	113	11	3	-----	-----
Beaver Dam.....	30	-----	59	9	36	-----	-----
Burnett.....	13	-----	93	5	48	1	-----
Calamus.....	6	-----	27	4	44	-----	-----
Chester.....	9	-----	56	2	17	-----	-----
Clyman.....	37	-----	67	12	9	-----	-----
Elba.....	32	-----	50	4	47	-----	-----
Emmet.....	37	-----	147	8	19	-----	-----
Fox Lake.....	4	2	37	5	19	3	-----
Herman.....	4	-----	179	9	8	-----	-----
Hubbard.....	4	-----	102	22	35	-----	-----
Hustisford.....	15	-----	95	3	20	3	-----
Lebanon.....		1	259	5	4	-----	-----
Leroy.....	8	2	129	17	21	1	-----
Lomira.....	9	-----	119	9	55	2	-----
Lowell.....	15	3	91	10	16	4	-----
Oak Grove.....	20	2	91	17	48	8	-----
Portland.....	8	-----	105	13	15	1	-----
Rubicon.....	12	-----	105	10	21	-----	-----
Shields.....	19	2	76	-----	9	1	-----
Theresa.....	14	-----	117	9	17	3	-----
Trenton.....	12	-----	80	3	36	-----	-----
Westford.....	28	-----	50	3	19	1	-----
Williamstown.....	4	1	73	4	24	3	-----
Beaver Dam, city							
1st ward.....	29	-----	50	3	28	4	-----
2nd ward.....	57	1	120	5	87	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	23	2	103	22	170	-----	-----
4th ward.....	74	-----	116	8	112	6	-----
5th ward.....	38	-----	52	4	10	2	-----
6th ward.....	43	1	68	15	76	2	-----
7th ward.....	28	-----	114	23	99	6	-----
8th ward.....	43	1	128	13	145	3	-----
Horicon, city							
1st ward.....	32	1	63	14	50	4	-----
2nd ward.....	3	-----	53	5	42	3	-----
3rd ward.....	10	-----	62	11	104	9	-----
Juneau, city							
1st ward.....	30	-----	47	5	48	1	-----
2nd ward.....	20	-----	65	6	27	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	18	-----	37	7	26	-----	-----
Mayville, city							
1st ward.....	5	-----	174	5	53	2	-----
2nd ward.....	6	1	86	2	24	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	18	2	183	7	80	5	-----
Watertown, city							
5th ward.....	23	-----	74	4	12	1	-----
6th ward.....	15	-----	144	3	11	2	-----
13th ward.....	13	-----	126	6	15	4	-----
14th ward.....	18	-----	52	3	17	2	-----
Waupun, city							
1st ward.....	21	-----	16	1	122	1	-----
2nd ward.....	15	-----	35	3	105	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	4	-----	15	6	52	-----	-----
4th ward.....	9	1	25	5	46	1	-----
Clyman.....	35	1	12	1	9	-----	-----
Fox Lake, vil.	44	1	58	6	113	1	-----
Hustisford, vil.	13	1	91	1	35	5	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
DODGE CO.—con.							
Iron Ridge, vil.-----	4	1	60	1	20	1	-----
Lomira, vil.-----	7	2	94	5	26	-----	-----
Lowell, vil.-----	10	1	36	-----	7	-----	-----
Neosho, vil.-----	10	-----	21	2	40	-----	-----
Randolph, vil.-----	11	2	25	3	88	-----	-----
Reeseville, vil.-----	10	-----	58	5	32	-----	-----
Theresa, vil.-----	4	1	51	7	14	-----	-----
Totals-----	1,091	34	4,834	411	2,535	96	-----
DOOR CO.							
Baileys Harbor-----	-----	-----	72	5	37	2	-----
Brussels-----	1	-----	174	38	24	-----	-----
Clay Banks-----	1	-----	35	6	34	-----	-----
Egg Harbor-----	4	1	110	18	17	-----	-----
Forestville-----	-----	-----	109	24	48	-----	-----
Gardner-----	2	-----	69	22	5	-----	-----
Gibraltar-----	6	1	79	7	27	1	-----
Jacksonport-----	2	-----	59	7	34	-----	-----
Liberty Grove-----	4	2	113	12	118	-----	-----
Nasewaupee-----	5	-----	88	8	23	-----	-----
Sevastopol-----	5	1	143	22	84	4	-----
Sturgeon Bay-----	-----	1	67	6	36	-----	-----
Union-----	-----	-----	66	9	45	-----	-----
Washington-----	-----	1	41	8	35	1	-----
Ephriam, vil.-----	-----	-----	17	2	35	-----	-----
Sister Bay-----	1	1	28	3	22	-----	-----
Sturgeon Bay, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	9	1	133	17	117	1	-----
2nd ward-----	6	-----	49	15	145	-----	-----
3rd ward-----	6	1	91	12	102	-----	-----
4th ward-----	6	1	83	13	79	1	-----
Totals-----	58	11	1,626	254	1,067	10	-----
DOUGLAS CO.							
Amnicon-----	-----	1	30	2	25	-----	-----
Bennett-----	2	1	37	6	9	-----	1
Brule-----	2	-----	26	7	39	-----	-----
Cloverland-----	-----	-----	17	1	8	-----	-----
Dairyland-----	1	-----	15	2	4	-----	-----
Gordon-----	1	1	48	4	16	1	-----
Hawthorne-----	1	4	42	3	24	-----	-----
Highland-----	1	-----	12	2	5	-----	-----
Lakeside-----	-----	1	31	2	3	2	-----
Maple-----	1	-----	42	1	5	1	-----
Oakland-----	3	-----	46	3	16	3	-----
Parkland-----	7	-----	48	5	31	-----	-----
Solon Springs-----	-----	1	24	3	11	-----	1
Summit-----	-----	-----	52	4	10	-----	-----
Superior, town	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	2	-----	77	6	22	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	-----	-----	32	11	11	2	-----
Wascott-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Superior, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	7	3	418	40	118	2	-----
2nd ward-----	8	1	368	52	230	-----	4
3rd ward, east prec.	1	-----	188	17	22	1	-----
3rd wd., west prec.	4	1	195	9	39	1	-----
4th ward, north prec.	6	1	155	5	9	5	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.	3	1	291	16	19	3	-----
5th wd., north prec.	6	3	446	47	119	2	-----
5th wd., south prec.	7	1	297	58	251	-----	1
6th ward, east prec.	8	1	245	21	29	-----	-----
6th wd., west prec.	4	1	270	8	48	-----	-----
7th ward, 1st prec.	21	1	340	31	250	1	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.	15	1	463	44	302	1	3
8th ward-----	8	1	178	27	152	1	-----
9th ward, east prec.	6	1	272	22	43	-----	-----
9th wd., west prec.	5	1	315	18	79	1	-----
10th ward, east prec.	2	1	125	1	18	-----	-----
10th wd., west prec.	8	1	146	7	21	2	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
DOUGLAS CO.—con.							
Lake Nebagamou, vil.	1	-----	39	3	4	-----	1
Oliver, vil.	1	-----	33	2	1	-----	-----
Poplar, vil.	-----	-----	25	5	15	-----	-----
Solon Springs, vil.	-----	1	32	2	8	-----	-----
Totals	143	30	5,440	504	2,085	30	12
DUNN CO.							
Colfax	-----	-----	66	4	12	-----	-----
Dunn	1	1	180	28	72	-----	-----
Eau Galle	1	-----	96	11	55	-----	-----
Elk Mound	-----	1	60	13	29	-----	-----
Grant	2	1	69	14	25	-----	-----
Hay River	1	-----	33	12	43	-----	-----
Lucas	2	-----	59	15	64	-----	-----
Menominee	1	1	212	27	84	1	-----
New Haven	3	1	54	9	26	-----	-----
Otter Creek	-----	-----	73	8	6	2	-----
Peru	1	-----	20	10	13	-----	-----
Red Cedar	1	1	133	41	54	1	-----
Rock Creek	1	-----	58	12	45	-----	-----
Sand Creek	-----	-----	71	25	27	-----	-----
Sheridan	-----	-----	70	14	14	-----	-----
Sherman	-----	-----	44	38	35	-----	-----
Spring Brook	-----	-----	74	47	76	-----	-----
Stanton	2	1	44	10	59	-----	-----
Tainter	1	-----	85	18	22	1	-----
Tiffany	-----	1	60	20	30	1	-----
Weston	1	2	105	12	33	-----	-----
Wilson	2	-----	75	18	8	-----	-----
Boyceville vil.	2	2	15	9	84	-----	-----
Colfax, vil.	2	1	73	20	104	-----	-----
Downing, vil.	6	1	26	6	53	-----	-----
Elk Mound, vil.	-----	-----	11	4	78	-----	-----
Knapp, vil.	2	1	14	5	109	1	-----
Ridgeland, vil.	-----	-----	18	6	5	-----	-----
Wheeler, vil.	-----	-----	41	14	43	-----	-----
Menominee, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	2	-----	130	27	90	3	-----
2nd ward	4	-----	91	10	174	2	-----
3rd ward	5	2	146	34	345	-----	-----
4th ward	2	3	197	37	196	2	-----
Totals	45	20	2,533	578	2,113	14	-----
EAU CLAIRE CO.							
Bridge Creek	3	-----	62	12	19	-----	-----
Brunswick	1	-----	40	67	37	-----	1
Clear Creek	-----	1	39	8	52	-----	-----
Drammen	1	1	46	21	17	-----	1
Fairchild	2	1	20	5	20	-----	-----
Lincoln	-----	-----	130	11	6	-----	-----
Ludington	-----	-----	98	12	6	-----	-----
Otter Creek	-----	-----	24	8	29	-----	-----
Pleasant Valley	3	1	36	12	61	-----	-----
Seymour	1	-----	33	7	32	-----	-----
Union	4	1	73	29	46	-----	-----
Washington	-----	1	73	26	72	-----	-----
Wilson	2	-----	21	2	52	-----	-----
Altoona, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	2	-----	70	13	23	1	-----
2nd ward	-----	1	122	10	51	1	3
Augusta, city	4	-----	32	8	124	-----	3
Eau Claire, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	6	1	158	35	104	1	-----
2nd ward	6	1	176	35	290	1	-----
3rd ward	12	2	153	58	649	1	-----
4th ward	5	-----	67	30	43	1	-----
5th ward	15	1	110	26	339	1	1
6th ward	11	-----	203	45	384	-----	-----
7th ward	1	2	214	44	258	-----	-----
8th ward	1	-----	248	-----	141	-----	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
EAU CLAIRE CO.—con.							
9th ward.....	8	2	252	56	206	3	-----
10th ward.....	10	1	425	72	264	3	-----
Fairchild, vil.....	2	-----	34	2	39	-----	-----
Fall Creek, vil.....	1	-----	89	8	11	-----	-----
Totals.....	101	17	3,163	696	3,375	13	10
FLORENCE CO.							
Aurora.....	2	1	93	10	7	1	-----
Commonwealth.....	-----	-----	65	6	19	-----	1
Fern.....	1	-----	34	1	4	2	1
Fence.....	-----	-----	43	4	-----	-----	-----
Florence.....	7	1	252	51	157	1	-----
Homestead.....	1	1	72	10	3	1	-----
Long Lake.....	-----	-----	36	7	17	-----	-----
Tipler.....	2	-----	39	10	89	-----	-----
Totals.....	13	3	634	99	296	5	2
FOND DULAC CO.							
Alto.....	7	-----	40	7	38	-----	-----
Ashford.....	2	1	214	11	24	-----	-----
Auburn.....	-----	2	85	5	7	-----	-----
Byron.....	8	-----	58	12	45	-----	-----
Calumet.....	7	-----	184	5	8	-----	-----
Eden.....	6	-----	55	11	13	-----	-----
Eldorado.....	11	1	128	17	25	-----	3
Empire.....	6	-----	71	16	22	-----	1
Fond du Lac.....	7	1	116	22	72	-----	-----
Forest.....	-----	2	96	5	16	-----	-----
Friendship.....	21	-----	132	13	21	-----	-----
Lamartine.....	4	-----	80	8	44	1	-----
Marshfield.....	-----	-----	280	43	36	-----	9
Metomen.....	4	-----	61	3	40	-----	-----
Oakfield.....	6	-----	33	3	26	-----	-----
Osceola.....	6	-----	86	11	11	-----	-----
Ripon.....	3	1	100	8	19	-----	-----
Rosendale.....	-----	-----	65	7	29	-----	-----
Springvale.....	17	-----	68	10	39	-----	-----
Taycheedah.....	21	-----	231	16	69	-----	-----
Waupun.....	3	1	36	14	54	-----	1
Brandon, vil.....	5	1	41	12	118	1	-----
Campbellsport.....	18	-----	144	7	42	2	-----
Eden, vil.....	2	-----	24	1	12	-----	-----
Fairwater, vil.....	3	-----	19	1	31	-----	-----
N. Fond du Lac, vil.....	15	-----	432	23	51	-----	-----
Oakfield, vil.....	8	-----	35	8	90	-----	-----
Rosendale, vil.....	1	2	23	8	47	-----	-----
St. Cloud, vil.....	1	-----	32	3	4	-----	-----
Fond du Lac, city							
1st ward.....	3	1	105	7	5	1	1
2nd ward.....	9	1	141	7	54	1	-----
3rd ward.....	6	1	108	17	75	3	-----
4th ward.....	15	2	122	12	127	-----	-----
5th ward.....	1	-----	99	12	26	3	-----
6th ward.....	22	1	225	28	118	2	-----
7th ward.....	15	-----	163	18	83	1	-----
8th ward.....	18	1	94	17	115	-----	-----
9th ward.....	16	1	121	16	113	-----	-----
10th ward.....	42	1	91	15	163	-----	-----
11th ward.....	11	1	83	18	213	-----	-----
12th ward.....	18	-----	134	16	130	3	-----
13th ward.....	9	-----	129	9	41	-----	-----
14th ward.....	8	-----	99	4	20	2	-----
15th ward.....	21	2	155	10	37	-----	-----
16th ward.....	21	2	216	22	80	-----	-----
Ripon, city							
1st ward.....	3	-----	83	5	51	1	-----
2nd ward.....	6	-----	79	7	216	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	18	-----	111	7	93	-----	-----
4th ward.....	11	1	108	7	187	1	-----

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
FOND DU LAC CO.—							
continued							
Waupun, city							
5th ward.....	9		30	6	28	1	
6th ward.....	9		69	5	115		
Total.....	483	27	5,489	580	3,143	23	15
FOREST CO.							
Alvin.....	13		19	4	23		
Argonne.....	5	1	72	14	56		1
Armstrong Creek.....	3		23	3	60		
Blackwell.....	3		30	19	31		
Caswell.....	1		25	8	27		
Crandon.....			49	6	21		3
Freedom.....	3		26	5	5		
Hiles.....	17		18	11	34	1	
Laona.....	7	1	177	29	116	1	
Lincoln.....	2		48	12	35		
Nashville.....			68	8	38		
Newald.....			52	13	14		
Wabeno							
1st ward.....	3	3	250	43	35		
2nd ward.....	1		13	6	27		
Crandon, city							
1st ward.....	2		46	10	68		
2nd ward.....			28	1	19		
3rd ward.....			51	1	86		
4th ward.....			25	2	45		
5th ward.....	2	1	28	6	67		1
Totals.....	62	6	1,048	201	807	2	5
GRANT CO.							
Beetown.....	6		54	17	29		1
Bloomington.....	3		72	6	21		1
Boscobel.....			22	5	23	3	
Cassville.....	1		38		2		
Castle Rock.....	19		25	6	8		
Clifton.....	2		67	11	56		3
Ellenboro.....			42	14	31		
Fennimore.....	7		126	30	81	3	
Glen Haven.....	6		36	9	52		1
Harrison.....		2	38	17	17		
Hazel Green.....	3		45	1	9		1
Hickory Grove.....	2		66	15	37		
Jamestown.....	8		128	3	11		
Liberty.....	7	1	62	14	36		
Lima.....	1	2	52	19	40		1
Little Grant.....	2		17	5	8		
Marion.....	1		49	11	16		
Millville.....	1		22	5	30		
Mt. Hope.....	2		15	7	40		6
Mt. Ida.....	12		46	30	72		
Muscoda.....	3		13	10	29	1	
North Lancaster.....	4		40	13	23		
Paris.....	4		136	1	3		
Patch Grove.....	9		21	8	11		
Platteville.....	2		77	7	37		1
Potosi.....	6	1	154	9	29		
Smelser.....	4		55	15	19		1
South Lancaster.....	4		30	8	45		
Waterloo.....	6		48	10	22		1
Watterstown.....	3		27	22	21		
Wingville.....	3		65	14	19		
Woodman.....	6		39	3	24		3
Wyalusing.....	3		35	10	22		
Bagley, vil.....	3		14	6	56		
Bloomington, vil.....	8		32	8	75		
Blue River, vil.....	4	1	20	15	37		3
Cassville, vil.....	8	2	76	5	33	3	
Cuba City, vil.....	36	2	119	6	97	1	
Hazel Green, vil.....	6		29	1	68		
Livingston, vil.....	2	3	48	11	138		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings % Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
GRANT CO.—con.							
Montfort, vil.-----	6	-----	80	12	51	-----	1
Mt. Hope, vil.-----	-----	-----	12	7	65	-----	-----
Muscoda, vil.-----	50	-----	45	10	93	-----	6
Patch Grove, vil.-----	1	-----	28	9	21	-----	-----
Potosi, vil.-----	2	-----	122	3	24	-----	-----
Woodman, vil.-----	1	1	24	3	13	-----	-----
Boscobel, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	1	-----	91	19	61	-----	1
2nd ward-----	1	-----	111	19	61	-----	-----
3rd ward-----	6	-----	68	18	61	-----	-----
4th ward-----	-----	-----	72	10	43	-----	-----
Fennimore, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	3	1	38	20	49	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	2	-----	62	21	30	-----	-----
3rd ward-----	-----	-----	37	14	37	-----	-----
4th ward-----	9	-----	60	24	58	-----	-----
Lancaster, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	7	-----	50	15	73	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	5	-----	37	21	110	-----	3
3rd ward-----	-----	1	50	50	131	-----	-----
4th ward-----	9	1	47	30	125	-----	-----
Platteville, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	4	3	152	15	38	-----	-----
2nd ward-----	1	1	147	32	151	-----	-----
3rd ward-----	8	1	142	35	132	-----	-----
4th ward-----	5	1	82	19	74	2	-----
Totals-----	332	24	3,652	818	3,028	13	34
GREEN CO.							
Adams-----	1	-----	80	8	13	-----	1
Albany-----	3	3	35	16	44	-----	1
Brooklyn-----	1	-----	39	19	19	-----	-----
Cadiz-----	2	2	66	18	33	2	-----
Clarno-----	1	-----	112	48	31	-----	-----
Decatur-----	1	1	47	21	25	1	-----
Exeter-----	2	-----	75	18	4	1	-----
Jefferson-----	2	2	108	31	87	1	-----
Jordan-----	-----	-----	54	7	16	-----	-----
Monroe-----	2	-----	84	26	14	-----	3
Mt. Pleasant-----	2	-----	52	11	11	-----	-----
New Glarus-----	-----	-----	54	11	7	-----	-----
Spring Grove-----	5	-----	47	23	15	-----	1
Sylvester-----	2	-----	53	13	23	-----	-----
Washington-----	-----	-----	77	5	9	-----	-----
York-----	-----	-----	95	12	23	-----	-----
Albany, vil.-----	3	2	55	27	167	-----	-----
Brooklyn, vil.-----	-----	2	12	17	37	-----	-----
Browntown, vil.-----	-----	-----	20	13	25	-----	-----
Monticello, vil.-----	1	-----	114	29	51	-----	-----
New Glarus, vil.-----	-----	-----	118	17	74	-----	-----
Brodhead, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	7	1	43	36	101	-----	1
2nd ward-----	6	-----	70	44	85	1	1
Monroe, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward-----	8	1	197	54	250	2	-----
2nd ward-----	4	-----	182	44	115	-----	-----
3rd ward-----	4	-----	188	52	103	-----	-----
4th ward-----	3	1	150	35	189	-----	1
Totals-----	60	15	2,227	660	1,567	8	9
GREEN LAKE CO.							
Berlin-----	4	-----	36	2	21	1	-----
Brooklyn-----	10	1	102	21	50	-----	-----
Green Lake-----	4	-----	73	1	29	-----	-----
Kingston-----	6	-----	35	20	56	-----	-----
Mackford-----	2	-----	47	5	24	-----	-----
Manchester-----	3	1	78	4	22	1	-----
Marquette-----	5	-----	81	5	16	-----	-----
Princeton-----	10	1	51	3	38	1	-----
Seneca-----	12	-----	23	6	3	-----	-----
St. Marie-----	11	-----	29	6	9	-----	-----

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep	Quick Soc.	Scattering
GREEN LAKE CO.							
(continued)							
Berlin, city			58	5	73		
1st ward	31		54	11	129		
2nd ward	35		87	10	86		
3rd ward	21	1	50	3	20		2
4th ward	20		54	9	27		
5th ward	11	1					
Princeton, city			89	14	18		
1st ward	6		65	9	37		
2nd ward	14		32	2	15		
3rd ward	19	1	32	13	147		
Green Lake, vil.	4		57	19	100		4
Markesan, vil.	14		17	2	57		2
Kingston, vil.	17						
Totals	259	6	1,150	170	975	3	8
IOWA CO.							
Arena	4	1	70	44	40		
Brigham	3	1	74	105	29		
Clyde	2		84	19	14		
Dodgeville	3		156	175	89		
Eden	5	2	70	18	17		
Highland	3	1	121	47	6	1	
Linden	3		110	105	72		
Mifflin	2		71	35	116		1
Mineral Point	1		168	33	160		
Moscow	1	1	131	65	32		1
Pulaski	5		145	21	22		2
Ridgeway	2		96	25	34		
Waldwick			77	20	99		2
Wyoming			65	41	5		
Arena, vil.	1		25	28	52		
Barneveld, vil.	2	1	26	61	41	1	
Cobb, vil.	1	1	17	9	44		
Highland, vil.	19		197	16	19		1
Hollandale, vil.	8		92	9	7	1	
Linden, vil.	1	1	42	39	62		
Livingston, vil.			1	4			
Rewey, vil.			19	12	30	1	
Ridgeway, vil.	1	1	90	28	50		
Dodgeville, city	9		256	223	445		
Mineral Point, city							
1st ward	5	1	162	12	162	1	
2nd ward	4		129	19	250		
3rd ward	3		91	6	53		
4th ward	1		91	7	89		
Totals	89	11	2,676	1,226	2,044	5	7
IRON CO.							
Anderson			38	2	30		
Carey			41	2	10		
Gurney			56	4	27	1	
Kimball			83	10	22		
Knight	1		148	4	14	1	2
Mercer	1	2	88	14	60	1	
Oma	2	2	63	9	51	1	
Pence			110	8	4		
Saxon	3		94	12	116	1	
Sherman			14	2	11		
Hurley, city							
1st ward	1		146	12	61	1	
2nd ward	3		98	10	63		
3rd ward			121	11	67		4
4th ward			101	8	96		
5th ward	1		27	4	19		
6th ward	1		43	3	20		
Hamilton, vil.							
Montreal							
1st ward	1		54	4	11	1	
2nd ward	2	1	35	4	16		
3rd ward			48	6	33		
4th ward	1	1	39	2	16		
Totals	16	6	1,447	131	747	7	6

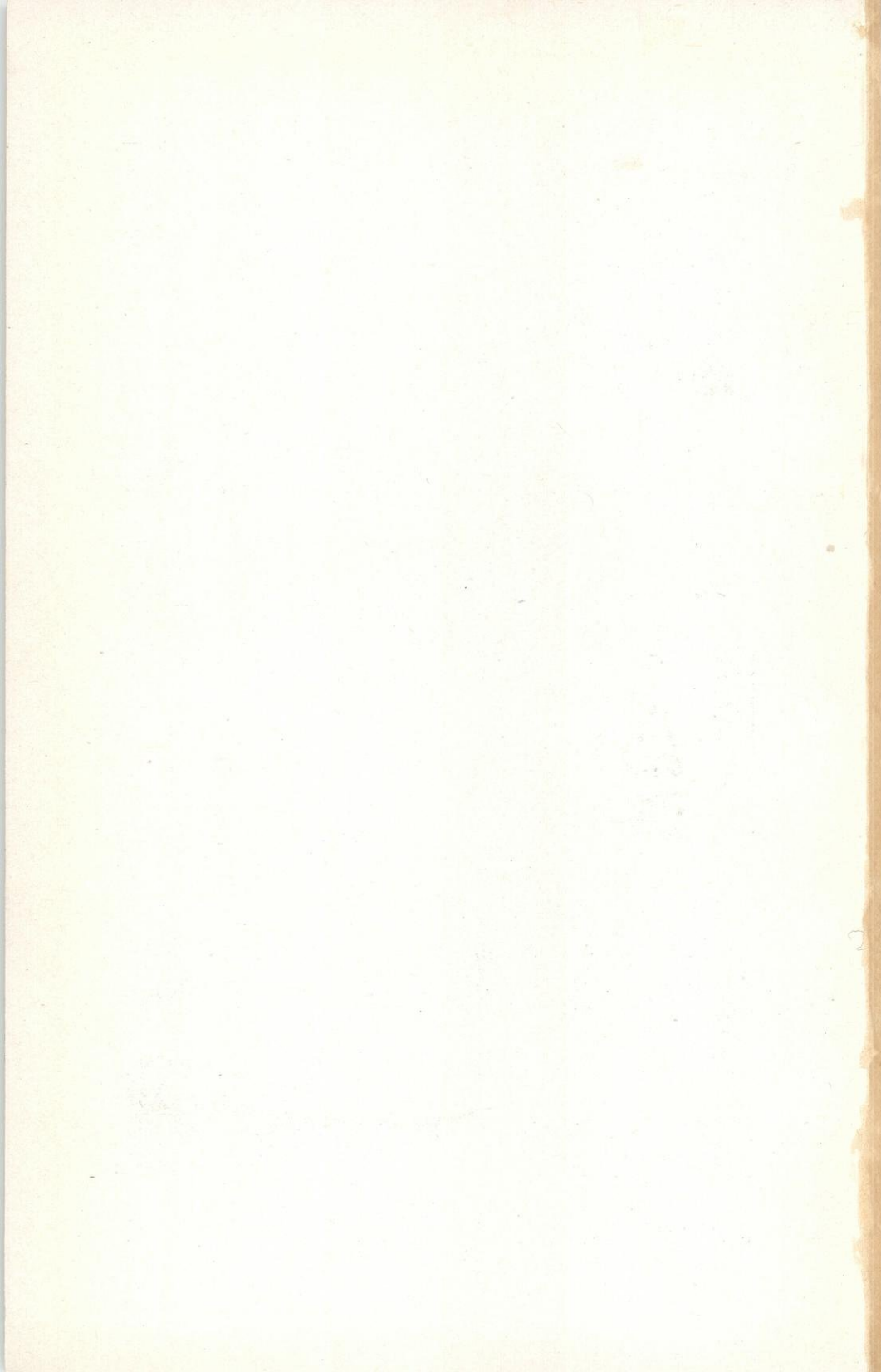
VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	W Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
JACKSON CO.							
Albion	1		247	20	128	3	
Alma	2		113	21	58	3	1
Alma Center			139	17	6		
Bear Bluff			4		9		
Brockway	2		61	4	33		
City Point			33	4	25		
Cleveland	1		111	9	8		
Curran	1		94	11	30	2	
Franklin			131	1	15		
Garden Valley	1	1	117	20	12		
Garfield		1	46	4	43		
Hixton	1		95	6	45	1	
Irving	3	2	186	17	68		
Knapp			32		7		
Komensky			33	2	8		
Manchester			62	6	29		
Melrose	2		60	7	44		1
Millston	1		21	3	26	1	
North Bend	3	2	61	9	82		4
Northfield	1		231	7	25		
Springfield	2		154	13	28		
Taylor			68	9	56		
Black River Falls, city							
1st ward		1	67	7	156		
2nd ward	3		99	13	96		
3rd ward	2	1	50	4	62		
4th ward		1	63	10	75		
Hixton, vil.			32	1	57		
Melrose, vil.			42	7	107		1
Merrillan, vil.	3		49	5	133	1	2
Totals	34	9	2,501	237	1,471	11	9
JEFFERSON CO.							
Aztalan	10	1	72	4	14		
Cold Spring	1		32		12		1
Concord	15	1	81	7	10		1
Farmington	5		104	15	17		
Hebron	6	1	65	5	55		
Ixonia	7		126	4	30		
Jefferson							
1st prec.	34		84	7	25	1	
2nd prec.	10		25	4	18		1
Koskonong	6		61	8	53		2
Lake Mills		1	131	18	39		
Milford	5		132	17	18		
Oakland	8		72	31	25		
Palmyra	1		25	4	74		
Sullivan	15	1	78	12	56	1	
Sumner	2		53	17	21		
Waterloo	8		80	24	22		
Watertown	11		156	12	22		
Ft. Atkinson, city							
1st ward	18		44	5	101		
2nd ward	12		53	4	125		
3rd ward	4		44	5	70		
4th ward	11		54	6	64	1	
5th ward	7		48	2	38		2
6th ward	9		53	7	29		
7th ward	8		49	6	33		
8th ward	6		46	2	70	1	
Jefferson, city							
1st ward	31		66	11	83	1	
2nd ward	36	1	54	7	58	1	
3rd ward	42		62	19	64		
4th ward	33		45	3	28		
Lake Mills, city							
1st ward	2	1	63	21	68		
2nd ward	1	2	59	19	72		
3rd ward	5	1	68	14	73		
Watertown, city							
1st ward	13		104	8	38		
2nd ward	20		149	12	19		
3rd ward	39		96	3	42		



SENATORS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(12) J. H. Carroll, (13) Herman Bilgrien, (14) John Englund, (15) A. E. Garey, (16) E. J. Roethe, (17) O. H. Johnson, (18) William A. Titus, (19) Merritt F. White, (20) H. E. Boldt, (21) Max W. Heck, (22) Geo. W. Hull.



PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
JEFFERSON CO.—con.							
4th ward	41	3	114	4	29		
5th ward							
6th ward							
7th ward	17	1	152	6	8		
8th ward	5		94	7	41		3
9th ward	8		95	5	51		
10th ward	18	1	115	13	32		
11th ward	12		200	9	40	1	1
12th ward	16		100	3	39		
Johnson Creek, vil.	20		35	1	48	1	
Palmyra, vil.	10		29	4	135		
Sullivan, vil.	8		47	8	13		
Waterloo, vil.	33		69	9	146	1	
Totals	629	16	3,585	412	2,158	9	11
JUNEAU CO.							
Armenia	3		42	3	9	1	
Clearfield	1		46	2	27	2	
Cutler			40	6	40		1
Finley	4		18	2	4		
Fountain	2	1	84	10	52	1	
Germantown	3		39	3	10		
Kildare			82	7	13		
Kingston	3		20	3	12	1	1
Lemonwier	4	1	215	20	56		
Lindina	5	1	209	30	83	3	
Lisbon	1		57	6	43		
Lyndon			39	8	17		
Marion	2		41		2		
Necedah	2		28	3	22	1	
Orange	1		50	12	31		
Plymouth	2		133	17	65	5	
Seven Mile Creek	1		80	4	35		
Summit	3		66	2	17		
Wonewoc	1	1	55	11	25		
Camp Douglas, vil.	5		42	17	56		
Hustler, vil.			18	5	55		
Lyndon Station, vil.	1		70	11	31	1	1
Union Center	3		25	4	21		2
Wonewoc, vil.	10	3	89	9	64	1	
Necedah, vil.	3		107	8	63	4	
Elroy, city							
1st ward	2		81	17	88	1	1
2nd ward	2		107	24	63	2	
Mauston, city							
1st ward	5	1	129	10	97	1	1
2nd ward	5	1	178	25	237	1	
New Lisbon, city							
1st ward	6		91	3	60		2
2nd ward			59	5	77		
Totals	80	9	2,340	287	1,475	25	9
KENOSHA CO.							
Brighton	14		74	16	40		
Bristol	5	1	60	22	263		
Paris	4		83	6	76		
Pleasant Prairie	21	1	137	36	267	1	
Randall	1		55	23	68		
Salem	24		109	31	195	2	
Somers	16	1	194	50	218	1	
Wheatland	6	1	74	3	21		
Kenosha, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.	55		228	88	737		
1st ward, 2nd prec.	23		133	46	278	3	
2nd ward, 1st prec.	19		140	56	467	4	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	36	4	225	82	421	5	
3rd ward	46	2	365	132	668	10	
4th ward, 1st prec.	26	2	290	51	250	8	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
KENOSHA CO.—con.							
4th ward, 2nd prec.	6	1	113	23	176	4	-----
5th ward	54	2	397	81	298	12	-----
6th ward	61	1	355	66	259	3	-----
7th ward	90	2	179	30	133	7	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.	11	-----	87	13	56	6	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.	129	6	366	61	171	12	-----
9th ward, 1st prec.	4	-----	131	48	223	6	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec.	26	6	222	89	290	5	-----
Totals	677	30	4,017	1,053	5,575	89	-----
KEWAUNEE CO.							
Ahnapee	3	1	65	3	9	-----	-----
Carlton	17	-----	64	2	7	-----	-----
Casco	7	-----	47	-----	6	-----	-----
Franklin	14	-----	60	5	14	1	-----
Lincoln	3	-----	22	7	8	-----	1
Luxembourg	2	-----	29	7	8	-----	-----
Montpelier	3	1	102	5	8	-----	-----
Pierce	2	-----	74	2	9	-----	-----
Red River	6	1	32	2	11	-----	-----
West Kewaunee	2	-----	67	18	35	2	-----
Algoma, city	24	2	129	26	90	-----	-----
Kewaunee, city	15	-----	119	14	79	-----	-----
Asco, vil.	6	1	11	1	8	-----	-----
Luxembourg, vil.	-----	-----	30	1	9	-----	-----
Totals	104	6	851	93	301	3	1
LA CROSSE CO.							
Bangor	2	1	64	7	29	-----	-----
Barre	3	-----	103	8	3	-----	-----
Burns	4	-----	59	16	44	-----	-----
Campbell	14	-----	89	4	20	-----	-----
Farmington	2	5	108	6	38	-----	-----
Greenfield	4	-----	88	8	19	-----	-----
Hamilton	1	1	122	6	34	-----	1
Holland	5	3	160	7	62	-----	-----
Onalaska	3	4	91	5	49	-----	-----
Shelby	6	2	99	6	36	1	-----
Washington	11	-----	115	7	21	-----	-----
Onalaska, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
1st ward	6	-----	19	5	25	-----	-----
2nd ward	2	2	45	6	47	1	1
3rd ward	1	1	40	8	28	-----	-----
La Crosse, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	18	3	228	17	139	-----	-----
2nd ward	17	-----	195	5	80	3	-----
3rd ward	22	2	288	13	69	1	3
4th ward	41	1	281	12	233	-----	4
5th ward	31	1	163	8	61	-----	-----
6th ward	30	2	208	5	343	1	-----
7th ward	24	1	260	9	196	-----	-----
8th ward	23	-----	404	20	131	2	-----
9th ward	9	2	228	15	164	-----	-----
10th ward	10	2	378	17	180	1	-----
11th ward	54	-----	221	15	103	3	-----
12th ward	9	-----	128	6	32	-----	-----
13th ward	15	-----	221	9	126	1	-----
14th ward	52	2	281	23	421	2	-----
15th ward	28	3	201	4	66	1	-----
16th ward	18	3	172	11	409	2	-----
17th ward	22	-----	358	12	119	-----	-----
18th ward	21	-----	403	7	71	2	2
19th ward	29	2	160	20	93	-----	-----
20th ward	9	-----	298	12	82	-----	-----
21st ward	12	2	311	20	22	1	-----
Bangor, vil.	8	-----	85	10	115	-----	1
Rockland, vil.	1	-----	19	1	23	-----	-----
West Salem, vil.	9	2	153	15	132	1	2
Totals	581	47	6,806	385	3,875	25	14

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Elaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
LAFAYETTE CO.							
Argyle.....	3		57	37	16		
Belmont.....	3		47	10	15		
Benton.....	5		62	9	16		1
Blanchard.....	2		61	13	19		
Darlington.....	33		76	21	131		
Elk Grove.....	4		68	10	31		2
Fayette.....	23		37	10	28		
Gratiot.....	55		28	11	31		5
Kendall.....	22		67	3	12		6
Lamont.....	4		54	37	15		
Monticello.....	6		21	4	3		
New Diggings.....	13		61	22	51	1	
Seymour.....	17	1	37	14	24		1
Shullsburg.....	19		23	16	15		1
Wayne.....	2		35	11	16		
White Oak Springs.....	2		19	2	22		
Willow Springs.....	24		95	15	65		
Wiota.....	13						1
Viola.....			99	78	74		
Darlington, city							
1st ward.....	42		74	47	180	1	
2nd ward.....	40		86	41	156		
Shullsburg, city							
1st ward.....	26		24	5	37		
2nd ward.....	35	1	32	11	29		
Argyle, vil.....	7		66	45	57		
Belmont, vil.....	7		71	10	60		
Benton, vil.....	15		83	16	39		2
Blanchardville, vil.....	4		97	14	72		
Gratiot, vil.....	20		22	2	21		
South Wayne, vil.....	3	1	25	8	77		1
Totals.....	449	3	1,527	522	1,312	2	20
LANGLADE CO.							
Ackley.....	24		85	11	9		
Ainsworth.....	16	1	32	1	4		
Antigo.....	46		107	14	24		
Elcho.....	26		58	6	49	2	1
Elton:							
1st prec.....	27	2	8	1	12		
2nd prec.....	51		67	1	22	4	
Evergreen.....	22		7	1	10		
Langlade.....	17		25	6	25		3
Neva.....	22	6	80	4	10	1	
Norwood.....	32		50	4	13	1	1
Parish.....	4		9	1	16	1	1
Peck.....	18	3	43	4	4	1	
Polar.....	12	1	60	6	10	1	
Price.....	25	1	28	7	24	1	
Rolling.....	35	1	70	10	21		
Summit.....	3		37	1			
Upham.....	15	10	12	4	15		
Vilas.....	8		18		9		1
Antigo, city							
1st ward.....	72	2	66	15	97	3	
2nd ward.....	90	5	113	17	143		1
3rd ward.....	69		140	11	30	1	
4th ward.....	93	4	155	11	52	2	
5th ward.....	101	2	57	10	72	1	
6th ward.....	143	6	88	15	108	1	
Totals.....	971	46	1,415	161	779	21	8
LINCOLN CO.							
Birch.....	1		96	9	4		
Bradley.....	6		81	4	8	4	
Corning.....	5		162	6	6		
Harding.....			22				
Harrison.....	5		61	4	12		
King.....	2		18	2	5		
Merrill.....	3	1	101	9	19	1	
Pine River.....	3	1	184	8	16	2	
Rock Falls.....	3		40	2	10		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
LINCOLN CO.—con.							
Russell.....	1		83	20	19	1	
Schley.....	3	1	94	14	3	1	
Scott.....	3		156	23	23		
Shanawan.....	4		22	8	5		
Somo.....	2	1	32	2	2		
Tomahawk.....	3		15	4	2		
Wilson.....			10	5	1	1	
Merrill, city							
1st ward.....	7		161	25	42		
2nd ward.....	15		90	10	52		
3rd ward.....	20		135	37	87		
4th ward.....	1	1	208	15	30		
5th ward.....	10	1	114	2	39		
6th ward.....	9		196	19	25		
7th ward.....	18	1	201	38	86		
8th ward.....	3		125	16	20		
Tomahawk, city							
1st ward.....	5	1	35	1	22	1	
2nd ward.....	10		43	6	28		
3rd ward.....	12		63	5	48		
4th ward.....	10	1	64	9	55		
Totals.....	163	9	2,612	303	675	11	
MANITOWOC CO.							
Cato.....	45	1	116	16	42		
Centerville.....	5		132	9	5	1	
Cooperstown.....	30		106	3	14		
Eaton.....	3		116	3	14		
Franklin.....	45	2	96	10	17		
Gibson.....	6	1	124	16	16		
Kossuth.....	4	1	161	19	37		
Liberty.....	6		120	25	15		
Manitowoc.....	7		121	11	20		2
Manitowoc Rapids	12		251	13	29	1	
Maple Grove.....	13	1	105	10	16		
Meeme.....	7		90	3	9	1	
Mishicot.....	16	2	133	9	20		
Newton.....	10		166	23	15	1	
Rockland.....	11		100	11	13		
Schleswig.....	2		127	8	8		
Two Creeks.....	14		62	6	12		1
Two Rivers.....	7		156	11	15	1	
Kiel, city							
1st ward.....	2		55	9	37	10	
2nd ward.....	5		56	1	26	6	
3rd ward.....	5		19	1	8	2	
Manitowoc, city							
1st ward.....	37		288	20	126		
2nd ward.....	36		157	35	195		
3rd ward, 1st prec.	26		143	20	60	3	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	41		316	31	125	3	
4th ward.....	59	1	243	51	242	3	
5th ward.....	46		338	45	97		
6th ward.....	35		236	36	141		
7th ward.....	50		410	37	94	2	1
Two Rivers, city							
1st ward.....	25		300	28	25	1	
2nd ward.....	8	2	104	10	32	2	
3rd ward.....	7	2	305	48	32	5	
4th ward.....	16	3	325	39	71	3	
5th ward.....	8	3	182	18	63	2	
Reedsville, vil.	10	1	59	7	27	2	
Valders, vil.	2		38	8	17		
Totals.....	661	21	5,911	650	1,735	49	4
MARATHON CO.							
Bergen.....			24	3	9		
Berlin.....	2		113	13	9		
Bern.....	2		57	2	11		
Bevent.....	6		27	5	12		
Brighton.....		1	42	12	29	1	
Cassel.....	20		108	8	12		

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MARATHON CO.—con.							
Cleveland.....	7	1	109	4	9		
Day.....	1		67	11	10		
Easton.....			73	8	20		
Eau Pleine.....			81	5	10		
Elderon.....	2		53	1	15		
Emmet.....	25	1	78	6	23		
Flieth.....	2		55	5	33		
Frankfort.....			75	5	12		
Franzen.....	5		16	3	8		1
Green Valley.....			20	4	6		
Guenther.....	1		11	3	2		
Halsey.....	2	2	70	7	5		
Hamburg.....	2	1	87	9	7	2	
Harrison.....	2		27	3	13		
Hewitt.....			45	7	5	1	
Holton.....	2		59	4	7	2	
Hull.....	2		59	1	47		
Johnson.....	2		99	10	16	1	
Knowlton.....	4		23	2	23		1
Kronenwetter.....	6	2	59	15	59	2	
Maine.....		1	85	19	16	1	
Marathon.....	6		94	8	13		
McMillan.....			109	13	7	2	
Mosinee.....	7	2	54	7	9	1	
Norrie.....	3	4	67	6	14	1	1
Plover.....			21	5	14	4	
Reid.....	6		46	13	5	2	
Rib Falls.....	1		82	6	10		
Reitbrock.....	5		79	7	9		
Ringle.....	1		33	14	23	1	
Spencer.....			60	16	8		1
Stettin.....	3		161	9	14		
Texas.....	7		92	24	36		
Wausau.....	2		115	13	26	1	
Weston.....	4		82	6	22	1	
Wien.....	1		122	3	2		
Colby, city.....		1	12	2	10		
Wausau, city.....							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	23		278	44	200	4	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	15		107	19	103	3	1
2nd ward.....	12	3	191	23	90	2	
3rd ward.....	18	2	139	18	142	3	
4th ward.....	19	1	73	10	185	1	
5th ward.....	31	2	253	36	470	4	3
6th ward.....	10	2	256	87	97		1
7th ward, 1st prec.....	19		221	44	148	3	3
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	13	1	224	30	69	2	
8th ward.....	9	2	316	45	120	12	
9th ward.....	6	2	234	35	87	2	1
Abbotsford, vil.....			6		8		
Athens, vil.....	7		104	11	27	2	
Brokaw, vil.....	5		46	9	31	1	
Edgar, vil.....	6		87	6	33		
Elderon, vil.....	3		23	4	15		
Fenwood, vil.....	1		25	1			
Hatley, vil.....	4	1	36	2	7		
Marathon, vil.....			107	5	36		
McMillan, vil.....	1		6	1	4		
Mosinee, vil.....	18	1	123	9	105		1
Rothschild, vil.....	2		34	6	22	5	
Schofield, vil.....	2	2	97	11	37	5	
Spencer, vil.....	3		60	5	33		
Stratford, vil.....	13	2	127	7	42		
Unity.....	1		19	6	53		
Totals.....	386	39	6,043	801	2,814	72	14
MARINETTE CO.							
Amberg.....	4		28	11	59	4	
Athelstane.....	2		43	5	28	2	
Beaver.....	5	1	48	12	46		
Beecher.....		1	19	3	11	1	
Dunbar.....	1	1	16	2	34		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MARINETTE CO.—con.							
Goodman	2	3	46	8	25	3	
Grover	2	2	158	27	70	1	
Lake	3		52	8	34		
Middle Inlet	3	1	25	5	24	1	
Niagara	1		20	1	16	1	
Pembine	5	4	28	8	61		1
Peshtigo	3	1	65	13	72	3	
Porterfield	4	1	67	18	55	1	
Pound	5		94	11	16		
Silver Cliff			10	2	5		
Stephenson	9	1	72	19	45	3	
Wagner	4	1	21	14	21	2	
Wausaukee		1	42	2	26	5	1
Marinette, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.	6	1	111	16	42	3	
1st ward, 2nd prec.	2	3	114	20	63	2	
2nd ward, 1st prec.	7	3	91	17	39	3	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	17		131	35	99	2	
3rd ward, 1st prec.	11	3	101	29	192		
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	9	1	140	46	97		
4th ward, 1st prec.	12		132	21	121		
4th ward, 2nd prec.	4		20	157	78		
5th ward, 1st prec.	2	2	124	32	175	1	
5th ward, 2nd prec.	4		131	30	93	2	
Peshtigo, city							
1st ward			41	10	45		
2nd ward			50	2	8		
3rd ward			23	8	62		
Coleman, vil.	4		45	2	25		
Crivitz, vil.	5	1	30	6	38		
Niagara, vil.	28	4	127	6	126		
Pound, vil.		2	25	5	12		
Wausaukee, vil.	10		60	2	95		
Totals	181	38	2,350	613	2,078	39	2
MARQUETTE CO.							
Buffalo	14	1	26	13	40		
Crystal Lake			22	3	3		
Douglas	15		16	18	71		
Harris	10		59	5	8		
Mecan	1	1	82	4	9		
Montello	14		69	1	17		
Moundville	1		75	21	157		
Neshkoro	14		7				
Newton			49		2		
Oxford	3		21	2	21		
Packwaukee	17	2	49	7	38		
Shields	11		48	1	17		
Springfield	3		47	1	61		
Westfield	6		27	5	35		
Montello, vil.	52		98	13	119		
Neshkoro, vil.	2		18	1	21		
Oxford, vil.	10	1	18	10	38		
Westfield, vil.	21		83	4	118		
Totals	194	5	834	109	720		
MILWAUKEE CO.							
Cudahy, city							
1st ward	7	1	111	9	28	41	
2nd ward	15	2	106	14	49	54	
3rd ward	19		74	10	7	47	
4th ward	12		131	15	22	8	
North Milwaukee, city							
1st ward	4		139	4	49	21	
2nd ward	11		122	4	20	32	
3rd ward	5	1	45	1	10	35	
South Milwaukee, city							
1st ward	7	2	117	7	65	12	
2nd ward	14		106	13	74	24	
3rd ward	9	2	128	12	37	16	
4th ward	5	1	79	10	25	7	

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO —							
continued							
Wauwatosa, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.---	16	3	118	11	395	15	1
1st ward, 2nd prec.---	1		100	13	115	26	
2nd ward.-----	11		70	5	199	8	1
3rd ward, 1st prec.---	9	1	58	11	116	1	1
3rd ward, 2nd prec.---	19	2	57	3	82	9	
4th ward, 1st prec.---	3	1	69	7	48	10	1
4th ward, 2nd prec.---	5		116	13	138	5	
West Allis, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.---	9		147	11	79	56	
1st ward, 2nd prec.---	12	1	154	14	62	66	
1st ward, 3rd prec.---	8	1	128	6	24	59	
2nd ward, 1st prec.---	14	4	106	9	54	24	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.---	20		102	2	51	35	
3rd ward, 1st prec.---	6	1	97	11	100	10	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.---	8		107	7	135	19	
3rd ward, 3rd prec.---	9		65	3	53	21	
4th ward, 1st prec.---	15	2	73	3	25	52	
4th ward, 2nd prec.---	11	1	75	12	52	23	
4th ward, 3rd prec.---	14		60	8	54	37	
Franklin, 1st prec.---	5		68	5	16	3	
Granville							
1st prec.-----	3		76	1	9	6	
2nd prec.-----	5		92	5	24	19	1
Greenfield							
1st prec.-----	6		84	15	22	29	
2nd prec.-----	7		64	8	20	16	
3rd prec.-----	9		51	2	21	61	
4th prec.-----	6	2	51	7	16	11	
5th prec.-----	6		61	2	27	32	
Lake							
1st prec.-----	9		91	21	46	64	
2nd prec.-----	14		247	7	20	23	
3rd prec.-----	5		45	4	13	11	
4th prec.-----	1	1	29	3	5	47	
5th prec.-----	7		44	12	8	40	
6th prec.-----	8		54	4	21	18	
7th prec.-----							
Milwaukee							
1st prec.-----	5	1	96	7	49	49	
2nd prec.-----	3	1	41	4	13	31	
Oak Creek, 1st prec.---	3	1	78	8	16	10	
Wauwatosa							
1st prec.-----	7		39	6	47	32	
2nd prec.-----	2		68	10	9	23	
3rd prec.-----	3		42	6	7	23	
4th prec.-----	2		58	6	24	30	
5th prec.-----	12		183	41	36	1	
6th prec.-----	7		203	13	56	2	
7th prec.-----	13		210	16	70	49	
8th prec.-----	2	1	50	1	12	40	
9th prec.-----	13	5	153	16	63	34	
Shorewood Village							
1st prec.-----	7	1	60	11	142	4	
2nd prec.-----	9	1	83	10	113	10	
3rd prec.-----	8		72	10	163	2	
4th prec.-----	3		66	4	159	8	1
5th prec.-----	11		74	12	114	10	1
West Milwaukee, vil.---	12	1	179	14	42	66	
Whitefish Bay, vil.---	10		129	17	116	14	
Milwaukee, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.---	22		49	13	179	2	
1st ward, 2nd prec.---	34		123	11	38	13	1
1st ward, 3rd prec.---	18		59	3	159	3	
1st ward, 4th prec.---	40		84	7	96		
1st ward, 5th prec.---	59	1	100	4	34	12	
1st ward, 6th prec.---	22	1	124	4	44	9	
1st ward, 7th prec.---	22	1	75	6	26	18	
1st ward, 8th prec.---	29	1	103	8	93	6	
1st ward, 9th prec.---	15	1	64	5	72	16	
1st ward, 10th prec.---	11	2	93	11	50	15	
1st ward, 11th prec.---	14		62	7	112	3	
1st ward, 12th prec.---	15	1	108	6	77	19	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.— continued							
1st ward, 13th prec.	3	-----	112	1	12	21	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec.	9	-----	85	2	16	56	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	11	-----	109	2	11	31	-----
2nd ward, 3rd prec.	31	1	86	5	42	34	-----
2nd ward, 4th prec.	21	-----	80	4	40	22	-----
2nd ward, 5th prec.	9	-----	82	6	25	46	-----
2nd ward, 6th prec.	14	1	87	5	23	74	-----
2nd ward, 7th prec.	8	1	76	11	25	37	-----
2nd ward, 8th prec.	21	-----	101	6	56	25	-----
2nd ward, 9th prec.	19	-----	108	9	71	26	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec.	8	-----	58	3	171	3	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	14	-----	84	5	88	3	2
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	20	-----	78	8	85	23	-----
3rd ward, 4th prec.	16	-----	94	9	23	34	2
3rd ward, 5th prec.	12	-----	42	7	123	3	-----
3rd ward, 6th prec.	8	-----	85	5	80	6	-----
3rd ward, 7th prec.	16	1	89	9	97	10	-----
3rd ward, 8th prec.	11	-----	62	4	64	9	-----
3rd ward, 9th prec.	5	-----	172	4	9	21	-----
4th ward, 1st prec.	10	-----	70	5	39	6	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.	9	-----	101	7	47	17	-----
4th ward, 3rd prec.	30	1	125	19	78	35	-----
4th ward, 4th prec.	28	-----	92	13	76	15	-----
4th ward, 5th prec.	27	-----	63	3	29	5	-----
4th ward, 6th prec.	23	-----	121	3	62	10	-----
4th ward, 7th prec.	23	-----	75	1	84	11	-----
4th ward, 8th prec.	8	-----	54	6	62	7	-----
4th ward, 9th prec.	9	-----	58	8	77	2	-----
4th ward, 10th prec.	13	-----	120	8	69	10	-----
5th ward, 1st prec.	14	1	66	3	21	48	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec.	15	-----	70	5	28	59	2
5th ward, 3rd prec.	14	1	87	6	37	34	-----
5th ward, 4th prec.	18	-----	82	8	45	30	-----
5th ward, 5th prec.	16	1	57	3	32	24	-----
5th ward, 6th prec.	12	1	87	5	21	86	5
5th ward, 7th prec.	14	-----	97	6	41	49	-----
5th ward, 8th prec.	15	1	82	9	30	27	-----
5th ward, 9th prec.	4	2	92	4	36	52	-----
6th ward, 1st prec.	7	-----	122	6	37	42	1
6th ward, 2nd prec.	5	-----	97	12	26	55	-----
6th ward, 3rd prec.	12	-----	129	7	34	52	-----
6th ward, 4th prec.	3	-----	93	11	29	54	-----
6th ward, 5th prec.	5	-----	98	12	31	53	-----
6th ward, 6th prec.	12	-----	84	10	23	45	-----
6th ward, 7th prec.	12	-----	90	4	47	33	-----
6th ward, 8th prec.	12	-----	121	7	30	68	-----
6th ward, 9th prec.	2	-----	98	5	24	74	-----
6th ward, 10th prec.	6	1	123	10	25	50	-----
7th ward, 1st prec.	-----	-----	85	8	19	105	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.	7	-----	102	10	21	72	-----
7th ward, 3rd prec.	2	1	83	16	14	79	-----
7th ward, 4th prec.	10	1	82	13	24	56	-----
7th ward, 5th prec.	4	-----	104	9	37	83	2
7th ward, 6th prec.	10	-----	115	5	21	86	1
7th ward, 7th prec.	3	-----	128	5	25	53	-----
7th ward, 8th prec.	8	-----	80	11	27	75	-----
7th ward, 9th prec.	5	-----	86	3	22	68	-----
7th ward, 10th prec.	7	1	86	13	29	52	-----
7th ward, 11th prec.	4	-----	77	5	18	51	-----
7th ward, 12th prec.	3	-----	94	4	25	52	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.	6	1	85	10	23	26	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.	11	-----	103	12	25	37	-----
8th ward, 3rd prec.	5	-----	75	6	22	96	-----
8th ward, 4th prec.	6	-----	58	8	18	54	-----
8th ward, 5th prec.	36	1	85	14	25	92	-----
8th ward, 6th prec.	30	-----	117	17	33	48	-----
8th ward, 7th prec.	20	-----	123	10	26	36	-----
8th ward, 8th prec.	27	-----	112	12	31	27	-----
8th ward, 9th prec.	13	-----	112	16	51	74	-----
8th ward, 10th prec.	34	-----	116	22	29	43	-----
9th ward, 1st prec.	16	-----	94	3	21	53	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec.	10	1	67	4	23	80	-----
9th ward, 3rd prec.	9	1	70	7	11	62	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.— continued							
9th ward, 4th prec...	10	1	92	2	35	52	-----
9th ward, 5th prec...	10	1	84	5	20	85	-----
9th ward, 6th prec...	3	2	72	9	23	82	-----
9th ward, 7th prec...	9	1	71	5	28	64	-----
9th ward, 8th prec...	24	-----	122	9	14	83	-----
9th ward, 9th prec...	7	-----	55	2	22	76	-----
10th ward, 1st prec...	3	1	81	8	18	58	-----
10th ward, 2nd prec...	5	-----	32	8	16	75	-----
10th ward, 3rd prec...	5	-----	76	12	20	87	-----
10th ward, 4th prec...	12	-----	108	11	37	71	-----
10th ward, 5th prec...	4	1	51	11	21	50	-----
10th ward, 6th prec...	11	1	92	5	17	114	-----
10th ward, 7th prec...	6	1	62	5	21	43	-----
10th ward, 8th prec...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11th ward, 1st prec...	9	1	47	3	14	80	-----
11th ward, 2nd prec...	7	-----	57	1	6	86	-----
11th ward, 3rd prec...	14	-----	69	9	17	101	-----
11th ward, 4th prec...	17	-----	70	13	13	82	-----
11th ward, 5th prec...	4	1	63	5	13	66	-----
11th ward, 6th prec...	7	-----	69	4	22	73	-----
11th ward, 7th prec...	26	-----	69	9	15	76	-----
11th ward, 8th prec...	9	-----	75	4	32	42	-----
11th ward, 9th prec...	5	3	55	4	17	38	-----
11th ward, 10th prec...	7	-----	286	5	20	21	-----
11th ward, 11th prec...	14	-----	60	13	49	81	-----
11th ward, 12th prec...	6	2	55	5	25	62	-----
12th ward, 1st prec...	24	-----	81	11	6	81	-----
12th ward, 2nd prec...	10	-----	118	14	35	63	2
12th ward, 3rd prec...	5	1	55	6	11	75	-----
12th ward, 4th prec...	16	-----	109	8	19	65	-----
12th ward, 5th prec...	26	-----	96	7	15	63	-----
12th ward, 6th prec...	14	4	78	5	37	33	-----
12th ward, 7th prec...	22	-----	88	4	28	28	-----
12th ward, 8th prec...	21	-----	105	8	32	32	-----
12th ward, 9th prec...	16	-----	85	5	21	50	-----
13th ward, 1st prec...	18	-----	84	2	22	16	-----
13th ward, 2nd prec...	43	-----	83	7	29	23	-----
13th ward, 3rd prec...	38	1	97	10	30	35	-----
13th ward, 4th prec...	22	-----	91	6	34	36	-----
13th ward, 5th prec...	7	2	66	6	15	71	-----
13th ward, 6th prec...	8	-----	91	6	49	65	-----
13th ward, 7th prec...	5	-----	104	5	49	66	-----
13th ward, 8th prec...	11	1	130	15	44	49	-----
13th ward, 9th prec...	5	1	116	4	65	52	-----
13th ward, 10th prec...	5	1	71	3	56	41	-----
13th ward, 11th prec...	7	-----	88	5	67	15	-----
13th ward, 12th prec...	8	-----	68	10	35	66	-----
14th ward, 1st prec...	52	1	100	19	15	52	-----
14th ward, 2nd prec...	44	3	115	20	19	51	-----
14th ward, 3rd prec...	32	-----	89	10	23	48	-----
14th ward, 4th prec...	29	2	81	9	22	41	-----
14th ward, 5th prec...	34	1	72	8	16	78	-----
14th ward, 6th prec...	21	1	62	8	13	33	-----
14th ward, 7th prec...	8	2	53	14	18	75	-----
14th ward, 8th prec...	26	1	68	10	16	43	-----
14th ward, 9th prec...	35	-----	54	9	9	38	-----
15th ward, 1st prec...	20	-----	128	29	56	64	-----
15th ward, 2nd prec...	12	-----	106	5	68	20	-----
15th ward, 3rd prec...	18	1	109	13	90	41	-----
15th ward, 4th prec...	29	-----	99	7	66	45	-----
15th ward, 5th prec...	14	-----	94	14	83	37	-----
15th ward, 6th prec...	6	1	79	7	94	17	-----
15th ward, 7th prec...	13	-----	79	15	111	15	-----
15th ward, 8th prec...	6	-----	96	11	71	11	-----
15th ward, 9th prec...	4	1	64	6	88	22	-----
15th ward, 10th prec...	8	-----	96	7	93	31	-----
15th ward, 11th prec...	10	-----	87	8	58	32	-----
16th ward, 1st prec...	13	-----	65	7	85	8	-----
16th ward, 2nd prec...	10	-----	84	15	61	14	-----
16th ward, 3rd prec...	16	-----	92	10	58	30	-----
16th ward, 4th prec...	16	-----	72	8	84	9	-----
16th ward, 5th prec...	19	-----	143	17	186	9	-----
16th ward, 6th prec...	34	1	133	10	53	24	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—							
continued							
16th ward, 7th prec.	33		147	15	35	28	
16th ward, 8th prec.	14	3	182	23	45	25	
16th ward, 9th prec.	18		116	20	133	2	
16th ward, 10th prec.	14	2	120	24	24	74	
17th ward, 1st prec.	8	1	72	15	51	62	
17th ward, 2nd prec.	9	1	50	4	30	49	
17th ward, 3rd prec.	11	2	127	20	62	44	
17th ward, 4th prec.	2		74	11	35	42	
17th ward, 5th prec.	7		49	3	20	58	
17th ward, 6th prec.	46		88	6	22	66	
17th ward, 7th prec.	3	1	58	9	15	87	
17th ward, 8th prec.	5		84	7	25	43	
17th ward, 9th prec.	10	1	86	19	54	26	
17th ward, 10th prec.	3		88	15	92	42	
17th ward, 11th prec.	7	2	70	7	95	23	
17th ward, 12th prec.	9		67	13	75	21	
17th ward, 13th prec.	18	1	77	7	45	26	
17th ward, 14th prec.	7	1	67	4	39	63	
17th ward, 15th prec.	5		86	6	48	92	
17th ward, 16th prec.	6	1	46	3	13	114	
18th ward, 1st prec.	12	1	64	7	135	3	
18th ward, 2nd prec.	10	1	87	10	51	19	
18th ward, 3rd prec.	34	1	144	9	41	33	
18th ward, 4th prec.	18		82	11	136	1	
18th ward, 5th prec.	13		69	9	152	10	
18th ward, 6th prec.	6		42	7	149		
18th ward, 7th prec.	5		51	9	202	2	1
18th ward, 8th prec.	7		72	15	165	4	
18th ward, 9th prec.	13		89	8	125	8	
18th ward, 10th prec.	8		109	6	105	34	
18th ward, 11th prec.	13	1	109	20	195	12	
18th ward, 12th prec.	11	3	41	7	195	2	
18th ward, 13th prec.	7		73	6	66	10	
18th ward, 14th prec.	8		95	7	101	16	
18th ward, 15th prec.	4	1	36	7	174	4	
18th ward, 16th prec.	11		54	28	162	2	
19th ward, 1st prec.	13		91	6	40	99	
19th ward, 2nd prec.	13	2	89	5	38	107	
19th ward, 3rd prec.	8		79	1	27	28	
19th ward, 4th prec.	5		53	1	27	36	
19th ward, 5th prec.	7	1	111	9	30	75	
19th ward, 6th prec.	15		133	10	54	55	
19th ward, 7th prec.	17		90	12	54	27	
19th ward, 8th prec.	15		99	15	73	46	
19th ward, 9th prec.	18		94	8	63	28	
19th ward, 10th prec.	12	3	119	13	111	25	2
19th ward, 11th prec.	7	1	110	8	49	14	1
19th ward, 12th prec.	6		74	2	53	35	
19th ward, 13th prec.	8		104	15	120	7	
19th ward, 14th prec.	14		80	16	72	19	
19th ward, 15th prec.	8		71	8	79	18	
19th ward, 16th prec.	6		85	7	78	29	
20th ward, 1st prec.	4		75	6	14	54	1
20th ward, 2nd prec.	2		85	5	19	98	1
20th ward, 3rd prec.	8		64	6	20	73	
20th ward, 4th prec.	7	2	65	6	10	73	
20th ward, 5th prec.	4		84	10	34	114	
20th ward, 6th prec.	5		84	12	11	71	
20th ward, 7th prec.	4	2	47	8	17	78	
20th ward, 8th prec.	5		62	1	30	77	
20th ward, 9th prec.	4		65	8	24	77	
20th ward, 10th prec.	6		54	9	39	63	
20th ward, 11th prec.	5		76	4	21	72	
20th ward, 12th prec.	3	1	52	7	26	51	
20th ward, 13th prec.	7		52	9	21	40	
20th ward, 14th prec.	7		77	11	35	44	
20th ward, 15th prec.	10	1	64	9	42	67	
20th ward, 16th prec.	5		76	5	29	49	
20th ward, 17th prec.	2	1	70	7	41	85	
20th ward, 18th prec.	5		95	6	79	43	
20th ward, 19th prec.	9	1	114	8	41	32	
20th ward, 20th prec.	5		96	2	88	19	
20th ward, 21st prec.	7	1	81	10	41	46	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.							
continued							
20th ward, 22nd prec.	2	-----	11	4	23	66	-----
20th ward, 23rd prec.	3	1	24	4	11	15	-----
20th ward, 24th prec.	5	-----	32	6	8	41	-----
21st ward, 1st prec.	15	3	89	5	22	51	-----
21st ward, 2nd prec.	20	-----	103	9	36	51	-----
21st ward, 3rd prec.	2	1	65	6	23	100	-----
21st ward, 4th prec.	7	-----	78	5	25	50	-----
21st ward, 5th prec.	3	-----	77	7	32	57	-----
21st ward, 6th prec.	11	-----	73	3	47	57	-----
21st ward, 7th prec.	12	-----	82	2	39	40	-----
21st ward, 8th prec.	7	-----	90	7	35	63	-----
21st ward, 9th prec.	5	-----	51	2	21	46	-----
21st ward, 10th prec.	4	-----	60	33	38	54	-----
21st ward, 11th prec.	3	2	74	9	26	71	-----
21st ward, 12th prec.	9	-----	84	4	40	99	-----
21st ward, 13th prec.	9	-----	47	-----	28	47	-----
21st ward, 14th prec.	9	-----	80	1	28	86	-----
21st ward, 15th prec.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
22nd ward, 1st prec.	8	-----	94	9	38	87	-----
22nd ward, 2nd prec.	3	-----	110	7	23	57	-----
22nd ward, 3rd prec.	9	-----	84	4	25	113	-----
22nd ward, 4th prec.	15	-----	117	18	52	61	-----
22nd ward, 5th prec.	11	1	86	7	30	109	-----
22nd ward, 6th prec.	7	-----	60	6	20	65	-----
22nd ward, 7th prec.	9	-----	93	11	56	58	-----
22nd ward, 8th prec.	18	1	124	12	58	38	-----
22nd ward, 9th prec.	9	-----	46	5	32	58	-----
22nd ward, 10th prec.	7	-----	73	11	30	40	-----
22nd ward, 11th prec.	10	-----	90	22	74	15	-----
22nd ward, 12th prec.	7	-----	117	15	85	21	-----
22nd ward, 13th prec.	11	-----	92	6	42	52	-----
22nd ward, 14th prec.	7	-----	96	7	89	20	-----
22nd ward, 15th prec.	4	1	111	7	108	19	-----
22nd ward, 16th prec.	4	-----	124	8	113	47	-----
22nd ward, 17th prec.	10	1	123	13	94	28	-----
22nd ward, 18th prec.	7	-----	106	9	106	29	-----
22nd ward, 19th prec.	4	-----	82	6	47	36	-----
22nd ward, 20th prec.	11	-----	100	7	72	23	-----
23rd ward, 1st prec.	12	1	66	10	33	39	2
23rd ward, 2nd prec.	8	-----	55	3	24	73	1
23rd ward, 3rd prec.	17	-----	88	6	35	67	-----
23rd ward, 4th prec.	4	-----	80	7	29	93	-----
23rd ward, 5th prec.	9	2	125	17	62	33	-----
23rd ward, 6th prec.	7	1	83	15	67	26	-----
23rd ward, 7th prec.	11	3	102	25	37	37	-----
23rd ward, 8th prec.	8	-----	65	9	46	96	-----
23rd ward, 9th prec.	14	2	117	9	36	52	-----
23rd ward, 10th prec.	12	-----	66	5	74	45	-----
23rd ward, 11th prec.	16	1	108	21	76	19	-----
23rd ward, 12th prec.	12	-----	116	11	74	21	-----
23rd ward, 13th prec.	12	-----	95	11	41	32	-----
23rd ward, 14th prec.	14	-----	79	16	28	55	-----
23rd ward, 15th prec.	8	-----	90	9	23	53	-----
23rd ward, 16th prec.	12	-----	102	9	38	60	-----
24th ward, 1st prec.	14	-----	137	15	52	34	-----
24th ward, 2nd prec.	26	-----	106	14	33	66	-----
24th ward, 3rd prec.	24	3	91	7	24	104	-----
24th ward, 4th prec.	5	-----	83	5	47	67	-----
24th ward, 5th prec.	11	-----	65	6	41	58	1
24th ward, 6th prec.	9	1	94	10	37	65	-----
24th ward, 7th prec.	6	-----	58	3	19	90	-----
24th ward, 8th prec.	7	-----	53	2	10	33	-----
24th ward, 9th prec.	8	1	85	9	42	92	-----
24th ward, 10th prec.	34	2	124	18	33	58	-----
24th ward, 11th prec.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
24th ward, 12th prec.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25th ward, 1st prec.	5	-----	114	9	22	126	2
25th ward, 2nd prec.	4	-----	86	5	15	98	-----
25th ward, 3rd prec.	3	-----	65	2	27	101	-----
25th ward, 4th prec.	3	-----	73	9	27	74	1
25th ward, 5th prec.	6	-----	86	1	24	83	-----
25th ward, 6th prec.	7	2	74	4	45	98	-----
25th ward, 7th prec.	2	-----	85	8	28	98	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.							
continued							
25th ward, 8th prec.	4	-----	74	6	20	80	-----
25th ward, 9th prec.	4	-----	47	6	29	78	-----
25th ward, 10th prec.	5	2	66	2	10	61	-----
25th ward, 11th prec.	4	-----	93	9	34	71	-----
25th ward, 12th prec.	1	-----	58	4	21	61	-----
25th ward, 13th prec.	6	-----	73	13	21	89	2
25th ward, 14th prec.	12	-----	96	8	55	101	-----
25th ward, 15th prec.	3	2	53	8	18	84	-----
Totals	4,232	188	33,341	3,145	18,214	16,330	40
MONROE CO.							
Adrian	2	-----	59	5	26	-----	-----
Angelo	1	-----	56	5	19	1	-----
Ryron	-----	-----	78	14	32	4	-----
Clifton	1	-----	145	17	31	-----	-----
Glendale	2	4	75	10	24	-----	-----
Grant	2	-----	48	5	8	-----	-----
Greenfield	-----	2	89	7	37	1	-----
Jefferson	2	1	179	9	2	-----	-----
Lafayette	2	-----	22	1	27	-----	-----
La Grange	6	2	67	11	54	-----	-----
Leon	2	-----	124	7	36	-----	-----
Lincoln	-----	-----	100	15	72	2	-----
Little Falls	3	1	74	5	23	-----	-----
New Lynne	1	-----	23	1	10	1	-----
Oakdale	2	-----	77	18	36	-----	-----
Portland	-----	-----	165	15	41	-----	-----
Ridgeville	3	1	97	12	35	1	-----
Scott	-----	-----	12	-----	5	1	-----
Sheldon	6	2	92	22	24	2	-----
Sparta	4	4	136	10	41	-----	-----
Tomah	1	-----	89	5	51	-----	-----
Wellington	-----	2	106	6	9	-----	-----
Wells	2	-----	90	1	3	-----	-----
Wilton	1	-----	112	11	21	-----	-----
Sparta, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	4	3	94	7	207	-----	-----
2nd ward	6	4	96	16	165	-----	-----
3rd ward	2	1	138	20	135	1	-----
4th ward	8	-----	147	11	118	1	-----
Tomah, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	6	-----	118	11	161	-----	-----
2nd ward	6	4	218	9	136	2	-----
3rd ward	8	1	171	3	41	-----	-----
Cashton, vil.	1	-----	165	18	50	1	-----
Kendall, vil.	-----	-----	91	8	21	-----	-----
Melvina	1	-----	43	1	6	-----	-----
Norwalk, vil.	-----	-----	100	12	47	-----	-----
Ontario, vil.	2	-----	13	5	12	-----	-----
Wilton, vil.	-----	4	65	5	23	-----	-----
Wyeville	-----	-----	49	12	9	2	-----
Totals	86	37	3,623	350	1,803	20	-----
OCONTO CO.							
Abrams	1	1	72	12	41	1	-----
Armstrong	-----	1	64	4	38	1	-----
Bagley	-----	-----	10	-----	7	-----	-----
Brazeau	5	-----	57	4	12	-----	-----
Breed	-----	-----	53	9	6	-----	-----
Chase	-----	2	54	16	10	3	-----
Doty	-----	-----	13	1	4	-----	-----
Gillett	3	-----	110	11	16	-----	-----
Howe	13	1	77	8	36	2	-----
Lena	2	-----	50	7	22	1	-----
Little River	8	1	156	20	37	-----	-----
Little Suamico	8	2	64	12	44	-----	-----
Maple Valley	6	-----	88	14	47	1	-----
Morgan	3	1	106	11	11	-----	-----
Oconto	8	-----	151	30	71	-----	-----
Oconto Falls	6	-----	150	14	48	3	-----

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scattering
OCONTO CO.—con.							
Pensaukee			50	22	31		
1st prec.-----			56	7	10		
2nd prec.-----	1		11	5	23		
Riverview-----			36	5	2		
South Branch-----			97	11	40		
Spruce-----	6	1	73	11	98		
Stiles-----			51	10	10		
Townsend-----			80	11	10		
Underhill-----	1		42	9	17	2	
Wheeler-----	3	1					
Oconto, city							
1st ward-----	1		109	26	27		
2nd ward-----	3	1	108	10	23		
3rd ward-----	3	2	131	11	9	1	
4th ward-----	2		72	17	57	1	
5th ward-----	4		108	6	18		
6th ward-----	5		107	17	43		1
7th ward-----	10		105	18	70		
8th ward-----	2		72	19	88		
9th ward-----	3	1	124	12	15		
10th ward-----	12	1	85	12	30		
Oconto Falls, city							
1st ward-----	3		48	3	18		
2nd ward-----	4		42	8	66		
3rd ward-----	5		72	7	42		
Gillett, vil.-----	3		87	18	55		
Lena, vil.-----	10		35	3	47		
Suring, vil.-----	15		27	10	37		
Totals-----	158	18	3,103	461	1,381	16	5
ONEIDA CO.							
Cassian-----	2	1	48	6	17	1	
Crescent-----	1		33	8	6		
Enterprise-----	1		27	2	5		
Hazelhurst-----	1		19	2	11	1	
Little Rice-----	6		10	1	2		
Lynne-----	4		30	3	11	2	
Minocequa-----	18		71	6	23	1	
Montico-----	1		33	6	10		
Newbold-----	1		33	11	4		
Pelican-----			87	6	6		
Piehl-----	1		19	1	8		
Pine Lake-----	6		40	14	6		
Schoepke-----	6	1	58	3	10		
Stella-----	5		8	2	5		
Sugar Camp-----	2		48	3	11		
Three Lakes-----	8	3	41	8	18		
Tomahawk Lake-----	3	1	16	4	10		
Woodboro-----	2		7	4	4		
Woodruff-----	7		23	6	6		
Rhineland, city							
1st ward-----	3	2	98	39	31		
2nd ward-----	1	2	124	25	38	1	
3rd ward-----	5		126	33	43		
4th ward-----	11		51	23	118	2	
5th ward-----	10		92	30	130	3	
6th ward-----	7		201	64	117	8	
Totals-----	112	10	1,343	315	650	19	
OUTAGAMIE CO.—con.							
Black Creek-----	2		72	18	20		
Bovina-----			38	5	17		
Buchanan-----	2		8	58	8		
Center-----	2	1	198	15	20	1	
Cicero-----	1		95	16	40		
Dale-----	7		46	18	37		
Deer Creek-----			43	8	49		
Ellington-----	1		80	10	54		
Freedom-----	2	1	124	8	42	1	1
Grand Chute-----	3		194	15	59	3	
Greenville-----	1		82	14	26		2
Hortonia-----	1		43	6	19		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
OUTAGAMIE CO.—con.							
Kaukauna.....	5	-----	29	4	12	-----	1
Liberty.....	1	-----	34	5	9	-----	-----
Maine.....	1	-----	37	3	25	-----	-----
Maple Creek.....	4	-----	37	4	14	-----	-----
Oneida.....	-----	1	17	1	74	-----	1
Osborn.....	1	-----	53	8	15	-----	-----
Seymour.....	1	-----	58	5	24	-----	-----
Vandenbrook.....	4	-----	43	5	13	-----	-----
Appleton, city							
1st ward, 1st prec....	4	-----	155	46	421	-----	-----
1st ward, 2nd prec....	3	1	135	15	308	-----	-----
2nd ward, 1st prec....	6	3	101	15	290	1	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec....	4	1	121	33	191	-----	-----
3rd ward, 1st prec....	23	1	280	44	214	-----	-----
3rd ward, 2nd prec....	17	2	203	31	90	2	-----
4th ward, 1st prec....	5	1	100	13	33	-----	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec....	13	1	211	29	78	4	-----
5th ward, 1st prec....	13	1	196	27	78	-----	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec....	16	-----	222	37	92	3	-----
6th ward, 1st prec....	11	-----	188	14	122	-----	-----
6th ward, 2nd prec....	3	-----	234	49	168	-----	-----
Kaukauna, city							
1st ward, 1st prec....	11	1	205	24	78	-----	-----
2nd ward, 2nd prec....	17	-----	172	11	95	1	-----
3rd ward, 3rd prec....	6	3	254	17	54	2	-----
4th ward, 4th prec....	10	3	175	14	65	-----	-----
New London, city							
3rd ward.....	8	1	109	11	35	-----	-----
Seymour, city							
1st ward.....	4	1	37	6	59	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	2	1	30	8	43	-----	-----
Bear Creek, vil.....	2	-----	8	9	42	-----	-----
Black Creek, vil.....	2	-----	43	4	39	-----	-----
Combined Locks, vil....	4	-----	23	1	20	-----	-----
Hortonville, vil.....	7	-----	59	24	54	-----	1
Kimberly, vil.....	8	-----	180	19	41	2	-----
Little Chute, vil.....	2	1	202	21	38	-----	-----
Shiocton, vil.....	5	2	36	2	68	-----	-----
Totals.....	255	27	5,070	700	3,393	20	6
OZAUKEE CO.							
Belgium.....	19	-----	10	5	14	-----	1
Cedarburg.....	8	-----	52	2	6	2	-----
Fredonia.....	3	-----	47	14	17	2	-----
Grafton.....	6	1	43	4	5	-----	-----
Mequon.....	12	-----	59	2	7	-----	1
Port Washington.....	11	-----	31	5	4	1	-----
Saukville.....	9	1	47	8	6	-----	-----
Cedarburg, city							
1st ward.....	15	-----	48	3	25	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	1	-----	38	2	14	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	10	2	19	2	13	2	-----
Port Washington, city							
1st ward.....	26	-----	42	3	7	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	25	-----	30	-----	21	1	-----
3rd ward.....	43	-----	26	1	30	1	-----
4th ward.....	26	-----	16	2	12	5	-----
5th ward.....	8	1	38	3	23	5	-----
6th ward.....	18	-----	19	3	37	2	-----
Fredonia, vil.....	14	-----	12	-----	7	1	-----
Grafton, vil.....	11	-----	42	-----	17	1	-----
Saukville, vil.....	16	-----	31	2	4	-----	-----
Thiensville.....	5	-----	14	2	7	-----	-----
Belgium, vil.....	27	-----	6	1	2	-----	-----
Totals.....	318	5	670	64	278	23	2
PIERCE CO.							
Clifton.....	1	1	47	8	15	-----	-----
Diamond Bluff.....	1	-----	50	1	11	-----	-----
Ellsworth.....	1	-----	138	19	50	-----	-----
El Paso.....	-----	-----	58	14	32	-----	-----
Gilman.....	1	-----	90	14	43	1	-----

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
PIERCE CO.—con.							
Hartland	3	1	84	15	36		
Isabelle			16		4		
Maiden Rock		1	25	6	48		
Martell			139	54	50		
Oak Grove	2	1	47	1	4	1	
River Falls			102	1	31	1	
Rock Elm	2	2	69	11	52		
Salem	1		33	1	53		
Spring Lake	2	1	55	11	66	1	
Trenton			37	9	34		
Trimbelle	2		141	20	31		
Union	1	1	63	15	47	8	
Prescott, city					19		
1st ward	3		3		7		
2nd ward	2		6	1	23		2
3rd ward	2				40		
River Falls, city							
2nd El. Dist.	13	2	135	37	410		
Bay City, vil.			14	3	18		
Ellsworth, vil.	4		116	21	164	1	1
Elmwood, vil.	1	2	83	2	73	2	
Maiden Rock, vil.	1	1	25	6	48		
Plum City, vil.			38	1	30		2
Spring Valley, vil.	1		23	9	145		
Totals	44	13	1,647	277	1,596	15	5
PEPIN CO.							
Albany			14	5	13	2	
Durand	2		23	4	28		
Frankfort	1		51	12	14		
Lima	8		39	8	20	2	
Pepin	2		43	5	15		
Stockholm			15	24	82	9	2
Waterville	9	1	74	2	14		
Waubeck	1		8				
Durand, city			81	6	56	1	3
1st ward	17		96	12	171	1	
2nd ward	15		17	7	69		
Pepin, vil.	5	1		2	30		
Stockholm, vil.	1		6				
Totals	61	2	467	91	526	15	5
POLK CO.							
Alden	1		159	15	50		1
Apple River			119	8	14		1
Balsam Lake			81	3	58		
Beaver	3		62	5	25		
Black Brook	7		101	7	25		
Bone Lake	1		83	15	35	2	1
Clam Falls	4		58	5	25	1	
Clayton	2		79	5	21	1	
Clear Lake	3	2	61	10	25	1	1
Eureka	1	4	113	13	65		
Farmington		1	117	12	18		
Garfield	1	3	87	13	58	1	
Georgetown		1	33	5	32		1
Johnstown			36	1	13		
Laketown	4		104	10	40		
Lincoln	2	1	120	8	12		
Lorain	1		26	3	30		
Luck		1	47	18	27	1	
McKinley			25	3	61		
Milltown	2		86	16	38	1	1
Osceola			74	20	41		
St. Croix Falls			60	8	59	2	
Sterling			54	3	32		
West Sweden			56	6	17	5	
Amery, city	1		129	11	94		
Balsam Lake, vil.	1		20		91		
Centuria, vil.			39	4	54		
Clayton, vil.	2		13	3	43		
Clear Lake, vil.	1	1	40	27	79		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
POLK CO.—con.							
Dresser Jct., vil.			31	6	26		1
Frederic, vil.	3		36	3	64		
Luck, vil.			18	2	97		
Milltown, vil.	3		31	10	54		
Osceola, vil.	2		39	17	68		
St. Croix Falls, vil.	3	3	27	8	117		
Totals	48	17	2,266	303	1,608	16	7
PORTAGE CO.							
Alban	18	1	58	22	22		
Almond	11		23	10	10		
Amherst	23		83	47	25	2	
Belmont	36		16	26	18	1	
Buena Vista	28		39	16	35		
Carson	34		54	10	17		
Dewey	30		5		1		
Eau Pleine	15		61	20	9		
Grant	4		36	7	4		
Hull	54		10		6	1	
Lanark	22	1	48	28	40		
Linwood	9	3	49	10	4		
New Hope	25	1	82	51	25		1
Pine Grove	4		22	8	15		
Plover	15		32	18	63	1	
Sharon	100	1	7	2	3		
Stockton	64	1	20	5	19		
Stevens Point, city							
1st ward	47	2	60	34	123		
2nd ward, 1st prec.	39		102	14	119		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	21	1	116	12	96		
3rd ward, 1st prec.	40	2	79	8	107	1	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	24	1	106	13	75		
4th ward, 1st prec.	144	1	52	2	5		
4th ward, 2nd prec.	57	1	22	5	8		
5th ward	15	1	255	31	69	2	
6th ward	8		125	11	26		
Almond, vil.	3	1	20	9	62		
Amherst, vil.	12	1	32	23	81		1
Amherst Junction, vil.	13	1	21	5	4	1	
Junction City, vil.	7		9	1	18		1
Nelsonville, vil.			17	16	30		
Plover, vil.	7		8	4	27		
Rosholt	11		36	5	32	1	
Totals	940	19	1,765	473	1,198	10	3
PRICE CO.							
Catawba	2		23	9	7		
Eisenstein	2	1	122	19	36	1	
Elk	2		68	13	22	1	
Emery	3	1	95	6	17	1	
Fifield	3		67	7	62	1	
Flambeau	3		69	20	31	3	
Georgetown			40	8	6		
Hackett			42	12	28		
Harmony	2		44	6	18		
Hill	2		47	23	23		
Kennan	1	1	44	4	8	2	
Knox	2	1	52	8	8	6	
Lake	5		211	23	41	3	
Ogema	2		134	29	140		
Prentice			73	12	37		
Spirit	2		57	37	30	1	
Worcester	5	2	146	30	47		
Park Falls, city							
1st ward	2	1	109	17	63		
2nd ward	1		79	5	63	1	
3rd ward		1	111	19	84		
4th ward		1	75	18	49		
Phillips, city							
1st ward	3		94	12	77		



SENATORS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(23) Herman J. Severson, (24) William L. Smith, (25) J. L. Barber,
 (26) Harry Sauthoff, (27) George Staudenmayer, (28) Herman T. Lange,
 (29) C. B. Casperson, (30) James A. Barker, (31) Howard Teasdale, (32)
 V. S. Keppel, (33) John C. Schumann.

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
PRICE CO.—con.							
2nd ward	3		77	21	87		
3rd ward	6	2	98	18	61		
Catawba, vil.	1		19	14	10	1	
Kennan, vil.	4		27	5	17		
Prentice, vil.	7	1	45	12	92		1
Totals	66	13	2,068	412	1,164	21	1
RACINE CO.							
Burlington	9	1	67		24	1	1
Caledonia	11	2	215	14	168	1	
Dover	35		39	10	71	1	
Mt. Pleasant	5		222	23	294	4	
Norway		1	50	5	61		
Raymond	7	1	86	21	112	4	
Rochester	6	1	14	4	39		2
Waterford	2		27	3	61		
Yorkville	6		49	22	116	1	
Burlington, city							
1st ward	4		39	1	25		
2nd ward	17	1	74	12	131	1	
3rd ward	20	1	65	9	65		
4th ward	23	1	50	5	86	1	1
Racine, city							
1st ward	7		130	21	129	1	
2nd ward	17	3	139	24	732		2
No. 3rd ward	6	1	163	23	458	2	1
So. 3rd ward	20		321	91	426	7	
Ea. 4th ward	16	1	264	38	152	6	
W. 4th ward	7	1	335	33	175	5	
5th ward	21	2	236	28	209	18	
6th ward	14	4	152	31	232	7	
7th ward, 1st prec.	5		254	46	164	5	
7th ward, 2nd prec.	5	1	336	36	225	5	
8th ward, 1st prec.	6		165	37	329	6	
8th ward, 2nd prec.	3		191	46	440	3	3
9th ward, 1st prec.	8		198	45	228	7	
9th ward, 2nd prec.	5	2	209	39	220	12	
10th ward, 1st prec.	5	2	201	27	178	5	
10th ward, 2nd prec.	7	4	218	28	110	11	
11th ward, 1st prec.	8	1	134	22	394	10	
11th ward, 2nd prec.	3	1	167	33	262	4	
12th ward, 1st prec.	7		223	49	494	3	1
12th ward, 2nd prec.	9	1	204	35	449	5	
13th ward, 1st prec.	4		202	36	300	3	
13th ward, 2nd prec.	6		125	33	213	1	
14th ward, 1st prec.			361	66	285	5	
15th ward, 1st prec.	3	1	204	61	122	11	
15th ward, 2nd prec.	10	2	282	68	209	9	
Corliss, vil.							
Rochester, vil.			7	7	62		
Sturtevant, vil.	1		43	7	63	1	
Union Grove, vil.		1	59	13	165		
Waterford, vil.	8		58	5	77		
Totals	366	37	6,578	1,147	8,755	166	11
RICHLAND CO.							
Akan	5	1	73	25	25		
Bloom	6	1	34	23	52		
Buena Vista	8		50	58	105		
Cazenovia, vil.	5		43	4	18		
Dayton	13	1	65	30	78	1	
Eagle	10		39	36	97		
Forest	7	1	32	14	25		
Henrietta	7		42	38	42		
Ithaca	1		101	35	43		
Lone Rock, vil.	6		51	16	62		
Marshall	4		52	29	78		
Orion	4		78	38	43		
Richwood	14	1	71	18	80		
Rockbridge	1		44	35	61		
Richland	3		79	65	98		
Sylvan	3		53	34	57		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
RICHLAND CO.—con.							
Viola, vil.-----	4	1	38	5	38		
Westford-----	7		34	2	11		
Willow-----	3	1	52	17	46		
Richland Center, city							
1st ward-----	4		45	62	228		
2nd ward-----	18	1	86	54	162		
3rd ward-----	28	1	107	81	243		
Totals-----	161	9	1,269	719	1,692	1	
ROCK CO.							
Avon-----	2		22	5	8		
Beloit-----	2	1	71	51	154		
Bradford-----	2		21	8	63	1	
Center-----	4		59	28	42	1	
Clinton-----	2		29	7	119	2	
Fulton-----	2	1	67	17	81		
Harmony-----	2	1	54	26	93		
Janesville-----	2		72	13	88		
Johnstown-----	3		20	12	76	1	
La Prairie-----	1		23	5	56		
Lima-----	2	1	15	6	57		
Magnolia-----			67	21	19	1	
Milton-----	15		60	20	146		
Newark-----			54	6	25		
Plymouth-----	2	1	101	29	32		
Porter-----	1		60	1	35		
Rock-----	2		133	17	48		
Spring Valley-----	3		64	21	19		
Turtle-----			32	15	59	1	
Union-----	4	1	28	22	60		
Beloit, city							
1st ward-----	5	1	182	8	221	2	
2nd ward-----	5		132	12	363	2	
3rd ward-----	9	1	181	21	314	1	
4th ward-----	3	3	104	21	282	2	
5th ward-----	6	2	129	16	221	1	
6th ward-----	4	2	178	35	289	6	
7th ward-----	4	1	236	28	244	2	
8th ward-----	7	2	133	23	325		
9th ward-----	3	2	183	78	251	3	
Edgerton, city-----	18	1	263	38	441	5	
Evansville, city-----	7	1	96	49	339		
Janesville, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.-----	10		219	24	241	1	
1st ward, 2nd prec.-----	9		176	39	334	2	
2nd ward, 1st prec.-----	11	1	131	26	161	1	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.-----	4	1	182	22	342		
3rd ward-----	5	1	142	30	392		
4th ward-----	12		448	45	252		
4th ward, 1st prec.-----	9	2	323	39	257	1	
4th ward, 2nd prec.-----	9		403	39	179		
5th ward-----	10	1	132	61	524		
6th ward-----	6	1	182	33	290	3	
7th ward-----	6	1	51	7	228	3	
Clinton, vil.-----	1		39	7	75		
Footville, vil.-----	6		23	15	215	1	
Milton, vil.-----	6	3	76	29	42	2	
Orfordville, vil.-----							
Totals-----	223	33	5,401	1,078	8,102	45	
RUSK CO.							
Atlanta-----	2		43	31	22	2	
Big Bend-----	3		26	10	20	2	
Big Falls-----	1		8	2	10		
Cedar Rapids-----		1	20	3	3		
Dewey-----	2	1	39	8	6		
Flambeau-----	3	1	52	22	29		
Grant-----	3	2	93	22	41	2	
Grow-----	2		43	8	17		1
Hawkins-----	1		19	7	21	1	
Hubbard-----			22	11	11	1	
Lawrence-----	3		14	2	19		1

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
RUSK CO.—con.							
Marshall	4		31	20	20	6	
Murray	1		50	10	13		
Richland			17	1	9		
Rusk	2		33	6	10		
South Forks	2		22	3	5		
Strickland	7	2	31	11	4	3	
Stubbs	5		54	20	56	1	
Thornapple	4		47	18	39	1	
True			41	5	22	2	
Washington			27	11	10		
Wilkinson	3		3	3			
Willard			29	9	15	1	
Wilson	1		14	4			
Ladysmith, city							
1st ward	2		35	11	65	1	
2nd ward	1		63	23	83		
3rd ward	4	1	51	12	47		
4th ward	1		54	18	17	1	
5th ward	10	2	93	39	148	1	
6th ward	2		58	9	23		
Bruce, vil.	1	4	19	19	13		
Conrath, vil.	1		9		13		
Glen Flora, vil.		1	18	6	29		
Ingram, vil.	1		14	8	26	1	
Sheldon, vil.	3		14	2	13		
Tony, vil.			14	4	22		
Weyerhauser, vil.	2		54	17	30		
Hawkins, vil.	1		29	1	68		
Totals	78	15	1,303	416	1,055	25	2
ST. CROIX CO.							
Baldwin	2		69	20	71		
Cady	3		78	5	31		
Cylon	11		81	9	44		
Eau Galle	3		77	4	44		
Emerald	4		127	23	25		
Erin Prairie			192	3	10		2
Forest	1		159	17	10		
Glenwood	3	1	143	10	36		
Hammond	12		77	12	66		
Hudson	7		25	17	63		
Kinnickinnic	15		46	7	43		
Pleasant Valley	8		55	4	8		
Richmond	13		99	9	43	1	
Rush River	1		83	26	8		1
Somerset	8		43	1	8		
Springfield	4	4	119	6	99		
Stanton	18		85	20	49		
Star Prairie	7		71	19	56		5
St. Joseph	3		58	6	17		
Troy	5	1	50	6	52	1	
Warren	9		52	4	141		2
Glenwood, city							
1st ward	1		20	1	29		1
2nd ward	1		10		17		
3rd ward	1	1	18	3	57		
Hudson, city							
1st ward		1	69	5	14	2	
2nd ward	6		166	11	244		
3rd ward	6		285	9	135		
New Richmond, city							
1st ward			114	9	83		
2nd ward	17		127	20	104		
3rd ward			58	18	37		
River Falls, city							
1st ward	4	1	22	5	33		
Baldwin, vil.	11	1	46	14	127		
Deer Park, vil.			50	3	25		
Hammond, vil.	12		42	5	97		
North Hudson, vil.			168	6	11		
Somerset, vil.	21		24	2	10	1	
Star Prairie, vil.	7		24	7	25		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
ST. CROIX CO.—con.							
Wilson, vil.			16	1	66		
Woodville, vil.			15	4	60		
Totals	224	10	3,063	356	2,158	5	11
SAUK CO.							
Baraboo	1	1	134	29	115	1	
Bear Creek	6		96	13	1		
Dellona	8	1	39	3	8		
Delton			56	18	62		5
Excelsior	1		79	13	29		
Fairfield	1		20	8	60		
Franklin	3		139	1	2		
Freedom	1		66	11	15	1	
Greenfield			84	12	34		
Honey Creek	5		55	38	15		1
Ironton	10	3	123	21	33	5	
La Valle	5		51	18	26	1	
Merrimack	2	1	17	16	15		1
Prairie du Sac			17	11	33		
Reedsburg	6	1	95	11	33		
Spring Green	2	1	30	7	9		
Sumpter			58	48	25		
Troy	2		89	18	47		
Washington	4	2	117	21	35		1
Westfield	2		132	3	24		
Winfield	1		44	7	19		
Woodland	3	1	48	13	7		
Baraboo, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.	6	2	90	30	218		
1st ward, 2nd prec.	2		83	28	135		
2nd ward, 1st prec.	4		164	28	214		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	3	3	157	22	168		
3rd ward	4	1	159	24	70		
Reedsburg, city							
1st ward	5	2	90	11	109	1	
2nd ward	7	2	114	11	201		
Ableman, vil.	2		49	7	20	3	
Ironton, vil.		1	19	5	24	1	
La Valle, vil.	6	2	29	7	62		
Lime Ridge		1	5	8	35		
Loganville			46	1	25		
Merrimack	1	1	36	16	23	1	
North Freedom, vil.	3	3	31	12	36	1	
Plain, vil.	2		86	3			
Prairie du Sac, vil.	7		84	37	99		
Sauk City, vil.	1		116	6	20		
Spring Green, vil.	8	2	44	5	83	1	
Totals	130	31	3,028	605	2,171	16	8
SAWYER CO.							
Bass Lake	1		19	6	8		
Couderay			14	6	68		
Draper	1	1	15	4	27		
Edgewater			17	5	5		
Fishtrap			3		12		
Hayward	1		73	13	41		
Hunter			1	1	10		
Lenroot	10		76	5	25	1	
Meadowbrook	3	2	12	8	5		
Meteor			26	6	9		
Ojibwa	2		19	11	30		
Radisson	2		24	3	26	2	
Round Lake	2		35	10	35		
Sand Lake	6		25	14	47	1	
Spider Lake	1	2	14	5	6		
Weirgor		1	22	4	19		
Winter	3	1	22	7	72	1	
Hayward, city							
1st ward	8		64	11	60		
2nd ward	2		37	8	55		

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
SAWYER CO.—con.							
3rd ward.....	2		417	8	32		
Exeland, vil.....	1	1	127	4	19		
Couderay, vil.....	3	1	174	4	65	1	
Totals.....	48	9	588	143	686	6	
SHAWANO CO.							
Almon.....	1	1	83	5	10	1	
Angelica.....	1		71	2	8		
Aniwa.....	4		72	5	3		
Bartelme.....			70	7			
Belle Plaine.....			223	10	31		
Biramwood.....	2	1	67	3	8	3	
Fairbanks.....			120	8	6		
Germania.....			59	4	3		
Grant.....			216	10	15		
Green Valley.....	2	2	167	10	3	1	
Hartland.....			101	17	5		
Herman.....	2	3	188	12	6	1	
Hutchins.....		2	68	5	9	1	
Lessor.....	3	3	120	7	24		
Maple Grove.....	10		48	18	28		
Morris.....	2		86	22	11		1
Navarino.....	1		78	8	2		
Pella.....	2		140	8	17		2
Red Springs.....	4		66	6	29	1	
Richmond.....	2		257	9	14	1	
Seneca.....		1	107	8	11		
Washington.....		2	144	13	4	2	
Waukechon.....	5		140	6	5		
Wescott.....	5		63	3	13		
Wittenberg.....	3		127	12	15	1	
Shawano, city							
1st ward.....	4		202	13	109	1	1
2nd ward.....	9		104	11	96		
3rd ward.....	17		202	12	126		1
Aniwa, vil.....			21	5	23		
Biramwood, vil.....	3	2	45	14	46		
Bonduel, vil.....			97	12	16		
Bowler, vil.....	1		58	9	21	1	
Cecil, vil.....		1	77	5	8		
Eland, vil.....	5		55	8	12		1
Gresham, vil.....			80	5	7		
Keshena, vil.....			47	12	12		8
Mattoon, vil.....	3		58	10	27	1	
Neopit, vil.....	32		67	8	17		
Tigerton, vil.....	2	1	99	4	29		
Wittenberg, vil.....	6	3	151	8	78	3	
Totals.....	131	24	4,182	352	909	18	14
SHEBOYGAN CO.							
Greenbush.....	8		64	11	35	2	
Herman.....	7		106	8	13		
Holland.....	11		112	43	57		
Lima.....	5	1	80	29	59		
Lyndon.....	6		88	44	30		
Mitchell.....	16		38	16	26		
Mosel.....	3		89	8	12		
Plymouth.....	4		85	54	23	4	
Rhine.....	4		67	5	4	4	
Russell.....	3		23	3	3		
Scott.....	8		51	29	40	1	
Sheboygan.....	9		126	10	47	7	
Sheboygan Falls.....	7		65	7	28	9	1
Sherman.....	3		84	6	20	5	
Wilson.....	4		75	15	16	2	
Plymouth, city							
1st ward.....	22	1	102	32	92	3	
2nd ward.....	22		95	37	105	6	1
Sheboygan, city							
1st ward, 1st prec.....	36		200	30	209	12	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	35	2	330	40	278	26	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	45	1	276	30	171	20	
3rd ward.....	12	1	132	12	62	20	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
SHEBOYGAN CO.—con.							
4th ward, 1st prec.	27	1	206	17	71	26	-----
4th ward, 2nd prec.	21	1	261	22	67	33	-----
5th ward	16	4	367	27	53	85	-----
6th ward	15	1	254	18	66	40	-----
7th ward, 1st prec.	20	4	235	21	38	44	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.	29	2	153	8	50	27	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.	16	1	184	23	12	47	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.	62	1	273	12	47	28	-----
8th ward, 3rd prec.	19	2	208	18	57	49	-----
Sheboygan Falls							
1st ward	7	-----	44	7	46	5	-----
2nd ward	10	-----	52	10	44	1	-----
Adell, vil.	3	-----	28	7	18	-----	-----
Cascade, vil.	3	-----	36	3	12	-----	-----
Cedar Grove, vil.	-----	-----	56	28	76	1	-----
Elkhart Lake, vil.	11	1	45	4	23	5	-----
Glenbeulah, vil.	7	-----	28	6	29	-----	-----
Kohler, vil.	20	1	103	12	68	-----	-----
Oostburg, vil.	-----	-----	36	9	76	-----	-----
Random Lake, vil.	9	-----	24	3	16	-----	-----
Waldo	1	-----	39	13	68	-----	-----
Totals	566	26	4,925	737	2,321	510	5
TAYLOR CO.							
Aurora	2	-----	37	2	7	-----	-----
Browning	1	1	77	8	13	1	-----
Chelsea	1	-----	95	8	23	-----	-----
Cleveland	3	1	20	-----	55	1	-----
Deer Creek	-----	1	101	7	16	1	-----
Ford	2	1	14	1	14	-----	-----
Goodrich	-----	-----	38	-----	11	-----	-----
Greenwood	-----	-----	59	2	8	3	-----
Grover	-----	-----	27	4	3	-----	-----
Hammel	1	-----	39	2	24	2	-----
Holway	2	-----	60	8	18	-----	-----
Jump River	-----	-----	29	1	40	-----	-----
Little Black	1	1	189	4	8	2	-----
Maplehurst	-----	-----	35	3	13	-----	-----
McKinley	1	-----	29	7	23	1	-----
Medford	3	2	203	21	32	3	-----
Molitor	1	-----	20	1	1	-----	-----
Pershing	2	-----	31	3	4	-----	-----
Rib Lake	3	-----	53	2	5	1	-----
Roosevelt	1	-----	57	3	11	-----	-----
Taft	-----	-----	26	6	12	-----	-----
Westboro	-----	-----	49	17	52	-----	-----
Medford, city							
1st ward	6	-----	93	8	87	1	-----
2nd ward	3	-----	83	5	28	1	-----
3rd ward	3	-----	85	8	60	1	-----
Gilman, vil.	-----	1	19	-----	39	-----	-----
Lublin, vil.	-----	-----	18	-----	6	-----	-----
Rib Lake, vil.	1	1	92	9	66	1	-----
Totals	37	10	1,678.	150	684	19	4
TREMPEALEAU CO.							
Albion	1	-----	65	15	28	-----	-----
Arcadia	6	3	170	13	44	-----	-----
Blair, vil.	-----	-----	177	5	40	-----	-----
Burnside	5	-----	32	8	4	1	-----
Caledonia	3	1	13	4	21	-----	-----
Chimney Rock	1	2	85	7	9	-----	-----
Dodge	2	-----	38	3	30	-----	-----
Eleva, vil.	3	1	29	11	60	-----	-----
Etrick	2	1	368	2	34	-----	-----
Gale	2	-----	122	26	39	2	-----
Galesville, vil.	5	3	38	15	184	1	-----
Hale	-----	-----	191	24	24	1	-----
Independence, vil.	7	-----	123	9	68	-----	-----
Lincoln	-----	2	97	1	9	-----	-----
Osseo, vil.	1	-----	40	15	132	-----	-----

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

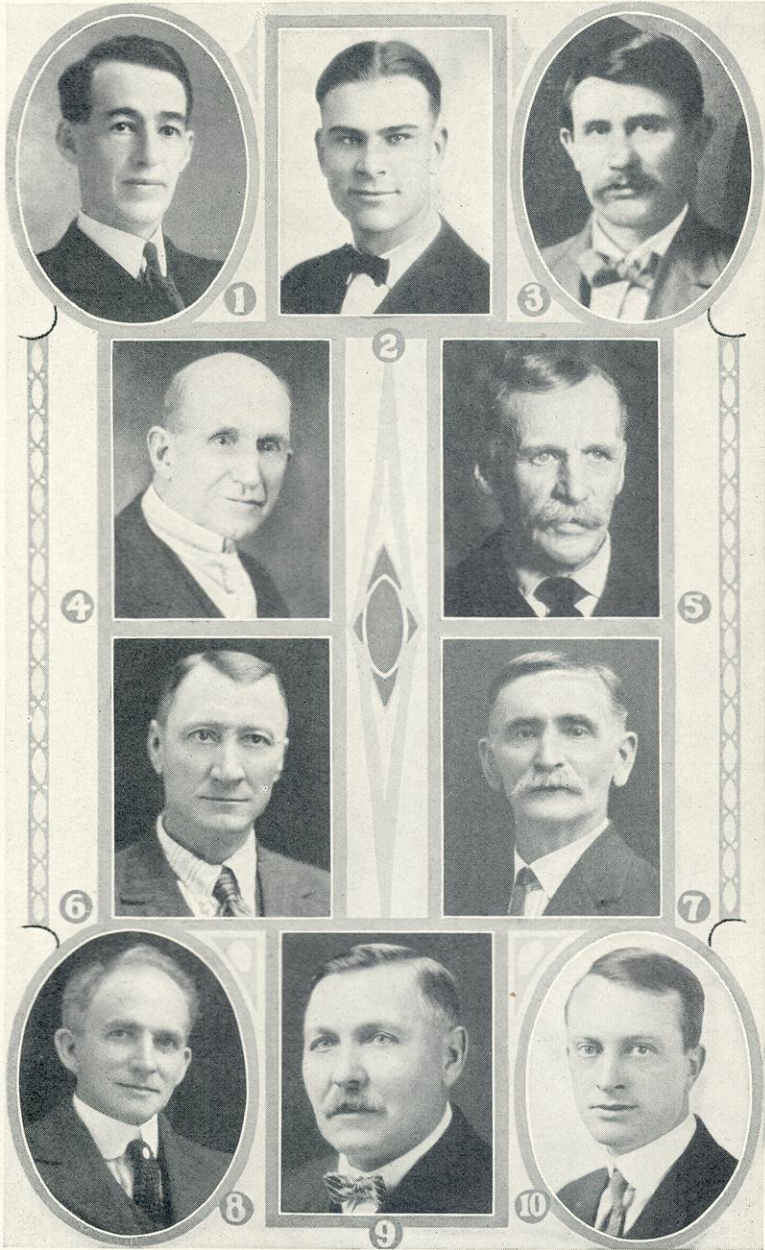
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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
TREMPEALEU CO.							
continued							
Pigeon	1	1	233	9	59		
Preston	1		331	11	8		
Sumner	1	1	49	5	41		1
Trempealeau	1	1	56	11	42		
Unity	1		127	16	48		
Whitehall, vil.	2		156	6	162		1
Arcadia, vil.	13	2	155	13	128		
Trempealeau, vil.	7	2	11	4	70		1
Totals	65	20	2,712	233	1,279	5	4
VERNON CO.							
Bergen	1		75	9	10		
Christiana			116	28	20		
Clinton	1		139	17	40	1	1
Coon			114	27	24		
Forest		2	32	14	61		
Franklin	2		174	57	38		
Genoa	1		80	4	68		
Greenwood			27	20	9		
Hamburg	2	1	59	16	14		
Harmony	2		105	18	29		
Hillsboro	4		13	12	10		
Jefferson		1	154	27	81		
Kickapoo	4		55	119	25		
Liberty			44	3	14		
Stark	5	1	38	9	31		
Sterling			121	21	62		
Union	3	1	22	13	11		1
Viroqua	1		226	72	94		
Webster	3	1	83	8	109		
Wheatland			55	20	76	1	
Whitestown	1		82	15	14		
Viroqua, city							
1st ward	4		90	21	206		1
2nd ward	2		62	17	206		
3rd ward	3	2	108	20	194		
Westby, city							
1st ward	1		57	6	24		
2nd ward	1	1	64	10	46		
3rd ward			38	6	16		
Chaseburg, vil.			32	4	21		
Coon Valley, vil.	2		29	8	29		
De Soto, vil.	3		16	5	28		
Hillsboro, vil.	4		21	12	78		1
La Farge, vil.	2	1	32	16	53	1	
Ontario, vil.	2	1	15	3	22	1	1
Readstown, vil.	5		27	6	45	1	
Stoddard, vil.		1	19	8	30		
Viola, vil.			13	5	17		
Totals	59	13	2,437	581	1,855	5	5
VILAS CO.							
Arbor Vitae							
1st prec.	1		44	3	25		
2nd prec.			31	4	13		
Cloverland	2	1	30	3	2	3	
Conover	1		90	3	14	3	
Eagle River	8		167	35	92		
Farmington	1		32	5	13		
Flambeau							
1st prec.	1		54	3	14	1	
2nd prec.	1		19		4		
Lincoln	1		83	11	12	1	
Phelps			183	22	74		8
Plum Lake			17	8	16		
Presque Isle	5		64	7	17		
State Line	3		52	3	16		
Washington							
1st prec.			32		8		
2nd prec.			13		1	2	
Winchester	2		100	6	3		
Totals	26	1	1,011	113	324	10	8

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
WALWORTH CO.							
Bloomfield.....	3		44	12	35	1	
Darien.....	7	1	62	8	224		
Delavan.....	3	1	37	5	94		
East Troy.....	5	2	63	5	47		1
Geneva.....	2	1	77	20	114	1	
La Fayette.....	6	1	46	10	114		
La Grange.....	1		72	22	70		1
Linn.....	2		49	7	84		1
Lyons.....	6	1	129	7	68	1	
Richmond.....	4	1	47	4	40		1
Sharon.....	1		38	1	76		
Spring Prairie.....	5		52	3	71		
Sugar Creek.....	1		43	30	119		
Troy.....	2	1	65	2	70		
Walworth.....	3	1	35	5	119		
Whitewater.....	4	1	65	9	19		
Delavan, city							
1st ward.....	5		63	7	203		
2nd ward.....	7	2	47	3	244		
3rd ward.....	5		51	5	221	1	
Elkhorn, city							
1st ward.....	6		59	16	137		
2nd ward.....	17	1	85	7	211	1	
3rd ward.....	12	3	76	6	191		
Lake Geneva, city							
1st ward.....	9	4	42	9	170		
2nd ward.....	8	3	45	9	80		
3rd ward.....	3	1	92	22	86	1	
Whitewater, city							
1st ward.....	14		92	6	84	2	
2nd ward.....	22	1	151	23	300	2	
3rd ward.....	8	1	116	9	126	2	2
East Troy, vil.	15		123	6	113		3
Genoa Jct., vil.	1		11	5	97	1	
Sharon, vil.	4	1	47	3	147		
Walworth, vil.	2	1	41	8	172	2	1
Williams Bay, vil.	1		16	2	60		
Totals.....	194	33	2,085	296	4,006	15	10
WASHBURN CO.							
Barronett.....	1		61	11	6		
Bashaw.....	2		88	22	40		
Bass Lake.....			13	4	9		
Beaver Brook.....			55	12	20		2
Brooklyn.....			17	3	24		
Birchwood.....			16	8	12		
Casey.....			13	3	3		
Chicog.....			12	4	4		
Crystal.....	1		24	4	20		
Evergreen.....	3		27	10	42	5	
Frog Creek.....			15	4	25	1	
Gull Lake.....			12	6	7		
Long Lake.....			36	11	8		
Madge.....	5		16	7	17		
Minong.....	3	1	18	4	19		
Sarona.....	4	1	31	4	27		
Spooner.....			20	8	53		
Spring Brook.....	1	1	43	7	78	1	
Stinnett.....		1	26	2	24		
Stone Lake.....	1		11	2	25		
Trego.....	1	1	42	6	62		
Spooner, city							
1st ward.....	1		166	15	148	1	
2nd ward.....	2		169	17	110	3	
3rd ward.....	3	1	63	2	43		
Birchwood, vil.	2	1	24	10	59		2
Minong, vil.		2	28	1	33		
Shell Lake, vil.	2		186	36	81	1	
Totals.....	32	9	1,232	223	999	12	4



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(1) R. B. Wood, (2) Bernard F. Mathiowetz, (3) Frank N. Roemhild, (4) Alfred M. Warden, (5) M. A. Sellers, (6) Gustav J. Zittlow, (7) Marcellus Dorwin, (8) Erick H. Johnson, (9) Carl Hillman, (10) Paul H. Raihle.

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scattering
WASHINGTON CO.							
Addison	21	1	180	14	12	-----	-----
Barton	29	-----	124	10	25	-----	-----
Erin	17	-----	61	14	7	-----	-----
Farmington	4	-----	91	11	11	1	-----
Germantown	22	2	143	10	45	-----	5
Hartford	12	-----	147	23	20	1	1
Jackson	6	1	58	13	18	-----	-----
Kewaskum	-----	-----	70	7	7	-----	-----
Polk	10	-----	88	15	9	2	-----
Richfield	23	1	95	14	51	2	-----
Trenton	15	1	74	4	16	6	1
Wayne	6	-----	91	6	10	-----	-----
West Bend	13	2	62	5	11	-----	1
Hartford, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	23	1	157	23	91	1	-----
2nd ward	7	-----	79	11	34	1	-----
3rd ward	14	-----	70	5	23	2	-----
4th ward	17	-----	82	8	31	-----	-----
West Bend, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	31	-----	120	15	36	3	-----
2nd ward	34	1	145	20	68	4	-----
3rd ward	19	-----	125	19	55	-----	-----
Jackson, vil.	1	-----	25	3	11	-----	-----
Kewaskum, vil.	14	-----	122	12	20	-----	-----
Slinger, vil.	18	1	127	6	10	-----	-----
Totals	356	12	2,336	268	621	23	8
WAUKESHA CO.							
Brookfield	23	1	136	22	89	4	-----
Delafield	14	1	121	28	135	1	9
Eagle	13	-----	36	7	20	-----	2
Genesee	14	-----	56	19	136	-----	-----
Lisbon	18	4	143	39	177	3	5
Menomonee	10	1	118	21	77	3	-----
Merton	31	1	62	15	55	-----	-----
Mukwonago	1	-----	23	2	23	-----	-----
Muskego	3	-----	31	6	23	1	5
New Berlin	9	1	106	5	33	-----	-----
Oconomowoc	19	-----	131	16	44	1	5
Ottawa	17	2	38	2	74	-----	-----
Pewaukee	18	-----	108	21	97	-----	-----
Summit	21	1	92	20	51	5	1
Vernon	6	1	57	6	126	1	-----
Waukesha	3	-----	103	17	103	3	-----
Oconomowoc, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st prec.	25	2	120	9	108	1	-----
2nd prec.	42	4	99	25	199	1	-----
Waukesha, city	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1st ward	26	-----	263	36	258	3	-----
2nd ward	39	-----	343	29	150	5	-----
3rd ward	8	1	235	12	60	1	2
4th ward	37	2	400	37	335	2	-----
5th ward	19	1	206	16	343	-----	-----
6th ward	24	1	203	27	249	-----	-----
Dousman, vil.	10	-----	15	3	61	1	1
Eagle, vil.	24	1	14	8	23	-----	-----
Hartland, vil.	18	2	49	12	62	1	-----
Menomonee Falls, vil.	12	2	111	10	101	5	-----
Merton, vil.	3	1	31	2	18	2	-----
Mukwonago, vil.	10	-----	53	9	66	-----	-----
New Butler, vil.	-----	-----	64	2	8	-----	5
North Prairie, vil.	3	4	17	2	34	-----	-----
Pewaukee, vil.	26	2	56	8	72	1	-----
Wales, vil.	1	-----	20	4	41	-----	-----
Totals	557	35	3,710	504	3,451	42	35
WAUPACA CO.							
Bear Creek	3	1	102	15	17	-----	1
Caledonia	-----	-----	91	3	15	-----	1
Dayton	1	-----	27	59	39	2	-----
Dupont	-----	-----	147	23	10	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
WAUPACA CO.—con.							
Farmington							
1st prec.-----	3		42	44	24	3	1
2nd prec.-----	11	2	28	43	69	7	1
Fremont.-----			30	8	8		
Harrison.-----			85	37	4		
Helvetia.-----			54	57	15		
Iola.-----	1		59	51	18		1
Larrabee.-----			156	4	16		
Lebanon.-----	2		59	23	35		
Lind.-----	4	1	45	34	23		
Little Wolf.-----	3	2	97	30	34		
Matteson.-----	3	1	55	6	21		
Mukwa.-----	3		59	12	49		
Royalton.-----	1	1	45	16	37	2	
Scandinavia.-----	1		55	83	18		
St. Lawrence.-----	2		52	71	37		
Union.-----	1		107	25	33	2	
Waupaca.-----	1	1	41	50	58	1	1
Weyauwega.-----	1		30	13	25		
Wyoming.-----	1		55	44	9		
Clintonville, city							
1st ward.-----	2		72	3	50	1	
2nd ward.-----	1		57	3	14		
3rd ward.-----	1	2	76	8	36		
4th ward.-----	1	1	130	14	120	1	
New London, city							
1st ward.-----	7	1	81	15	56	3	
2nd ward.-----	3		33	4	22		
4th ward.-----	3		110	25	113	1	
5th ward.-----	6		40	6	33	1	
Waupaca, city							
1st ward.-----	1		48	40	140	1	2
2nd ward.-----	4		29	51	178	3	
3rd ward.-----	1		30	30	95	1	
4th ward.-----			21	48	170		
Embarrass, vil.			38	3	13		1
Fremont, vil.	2		17	2	20		
Iola, vil.	4		51	80	58		
Manawa, vil.	5		97	28	97	9	
Marion, vil.	3		96	18	62		
Ogdensburg, vil.	2		12	19	26		
Royalton, vil.	3		29	26	43		
Scandinavia, vil.	5	1	32	23	44		
Weyauwega, vil.	9		58	25	155	8	2
Totals.-----	105	14	2,678	1,222	2,159	46	11
WAUSHARA CO.							
Aurora.-----			34	20	37		
Bloomfield.-----	1		90	22	24		
Coloma.-----	2	1	59	16	50	1	
Dakota.-----	1		50	3	11		
Deerfield.-----			43	4	12		
Hancock.-----			28		16		
Leon.-----	2		76	9	29		
Marion.-----	1	1	59	6	54		
Mt. Morris.-----	2	1	72	9	13		
Oasis.-----	1		42	5	9		
Plainfield.-----	1		34	4	13		
Poy Sippi.-----	5	1	101	21	55		
Richford.-----	1		58	6	5	1	
Rose.-----		1	37	6	45	1	
Saxeville.-----	3	1	64	11	28		
Springwater.-----	1	2	41	17	38		
Warren.-----		1	42	2	13	2	
Wautoma.-----			84	6	23		
Berlin, city							
2nd ward, 2nd prec.			1				
Hancock, vil.			30	6	60		
Lohrville, vil.	2		26	5	3	2	
Plainfield, vil.	3		60	4	67		

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
Redgranite, vil.-----	14	1	80	9	34	3	
Wautoma, vil.-----	7	1	108	10	153	1	
Wild Rose, vil.-----	3	1	28	10	126		
Totals.....	50	12	1,347	211	918	11	
WINNEBAGO CO.							
Algoma.....	1		109	21	63		2
Black Wolf.....			58	12	25		
Clayton.....	4		66	22	44	1	
Menasha.....	4		45	7	28	1	
Neenah.....	1		31	13	14		
Nekimi.....	1		78	12	21		
Nepenskum.....	7	1	38	14	42		
Omro.....	3		63	22	47		
Oshkosh.....	12		115	15	95		
Poygan.....	15		47	7	17	1	
Rushford.....	7	2	67	14	104		
Utica.....		1	34	30	35		1
Vinland.....		2	41	26	45		
Winchester.....	2		132	18	38		
Winneconne.....	4		39	11	36	1	
Wolf River.....			75	34	5		
Menasha, city							
1st ward.....	27		88	11	66	4	
2nd ward.....	51		145	28	40	2	
3rd ward.....	13	3	96	13	90	2	
4th ward.....	28	1	64	11	11	1	
5th ward.....	31	1	109	7	51	1	
Neenah, city							
1st ward.....	15	3	171	33	245	4	1
2nd ward.....	12		146	31	171	4	3
3rd ward.....	16	2	106	14	113	2	
4th ward.....	6		98	6	29	1	
5th ward.....	14	1	157	17	135	1	
Oshkosh, city							
1st ward.....	10		149	13	126		
2nd ward.....	47	3	313	24	204	2	
3rd ward.....	21	1	269	14	61		
4th ward.....	57	1	219	23	241	1	
5th ward.....	27	3	204	30	389	2	
6th ward.....	16	1	289	17	24	3	
7th ward.....	20		110	19	370		
8th ward.....	13	4	309	30	120	2	
9th ward.....	24	3	389	34	97	7	
10th ward.....	25	1	266	37	312	4	
11th ward.....	45	4	279	22	201	1	
12th ward.....	20	3	206	29	159	2	
13th ward.....	15	10	188	14	63	3	
14th ward.....	7	4	185	9	46	5	
15th ward.....	12	4	123	11	102	4	
16th ward.....	15	5	92	8	21	7	
Omro, vil.-----	10	2	86	24	187		
Winneconne, vil.-----	8	2	80	14	105	1	
Totals.....	666	68	6,024	826	4,488	70	7
WOOD CO							
Arpin.....	2		104	21	30	2	
Auburndale.....	2	1	116	11	8		
Cameron.....	1		19	3	18	1	
Cary.....			23	7	43		
Cranmoor.....			13	2	40		
Dexter.....	3	1	14		28	2	
Grand Rapids.....	2	2	81	6	39	3	
Hansen.....	2	1	117	22	11		
Hiles.....			6	2	4	3	
Lincoln.....	5		110	13	14	2	
Marshfield.....	7		138	16	13		
Milladore.....	3		42	3	47		
Port Edwards.....			38	5	10		
Remington.....			38	3	14		
Richfield.....	1		53	20	37		
Rock.....		1	54	21	43		
Rudolph.....			85	14	19	2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Comings Rep.	Hirst Rep.	Quick Soc.	Scatter- ing
WOOD CO.—con.							
Saratoga.....			55	6	12	1	
Seneca.....			35	3	12		
Sherry.....			48	8	41		
Sigel.....	7	1	138	17	12	1	
Wood.....	2		33	4	24	6	
Marshfield, city							
1st ward.....	4	2	170	19	33		
2nd ward.....	6		63	8	37	1	
3rd ward.....	2	1	117	44	131	1	
4th ward.....	3	1	201	40	89		
5th ward.....	9		110	32	108	1	
6th ward.....	6	4	93	21	36	1	
Pittsville, city							
1st ward.....			5	2	54	1	
2nd ward.....			3		18		
3rd ward.....			3	1	25		
Wisconsin Rapids, city							
1st ward.....	3	1	113	7	73		
2nd ward.....	6	1	175	20	132	1	
3rd ward.....	6		91	8	167	2	
4th ward.....			155	13	96		
5th ward.....	5	3	188	9	32	3	
6th ward.....	3		158	7	60	4	
7th ward.....	3		119	16	67	4	
8th ward.....			80	12	96	2	
Auburndale, vil.....			48	16	11		
Biron, vil.....	2		49	2	15		
Nekoosa, vil.....	5	1	160	14	126	1	
Port Edwards, vil.....	1		48	7	48		
Totals.....	101	21	3,509	505	1,973	45	

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, SEPT. 2, 1924

Counties	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican			Socialist
	Lueck	Bucknam	Blaine	Comings	Hirst	Quick
Adams	22	1	1,254	159	479	1
Ashland	74	12	2,725	240	1,394	15
Barron	92	31	2,075	491	1,517	8
Bayfield	38	12	1,657	209	794	27
Brown	1,349	35	3,667	837	2,915	42
Buffalo	39	9	1,434	175	702	8
Burnett	21	8	1,328	332	397	7
Calumet	187	6	973	143	195	12
Chippewa	74	11	3,758	517	3,300	19
Clark	91	20	3,310	414	1,989	33
Columbia	227	18	3,111	846	3,060	13
Crawford	192	7	1,526	435	815	8
Dane	1,091	35	10,997	2,640	8,464	24
Dodge	58	34	4,834	411	2,535	96
Door	143	11	1,626	254	1,067	10
Douglas	45	30	5,440	504	2,085	30
Dunn	101	20	2,533	578	2,113	14
Eau Claire	13	17	3,163	696	3,375	13
Florence	483	3	634	99	296	5
Fond du Lac	62	27	5,489	580	3,143	22
Forest	332	6	1,048	201	807	2
Grant	60	24	3,652	818	3,028	13
Green	259	15	2,227	660	1,567	8
Green Lake	16	6	1,150	170	975	3
Iowa	34	11	2,676	1,226	2,044	5
Iron	629	6	1,447	131	747	7
Jackson	80	9	2,501	237	1,471	11
Jefferson	677	16	3,585	412	2,158	9
Juneau	104	9	2,340	287	1,475	25
Kenosha	581	30	4,017	1,053	5,575	89
Kewaunee	449	6	851	93	301	3
La Crosse	971	47	6,806	385	3,875	25
Lafayette	163	3	1,527	522	1,312	2
Langlade	661	46	1,415	161	779	21
Lincoln	386	9	2,612	303	675	11
Manitowoc	181	21	5,911	650	1,735	49
Marathon	194	39	6,043	801	2,814	72
Marinette	4,232	38	2,350	613	2,078	39
Marquette	86	5	834	109	720	-----
Milwaukee	158	188	33,341	3,145	18,214	16,330
Monroe	112	37	3,623	350	1,803	20
Oconto	255	18	3,103	461	1,381	16
Oneida	318	10	1,343	315	650	19
Outagamie	61	27	5,070	700	3,393	20
Ozaukee	44	5	670	64	278	23
Pepin	48	2	467	91	526	15
Pierce	940	13	1,647	277	1,596	15
Polk	66	17	2,266	303	1,608	16
Portage	366	19	1,765	473	1,198	10
Price	161	13	2,068	412	1,164	21
Racine	223	37	6,578	1,147	8,755	166
Richland	78	9	1,269	719	1,692	1
Rock	224	33	5,401	1,078	8,102	45
Rusk	130	15	1,303	416	1,055	25
St. Croix	48	10	3,063	356	2,158	5
Sauk	566	31	3,028	605	2,171	16
Sawyer	37	9	588	143	686	6
Shawano	65	24	4,182	352	909	18
Sheboygan	59	26	4,925	737	2,321	510
Taylor	26	10	1,678	150	684	20
Trempealeau	131	20	2,712	233	1,279	5
Vernon	26	13	2,437	581	1,855	5
Vilas	194	1	1,011	113	324	9
Walworth	32	33	2,085	296	4,006	15
Washburn	356	9	1,232	223	999	12
Washington	557	12	2,336	268	621	23
Waukesha	105	35	3,710	504	3,451	42
Waupaca	50	12	2,678	1,222	2,159	46
Wausara	666	12	1,347	211	918	11
Winnebago	101	68	6,024	826	4,438	70
Wood	101	21	3,509	505	1,973	45
Total	21,347	1,484	230,985	36,666	157,138	18,401

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SEPT. 2, 1924

Counties	Democrat Mathie	Prohibition Nelsen	Republican Huber	Socialist Gilles
Adams.....	25	1	1,507	1
Ashland.....	67	19	3,096	16
Barron.....	85	33	3,186	8
Bayfield.....	36	13	2,003	23
Brown.....	1,204	28	4,736	41
Buffalo.....	38	12	1,742	7
Burnett.....	22	7	1,611	6
Calumet.....	177	3	1,015	12
Chippewa.....	66	11	5,558	18
Clark.....	81	23	4,622	29
Columbia.....	189	17	5,308	11
Crawford.....	192	7	2,024	6
Dane.....	567	43	17,489	26
Dodge.....	944	38	6,029	36
Door.....	43	11	2,021	9
Douglas.....	151	36	5,630	31
Dunn.....	52	19	3,945	17
Eau Claire.....	90	18	5,191	12
Florence.....	13	4	789	5
Fond du Lac.....	445	23	6,423	23
Forest.....	63	8	1,585	3
Grant.....	338	26	5,535	15
Green.....	62	21	3,224	6
Green Lake.....	236	5	1,640	2
Iowa.....	91	11	4,461	3
Iron.....	16	8	1,539	5
Jackson.....	28	6	2,963	10
Jefferson.....	565	16	4,550	9
Juneau.....	70	9	2,982	23
Kenosha.....	620	24	7,874	80
Kewaunee.....	97	4	982	3
La Crosse.....	540	49	8,457	23
Lafayette.....	408	3	2,491	4
Langlade.....	909	49	1,915	22
Lincoln.....	152	9	2,636	11
Manitowoc.....	619	16	6,240	49
Marathon.....	372	35	7,700	68
Marquette.....	172	36	3,735	34
Marquette.....	174	6	1,302	1
Milwaukee.....	3,969	173	41,878	16,174
Monroe.....	79	34	4,175	20
Oconto.....	159	14	3,764	17
Oneida.....	116	14	1,579	19
Outagamie.....	250	25	6,913	21
Ozaukee.....	257	5	705	23
Pepin.....	64	3	780	16
Pierce.....	41	11	2,656	17
Polk.....	53	19	3,270	17
Portage.....	871	19	2,657	8
Price.....	63	17	2,679	21
Racine.....	362	36	12,044	170
Richland.....	161	8	2,683	1
Rock.....	219	38	9,022	42
Rusk.....	70	15	2,018	19
St. Croix.....	220	11	4,183	5
Sauk.....	113	37	4,551	13
Sawyer.....	46	9	1,020	6
Shawano.....	129	21	4,578	19
Sheboygan.....	553	26	6,278	481
Taylor.....	34	9	2,062	19
Trempealeau.....	64	19	3,041	5
Vernon.....	55	14	3,742	5
Vilas.....	21	1	1,076	8
Walworth.....	189	37	4,759	14
Washburn.....	30	17	1,786	13
Washington.....	310	7	2,425	17
Waukesha.....	489	31	5,884	41
Waupaca.....	97	17	4,608	46
Waushara.....	46	7	1,971	8
Winnebago.....	591	53	6,620	66
Wood.....	99	26	4,583	42
Total.....	19,839	1,485	315,681	18,151

PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, SEPT. 2, 1924

Counties	Democrat	Prohibition Needham	Republican				Socialist
	Callahan		Dammann	Davidson	Johnson	Zimmerman	Fenske
Adams	26		427	123	130	1,048	1
Ashland	79	17	544	567	494	2,201	15
Barron	84	30	630	183	302	2,645	9
Bayfield	41	9	279	202	269	1,670	26
Brown	1,340	23	676	1,111	801	3,962	34
Buffalo	39	13	270	133	234	1,498	6
Burnett	21	8	138	145	364	1,187	7
Calumet	192	5	267	127	114	732	12
Chippewa	74	14	1,251	352	1,548	4,007	16
Clark	87	23	933	385	573	3,389	30
Columbia	195	17	881	899	584	4,256	12
Crawford	196	7	467	326	271	1,429	6
Dane	586	23	4,067	1,417	2,075	13,035	22
Dodge	996	35	1,451	863	607	4,382	86
Door	48	11	277	187	246	1,895	8
Douglas	174	31	1,104	773	1,390	3,655	20
Dunn	52	17	440	311	968	2,905	12
Eau Claire	96	16	743	419	2,290	3,272	11
Florence	16	2	128	137	181	498	5
Fond du Lac	453	26	1,207	1,784	732	4,930	24
Forest	68	4	287	233	214	1,122	3
Grant	361	18	799	844	915	4,064	14
Green	53	16	430	257	259	3,071	6
Green Lake	253	2	299	348	140	1,253	3
Iowa	96	8	1,441	483	533	2,964	3
Iron	18	7	335	186	335	1,056	9
Jackson	33	9	301	453	419	2,546	8
Jefferson	603	13	976	627	459	3,722	22
Juneau	69	7	426	377	623	2,293	74
Kenosha	637	30	1,466	871	1,331	6,038	3
Kewaunee	106	6	157	85	154	748	23
La Crosse	577	51	2,428	810	984	5,832	1
Lafayette	478	3	269	176	535	2,103	22
Langlade	1,118	47	314	243	368	1,281	10
Lincoln	163	8	602	319	367	2,072	43
Manitowoc	660	13	934	1,087	1,051	4,571	69
Marathon	373	23	1,293	928	1,204	5,823	30
Marinette	173	33	569	597	960	2,429	1
Marquette	189	5	171	152	148	1,139	19
Milwaukee	4,150	167	20,196	7,059	3,639	19,780	21
Monroe	80	36	683	325	669	3,512	16
Oconto	159	19	651	730	558	2,670	18
Oneida	116	13	470	241	212	1,138	19
Outagamie	269	24	1,037	795	1,045	5,480	21
Ozaukee	278	3	244	154	33	516	20
Pepin	74	11	112	93	115	606	14
Pierce	44	11	267	274	285	2,334	13
Polk	51	15	414	443	401	2,568	17
Portage	910	14	459	311	351	2,108	6
Price	67	14	443	293	349	2,198	18
Racine	380	36	1,877	1,401	1,489	9,294	164
Richland	160	9	360	425	296	2,082	2
Rock	227	29	1,481	2,325	1,329	6,795	38
Rusk	26	16	263	235	287	1,730	20
St. Croix	75	11	878	574	427	3,290	4
Sauk	123	35	574	778	394	3,458	13
Sawyer	48	10	174	107	153	800	7
Shawano	125	23	1,457	290	357	3,157	17
Sheboygan	569	31	1,591	784	839	4,112	503
Taylor	36	10	551	188	202	1,423	20
Trempealeau	65	15	311	354	614	2,487	5
Vernon	59	13	368	379	379	3,273	5
Vilas	23	1	241	123	165	809	8
Walworth	200	34	496	1,732	966	2,698	15
Washburn	33	15	323	128	348	1,394	13
Washington	326	9	658	535	207	1,578	21
Waukesha	500	30	1,074	1,758	669	3,847	43
Waupaca	109	17	830	726	521	3,413	46
Waushara	45	8	359	254	146	1,545	10
Winnebago	675	54	973	1,318	1,216	6,034	52
Wood	92	19	837	453	542	3,619	39
Total	21,152	1,391	70,379	45,605	44,375	226,476	17,974

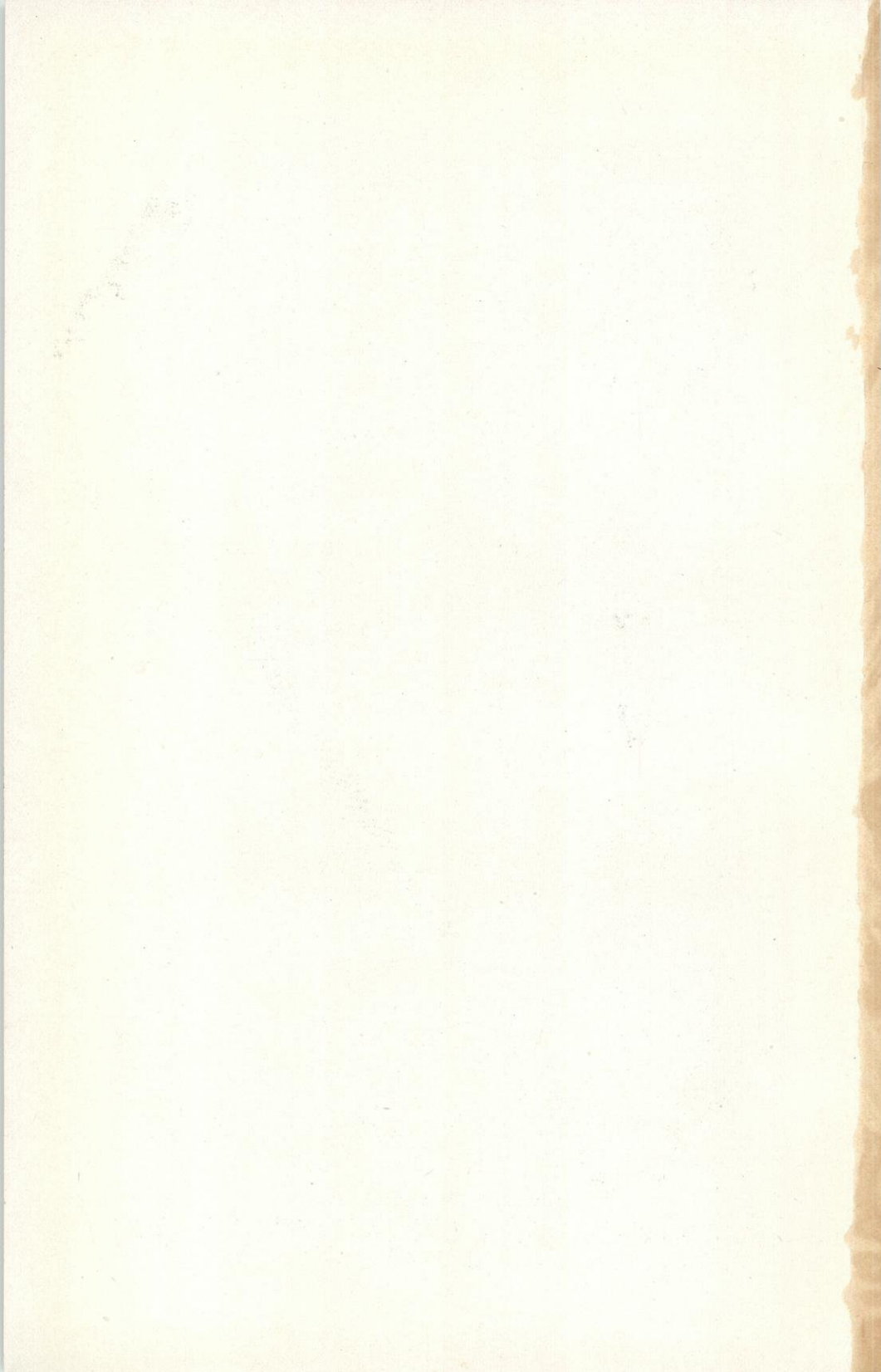
SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER, SEPT. 2, 1924

Counties	Democrat O'Neill	Prohibition Crandall	Republican		Socialist Eaglehill
			Johnson	Levitan	
Adams.....	24	1	520	1,180	1
Ashland.....	75	14	1,350	2,471	16
Barron.....	83	34	1,382	2,341	7
Bayfield.....	42	12	941	1,493	25
Brown.....	1,216	29	2,804	3,520	35
Buffalo.....	40	12	764	1,358	8
Burnett.....	21	7	817	1,044	7
Calumet.....	174	5	315	921	12
Chippewa.....	71	8	3,520	3,374	13
Clark.....	83	20	2,021	3,176	32
Columbia.....	195	18	2,578	3,786	11
Crawford.....	199	7	1,119	1,355	6
Dane.....	585	35	8,941	12,295	20
Dodge.....	962	35	2,831	4,158	37
Door.....	49	7	1,304	1,239	8
Douglas.....	161	31	2,431	4,655	33
Dunn.....	48	17	2,236	2,370	13
Eau Claire.....	92	17	3,301	3,096	11
Florence.....	13	4	572	355	6
Fond du Lac.....	426	21	3,475	4,762	20
Forest.....	61	5	1,026	721	3
Grant.....	349	22	3,350	3,221	16
Green.....	56	18	1,452	2,748	6
Green Lake.....	239	4	872	1,077	3
Iowa.....	86	8	2,156	3,252	4
Iron.....	13	10	805	1,117	5
Jackson.....	30	8	1,604	1,991	11
Jefferson.....	576	14	2,292	3,288	8
Juneau.....	73	7	1,592	2,030	22
Kenosha.....	675	27	4,556	4,352	35
Kewaunee.....	101	3	410	709	3
La Crosse.....	560	47	4,158	5,885	24
Lafayette.....	490	3	1,543	1,557	3
Langlade.....	918	48	1,063	1,104	22
Lincoln.....	150	7	1,201	2,036	11
Manitowoc.....	657	17	2,736	4,514	42
Marathon.....	352	32	4,172	4,871	68
Marinette.....	173	31	2,532	1,969	33
Marquette.....	177	6	657	868	
Milwaukee.....	3,993	167	22,318	26,105	16,071
Monroe.....	84	34	2,065	3,035	17
Oconto.....	161	19	2,640	2,112	16
Oneida.....	109	12	881	1,164	17
Outagamie.....	241	24	4,047	4,133	18
Ozaukee.....	264	5	291	599	21
Pepin.....	66	2	472	434	12
Pierce.....	44	12	1,206	1,820	14
Polk.....	54	16	1,873	1,946	14
Portage.....	885	15	1,255	1,928	8
Price.....	65	14	1,351	1,935	20
Racine.....	361	38	7,706	6,521	162
Richland.....	163	8	1,663	1,508	1
Rock.....	215	34	7,346	4,955	37
Rusk.....	74	17	1,120	1,311	23
St. Croix.....	242	10	2,228	2,763	5
Sauk.....	126	36	2,015	3,113	11
Sawyer.....	51	8	529	706	6
Shawano.....	123	24	1,890	3,298	17
Sheboygan.....	566	26	3,270	4,112	496
Taylor.....	34	8	884	1,431	18
Tempealeau.....	62	16	1,387	2,168	4
Vernon.....	53	15	1,784	2,588	6
Vilas.....	24	1	646	648	7
Walworth.....	191	36	3,586	2,241	15
Washburn.....	30	17	930	1,233	18
Washington.....	304	9	1,114	1,794	17
Waukesha.....	487	29	3,463	3,648	43
Waupaca.....	104	19	2,192	3,270	46
Waushara.....	47	7	957	1,317	9
Winnebago.....	607	66	3,720	5,355	59
Wood.....	88	22	2,017	3,365	40
Total.....	20,218	1,417	170,250	208,865	18,008



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(11) Arlo A. Huckstead, (12) Robert Caldwell, (13) A. J. McDowell,
 (14) Herman W. Sachtjen, (15) James C. Hanson, (16) Carl M. Grimstad,
 (17) John M. Dihring, (18) Fred E. Moul, (19) B. D. Thorp, (20) C. S.
 Geraldson.



PRIMARY ELECTION TABLES

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SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, SEPT. 2, 1924

	Democrat Simpson	Prohibition Mott	Republican Ekern	Socialist Hess
Adams.....	24	2	1,467	1
Ashland.....	77	15	3,142	15
Barron.....	79	32	3,198	8
Bayfield.....	42	10	2,044	23
Brown.....	1,116	27	4,857	35
Buffalo.....	89	10	1,771	6
Burnett.....	19	8	1,619	6
Calumet.....	172	5	1,065	12
Chippewa.....	70	12	5,823	20
Clark.....	76	21	4,520	30
Columbia.....	178	16	5,211	11
Crawford.....	192	6	2,058	6
Dane.....	552	31	17,572	25
Dodge.....	926	31	5,945	35
Door.....	47	10	2,043	7
Douglas.....	136	32	5,292	26
Dunn.....	47	14	3,963	15
Eau Claire.....	90	18	5,458	11
Florence.....	15	3	769	6
Fond du Lac.....	407	21	6,203	20
Forest.....	54	6	1,524	3
Grant.....	330	21	5,341	15
Green.....	54	21	3,159	10
Green Lake.....	225	4	1,605	3
Iowa.....	85	10	4,403	3
Iron.....	15	9	1,471	7
Jackson.....	25	8	3,052	13
Jefferson.....	550	14	4,727	8
Juneau.....	73	8	2,991	24
Kenosha.....	602	19	7,552	33
Kewaunee.....	95	4	921	3
La Crosse.....	553	49	8,549	24
Lafayette.....	476	2	2,559	1
Langlade.....	900	46	1,946	20
Lincoln.....	149	8	2,792	10
Manitowoc.....	620	15	6,422	47
Marathon.....	359	28	7,925	71
Marinette.....	183	40	3,774	34
Marquette.....	177	5	1,268	
Milwaukee.....	3,837	159	16,071	16,128
Monroe.....	73	36	4,211	21
Oconto.....	153	15	3,771	16
Oneida.....	106	15	1,669	20
Outagamie.....	248	21	6,918	16
Ozaukee.....	260	5	764	22
Pepin.....	64	2	702	12
Pierce.....	46	14	2,534	15
Polk.....	49	15	3,266	15
Portage.....	858	15	2,767	7
Price.....	65	13	2,624	21
Racine.....	377	37	11,331	172
Richland.....	161	8	2,664	2
Rock.....	191	32	9,264	35
Rusk.....	73	15	2,091	24
St. Croix.....	232	10	4,150	6
Sauk.....	104	36	4,431	17
Sawyer.....	49	8	1,000	6
Shawano.....	124	21	4,617	18
Sheboygan.....	533	31	6,295	502
Taylor.....	35	9	2,004	19
Trempealeau.....	65	17	3,356	5
Vernon.....	51	12	3,858	4
Vilas.....	21	2	1,083	8
Walworth.....	187	31	4,471	15
Washburn.....	30	16	1,814	14
Washington.....	289	10	2,380	18
Waukesha.....	474	29	6,051	44
Waupaca.....	97	18	4,553	49
Waushara.....	45	8	1,930	9
Winnebago.....	554	75	6,742	65
Wood.....	88	19	4,561	42
Total.....	19,376	1,395	290,144	18,114

**SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE SEPTEMBER 2, 1924, FOR
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS**

First District

Counties	Democrat	Republican	
	Stewart	Cooper	Pfennig
Racine.....	330	11,004	5,003
Kenosha.....	721	5,177	5,575
Walworth.....	179	3,227	2,881
Rock.....	180	6,872	6,126
Waukesha.....	468	5,056	2,153
Totals.....	1,873	36,513	21,738

Second District

Counties	Democrat	Republican	
	Wrucke	Goetsch	Voigt
Jefferson.....	539	1,452	4,112
Columbia.....	174	1,897	4,135
Dodge.....	937	2,298	5,126
Washington.....	285	528	2,437
Ozaukee.....	241	106	838
Sheboygan.....	513	1,320	6,377
Totals.....	2,689	7,601	23,085

Third District

Counties	Democrat	Republican	
	Victoria	Houston	Nelson
Crawford.....	185	655	1,718
Richland.....	152	1,100	2,053
Grant.....	335	1,964	4,272
Iowa.....	79	1,192	4,066
Dane.....	501	5,515	14,316
LaFayette.....	368	623	2,352
Green.....	44	655	2,972
Totals.....	1,644	11,704	31,749

Fourth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican			Socialist
	Dorr	Czerwinski	Reilly	Schafer	Krzycki
Milwaukee (part).....	1,998	7,584	2,486	13,697	6,738
Totals.....	1,998	7,584	2,486	13,697	6,738

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE SEPTEMBER 2, 1924, FOR
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—Continued

Fifth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican		Socialist
	Moore	Braum	Bruncken	Berger
Milwaukee (part).....	1,782	15,404	7,554	9,790
Totals.....	1,782	15,404	7,554	9,790

Sixth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican	
	Reilly	Campbell	Lampert
Marquette.....	184	665	856
Green Lake.....	243	830	1,262
Fond du Lac.....	481	3,205	5,741
Winnebago.....	696	3,618	7,434
Calumet.....	182	288	967
Manitowoc.....	643	2,165	5,594
Totals.....	2,429	10,771	21,854

Seventh District

Counties	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican	
	Martin	Harrison	Beck	Hull
La Crosse.....	554	49	6,367	3,858
Jackson.....	26	7	1,183	3,031
Monroe.....	64	28	3,402	2,268
Clark.....	73	22	2,770	2,629
Vernon.....	48	12	3,290	1,455
Juneau.....	71	5	2,168	1,656
Adams.....	24	1	1,000	669
Sauk.....	107	32	2,636	2,749
Totals.....	987	156	22,816	18,315

Eighth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican	
	Walsh	Browne	Prehn
Marathon.....	356	4,798	4,778
Portage.....	872	2,447	854
Waupaca.....	99	2,953	2,934
Waushara.....	42	1,669	662
Wood.....	75	3,365	2,147
Shawano.....	118	2,350	3,007
Totals.....	1,562	17,582	14,382

**SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VOTE SEPTEMBER 2, 1924, FOR
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—Continued**

Ninth District

Counties	Democrat	Republicans	
	Reinert	Budlong	Schneider
Langlade.....	1,355	565	1,507
Forest.....	54	520	1,195
Florence.....	16	384	558
Marinette.....	168	2,403	2,458
Oconto.....	149	1,174	3,410
Outagamie.....	222	2,252	6,173
Brown.....	1,064	2,090	4,658
Kewaunee.....	95	304	868
Door.....	45	517	2,109
Totals.....	3,168	10,209	22,936

Tenth District

Counties	Democrat	Republican
	Ryan	Frear
Dunn.....	44	4,236
Barron.....	83	3,336
Chippewa.....	80	5,706
Eau Claire.....	105	5,563
Trempealeau.....	53	3,340
Buffalo.....	41	1,919
Pepin.....	70	849
Pierce.....	44	2,854
St. Croix.....	262	4,459
Totals.....	782	32,262

Eleventh District

Counties	Democrat	Republicans	
	Cadigan	Nye	Peavey
Douglas.....	220	3,995	3,836
Bayfield.....	39	1,004	1,647
Ashland.....	75	1,349	2,609
Iron.....	16	505	1,467
Vilas.....	19	507	746
Burnett.....	16	722	1,132
Polk.....	48	1,471	2,296
Washburn.....	32	1,011	1,167
Sawyer.....	44	332	884
Rusk.....	64	1,113	1,343
Price.....	55	1,089	2,063
Taylor.....	34	645	1,609
Oneida.....	107	667	1,296
Lincoln.....	142	1,423	1,814
Totals.....	911	15,833	23,959

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS—1924

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

The platform conventions of the several parties which met at Madison September 16, 1924, elected the following persons as members of their respective State Central Committees.

DEMOCRAT

John M. Callahan, Chairman, Milwaukee.

1st District—Geo. Dwinnell, Waukesha; C. A. Hoen, Edgerton; Mrs. Peter Meyer, Racine; Mrs. Helen Harbert, Kenosha.

2nd District—Frank Salter, South Germantown; John J. O'Keefe, Portage; Mrs. H. W. Bolens, Port Washington; Mrs. Paul Hemmy, Juneau.

3rd District—Wm. Ryan, Madison; James Dolan, Platteville; Mrs. Frank Flood, Prairie du Chien; Miss Catherine Corscott, Madison.

4th District—Dr. Wm. T. Lochmes, Milwaukee; Peter S. Brzonkala, Milwaukee; Geraldine McMullen, Milwaukee; Mrs. Margaret Fragstein, Wauwatosa.

5th District—V. J. Schoenecker, Milwaukee; Chas. W. Morris, Milwaukee; Mrs. Amanda Borden, Milwaukee; Mrs. James Carrigan, Milwaukee.

6th District—H. C. Truesdale, Berlin; A. J. Anton, Manitowoc; Mrs. Arthur Dana, Fond du Lac; Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh.

7th District—E. J. Kneen, La Crosse; Virgil H. Cady, Baraboo; Mrs. Margaret Brown, La Crosse; Mrs. Chas. Groves, Viroqua.

8th District—E. B. Thayer, Jr., Wausau; Frank Neuberger, Stevens Point; Mrs. B. Royer, Shawano; Mrs. L. M. Nash, Wisconsin Rapids.

9th District—Geo. J. Bowler, Antigo; Joseph W. Boll, Antigo; Mrs. Clara Nelson, Kaukauna; Mrs. Frank Bleisch, Green Bay.

10th District—A. C. Smith, Durand; Frank W. Walsh, New Richmond; Catherine Frawley, Eau Claire; Rose Winston, Menominee.

11th District—W. V. Silverthorn, Hayward; Fred A. Russell, Superior; Mrs. Katherine Maser, Webster; Mrs. E. L. Hanton, Superior.

PROHIBITION

Oliver W. Needham, Chairman, River Falls.

1st District—Henry H. Tubbs, Elkhorn; A. A. Glovier, Oconomowoc.

2nd District—Will E. Mack, Fort Atkinson; Robert N. Keyes, Columbus.

3rd District—W. J. Robinson, 2330 E. Dayton St., Madison; Alfred B. Taynton, 201 E. Main St., Madison.

4th District—L. A. Willis, 403—15th Ave., Milwaukee; F. H. Sporer, Wauwatosa.

5th District—Chas. H. Mott, 278 Pleasant St., Milwaukee; Mrs. Helen M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St., Milwaukee.

6th District—Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale; Mayhew Mott, Neenah.

7th District—Dr. Clyde D. Mead, Viroqua; Burton S. Hawley, Sparta.

8th District—Adolph R. Buchnam, Norrie; Mrs. Ella Tenney Sanford, Stevens Point.

9th District—Mrs. Maria I. A. Nelson, 210 S. Oakland Ave., Green Bay; John H. Malloch, Detroit Harbor.

10th District—Frank E. Cummings, Eau Claire; W. R. Shonat, Galesville.

11th District—O. H. Caspers, Grantsburg; David W. Emerson, Ashland.

REPUBLICAN

Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Chairman, Madison.

1st District—Mrs. C. C. Gittings, Oshkosh; Mrs. Harry Adams, Beloit; J. B. Christoph, Waukesha; C. J. Carlson, Kenosha.

2nd District—Miss Zona Gale, Portage; Mrs. Chas. Nehrling, Plymouth; R. B. Hellen, Jefferson; Chas. Schoenfeld, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—Mrs. Mollie Humphrey, Patch Grove; Miss Ada James, Richland Center; Wm. T. Evjue, Madison; E. E. Sherwood, Mt. Sterling.

4th District—Mrs. Fred J. Rucks, Milwaukee; Miss Ellen Minahan, Milwaukee; Geo. S. Meredith, Milwaukee; Roman J. Paradowski, Milwaukee.

5th District—Mrs. Wm. Zwaska, Milwaukee; Mrs. Chas. Burghardt, Milwaukee; Archie Techtmeyer, Milwaukee; Joe Kalt, Milwaukee.

6th District—Mrs. Sam Luchsinger, Oshkosh; Mrs. Otto Zander, Brillion; A. E. Schaar, Fond du Lac; S. F. Wehrwein, Manitowoc.

7th District—Mrs. Floyd Green, La Crosse; Mrs. Lillian Proctor, Viroqua; C. A. Leicht, New Lisbon; J. H. Donahue, Baraboo.

8th District—Mrs. J. Hegg, Stevens Point; Miss Dora Braun, Caroline; Ike Poepke, New London; Geo. Leicht, Wausau.

9th District—Mrs. Joseph G. Lazansky, Kewaunee; Mrs. Gertrude Chase, Oconto; F. E. Bachman, Appleton; Charles H. Avery, Antigo.

10th District—Mrs. Bowman, Durand; Mrs. A. F. Ender, Rice Lake; Peter J. Smith, Eau Claire; Wm. L. Oltman, Ellsworth.

11th District—Mrs. Molly Widell, Superior; Mrs. Mary Nelson, Clear Lake; Henry Wubker, Jr., Rhinelander; James W. Good, Ashland.

SOCIALIST

Frank J. Weber, Chairman, Milwaukee.

1st District—Michael Yabs, Kenosha, Kenosha County; L. P. Christensen, Racine, Racine County.

2nd District—Emil Freinwald, Horicon, Dodge County; John Bauernfeind, Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan County.

3rd District—Joseph Huhn, DeForest, Dane County; J. F. Rogan, Hazel Green, Grant County.

4th District—Mrs. Mabel Gauer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County; R. Kleist, South Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.

5th District—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County; Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.

6th District—Charles Emmerich, Oshkosh, Winnebago County; Martin Georgensen, Manitowoc, Manitowoc County.

7th District—William J. Maas, La Crosse, La Crosse County; Paul Woik, Owen, Clark County.

8th District—Herman Marth, Wausau, Marathon County; Dr. Karl L. De Sombre, Medford, Taylor County.

9th District—Albert Hoffmann, Green Bay, Brown County; Emil Seidel, Florence, Florence County.

10th District—C. H. Olson, Hudson, St. Croix County; Frank Harmon, Durand, Pepin County.

11th District—Ole B. Olson, Mason, Bayfield County; Charles Kingston, Spooner, Washburn County.

I, Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing lists of State Central Committees have been compared by me with the certified lists on file in this department and that they are true copies thereof and of the whole of such certified lists.

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN,
Secretary of State.

September 17, 1924
Madison, Wisconsin.

STATE POLITICAL PLATFORMS—1924

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

Adopted by the Democratic Platform Convention, Sept. 16, 1924

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin, in platform convention assembled, adopts the following platform and declaration of principles:

We heartily endorse the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, John W. Davis for President, and Charles W. Bryan for Vice-President, and we endorse and approve the Democratic national platform.

We are opposed to any effort to amend the constitution so as to interfere with the authority of our courts to declare laws unconstitutional.

We are unalterably opposed to government ownership of the railroads of the country.

We favor the ratification of the child labor amendment to the United States constitution.

We condemn Political secret societies as opposed to the exercise of free government and contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States. We pledge the Democratic Party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan or any organization to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom of any citizen or to limit the civic rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin.

We are in favor of the construction of a deep-waterways canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, and we demand vigorous action to protect the normal lake levels for the citizens of Wisconsin.

We charge the present state administration with wanton waste and extravagance in the conduct of our state affairs, with responsibility for the insufferable tax burdens now resting upon the people of the state, and with creating an army of needless office holders which is being used as a political machine to perpetuate themselves in power.

We charge that the budget method has been destroyed, and that the functions of the legislature have been usurped.

We condemn the practice which permits state officials, to whom such authority was never intended to be given, to appropriate money without limitation through the emergency fund for the ordinary expenses of government, as the legislature is the only public agency to whom authority to appropriate money is given.

We demand an end to the system through which a treasury surplus of an unnecessary amount is accumulated and maintained to enable the state treasurer to make extensive state deposits which are

likely to induce banks to reciprocate by depositing funds in a bank in which the state treasurer may be interested.

"We charge Governor Blaine with having made the Civil Service Commission a part of a political machine by making it a one-party commission, in defiance of the law which says that but two of the three commissioners shall be of the same political party.

We pledge ourselves to bring about the investigation by the legislature of the charges of malfeasance in office by state officials, as called for by the Severson resolution presented to the 1923 session of the legislature.

We denounce the practice of appointing members of the legislature during their term of office to positions under the administration in power as a dangerous method of influencing legislation, and we favor legislation prohibiting the Governor from making such appointments. We are unalterably opposed to making the highway department a part of a political machine. We are in favor of building good roads under conditions that will not overtax the capacity of our people to pay for them, and of providing all state road funds from automobile license fees. We favor a gasoline tax, to be returned to the local units—the towns, villages, counties and cities—to be used for highway work.

We pledge our party to economy, the simplification of our state government, and a reduction of taxation, through a strict adherence to the budget system and a reduction or consolidation of commissions wherever possible, and of eliminating useless officials and employes wherever found.

The conservation for future generations of the natural beauty of Wisconsin's woods, rivers and lakes and wild life is a matter of profound concern to the state. We favor the establishment of adequate public parks, fishing and shooting grounds and game sanctuaries, as well as fish hatcheries, so far as they may be established and maintained out of funds received from hunting and fishing licenses, proceeds of fish seined under authority from the state, and similar sources, and we insist that money derived from such sources be devoted to the foregoing purposes and no other.

We favor home rule for cities, and a reforestation policy scientifically administered.

Farming is the foundation of our prosperity. We recommend that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Markets and all agricultural agencies of the state be organized and conducted so as to promote economical production and profitable distribution of the farmers' products, to the end that he may receive a fair and just return upon his labor and investment.

Labor is human and not a commodity. We favor collective bargaining and laws regulating the hours and conditions of labor.

We pledge ourselves to respect and enforce impartially the constitution and all laws,

Affirming our faith in these principles, we submit our cause to the people.

PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY OF WISCONSIN, 1924

The Prohibition party of Wisconsin in convention assembled at Madison the 16th day of September, 1924, do hereby renew our allegiance to those principles of right and justice which have ever characterized the National Prohibition party. We recognize the hand of an all-wise God in directing the affairs of men, and offer our gratitude to Him for the victory of most of the policies advocated by the Prohibition party. We declare that the most important concern of human government should be the proper safeguarding and development of the moral welfare of the people, as if high moral standards are held by any people, their physical and financial welfare will be properly cared for.

(1) We fully endorse the platform adopted by the national Prohibition convention held at Columbus, Ohio, June 5th and 6th, 1924, and hereby pledge our support to the candidates there nominated—Herman P. Faris for president and Marie C. Braham for vice-president.

(2) The aim and object of the Prohibition party has not yet been achieved—namely—a prohibition policy of government. Until this is attained, the Prohibition party must persist in its efforts and continue to emphasize the necessity for the complete suppression of the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

When prohibition becomes a definite and settled policy of government, every peace officer—national, state, county and municipal—will recognize the necessity for a thorough and impartial enforcement within his jurisdiction, to which end the Prohibition party is committed.

(3) We pledge a thorough and impartial enforcement of all laws and a prompt removal of any official who is derelict in his duty therein.

(4) The Prohibition party does, as always, advocate equal rights and opportunities for women, being the first political party to take this stand. We therefore feel that woman's rightful place in politics is in the Prohibition party, and we cordially invite their cooperation.

(5) We favor such revision of our tax laws as will eliminate exemptions and classifications to the end that all property shall bear an equitable share of the tax burdens.

There should be an increased exemption from state income taxes in proportion to the increased cost of living, and a progressive increase in rates of income taxes on large incomes.

(6) We are opposed to all kinds of class legislation.

(7) We favor a primary election ballot in the same form as that of the general election, thus giving the voters a chance to nominate candidates of their choice from all party tickets.

(8) We declare for more effective measures for the suppression of commercialized vice, and regulations and restrictions to prevent the luring of both boys and girls into lives of immorality. We favor the

adoption of more stringent regulation of all public places of amusement for the purpose of preventing immorality and violations of law.

(9) We favor more systematic efforts to Americanize residents of foreign birth, but these should be undertaken with tact and a spirit of neighborliness to make them realize the benefits of American institutions.

(10) We favor a wage scale that will insure to all workers, whether by hand or brain, a comfortable standard of living and provision for old age, and declare for such provisions as will insure reasonable comfort and sanitation in all places of employment.

(11) We favor the building and maintenance of good roads as necessary to industrial development, but declare that the main burden of expense thereof should be borne by those who use them most, through a moderate tax on gasoline.

(12) Believing that time is at hand for the dry forces to unite in one party for righteousness in government, we hereby present our platform and ticket for that purpose.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM, 1924

PREAMBLE

The Overshadowing Issue

Through the concentration of wealth, trusts, monopolies and combinations have sought and are demanding special privileges from the government. The overshadowing issue is the encroachment by the powerful few upon the rights and liberties of the many. In that issue is involved honest government, representative government.

This concentration of wealth, unrestrained and unrestricted, is demanding special privileges in taxation, in subsidies, in tariffs, in concessions, the control of transportation, banking, markets, and natural resources, to an extent that threatens to undermine the foundations of our republic.

These interests care nothing for the women and children, for the farmer, the worker, the professional man, or the great mass of our business men. These same entrenched interests are principally concerned in reaping unconscionable profits and evading their taxes.

The contest is centuries old. It is a contest between the many and the powerful few,—the contest that was on when the money-changers were driven from the temple, and the contest that will continue until the social scale is raised to the level of justice.

In this contest there can be no compromise; there will be no retreat. Party regularity cannot be substituted for common decency in government.

Reduction in Taxes, and Economy

For the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive, the total taxes for all purposes in Wisconsin increased \$53,000,000, more than doubled, and

there was a constant increase in the state taxes. Under the administration of Governor Blaine state taxes have been reduced almost thirty-three per cent.

State taxes paid into the state treasury on general property in 1923 were \$1,627,000 less than the sum levied for the same purposes in 1920. In 1924 there was another reduction of \$1,115,000 in taxes collected for state purposes, due to the remission made possible the previous year.

The state has lived within its normal income. For the expenses of state government there have been no new or additional taxes levied, and due to the economies practiced by the present state administration, there will be even a larger reduction in state taxes to apply on the 1925 tax bill.

We urge upon the counties, cities, villages and towns the greatest practicable economy, and pledge to them the cooperation of the state administration in bringing about a further tax reduction.

We demand curtailment for those purposes, the projects of which can await more prosperous times.

Equalization of Taxes

The permanency of a progressive, forward-looking movement demands economy in government and the levying of taxes according to the ability to pay—not more taxes. We favor equalization of state taxes upon the principle that those who are best able to pay should bear their equitable share of the burdens of government, and to that end we favor an adjustment of the income tax rates.

Limit Emergency Appropriations

The failure of the last legislature to provide funds to carry on the ordinary work of the normal schools and university left the responsibility under the law on the emergency board to certify as to the needed funds for those institutions.

The legislature deadlocked on the method of raising the funds. The temper of the senate and assembly was such that a special session promised nothing except added cost to the taxpayers.

While the emergency board, in certifying to the needs of the educational institutions, certified less than the amount proposed by the joint finance committee and approved separately by the senate and assembly, the power granted by the emergency law may not be as wisely exercised in the future.

We therefore favor a modification of the law, as Governor Blaine has twice recommended to the legislature, providing that the emergency law be modified and the emergency appropriation be limited to meet unforeseen emergencies and contingencies.

Cooperation—Farmers and Workers

We are unalterably opposed to the system by which, through monopoly control and the manipulation of finance, the prices of agri-

cultural products are depressed far below the cost of production, as a result of which thousands of farmers have been driven from their farms and many more will soon be compelled to leave, while the prices to consumers are maintained at such a high level that American standards of living are impaired.

We oppose the furnishing of governmental statistics regarding farm crops and crop prospects in such manner as to enable dealers and speculators in these products to exploit the farmer.

We declare for complete protection of the rights of farmers and industrial workers to organize and bargain collectively and conduct such cooperative enterprises as they choose. We favor such additional legislation as may be needful in promoting direct cooperation and eliminating waste, speculation and excessive profits between producer and consumer. We reaffirm our declaration of two years ago that there is a clear distinction between business that exploits and business that serves.

We therefore favor extending to all legitimate agencies, whether merchants, tradesmen or manufacturers, engaged in useful service to the people, every safeguard against monopolistic control of natural resources, markets and distribution.

Constitutional Amendment on Child Labor

We favor the immediate ratification of the proposed federal constitutional amendment relating to child labor, and we favor the enactment of state legislation for the fullest protection of the health and educational opportunity of children.

Constitutional Guaranties

We favor the preservation of every constitutional guaranty to the citizen, the sacred and inviolable right of every citizen to freely speak or publish his or her sentiments on all subjects, being responsible only for the abuse of that right, and the right to peaceably assemble, and we oppose the enactment of any law to restrain or abridge those guaranties. The home is the foundation of our social organization and the sanctity of the home and fireside must not be invaded.

Law Enforcement

The people of our state are as a whole law-abiding citizens, and we have not reached a stage in this state which necessitates any pledge for law enforcement other than the constitutional oath of office that every public official takes and should obey. All good citizens believe in the equal and impartial enforcement of all laws, reserving to themselves the right to urge the repeal or modification of any law they deem unjustly oppressive.

We pledge ourselves to assure to every person within the jurisdiction of this state the equal protection of the laws.

Liberty of Conscience

Our constitution guarantees "the right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience," and it prohibits any religious test as a qualification for any office. We are opposed to the Ku Klux Klan or any organization that would deny to any citizen the free exercise of those sacred rights because of race, nationality, language or religious belief.

The evident purpose of the Klan and every other secret political organization is to disorganize and disrupt the harmonious development and existence of economic organizations of workers and farmers, by stirring up dissension among them, and such secret political organizations are encouraged by organized privilege to spread dissension, hate and suspicion that cooperative economic organizations may be destroyed.

The people of our state have lived in peace and happiness as neighbors and they have developed a high standard of community spirit. We oppose any attempt to divide our people into warring factions that destroy the harmony and friendships of neighborly cooperation.

We recall the attempt of thirty-five years ago to unjustly discriminate against certain religious groups and schools, and we now condemn any attempt to revive such unjust discriminations.

Home Rule for Communities

Our towns, villages, cities and counties are all small democracies. For them we favor the largest measure of home rule.

Highways

We favor good roads for all the people. Wisconsin is rich in road-building material. By the use of this material the money for highway construction can be kept at home, for the benefit of home industry and home labor, and thereby reduce by millions highway expenditures. Roads should be built for the convenience and safety of the people who pay for them.

Excessive highway expenditures have resulted from several causes. Among those causes are the monopolistic control of cement, the road machinery trust, the road contractors' organization, and the increased freight rates on road material under the Esch-Cummins Law.

We favor restoring to the counties and the political subdivisions of the state the power to tax for highway purposes, and to determine the extent to which the counties and political subdivisions of the state may engage in highway construction, without being forced by any state authority.

Two members of the Highway Commission are ex-officio members, and under the law they are too far removed from public responsibility.

We favor reorganization of the Highway Commission providing for a commission directly responsible to the people through the executive and legislative departments.

Gasoline Privilege Tax

The users of the highways should contribute their fair share to the building and maintenance of highways. The quantity of gasoline used on highways is the most practical method of measuring the use of such highways by motor vehicles. To compel the users of highways to pay their fair share toward the cost of highways, and to meet the emergency of the present great demand for highway improvement, a tax on gasoline used for motor vehicles upon the highways should be properly imposed and the proceeds of the tax fairly and equitably distributed.

A gasoline tax law should provide for the collection of the tax as a privilege tax from the wholesaler or importer, so that it can be readily collected, and thus least capable of evasion, with exemptions to those who use gasoline for other purposes than road purposes.

The funds should be distributed equitably for the benefit of all the highways of the state, including the streets of our cities and villages.

Moreover, a law imposing a gasoline tax should expressly provide that the proceeds of the tax be applied to the reduction of taxes on homes, farms and business, for highway purposes.

Conservation

The propagation of fish and game is for the benefit of all the people of the state.

The protection and conservation of forests, woodlands, lakes, streams, bird life, game and fish, and other natural resources is essential, not alone to our enjoyment, but to our prosperity. We favor a constructive program for protecting these resources and making them available in the most practical way to the use and enjoyment of all the people.

We favor the creation of a large state park within the area of the state-owned lands, as a great fish and game preserve and forest reserve, and such state park can be established without the expenditure of public funds for the purchase of lands.

An intelligent state park program also involves the purchase of small areas containing unusual natural advantages, accessible to the people of the congested areas of the state.

We favor the adoption of a sound and permanent reforestation program.

Public Health

We favor wise legislation for the better protection of health. The advancement of well-established methods of sanitation, public hygiene and of scientific means for the prevention and control of disease is a most economic investment for the state.

State Charitable Institutions and Wards of the State

We favor a continuation of the policy established under this administration by the Board of Control in the treatment, care and preven-

tion relating to the dependents, the insane, feeble-minded, and other unfortunately afflicted wards of the state.

Education

We repeat the pledge of 1922 and restate it:

The ability to use our common language and an understanding of our institutions and ideals are essential to securing equality of opportunity and to the well-being of the individual and the state. We favor furnishing to the child and to the adult every practicable facility for education. We favor a legislative program for the improvement of our public school system giving equal opportunities to farm and city children. We favor liberal provision for teachers' training, agricultural, vocational, continuation and normal schools, university extension and the university, consistent with the support given to the common schools, in order that we may secure the highest harmonious development in education for all our people. We favor the teaching of foreign languages in schools equipped for the purpose so that through a sympathetic knowledge on the part of our citizens of the language, literature and ideals of other people, this nation may take its rightful place in world commerce and in promoting world peace, understanding and brotherhood.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall

We favor concurrence by the next legislature in the constitutional amendments providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, so that the people will have an opportunity to have a larger share in the conduct of their government.

Endorsement of Governor Blaine's Administration

We unqualifiedly endorse and approve the administration of Governor John J. Blaine, as under his administration Wisconsin has enjoyed the benefits of honest progressive government in which all the people of the state have shared.

We commend Governor Blaine's fearless and wise use of the veto power for the protection of the people and the taxpayers.

Through appointments made by him the several departments of state government have become more efficient. The Industrial Commission has disposed of the several hundred long-pending claims before it. The Railroad Commission has promptly functioned and has made large net saving to the people of this state in reduced public utility rates.

Through the Commissioner of Agriculture an extensive and systematic program has been worked out and is in operation for the elimination of bovine tuberculosis.

Under the Insurance Commissioner, three hundred thousand dollars in back taxes owing by large insurance companies has been collected, and millions of dollars of back income taxes from large corporations have been dug up and paid into the public treasuries.



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(21) R. Bruce Johnson, (22) J. D. Millar, (23) Christian N. Saugen,
 (24) S. J. Gwidt, (25) Matt Koenigs, (26) Thomas J. Dieringer, (27)
 George Slack, (28) Charles E. Tuffley, (29) William Olson, (30) Hellen M.
 Brooks.

Governor Blaine has initiated the most comprehensive program for the treatment and rehabilitation of the soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the late war, and under his administration there has been constructed the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital and a trust fund of over \$1,500,000 has been established, the interest from which will be used for the treatment of ex-service men and nurses who are suffering from disability arising directly or indirectly from war service, and who have been denied such treatment by the federal government.

There has been worked out the most comprehensive building program for our charitable and penal institutions, and the amount of buildings authorized and constructed at the charitable and penal institutions during his three and a half years of administration exceeds the entire amount for the same purposes for the former six years.

We approve and endorse his fearless and conscientious determination to protect the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of Wisconsin.

We heartily approve of the policy of Governor Blaine in calling men and women from every walk of life to the service of the state in which their special training affords a larger public service, as compatible with the constitutional and legislative declaration of the equality before the law of men and women nearest in accord with the principle of woman suffrage, of which the progressives were the pioneer advocates in this state, and we favor a continuance of that policy and the enforcement of the woman's equal rights law.

We pledge a continuance of the policy successfully followed by the present state administration of protecting the economic interests of the people of the state by fighting the exactions of monopoly and special privilege, through legal actions and otherwise, wherever practicable.

Pittsburgh Plus

We pledge ourselves to "see through" the fight against Pittsburgh Plus, in which, largely through the intervention of this state, a decision has recently been secured from the federal trade commission which if sustained and enforced will save the consumers of steel, and purchasers of products made from steel, many millions of dollars annually and will greatly benefit all industries throughout the Middle West.

Protection of Navigation

We pledge a continuance of participation with other states in the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to stop the lowering of the levels of the Great Lakes by the illegal diversion of a great volume of water through the Chicago drainage canal and to oppose all attempts to get Congress to legalize this "water steal," which annually costs the people of the Middle West at least three million dollars in increased lake freight rates alone, and while it continues, makes impossible a much needed Mississippi Valley waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Oppose Branch Banking

We congratulate the present administration on taking active part in opposition to branch banking before the Supreme Court of the United States and on the recent favorable decisions, and we pledge opposition to any recognition or authorization of branch banking either by the state or the nation.

Endorsement of Progressive Members in Congress

We unreservedly commend and approve the records of our progressive members in Congress, and particularly point with great satisfaction to their harmonious cooperation in the interests of public service.

La Follette the National Leader

In 1893 was begun in Wisconsin a determined struggle to take and keep government out of the grip of special interests, of corporations, and of boss-controlled caucuses and conventions.

Robert M. La Follette began that fight. His election as Governor of the State of Wisconsin in 1900 was an epoch in the mighty struggle to restore government to the people. Following his election, laws for more equitable taxation, for control of railroad rates, and for a direct primary, were written upon the statute books of Wisconsin, and many other measures were enacted to bring government back to the people.

In 1906 Robert M. La Follette was called to a larger leadership, to the senate of the United States. During his term in the senate he has led the same uncompromising fight in behalf of the rights of the masses that he waged so successfully in the state. Arrayed against him are all the combinations of wealth, of corporations, of trusts and monopolies, whose lawless acts he has done so much to restrain, and whose attempts to plunder the people he has often thwarted.

In forcing the investigation of the exploitation of the nation's oil reserves, he uncovered to the American people concrete evidence of the extent to which the government is in the tight grip of entrenched privilege.

Today he is the hope of silent and oppressed millions. He is the dominant figure in the Senate of the United States and the outstanding statesman of his time.

The contest is the same, whether in the nation or the state. Since 1908 the Republicans of Wisconsin have at each national convention presented their platform embodying these principles and the succeeding years have, notwithstanding their rejection by Republican National Conventions, seen these platform pledges reluctantly enacted into law. Recent Democratic and Republican national administrations have failed miserably to protect the people against unheard of waste, mismanagement, graft and corruption in high places, and the platform pledges of the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties and the campaign declarations now being made by the candidates of these parties give no promise of real relief. On the

contrary, these party and candidate declarations demonstrate a perfect agreement between the two old parties to perpetuate the control of the national government by and for the benefit of special privileged interests.

We today reaffirm our adherence to the declaration of principles approved by an unmistakable and overwhelming majority in the presidential delegate primary in April and again in the state primary in September of this year.

Wisconsin today as before stands squarely on its platform of principles. These principles are today no different from the principles enunciated at the birth of the Republican party at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854. As Fremont and Lincoln led the hosts for emancipation from human bondage in 1856 and 1860, today Wisconsin offers Robert M. La Follette to lead the struggle for emancipation from an economic tyranny as blighting as human slavery. Robert M. La Follette has been called to a larger leadership, as an Independent Progressive candidate for President of the United States. We commend and endorse his candidacy for President of the United States and the candidacy of Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM—1924

The Socialist party of Wisconsin once more points out that the capitalist system is breaking down.

While capitalism has unlimited sway in our country and owns both of the old parties, the courts and the national and state executives—and while the corporations show a steady increase of dividends since the year of 1916—farmers by the hundred thousand are on the verge of bankruptcy and hold their property only by the grace of bankers—and bond and mortgage owners.

Honesty was never at such a low ebb as now. The oil investigation and the investigation of the department of justice have shown an unprecedented amount of corruption in high places of our government.

This is partly the result of the lowering of our standard of morals during the World war—into which the Republican and Democratic parties have allowed America to be sold. But these conditions are also due to the natural evolution of capitalism. If not checked, this is bound to bring forth a rule of industrial feudalism hitherto unknown in history.

We Socialists do not attack the Democrats and the Republicans personally as "bad men". No intelligent man longer believes in the elevation of so-called "good men" to office as a panacea for social ills.

Yet personal honesty is very important. It must go hand in hand with good principles and with a strong political organization to enforce these principles.

Therefore, Socialists are deeply interested in honesty in government.

Socialism can never take root in a commonwealth that is absolutely corrupt. A social democracy can never be established in a nation that is thoroughly rotten. More than any other citizens, more than any other political party, the Socialists are interested in unearthing corruption, weeding out graft, and fighting moral decay.

More than any other class of voters, we are interested in awakening the social conscience of the people.

In this crisis the Socialist party is the one political organization that is representing the interests of the city workers and of the farmers. The Socialist party has stood honestly and fearlessly in peace and in war.

The Socialist party of Wisconsin is pledged:

1. Against all war and against the establishment of militarism and imperialism in America—as fathered by the Republican and Democratic parties.

2. Against race hatred and mob rule of every kind.

3. For freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assemblage.

It points with pride to the fact that it has vindicated representative government by renominating and re-electing continuously Victor L. Berger to congress until he finally was seated.

4. For freedom of conscience, religious liberty, and for the unrestricted right to use any language in church services; and also for the right to teach besides the English language, any other language, in public or parochial schools, that the patrons may desire.

5. For calling a national constitutional convention for the purpose of framing for our country a fundamental law that is in keeping with modern progress and the requirements of today. Also for calling a convention to write a constitution for the state of Wisconsin that will fit the conditions of our time.

6. For the principles of public ownership and co-operative ownership, which proved their superiority and efficiency in America and abroad during the war. And especially for the immediate national ownership of water powers, railroads, canals, oil wells and coal mines.

7. For an elastic federal banking system in which farmers should have 40 per cent of the controlling representatives and the industrial workers 25 per cent of such representatives—since producers' savings are on deposit in the banks of the country in this proportion of the total.

8. For a constitutional amendment abolishing the usurped power of the supreme court to kill laws passed by the elected representatives of the people. In the meantime, congress should command the supreme court to cease usurping that power. All judges, national, state and local, should be elected by the people and be subject to recall by their respective districts.

9. For the legal right to use beer and light wines. We hold that intemperance in the use of liquor is largely the result of economic conditions. With the growth of the people in physique, intellect, education and morals—intemperance will gradually disappear.

The reactionaries are dry in one part of the state and wet in the other, but they are always for "big business" and against the interests of the farmers and city workers.

They use the "dry" and "wet" question to elect their politicians and to control the state government.

We urge the voters of Wisconsin to consider the heroic stand of the Socialist party during the war and the record of the party's representatives since the war.

There are many good laws on the statute books that became laws only because of the presence of an energetic Socialist delegation in the legislature. Socialist ideas have the same suggestive power in congress.

The Socialists will continue their fight until the eight-hour day for industrial workers and insurance against unemployment and against sickness and a pension for the aged, are enacted into law.

The Socialists will continue their fight until the present capitalist system is abolished and has given way to a more sane and a more humane system where exploitation of man by man is unknown.

We urge all lovers of freedom to join with the city workers and the farmers to support and strengthen the position of the Socialist party, which represents the only genuine patriotism of today—the patriotism that stands for human brotherhood and grants to every man the full fruit of his labor.

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, NOV. 4, 1924.
 DEMOCRAT [Davis]

Counties	Katherine L. Conway	William H. Graebner	Charles E. Wilson	Carl J. Mueller	John Moran	Anthony Szezerbinski	Henry L. Nunn	John Mulva	John F. Doherty	Ludvig M. Moen	Francis J. Rooney	H. B. Crane	George E. Dietrich
Adams	172	170	171	171	170	173	171	170	171	170	170	170	170
Ashland	451	452	451	451	450	449	449	450	450	449	450	449	448
Barron	384	380	386	379	382	377	380	378	382	379	380	379	378
Bayfield	208	207	211	207	208	205	206	205	205	204	205	205	205
Brown	2,328	2,331	2,331	2,326	2,331	2,328	2,323	2,328	2,351	2,322	2,323	2,321	2,327
Ruffalo	181	179	178	179	177	176	176	177	177	177	177	178	177
Burnett	77	76	76	76	76	76	77	76	76	77	76	77	76
Calumet	570	567	570	570	570	569	571	572	571	568	566	570	567
Chippewa	556	553	562	559	561	560	561	559	558	561	558	560	560
Clark	545	548	541	549	548	552	547	550	547	546	547	546	546
Columbia	913	918	917	917	916	907	911	906	915	907	909	912	907
Crawford	939	939	939	938	940	936	937	936	940	939	937	935	935
Dane	2,091	2,086	2,092	2,092	2,099	2,081	2,087	2,085	2,087	2,089	2,085	2,089	2,089
Dodge	2,024	2,024	2,029	2,028	2,025	2,019	2,015	2,020	2,021	2,021	2,019	2,020	2,021
Door	237	235	236	235	234	235	236	236	235	235	235	236	235
Douglas	642	639	638	637	636	638	633	635	636	635	634	634	639
Dunn	284	284	285	287	288	284	283	283	284	283	284	283	284
Eau Claire	636	634	632	630	630	629	628	626	626	628	628	627	625
Florence	50	51	52	49	52	49	51	53	51	50	50	49	49
Fond du Lac	2,234	2,229	2,229	2,232	2,235	2,222	2,224	2,243	2,231	2,221	2,227	2,228	2,225
Forest	305	305	304	300	303	299	297	299	301	299	297	298	299
Grant	1,525	1,518	1,520	1,528	1,523	1,518	1,519	1,523	1,524	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,517
Green	430	426	428	425	426	423	423	423	425	423	423	423	423
Green Lake	1,081	1,082	1,081	1,084	1,082	1,090	1,081	1,080	1,082	1,080	1,080	1,079	1,080
Iowa	690	693	691	694	691	689	688	688	689	688	685	687	687
Iron	87	85	86	86	86	84	84	84	85	84	84	84	84
Jackson	257	256	257	256	255	255	256	254	257	255	255	255	254
Jefferson	1,391	1,378	1,383	1,387	1,380	1,374	1,380	1,375	1,382	1,377	1,376	1,378	1,376
Juneau	405	404	403	404	404	403	403	404	404	403	402	401	400
Kenosha	1,500	1,500	1,504	1,501	1,504	1,517	1,508	1,509	1,520	1,506	1,502	1,508	1,507
Kewaunee	392	396	399	395	396	395	394	395	398	394	394	398	397
La Crosse	1,260	1,248	1,257	1,254	1,257	1,252	1,254	1,257	1,259	1,250	1,251	1,256	1,253
Lafayette	1,263	1,260	1,268	1,267	1,273	1,265	1,264	1,264	1,273	1,264	1,272	1,269	1,267
Langlade	935	930	933	925	925	926	921	925	922	924	923	923	923
Lincoln	505	502	504	505	504	503	501	501	500	501	502	505	502
Manitowoc	1,597	1,606	1,605	1,605	1,609	1,599	1,599	1,603	1,608	1,597	1,595	1,600	1,594

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Marathon.....	1,117	1,110	1,108	1,110	1,108	1,109	1,099	1,107	1,163	1,102	1,110	1,103	1,103
Marinette.....	583	578	566	570	573	571	566	565	568	565	567	566	566
Marquette.....	590	589	585	589	589	587	587	586	588	586	587	587	586
Milwaukee.....	14,264	14,315	14,275	14,253	14,279	14,510	14,229	14,239	14,266	14,215	14,238	14,257	14,241
Monroe.....	430	429	429	428	430	428	429	428	430	428	428	427	428
Oconto.....	605	602	605	601	603	602	600	600	601	600	599	601	601
Oneida.....	328	330	327	323	327	324	319	321	320	322	318	322	320
Outagamie.....	1,255	1,258	1,256	1,254	1,256	1,255	1,253	1,250	1,256	1,254	1,274	1,250	1,251
Ozaukee.....	596	598	596	593	596	592	593	593	596	594	594	594	594
Pepin.....	213	207	208	208	207	206	207	206	207	207	209	209	206
Pierce.....	300	298	300	299	298	298	297	298	298	297	297	299	298
Polk.....	316	316	320	319	317	317	316	318	318	317	317	317	296
Portage.....	2,007	2,007	2,011	2,007	2,010	2,010	2,004	2,006	2,006	2,011	2,009	2,009	2,007
Price.....	324	324	323	322	327	323	326	329	324	323	323	323	325
Racine.....	1,473	1,466	1,464	1,465	1,459	1,463	1,461	1,464	1,466	1,459	1,464	1,465	1,465
Richland.....	900	895	898	902	893	898	897	897	898	896	897	897	901
Rock.....	1,458	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,456	1,453	1,457	1,453	1,451	1,453	1,452	1,452	1,451
Rusk.....	279	274	273	272	273	272	270	270	271	272	269	272	271
St. Croix.....	717	720	721	719	723	718	718	718	717	718	717	717	715
Sauk.....	554	553	555	556	553	555	554	552	552	552	552	550	552
Sawyer.....	135	136	138	137	139	135	135	135	137	135	135	133	136
Shawano.....	472	472	469	466	467	471	466	468	468	467	468	466	465
Sheboygan.....	1,360	1,362	1,358	1,359	1,361	1,350	1,354	1,360	1,369	1,353	1,364	1,358	1,357
Taylor.....	183	183	180	180	181	185	179	181	182	182	180	180	182
Trempealeau.....	378	374	373	370	370	373	372	371	373	370	369	369	370
Vernon.....	412	408	410	409	408	406	407	407	410	409	406	406	405
Vilas.....	121	122	121	122	121	119	118	121	119	120	119	118	118
Walworth.....	1,173	1,164	1,169	1,157	1,165	1,162	1,159	1,164	1,168	1,160	1,164	1,162	1,162
Washburn.....	160	159	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Washington.....	974	976	983	983	981	980	979	981	980	977	981	986	986
Waukesha.....	1,975	1,967	1,970	1,969	1,975	1,965	1,967	1,960	1,973	1,964	1,966	1,965	1,968
Waupaca.....	678	673	669	672	668	665	664	663	667	662	665	666	668
Waushara.....	253	248	248	248	250	249	249	249	248	248	250	248	243
Winnebago.....	1,811	1,803	1,804	1,804	1,805	1,801	1,800	1,809	1,804	1,803	1,802	1,802	1,803
Wood.....	557	549	551	551	552	548	550	549	546	548	547	548	548
Total.....	68,096	68,011	68,025	67,958	68,028	68,115	67,775	67,840	68,040	67,751	67,815	67,837	67,772

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, NOV. 4, 1924.
PROHIBITION [Paris]

Counties	Helen M. Tubbs	M. L. Welles	Alba A. Glovier	William E. Mack	Herbert S. Siggelko	Lucius A. Willis	Charles H. Mott	August F. Fehlandt	D. Belle Ady	Ella Tenney Sanford	Peter H. Ras- mussen	Frank Elisha Cum- mings	David Walden Emerson
Adams.....	8	7	7	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
Ashland.....	25	21	21	22	22	23	21	22	22	22	21	21	21
Barron.....	47	47	46	46	45	44	43	46	43	45	43	43	43
Bayfield.....	30	32	30	30	30	28	28	28	29	30	29	30	29
Brown.....	49	43	44	45	47	44	42	43	45	51	47	48	46
Buffalo.....	7	6	7	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Burnett.....	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Calumet.....	14	14	15	14	13	13	13	14	13	14	14	13	13
Chippewa.....	33	35	33	33	32	33	33	32	32	34	34	33	32
Clark.....	37	35	37	38	40	41	39	42	40	40	35	38	39
Columbia.....	40	42	42	42	40	40	40	40	42	41	41	40	40
Crawford.....	26	27	29	22	22	28	29	29	28	29	28	28	27
Dane.....	95	98	95	101	99	98	96	97	95	97	97	96	96
Dodge.....	37	58	58	59	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	58	57
Door.....	27	28	27	28	30	29	28	30	28	28	28	28	27
Douglas.....	53	51	52	54	55	52	50	53	52	52	53	52	54
Dunn.....	28	27	25	27	26	25	25	26	25	25	25	26	26
Eau Claire.....	38	36	36	35	34	35	36	36	36	36	35	35	35
Florence.....	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fond du Lac.....	61	61	61	61	61	60	60	61	61	61	61	61	61
Forest.....	21	19	20	20	19	19	20	20	21	18	18	18	21
Grant.....	55	48	53	49	50	52	50	49	49	50	50	49	48
Green.....	53	56	57	56	56	56	55	55	59	58	57	55	55
Green Lake.....	20	19	18	18	18	18	18	20	18	18	18	19	22
Iowa.....	50	47	46	48	45	46	46	46	45	45	46	46	45
Iron.....	17	18	18	17	17	18	17	17	17	18	19	17	17
Jackson.....	28	25	22	23	22	25	23	23	23	22	22	22	22
Jefferson.....	41	42	41	44	44	42	41	42	42	40	39	39	39
Juneau.....	20	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Kenosha.....	34	31	29	30	30	27	29	28	27	30	30	30	27
Kewaunee.....	11	7	9	10	7	9	9	8	7	10	8	7	7
La Crosse.....	56	56	56	56	54	53	55	55	54	55	55	57	56
Lafayette.....	43	44	43	43	43	44	43	43	44	44	45	45	44
Langlade.....	52	54	57	52	56	54	52	52	54	51	53	55	50
Lincoln.....	31	27	26	31	27	26	27	27	26	26	28	27	24
Manitowoc.....	33	32	34	33	31	28	31	31	33	31	30	30	29



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(31) Charles W. Hutchison, (32) R. C. Trembath, (33) Wm. F. Dettinger, (34) Henry W. Stokes, (35) Clinton G. Price, (36) Conrad Shearer, (37) Dow J. Vincent, (38) Anton Holly, (39) James D. Petersen, (40) John L. Larson.

Marathon.....	60	61	56	58	56	61	57	57	58	59	58	59	58
Marinette.....	58	52	51	53	53	55	51	52	52	52	53	52	52
Marquette.....	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Milwaukee.....	261	250	250	252	251	250	251	246	234	240	247	233	237
Monroe.....	66	67	64	64	64	65	66	64	68	66	65	66	64
Oconto.....	28	28	26	26	26	25	28	27	28	27	27	29	25
Oneida.....	28	24	22	22	23	25	23	24	23	23	25	23	26
Outagamie.....	39	40	42	46	40	39	43	39	38	37	37	40	37
Ozaukee.....	7	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	6	6	6	6	6
Pepin.....	15	15	16	18	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pierce.....	24	24	29	25	24	24	23	23	24	24	23	24	23
Polk.....	39	34	35	34	33	34	34	32	32	33	33	32	33
Portage.....	86	37	35	34	34	34	34	35	35	34	34	34	34
Price.....	18	19	18	17	16	16	17	16	16	21	18	19	17
Racine.....	67	62	61	62	65	62	63	61	63	59	63	60	62
Richland.....	85	84	84	83	84	85	84	84	84	86	86	86	84
Rock.....	82	75	75	76	76	76	77	76	77	77	75	76	75
Rusk.....	23	25	26	24	25	22	25	23	24	25	23	24	22
St. Croix.....	42	42	43	41	42	43	43	45	46	44	42	43	44
Sauk.....	100	100	98	99	99	99	99	98	98	100	98	98	97
Sawyer.....	19	19	19	19	18	18	19	18	19	20	18	18	18
Shawano.....	28	29	28	28	29	29	29	27	28	28	27	29	29
Sheboygan.....	51	50	49	49	46	49	49	49	48	49	50	49	48
Taylor.....	22	21	23	21	19	19	21	20	20	22	20	20	20
Trempealeau.....	28	26	28	29	29	28	28	28	29	28	28	28	29
Vernon.....	66	63	62	61	61	61	62	61	62	61	62	62	61
Vilas.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	4
Walworth.....	73	73	74	74	74	76	75	76	73	76	75	74	76
Washburn.....	24	22	24	22	22	22	24	23	23	24	24	24	23
Washington.....	21	21	19	21	19	19	17	19	17	17	17	17	17
Waukesha.....	59	57	61	61	58	59	60	61	57	59	59	58	59
Waupaca.....	29	29	29	29	28	28	29	29	28	29	29	29	27
Waushara.....	19	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	21	17	17	17
Winnebago.....	60	59	58	59	58	57	59	59	59	58	57	58	57
Wood.....	55	56	55	55	53	55	54	55	53	54	54	53	55
Total.....	2,918	2,839	2,831	2,845	2,811	2,809	2,818	2,809	2,790	2,824	2,802	2,795	2,768

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GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, NOV. 4, 1924.
REPUBLICAN [Coolidge]

Counties	Emanuel L. Philipp	Theodora W. Youmans	F. Lee Norton	Theo. Benfey	Magnus Swenson	Lyman G. Wheeler	Wheeler P. Bloodgood	Sophie I. Strathern	George S. Gordon Sr.	J. L. Sturtevant	Timothy Burke	Laura Olson	Mary Scott Johnson
Adams	779	772	773	773	774	772	771	772	772	772	770	772	772
Ashland	2,272	2,268	2,261	2,263	2,268	2,267	2,263	2,261	2,262	2,263	2,264	2,265	2,264
Barron	2,703	2,700	2,703	2,694	2,699	2,706	2,696	2,629	2,694	2,692	2,697	2,689	2,698
Bayfield	1,675	1,672	1,671	1,674	1,675	1,671	1,673	1,672	1,672	1,669	1,669	1,673	1,668
Brown	7,611	7,577	7,580	7,594	7,587	7,595	7,593	7,599	7,579	7,579	7,599	7,578	7,567
Buffalo	1,324	1,320	1,318	1,319	1,319	1,320	1,319	1,320	1,317	1,318	1,319	1,321	1,319
Burnett	958	961	962	959	961	959	961	959	960	960	960	959	959
Calumet	938	929	929	923	922	922	922	921	925	926	922	921	922
Chippewa	5,135	5,126	5,126	5,122	5,123	5,121	5,116	5,118	5,118	5,117	5,117	5,117	5,082
Clark	3,130	3,124	3,117	3,115	3,122	3,114	3,117	3,012	3,108	3,109	3,111	3,100	3,102
Columbia	4,724	4,702	4,704	4,705	4,705	4,709	4,698	4,691	4,692	4,692	4,689	4,692	4,691
Crawford	1,687	1,679	1,680	1,677	1,676	1,679	1,677	1,680	1,674	1,680	1,677	1,680	1,679
Dane	12,280	12,271	12,269	12,263	12,270	12,275	12,266	12,266	12,263	12,264	12,262	12,265	12,263
Dodge	5,167	5,118	5,121	5,126	5,131	5,137	5,127	5,122	5,124	5,118	5,124	5,117	5,111
Door	1,891	1,890	1,892	1,891	1,891	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,892	1,888	1,886	1,891	1,889
Douglas	5,887	5,880	5,875	5,875	5,877	5,876	5,870	5,868	5,872	5,863	5,863	5,870	5,859
Dunn	3,177	3,180	3,180	3,176	3,177	3,180	3,178	3,174	3,173	3,171	3,172	3,175	3,170
Eau Claire	5,149	5,129	5,125	5,123	5,132	5,126	5,128	5,123	5,122	5,125	5,121	5,133	5,128
Florence	594	596	596	595	596	597	594	595	595	592	594	592	593
Fond du Lac	8,516	8,512	8,497	8,496	8,505	8,507	8,501	8,488	8,495	8,488	8,499	8,495	8,496
Forest	1,094	1,098	1,098	1,095	1,095	1,097	1,098	1,098	1,096	1,095	1,096	1,096	1,095
Grant	5,714	5,716	5,703	5,700	5,706	5,700	5,704	5,698	5,697	5,694	5,696	5,698	5,694
Green	2,922	2,912	2,911	2,904	2,903	2,908	2,905	2,905	2,902	2,902	2,899	2,906	2,903
Green Lake	1,988	1,977	1,981	1,972	1,974	1,974	1,973	1,971	1,971	1,972	1,972	1,972	1,970
Iowa	3,291	3,289	3,288	3,285	3,292	3,286	3,287	3,283	3,283	3,288	3,286	3,289	3,289
Iron	1,058	1,051	1,057	1,054	1,051	1,053	1,050	1,050	1,048	1,049	1,049	1,044	1,045
Jackson	1,652	1,658	1,656	1,657	1,659	1,660	1,659	1,659	1,657	1,657	1,653	1,655	1,655
Jefferson	4,250	4,246	4,250	4,245	4,249	4,248	4,244	4,241	4,242	4,246	4,242	4,242	4,242
Juneau	1,917	1,909	1,908	1,907	1,908	1,909	1,910	1,907	1,908	1,906	1,909	1,909	1,908
Kenosha	10,341	10,327	10,324	10,321	10,332	10,316	10,320	10,323	10,318	10,312	10,316	10,316	10,314
Kewaunee	1,018	985	984	981	982	989	985	982	983	982	991	983	982
La Crosse	5,733	5,716	5,714	5,713	5,726	5,710	5,708	5,703	5,707	5,709	5,710	5,707	5,705
Lafayette	2,674	2,666	2,670	2,663	2,665	2,670	2,668	2,663	2,664	2,664	2,664	2,662	2,661
Lansdale	2,572	2,553	2,552	2,549	2,548	2,553	2,550	2,540	2,550	2,549	2,547	2,544	2,547
Lincoln	1,857	1,855	1,858	1,852	1,856	1,854	1,852	1,853	1,857	1,856	1,854	1,854	1,853
Manitowoc	4,828	4,815	4,814	4,812	4,819	4,829	4,817	4,816	4,813	4,820	4,828	4,817	4,819

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Marathon	5,577	5,573	5,571	5,567	5,618	5,571	5,574	5,512	5,381	5,556	5,560	5,568	5,561
Marinette	4,911	4,900	4,901	4,891	4,892	4,893	4,892	4,890	4,893	4,883	4,887	4,888	4,880
Marquette	1,109	1,106	1,107	1,107	1,108	1,110	1,108	1,107	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,107
Milwaukee	50,730	50,321	50,393	50,308	50,351	50,248	50,335	50,254	50,253	50,243	50,264	50,148	50,096
Monroe	2,661	2,666	2,660	2,659	2,660	2,661	2,664	2,660	2,657	2,660	2,660	2,662	2,661
Oconto	2,562	2,555	2,554	2,548	2,546	2,552	2,547	2,542	2,542	2,541	2,548	2,542	2,542
Oneida	1,769	1,753	1,750	1,751	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,756	1,754	1,758	1,753	1,755	1,754
Outagamie	6,426	6,314	6,417	6,413	6,418	6,422	6,411	6,415	6,412	6,404	6,402	6,406	6,404
Ozaukee	1,015	1,006	1,007	1,009	1,011	1,012	1,011	1,011	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,009	1,009
Pepin	1,226	1,223	1,220	1,221	1,222	1,224	1,223	1,222	1,220	1,219	1,221	1,221	1,222
Pierce	2,788	2,772	2,772	2,771	2,776	2,773	2,769	2,769	2,767	2,768	2,769	2,766	2,769
Polk	2,793	2,778	2,774	2,772	2,778	2,777	2,770	2,775	2,771	2,769	2,766	2,753	2,651
Portage	2,854	2,854	2,850	2,850	2,848	2,851	2,849	2,849	2,848	2,848	2,848	2,848	2,843
Price	1,754	1,743	1,745	1,742	1,745	1,747	1,742	1,742	1,739	1,741	1,735	1,739	1,737
Racine	13,040	12,993	13,011	12,984	12,995	12,997	12,988	12,981	12,986	12,985	12,982	12,978	12,975
Richland	2,669	2,663	2,659	2,657	2,661	2,662	2,659	2,660	2,658	2,657	2,659	2,658	2,658
Rock	14,815	14,770	14,772	14,776	14,777	14,773	14,761	14,757	14,758	14,759	14,761	14,759	14,760
Rusk	1,932	1,923	1,926	1,923	1,925	1,925	1,919	1,921	1,919	1,920	1,922	1,926	1,919
St. Croix	3,600	3,597	3,602	3,599	3,606	3,601	3,600	3,597	3,595	3,595	3,596	3,595	3,595
Sauk	3,935	3,920	3,923	3,926	3,923	3,923	3,918	3,918	3,922	3,921	3,919	3,918	3,918
Sawyer	990	984	983	987	984	987	983	982	984	981	982	985	983
Shawano	2,063	2,049	2,054	2,057	2,056	2,053	2,052	2,052	2,053	2,050	2,052	2,050	2,048
Sheboygan	6,974	6,938	6,946	6,975	6,960	6,975	6,951	6,947	6,942	6,952	6,951	6,941	6,936
Taylor	1,389	1,386	1,388	1,382	1,385	1,380	1,381	1,381	1,383	1,378	1,384	1,380	1,377
Trempealeau	2,083	2,075	2,078	2,076	2,082	2,078	2,078	2,077	2,077	2,076	2,074	2,073	2,074
Vernon	2,670	2,654	2,657	2,652	2,654	2,657	2,648	2,649	2,649	2,650	2,646	2,647	2,645
Vilas	873	866	868	868	868	866	869	867	867	867	867	866	868
Walworth	7,484	7,477	7,477	7,471	7,474	7,481	7,479	7,479	7,466	7,471	7,467	7,468	7,470
Washburn	1,422	1,413	1,410	1,407	1,402	1,397	1,394	1,396	1,394	1,394	1,393	1,394	1,395
Washington	1,987	1,980	1,981	1,974	1,978	1,984	1,978	1,979	1,981	1,979	1,976	1,970	1,970
Waukesha	7,026	7,036	7,014	7,007	7,009	7,013	7,017	7,008	7,008	7,001	7,006	7,007	7,011
Waupaca	3,654	3,620	3,620	3,616	3,615	3,620	3,614	3,616	3,607	3,614	3,607	3,604	3,607
Waushara	1,602	1,607	1,607	1,603	1,604	1,604	1,603	1,599	1,602	1,599	1,598	1,603	1,600
Winnebago	11,239	11,227	11,227	11,225	11,228	11,224	11,228	11,220	11,221	11,222	11,220	11,218	11,220
Wood	3,469	3,466	3,467	3,462	3,468	3,475	3,467	3,463	3,463	3,465	3,468	3,470	3,470
Total	311,614	310,388	310,538	310,306	310,550	310,455	310,330	309,923	309,930	310,019	310,085	309,824	309,654

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, NOV. 4, 1924.
INDEPENDENT [La Follette]

Counties	Zona Gale	Otto P. Seifriz	Julia Anderson Schnetz	Charles J. Schoenfeld	William T. Evjue	John J. Handley	Ira S. Lorenz	John C. Schmidt-mann	William V. Kidder	Ernest L. Schroeder	John T. Reynolds	Mary Francis Taylor	Clough Gates
Adams	1,724	1,690	1,676	1,679	1,675	1,675	1,672	1,671	1,672	1,670	1,671	1,670	1,668
Ashland	4,204	4,167	4,167	4,161	4,150	4,144	4,152	4,148	4,146	4,150	4,158	4,146	4,145
Barron	6,010	5,871	5,851	5,846	5,833	5,840	5,823	5,828	5,819	5,826	5,810	5,813	5,802
Bayfield	2,601	2,533	2,523	2,524	2,518	2,515	2,512	2,508	2,509	2,509	2,512	2,503	2,501
Brown	10,024	9,942	9,776	9,829	9,912	9,653	9,801	9,760	9,793	9,802	9,809	9,790	9,783
Buffalo	2,474	2,412	2,405	2,402	2,402	2,401	2,402	2,403	2,402	2,404	2,404	2,405	2,404
Burnett	2,088	2,056	2,054	2,050	2,051	2,054	2,046	2,051	2,048	2,048	2,047	2,048	2,051
Calumet	3,503	3,460	3,458	3,459	3,458	3,455	3,456	3,456	3,451	3,456	3,453	3,454	3,452
Chippewa	6,517	6,429	6,419	6,416	6,410	6,417	6,398	6,398	6,392	6,393	6,390	6,385	6,377
Clark	6,208	6,126	6,117	6,121	6,113	6,108	6,106	6,106	6,104	6,115	6,108	6,113	6,101
Columbia	5,968	5,719	5,695	5,693	5,679	5,668	5,664	5,663	5,667	5,658	5,659	5,649	5,647
Crawford	2,977	2,940	2,984	2,929	2,928	2,925	2,926	2,925	2,923	2,922	2,923	2,923	2,922
Dane	24,595	24,344	24,313	24,296	24,306	24,283	24,277	24,275	24,264	24,260	24,266	24,257	24,248
Dodge	9,610	9,498	9,469	9,484	9,472	9,461	9,464	9,453	9,452	9,451	9,436	9,437	9,428
Door	2,715	2,661	2,661	2,657	2,653	2,656	2,654	2,652	2,651	2,651	2,652	2,646	2,644
Douglas	8,255	8,108	8,103	8,085	8,088	8,079	8,068	8,073	8,061	8,059	8,056	8,062	8,085
Dunn	4,385	4,321	4,308	4,303	4,302	4,297	4,294	4,296	4,286	4,293	4,288	4,285	4,289
Eau Claire	5,222	5,156	5,147	5,147	5,138	5,145	5,138	5,138	5,133	5,132	5,134	5,131	5,130
Florence	523	499	494	498	496	495	493	490	495	490	491	492	491
Fond du Lac	9,576	9,400	9,387	9,385	9,380	9,372	9,360	9,351	9,355	9,357	9,347	9,339	9,337
Forest	1,259	1,224	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,211	1,211	1,207	1,204	1,205	1,205	1,203	1,200
Grant	6,825	6,717	6,698	6,689	6,680	6,680	6,668	6,673	6,670	6,665	6,659	6,654	6,652
Green	4,885	4,827	4,816	4,819	4,812	4,809	4,807	4,807	4,807	4,808	4,806	4,802	4,799
Green Lake	2,187	2,106	2,094	2,095	2,088	2,088	2,090	2,088	2,090	2,090	2,086	2,085	2,085
Iowa	4,133	4,077	4,077	4,078	4,070	4,070	4,072	4,070	4,067	4,070	4,065	4,067	4,052
Iron	1,400	1,290	1,278	1,270	1,265	1,265	1,260	1,260	1,257	1,257	1,259	1,255	1,256
Jackson	3,167	3,047	3,041	3,033	3,030	3,026	3,024	3,021	3,021	3,019	3,020	3,021	3,015
Jefferson	7,885	7,813	7,805	7,792	7,787	7,789	7,788	7,788	7,782	7,779	7,778	7,774	7,773
Juneau	3,785	3,752	3,745	3,743	3,742	3,743	3,738	3,744	3,740	3,741	3,739	3,739	3,738
Kenosha	6,695	6,583	6,555	6,548	6,529	6,529	6,530	6,518	6,520	6,520	6,516	6,511	6,507
Kewaunee	2,804	2,751	2,747	2,743	2,741	2,738	2,735	2,737	2,734	2,738	2,734	2,728	2,725
La Crosse	10,543	10,442	10,431	10,429	10,435	10,429	10,419	10,417	10,411	10,428	10,410	10,404	10,401
Lafayette	3,681	3,637	3,619	3,620	3,616	3,613	3,612	3,613	3,607	3,610	3,609	3,607	3,608
Langlade	3,573	3,472	3,449	3,446	3,438	3,435	3,432	3,429	3,429	3,424	3,427	3,425	3,421
Lincoln	4,465	4,400	4,390	4,384	4,387	4,375	4,376	4,372	4,373	4,372	4,371	4,370	4,369
Manitowoc	9,814	9,715	9,699	9,692	9,682	9,681	9,685	9,685	9,676	9,676	9,671	9,674	9,671
Marathon	12,193	12,057	11,867	12,035	12,028	12,081	12,023	12,025	12,167	12,019	12,008	12,001	11,990

Marinette.....	3,411	3,323	3,328	3,331	3,315	3,308	3,297	3,309	3,299	3,307	3,301	3,297	3,289
Marquette.....	1,820	1,816	1,811	1,811	1,810	1,808	1,809	1,813	1,809	1,813	1,809	1,809	1,810
Milwaukee.....	81,697	80,134	79,832	79,830	79,779	79,729	79,705	79,660	79,614	79,624	79,553	79,528	79,599
Monroe.....	6,747	6,708	6,711	6,710	6,704	6,701	6,700	6,701	6,699	6,699	6,700	6,696	6,697
Oconto.....	4,606	4,447	4,434	4,437	4,435	4,331	4,430	4,431	4,429	4,431	4,428	4,428	4,424
Oneida.....	3,196	3,131	3,122	3,118	3,118	3,120	3,118	3,114	3,117	3,117	3,115	3,116	3,114
Outagamie.....	10,357	10,230	10,202	10,199	10,196	10,205	10,206	10,204	10,198	10,200	10,192	10,189	10,188
Ozaukee.....	3,264	3,221	3,212	3,209	3,207	3,212	3,211	3,205	3,204	3,200	3,200	3,197	3,200
Pepin.....	737	709	705	703	701	701	702	699	698	700	698	700	699
Pierce.....	3,661	3,581	3,563	3,556	3,550	3,543	3,537	3,538	3,532	3,536	3,535	3,529	3,525
Polk.....	4,251	4,189	4,182	4,169	4,165	4,164	4,161	4,158	4,152	4,151	4,144	4,100	4,090
Portage.....	5,347	5,270	5,260	5,266	5,251	5,250	5,249	5,252	5,246	5,248	5,248	5,248	5,247
Price.....	3,151	3,088	3,085	3,084	3,080	3,079	3,075	3,071	3,070	3,069	3,071	3,068	3,060
Racine.....	11,298	11,032	11,037	10,977	10,968	10,974	10,949	10,951	10,943	10,952	10,940	10,917	10,905
Richland.....	2,660	2,632	2,620	2,622	2,617	2,619	2,617	2,615	2,615	2,614	2,611	2,612	2,608
Rock.....	7,923	7,742	7,714	7,699	7,695	7,687	7,669	7,681	7,675	7,677	7,674	7,673	7,664
Rusk.....	2,677	2,631	2,623	2,626	2,622	2,621	2,621	2,616	2,621	2,616	2,617	2,620	2,619
St. Croix.....	4,693	4,626	4,618	4,609	4,602	4,603	4,599	4,589	4,592	4,587	4,588	4,589	4,584
Sauk.....	6,400	6,325	6,316	6,309	6,309	6,305	6,301	6,305	6,297	6,302	6,297	6,297	6,291
Sawyer.....	1,487	1,462	1,448	1,442	1,445	1,444	1,443	1,444	1,442	1,441	1,441	1,436	1,438
Shawano.....	6,337	6,291	6,277	6,278	6,274	6,268	6,269	6,263	6,260	6,269	6,258	6,262	6,253
Sheboygan.....	11,714	11,538	11,520	11,516	11,465	11,492	11,492	11,483	11,480	11,482	11,473	11,473	11,470
Taylor.....	3,079	3,020	3,013	3,019	3,015	3,018	3,005	3,007	3,004	3,005	3,005	3,004	3,000
Trempealeau.....	4,148	4,098	4,094	4,087	4,085	4,083	4,086	4,084	4,087	4,083	4,081	4,079	4,081
Vernon.....	5,599	5,493	5,473	5,466	5,464	5,464	5,463	5,462	5,458	5,461	5,458	5,459	5,452
Vilas.....	1,038	1,016	1,012	1,012	1,008	1,011	1,008	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,005	1,004	1,004
Walworth.....	4,335	4,215	4,196	4,195	4,197	4,199	4,190	4,213	4,213	4,190	4,192	4,192	4,189
Washburn.....	2,043	1,954	1,925	1,970	1,965	1,965	1,964	1,959	1,932	1,962	1,956	1,957	1,952
Washington.....	5,031	4,969	4,952	4,946	4,942	4,940	4,938	4,937	4,938	4,936	4,930	4,931	4,929
Waushara.....	6,348	6,258	6,243	6,247	6,224	6,224	6,228	6,228	6,226	6,227	6,228	6,218	6,218
Waupesa.....	6,395	6,281	6,279	6,265	6,254	6,255	6,254	6,250	6,242	6,249	6,247	6,247	6,240
Waupaca.....	2,606	2,562	2,553	2,550	2,548	2,549	2,548	2,548	2,546	2,547	2,545	2,546	2,541
Waushara.....	9,891	9,803	9,792	9,781	9,781	9,778	9,774	9,769	9,765	9,763	9,755	9,750	9,746
Winnebago.....	3,891	3,803	3,792	3,781	3,781	3,778	3,774	3,769	3,765	3,763	3,755	3,750	3,746
Wood.....	7,303	7,244	7,225	7,214	7,208	7,201	7,199	7,198	7,196	7,196	7,193	7,187	7,184
Total.....	453,678	446,289	444,915	444,848	444,514	444,062	444,004	443,862	443,784	443,726	443,459	443,274	443,073

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, Nov. 4, 1924.
 INDEPENDENT (Worker's Party of America) [Foster]

Counties	Martin Udjbinae	Martin Markovich	Henry Hill	A. J. Hayes	Aaron Kivisto	Arvid Nelson	Louis Majtan	Marko Ebenhe	Carl Gerlach	Clara Knappe	Fred Podello	Carl Schradl	Ferdinand Pilacek
Adams.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ashland.....	59	49	49	49	48	60	48	48	47	48	47	48	47
Barron.....	39	40	40	41	40	41	41	40	41	40	41	40	40
Bayfield.....	81	79	81	76	81	79	76	80	77	77	79	77	77
Brown.....	61	55	55	54	56	54	53	54	51	54	50	51	48
Buffalo.....	23	24	23	23	23	25	22	24	24	23	23	22	22
Burnett.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	18	17
Calumet.....	20	19	19	19	20	20	21	20	20	20	21	20	18
Chippewa.....	58	55	57	59	53	56	53	53	52	53	53	52	51
Clark.....	76	78	76	78	77	78	76	76	77	76	76	75	75
Columbia.....	46	44	44	43	44	45	44	43	43	43	43	45	43
Crawford.....	29	28	30	29	28	28	28	27	28	28	26	25	27
Dane.....	150	146	145	145	146	147	145	145	145	146	145	145	145
Dodge.....	104	103	104	105	103	100	102	100	101	100	102	104	98
Door.....	29	28	28	28	27	29	30	28	29	28	28	28	28
Douglas.....	186	186	191	190	185	190	185	186	183	184	184	184	183
Dunn.....	29	30	30	31	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30
Eau Claire.....	36	36	35	35	34	35	35	34	34	35	35	34	30
Florence.....	11	10	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fond du Lac.....	67	69	72	64	67	66	65	65	65	65	64	64	64
Forest.....	19	17	18	17	18	18	18	17	17	18	17	19	18
Grant.....	46	46	47	45	46	45	47	44	46	46	45	44	45
Green.....	39	40	39	40	41	40	43	40	41	40	40	41	39
Green Lake.....	19	20	20	18	20	19	19	18	17	17	17	17	16
Iowa.....	45	42	43	40	42	43	43	41	40	41	42	41	40
Iron.....	68	66	64	66	68	65	65	65	66	64	63	63	62
Jackson.....	37	37	39	39	34	33	36	35	37	36	33	34	34
Jefferson.....	56	56	57	57	59	56	58	54	55	55	54	54	53
Juneau.....	35	33	35	34	34	34	34	35	35	36	35	35	35
Kenosha.....	58	54	55	54	52	55	52	52	53	51	51	52	52
Kewaunee.....	24	24	25	25	24	25	23	24	25	23	22	24	23
La Crosse.....	53	54	53	54	59	60	59	59	59	58	60	58	58
Lafayette.....	36	35	36	35	36	37	36	36	34	36	36	37	36
Langlade.....	15	16	16	18	15	15	15	15	14	16	15	14	13
Lincoln.....	61	61	62	63	62	61	62	61	63	61	61	61	61
Manitowoc.....	61	63	64	64	60	64	61	61	61	60	62	59	60
Marathon.....	124	122	124	121	121	120	123	122	123	123	120	128	120

Marinette.....	22	22	26	22	21	19	20	20	20	21	20	22	21
Marquette.....	13	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Milwaukee.....	554	564	563	556	568	564	563	563	563	561	557	563	557
Monroe.....	59	60	59	59	60	60	61	61	61	61	61	59	59
Oconto.....	32	32	34	34	34	33	32	35	33	32	34	32	34
Oneida.....	28	27	27	28	27	28	28	27	27	27	26	26	25
Outagamie.....	63	58	63	62	63	63	63	63	61	62	61	59	58
Ozaukee.....	23	20	21	21	21	22	17	17	17	18	17	17	18
Pepin.....	6	8	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pierce.....	32	34	32	32	36	35	34	33	33	33	32	33	32
Polk.....	32	30	31	32	32	32	32	31	33	31	31	31	31
Portage.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	27
Price.....	85	85	85	86	84	84	82	84	82	86	83	84	83
Racine.....	81	80	84	82	80	78	78	77	79	79	79	77	76
Richland.....	25	23	24	23	23	25	24	23	24	23	24	23	24
Rock.....	39	34	36	36	35	36	34	35	35	35	35	35	34
Rusk.....	32	30	34	29	30	28	29	29	30	28	28	28	28
St. Croix.....	17	17	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	20	20	19	19
Sauk.....	59	59	59	60	58	59	57	58	59	58	58	57	55
Sawyer.....	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Shawano.....	58	57	60	57	58	60	61	57	58	56	57	57	57
Sheboygan.....	73	68	71	70	69	71	70	71	72	69	69	70	69
Taylor.....	30	33	31	30	30	30	30	31	34	30	29	30	29
Trempealeau.....	29	28	29	29	29	29	29	28	29	29	30	30	29
Vernon.....	34	34	35	34	32	32	33	33	34	32	32	32	31
Vilas.....	33	32	32	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Walworth.....	16	16	22	17	19	19	22	19	19	19	19	18	17
Washburn.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Washington.....	59	55	57	59	55	55	56	56	55	56	55	56	56
Waukesha.....	52	51	53	53	53	55	53	53	52	51	52	52	53
Waupaca.....	38	36	37	37	37	37	39	36	38	39	36	36	37
Waushara.....	43	40	39	39	40	41	41	38	38	39	38	39	39
Winnebago.....	82	79	80	77	78	78	77	77	77	76	76	76	78
Wood.....	59	59	62	61	60	62	59	59	59	60	58	57	60
Total.....	3,759	3,710	3,773	3,728	3,724	3,739	3,715	3,687	3,708	3,681	3,659	3,666	3,628

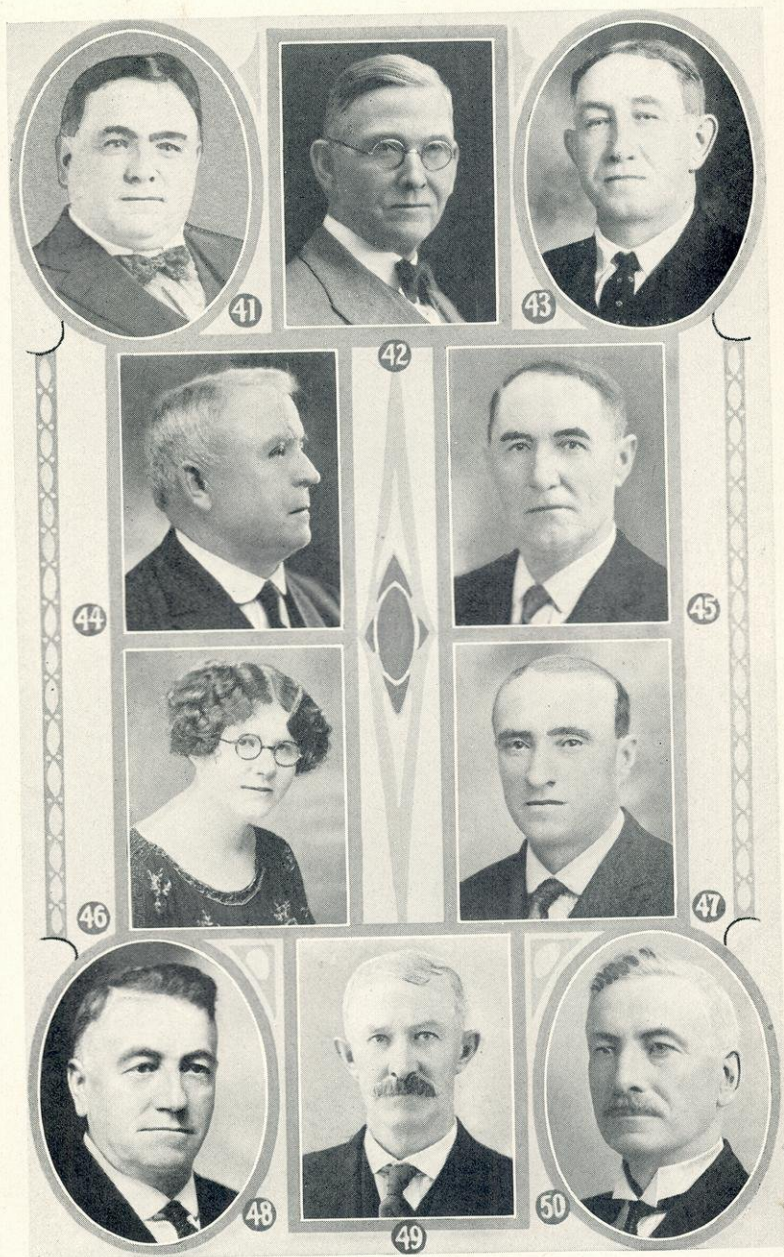
GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

SUMMARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, NOV. 4, 1924.

INDEPENDENT [Socialist Labor Party]

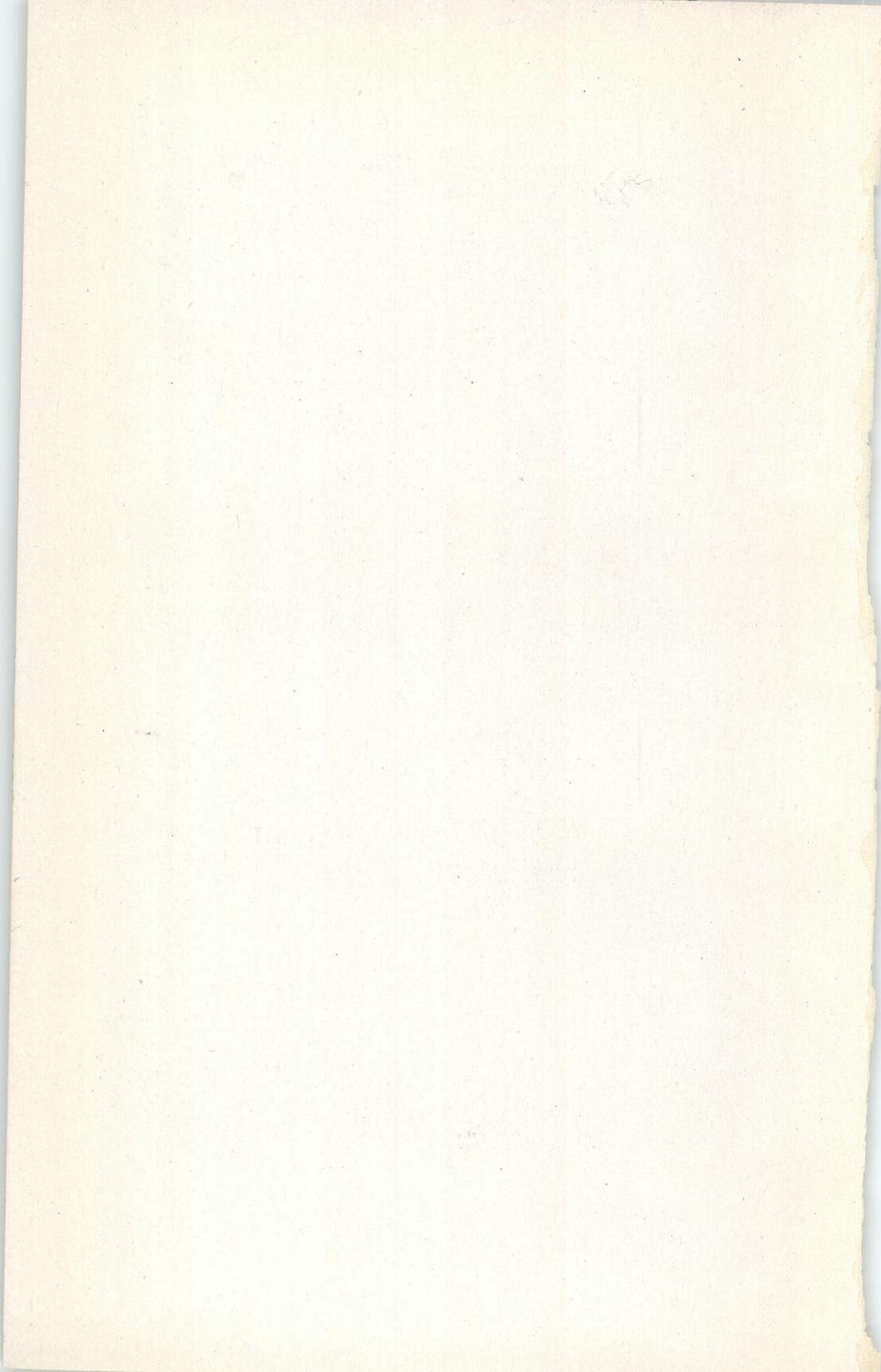
INDEPENDENT [Wallace Lincoln, Commonwealth Land Party]

Counties	G. Driebel	M. Farchmin, Jr.	E. Kathke, Jr.	Jeff Davies		Carl Aken	Cornelius Leenhouts
Adams							
Ashland	3	3	5	3			
Barron	1	1	2	2		2	2
Bayfield	4	4	4	4		1	1
Brown	7	5	2	5		3	
Buffalo	1	2	2	6		7	5
Burnett	1	1	1	1		1	
Calumet							
Chippewa	2	1	3	2		3	3
Clark	1	2	1	4		4	3
Columbia	2	3	1	5		2	2
Crawford						2	4
Dane	5	5	7	7		5	1
Dodge	10	11	8	10		4	4
Door	6	4	4	4		4	5
Douglas	11	6	6	9		4	5
Dunn	1	2	2	4		6	3
Eau Claire	5	4	4	5		8	4
Florence	1	1	1	1		5	5
Fond du Lac	13	4	9	5		2	5
Forest	1	1	2	4		8	
Grant	3	4	5	6		4	6
Green	3	3	3	4		5	1
Green Lake		1		2		4	1
Iowa	5	5	4	5		2	
Iron	9	4	3	3		2	2
Jackson						8	6
Jefferson						3	2
Juneau	2	2	1	2		3	
Kenosha	2	2	2	3		2	
Kewaunee	5	3	3	3		1	1
La Crosse	8	4	3	5		4	5
Lafayette	2	1	2	3		2	1
Lafayette	2	3	2	5		7	6
Langlade	3	4	3	3			
Lincoln						3	3
Manitowoc	2	3	3	3			
Marathon	13	12	11	13		4	3
						12	7



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(41) James Goodman, (42) James A. Cody, (43) George A. Frederick, (44) Robert Naumann, (45) Fred A. Fredrich, (46) Mildred Barber, (47) Henry Ellenbecker, (48) Frank L. Kersten, (49) Thomas A. Conway, (50) Michael Laffey.



Marinette		1	3	2		2	1
Marquette	3	5	3	4		5	4
Milwaukee	191	184	182	206		62	64
Monroe	3	3	3	3		1	1
Oconto	1	2	1	2		1	2
Oneida							1
Outagamie	6	6	8	6			1
Ozaukee	2			8		12	10
Pepin		1	1	1			
Pierce	2	0	0	2		1	
Polk	1			1		1	1
Portage	5	3	3	2			
Price	6	6	6	4		4	3
Racine	4	4	5	8		7	1
Richland	3	2	2	6		11	6
Rock	3	4	5	2			
Rusk	5	4		6		5	3
St. Croix	2	1		2			2
Sauk	2	3	1	1			
Sawyer			1	2		1	1
Shawano		3					
Sheboygan	3	3	4	5		1	
Taylor	9	9	14	13		8	6
Trempealeau	2	1		1		3	3
Vernon	0	0	0	1		2	1
Vilas	2	1	1	1		2	1
Walworth	4	6	4	5		1	1
Washburn		2		2		2	1
Washington		1					
Waukesha	1	1	2	3		2	2
Waupaca	4	6	5	6			
Waushara	2		1			2	3
Winnebago	6	4	5	7		1	1
Wood	3	2	2	4		3	3
	5	4	4	4		1	
Total	411	376	379	458		270	215

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1924

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
ADAMS CO.								
Adams.....	18	1	57			1		
Big Flats.....	12	1	33	1	1		4	
Colburn.....	12	3	38	1				
Dell Prairie.....	38		87			1	1	
Easton.....	28	1	85			1		
Jackson.....	57	2	70	1	1			
Leola.....	6	1	33			1	1	
Lincoln.....	13	2	79	1				
Monroe.....	34	1	70					
New Chester.....	41	3	81	3			1	
New Haven.....	60	4	94	3				
Preston.....	14	2	30	3				
Quincy.....	7		77	1	1		1	
Richfield.....	23	1	32	2		1		
Rome.....	25	3	64		1			
Springville.....	22	6	51	1			1	
Strongs Prairie.....	31	6	175	1				
Adams, vil.....	163	5	388	2	1	1	3	
Friendship, vil.....	72	1	84	1				
Total (2,392).....	676	43	1,628	21	5	7	12	
ASHLAND CO.								
Agenda.....	8	4	91	5	1	2	0	
Ashland.....	13	3	140	3	0	6	1	
Butternut.....	8	2	97	2	2	2	2	
Gingles.....	15	9	107	0	0	1	0	
Gordon.....	52	3	115	3	0	1	1	
Jacobs.....	88	4	201	3	0	2	1	
La Pointe.....	30		42					
Marengo.....	6	4	96	4	1	6	4	
Morse.....	22	1	113	1	1			
Peeksville.....	4		68			1	1	
Sanborn.....	44	2	256	1		2	4	
Shanagolden.....	6	1	41	2				
White River.....	53	5	101	5		6	2	
Ashland city								
1st ward.....	85	3	218	2	2	2		
2nd ward.....	172	13	235	4		1		
3rd ward.....	323	10	161	3				
4th ward.....	136	2	158	5		1		
5th ward.....	174	4	180		1		1	
6th ward.....	229	4	208	2			1	
7th ward.....	89	2	312			1		
8th ward.....	51		296	3			1	
9th ward.....	20	2	322	2				
10th ward.....	27	2	340	12				
Mellen, city:								
1st ward.....	106	3	110	1		1	1	
2nd ward.....	59	1	82	1	2	2	2	
3rd ward.....	29	1	60	1		3	1	
Butternut, vil.....	57	1	152			1	3	
Total (6,441).....	1,906	86	4,307	65	10	41	26	
BARRON CO.								
Almena.....	30	12	238				1	
Arland.....	26	9	176	2		1		
Barron.....	49	15	157	4		2	5	
Bear Lake.....	2	1	103	5		1	2	
Cedar Lake.....	34	6	74	1		1	2	
Chetek.....	53	9	194	4	1	3	4	
Clinton.....	43	12	269	4		8	1	
Crystal Lake.....	29	12	166	2	2	1	1	
Cumberland.....	42	11	229	1			1	
Dallas.....	38	20	187			2	2	
Dovre.....	27	5	246	3		3	3	
Doyle.....	50	4	80	1		4	3	
Lakeland.....	24	2	132				4	
Maple Grove.....	73	19	266	4		9	4	
Maple Plain.....	16	2	87	6	1	1	2	
Oak Grove.....	43	5	164	2			1	

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
BARRON CO.—(con)								
Prairie Farm.....	17	20	178	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Rice Lake.....	27	9	156	5	-----	1	4	-----
Stanford.....	15	7	169	2	-----	3	2	-----
Stanley.....	35	2	135	11	-----	1	4	-----
Summer.....	39	18	115	3	-----	3	1	-----
Turtle Lake.....	6	1	112	1	1	1	-----	-----
Vance Creek.....	9	9	175	2	1	2	1	-----
Cameron, vil.....	80	5	118	1	-----	2	-----	-----
Dallas, vil.....	36	3	80	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Haugen, vil.....	33	-----	24	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Prairie Farm, vil.....	26	5	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Turtle Lake, vil.....	51	4	114	1	-----	3	1	-----
Barron, city.....	327	30	221	9	-----	1	-----	-----
Chetek, city.....	144	17	189	4	1	4	1	-----
Cumberland, city.....	172	25	224	3	1	4	4	-----
Rice Lake, city:								
1st ward.....	91	4	151	2	-----	2	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	72	6	102	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	102	6	95	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
4th ward.....	38	14	122	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
5th ward.....	19	11	142	-----	-----	3	4	-----
6th ward.....	32	3	112	2	-----	2	-----	-----
7th ward.....	20	5	105	2	1	-----	-----	-----
8th ward.....	15	2	67	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals (8,316).....	1,995	350	5,729	93	9	70	63	-----
BAYFIELD CO.								
Barksdale.....	18	5	126	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Barnes.....	8	1	37	2	1	1	1	-----
Bayfield.....	37	8	103	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Bayview.....	11	6	92	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bell.....	14	-----	43	3	-----	-----	1	-----
Cable.....	17	3	65	2	-----	-----	1	-----
Clover.....	4	1	49	7	-----	10	-----	-----
Delta.....	-----	-----	34	1	-----	2	-----	-----
Drummond.....	49	6	202	-----	-----	4	3	-----
Eileen.....	21	6	107	6	-----	2	2	-----
Hughes.....	14	2	53	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Iron River.....	64	8	164	6	-----	3	1	-----
Kelly.....	13	2	105	8	-----	1	2	-----
Keystone.....	15	-----	51	3	-----	3	2	-----
Lincoln.....	10	2	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mason.....	34	3	139	2	1	2	2	-----
Namekagon.....	14	-----	26	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Orienta.....	15	1	56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oulu.....	8	8	104	9	-----	36	-----	-----
Pilsen.....	9	1	54	3	-----	1	-----	-----
Port Wing.....	57	10	125	6	-----	3	1	-----
Pratt.....	19	7	106	2	1	1	-----	-----
Russell.....	8	5	109	-----	-----	3	-----	6
Tripp.....	6	2	53	2	-----	4	3	-----
Washburn.....	11	1	97	1	-----	2	1	-----
Cable, vil.....	24	6	38	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Bayfield, city:								
1st ward.....	54	1	59	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	21	1	31	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
3rd ward.....	35	3	43	1	1	1	-----	-----
4th ward.....	29	1	42	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Washburn, city:								
1st ward.....	121	9	135	3	-----	4	1	-----
2nd ward.....	28	1	102	-----	-----	2	1	-----
3rd ward.....	18	2	111	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4th ward.....	24	3	111	2	1	-----	1	-----
5th ward.....	47	-----	74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
6th ward.....	17	4	80	2	-----	1	-----	-----
Totals (4,209).....	894	119	2,987	80	5	91	27	6
BROWN CO.								
Allouez.....	174	4	265	8	-----	3	-----	-----
Ashwaubenon.....	35	3	79	1	-----	3	1	-----
Bellevue.....	53	1	50	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
De Pere.....	65	-----	83	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
BROWN CO.—(con)								
Eaton.....	76	1	138					
Glenmore.....	95		192					
Green Bay.....	34	1	96	5	3		1	
Hobart.....	39		84	2				
Holland.....	157	1	131					
Howard.....	99	13	161			2		
Humbolt.....	47		89	1	4	4	4	
Lawrence.....	99	1	126	1	1			
Morrison.....	90	4	225	3	1	5	3	
New Denmark.....	47	2	259	3		2	1	
Pittsfield.....	59	2	175	3		1	1	
Preble.....	164	6	422	6				
Rockland.....	82	3	88	1				
Scott.....	103	3	130					
Suamico.....	102	4	99			2	2	
Wrightstown.....	140	2	133	1			1	
De Pere, city								
1st ward.....	359	5	152					
2nd ward.....	273	3	167					
3rd ward.....	282	3	267	1				
4th ward.....	123	5	147	10	1		1	
Green Bay, city:								
1st ward.....	509	5	144					
2nd ward.....	509	6	369	7			1	
3rd ward.....	544	10	239	7				
4th ward.....	434	3	242	3				
5th ward.....	182	5	354	6	5	5	5	
6th ward.....	279	3	218	4			2	
7th ward.....	207	5	178	4	1	3	2	
8th ward.....	269	3	254	9	2	2	5	
9th ward.....	119	3	265	7	1	2	1	
10th ward.....	99		277	2	4	5	4	
11th ward.....	74	3	350	5		1		
12th ward.....	190	1	221	2			1	
13th ward.....	241	5	331	4		2	1	
14th ward.....	181	8	370	2	6	7	7	
15th ward.....	348	7	174	6			1	
16th ward.....	413	2	246	7				
17th ward.....	158	4	251	1				
18th ward.....	176	4	389	13		1		
19th ward.....	87	6	269	15		3		
20th ward.....	75	4	394	23		1	1	
Denmark, vil.....	103	6	125	1		1		
Fulaski, vil.....	139	2	152	2		1		
Wrightstown, vil.....	115	2	92	1				
Totals (18,379).....	8,248	164	9,662	178	28	54	45	
BUFFALO CO.								
Alma.....	8	2	138	1				
Belvidere.....	9		86	4				
Buffalo.....	14	3	101	2				4
Canton.....	24	3	97	2				1
Cross.....	5	1	117	5				5
Dover.....	33	2	122			2		2
Gilmanton.....	108	6	89				7	
Glencoe.....	16	2	99		1			
Lincoln.....	1		96	5				
Maxville.....	16	1	75	3		1	1	
Milton.....	1		60	5			2	
Modena.....	11		192	4			2	
Mondovi.....	52	1	99	2	1		2	
Montana.....	6	1	80	1				
Naples.....	30	3	150			2		
Nelson.....	22	7	254	8	1	2		
Waumandee.....	11		116	3		1		
Alma, city:								
1st ward.....	33	2	64	6		1	1	
2nd ward.....	39	3	29				2	
3rd ward.....	20		53	2		1		
Buffalo, city.....	3		48	4		1		
Fountain, city:								
1st ward.....	32		102	2	2			
2nd ward.....	26	1	134	3				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
BUFFALO CO.—(con)								
Mondovi, city:								
1st ward.....	129	12	89			1		
2nd ward.....	125	11	149	2				3
Cochrane, vil.....	16	1	92	15	1	3		
Totals (3,724).....	790	64	2,731	78	6	18	14	13
BURNETT CO.								
Anderson.....	8	6	123	2		2	2	
Blaine.....	1	1	36	1			3	
Daniels.....		2	193	2	1	4	1	
Dewey.....	34	3	90				1	
Grantsburg.....	7	4	157		1	1	1	
Jackson.....			40				1	
La Follette.....	11	8	67	2		3		
Lincoln.....	1	1	58	1		1	1	
Meenon.....	20	3	100	2		2	6	
Oakland.....	8	4	33			1		
Roosevelt.....	7	1	63	2				
Rusk.....	15	3	26	1		1		
Sand Lake.....	4	4	57	1				
Scott.....	6		27	2				
Siren.....	19	5	147	1	1	4	3	
Swiss.....	21	9	100	2		4		3
Trade Lake.....	10	4	303	4			1	
Union.....	4	5	28					
Weblake.....	1	2	18					
West Marshland.....	3		61			1	1	
Wood River.....	21	7	264	5	1	1		
Grantsburg, vil.....	85	12	178	1		1	6	
Webster, vil.....	42	6	102	4				1
Totals (2,846).....	328	90	2,331	33	4	26	30	4
CALUMET CO.								
Brillion.....	68	5	264			1	1	
Brothertown.....	63	3	260	1	1		3	
Charlestown.....	107	4	190	4			2	
Chilton.....	97	4	167	3		1	2	
Harrison.....	137	3	301	1				
New Holstein.....	45	1	164	9	1	2	1	
Rantoul.....	64	2	207	8		4	1	
Stockbridge.....	105	6	144			2		
Woodville.....	74	8	203	2		1		
Chilton, city.....	396	4	377	6		1	1	
Kiel, vil.....								
2nd prec.....	14		26	1		1		
Brillion, vil.....	157	6	237	6		3	1	
Hilbert, vil.....	52	1	118	2	1	2		
New Holstein, vil.....	84	1	342	11		1		
Stockbridge, vil.....	58	2	29	1				
Totals (4,689).....	1,521	50	3,029	55	3	19	12	
CHIPPEWA CO.								
Anson.....	209	1	135	1	1	1	1	
Arthur.....	67		170	1		4		
Auburn.....	85	9	240		4	7	7	
Birch Creek.....	42	2	46	1			2	
Bloomer.....	90	4	144	2		2	1	
Cleveland.....	73	2	63	5	1		4	
Colburn.....	60	3	168	3		2	2	
Delmar.....	79	4	290		1			
Eagle Point.....	183	2	169		2	2	1	
Edson.....	126	8	260	1		6	2	
Estella.....	69		50					
Goetz.....	120	1	117	1				
Halley.....	92	8	135		1	3		3
Holcombe.....	126	6	46	4		2	2	
Howard.....	30	3	123	1			5	
La Fayette.....	88	10	221				1	
Ruby.....	64	6	81	16	1	7	2	
Sampson.....	59	4	135		1	3	1	
Sigel.....	49		122	2		2	3	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
CHIPPEWA CO.—(con)								
Tilden.....	27	1	217	1		1	3	
Wheaton.....	108	10	185			5	3	
Woodmohr.....	64	2	184			1	3	
Bloomer, city.....	299	2	281			12	3	
Chippewa Falls, city								
1st ward.....	137	5	263	1			2	
2nd ward.....	133	1	293	2	2	1	5	
3rd ward.....	172		205			2	2	
4th ward.....	220	1	125	2		2		
5th ward.....	329	7	333	1		1	1	
6th ward.....	180	1	194	1		1		
7th ward.....	111	1	154		1		2	
8th ward.....	200	2	187	1			4	
9th ward.....	110	3	172			2	4	
10th ward.....	102	5	175		1	3	3	
Stanley, city:								
1st ward.....	122	5	89	1		1		
2nd ward.....	76	1	90			1	1	
3rd ward.....	83	3	82				4	
4th ward.....	61	5	147			1	2	
Boyd, vil.....	73		156				1	
Cadott, vil.....	112	3	151			2	2	
Cornell, vil.....	296	4	148		1	3	2	
New Auburn, vil.....	66	5	44			2	2	
Totals (11,765).....	4,797	140	6,600	48	18	32	80	
CLARK CO.								
Beaver.....	4	4	143	2		1		
Butler.....	14	6	22	1	2	1	1	
Colby.....	24	1	140	5	2	2	2	
Dewhurst.....	6	1	23	1		1		
Eaton.....	48	7	132	1	1	2	4	
Foster.....	3	3	22			1		
Fremont.....	49	8	283	2		2		
Grant.....	55	8	244	1		3	1	
Green Grove.....	19	1	145	22	2	7	4	
Hendren.....	24	4	99	19		4	5	
Hewett.....	6	1	57			2	1	
Hixon.....	49	8	159	2		7	2	
Hoard.....	39	4	146	5		6	7	
Levis.....	42	2	88	1		2		
Longwood.....	41	6	118	8	3	9	4	
Loyal.....	52	5	197	1		2	1	
Lynn.....	14	1	189	4		1	2	
Mayville.....	22		204	5	7	8	10	
Mead.....	8		37			2		
Mentor.....	100	7	141		1		6	
Pine Valley.....	61	2	188	3		1		
Reseberg.....	39	5	152	5		3	3	
Sherman.....	64	1	145	3		1	1	
Seif.....	6	1	55			1		
Sherwood.....	24	1	39				1	
Thorp.....	54	10	201	1	2		1	
Unity.....	46	10	168	3			8	
Warner.....	25	3	172	3	1	2	7	
Washburn.....	20	1	67			1	1	
Weston.....	36		165	1	1	2	2	
Withee.....	59	3	128	2				
Worden.....	51	10	193	2				
York.....	86	7	274	2	1	6		
Colby, city.....	80		99		1		4	
Greenwood, city.....	166	3	70	2		1		
Neillsville, city:								
1st ward.....	93	2	100		1		1	
2nd ward.....	132	4	123	2		1		
3rd ward.....	225	6	129	1		2		
Abbotsford, vil.....	73	10	118	7		1	2	
Curtis, vil.....	28		25			2	2	
Dorchester, vil.....	46	2	76	1			1	
Granton, vil.....	91	1	51					
Loyal, vil.....	128	14	151				2	
Owen, vil.....	188	15	156	3	1	2	4	
Thorp, vil.....	83	10	137				1	

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
CLARK CO.—(con.)								
Unity, vil.....	24	2	10					
Withee, vil.....	57	5	77			3	2	
Totals (9,009).....	2,597	205	5,856	123	46	98	84	
COLUMBIA CO.								
Arlington.....	135	7	142	4	1	4	2	
Caledonia.....	150	5	119	2	2	1	2	
Columbus.....	87	2	95	2				
Courtland.....	123		90	2		1		
Dekorra.....	123	3	94	1		3	3	
Fort Winnebago.....	108	1	85	1		2	3	
Fountain Prairie.....	101	4	106	5		2	1	
Hampden.....	97	1	147	1		2	5	
Leeds.....	56	3	216	4		2	2	
Lewiston.....	98	3	83	1		3	1	
Lodi.....	97	2	89				1	1
Lowville.....	74	3	108	4	1	1	5	1
Marcellon.....	179	3	92	2		1	1	
Newport.....	41	2	72	3		3	3	
Otsego.....	95	1	139	1		4	1	
Pacific.....	47	1	26	2				
Randolph.....	138	3	150	4	2		6	
Scott.....	59		95	3		1		
Springvale.....	76	2	74	1		1	2	
West Point.....	64	11	116			1		
Wycocena.....	107	3	76			1	1	
Cambria, vil.....	268	6	46	2	2	1	2	
Doylestown.....	64		30	1				
Fall River, vil.....	95	6	47	1		1		
Kilbourn, vil.....	333	8	133	8		3	1	
Lodi, vil.....	318	7	172	7		2		
Pardeeville, vil.....	250	5	79	2		1		
Poynette, vil.....	237	8	99	2		1	3	
Randolph, vil.....	162	3	24					
Rio, vil.....	172	5	91	1			1	
Wycocena, vil.....	90		46	1	1	2	1	
Columbus, city								
1st ward.....	371	2	101	2		1		
2nd ward.....	178		92	2		2		
3rd ward.....	183	1	100	2				
Portage, city:								
1st ward.....	118		96	1		2	1	
2nd ward.....	264	3	191			2		
3rd ward.....	324	5	165	2				
4th ward.....	408	7	291	2	3	3		
5th ward.....	209	6	372	2		1		
Totals (10,818).....	6,104	132	4,389	76	12	55	48	2
CRAWFORD CO.								
Bridgeport.....	48	2	57					
Clayton.....	179	19	318	2				
Eastman.....	114	2	86	2		3	1	1
Freeman.....	84	4	194	2	1		3	1
Haney.....	98	2	91	2			1	
Marietta.....	133	4	110	2		1	8	
Prairie du Chien.....	58	2	60	2	1	1	2	
Scott.....	117	9	128	1		1	1	
Seneca.....	152	3	144				1	
Utica.....	114	6	407	6			1	
Wauzeka.....	43	5	132					
Bell Center, vil.....	31	7	14					
De Soto, vil.....	5	1	14	1		1		
Eastman, vil.....	38	7	56	1				
Ferryville, vil.....	46	8	33	2		1		
Gays Mills, vil.....	190	5	72			1		
Lynxville, vil.....	40		37	2			1	1
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	76	13	144	2		3	2	
Steuben, vil.....	41	2	52	4				
Wauzeka, vil.....	108	11	78	1		1	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
CRAWFORD CO.—(ccn)								
Prairie du Chien, city:								
1st ward	47	3	121	2		2		
2nd ward	266	10	214	2		1		
3rd ward	298	5	202	5		2		
4th ward	31	1	29					
Totals (5,366)	2,357	131	2,793	41	2	18	21	3
DANE CO.								
Albion	181	43	276	2		8		
Berry	31		257			2	8	
Black Earth	39	8	159			3	4	
Blooming Grove	163	12	354	5		1	9	
Blue Mounds	41	3	173				2	
Bristol	57	1	180	4				
Burke	87	6	358			3	3	
Christiana	83	3	284	1		2	1	
Cottage Grove	136	11	224	3		1	3	
Cross Plains	41	1	284	2		2	1	
Dane	46	2	178	2		2	2	
Deerfield	45		200			1	2	1
Dunkirk	126	3	209	2		2		
Dunn	46	5	207			1		
Fitchburg	143	11	175	3			1	1
Madison	331	17	219	7		2	5	
Mazomanie	40	3	79			1	2	
Medina	77	3	142	2		3	4	
Middleton	102	10	211	3		3	4	
Montrose	49	3	182	2		1	2	
Oregon	69	73	151				3	
Perry	18	16	245			1	1	1
Pleasant Springs	72	9	218			3	3	
Primrose	19		188			2		
Roxbury	19	2	223	1				
Rutland	81	1	235	1		1	17	
Springdale	60	3	257				6	
Springfield	20		372					1
Sun Prairie	95	7	130	1		5	6	
Vermont	34	1	192			3	2	
Verona	61	1	157	1		2	3	
Vienna	57		171	2			1	
Westport	86	4	316	1		5	6	1
Windsor	104	2	271	1		2	6	
York	188	4	116			2	1	
Belleville, vil.	108	3	114			3	1	
Black Earth, vil.	67	10	113	2		2	6	
Blue Mounds, vil.	26	1	50				2	
Brooklyn, vil.	17	7	16					
Cambridge, vil.	83	10	108				2	
Cross Plains, vil.	24		103					
Dane, vil.	35	1	76				1	
Deerfield, vil.	107	5	108	1			1	
De Forest, vil.	54	1	145	3		1	2	
Marshall, vil.	69	15	92	5				
Mazomanie, vil.	172	21	130	2		2	3	
Mc Farland, vil.	66	4	85	1				
Middleton, vil.	116	1	260	1		1	12	
Mt. Horeb, vil.	270	10	364	1				
Oregon, vil.	195	16	156	1				
Rockdale, vil.	34	1	27				1	
Sun Prairie, vil.	269	11	150	7			1	
Verona, vil.	63	10	77			1		
Waunakee, vil.	69	1	194			1	2	
Madison, city:								
1st ward	657	10	448	6			5	
2nd ward, 1st prec.	586	6	427	17		5	9	8
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	222	2	378	3		6	5	2
3rd ward, 1st prec.	242	8	382	5		1	12	1
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	478	11	677	5		8	13	1
4th ward	628	17	806	5		11	23	11
5th ward, 1st prec.	751	25	678	24		7	14	7
5th ward, 2nd prec.	485	7	519	3				
6th ward, 1st prec.	247	9	582	5			27	1
6th ward, 2nd prec.	270	12	857	10		4	39	17

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
DANE CO.—(con.)								
6th ward, 3rd prec.	349	20	642	12		5	16	2
7th ward, 1st prec.	748	19	945	9		7	36	2
7th ward, 2nd prec.	145	6	348	6		12	12	7
8th ward.	455	15	1,011	8		4	12	5
9th ward, 1st prec.	104	5	450	5		2	4	
9th ward, 2nd prec.	379	12	554	2		4	7	11
9th ward, 3rd prec.	169	9	336	6		2	5	
10th ward, 1st prec.	997	30	471	14		1	9	1
10th ward, 2nd prec.	928	35	514	11		8	11	4
Stoughton, city:								
1st ward.	180	1	162	1		1		
2nd ward.	139	7	352	3		3	1	
3rd ward.	230	10	231	1		2	1	
4th ward.	355	8	188					
Totals (37,844)	14,435	620	21,890	233		174	406	86
DODGE CO.								
Ashippun.	162		271	1				
Reaver Dam.	140	4	137	2				
Burnett.	112	2	187	5			1	
Calamus.	107	7	90	6			1	
Chester.	93		89		2	2	2	
Clyman.	120	2	129	9				
Elba.	200	1	134					
Emmet.	128		191	1		1		
Fox Lake.	114	4	91	3	3	5	3	
Herman.	53		356	6		1	2	
Hubbard.	97	2	207	5		3		
Hustisford.	84	2	167	24		1		
Lebanon.	21		460		2	1	1	
Leroy.	65	5	216	3				
Lomira.	115	5	322	7		1	2	
Lowell.	103	2	212	9			1	
Oak Grove.	160	8	217	17	5	5	5	
Portland.	81		192	1				
Rubicon.	149		145	7		1		
Shields.	93	3	92	2				
Theresa.	21	1	323	23			2	
Trenton.	151		164	1		1		
Westford.	127	2	70	2	2	1	2	
Williamstown.	52		212	11		1		
Beaver Dam, city:								
1st ward.	161	1	70	8				
2nd ward.	247	1	130	4				
3rd ward.	314	3	196					
4th ward.	337	2	176	11	1	1	1	
5th ward.	165	5	43	6				
6th ward.	248		118	6	2	2	2	
7th ward.	251	2	227	10	3	3	3	
8th ward.	242	4	179	4	5	5	5	
Horicon, city:								
1st ward.	165	3	74	36		2	2	
2nd ward.	121		53	17				
3rd ward.	216	1	81	20				
Juneau, city:								
1st ward.	133	4	65					
2nd ward.	92	5	81					
3rd ward.	87	1	64	1		1		
Mayville, city:								
1st ward.	77	2	244	8				
2nd ward.	57	3	109	7			1	
3rd ward.	162	8	256	21				
Watertown, city:								
5th ward.	93	3	123	3		1		
6th ward.	74		169	2		1		
13th ward.	60	1	194	14				
14th ward.	80		79	4				
Waupun, city:								
1st ward.	215	2	36					
2nd ward.	233	2	70			1		
3rd ward.	123	2	21		1			
4th ward.	91	6	51			1		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Sec.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
DODGE CO.—(con.)								
Clyman, vil.-----	83	1	20		1			
Fox Lake, vil.-----	332	4	107					
Hustisford, vil.-----	103	1	99	26		2		
Iron Ridge, vil.-----	30	1	76	3				
Lomira, vil.-----	61	7	160	6		2		
Lowell, vil.-----	47	1	58					
Neesho, vil.-----	69	1	35	1				
Randolph, vil.-----	242	6	66				1	
Reeseville, vil.-----	72	2	84	1				
Theresa, vil.-----	51		96	12		1		
Totals (16,793)-----	7,781	135	8,390	378	27	48	34	
DOOR CO.								
Baileys Harbor.-----	37	2	114	1	5	5	6	3
Brussels.-----	13	3	194	3		1		
Clay Banks.-----	20	2	93	2	1		2	
Egg Harbor.-----	31	2	184	1	1		1	
Forestville.-----	53	5	242	1	1	4	3	
Gardner.-----	16		147	1				
Gibraltar.-----	37	3	123	3		2	2	
Jacksonport.-----	48	1	88	1	1	1		
Liberty Grove.-----	37	46	248	1	1	1		1
Nasewaupsee.-----	38	8	229			1	4	
Sevastopol.-----	82	6	241	8	1	3	1	
Sturgeon Bay.-----	30	2	126		1	1		
Union.-----	12		99					
Washington.-----	54	7	92	2		1		
Ephriam, vil.-----	37	1	35					
Sister Bay.-----	12	13	43					2
Sturgeon Bay, city:								
1st ward.-----	188	5	205	2	2	1	1	
2nd ward.-----	196	1	86	2	1			
3rd ward.-----	140	3	163		2	2	3	
4th ward.-----	86	11	184	1	3	6	2	
Totals (4,333)-----	1,167	121	2,936	28	20	30	25	6
DOUGLAS CO.								
Amnicon.-----	24	7	95			3	1	
Bennett.-----	24	2	87	2			2	
Brule.-----	53	2	85	1	2	31	1	1
Cloverland.-----	13	2	47	2			1	
Dairyland.-----	2	4	60					
Gordon.-----	36	2	112			2		
Hawthorne.-----	35	5	116			4	1	
Highland.-----	10	1	22					
Lakeside.-----	6	6	100	1		3		
Maple.-----	7	4	100	3		10		
Oakland.-----	13	2	121	1		1		
Parkland.-----	41	5	110	2	1	6	5	
Solon Springs.-----	23	5	79	1			2	
Summit.-----	14	3	158	3		2	1	
Superior, town:								
1st ward.-----	40	4	161	1	1	5	2	
2nd ward.-----	15	2	53	0		1	1	
Wascott.-----	8	3	74	1		1	3	
Superior, city:								
1st ward.-----	228		599	3	5	6	7	
2nd ward.-----	403	19	496	9	1	3	2	
3rd ward, east prec.-----	44	5	312	1	1	1		
3rd ward, west prec.-----	41	6	276		1	9	1	
4th ward, 1st prec.-----	10	3	224	7		19	1	
4th ward, 2nd prec.-----	43	3	408	6	7	21	9	
5th ward, north prec.-----	261	39	703	5	2	13	2	
5th ward, south prec.-----	492	21	512	3		2	5	
6th ward, east prec.-----	235	3	395	3				
6th ward, west prec.-----	106	2	422	3	3	6	2	
7th ward, 1st prec.-----	446	21	555		4	7	6	
7th ward, 2nd prec.-----	561	17	808	3	2	3	2	
8th ward.-----	285	5	373	2		3	1	
9th ward, east prec.-----	57	1	429	1	2	6	1	
9th ward, west prec.-----	83	8	425	4		5	3	

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
DOUGLAS CO.—(con.)								
10th ward, east prec.	23	3	149		1	2	1	
10th ward, west prec.	38	3	279	5	1	11	1	
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	17	4	76	2		2	1	
Oliver, vil.	1		42	1				
Poplar, vil.	35	7	68			1	2	
Solon Springs, vil.	34		47	1				
Totals (13,602)	3,812	243	9,178	77	34	189	68	1
DUNN CO.								
Colfax	9	3	160	1	1			
Dunn	118	10	191	2		4	12	
Eau Galle	92	3	182	1		2	4	
Elk Mound	27	2	135	2		2		
Grant	17		136			5	2	
Hay River	12	2	160			3	7	
Lucas	79	2	96	2		2	8	
Menomonie	74	4	265	1		4	8	
New Haven	34	10	116	2		9	4	
Otter Creek	9	2	112			2	2	
Peru	12		63		1		2	
Red Cedar	57	4	200	2	1	2	2	
Rock Creek	44	1	124	1		3	8	
Sand Creek	31	5	170	1	1	1		
Sheridan	14	1	123	1		1	4	
Sherman	35	2	90	1		5	5	
Spring Brook	101	1	177	1		2	8	
Stanton	72	3	106			2	1	
Tainter	27		120		7	1	1	1
Tiffany	31	5	134	7			2	
Weston	25	3	147	3		29	9	
Wilson	3	1	177	1		1	1	
Boyceville, vil.	91	7	48				12	
Colfax, vil.	124	12	179	1		1	1	
Downing, vil.	55	6	51	2			1	
Elk Mound, vil.	77	4	37					
Knapp, vil.	127	5	43			1		
Ridgeland, vil.	15	2	43	2	1	1	1	
Wheeler, vil.	20	3	62				2	3
Menomonie, city:								
1st ward	42	2	223	3	1	1	5	
2nd ward	206	4	139			1	1	
3rd ward	379	11	236					
4th ward	167	4	295	4		8		
Totals (7,130)	2,226	129	4,540	41	6	66	118	4
EAU CLAIRE CO.								
Bridge Creek	63	4	121	3		3	6	
Brunswick	66	1	113	3	1	2	2	
Clear Creek	44	4	140	3		1	1	
Drammen	13	4	118				2	
Fairchild	43	3	41			1	1	
Lincoln	13	1	221	1			1	
Ludington	24	1	160				1	
Otter Creek	68	3	112		2	2		
Pleasant Valley	69	4	205	1		3	2	
Seymour	34	5	91				1	
Union	84	7	120	2			1	
Washington	122	4	207	1		2	8	
Wilson	63	5	40	2		1	1	1
Altoona, city:								
1st ward	34	1	114	3		1	1	
2nd ward	67	4	184	4		5	1	
Augusta, city:	272	8	136	3		1	1	1
Eau Claire, city:								
1st ward	143	6	262	2		1		
2nd ward	347	5	277	2		1		
3rd ward	329	17	354	2		2		
4th ward	71	10	155	2		1	1	
5th ward	475	10	201					
6th ward	461	14	342	2		5		
7th ward	273	3	341	1	2	3	1	
8th ward	152	5	266			8		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
EAU CLAIRE CO.—(con).								
9th ward.....	247	23	509	1	1	9	4	-----
10th ward.....	348	11	600	8	2	7	-----	-----
Fairchild, vil.....	109	6	91	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Fall Creek, vil.....	31	-----	156	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Totals (10,671).....	4,565	179	5,777	49	8	56	35	2
FLORENCE CO.								
Aurora.....	15	10	140	8	-----	1	3	-----
Commonwealth.....	9	2	82	2	1	1	1	-----
Fern.....	1	-----	42	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fence.....	3	-----	51	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Florence.....	131	1	275	6	-----	5	3	-----
Homestead.....	-----	-----	103	1	1	-----	1	-----
Long Lake.....	20	-----	40	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Tipler.....	65	2	90	4	-----	5	2	1
Totals (1,133).....	244	15	823	22	3	15	10	1
FOND DU LAC CO.								
Aito.....	194	5	82	-----	-----	6	1	-----
Ashford.....	63	6	306	6	2	12	2	-----
Auburn.....	43	3	194	3	4	5	5	-----
Byron.....	190	6	140	2	1	2	2	-----
Calumet.....	57	-----	310	1	1	-----	2	-----
Eden.....	112	3	162	7	-----	1	-----	-----
Eden.....	134	1	223	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eldorado.....	104	2	135	4	-----	1	1	-----
Empire.....	177	2	179	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Fond du Lac.....	199	2	179	3	-----	-----	1	-----
Forest.....	86	3	169	-----	1	1	4	-----
Friendship.....	95	-----	179	1	2	2	2	-----
Lamartine.....	140	5	162	2	-----	1	1	-----
Marshfield.....	58	2	442	1	1	5	1	-----
Metomen.....	93	4	152	-----	-----	1	4	-----
Oakfield.....	45	6	93	-----	-----	2	1	-----
Osceola.....	58	4	161	5	-----	1	-----	-----
Ripon.....	83	4	189	5	-----	1	2	-----
Rosendale.....	74	7	140	-----	2	1	3	-----
Springdale.....	108	3	118	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Taycheedah.....	172	-----	269	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Waupun.....	157	1	91	-----	1	2	-----	-----
Brandon, vil.....	191	1	83	-----	-----	2	2	-----
Campbellsport.....	111	2	163	3	-----	1	-----	-----
Elden, vil.....	40	1	46	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fairwater, vil.....	54	2	34	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
N. Fond du Lac, vil.....	164	2	602	2	2	2	4	-----
Oakfield, vil.....	174	8	80	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
Rosendale, vil.....	90	3	32	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
St. Cloud, vil.....	34	-----	78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fond du Lac, city:								
1st ward.....	37	3	192	4	-----	2	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	229	2	282	4	-----	3	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	259	5	256	8	2	6	3	-----
4th ward.....	385	1	196	2	5	8	9	-----
5th ward.....	108	2	232	11	1	6	4	-----
6th ward.....	460	2	449	6	2	2	2	-----
7th ward.....	340	4	258	7	-----	1	1	-----
8th ward.....	353	3	160	4	-----	5	2	-----
9th ward.....	372	3	218	4	1	4	1	-----
10th ward.....	477	4	168	5	-----	1	1	-----
11th ward.....	524	2	126	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12th ward.....	425	9	234	3	-----	1	-----	-----
13th ward.....	185	1	163	2	2	1	2	-----
14th ward.....	148	-----	172	5	-----	1	3	-----
15th ward.....	193	2	349	3	-----	1	-----	-----
16th ward.....	367	3	456	3	-----	2	2	-----
Ripon, city:								
1st ward.....	96	4	163	2	2	7	2	-----
2nd ward.....	401	22	174	2	-----	1	2	-----
3rd ward.....	209	4	200	1	4	3	10	-----
4th ward.....	305	9	209	-----	-----	2	1	-----

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
FOND DU LAC CO.								
—(con.)								
Waupun, city:								
5th ward	118	2	44	3		1		
6th ward	261	2	100	1			1	
Totals (19,731)	9,378	177	9,815	126	37	109	89	
FOREST CO.								
Alvin	46	2	33					
Argonne	99	2	99	1	2	2	2	
Armstrong Creek	10	7	46	5		1	1	
Blackwell	39	1	37	2	1	2	1	
Caswell	23	1	30					
Crandon	44	2	34	5	1	1	1	
Freedom	13		23		1			
Hiles	95	2	45	3				
Laona	96	8	208	6		4	2	
Lincoln	34	3	70	2		1		
Nashville	68	4	56			2		
Newald	15	1	93	1	3	2	1	
Wabeno								
1st ward	106	10	318	2		5		
2nd ward	10	1	26	1		1		
Crandon, city:								
1st ward	63		69	1	1	1	1	1
2nd ward	15	1	35	1				
3rd ward	89	2	54	1				
4th ward	45	1	35			1		
5th ward	47	1	42					
Totals (2,431)	957	49	1,353	31	8	23	9	1
GRANT CO.								
Beetown	93	7	149	2		3	10	
Bloomington	77	4	106	1			2	1
Boscobel	20	5	31	1				
Cassville	30	2	84	1			1	
Castle Rock	66	1	73				1	1
Clifton	69	8	119			4	2	
Ellenboro	77	7	101	2	1	2	16	
Fennimore	83	11	191	1		2	8	
Glen Haven	93	4	98	3	1	2	3	
Harrison	29	13	135			1	5	
Hazel Green	46	6	163	2	1	4	6	
Hickory Grove	55	4	133		1	2	1	
Jamestown	41	3	244	1		4	1	
Liberty	76	10	125	3		4	9	
Lima	87	10	132	4		1	3	
Little Grant	65	5	47	2			2	
Marion	32	2	87			1		
Millville	27	3	33	1		1	2	
Mt. Hope	86	5	57			1	2	
Mt. Ida	110	7	119	1	1	1	16	
Muscoda	79	1	54	1			1	
North Lancaster	69	6	87					
Paris	21	3	200				1	
Patch Grove	52	7	72	1		1	1	
Platteville	78	17	121			5	1	
Potosi	76	5	255	2	1		3	
Smelser	49	11	159	2		2	7	
South Lancaster	124	9	77	2	1	5		
Waterloo	54	8	105			2	8	
Waterstown	56	9	56			3		
Wingville	34	5	127	2	1	3	4	
Woodman	17	3	76			2	2	
Wyalusing	74	6	37			2	1	
Bagley, vil.	53	4	37			1	1	
Bloomington, vil.	162	15	59	3			2	1
Blue River, vil.	95	3	49					
Cassville, vil.	127	11	170	5	3	1	2	
Cuba City, vil.	132	12	197	2		1		
Hazel Green, vil.	103	11	105	3		1	4	
Livingston, vil.	141	10	67			2	1	
Montfort, vil.	74	12	146			1		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
GRANT CO.—(con.)								
Mt. Hope, vil.-----	69	6	23					1
Muscoda, vil.-----	297	6	84	1				
Patch Grove, vil.-----	42	2	29					
Potosi, vil.-----	31		107			3	2	
Woodman, vil.-----	12		40			1		
Boscobel, city:								
1st ward.-----	99	6	105					
2nd ward.-----	88	2	126	2	1		1	
3rd ward.-----	101	1	86					
4th ward.-----	62	3	95					
Fennimore, city:								
1st ward.-----	57	6	63		1	1	4	
2nd ward.-----	86	2	67				5	
3rd ward.-----	44	3	54			1	2	
4th ward.-----	71	7	75			2	2	
Lancaster, city:								
1st ward.-----	155	4	87	1				
2nd ward.-----	203	10	65		1	3	2	
3rd ward.-----	239	9	93	1			2	
4th ward.-----	214	8	76	2				
Platteville, city:								
1st ward.-----	177	39	235	7		3	5	
2nd ward.-----	197	61	134					
3rd ward.-----	244	54	200	2		1	4	
4th ward.-----	149	22	124	5		2	6	
Totals (13,010)-----	5,639	586	6,498	71	14	84	164	4
GREEN CO.								
Adams.-----	47	3	132	1			2	
Albany.-----	75	11	92	1		1	1	
Brooklyn.-----	65	7	140	1		3	3	
Cadiz.-----	98	16	199	5	2		4	
Decatur.-----	109	4	195	3		2	4	
Deer.-----	70	10	97	1			4	
Exeter.-----	28	4	164				2	
Jefferson.-----	175	19	236	5			2	
Jordan.-----	46	3	144		3		2	
Monroe.-----	64	5	146	5		1	2	
Mt. Pleasant.-----	35	3	116			1		
New Glarus.-----	16	1	147					
Spring Grove.-----	111	14	112	4		1	1	
Sylvester.-----	47	4	116	9		1	1	
Washington.-----	16	1	151					
York.-----	27	1	189	2		1	2	
Albany, vil.-----	242	17	91	2			3	
Brooklyn, vil.-----	60	9	46				1	1
Browntown, vil.-----	41	16	36	3				
Monticello, vil.-----	93	2	192	1			5	
New Glarus, vil.-----	79	3	255	1		2		
Brodhead, city:								
1st ward.-----	250	7	93	4		1		
2nd ward.-----	247	22	160	6		1		
Monroe, city:								
1st ward.-----	349	15	279	3	1	1		
2nd ward.-----	96	4	270	2	2	3	3	
3rd ward.-----	189	13	304	1	6	6	6	
4th ward.-----	310	2	204	2			3	
Totals (7,760)-----	3,085	216	4,306	64	14	25	49	1
GREEN LAKE CO.								
Berlin.-----	103	6	69	5				
Brooklyn.-----	104	2	167	1		1	1	1
Green Lake.-----	66	1	184	2		1		
Kingston.-----	139	4	70	5		1		2
Mackford.-----	61	2	113	3				
Manchester.-----	61	5	185	2		1		
Marquette.-----	62	3	137	2				
Princeton.-----	125	6	71	1		1		
Seneca.-----	67		48	2				
St. Marie.-----	58	1	52			1		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
GREEN LAKE CO.—								
(con.)								
Berlin, city:								
1st ward.....	256	3	71	1				
2nd ward.....	419	7	81	3		2		
3rd ward.....	251	2	131	1	1	1		
4th ward.....	172	3	56			1	1	
5th ward.....	168	4	79					
Princeton, city:								
1st ward.....	61	8	129	2				
2nd ward.....	92	1	76	1				
3rd ward.....	64		44	1			1	
Green Lake, vil.	166	5	73					
Markesan, vil.	254	5	130	9			1	
Kingston.....	100	1	32	1				
Totals (4,973).....	2,847	69	1,993	41	1	10	4	3
IRON CO.								
Anderson.....	10	1	60					
Carey.....			25	3	1	12		
Gurney.....	9	2	69	1				
Kimball.....	9		95	1		8	2	
Knight.....	9	4	145	5		23	1	
Mercer.....	23	5	199	3			4	
Montreal								
1st ward.....	4	2	68	1		1	1	
2nd ward.....	4		59	2		3		
3rd ward.....	17	1	75			1		
4th ward.....	3		31	1				
Oma.....	2		105	1		6	2	
Pence.....	1	1	81	5		5	2	
Saxon.....	21	5	173	3		6	4	
Sherman.....	10		25					
Hurley, city:								
1st ward.....	40	4	159			1		
2nd ward.....	35	1	126			1	1	
3rd ward.....	46		128	1		2	1	
4th ward.....	57		155	1		2		
5th ward.....	12	2	31	1		1		
6th ward.....	10		58		1	7		
Hamilton, vil.								
Totals.....	302	29	1,837	28	2	73	18	
IOWA CO.								
Arena.....	126	16	186	3		3	3	
Brigham.....	104	3	249			3	2	
Clyde.....	65	4	104	3		1	6	
Dodgeville.....	205	35	218	5	1	1	15	
Eden.....	73	2	76	1		3	4	
Highland.....	115	5	152	1	2	2	13	
Linden.....	195	13	150	2			3	
Miffin.....	149	29	147	4	2	5	12	
Mineral Point.....	198	4	176	1		2		
Moscow.....	50	12	259			3	2	1
Pulaski.....	145	5	137	3	1	2	1	
Ridgeway.....	59	4	155	1		2	4	
Waldwick.....	101	7	108	4		1	4	
Wyoming.....	63	9	104	2		5	3	1
Arena, vil.	72	20	46	2		1	1	
Barneveld, vil.	79	3	74				2	
Cobb, vil.	69	1	24					
Highland, vil.	94	2	145	1		1	1	
Hollandale, vil.	21	3	105	4				
Linden, vil.	73	8	72	4	1	2	1	
Livingston, vil.	5		3					
Rewey, vil.	44	15	40	1				
Ridgeway, vil.	43	13	112		2	2	2	
Dodgeville, city.....	567	54	330	5		1	2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
IOWA CO.—(con.)								
Mineral Point, city:								
1st ward.....	243	4	146	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	335	2	105	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	75	3	85	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
4th ward.....	121	6	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals (7,557).....	3,494	282	3,600	48	9	41	81	2
JACKSON CO.								
Albion.....	84	2	340	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Alma.....	46	4	148	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Alma Center.....	55	8	93	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Bear Bluff.....	9	1	24	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Brockway.....	15	1	74	2	-----	3	-----	-----
City Point.....	19	1	59	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	12	3	179	1	-----	1	1	-----
Curran.....	22	1	141	2	-----	3	1	-----
Franklin.....	5	-----	182	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Garden Valley.....	43	5	127	1	-----	1	1	-----
Garfield.....	21	5	114	1	-----	4	1	-----
Hixton.....	38	7	121	1	1	1	4	-----
Irving.....	51	4	222	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Knapp.....	4	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Komensky.....	4	-----	64	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Manchester.....	33	5	67	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Melrose.....	30	2	81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Millston.....	23	-----	86	2	5	1	7	-----
North Bend.....	74	2	84	-----	-----	6	-----	-----
Northfield.....	12	1	301	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Springfield.....	15	-----	225	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Taylor.....	35	4	98	-----	1	1	2	-----
Black River Falls, city								
1st ward.....	167	3	85	1	-----	1	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	98	3	23	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	68	1	64	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
4th ward.....	52	3	109	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hixton, vil.....	47	3	51	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Melrose, vil.....	100	5	73	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Merrillan, vil.....	90	7	113	2	-----	1	1	-----
Totals (4,836).....	1,272	81	3,44	28	8	30	22	-----
JEFFERSON CO.								
Aztalan.....	94	-----	146	1	2	2	1	-----
Cold Spring.....	52	4	73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Concord.....	92	4	176	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farmington.....	90	-----	202	2	3	1	-----	-----
Hebron.....	121	7	133	3	-----	2	-----	-----
Ixonia.....	107	9	226	1	8	11	7	-----
Jefferson.....								
1st prec.....	172	4	135	2	-----	4	2	-----
2nd prec.....	56	1	56	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Kosbkonong.....	180	5	131	4	-----	4	5	-----
Lake Mills.....	85	1	282	1	1	3	3	-----
Milford.....	74	1	236	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Oakland.....	145	8	212	3	-----	4	3	-----
Palmyra.....	135	4	67	1	1	1	-----	-----
Sullivan.....	169	6	141	1	-----	1	1	-----
Sumner.....	47	4	116	2	-----	1	-----	-----
Waterloo.....	75	1	147	-----	-----	1	1	1
Watertown.....	71	2	298	2	1	5	1	-----
Ft. Atkinson, city:								
1st ward.....	243	2	62	1	-----	1	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	324	3	92	3	1	1	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	170	2	92	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
4th ward.....	208	3	88	1	2	2	2	-----
5th ward.....	126	1	76	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
6th ward.....	120	2	75	2	1	2	2	-----
7th ward.....	126	-----	87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
8th ward.....	166	1	76	1	-----	2	-----	-----
Jefferson, city:								
1st ward.....	223	-----	103	4	-----	2	1	-----
2nd ward.....	212	1	71	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	255	2	91	1	-----	-----	-----	-----



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(51) Frank J. Weber, (52) Thomas M. Duncan, (53) Julius Jensen,
 (54) B. Z. Glass, (55) Alex Ruffing, (56) Frank J. Cieszynski, (57) Julius
 Kiesner, (58) John W. Eber, (59) Olaf C. Olsen, (60) Henry A. Staab.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
JEFFERSON CO.—(con.)								
4th ward	159		57	1				
Lake Mills, city:								
1st ward	126	1	97	2		1		
2nd ward	105	4	120	1				
3rd ward	158	1	124	3			1	
Watertown, city:								
1st ward	133	2	152	1		1		
2nd ward	77	3	176	1		1	1	
3rd ward	140	1	102	1		2		2
4th ward	176	1	126	2				
5th ward								
6th ward								
7th ward	80		207	1				
8th ward	156	1	97			1	1	
9th ward	121		113	1	1			
10th ward	169	5	179	2		1		
11th ward	142	1	294	4		2	1	
12th ward	97		113	2		1		
Johnson Creek, vil.	157	2	48					
Palmyra, vil.	206	5	53	1				
Sullivan, vil.	72		61					
Waterloo, vil.	390	6	145	4		2		
Totals (12,870)	6,602	111	5,961	70	22	65	35	3
JUNEAU CO.								
Armenia	14	1	119	1		1		
Clearfield	24	2	66	4				
Cutler	24	10	65			2	1	
Finley	11		23			3		
Fountain	24	5	160	1		1		
Germantown	13		45				1	
Kildare	41		72	2	2	1	4	
Kingston	22	2	29	7		1	1	
Lemonweir	62	6	219	6				
Lindina	81	10	240			1	3	
Lisbon	36	2	82	1				
Lyndon	56	2	55	1				
Marion	14		55	1	1	3	2	
Necedah	14		92	2				
Orange	37	12	96			1	1	1
Plymouth	86	6	126	18		2	1	
Seven Mile Creek	67	2	76			4		
Summit	34		115					
Wonewoc	48	3	128	1	1	1	5	
Camp Douglas, vil.	100	4	97	1				
Hustler, vil.	23	4	58	1		1		
Lyndon Station, vil.	78		48			1	1	
Union Center	21		37			1	1	1
Wonewoc, vil.	87	12	183	4	5	4	5	
Necedah	129	3	124	5		4	6	
Elroy, city:								
1st ward	96	7	171	13	1	1	1	
2nd ward	56	3	220	12		2	2	
Mauston, city:								
1st ward	119	9	165	1		2		
2nd ward	252	14	224	2	1	2	1	
New Lisbon, city:								
1st ward	77	8	114	2	1	2	1	
2nd ward	81	4	98	1			2	
Totals (5,544)	1,827	131	3,410	87	12	37	33	2
KENOSHA CO.								
Brighton	153	3	134	1		1		
Bristol	334	5	148			1		
Paris	132	1	149	1		1		
Pleasant Prairie	472	5	280	6		6	4	
Randall	99	1	161	3		2	1	
Salem	374	6	251		1	1	1	
Somers	464	6	289	3		1		
Wheatland	121	8	153					

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
KENOSHA CO.—(con.)								
Kenosha, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	1,209	1	285	5				
1st ward, 2nd prec.	486	3	184	4				
2nd ward, 1st prec.	701	8	205	13			1	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	828	7	305	14			2	
3rd ward	1,177	7	518	17		1		
4th ward, 1st prec.	476	8	430	12	3	4	3	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	316	7	213	12		4		
5th ward	760	11	720	15	2	7	3	
6th ward	650	5	456	17		4	1	
7th ward	464	4	482	20				
8th ward, 1st prec.	136	5	111	7	1	1		
8th ward, 2nd prec.	767	9	688	16	4	6	3	
9th ward, 1st prec.	392	1	181	8				
9th ward, 2nd prec.	625	6	346	27	2	4	1	
Totals (18,228)	11,136	117	6,697	201	13	44	20	
KEWAUNEE CO.								
Ahnapee	32	1	225					
Carlton	82	1	201			2	3	
Casco	71	3	114			2	2	
Franklin	95	2	138	2			1	
Lincoln	41	1	127					
Luxembourg	21	3	155	2	2	3	2	
Montpelier	48		249			1	1	
Pierce	15	2	154	1		1	1	
Red River	20	1	126	2	1	3		
West Kewaunee	66		166	2		5	1	
Algoma, city	250	10	323	3	1	3	1	
Kewaunee, city	310	4	329	3	2	3	3	
Casco, vil.	53		23					
Luxembourg, vil.	46		109				1	
Totals (3,674)	1,150	28	2,439	14	6	22	15	
LA CROSSE CO.								
Bangor	45	1	117					
Barre	12	2	165					
Burns	90	4	130	3	4	6	3	
Campbell	91		164		2	2	1	
Farmington	107	9	243	2		2		
Greenfield	60	1	135	1		1	1	
Hamilton	57	5	234	1				
Holland	120	9	220				3	
Onalaska	82	7	165	1				
Shelby	69	3	190	2		2		2
Washington	67	2	154	1		2	1	
Onalaska, city:								
1st ward	64	2	46	1			1	
2nd ward	72	7	105	1		2		
3rd ward	58	3	74				2	
La Crosse, city:								
1st ward	199	4	330	2	1	2	4	
2nd ward	147	6	261	4		1		
3rd ward	144	5	380			5	1	
4th ward	427	12	313	3			4	
5th ward	100	4	287	3				
6th ward	433	8	279	2		1		
7th ward	268	8	364					
8th ward	240	11	569	2		3		
9th ward	180	13	328	2		3		
10th ward	221	17	538	4		1		
11th ward	135	2	381	6		1	1	
12th ward	77	3	146		1	1	1	
13th ward	194	3	295	2				
14th ward	617	14	392	3	7	1	1	
15th ward	92	3	351	1		1	2	
16th ward	492	16	281	2				
17th ward	227	3	459					
18th ward	170		469	6		2		
19th ward	167	4	258	3		1		
20th ward	79	4	304					
21st ward	87	1	404	1		2	2	

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
LA CROSSE CO.—(con.)								
Bangor, vil.-----	201	9	117					
Rockland, vil.-----	26	3	40					1
West Salem, vil.-----	211	17	183	2		1	1	
Totals (16,387)-----	6,128	225	9,871	73	15	44	28	3
LAFAYETTE CO.								
Argyle-----	65	2	158				1	
Belmont-----	43	11	112	1	1	1	3	
Benton-----	87	5	167	2		2		
Blanchard-----	33	4	102			1	2	
Darlington-----	239	15	156				1	
Elk Grove-----	69	6	162			3	3	
Fayette-----	131	10	89					
Gratiot-----	182	8	185				2	
Kendall-----	52		130					
Lamont-----	69	5	100					
Monticello-----	29	1	53					
New Diggings-----	108	19	213			2	1	
Seymour-----	141	3	74	2		2	2	
Shullsburg-----	115	1	95	1			3	
Wayne-----	51	11	157	1			1	
White Oak Springs-----	42	6	38			1	1	
Willow Springs-----	175	10	145				2	
Viola-----	172	15	306	2			2	
Darlington, city:								
1st ward-----	332	9	145					
2nd ward-----	370	12	136	2				
Shullsburg, city:								
1st ward-----	132	3	93	1			1	
2nd ward-----	173	8	95	1				
Argyle, vil.-----	119	17	145			2		
Belmont, vil.-----	79	13	93		1	1		
Benton, vil.-----	89	6	214	4	1	1	2	
Blanchardville, vil.-----	117	15	149	1				
Gratiot, vil.-----	85		51					
South Wayne, vil.-----	91	10	43					
Totals (7,285)-----	3,390	225	3,606	18	3	16	27	
LANGLADE CO.								
Ackley-----	79	2	147	1				
Ainsworth-----	52	3	92	1			2	
Antigo-----	146	4	224			2	1	
Elcho-----	222	2	128			3	1	
Elton-----								
1st prec.-----	35	1	54					
2nd prec.-----	83	1	157	1				
Evergreen-----	65	3	46	3		6		
Langlade-----	62	1	92	1				
Neva-----	56	19	176	7		1		
Norwood-----	104	2	172	1		1	1	
Parish-----	31		24	1				
Peck-----	27	15	95	2			1	
Polar-----	57	11	169	3	1			
Price-----	123	2	41	1		1		
Rolling-----	95	7	201	2			1	
Summit-----	7	2	67	1		1		
Upham-----	30	33	51	3				
Vilas-----	22		46					
Antigo, city:								
1st ward-----	296	8	143	9	1	1	1	
2nd ward-----	362	20	222	1	2	2	2	
3rd ward-----	188	8	290					
4th ward-----	267	9	361	1				
5th ward-----	289	10	161	3				
6th ward-----	473	21	265	6				
Totals (6,868)-----	3,177	184	3,424	48	4	21	10	
LINCOLN CO.								
Birch-----	32	3	116		2	7	2	
Bradley-----	70	7	165	10		7		
Corning-----	11	1	182			1	2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
LINCOLN CO.—(con.)								
Harding.....		3	31		1			
Harrison.....	52	2	105	2			1	
King.....	19	2	64					
Merrill.....	38	11	150	5		1	2	
Pine River.....	61	3	265	1		3		
Rock Falls.....	31	2	59	2	1			
Russell.....	60	5	117	2	3	9	9	
Schley.....	50	4	184	1	1	1	1	2
Scott.....	30	1	224	3		4		
Skanawan.....	21	1	43	1				
Somo.....	37	3	59	1				
Tomahawk.....	14	4	56	2			1	
Wilson.....	1		32	1			1	
Merrill, city:								
1st ward.....	111	1	190	1	1	1	2	
2nd ward.....	151	3	94	1		1		
3rd ward.....	252	8	145					
4th ward.....	70	2	221					
5th ward.....	114	1	103			1		
6th ward.....	71	5	244	1	1	2		
7th ward.....	255	5	269	2	2	1	6	
8th ward.....	43	3	149	1		1		
Tomahawk, city:								
1st ward.....	84	1	77			2		
2nd ward.....	101	6	105	1		2	2	
3rd ward.....	201	11	151	1		4	1	
4th ward.....	198	18	189	3				
Totals (6,222).....	2,178	114	3,789	42	17	49	33	
MANITOWOC CO.								
Cato.....	234	1	198			1		
Centerville.....	52	3	309	3				
Cooperstown.....	142	3	174			2		
Eaton.....	75		189	8				
Franklin.....	296		122	1				
Gibson.....	82	2	174	2		2		
Kossuth.....	133	3	227	1				
Liberty.....	108		249	2				
Manitowoc.....	83	3	212	4		1	5	
Manitowoc Rapids.....	119	2	395	5			2	
Maple Grove.....	90		186	1		1		
Meeme.....	98	1	260	3		3	3	
Mishicot.....	147		272		1	4	3	
Newton.....	77		323	1				
Rockland.....	42	4	243	2		3	2	
Schleswig.....	23	1	242	12			1	
Two Creeks.....	39	1	93					
Two Rivers.....	40	3	292	5	2	4		
Kiel, city:								
1st ward.....	93	4	105	28		2	1	
2nd ward.....	57	1	127	18		1		
3rd ward.....	31		47	9		3	1	
Manitowoc, city:								
1st ward.....	315	1	378	1				
2nd ward.....	274	2	149	1		4		
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	268	2	410	6				
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	257	5	431	11				
4th ward.....	542	7	313	4		1		
5th ward.....	295	5	580	14	1	7	3	
6th ward.....	333	2	318	5				
7th ward.....	326	4	616	3				
Two Rivers, city:								
1st ward.....	111	1	397	5		4		
2nd ward.....	95	3	145	4		1		
3rd ward.....	92	9	408	17		1	1	
4th ward.....	205	3	456	2		2	1	
5th ward.....	229	2	207	2		2	1	
Reedsville, vil.....	63	1	106	1		2	1	
Valders, vil.....	50	3	74				1	
Totals (15,294).....	5,521	82	9,427	182		51	27	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
MARATHON CO.								
Bergen.....	25	2	55	4	1			
Berlin.....	8	5	235	3		2		
Bern.....	7		101	2			1	
Bevent.....	31	1	67	3				
Brighton.....	41	4	112	1		1	3	
Cassel.....	76	3	172	1				
Cleveland.....	42		205	3			1	
Colby City.....	24	1	28				1	
Day.....	59	4	199	4		1		
Easton.....	36	2	191	1			2	
Eau Pleine.....	41	4	161		2		1	
Elderon.....	26	2	90	2		1		
Emmet.....	123	1	120			1	1	
Flieth.....	42	6	99	8	1	3		
Frankfort.....	23	2	134	4		10	10	
Franzen.....	40	5	54	4		3		
Green Valley.....	16		61			1		
Guenther.....	11	1	14	1				
Halsey.....	17		120	2	1	1	1	
Hamburg.....	17		178	4	1			
Harrison.....	26	1	77	1		1	2	
Hewitt.....	7		99	6		2		
Holton.....	28	4	208	11	1	5	2	
Hull.....	85	14	162	2	1	3	5	
Johnson.....	29	1	236	8	1	7		
Knowlton.....	29	4	90	3			3	
Kronenwetter.....	70	3	145	7	10	14	11	
Maine.....	47	8	217	3	1		6	
Marathon.....	29	3	160	1	1	2	1	
McMillan.....	53	2	230	5	1	2	1	
Mosinee.....	47	2	102	4		7	2	
Norrie.....	26	10	145			3		
Plover.....	39	3	87	9	1	2	1	
Reid.....	19	3	82	1	3	3	3	
Rib Falls.....	28	1	179	1	3	3	3	
Reitbrock.....	49	3	160	5	1	2	2	
Ringle.....	50	7	72	5		3		
Spencer.....	21	4	159	8	1	8	3	
Stettin.....	33	3	248	4		2	4	
Texas.....	45	6	162	8	1	3		
Wausau.....	41	1	175	5	1	4	3	
Weston.....	36	7	218	12	2	4	4	
Wien.....	4	1	182	2		1		
Wausau, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.....	366	6	446	11	2	3	3	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	183	2	166	15		1		
2nd ward.....	212	4	290	6				
3rd ward.....	271	3	222	3		1		
4th ward.....	343	4	113	1		1	1	
5th ward.....	819	10	403	34		1		
6th ward.....	172	7	473	25	9	12	10	
7th ward, 1st prec.....	231	4	393	15		10	1	
7th ward, 2nd prec.....	127	4	373	8		8		
8th ward.....	181	9	554	41		6	4	
9th ward.....	167	2	348	1	1	1		
Abbotsford, vil.....	12	2	19	1	3	2		
Athens, vil.....	99	2	127	5		2	3	
Brokaw, vil.....	49	1	99	2			1	
Edgar, vil.....	70		99			2	1	
Elderon, vil.....	44	1	42	1			1	
Fenwood, vil.....	12		19					
Hatley, vil.....	13	1	44					
Marathon, vil.....	50	1	106			1	1	
McMillan, vil.....	2		11					
Mosinee, vil.....	220	3	215	3		3	2	
Rothschild, vil.....	51	3	68	8	1		1	
Schofield, vil.....	79	4	188	25	1	2		
Spencer, vil.....	60	1	114	3	7	7	10	
Stratford, vil.....	118	5	210	1	9	12	9	
Unity.....	47	1	25	1			1	
Totals (17,676).....	5,533	214	11,179	381	68	176	125	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
MARINETTE CO.								
Amberg.....	85	10	96	23	1	1	3	
Athelstane.....	26	4	89	5		1		
Beaver.....	64	5	130	2		1	1	
Beecher.....	19	3	53	3			1	
Dunbar.....	39	5	57	4	1		1	
Goodman.....	41	8	143	3	1	4		
Grover.....	77	5	278	2	1	1	4	
Lake.....	41	7	119	4		3	4	3
Middle Inlet.....	52	2	80	4		3		
Niagara.....	16	2	71	1	2		1	
Pembine.....	42	2	91	3	3	3	4	
Peshtigo.....	73	16	136	3		3	2	
Porterfield.....	58	3	159			2		
Pound.....	38	5	144			1	5	
Silver Cliff.....	8	3	26					
Stephenson.....	74	8	171	15	3	3		
Wagner.....	13	4	71	7	1	1	1	
Wausaukee.....	32	2	80	6	1		1	
Marinette, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.....	54	7	204	10		1	1	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	72	8	201	12			2	
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	104	7	181	7		2		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	198	18	278	3		1	2	
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	351	20	201	2	2	2	2	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	188	13	257	8			3	
4th ward, 1st prec.....	240	5	237	1	1	1	1	
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	116	4	236	5	5	5	8	
5th ward, 1st prec.....	310	4	202	1		1	1	
5th ward, 2nd prec.....	152	4	233	5	1	1	4	
Peshtigo, city:								
1st ward.....	32	3	75	5		3	2	
2nd ward.....	23	3	111	2	2	1	1	
3rd ward.....	73	3	64	3				
Coleman, vil.....	43		58				1	
Crivitz, vil.....	36	2	62	1		1		
Niagara, vil.....	131	9	302	15	3	5	3	
Pound, vil.....	25	7	36				1	
Wausaukee.....	107	7	116	2		1		
Totals (8,630).....	3,058	218	5,043	169	27	52	60	3
MARQUETTE CO.								
Buffalo.....	169	3	88	2				
Crystal Lake.....	19		89					
Douglas.....	175	7	58					
Harris.....	57		85					
Mecan.....	29	2	105			4		
Montello.....	95	3	89					
Moundville.....	185	8	99					
Neshkoro.....	49		37					
Newton.....	10		118	1	2			
Oxford.....	64	2	38	2				
Packwaukee.....	170	2	72	1		2		
Shields.....	64		84					
Springfield.....	24	3	96	2			1	
Westfield.....	75	1	45				1	
Montello, vil.....	290	4	190	1	2	2	1	
Neshkoro, vil.....	45	2	53					
Oxford, vil.....	86	2	34		1		1	
Westfield, vil.....	209	2	106	2			1	
Totals (3,361).....	1,805	41	1,486	11	5	8	5	
MONROE CO.								
Adrian.....	28		112			2		
Angelo.....	32	1	116				1	
Byron.....	24	3	141	25	1	2	1	
Clifton.....	41		233					
Glendale.....	50	6	154	22	3		4	
Grant.....	6	4	72	1				
Greenfield.....	23	19	117	1		1		
Jefferson.....	13		246	2		1		
Lafayette.....	26	3	46	5				
La Grange.....	56	1	148	3		1	1	

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

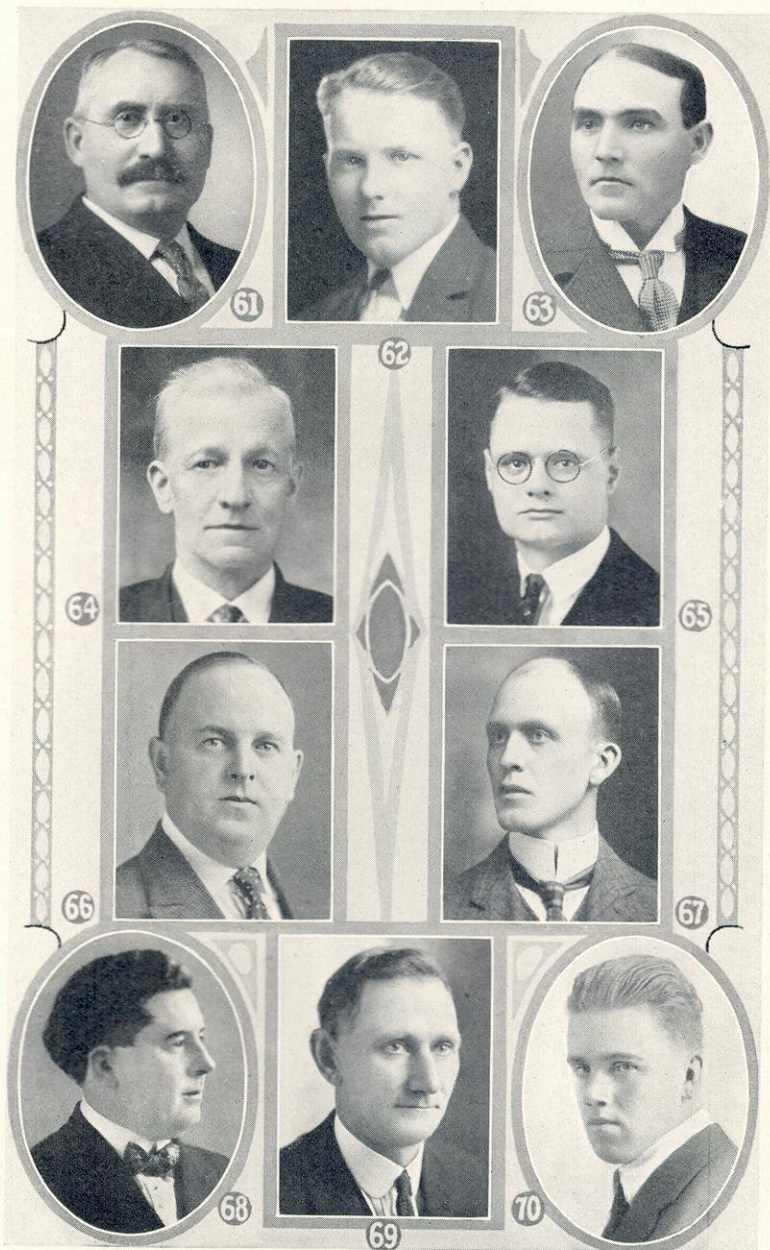
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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
MONROE CO.—(con.)								
Leon	55	7	213	1				
Lincoln	80	6	193	5	3	2		
Little Falls	58	5	132		3	2	4	
New Lynne	16		40	1		1	1	
Oakdale	52	3	158	3	1	2	1	
Portland	32	1	215	1	1			
Ridgeville	61	4	196			2	1	
Scott	12	3	27			2		
Sheldon	26	2	136			1	3	
Sparta	78	16	222	4	1	5		
Tomah	88	5	164	4			3	
Wellington	27	1	152	2	1	2		
Wells	30	2	134	1				
Wilton	50	2	190					
Sparta, city:								
1st ward	291	18	142					
2nd ward	231	9	159					
3rd ward	187	14	226	1	1	1		
4th ward	173	9	227	1	2	1	1	
Tomah, city:								
1st ward	256	3	141	1	6	6	6	
2nd ward	262	15	246	6	1	1	1	
3rd ward	126	1	287	4		8		
Cashton, vil.	79	6	189			1		
Kendall, vil.	54	4	136			6		
Melvan	10		52					
Norwalk, vil.	86	9	112					
Ontario, vil.	15	1	28	1				
Wilton, vil.	70	7	76	1		1		
Wyeville	6	3	72	6				
Totals (8,858)	2,810	193	5,650	102	24	51	28	
MILWAUKEE CO.								
Cudahy, city:								
1st ward	101	2	185	90	1		4	
2nd ward	144	1	212	134	3	2	3	
3rd ward	58		151	93	1	1	7	
4th ward	50	2	133	70				
No. Milwaukee, city:								
1st ward	109	1	190	54		1	3	
2nd ward	70	3	186	76	1		1	
3rd ward	41		75	92			3	
So. Milwaukee, city:								
1st ward	260	3	250	78			5	
2nd ward	287	1	236	112			3	
3rd ward	129	7	262	99		1	3	
4th ward	70	2	110	48			4	
Wauwatosa, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	669	1	167	28	2			
1st ward, 2nd prec.	336		280	88	1	1		
2nd ward	349	2	136	23	1		5	
3rd ward, 1st prec.	239	1	106	13			1	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	233		109	36			3	
4th ward, 1st prec.	91	3	135	56			3	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	293	7	154	31			1	
West Allis, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	173	5	231	129			12	
1st ward, 2nd prec.	108	2	218	175	1	14	7	
1st ward, 3rd prec.	87		209	185		1	13	
2nd ward, 1st prec.	189	3	191	84			5	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	142	2	158	68		1	4	
3rd ward, 1st prec.	236	2	151	61	1		3	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	306	3	181	51		1	3	
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	118	2	120	36	1	1	4	
4th ward, 1st prec.	89	4	136	111		2	9	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	117	2	116	86		1	3	
4th ward, 3rd prec.	116	2	121	83			4	
Franklin, 1st prec.	85		205	44	2	1	4	
Granville:								
1st prec.	67		242	47	5		5	
2nd prec.	71		247	91			5	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
(con.)								
Greenfield:								
1st prec.-----	44		190	112		2	6	
2nd prec.-----	60	3	119	62	1		8	
3rd prec.-----	63	1	145	205			1	
4th prec.-----	63		90	35			1	
5th prec.-----	64	1	121	63	2		6	
Lake:								
1st prec.-----	108	1	157	157	1	2		
2nd prec.-----	130	2	372	63	1	6	6	
3rd prec.-----	36		75	31	1		1	
4th prec.-----	21		55	84	1		1	
5th prec.-----	36	1	92	84		1	1	
6th prec.-----	58	1	73	44	1		3	
Milwaukee:								
1st prec.-----	125	3	211	173	1	1	4	
2nd prec.-----	19	1	90	79		1	4	
Oak Creek, 1st prec.-----	143	7	253	86			12	
Wauwatosa, city:								
1st prec.-----	182	3	273	142	1		7	
2nd prec.-----	28	1	149	93		1	1	
3rd prec.-----	11		80	66			1	
4th prec.-----	85	1	118	50			2	
5th prec.-----	84		251	10			1	
6th prec.-----	84		230	9				
7th prec.-----	253	2	329	124	4	9	13	
8th prec.-----	39		100	80	1		1	
9th prec.-----	162	6	249	77	2	1	9	
Shorewood, vil.								
1st prec.-----	303	2	109	10			2	
2nd prec.-----	318		147	20			3	
3rd prec.-----	397	1	121	7				
4th prec.-----	426		77	16				
5th prec.-----	334	3	130	31		1	1	
W. Milwaukee, vil.-----	83	2	259	199	2	2	7	
Whitefish Bay, vil.-----	303	1	179	35			2	
Milwaukee, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.-----	462		107	13				
1st ward, 2nd prec.-----	213	2	144	30			1	
1st ward, 3rd prec.-----	364	3	82	22			3	
1st ward, 4th prec.-----	317	1	96	18			3	
1st ward, 5th prec.-----	187	1	127	33			2	
1st ward, 6th prec.-----	168	1	99	16	1		1	
1st ward, 7th prec.-----	130	1	133	46			1	
1st ward, 8th prec.-----	277	1	128	26				
1st ward, 9th prec.-----	211	3	120	38			6	
1st ward, 10th prec.-----	163	5	128	43				
1st ward, 11th prec.-----	359		90	14			2	
1st ward, 12th prec.-----	270	2	173	45	2		4	
1st ward, 13th prec.-----	60	1	91	38			1	
2nd ward, 1st prec.-----	67	2	190	103	1	1	6	
2nd ward, 2nd prec.-----	34		187	98			4	
2nd ward, 3rd prec.-----	121	1	173	83			2	
2nd ward, 4th prec.-----	186		132	59			3	
2nd ward, 5th prec.-----	77		148	106	3	1	6	
2nd ward, 6th prec.-----	75		164	118	1	1	1	
2nd ward, 7th prec.-----	84	1	129	75	3		4	
2nd ward, 8th prec.-----	198	2	133	5			1	
2nd ward, 9th prec.-----	224		152	43	2		2	
3rd ward, 1st prec.-----	424		93	12	1		1	
3rd ward, 2nd prec.-----	276	1	144	24			5	
3rd ward, 3rd prec.-----	246	1	166	46	1	1	5	
3rd ward, 4th prec.-----	91		162	73	1	1	4	
3rd ward, 5th prec.-----	352	1	81	20			2	
3rd ward, 6th prec.-----	235	3	143	34	1		2	
3rd ward, 7th prec.-----	273	3	177	29	1	2	3	
3rd ward, 8th prec.-----	172	4	124	34		2		
3rd ward, 9th prec.-----	35	1	208	59			1	
4th ward, 1st prec.-----	146	2	112	35		1	3	
4th ward, 2nd prec.-----	132	1	169	49			1	
4th ward, 3rd prec.-----	234	2	188	66	5	1	7	
4th ward, 4th prec.-----	303	3	163	29			3	
4th ward, 5th prec.-----	143		88	19		1	2	
4th ward, 6th prec.-----	235	1	109	28				



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(61) Ernst F. Pahl, (62) Herbert H. Smith, (63) Theodore Engel, (64) Chas. B. Perry, (65) Clarence C. Krause, (66) Frank L. Prescott, (67) George C. Hinkley, (68) William Coleman, (69) Earl D. Hall, (70) Samuel P. Walsh.

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snovor So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
(con.)								
4th ward, 7th prec...	311	-----	137	20	-----	-----	1	-----
4th ward, 8th prec...	231	-----	91	15	-----	-----	-----	-----
4th ward, 9th prec...	185	1	99	7	1	1	3	-----
4th ward, 10th prec...	268	1	153	36	1	1	-----	-----
5th ward, 1st prec...	65	3	117	129	2	-----	3	-----
5th ward, 2nd prec...	90	2	126	115	4	1	3	-----
5th ward, 3rd prec...	85	2	166	115	1	1	2	-----
5th ward, 4th prec...	110	2	164	55	1	1	3	-----
5th ward, 5th prec...	103	1	150	75	-----	-----	1	-----
5th ward, 6th prec...	79	1	145	185	7	6	8	-----
5th ward, 7th prec...	162	5	150	104	2	2	7	-----
5th ward, 8th prec...	105	-----	140	76	-----	-----	-----	-----
5th ward, 9th prec...	70	-----	121	107	1	1	2	-----
6th ward, 1st prec...	185	1	170	81	-----	-----	2	-----
6th ward, 2nd prec...	87	1	133	132	-----	-----	-----	-----
6th ward, 3rd prec...	134	-----	173	107	1	-----	1	-----
6th ward, 4th prec...	61	1	171	114	-----	1	7	-----
6th ward, 5th prec...	42	1	193	125	-----	1	-----	-----
6th ward, 6th prec...	66	3	163	113	1	2	2	-----
6th ward, 7th prec...	126	1	140	72	-----	-----	4	-----
6th ward, 8th prec...	97	-----	191	137	1	4	7	-----
6th ward, 9th prec...	44	-----	147	197	-----	1	5	-----
6th ward, 10th prec...	35	1	227	117	-----	3	-----	-----
7th ward, 1st prec...	54	-----	152	215	-----	-----	1	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec...	61	2	162	141	1	-----	7	-----
7th ward, 3rd prec...	56	1	129	157	-----	2	4	-----
7th ward, 4th prec...	90	-----	151	130	-----	-----	3	-----
7th ward, 5th prec...	101	-----	187	172	-----	2	2	-----
7th ward, 6th prec...	63	-----	181	164	-----	-----	3	-----
7th ward, 7th prec...	56	-----	211	125	-----	1	-----	-----
7th ward, 8th prec...	87	1	133	157	-----	-----	3	-----
7th ward, 9th prec...	74	-----	180	153	-----	-----	1	-----
7th ward, 10th prec...	59	-----	180	107	1	-----	1	-----
7th ward, 11th prec...	40	-----	162	156	1	1	1	-----
7th ward, 12th prec...	60	1	201	127	-----	-----	3	-----
8th ward, 1st prec...	77	-----	134	59	-----	1	1	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec...	109	-----	177	95	2	-----	1	-----
8th ward, 3rd prec...	69	1	147	163	1	-----	1	-----
8th ward, 4th prec...	56	1	80	100	-----	-----	1	-----
8th ward, 5th prec...	113	-----	141	156	4	2	1	-----
8th ward, 6th prec...	140	1	125	104	-----	-----	-----	-----
8th ward, 7th prec...	133	-----	154	33	3	-----	2	-----
8th ward, 8th prec...	160	-----	152	96	1	-----	1	-----
8th ward, 9th prec...	169	2	119	140	1	-----	2	-----
8th ward, 10th prec...	143	1	153	90	1	-----	2	-----
9th ward, 1st prec...	79	-----	175	122	-----	-----	1	-----
9th ward, 2nd prec...	79	1	133	152	-----	-----	-----	-----
9th ward, 3rd prec...	45	1	133	122	1	1	1	-----
9th ward, 4th prec...	69	-----	147	177	1	-----	4	-----
9th ward, 5th prec...	86	2	141	167	-----	1	-----	-----
9th ward, 6th prec...	81	-----	124	130	-----	1	-----	-----
9th ward, 7th prec...	65	4	134	162	2	-----	2	-----
9th ward, 8th prec...	121	-----	204	135	1	-----	1	-----
9th ward, 9th prec...	55	-----	129	145	-----	1	-----	-----
10th ward, 1st prec...	37	1	157	139	2	1	1	-----
10th ward, 2nd prec...	49	2	117	164	4	2	2	-----
10th ward, 3rd prec...	42	2	149	230	-----	1	-----	-----
10th ward, 4th prec...	110	-----	203	120	1	2	1	-----
10th ward, 5th prec...	58	1	113	99	-----	-----	-----	-----
10th ward, 6th prec...	70	2	173	229	1	1	2	-----
10th ward, 7th prec...	75	-----	133	136	-----	-----	3	-----
11th ward, 1st prec...	46	1	73	140	1	-----	1	-----
11th ward, 2nd prec...	24	-----	79	134	1	-----	-----	-----
11th ward, 3rd prec...	58	2	111	212	1	-----	4	-----
11th ward, 4th prec...	66	-----	121	186	-----	1	3	-----
11th ward, 5th prec...	73	2	98	155	-----	-----	-----	-----
11th ward, 6th prec...	74	2	129	177	-----	-----	-----	-----
11th ward, 7th prec...	51	1	111	180	2	1	4	-----
11th ward, 8th prec...	107	2	141	97	-----	-----	3	-----
11th ward, 9th prec...	55	-----	103	93	-----	-----	-----	-----
11th ward, 10th prec...	134	1	264	41	1	1	3	-----
11th ward, 11th prec...	123	2	153	166	1	1	2	-----
11th ward, 12th prec...	74	1	114	152	1	-----	2	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
(con.)								
12th ward, 1st prec...	59	1	142	148	3		2	
12th ward, 2nd prec...	85	2	183	150		1	2	
12th ward, 3rd prec...	64	2	105	171	2	3	1	
12th ward, 4th prec...	86		143	145			1	
12th ward, 5th prec...	84		126	133	3		1	
12th ward, 6th prec...	119		115	70				
12th ward, 7th prec...	146		102	70			3	
12th ward, 8th prec...	129		121	86	1		4	
12th ward, 9th prec...	90	1	139	117	2		2	
13th ward, 1st prec...	113	1	112	31				
13th ward, 2nd prec...	114	2	131	64	1		3	
13th ward, 3rd prec...	117	3	203	63			1	
13th ward, 4th prec...	88	3	157	96			3	
13th ward, 5th prec...	61		141	148			1	
13th ward, 6th prec...	141		166	108				
13th ward, 7th prec...	153		160	113			3	
13th ward, 8th prec...	161		204	100	2	1	2	
13th ward, 9th prec...	167		171	115				
13th ward, 10th prec...	115		144	132				
13th ward, 11th prec...	166		150	51				
13th ward, 12th prec...	120	1	169	154		3	1	
14th ward, 1st prec...	157	2	173	123	1		1	
14th ward, 2nd prec...	103	3	160	140			2	
14th ward, 3rd prec...	108	1	137	106			2	
14th ward, 4th prec...	115	3	132	97	1	1	2	
14th ward, 5th prec...	84		141	129	1	1	2	
14th ward, 6th prec...	81	2	114	79		1	3	
14th ward, 7th prec...	64	1	93	125			1	
14th ward, 8th prec...	108	1	96	99			2	
14th ward, 9th prec...	82		74	76			3	
15th ward, 1st prec...	151	1	210	113		3	3	
15th ward, 2nd prec...	247	1	205	51			1	
15th ward, 3rd prec...	256		196	66			2	
15th ward, 4th prec...	188	3	229	74				
15th ward, 5th prec...	234	2	191	87	2		6	
15th ward, 6th prec...	198	1	128	48				
15th ward, 7th prec...	315		125	17	1	1	2	
15th ward, 8th prec...	229		192	42			1	
15th ward, 9th prec...	247		115	38	4		2	
15th ward, 10th prec...	210	2	175	72	1	1	4	
15th ward, 11th prec...	137	3	172	109			3	
16th ward, 1st prec...	311		123	27				
16th ward, 2nd prec...	213		117	38				
16th ward, 3rd prec...	182	2	155	61		1		
16th ward, 4th prec...	247		135	18				
16th ward, 5th prec...	497	3	202	27			2	
16th ward, 6th prec...	197	1	184	51			2	
16th ward, 7th prec...	133		199	61			7	
16th ward, 8th prec...	182	3	249	55		2		
16th ward, 9th prec...	343		200	19				
16th ward, 10th prec...	48	4	160	133			4	
17th ward, 1st prec...	116	1	139	139	2		4	
17th ward, 2nd prec...	90		102	100	2	2	2	
17th ward, 3rd prec...	178	7	209	129			1	
17th ward, 4th prec...	118	2	147	128	1		3	
17th ward, 5th prec...	51		115	135	1		3	
17th ward, 6th prec...	113	2	138	159			3	
17th ward, 7th prec...	62		112	180			1	
17th ward, 8th prec...	83	3	134	96		1	2	
17th ward, 9th prec...	151	5	146	77		2		
17th ward, 10th prec...	176	2	188	112			1	
17th ward, 11th prec...	273	1	175	74			6	
17th ward, 12th prec...	198	1	120	61			1	
17th ward, 13th prec...	144	3	132	61	1		3	
17th ward, 14th prec...	102		127	185			3	
17th ward, 15th prec...	100	5	167	186	1		4	
17th ward, 16th prec...	35	3	90	242	1		4	
18th ward, 1st prec...	390	6	94	12			2	
18th ward, 2nd prec...	165	2	141	43			1	
18th ward, 3rd prec...	212	1	198	58	4		2	
18th ward, 4th prec...	360		108	9				
18th ward, 5th prec...	386		88	14				
18th ward, 6th prec...	353		65	7				

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
(con.)								
18th ward, 7th prec.	440	5	63	3				
18th ward, 8th prec.	406	1	71	14				
18th ward, 9th prec.	343		106	13			1	
18th ward, 10th prec.	255	1	163	50		1	4	
18th ward, 11th prec.	490	4	142	25			4	
18th ward, 12th prec.	381	3	109	3				
18th ward, 13th prec.	226		104	28			1	
18th ward, 14th prec.	303	2	163	44	1		4	
18th ward, 15th prec.	392	1	56	15			2	
18th ward, 16th prec.	340		77	10			1	
19th ward, 1st prec.	113	2	170	178	1			
19th ward, 2nd prec.	96	2	174	196	2	2	2	
19th ward, 3rd prec.	89	1	150	81	2		4	
19th ward, 4th prec.	97		125	78				
19th ward, 5th prec.	66	1	195	146	1		3	
19th ward, 6th prec.	176	3	200	124				
19th ward, 7th prec.	219	1	190	90			2	
19th ward, 8th prec.	228	3	177	95	1		3	
19th ward, 9th prec.	190	1	146	82	1	2		
19th ward, 10th prec.	250	4	210	83	2		4	
19th ward, 11th prec.	149	1	197	54		1	1	
19th ward, 12th prec.	150	1	102	72			2	
19th ward, 13th prec.	236	3	141	17				
19th ward, 14th prec.	308		131	42			2	
19th ward, 15th prec.	159		146	48			4	
19th ward, 16th prec.	231	1	149	60				
20th ward, 1st prec.	54	1	160	155			3	
20th ward, 2nd prec.	67		153	201			2	
20th ward, 3rd prec.	82	1	141	171	2		1	
20th ward, 4th prec.	50		120	165			5	
20th ward, 5th prec.	78	1	167	209				
20th ward, 6th prec.	71	3	162	179	1		1	
20th ward, 7th prec.	66		136	226	1	2	1	
20th ward, 8th prec.	71		151	159	2	3	1	
20th ward, 9th prec.	77	2	149	143			3	
20th ward, 10th prec.	99	3	120	169	2		3	
20th ward, 11th prec.	77		166	140	1		2	
20th ward, 12th prec.	73		140	125			2	
20th ward, 13th prec.	109		134	121	1	2	2	
20th ward, 14th prec.	131		173	147	2	1	1	
20th ward, 15th prec.	132	1	150	147			3	
20th ward, 16th prec.	113		133	136	1			
20th ward, 17th prec.	99		147	175	1		2	
20th ward, 18th prec.	193	1	162	87	2	1	4	
20th ward, 19th prec.	200		201	78			5	
20th ward, 20th prec.	195		165	54			1	
20th ward, 21st prec.	196		232	145	1	1	4	
20th ward, 22nd prec.	42		27	107		1	1	
20th ward, 23rd prec.	16		64	31	1			
20th ward, 24th prec.	21		62	75	1			
21st ward, 1st prec.	109	4	168	85		2	1	
21st ward, 2nd prec.	135	4	177	100	1		5	
21st ward, 3rd prec.	86		182	194	4	1	7	
21st ward, 4th prec.	78		175	110			1	
21st ward, 5th prec.	75		164	164		1	1	
21st ward, 6th prec.	137	2	155	167				
21st ward, 7th prec.	94	1	148	100			1	
21st ward, 8th prec.	104	2	154	171	1	1	2	
21st ward, 9th prec.	69	2	137	137			3	
21st ward, 10th prec.	92		151	114	2		1	
21st ward, 11th prec.	70	1	175	174				
21st ward, 12th prec.	91	2	183	193	1		5	
21st ward, 13th prec.	85		108	117			2	
21st ward, 14th prec.	83	1	181	185	3	1	1	
22nd ward, 1st prec.	81		167	166				
22nd ward, 2nd prec.	96		203	162				
22nd ward, 3rd prec.	78	1	207	218			2	
22nd ward, 4th prec.	163	1	216	150	1		1	
22nd ward, 5th prec.	121		192	183			2	
22nd ward, 6th prec.	81		152	162			3	
22nd ward, 7th prec.	156	3	186	127			5	
22nd ward, 8th prec.	223	2	207	67			3	
22nd ward, 9th prec.	116		153	125			2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
MILWAUKEE CO.—								
(con.)								
22nd ward, 10th prec.	113	1	141	70			3	
22nd ward, 11th prec.	173	1	161	47			1	
22nd ward, 12th prec.	204	1	206	60				
22nd ward, 13th prec.	215	1	158	84			3	
22nd ward, 14th prec.	206		163	73			1	
22nd ward, 15th prec.	240		181	37			2	
22nd ward, 16th prec.	268	1	190	94			2	
22nd ward, 17th prec.	242		187	55				
22nd ward, 18th prec.	284		173	60	4		2	
22nd ward, 19th prec.	158		153	88				
22nd ward, 20th prec.	226		153	86			1	
23rd ward, 1st prec.	155	1	121	93	1		1	
23rd ward, 2nd prec.	75	1	122	132	1	1	2	
23rd ward, 3rd prec.	93	3	139	140	3		7	
23rd ward, 4th prec.	74		133	150	1		1	
23rd ward, 5th prec.	166	2	183	106	2		2	
23rd ward, 6th prec.	156	1	162	73		1	3	
23rd ward, 7th prec.	116	2	153	91			2	
23rd ward, 8th prec.	104	2	134	166		1		
23rd ward, 9th prec.	151	3	154	97	2		1	
23rd ward, 10th prec.	195	4	149	86	2	2	3	
23rd ward, 11th prec.	251	1	191	56	1		1	
23rd ward, 12th prec.	224	1	187	62			4	
23rd ward, 13th prec.	113	2	178	66	2	1	1	
23rd ward, 14th prec.	103		160	133	1	1	3	
23rd ward, 15th prec.	76		130	126	2	1	3	
23rd ward, 16th prec.	155		140	136			4	
24th ward, 1st prec.	132	1	170	120			2	
24th ward, 2nd prec.	94	4	183	132		1	2	
24th ward, 3rd prec.	94	1	115	199	3		3	
24th ward, 4th prec.	105	2	154	133			6	
24th ward, 5th prec.	105		119	119				
24th ward, 6th prec.	94	3	162	157			2	
24th ward, 7th prec.	53	2	120	183			2	
24th ward, 8th prec.	25	1	80	98				
24th ward, 9th prec.	92		150	197			4	
24th ward, 10th prec.	111	3	186	147	2		4	
25th ward, 1st prec.	73	1	208	220				
25th ward, 2nd prec.	60	1	155	198			1	
25th ward, 3rd prec.	72		152	219			1	
25th ward, 4th prec.	77		142	156	1	1	5	
25th ward, 5th prec.	78	2	145	174		4	4	
25th ward, 6th prec.	104	2	178	221			1	
25th ward, 7th prec.	86		134	202		2	6	
25th ward, 8th prec.	64	1	206	172			3	
25th ward, 9th prec.	56	1	152	180			1	
25th ward, 10th prec.	73	1	133	175		4	1	
25th ward, 11th prec.	110	1	152	164				
25th ward, 12th prec.	64		123	168	2	1		
25th ward, 13th prec.	68	2	146	231	3	1	9	
25th ward, 14th prec.	114	1	239	238	1	1	2	
25th ward, 15th prec.	53		128	177			1	
Totals (148,936)-----	53,312	462	56,263	37,603	237	190	864	
OCONTO CO.								
Abrams-----	54	1	117	1		1	1	
Armstrong-----	26	1	119	1			2	
Bagley-----	4	2	17	2		1	1	
Brazeau-----	27		116	6				
Breed-----	12	1	83					
Chase-----	31	3	143	7		1	1	
Doty-----	7		22			2		
Gillett-----	23	6	211	1		2	2	
Howe-----	58	1	151			3	3	
Lena-----	39	4	179					
Little River-----	46	3	233			3		
Little Suamico-----	61	3	105	1	2	3	4	
Maple Valley-----	94	12	129	5		2	2	
Morgan-----	71	2	95			1		
Oconto-----	116	2	191					
Oconto Falls-----	55	5	171	2		2	2	

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
OCONTO CO.—(con.)								
Pensaukee:								
1st prec.	25		107			1	1	
2nd prec.	10		107			2		
Riverview	20	1	48	2				
Spruce	53	2	167	3	2			
Stiles	99	2	97	1		1	1	
Townsend	15	1	82	1	1	1		
Underhill	27	2	129			2		
Wheeler	32	1	59	3	1	1	1	
Oconto, city:								
1st ward	38	1	158					
2nd ward	27	2	145	1			2	
3rd ward	23	3	135			1	1	
4th ward	108	2	103					
5th ward	104	2	105	1	1		1	
6th ward	73		129					
7th ward	131	2	109	1		1	1	
8th ward	125		94	1		1		
9th ward	39		136	1		1		
10th ward	57		110					
Oconto Falls, city:								
1st ward	53	2	61	1		1	1	
2nd ward	132	5	60					
3rd ward	109	3	107					
Gillett, vil.	122	2	187	1		3		
Lena, vil.	106		59				1	
Suring, vil.	82	4	33			3		
Totals ()	2,337	83	4,611	48	7	38	28	
ONEIDA CO.								
Cassian	50	2	88	3	1		1	
Crescent	27	3	64	3		11		
Enterprise	7	1	46	3	1	1		
Hazelhurst	28		41				1	
Little Rice	10	1	38					
Lynne	32	3	57	1		1		
Minocqua	230	6	182	7	4	3	3	
Monico	23	5	84					
Newbold	19	2	63	7		3		
Pelican	30	1	169	4				
Piehl	13		17					
Pine Lake	32	1	73	1			2	
Schoepke	61	3	90	2			2	
Stella	18		26	1				
Sugar Camp	28	2	69	2	1	1		
Three Lakes	79	5	128	2	2	1	2	
Tomahawk Lake	42	1	40	1	1			
Woodboro	25		16			1		
Woodruff	39	4	55	1		3		
Rhineland, city:								
1st ward	106	3	230	6		3	3	
2nd ward	92	4	199	3	3	1	2	
3rd ward	104	4	273	6	7	9	10	
4th ward	280	5	85	4				
5th ward	299	4	177	14		1		
6th ward	281	10	309	28		3	2	
Totals (4,833)	1,955	70	2,619	99	20	42	28	
OUTAGAMIE CO.								
Black Creek	26		179	3		3		
Bovina	36		133	1			2	
Buchanan	57	3	135	1			3	
Center	21	2	334	3		2		
Cicero	37	1	279	1	3	5	3	
Dale	116	10	177	2	3	4	1	
Deer Creek	74	8	132	3	1	3		
Ellington	103	9	197		1	6	2	
Freedom	81	5	232			3		
Grand Chute	120	9	379	5	1	2	3	
Greenville	72	1	250	6				
Hortonia	78	3	78			2	1	
Kaukauna	70	2	75	1				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

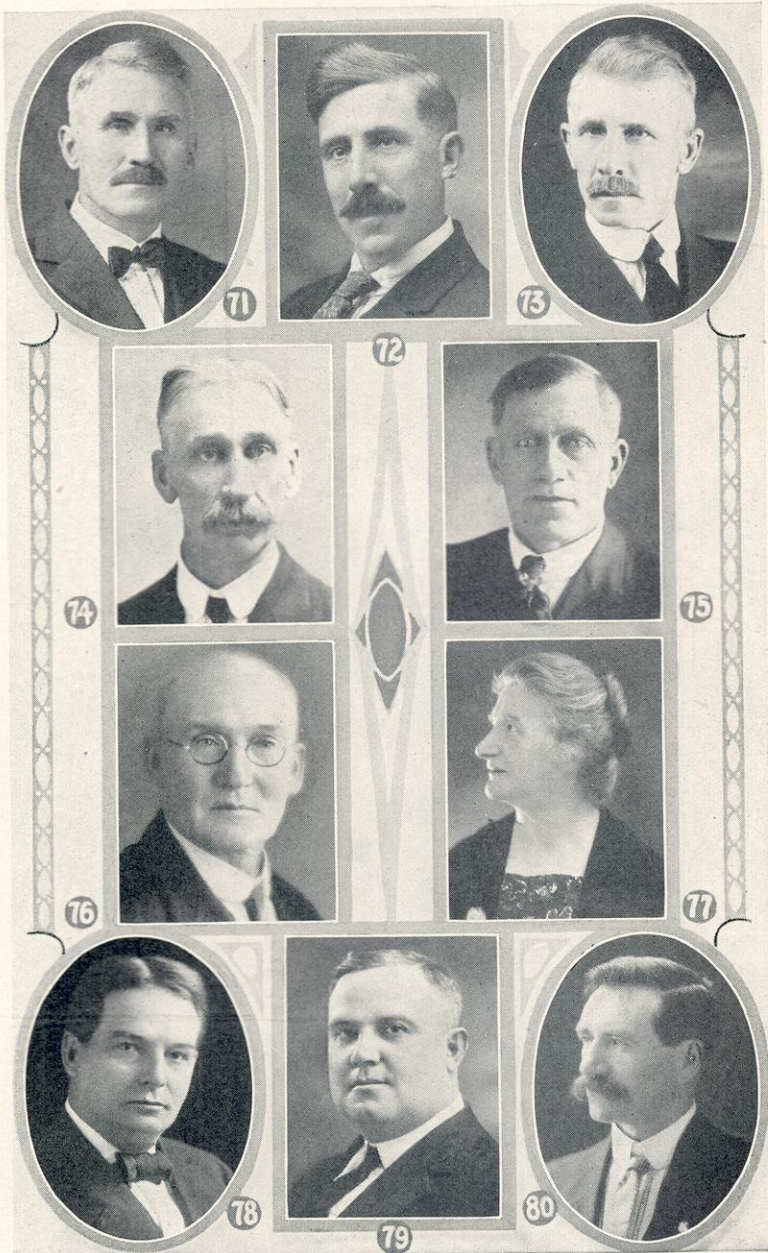
Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
OUTAGAMIE CO.—								
(con.)								
Liberty	18	1	90					
Maine	27	12	85	2		3	1	
Maple Creek	35		89	2		3	2	
Oneida	107	8	122	3		1		5
Osborn	33		107	1				1
Seymour	39	3	218	2		7		1
Vandenbrook	57		98		1			1
Appleton, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	548	12	300	9	1	5		
1st ward, 2nd prec.	461	22	291	5	1	1		4
2nd ward, 1st prec.	402	7	198	4				
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	269	1	249	1	1	2		2
3rd ward, 1st prec.	472	2	406	4	1			1
3rd ward, 2nd prec.	193	1	404	4	2			1
4th ward, 1st prec.	34		143	2		2		
4th ward, 2nd prec.	151	2	226	5	1	3		3
5th ward, 1st prec.	182	6	323	1		1		1
5th ward, 2nd prec.	162	9	441	4	3	8		
6th ward, 1st prec.	200	9	339	1	1	4		1
6th ward, 2nd prec.	172	17	410		4	6		7
Kaukauna, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	153	7	299	7	2	4		1
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	175	13	308	5		5		1
3rd ward, 3rd prec.	125	1	426	10	1	9		1
4th ward, 4th prec.	137	6	320	8		4		1
New London, city:								
3rd ward	117	5	209			2		
Seymour, city:								
1st ward	134	5	98			1		
2nd ward	72	5	98	1		1		
Bear Creek, vil.	48		31					
Black Creek, vil.	41		100	1				
Combined Locks, vil.	30		78			2		1
Hortonville, vil.	163	4	100	4		5		1
Kimberly, vil.	111	2	315	6	1	3		3
Little Chute, vil.	238		361	4	4	2		1
Shiocton, vil.	100	6	78			3		
Totals (16,583)	6,097	219	9,940	122	33	117	55	
OZAUKEE CO.								
Belgium	247	1	88			2		
Cedarburg	89		226	13		8		
Fredonia	167	1	179	12		9		
Grafton	62	1	145	5		2		1
Mequon	158	2	341	30		23		2
Port Washington	123	3	81	3		3		1
Saukville	92		152	4		5		1
Cedarburg, city:								
1st ward	114		122	1		2		
2nd ward	57		106	2				
3rd ward	94	1	88	5				
Port Washington, city:								
1st ward	148		81			1		
2nd ward	134		64	1		1		
3rd ward	184		56	2		1		
4th ward	112		47	3		2		
5th ward	119		80	6		4		
6th ward	146	1	38	1		1		
Fredonia, vil.	94		36	3				
Grafton, vil.	93		162	11		4		
Saukville, vil.	77		50	1		2		1
Thiensville	67		44		1	1		
Belgium, vil.	96		6			1		
Totals (4,857)	2,473	10	2,192	103	1	72	6	
PEPIN CO.								
Albany	24	2	87	2	5	6		7
Durand	39	1	32	2				
Frankfort	44	8	106	4				1
Lima	49	1	59	1	1			
Pepin	76	11	142	2		1		3

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
PEPIN CO.—(con.)								
Stockholm.....	22	7	60	11			1	
Waterville.....	176	5	133	21				
Waubeck.....	19	4	22	2				
Durand, city:								
1st ward.....	158	3	76	2				
2nd ward.....	257	10	116	2				
Pepin, vil.....	37	10	63			1	3	
Stockholm, vil.....	144	2	33	1				
Totals (2,117).....	1,045	64	929	50	6	8	15	
PIERCE CO.								
Clifton.....	13	4	118			3	1	
Diamond Bluff.....	7	4	117	1	1		1	
Ellsworth.....	40	3	259		1	1	1	
El Paso.....	27	8	138	2	1		1	
Gilman.....	23	4	167	3		2	1	
Hartland.....	8		240	1		1	1	
Isabelle.....	1		51					
Maiden Rock.....	9	13	179	22	2	2	3	
Martell.....	23	4	308	2	1		1	
Oak Grove.....	6	1	135	1	1	3	3	
River Falls.....	32	12	196	1	1	2	3	
Rock Elm.....	33	9	166	5		1		
Salem.....	32	3	140		2	6	3	
Spring Lake.....	44	10	133	4	3	5	2	1
Trenton.....	11	18	161	1		2	1	
Trimbelle.....	13	9	262	3	1	2		
Union.....	23	4	192	22	3		4	
Prescott, city:								
1st ward.....	39	2	52			1		
2nd ward.....	31	7	37	1				
3rd ward.....	56	2	26					
River Falls, city:								
2nd El. Dist.....	429	72	387		1		4	
Bay City, vil.....	12	7	52	1		3	1	
Ellsworth, vil.....	142	19	255	1	1	2	8	
Elmwood, vil.....	40	14	127	2			1	
Maiden Rock, vil.....	59	12	64			1		
Plum City, vil.....	30	4	70	3		1	1	
Spring Valley, vil.....	195	11	101	1		2		
Totals (5,964).....	1,378	256	4,143	78	21	48	39	1
POLK CO.								
Alden.....	36	5	250	2	2	4	5	
Apple River.....	11	5	167					
Balsam Lake.....	46	5	128			3	7	
Beaver.....	19	4	133	3		3	3	
Black Brook.....	20	5	185	4			2	
Bone Lake.....	10	5	138	3			2	
Clam Falls.....	32	4	128	3		3	2	
Clayton.....	20	5	182	3		3	2	
Clear Lake.....	42	12	175	2	3		6	
Eureka.....	42	20	222	5	1			
Farmington.....	10	5	189	1				
Garfield.....	20	3	182	5				1
Georgetown.....	32	2	73			1	2	
Johnstown.....	8		87	3			3	
Laketown.....	46	2	175	3	1	5	1	
Lincoln.....	17	5	200	1		3	4	
Lorain.....	28	2	70		1		4	
Luck.....	32	3	129	5		4	2	
McKinley.....	25	6	87			1	1	
Milltown.....	27	3	166			5		
Osceola.....	11	7	170				1	
St. Croix Falls.....	28	14	154	2	1	1	7	
Sterling.....	25	6	99			2	3	
West Sweden.....	13	6	133		1	4	2	
Amery, city.....	101	12	269			1		
Balsam Lake, vil.....	76	5	34					
Centuria, vil.....	28	9	83	1				
Clayton, vil.....	45	2	36			1	5	
Clear Lake, vil.....	33	13	151	1		2	2	

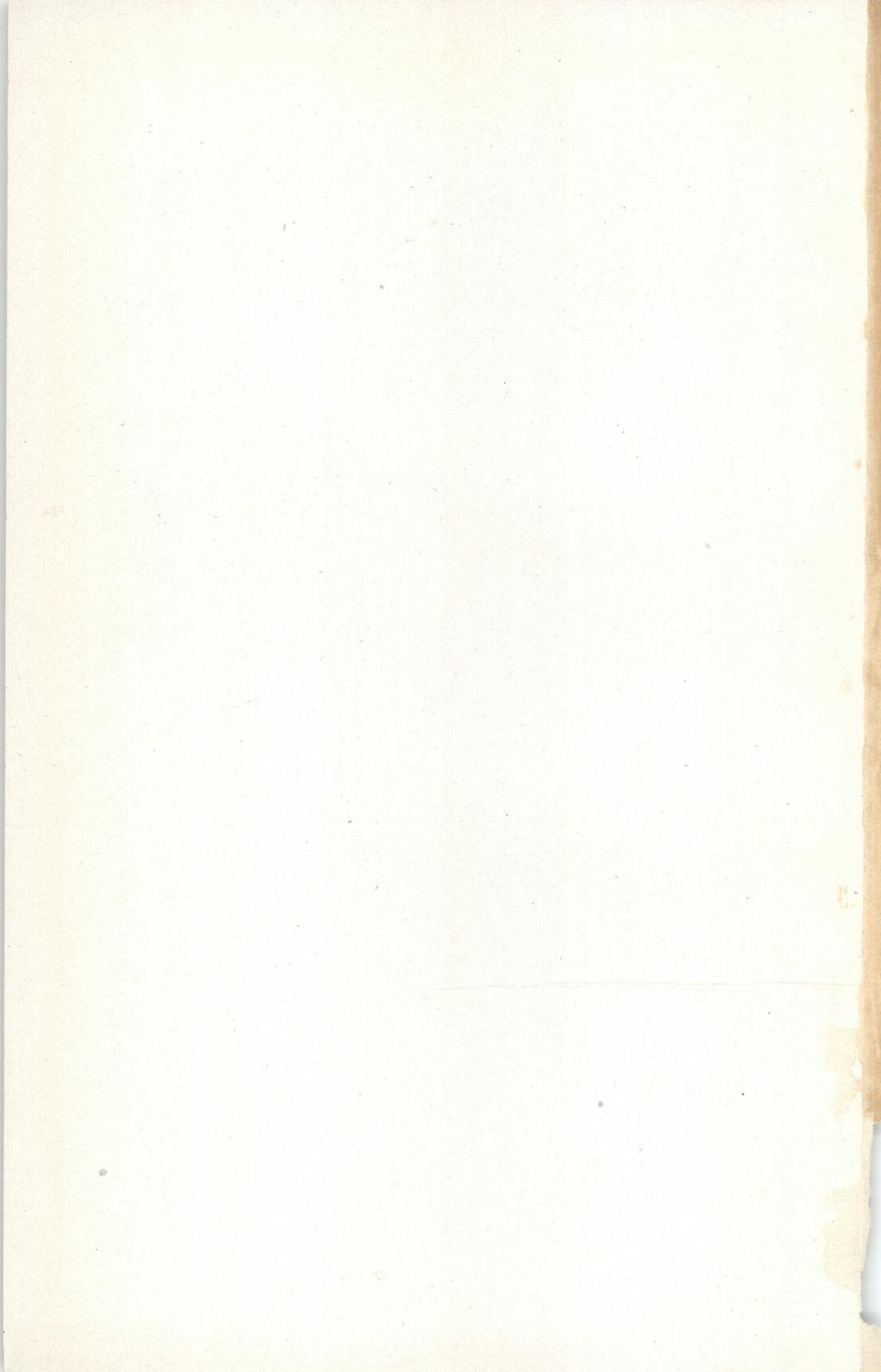
VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allene Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
POLK CO.—(con.)								
Dresser Jct., vil.....	9	3	70					
Frederic, vil.....	50	6	110	1		1	1	
Luck, vil.....	83	3	75	1		2	2	
Milltown, vil.....	43	5	78	1		1	7	
Osceola, vil.....	71	14	110	1		1		
St. Croix Falls, vil.....	111	17	136	1		2	3	
Totals (6,542).....	1,310	221	4,779	68	10	70	82	2
PORTAGE CO.								
Alban.....	117	4	140	1	2	5	3	
Almond.....	71	6	127					
Amherst.....	160	4	180					
Belmont.....	120	2	67	1		2		
Buena Vista.....	182	4	95	1				
Carson.....	110	4	157	1		1	2	
Dewey.....	96	1	13	1				
Eau Pleine.....	84	3	162	6				
Grant.....	52		107	1				
Hull.....	156	1	44					
Lanark.....	112	8	132			1		
Linwood.....	58	1	88	3	4	4	4	
New Hope.....	114	4	194			3	3	
Fine Grove.....	51	5	97	3		2	1	
Plover.....	127	5	243	4			1	
Sharon.....	366		18					
Stockton.....	413		60	1				
Stevens Point, city:								
1st ward.....	361	7	216	3		1	1	
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	279	2	173			1		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	204	3	232	1			1	
3rd ward, 1st prec.....	315	6	152					
3rd ward, 2nd prec.....	191	4	118	1				
4th ward, 1st prec.....	374	1	186					
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	194	1	103	1				
5th ward.....	184	5	425	7				
6th ward.....	52	1	291	1				
Almond, vil.....	109	3	74			1		
Amherst, vil.....	189	4	80					
Amherst Jct., vil.....	61		30					
Junction City, vil.....	28		56					
Nelsonville, vil.....	24	9	48					
Plover, vil.....	61		26					
Rosholt.....	81	3	58	4		1		
Totals (9,522).....	5,096	101	4,242	41	6	22	14	
PRICE CO.								
Catawba.....	6	3	58	2		4	1	
Eisenstein.....	23	4	134	4	4	6	4	
Elk.....	35	7	91		4	1	1	
Emery.....	21		97	3	3	8	5	
Fifield.....	86	6	114	2		4		
Flambeau.....	14	2	123	1		2	2	
Georgetown.....	13	6	74			3	1	
Hackett.....	11	2	64		2		1	
Harmony.....	14		78	1		1	1	
Hill.....	8	2	83			2	1	
Kennan.....	9	2	96	1		3		
Knox.....	9	6	98	5		43	2	
Lake.....	29	5	316	1	1	6	4	
Ogema.....	68	12	231	1	1	12	4	
Prentice.....	20	10	137	2		4	3	
Spirit.....	25	2	116	9	4	3	2	
Worcester.....	47	2	223	2	3	7	3	
Park Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	70	3	139	1	1	4	2	
2nd ward.....	80	1	113			1	2	
3rd ward.....	84	1	183	3		5	6	
4th ward.....	37	4	131			2		
Phillips, city:								
1st ward.....	85	10	144	1		2		
2nd ward.....	135	6	97	1	1	3	2	
3rd ward.....	61	6	142	1		2	1	



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(71) Fred A. Mueller, (72) Anton M. Miller, (73) Fred J. Busse, (74) Theodore Swanson, (75) George A. Nelson, (76) Ben Halverson, (77) Helen F. Thompson, (78) Wallace Ingalls, (79) Edward F. Hilker, (80) John H. Kamper.



GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
PRICE CO.—(con.)								
Catawba, vil.-----	11	1	50	1			1	
Kennan, vil.-----	31		45		2			
Prentice, vil.-----	103	11	76	1	1	1		
Totals (4,750)-----	1,135	114	3,253	43	27	129	49	
RACINE CO.								
Burlington-----	174	8	165	2		2	2	
Caledonia-----	326	5	489	6		3	4	
Dover-----	195	5	124	5			1	
Mt. Pleasant-----	387	11	433	13		6	6	
Norway-----	105	11	145	5		2		
Raymond-----	183	5	211	11	3	5	6	
Rochester-----	92	1	61					
Waterford-----	117	9	148	5		5	4	
Yorkville-----	173	8	138	4		2	1	1
Burlington, city:								
1st ward-----	96	3	37	6	1	1		
2nd ward-----	345	6	150	1		2	2	1
3rd ward-----	252	8	126	7		2		
4th ward-----	294	2	119	2		1	1	
Racine, city:								
1st ward-----	208	3	120	3		2	1	
2nd ward-----	926	7	198	3		33		
No. 3rd ward-----	544	9	262	10		3	1	
So. 3rd ward-----	588	4	489	9				
Ea. 4th ward-----	192		337	5	1	3	3	
W. 4th ward-----	296	7	462	10	3	3	3	
5th ward-----	275	4	426	33		6	4	
6th ward-----	280	4	235	12	3	4	2	
7th ward, 1st prec.-----	200	5	411	4				
7th ward, 2nd prec.-----	294	8	473	12		2	4	
8th ward, 1st prec.-----	384	10	291	22	1	1		
8th ward, 2nd prec.-----	498	15	342	8	1		1	
9th ward, 1st prec.-----	272	8	318	19		2	4	
9th ward, 2nd prec.-----	248	4	368	15	8	8		
10th ward, 1st prec.-----	236	2	285	4		4		
10th ward, 2nd prec.-----	138	13	359	12		4	1	
11th ward, 1st prec.-----	495	7	320	11	1	2	3	
11th ward, 2nd prec.-----	314	5	270	10	2	1	2	
12th ward, 1st prec.-----	636	13	365	6		5	9	
12th ward, 2nd prec.-----	654	7	360	13	1	3	3	
13th ward, 1st prec.-----	388	3	299	9	2	5	5	
13th ward, 2nd prec.-----	246	3	248	4		3	3	
14th ward-----	434	5	549	12		9		
15th ward, 1st prec.-----	156	4	364	18	1	4	6	
15th ward, 2nd prec.-----	311	1	489	24	1	8	2	
Corliss, vil.-----	99	1	28			1		
Rochester, vil.-----	84	2	72			1		
Sturtevant-----	190	12	131	1			3	
Union Grove, vil.-----	169	8	93	4		1		
Waterford, vil.-----								
Totals (24,650)-----	12,494	256	11,260	362	29	149	98	2
RICHLAND CO.								
Akan-----	68	6	154	1		2	3	
Bloom-----	134	31	71	2		1	1	
Buena Vista-----	203	22	86			3	1	
Cazenovia, vil.-----	58	1	66		1	1	1	
Dayton-----	125	13	129	3	2	3		
Eagle-----	147	7	72					1
Forest-----	83	10	104	2		2	3	
Henrietta-----	110	16	91	1	7	7		
Ithaca-----	93	5	183	1				
Lone Rock, vil.-----	78	7	74	1			2	
Marshall-----	113	17	83					
Orion-----	99	7	129	3		3		
Richwood-----	172	19	137	3		1	2	
Rockbridge-----	89	5	109			5	1	
Richland-----	120	25	123	2		3	4	1
Sylvan-----	136	14	87	3		4	1	
Viola, vil.-----	79	8	73	1			1	
Westford-----	65	2	96			1		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
RICHLAND CO.—(con.)								
Willow.....	64	13	123	2		2	2	
Richland Center, city:								
1st ward.....	272	28	102	6	1	1	2	
2nd ward.....	240	25	112	1				
3rd ward.....	424	28	138	2			1	
Totals (5,742).....	2,977	309	2,343	37	11	39	25	2
ROCK CO.								
Avon.....	71	4	91	2	2	1	1	
Beloit.....	259	9	239	4	8	8	8	
Bradford.....	113	10	103	2		1	2	
Center.....	97	4	118	2				
Clinton.....	188	9	115			1	1	
Fulton.....	171	12	162	4				
Harmony.....	145	8	124		1	4		
Janesville.....	106	8	106	1				
Johnstown.....	125	13	91					
La Prairie.....	123	5	65	1			1	
Lima.....	157	5	70	2	1	1	1	
Magnolia.....	89	15	125			1		
Milton.....	374	20	167	3				
Newark.....	65	10	125				2	
Plymouth.....	134	6	191		1			
Porter.....	87	1	142				2	
Rock.....	98	5	150	1				
Spring Valley.....	97	8	139		1	1		
Turtle.....	139	20	133	5		2	2	
Union.....	165	6	113	2		1		
Beloit, city:								
1st ward.....	336	9	374	4	6	8	6	
2nd ward.....	433		159					
3rd ward.....	638	13	345	3				
4th ward.....	465	12	318	8	2	4	2	
5th ward.....	354	21	239	2				
6th ward.....	461	9	448	9		2	1	
7th ward.....	289	11	422	3		1		
8th ward.....	558	26	354	8	1		4	
9th ward.....	298	12	414	6	1		2	
Edgerton, city.....	649	11	369	9	3	4	3	
Evansville, city.....	635	23	310	11	3	1	8	
Janesville, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.....	299	10	251		1	3	1	
1st ward, 2nd prec.....	354	7	275			2	2	
2nd ward, 1st prec.....	225	2	175	1		1		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.....	531	12	247		2	2	2	
3rd ward.....	556	3	193	1				
4th ward, 1st prec.....	367	4	453	3	4	5	4	
4th ward, 2nd prec.....	343	7	395	3		6		
5th ward.....	224	5	401	5	2	2		
6th ward.....	660	2	229	1			1	
7th ward.....	378	15	237	2		4		
Clinton, vil.....	305	7	115	1			1	
Footville, vil.....	96	1	61				1	
Milton, vil.....	344	34	95	1				
Orfordville, vil.....	74	12	131	2	3	4	4	
Totals (22,975).....	12,665	446	9,579	114	42	73	56	
RUSK CO.								
Atlanta.....	52	1	121	4				
Big Bend.....	32	2	59	4		2		
Big Falls.....	9	2	27	2			3	
Cedar Rapids.....			32				1	
Dewey.....	27	1	62	1	1	2	3	1
Flambeau.....	50	2	94	4	1	4	1	
Grant.....	68	7	137	1	1	11	2	2
Grow.....	57	4	84	5	1	1	1	
Hawkins.....	12	5	67	1		2	3	
Hubbard.....	5	1	32			1	1	
Lawrence.....	29	2	26					
Marshall.....	45	5	85	15		1	2	
Murray.....	10	5	84	1				
Richland.....	18	3	24	2	1	1	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
RUSK CO.—(con.)								
Rusk.....	21	4	62	2				
South Forks.....	5		38			1		
Strickland.....	29	7	62	3	1	2		
Stubbs.....	83	13	110	3		3	1	
Thornapple.....	74	7	86	1	1	4	2	
True.....	36	4	90	3		1		
Washington.....	14	1	55	2		1		
Willard.....	15	5	39	2		1	2	
Wilkinson.....	3	1	13					
Wilson.....	7	4	35					
Ladysmith, city:								
1st ward.....	68	2	63					
2nd ward.....	106	1	91	1		2	1	
3rd ward.....	79	7	41			1	1	
4th ward.....	56	6	87	1	1	2	1	
5th ward.....	238	14	150	4		2	2	
6th ward.....	35	2	104			1		
Bruce, vil.....	90	8	58	1				
Conrath, vil.....	27		14	3				
Glen Flora, vil.....	28	1	22			1		
Hawkins, vil.....	59	3	87			4	3	
Ingram, vil.....	26	2	26			1		
Sheldon, vil.....	24		23					
Tony, vil.....	13	4	32					
Weyerhauser, vil.....	33	6	69	1		3	1	
Totals (4,293).....	1,593	142	2,391	69	8	55	32	3
ST. CROIX CO.								
Baldwin.....	58	7	208			3	3	
Cady.....	62	4	128	3			3	
Cylon.....	64	5	170	1			2	
Eau Galle.....	39	3	187	2		4	2	
Emerald.....	42	4	201			1	2	
Erin Prairie.....	36		188					
Forest.....	19	7	234	2	2		1	
Glenwood.....	19	2	268	4	4	2	2	
Hammond.....	63	11	141			3	4	
Hudson.....	105	4	66		2			
Kinnickinnie.....	43	7	105			1	4	
Pleasant Valley.....	7		91			1	1	
Richmond.....	105	3	92	1			1	
Rush River.....	15	1	119	1		3	1	
Somerset.....	31	2	107	1	1	2		
Springfield.....	96	5	194	3		3	2	
Stanton.....	91		148			1		
Star Prairie.....	76	5	142			1	4	
St. Joseph.....	34	2	178	2	6	3		
Troy.....	33	2	114		1	2	4	
Warren.....	200	7	105			2	1	1
Glenwood, city:								
1st ward.....	28	5	35			2		
2nd ward.....	13	3	27			2		
3rd ward.....	79	8	42	1		2	1	
Hudson, city:								
1st ward.....	27	3	97	4		4	1	
2nd ward.....	273	15	228			2		
3rd ward.....	127	9	430	2			2	
New Richmond, city:								
1st ward.....	194	2	86	1		1		
2nd ward.....	225	7	134			2		
3rd ward.....	57	2	112	1		2		
River Falls, city:								
1st ward.....	31	6	52		1	1	2	1
Baldwin, vil.....	175	10	129	2			2	
Deer Park, vil.....	22		72					
Hammond, vil.....	67	8	106				1	
North Hudson, vil.....	11	1	227			1		
Somerset, vil.....	42	1	64					
Star Prairie, vil.....	27	3	62	1		1		
Wilson, vil.....	57	3	37			1	4	
Woodville, vil.....	59	3	53					
Totals (8,260).....	2,759	170	5,179	32	17	53	48	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
SAUK CO.								
Baraboo.....	235	7	178	3	5	7	6	
Bear Creek.....	48	2	180	4		1	1	
Dellona.....	65		66	2				
Delton.....	132	8	94	6	4	6	4	
Excelsior.....	37	11	148	3		1		
Fairfield.....	92	17	53	2				
Franklin.....	8		270	2			1	
Freedom.....	30	6	134	3				
Greenfield.....	70	1	113	4		5	4	
Honey Creek.....	22	1	176	2		3	2	
Ironton.....	60	7	141	3		3	1	
La Valle.....	54	12	150	1	2	5		
Merrimack.....	45		99					
Prairie du Sac.....	42	1	84				1	
Reedsburg.....	72	2	151	3				
Spring Green.....	64	3	70	1	1	2	3	
Sumpter.....	62	3	138	3		2		
Troy.....	75	15	172			4	1	
Washington.....	54	21	217	3		4	1	
Westfield.....	22	1	258				1	
Winfield.....	84	5	92		1			
Woodland.....	43	30	96	1	1	2	1	
Baraboo, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	345	11	133					
1st ward, 2nd prec.	204	5	114					
2nd ward, 1st prec.	329	3	189					
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	290	1	201	6		1	4	
3rd ward.....	154	5	240	4	2	1	2	
Reedsburg, city:								
1st ward.....	245	14	199	3	1	4	1	
2nd ward.....	374	21	230	4		4		
Ableman, vil.....	24	2	128			2	3	
Ironton, vil.....	23	6	39	2		1		
La Valle, vil.....	88	5	66			2	1	
Lime Ridge.....	40	4	29		1			
Loganville.....	25		75				3	
Merrimack.....	50	4	44			1	3	
North Freedom, vil.....	80	2	76			1	1	
Plain, vil.....	9		128					
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	197	9	193	2				
Sauk City, vil.....	81	4	304	1		1		
Spring Green, vil.....	162	10	116	2				
Totals (10,176).....	4,136	259	5,584	71	18	64	45	
SAWYER CO.								
Bass Lake.....	21		49			1		
Couderay.....	44	2	78	1		1	2	
Draper.....	44	3	109	11		5	2	
Edgewater.....	22	4	23	1		2	1	
Fishtrap.....	4	1	22					
Hayward.....	33	1	174	1			2	
Hunter.....	5		43					
Lenroot.....	34	3	118	2				
Meadowbrook.....	19	4	34	1		1	2	
Meteor.....	15	5	49	3		1		
Ojibwa.....	21	1	46	2		1		
Radisson.....	32	7	84	1	1	3	2	
Round Lake.....	26	2	91	2			1	
Sand Lake.....	61	6	82	3				
Spider Lake.....	10	6	43	1				
Weirgor.....	12	4	55	2		4	2	
Winter.....	83	4	97	14		7	8	
Hayward, city:								
1st ward.....	81	1	88	2				
2nd ward.....	63	1	70	2				
3rd ward.....	44	1	80					
Exeland, vil.....	23	7	39					
Couderay, vil.....	33	3	55	1			1	
Totals (2,425).....	730	66	1,529	50	1	26	23	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
SHAWANO CO.								
Almon	8	1	188	3		1	1	
Angelica	54	6	164	1				
Aniwa	14	1	118	1		1		
Bartelme	15		8					
Belle Plaine	54	1	275	2				
Birnamwood	22	3	132	6	1	2		
Fairbanks	5		190	2		1		
Germania	4		102			2	2	
Grant	8		286	1		2		
Green Valley	30	7	261	4		3	1	
Hartland	1	7	266	3	1	3		
Herman	15	2	235	1			1	
Hutchins	27		108	1			1	
Lessor	53	2	193	4		3	1	
Maple Grove	112	2	112			1		
Morris	34	3	145	3				
Navarino	11	3	114	9				
Pella	20		226	2		5	2	
Red Springs	18	4	131	6		2	2	
Richmond	12	1	275	1				
Seneca	10	2	167			3		
Washington	3		256	2	1	3	4	
Waukechon	34		199		1	2	3	
Wescott	24	1	91	1	1			
Wittenberg	28	7	216	5				
Shawano, city:							2	
1st ward	180	5	301	2	1			
2nd ward	140	2	150	7		1		
3rd ward	266	5	293	3		2		
Aniwa, vil.	43	5	28	5				
Birnamwood, vil.	92	5	83	1				
Bonduel, vil.	33	1	156			2		
Bowler	17	1	84		2	1		
Cecil, vil.	11		112					
Eland, vil.	30	8	79	1	2			
Gresham, vil.	13	1	95	1				
Keshena, vil.	41		84					
Mattoon, vil.	54	6	85		1	4	1	
Neopit, vil.	64	1	83					
Tigerton, vil.	35	2	149	1		1	1	
Wittenberg, vil.	83	13	203	12			2	
Totals (8,440)	1,718	108	6,443	91	12	44	24	
SHEBOYGAN CO.								
Greenbush	107	9	164	4		3	2	
Herman	127	2	323	40	1	9	5	
Holland	262	11	264	2		2	2	
Lima	240		265	4	3	5	3	
Lyndon	126	6	154	1	2	2	1	
Mitchell	96	2	109	6		4		
Mosel	30		213	5		3		
Plymouth	89	4	299	18		5	4	
Rhine	43	2	208	37	1	4	3	
Russell	31	1	62	2				
Scott	100	9	208	3	1	2	1	
Sheboygan	146	1	413	55	15	20	15	
Sheboygan Falls	118	5	287	57		2	3	
Sherman	60	9	223	18		4	2	
Wilson	55	3	160	11	1	2		
Plymouth, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	234	2	276	8		3		
1st ward, 2nd prec.	52		74			2		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	113	1	107	4		2		
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	251	4	183	10	2	3	2	
Sheboygan, city:								
1st ward, 1st prec.	546	2	257	16	11	12	11	
1st ward, 2nd prec.	665	8	540	55		2		
2nd ward	502	11	344	49	1	10	4	
3rd ward	161	4	178	29	1	2		
4th ward, 1st prec.	199	4	389	51		8	1	
4th ward, 2nd prec.	229	3	476	96		3		
5th ward	150	4	643	142	2	13		
6th ward, 1st prec.	174	3	416	88		4	2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
SHEBOYGAN CO.—								
(con.)								
7th ward, 1st prec.	199	4	480	106	1	5	1	-----
7th ward, 2nd prec.	104	1	306	70	2	2	3	-----
8th ward, 1st prec.	180	5	319	49	1	1	1	-----
8th ward, 2nd prec.	225	5	452	59	6	5	5	-----
8th ward, 3rd prec.	181	3	398	76	4	6	3	-----
Sheboygan Falls:								
1st ward	117	4	174	26	-----	3	1	-----
2nd ward	176	4	198	13	-----	1	1	-----
Adell, vil.	41	1	36	5	-----	3	-----	-----
Cascade, vil.	37	4	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cedar Grove, vil.	197	3	121	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elkhart Lake, vil.	76	2	109	27	-----	-----	-----	-----
Glenbeulah, vil.	53	4	53	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kohler, vil.	172	3	173	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Oostburg, vil.	193	1	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Random Lake, vil.	143	-----	43	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Waldo, vil.	109	3	39	1	1	-----	3	-----
Totals (19,020)	7,109	157	10,211	1,246	57	160	79	-----
TAYLOR CO.								
Aurora	9	-----	90	3	1	-----	-----	-----
Browning	17	2	135	11	-----	3	-----	-----
Chelsea	20	-----	115	2	1	1	-----	-----
Cleveland	61	2	62	3	1	1	-----	-----
Deer Creek	25	2	189	7	-----	2	3	-----
Ford	15	7	43	1	-----	1	1	-----
Goodrich	18	1	71	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Greenwood	6	3	107	4	-----	2	-----	-----
Grover	6	1	60	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Hammel	15	1	82	5	1	1	-----	-----
Holway	32	3	101	1	2	1	1	-----
Jump River	48	4	23	3	-----	2	1	-----
Little Black	10	3	330	1	-----	5	3	-----
Maplehurst	26	4	58	1	-----	1	1	-----
McKinley	48	2	77	3	-----	5	2	-----
Medford	44	6	290	21	4	4	3	-----
Molitor	2	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pershing	14	1	50	2	-----	1	3	-----
Rib Lake	7	4	116	1	3	3	-----	-----
Roosevelt	9	1	73	3	2	1	1	-----
Taft	35	5	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Westboro	54	8	146	10	-----	4	3	-----
Medford, city:								
1st ward	114	9	162	8	-----	1	1	-----
2nd ward	37	3	145	4	2	-----	1	-----
3rd ward	88	3	164	5	-----	1	-----	-----
Gilman, vil.	38	3	57	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Lublin, vil.	12	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rib Lake, vil.	58	7	154	-----	-----	3	3	-----
Totals (4,172)	868	90	3,024	102	17	44	27	-----
TREMPEALEAU CO.								
Albion	32	4	141	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Arcadia	72	3	297	3	1	2	-----	-----
Blair, vil.	43	2	240	1	-----	1	2	-----
Burnside	22	-----	49	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Caledonia	42	2	34	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Chimney Rock	12	1	151	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
Dodge	46	1	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eleva, vil.	50	3	54	-----	-----	3	1	-----
Ettrick	30	1	562	2	-----	2	1	-----
Gale	97	9	221	3	-----	2	8	-----
Galesville, vil.	268	5	112	1	-----	-----	2	-----
Hale	30	4	306	2	-----	3	-----	-----
Independence, vil.	105	-----	108	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Lincoln	14	1	105	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Osseo, vil.	180	11	132	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Pigeon	27	1	347	-----	2	2	2	-----
Preston	11	2	440	-----	3	-----	2	-----
Sumner	52	4	139	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Trempealeau	58	10	169	-----	1	3	1	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
TREMPEALEAU CO.—								
(con.)								
Unity.....	55	2	185	-----	1	-----	3	-----
Whitehall, vil.....	154	4	195	-----		-----		-----
Arcadia, vil.....	163	8	300	3	-----	2	.1	-----
Trempealeau, vil.....	90	3	53	2	-----	2	.1	-----
Totals (6,221).....	1,653	81	4,402	20	8	26	31	-----
VERNON CO.								
Bergen.....	21	1	147	4	-----	4	1	-----
Christiana.....	13	1	292	1	-----	2	1	-----
Clinton.....	50	16	247	-----	-----	5	1	-----
Coon.....	12	3	269	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Forest.....	70	13	154	2	-----	2	3	-----
Franklin.....	58	13	318	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Genoa.....	74	3	140	1	-----	2	2	-----
Greenwood.....	33	4	123	1	-----	4	4	-----
Hamburg.....	13	2	135	1	-----	4	4	-----
Harmony.....	22	2	204	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Hillsboro.....	46	7	89	2	1	2	2	-----
Jefferson.....	78	5	267	1	-----	2	3	-----
Kickapoo.....	45	11	125	2	-----	4	2	-----
Liberty.....	29	5	64	1	-----	2	1	-----
Stark.....	35	7	101	4	1	1	2	-----
Sterling.....	61	5	191	-----	1	1	3	-----
Union.....	61	5	57	2	-----	1	2	-----
Viroqua.....	131	7	334	7	1	2	1	-----
Webster.....	125	5	158	1	-----	3	1	-----
Wheatland.....	75	5	110	1	-----	3	2	-----
Whitestown.....	13	10	170	2	3	3	3	-----
Viroqua, city:								
1st ward.....	228	8	87	2	-----	1	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	276	6	102	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	258	3	138	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Westby, city:								
1st ward.....	18	5	109	1	-----	1	-----	-----
2nd ward.....	44	4	144	1	-----	2	-----	-----
3rd ward.....	29	1	68	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chaseburg, vil.....	30	2	65	1	-----	2	1	-----
Coon Valley, vil.....	49	5	78	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
De Soto, vil.....	34	3	38	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Hillsboro, vil.....	120	11	138	5	-----	2	-----	-----
La Farge, vil.....	109	16	96	2	-----	6	-----	-----
Ontario, vil.....	42	3	53	2	-----	2	2	-----
Readstown, vil.....	60	14	66	2	-----	3	2	-----
Stoddard, vil.....	24	7	64	2	-----	3	2	-----
Viola, vil.....	31	2	38	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Totals (7,798).....	2,417	220	4,979	59	7	77	39	-----
VILAS CO.								
Arbor Vitae:								
1st prec.....	53	1	46	1	-----	1	-----	-----
2nd prec.....	16	-----	53	3	-----	1	-----	-----
Cloverland.....	5	-----	25	7	1	-----	-----	-----
Conover.....	12	4	97	9	-----	3	2	-----
Eagle River.....	145	3	208	5	-----	4	-----	-----
Farmington.....	24	2	39	2	-----	1	2	-----
Flambeau:								
1st prec.....	15	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2nd prec.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lincoln.....	26	1	110	11	-----	3	1	-----
Phelps.....	35	8	220	13	-----	7	1	-----
Plum Lake.....	28	1	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Presque Isle.....	44	1	91	2	-----	1	-----	-----
State Line.....	25	2	53	3	-----	2	-----	-----
Washington:								
1st prec.....	8	1	40	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
2nd prec.....	4	-----	14	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Winchester.....	9	1	119	3	-----	-----	1	-----
Totals (1,863).....	499	30	1,238	64	1	24	7	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
WALWORTH CO.								
Bloomfield.....	99	7	124	1	4	7	3	
Darien.....	319	13	175	4		5		
Delavan.....	201	21	192	5		6	7	
East Troy.....	118	5	135	1			3	
Geneva.....	186	15	157			2	3	
La Fayette.....	142		147	1		2	1	1
La Grange.....	137	4	122	3		2	3	
Linn.....	152	11	220	2	2	2	2	
Lyons.....	119	7	289	2		2		
Richmond.....	73	3	109		1			
Sharon.....	98	6	139		1	3	2	
Spring Prairie.....	130	6	162	1				
Sugar Creek.....	119	14	177	2		7	4	
Troy.....	142	7	137	2	1	7	3	
Walworth.....	127	10	148	2	3	8	3	
Whitewater.....	70	4	113					
Delavan, city:								
1st ward.....	304	17	149	5		1		
2nd ward.....	363	9	116		2	3	2	
3rd ward.....	372	18	159		1	1	4	3
Elkhorn, city:								
1st ward.....	193	9	81	2				
2nd ward.....	277	7	126	3			2	1
3rd ward.....	274	12	114	1				
Lake Geneva, city:					1	3		
1st ward.....	277	18	106	1		1	2	1
2nd ward.....	142	12	115	4	2	6	1	
3rd ward.....	120	8	265	1		12	2	1
Whitewater, city:								
1st ward.....	165	8	131	5		1	2	
2nd ward.....	430	15	273	3	2	1	1	
3rd ward.....	263	13	173	7			1	
East Troy, vil.	214	3	163	2		3		
Fontana.....	88	8	81	1		3	1	
Genoa Jct., vil.	147	16	88			3	2	
Sharon, vil.	130	17	132		2	2	2	
Walworth, vil.	242	12	142			1		
Williams Bay, vil.	96	26	73			4		
Totals (12,073).....	6,439	361	5,033	61	21	95	55	8
WASHBURN CO.—								
Barronett.....	7		111					
Bashaw.....	43	7	154					
Bass Lake.....	5	2	39					
Beaver Brook.....	20	3	98					2
Brooklyn.....	14	3	52					1
Birchwood.....	20	6	41					
Casey.....	4	3	17					
Chicog.....	4	1	29					
Crystal.....	14	1	75					
Evergreen.....	32	4	64					
Frog Creek.....	52	8	52					2
Gull Lake.....	20	6	20					1
Long Lake.....	87	26	37					
Madge.....	56	20	56					2
Minong.....	16	1	49					
Sarona.....	27	6	99					1
Spooner.....	45	2	33					2
Spring Brook.....	60	9	70	4				
Stinnett.....	22	6	49	1				1
Stone Lake.....	26	9	52					
Trego.....	46	8	94	6				
Spooner, city:								
1st ward.....	58	11	118	4				
2nd ward.....	64	5	128	6				
3rd ward.....	51	1	110	2				2
4th ward.....	157	4	112	8				
5th ward.....	26	2	71	5				1
Birchwood, vil.	76	2	72	4				
Minong, vil.	24		68	1				3
Shell Lake, vil.	141	6	185	6				
Totals (3,386).....	926	111	2,210	78				25

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
WASHINGTON CO.								
Addison.....	182		264			1	1	
Barton.....	215	3	144	9	4	6	4	
Erin.....	206		79	3				
Farmington.....	162	2	155	8		4		
Germantown.....	221	8	274	10		5		
Hartford.....	191	1	203	3		1		
Jackson.....	91	3	198	8		1		
Kewaskum.....	82	2	96					
Polk.....	113	1	188	10				
Richfield.....	197	6	250	6				
Trenton.....	198	2	132	10				
Wayne.....	76	2	197	2		1		
West Bend.....	163	3	80	5				
Hartford, city:								
1st ward.....	369	1	206	4			1	
2nd ward.....	143	1	136	2			1	
3rd ward.....	166		113	3			1	
4th ward.....	160		104	2	1	2	1	
West Bend, city:								
1st ward.....	290	5	158	7		2		
2nd ward.....	356	4	134	13	2	1	2	
3rd ward.....	232	1	179	6		1		
Jackson, vil.....	69		30					
Kewaskum, vil.....	155	2	118	2	1	1	1	
Slinger, vil.....	126		164	1			1	
Totals (8,022).....	4,213	47	3,602	114	8	26	12	
WAUKESHA CO.								
Brookfield.....	268		219	29		1	2	
Delafield.....	405	5	143	7		2		
Eagle.....	126	2	70				1	
Genesee.....	279	5	115	1	1	1	1	
Lisbon.....	246	4	120	7		1	2	
Menomonee.....	204	2	210	17			5	
Merton.....	349	2	118	3	4	5		
Mukwonago.....	141	1	86	1		1		
Muskego.....	137	2	202	20	2	3	2	
New Berlin.....	224	5	187	20	1	4		
Oconomowoc.....	354	4	203	10		2	3	
Ottawa.....	150	4	53					
Pewaukee.....	281		144	9	1	1	3	
Summit.....	299	2	161	7				
Vernon.....	279	4	129	5		1		
Waukesha.....	255	8	89	1				
Oconomowoc, city:								
1st prec.....	479	6	172	6				
2nd prec.....	720		186				3	
Waukesha, city:								
1st ward.....	624	4	242	4		2		
2nd ward.....	460	3	290	18		3		
3rd ward.....	177	2	218	6				
4th ward.....	778	3	306	7				
5th ward.....	632	6	181	6				
6th ward.....	674	5	170	8		1		
Dousman, vil.....	105	1	12	1				
Eagle, vil.....	138	3	32					
Hartland, vil.....	227	1	55	3		2	1	
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	215	11	177	13	1	1	3	
Merton, vil.....	55	3	42					
Mukwonago, vil.....	182	2	81					
New Butler, vil.....	43	1	138	8		3		
North Prairie, vil.....	94	2	31					
Pewaukee, vil.....	292	3	80	2				
Sussex, vil.....	117	2	43	4				
Wales, vil.....	54		23					
Totals (15,202).....	10,063	108	4,728	223	10	34	26	
WAUPACA CO.								
Bear Creek.....	41	2	238	1				
Caledonia.....	18		188	2		5		
Dayton.....	127	17	55	3		3	1	
Dupont.....	9		235	1		2	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

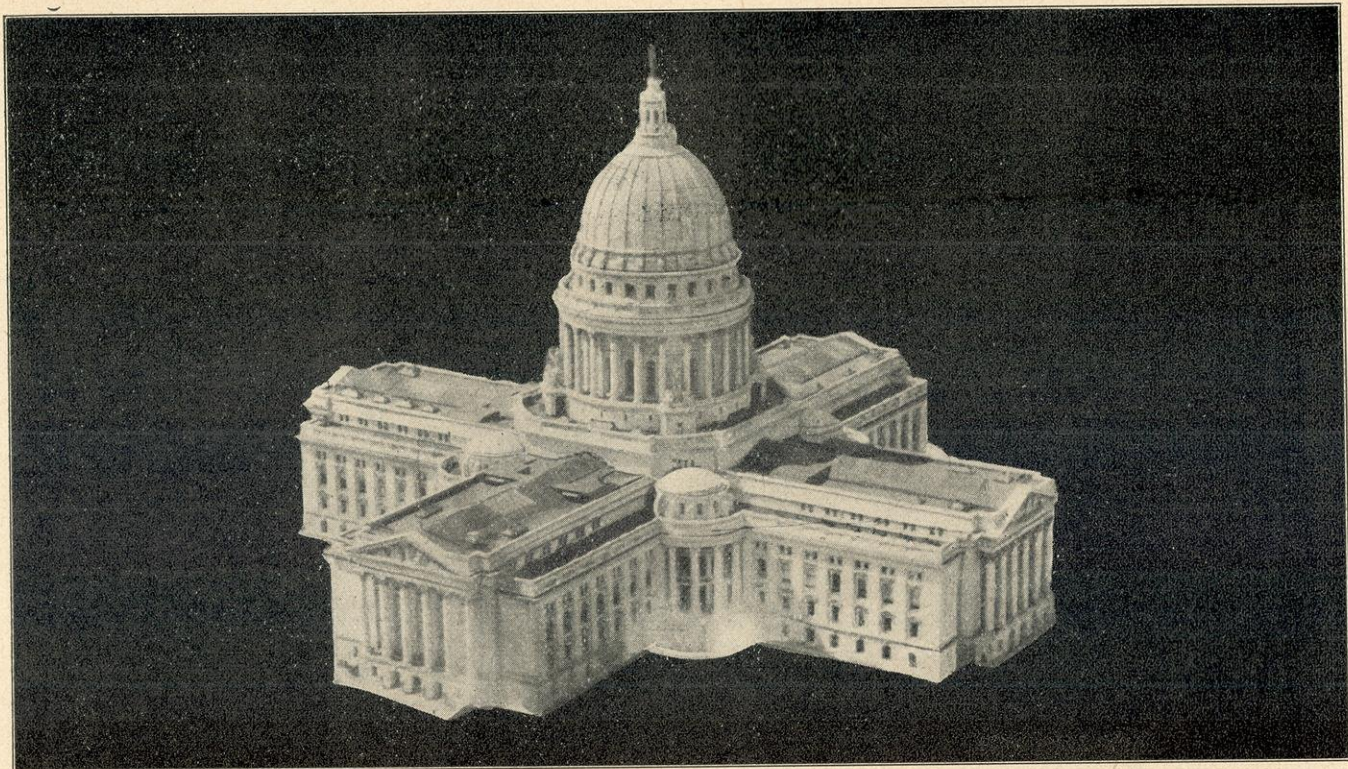
Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
WAUPACA CO.—(con.)								
Farmington								
1st prec.-----	77	1	115	9	8		4	
2nd prec.-----	198	3	86	11	2			
Fremont-----	22		63		2		1	
Harrison-----	18		195	4	3		6	
Helvetia-----	50	4	93	4	1	1	8	
Iola-----	71		157	2	7	3	2	
Larrabee-----	33	1	299	2	6		1	
Lebanon-----	125	4	104	1	4			
Lind-----	95	7	101	3	3	1		
Little Wolf-----	75		179	5	8			
Matteson-----	34	4	155	2	6		1	
Mukwa-----	82	1	109	2	6			
Royalton-----	60	1	121	17	4			
Scandinavia-----	89	4	152	6	5			
St. Lawrence-----	87	2	133	3	7	2	5	
Union-----	40	2	220	4	10			
Waupaca-----	99	7	104	5	3			
Weyauwega-----	42	4	83	8	14			
Wyoming-----	25	1	155		4		1	
Waupaca, city:								
1st ward-----	195	6	106	6	3	2	2	
2nd ward-----	261	5	46	5	5	1	1	
3rd ward-----	136	7	71	11	6		2	
4th ward-----	231	6	62	5		1	2	
Clintonville, city:								
1st ward-----	99	7	135	2		1		
2nd ward-----	27	3	89	2	2		1	
3rd ward-----	70	2	142	2	5			
4th ward-----	237	8	218	2	6			
New London, city:								
1st ward-----	177	5	147	3	5			
2nd ward-----	54	4	74	1	1			
4th ward-----	251	2	195	4	5	1	4	
5th ward-----	53	1	84	5	7			
Embarrass, vil.	24	2	68	1	1			
Fremont, vil.	26	1	50	1	1			
Iola, vil.	174	5	96	30	4	1		
Manawa, vil.	178	2	121	1	4			
Marion, vil.	123	6	142	2	10			
Ogdensburg, vil.	72	3	14	2		1	2	
Royalton, vil.	80	1	26		3			
Scandinavia, vil.	95	1	56					
Weyauwega, vil.	195	13	117	18	8		1	
Totals (10,281)-----	4,280	155	5,399	198	187	17	45	
WAUSHARA CO.								
Aurora-----	93	3	130	4			1	
Bloomfield-----	35	1	157	3		4	1	
Coloma-----	103	2	118	3			3	
Dakota-----	14	4	102					
Deerfield-----	19	4	79					
Hancock-----	12	7	64	2		1		
Leon-----	69	2	116					
Marion-----	45	3	139	1		1		
Mt. Morris-----	47	2	92	1				
Oasis-----	21	2	74			1		
Plainfield-----	29	2	134	1			1	
Poy Sippi-----	95	9	158			2		
Richford-----	12	2	97	3	3	5	3	
Rose-----	91	4	76	2	1		2	
Saxeville-----	53	6	92	1			2	
Springwater-----	68	4	60	2				
Warren-----	65	1	88	6		1		
Wautoma-----	41	7	92	1			1	
Berlin, city:								
2nd ward, 2nd prec.	5							
Hancock, vil.	78	2	64	2				
Lohrville, vil.	5	1	48	5		2	1	
Plainfield, vil.	100	8	108					

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Allane Workers Party	Shuttleworth Ind.	Scattering
WAUSHARA CO.—(con.)								
Redgranite, vil.	111	5	155	12		4		
Wautoma, vil.	239	4	154	1				
Wild Rose, vil.	139	9	38	1		1	1	
Totals (4,206)	1,589	94	2,430	51	4	22	16	
WINNEBAGO CO.								
Algoma	198	2	128	1			7	
Black Wolf	69	1	156			1		
Clayton	112	6	176	5			4	
Menasha	87	3	88	1	6	6	4	
Neenah	64	1	84			2	1	
Nekimi	75	1	138			2		
Nepenskum	120	6	95	1		2		
Omro	130	11	150	1		2		
Oshkosh	174		201	2			1	
Poygan	31		68	2		1		1
Rushford	211	10	151					
Utica	125	8	156	1		1	1	
Vinland	104	6	140	2		1		1
Winchester	52	8	268	3				
Winneconne	87	4	69	3				
Wolf River	21		162	3				
Menasha, city:								
1st ward	244	1	163	2		5	8	
2nd ward	256	2	258	3		5	6	
3rd ward	219	3	195	2		1	6	
4th ward	113	1	131	3		4		
5th ward	210	3	251	3		4	2	
Neenah, city:								
1st ward	428	14	359	9		3	5	
2nd ward	304	12	280	3	2	3	5	
3rd ward	267	7	173	4	1	1	6	
4th ward	71	1	160	4		1	5	
5th ward	250	7	276	4			6	
Oshkosh, city:								
1st ward	341	1	236	1				
2nd ward	521	4	412	3	2	2	2	
3rd ward	275	3	434	7	4	5	6	
4th ward	698	2	335	4			1	
5th ward	871	8	302	5		1	5	
6th ward	235	2	584	110				
7th ward	675	2	148	2		1	1	
8th ward	271	2	441	4			3	
9th ward	418	9	686	9		13		
10th ward	718	8	412	4		1	3	
11th ward	598		395	6				
12th ward	518	6	315	2			2	
13th ward	208	2	388	13		1		
14th ward	128	7	255	5		1	2	
15th ward	256	4	183	4			2	
16th ward	53	3	205	1				
Omro, vil.	319	12	137		1	1	2	
Winneconne, vil.	232		97					
Totals (22,522)	11,407	193	10,491	239	19	71	100	2
WOOD CO.								
Arpin	38	10	224	4			2	1
Auburndale	26	1	211				1	
Cameron	12	1	52	4		2		
Cary	26	7	74	4	1	1	1	
Cranmoor	29	1	29					
Dexter	34	2	54	3	1		1	
Grand Rapids	31	9	177	5	1	2	2	
Hansen	54	7	209	3		3		
Hiles	7	1	31	3	1	1		
Lincoln	80	3	227	7		1	2	
Marshfield	67	1	169	4	2	2		
Milladore	44		196	2		1		
Port Edwards	5		80	2		1	1	
Remington	10	1	80	3		1	1	
Richfield	49	13	165	2	9	11	9	
Rock	59	9	160	3	4	6	4	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Lueck Dem.	Buck- nam Pro.	Blaine Rep.	Quick Soc.	Snover So. Lab.	Alanne Workers Party	Shuttle- worth Ind.	Scatter- ing
WOOD CO.—(con.)						F		
Rudolph.....	29	4	249	9		4		
Saratoga.....	28	4	121	1				
Seneca.....	7		73					
Sherry.....	35	12	128	1		1		
Sigel.....	46	3	252	6	1	2		
Wood.....	20	7	96	15		2	2	
Marshfield, city:								
1st ward.....	95	5	284	2		2		
2nd ward.....	72		111	5	1	1	1	
3rd ward.....	251	2	258	13	2	4	5	
4th ward.....	251	9	355	3	3	7	3	
5th ward.....	225	7	166	3	1	3	1	
6th ward.....	75	5	203	1	1	5	2	
Pittsville, city:								
1st ward.....	47	7	28	7			1	
2nd ward.....	22		8		9		1	
3rd ward.....	19	1	15				1	
Wisconsin Rapids, city:								
1st ward.....	91	1	153	2		2	1	
2nd ward.....	168	5	260	8	9	6	8	
3rd ward.....	204	9	144	4			1	
4th ward.....	123	8	272	2		1		
5th ward.....	23	4	264	13		1		
6th ward.....	80	1	275	11	2	6	1	
7th ward.....	99	3	178	5		2		
8th ward.....	106	2	165	9		2		
Auburndale, vil.....	32	1	60	1				
Biron, vil.....	22	3	84			1		
Nekoosa, vil.....	219	11	293	6		3	2	
Port Edwards, vil.....	129	1	151			1		
Totals (10,404).....	3,089	175	6,784	176	38	88	53	1



THE WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS NOV. 4, 1924
SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

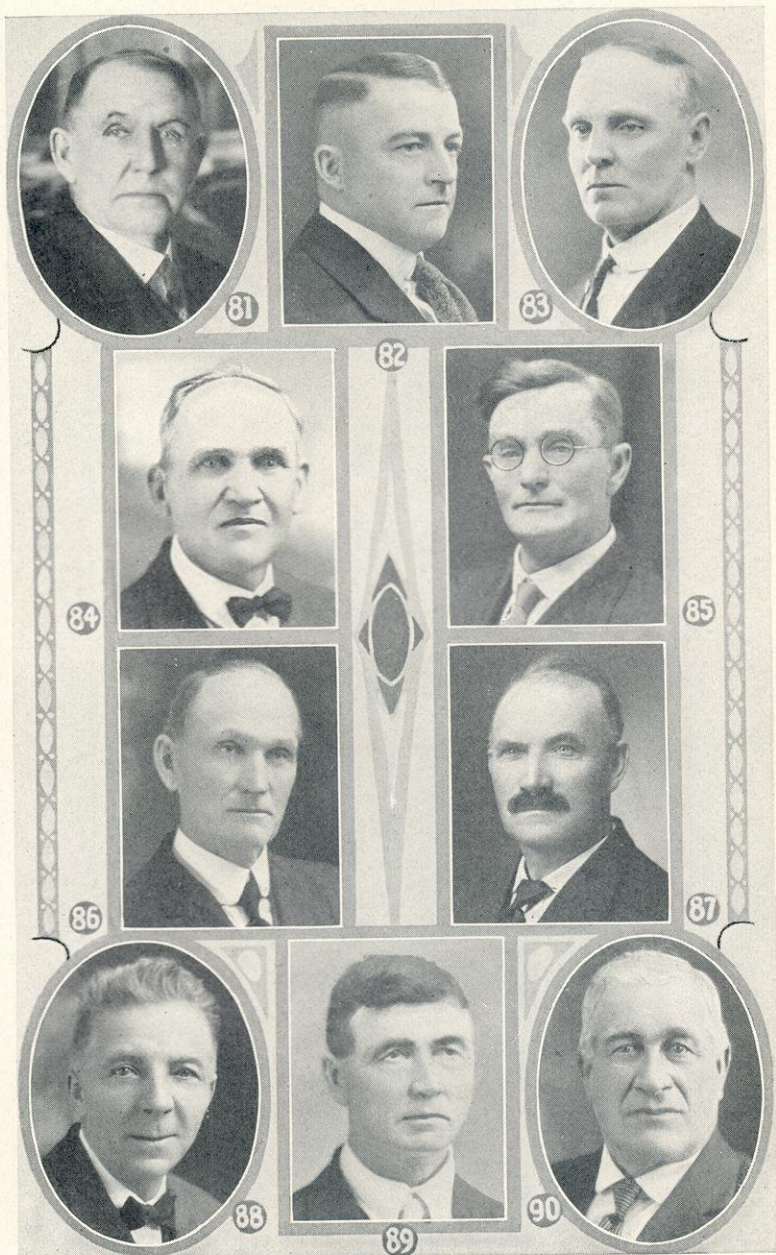
Counties	Martin L. Lueck Dem.	Adolph R. Bucknam Pro.	John J. Blaine Rep.	William F. Quick Soc.	Severi Alanne Ind. Workers Party	Farrand K. Shuttleworth Ind. Pro. Rep.	Jose Snover Soc. Lab.	Scat- ter- ing	Total
Adams.....	676	43	1,628	21	7	12	5		
Ashland.....	1,906	86	4,307	65	41	26	10		2,392
Barron.....	1,995	350	5,729	93	70	63	9	7	6,441
Bayfield.....	894	119	2,987	80	91	27	5	6	8,316
Brown.....	8,248	164	9,662	178	54	45	28		4,209
Buffalo.....	790	64	2,731	78	14	18	16	13	18,379
Burnett.....	328	90	2,331	33	26	30	4	4	3,724
Calumet.....	4,797	140	6,000	43	19	12	3		2,846
Chippewa.....	1,521	50	3,023	55	26	30	4		4,689
Clark.....	2,597	205	5,856	123	82	80	18		11,765
Columbia.....	6,104	132	4,389	123	98	84	46		9,009
Crawford.....	2,357	131	2,793	76	55	48	12	2	10,818
Dane.....	14,435	620	21,890	233	174	21	2	3	5,866
Dodge.....	7,781	135	8,390	373	43	406		86	37,844
Door.....	1,167	121	2,936	23	30	25	27		16,793
Douglas.....	3,812	243	9,178	77	189	68	20	6	4,333
Dunn.....	2,226	129	4,540	41	66	118	34	1	13,602
Eau Claire.....	4,565	179	5,777	49	56	35	6	4	7,130
Florence.....	244	15	823	22	15	10	8	2	10,671
Fond du Lac.....	9,378	177	9,815	126	109	89	3	1	1,133
Forest.....	957	49	1,353	31	23	9	37		19,731
Grant.....	5,639	536	6,498	71	84	9	8	1	2,431
Green.....	3,085	216	4,306	64	25	49	14	4	13,010
Green Lake.....	2,347	69	1,998	41	10	4	14	1	7,760
Iowa.....	3,494	282	3,600	43	41	81	1	3	4,973
Iron.....	322	29	1,867	23	73	18	9	2	7,557
Jackson.....	1,272	81	3,445	23	30	22	2		2,339
Jefferson.....	6,602	111	5,961	71	65	35	8		4,886
Juneau.....	1,327	131	3,410	37	37	33	22	3	12,870
Kenosha.....	11,136	117	6,697	201	44	20	13	2	5,544
Kewaunee.....	1,150	28	2,439	14	22	15	13		13,228
La Crosse.....	6,123	225	9,871	73	44	28	6		3,674
Lafayette.....	3,390	225	3,606	18	16	27	15	3	16,387
Langlade.....	3,177	184	3,424	43	21	10	3		7,285
Lincoln.....	2,178	114	3,789	42	49	33	4		6,868
							17		6,222

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Manitowoc	5,521	82	9,427	182	51	27	4		15,294
Marathon	5,533	214	11,179	381	176	125	68		17,676
Marquette	3,058	218	5,043	169	52	60	27	8	8,630
Marquette	1,805	41	1,486	11	8	5	5		3,361
Milwaukee	53,312	462	56,268	37,603	190	864	237		148,935
Monroe	2,310	193	5,650	102	51	28	24		8,358
Oconto	2,337	83	4,611	48	38	28	7		7,152
Oneida	1,955	70	2,619	99	42	28	20		4,833
Outagamie	6,097	219	9,940	122	117	55	33		16,583
Ozaukee	2,473	10	2,192	103	72	6	1		4,857
Pepin	1,045	64	929	50	8	15	6		2,117
Pierce	1,378	256	4,143	78	48	39	21	1	5,964
Polk	1,310	221	4,779	68	70	82	10	2	6,542
Portage	5,096	101	4,242	41	22	14	6		9,522
Price	1,135	114	3,253	43	129	49	27		4,750
Racine	12,494	256	11,260	362	149	98	29	2	24,650
Richland	2,977	309	2,343	37	39	25	11	2	5,743
Rock	12,665	446	9,579	114	73	56	42		22,975
Rusk	1,593	142	2,391	69	55	32	8	3	4,293
St. Croix	2,759	170	5,179	32	53	48	17	2	8,260
Sauk	4,136	259	5,584	71	64	44	18		10,176
Sawyer	730	66	1,529	50	26	23	1		2,425
Shawano	1,718	103	6,443	91	44	24	12		8,440
Sheboygan	7,109	157	10,211	1,247	160	79	57		19,019
Taylor	868	90	3,024	102	44	27	17		4,172
Trempealeau	1,653	81	4,402	20	26	31	8		6,221
Vernon	2,417	220	4,979	59	77	39	7		7,798
Vilas	499	30	1,238	64	24	7	1		1,863
Walworth	6,439	361	5,033	61	95	55	21	8	12,073
Washburn	962	111	2,210	78				25	3,386
Washington	4,213	47	3,602	114	26	12	8		8,022
Waukesha	10,063	103	4,723	223	34	36	10		15,202
Waupaca	4,280	155	5,399	198	17	45	187		10,231
Waushara	1,539	94	2,430	51	22	16	4		4,206
Winnebago	11,407	193	10,491	239	71	100	19	2	22,522
Wood	3,039	175	6,784	176	88	53	38	1	10,404
Total	317,550	11,516	412,255	45,268	4,107	4,089	1,452	205	796,432

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Counties	Karl Mathie Dem.	Maria I. A. Nelson Pro.	Henry A. Huber Rep.	Peter Gilles Soc.	John E. Ferris Ind. Rep.	Steve Fisher Soc. Lab.	Charles Kuzdas Ind. Workers	Scatter-ing	Total
Adams	365	48	1,735	15	18			16	2,197
Ashland	1,184	90	4,294	59	220	23	18		5,888
Barron	1,248	241	5,878	70	77	17	27		7,558
Bayfield	556	113	2,941	71	51	15	54	1	3,802
Brown	6,523	339	9,286	209	89	32	35		16,513
Buffalo	490	50	2,763	70	28	9	8	11	3,429
Burnett	218	77	2,297	30	20	9	6		2,657
Calumet	1,202	49	3,077	62	35		8		4,433
Chippewa	3,142	140	6,678	50	192	20	39		10,261
Clark	1,676	164	6,141	114	60	47	66		8,268
Columbia	3,289	168	5,387	66	96	29	31		9,066
Crawford	1,798	114	2,979	31	19	7	7		4,955
Dane	9,174	507	23,886	168	377	124	91	10	34,337
Dodge	5,631	162	8,650	393	170	35	25		15,066
Door	676	95	3,010	26	29	19	27		3,882
Douglas	2,558	258	8,577	69	148	40	121		11,771
Dunn	1,388	115	4,807	45	89	8	14		6,466
Eau Claire	2,608	180	6,122	107	170	17	17		9,221
Florence	119	15	881	23	9	7	7		1,061
Fond du Lac	6,556	222	9,974	201	217	50	44		17,264
Forest	706	59	1,383	31	15	2	12		2,208
Grant	3,397	371	7,054	46	113	16	13		11,010
Green	1,574	213	4,838	64	86	20	7	6	6,808
Green Lake	1,933	72	2,292	39	11	3	2		4,352
Iowa	1,657	273	4,404	24	82	18	7	3	6,468
Iron	198	32	1,819	32	19	5	17		2,722
Jackson	683	77	3,619	24	26	10	9		4,398
Jefferson	4,080	140	5,892	80	676	28	31		10,927
Juneau	1,158	102	3,593	86	46	17	20		5,022
Kenosha	6,966	133	8,637	220	308	19	26		16,309
Kewaunee	968	39	2,282	20	31	9	6		3,353
La Crosse	4,522	213	9,409	104	206	13	15		14,482
Lafayette	2,204	185	4,113	16	13	5	5		6,541
Langlade	2,606	203	3,309	60	33	12	8		6,231
Lincoln	1,724	125	3,676	48	30	40	27		5,670



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(81) E. R. Cushman, (82) Geo. W. Blanchard, (83) H. B. Moseley,
 (84) A. C. Schultz, (85) Ethan B. Minier, (86) Carl Koenig, (87) August
 Beversdorf, (88) Ernst A. Sonnemann, (89) John Mentink, (90) J. C. Hoff-
 man.

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Manitowoc	4,657	108	9,345	161	60	21	17		14,369
Marathon	4,760	222	11,097	369	186	102	94		16,830
Marinette	2,128	199	5,124	160	75	40	43		7,769
Marquette	1,076	45	1,729	6	7				2,863
Milwaukee	38,665	664	58,371	38,830	1,765	293	191		138,779
Monroe	1,781	178	5,916	95	41	26	21		8,058
Oconto	1,677	86	4,756	51	30	17	17		6,634
Oneida	1,323	98	2,487	110	82	22	26		4,148
Outagamie	4,590	210	10,212	113	131	35	26		15,317
Ozaukee	1,836	26	2,069	107	14	1	81		4,134
Pepin	632	59	1,079	90	13	8	7		1,888
Pierce	817	167	4,203	117	80	13	19		5,416
Polk	878	189	4,806	65	71	21	22		6,052
Portage	4,127	81	4,557	39	17	14	13		8,848
Price	707	96	3,201	39	58	46	77		4,224
Racine	8,458	288	11,587	402	272	50	65		21,122
Richland	1,793	279	2,840	23	38	16	16		5,005
Rock	9,219	344	10,973	90	75	42	46		20,789
Rusk	961	134	2,511	70	68	10	15	1	3,770
St. Croix	2,170	146	4,888	34	89	18	20		7,365
Sauk	2,378	250	6,399	62	66	25	22		9,202
Sawyer	451	80	1,499	46	16	14	9		2,115
Shawano	1,184	101	6,597	98	40	16	17	2	8,055
Sheboygan	4,544	186	10,527	1,468	433	85	76		17,314
Taylor	577	95	3,096	103	53	29	24		3,977
Trempealeau	1,019	82	4,442	14	56	7	16		5,636
Vernon	1,382	181	5,308	35	55	27	23		7,011
Vilas	368	36	1,243	64	15	4	7		1,737
Walworth	3,602	267	6,503	62	134	27	20		10,615
Washburn	555	93	2,324	68				24	3,064
Washington	2,999	45	3,891	131	76	14	11		7,167
Waukesha	6,648	172	5,942	235	98			27	13,122
Waupaca	2,401	137	6,239	180	33	165	13		9,168
Waushara	775	88	2,891	40	27	13	7		3,841
Winnebago	7,325	200	11,916	143	139	32	18		19,773
Wood	2,139	154	6,855	172	79	47	49	1	9,496
Total	215,327	11,170	433,106	46,660	8,301	2,025	1,978	102	718,669

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Counties	John M. Callahan Dem.	Oliver Needham Pro.	Fred R. Zimmer- man Rep.	Ida Fenske Sec.	Richard Keoppel Sec. Lab.	Scatter- ing	Total
Adams	275	41	1,895	14		34	2,259
Ashland	1,359	71	4,519	59	104		6,112
Barron	881	191	6,556	77	188		7,893
Bayfield	500	80	3,162	72	115		3,929
Brown	6,385	151	10,683	161	120		17,500
Buffalo	312	40	3,077	67	74		3,570
Burnett	158	50	2,472	29	44		2,753
Calumet	1,289	29	3,197	45	89		4,649
Chippewa	2,323	87	8,074	50	273		10,807
Clark	1,134	123	7,046	137	343		8,783
Columbia	4,458	82	6,942	56	211		11,749
Crawford	1,621	77	3,321	25	47		5,091
Dane	7,113	349	26,982	186	410	1	35,041
Dodge	5,030	132	9,809	488	172		15,631
Door	568	59	3,336	34	98		4,095
Douglas	2,334	191	9,583	76	178		12,362
Dunn	782	73	5,766	41	139		6,801
Eau Claire	1,687	123	7,774	40	99		9,723
Florence	93	13	928	25	34		1,093
Fond du Lac	4,800	186	12,777	130	270		18,163
Forest	459	46	1,702	28	56		2,291
Grant	2,689	198	8,679	51	169		11,786
Green	963	121	6,002	44	127		7,257
Green Lake	1,652	56	2,824	31	26		4,589
Iowa	1,351	140	5,356	23	110		6,980
Iron	183	13	1,942	29	63		2,230
Jackson	444	48	4,040	19	60		4,611
Jefferson	3,680	94	7,560	51	197		11,582
Juneau	985	82	3,995	78	109		5,249
Kenosha	5,535	90	11,318	209	65		17,217
Kewaunee	898	28	2,530	48	72		3,576
La Crosse	3,666	234	11,352	57	123		15,432
Lafayette	2,194	96	4,621	15	41		6,967
Langlade	2,588	114	3,755	47	44		6,548
Lincoln	1,382	83	4,370	64	111		6,010
Manitowoc	4,483	89	9,981	174	149		14,876
Marathon	3,105	190	13,394	502	472		17,663
Marquette	1,756	161	5,692	154	149		70,912
Milwaukee	932	33	2,105	4	19		3,093
Milwaukee	35,053	593	65,250	39,119	488		140,503
Monroe	1,417	150	6,610	97	171		8,445
Oconto	1,249	61	5,478	48	85		6,921
Oneida	1,209	65	2,843	95	113		4,325
Outagamie	3,490	154	11,964	104	303		16,015
Ozaukee	1,729	14	2,322	105	3		4,173
Pepin	453	45	1,374	34	25		1,936
Pierce	811	114	4,541	55	129		5,650
Polk	592	135	5,525	68	157		6,477
Portage	3,514	59	5,436	38	49		9,096
Price	575	54	3,572	40	254		4,495
Racine	4,498	181	16,992	354	250		22,275
Richland	1,435	119	3,621	35	90		5,300
Rock	4,641	279	15,912	93	112		21,037
Rusk	544	102	3,276	70	135	1	4,128
St. Croix	1,547	82	6,030	31	126		7,816
Sauk	1,649	208	7,323	73	173		9,426
Sawyer	332	52	1,710	44	41		2,179
Shawano	924	77	7,091	89	131		8,362
Sheboygan	3,992	125	12,428	1,350	420		18,315
Taylor	400	62	3,363	39	206		4,130
Trempealeau	696	72	4,983	13	93		5,862
Vernon	904	137	6,071	37	205		7,354
Vilas	321	29	1,339	66	40		1,795
Walworth	2,633	253	8,058	51	113	3	11,111
Washburn	437	59	2,590	68	39	1	3,194
Washington	2,697	48	4,416	121	104		7,386
Waukesha	5,379	129	7,942	258	114		13,822
Waupaca	1,485	95	7,404	161	170		9,315
Waushara	561	63	3,241	41	91		3,997
Winnebago	5,866	175	14,087	149	149		20,427
Wood	1,684	107	7,862	154	301	1	10,109
Total	174,769	7,962	509,771	46,606	10,100	41	749,249

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER

Counties	Charles O'Neil Dem.	Ada B. Crandall Pro.	Solomon Levitan Rep.	George Eagle-hill Soc.	Morris Rosen-berger Soc. Lab.	Scatter- ing	Total
Adams	261	49	1,864	19		38	2,231
Ashland	1,172	89	4,606	49	113		6,029
Barron	877	231	6,358	71	206	1	7,744
Bayfield	465	105	3,091	69	120	1	3,851
Brown	5,970	259	10,484	217	136		17,066
Buffalo	304	49	2,989	63	77		3,482
Burnett	145	68	2,390	31	43		2,677
Calumet	1,101	47	3,245	46	83		4,522
Chippewa	1,639	195	8,103	58	294		10,279
Clark	1,110	161	6,769	114	371		8,525
Columbia	2,079	168	6,844	50	202		9,343
Crawford	1,624	89	3,032	173	464		4,818
Dane	8,383	654	25,341	25	163	6	35,021
Dodge	4,903	165	9,287	367	108		14,885
Door	515	75	3,100	33	108	1	3,828
Douglas	2,032	266	9,672	30	173	1	12,227
Dunn	722	138	5,472	29	140	3	6,504
Eau Claire	1,624	135	7,463	33	95		9,414
Florence	96	17	891	28	39		1,062
Fond du Lac	4,330	316	12,134	121	328	5	17,244
Forest	468	56	1,617	27	56		2,224
Grant	2,721	316	8,025	58	180	4	11,304
Green	1,061	222	5,763	43	139	1	7,229
Green Lake	1,591	63	2,630	33	26		4,393
Iowa	1,125	215	5,264	21	126	3	6,754
Iron	154	27	1,896	23	58		2,163
Jackson	452	73	3,818	28	71	2	4,442
Jefferson	3,710	215	6,975	58	203	4	11,165
Juneau	886	102	3,898	73	126		5,090
Kenosha	5,399	190	10,950	190	59		16,788
Kewaunee	840	47	2,427	18	77		3,409
La Crosse	3,310	237	11,324	51	121		15,093
Lafayette	2,134	166	4,387	15	41		6,743
Laporte	2,154	207	3,756	35	51		6,152
Langlade	1,209	145	4,232	54	131		5,771
Lincoln	4,133	112	9,965	176	147		14,533
Manitowoc	2,966	508	12,670	319	509		16,972
Marathon	1,699	223	5,625	230	177		7,950
Marquette	930	82	1,962	7	19		2,950
Milwaukee	32,461	994	63,975	40,289	489		138,208
Monroe	1,407	181	6,391	88	182		8,249
Oconto	1,320	194	5,154	46	91	1	6,806
Oneida	1,081	113	2,783	94	118		4,189
Outagamie	3,123	113	11,559	100	299		15,439
Ozaukee	1,634	28	2,245	101	3		4,011
Pepin	430	66	1,264	35	25		1,820
Pierce	687	141	4,424	53	133		5,438
Polk	596	173	5,295	59	162		6,285
Portage	3,413	79	5,372	41	51		8,956
Pric	465	85	3,518	33	269		4,370
Racine	4,155	383	16,105	400	265	4	21,312
Richland	1,369	240	3,369	23	83		5,089
Rock	5,926	481	13,821	92	113		20,433
Rusk	510	142	3,087	68	125		3,932
St. Croix	1,423	138	5,703	37	127		7,428
Sauk	1,646	296	6,983	53	183		9,166
Sawyer	288	68	1,650	38	48		2,092
Shawano	885	90	6,945	88	179		8,187
Sheboygan	3,755	430	11,819	1,383	442		17,829
Taylor	394	82	3,270	100	214		4,060
Trempealeau	669	102	4,325	18	80		5,694
Vernon	839	156	5,927	33	204		7,159
Vilas	323	32	1,292	72	39		1,758
Walworth	2,615	439	7,468	50	114	1	10,637
Washburn	402	86	2,526	64	42		3,120
Washington	2,570	56	4,334	123	110		7,193
Waukesha	5,327	219	7,513	249	111		13,424
Waupaca	1,331	145	7,294	156	182		9,103
Waushara	540	89	3,159	43	98		3,922
Winnebago	5,330	232	14,007	146	136		19,851
Wood	1,572	144	7,768	160	308		9,952
Total	164,780	12,999	491,224	47,493	10,535	75	727,106

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Counties	J. Allan Simpson Dem.	Mathew Mott Pro.	Herman L. Ekern Rep.	Robert A. Hess Sec.	G. Bauman Sec. Lab.	Scatter- ing	Total
Adams	223	31	1,826	14		33	2,127
Ashland	1,116	72	4,575	59	102		5,924
Barron	855	195	6,312	78	193		7,633
Bayfield	439	86	3,057	83	122		3,787
Brown	5,665	200	10,386	182	139		16,522
Buffalo	296	39	2,984	55	74		3,448
Burnett	145	60	2,378	26	39	1	2,649
Calumet	1,059	36	3,173	49	95		4,412
Chippewa	1,413	87	8,133	53	290		9,976
Clark	961	137	6,699	120	351		8,268
Columbia	1,959	104	6,669	52	225		9,009
Crawford	1,541	76	3,255	31	48		4,951
Dane	5,878	386	26,677	153	400	2	33,496
Dodge	4,641	137	9,442	392	161		14,773
Door	470	58	3,192	33	110		3,863
Douglas	1,946	201	9,213	82	196		11,638
Dunn	655	59	5,482	35	134		6,365
Eau Claire	1,379	124	7,641	42	89	3	9,278
Florence	76	12	911	25	29		1,053
Fond du Lac	3,902	211	12,594	151	303	1	17,162
Forest	445	39	1,602	33	62		2,181
Grant	2,331	186	8,175	50	168		10,910
Green	955	145	5,489	51	146		6,786
Green Lake	1,508	57	2,670	38	25		4,298
Iowa	1,051	147	5,120	24	122		6,464
Iron	132	19	1,914	31	71		2,167
Jackson	416	56	3,885	21	73	3	4,454
Jefferson	3,532	116	6,961	69	226		10,904
Juneau	837	80	3,889	82	125		5,013
Kenosha	5,408	126	10,654	201	60		16,449
Kewaunee	809	32	2,375	24	95		3,335
La Crosse	3,103	350	11,289	72	119		14,933
Lafayette	2,674	91	3,962	15	41		6,783
Langlade	2,059	154	3,738	51	56		6,109
Lincoln	1,272	110	4,237	64	134		5,817
Manitowoc	4,050	90	9,925	175	152		14,392
Marathon	2,577	254	12,932	336	502		16,631
Marinette	1,549	160	5,692	156	190		7,747
Marquette	852	28	1,965	7	20		2,872
Milwaukee	30,122	686	64,629	40,845	525		133,807
Monroe	1,352	165	6,372	91	182		8,162
Oconto	1,129	91	5,286	51	94		6,651
Oneida	1,000	84	2,692	109	128		4,013
Outagamie	3,016	339	11,485	105	295		15,240
Ozaukee	1,618	17	2,191	108	4		3,988
Pepin	389	47	1,277	41	24		1,778
Pierce	646	102	4,351	53	135		5,287
Polk	561	137	5,234	65	164		6,161
Portage	3,261	72	5,435	45	54		8,867
Price	410	61	3,420	41	268		4,200
Racine	5,377	207	14,549	427	308		20,868
Richland	1,309	153	3,344	40	80		4,926
Rock	5,550	295	13,989	91	117		20,042
Rusk	465	91	3,085	89	137		3,867
St. Croix	1,278	97	5,655	43	135		7,208
Sauk	1,512	211	7,072	63	181		9,039
Sawyer	263	50	1,619	44	47		2,023
Shawano	841	87	6,933	97	195		8,153
Sheboygan	3,582	149	11,906	1,471	453		17,561
Taylor	367	63	3,229	111	216		3,986
Trempealeau	660	62	5,032	21	73		5,848
Vernon	838	134	5,886	48	201		7,107
Vilas	312	30	1,286	62	44		1,794
Walworth	2,437	252	7,531	57	102		10,429
Washburn	376	62	2,500	66	41		3,045
Washington	2,423	48	4,360	129	109		7,074
Waukesha	5,114	132	7,498	243	111		13,098
Waupaca	1,243	134	7,084	191	177		8,834
Waushara	508	72	3,159	39	94		3,872
Winnebago	5,151	326	13,681	149	142		19,449
Wood	1,451	127	7,576	167	319		9,640
Total	154,750	9,134	490,419	48,447	10,642	43	713,435

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 4, 1924.

FIRST DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	Calvin Stewart (Dem.)	Henry Allen Cooper (Rep.)	Scattering
Racine.....	22,640	3,885	18,750	5
Kenosha.....	17,898	5,832	12,024	42
Walworth.....	10,803	2,745	8,054	4
Rock.....	20,006	6,138	13,868	-----
Waukesha.....	13,086	5,012	8,074	-----
Total.....	84,433	23,612	60,770	51

SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	Ernst C. Wrucke (Dem.)	Edward Voigt (Rep.)	Scattering
Jefferson.....	10,841	3,418	7,418	5
Columbia.....	8,896	2,205	6,690	1
Dodge.....	14,976	5,459	9,517	-----
Washington.....	7,225	2,323	4,897	-----
Ozaukee.....	4,010	1,405	2,605	-----
Sheboygan.....	17,372	3,881	13,490	1
Total.....	63,320	18,696	44,617	7

THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	William Victora (Dem.)	John M. Nelson (Rep.)	Scattering
Crawford.....	4,890	1,631	3,257	2
Richland.....	5,011	1,601	3,410	-----
Grant.....	11,095	2,926	8,169	-----
Iowa.....	6,558	1,331	5,226	1
Dane.....	33,138	6,358	26,772	8
Lafayette.....	6,579	2,119	4,459	1
Green.....	6,577	1,002	5,575	-----
Total.....	73,848	16,968	56,868	12

FOURTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	Thomas H. Dorr (Dem.)	John C. Schafer (Rep.)	Leo Krzycki (Soc.)	Scattering
Milwaukee (part).....	62,131	11,524	30,837	19,770	-----
Total.....	62,131	11,524	30,837	19,770	-----

FIFTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	Raymond Moore (Dem.)	Ernst A. Braun (Rep.)	Victor L. Berger (Soc.)	Scattering
Milwaukee (part).....	77,354	13,441	31,702	32,211	
Total.....	77,354	13,441	31,702	32,211	

SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	Michael K. Reilly (Dem.)	Florian Lampert (Rep.)	Scattering
Calumet.....	4,573	1,263	3,310	
Marquette.....	2,931	1,022	1,909	
Green Lake.....	4,459	1,704	2,755	
Fond du Lac.....	18,238	5,401	12,831	6
Winnebago.....	20,546	5,479	15,067	
Manitowoc.....	14,319	4,259	10,060	
Total.....	65,116	19,128	45,982	6

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	W. D. Martin (Dem.)	Gay Harrison (Pro.)	J. D. Beck (Rep.)	Scattering
La Crosse.....	15,326	3,407	239	11,630	
Jackson.....	4,476	465	74	3,914	23
Monroe.....	3,098	1,379	277	6,442	
Clark.....	7,809	1,084	174	6,550	1
Vernon.....	7,187	1,257	208	5,720	2
Juneau.....	4,953	817	141	3,991	4
Adams.....	2,112	239	47	1,826	
Sauk.....	8,900	1,580	318	7,002	
Total.....	58,861	10,228	1,528	47,075	30

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	Edward E. Browne (Rep.)	R. J. Walsh (Ind.)	Scattering
Marathon.....	14,227	14,227		
Portage.....	6,011	6,004		7
Waupaca.....	8,015	7,993		22
Waushara.....	3,436	3,436		
Wood.....	8,466	8,437	22	7
Shawano.....	7,237	7,276		11
Total.....	47,492	47,423	22	47

GENERAL ELECTION STATISTICS

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NINTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	T. J. Reinert (Dem.)	George J. Schneider (Rep.)	Scattering
Langlade.....	6,541	3,518	3,023	
Forest.....	2,099	521	1,578	
Florence.....	994	112	881	1
Marinette.....	7,592	1,830	5,762	
Oconto.....	6,656	1,357	5,299	
Outagamie.....	15,286	3,469	11,817	
Brown.....	17,194	6,301	10,893	
Kewaunee.....	3,429	873	2,556	
Door.....	3,818	468	3,350	
Total.....	63,609	18,449	45,159	1

TENTH DISTRICT

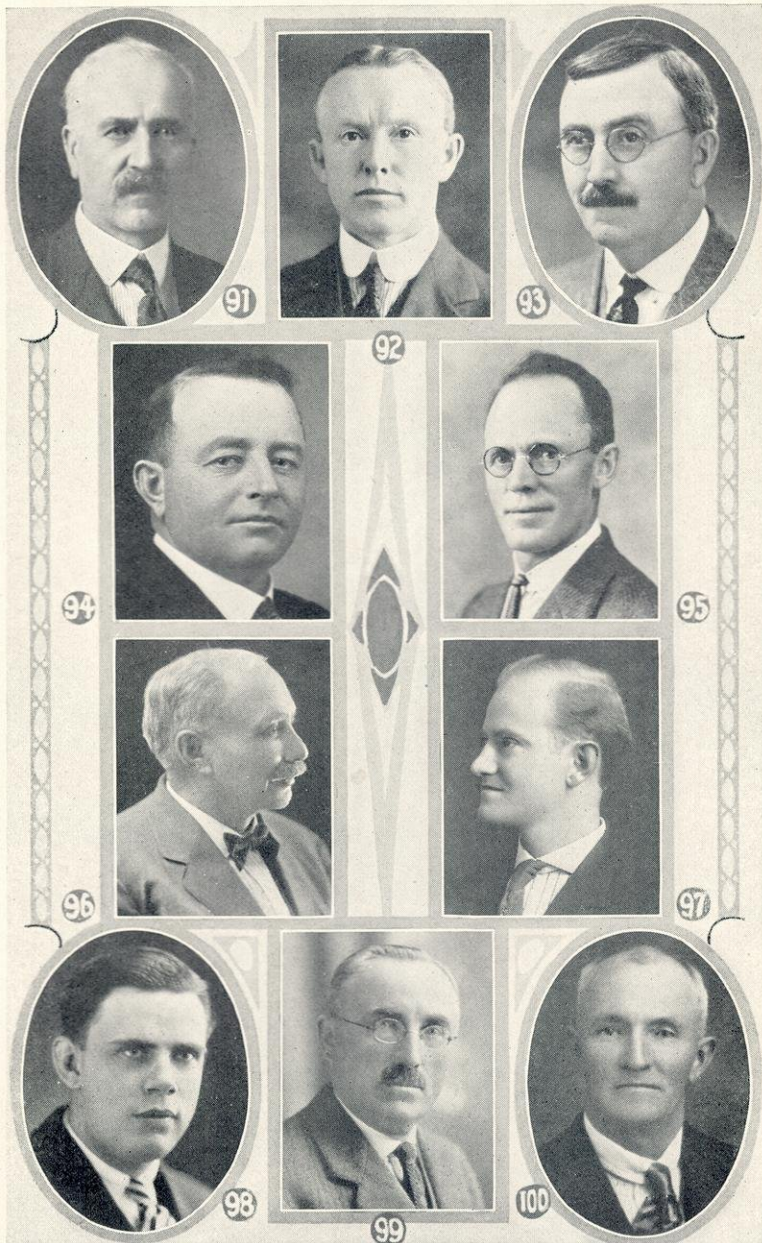
Counties	Total Vote	Thomas A. Ryan (Dem.)	James A. Frear (Rep.)	A. S. Michalson (Ind.)	Scattering
Dunn.....	6,702	673	5,836	193	
Barron.....	7,801	1,211	6,356	234	
Chippewa.....	10,192	2,137	7,500	555	
Eau Claire.....	9,439	1,379	7,897	162	1
Trempealeau.....	5,753	322	4,810	115	6
Buffalo.....	3,457	379	2,991	86	1
Pepin.....	1,834	418	1,419	47	
Pierce.....	5,672	972	4,451	249	
St. Croix.....	3,262	2,490	5,303	469	
Total.....	59,162	10,481	46,563	2,110	8

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Total Vote	John Cadigan (Dem.)	Hubert H. Peavey (Rep.)	Scattering
Douglas.....	13,309	4,577	8,708	24
Bayfield.....	3,965	786	3,172	7
Ashland.....	6,003	1,607	4,396	
Iron.....	2,231	233	1,948	
Vilas.....	1,639	300	1,339	
Burnett.....	2,623	236	2,383	4
Polk.....	5,931	708	5,220	3
Washburn.....	3,006	600	2,404	2
Sawyer.....	2,074	332	1,742	
Rusk.....	3,760	615	3,145	
Price.....	4,071	597	3,474	
Taylor.....	3,711	404	3,307	
Oneida.....	3,804	1,028	2,776	
Lincoln.....	5,602	1,382	4,220	
Total.....	61,729	13,455	48,234	40

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE IN 1922-1924

Dist. No.	Counties or parts constituting Senate Districts, apportionment of 1921	Elected to State Senate for period of four years	Votes Received	Plurality	Term Ends	Defeated Candidates	Votes Received
1	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	John E. Cashman (Rep.)	13,500	9,853	1926	Frank A. Yindra (Dem.) Scattering	3,647 3
2	Brown, Oconto	J. B. Chase (Rep.)	17,231	17,174	1928	Scattering	57
3	Part of Milwaukee	Walter Polakowski (Soc.)	5,778	1,982	1926	Thaddeus J. Pruss (Rep.)	3,796
4	Part of Milwaukee	Oscar Morris (Rep.)	12,854	4,272	1928	Jacob Hahn (Soc.)	8,582
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.)	10,056	2,039	1926	Paul E. Schmidt (Soc.) Scattering	8,017 3
6	Part of Milwaukee	Joseph Padway (Soc.)	7,248	1,864	1928	F. J. Petersen (Rep.)	5,384
7	Part of Milwaukee	W. F. Quick (Soc.)	5,823	292	1926	Albert A. Ullenberg (Dem.) John S. Kaney (Rep.)	747 5,531
8	Part of Milwaukee	H. B. Daggett (Rep.)	13,461	7,129	1928	Otto C. Petersen (Soc.)	6,332
9	Part of Milwaukee	Irving P. Mehigan	1,608	860	1926	Jacob Killa (Dem.)	748
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	W. H. Hunt (Rep.)	12,419	7,023	1928	Chas. E. Hansen (Ind.) Scattering	5,396 2
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn	Marcus A. Kemp (Rep.)	2,987	2,030	1926	Ray J. Nye	957
12	Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Price, Rusk and Sawyer	J. H. Carroll (Rep.)	17,553	17,545	1928	Scattering	8
13	Dodge and Washington	Herman Bilgrien (Rep.)	9,789	4,441	1926	Lawrence S. Keeley (Dem.) Scattering	5,348 1
14	Outagamie and Shawano	John Englund (Rep.)	19,886	19,848	1928	Scattering	38
15	Rock	A. E. Garey (Rep.)	6,548	6,548	1926		57
16	Grant, Crawford and Vernon	E. J. Roethe (Rep.)	18,906	18,849	1928	James Tormey (Ind.) Scattering	21 43
17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green	O. H. Johnson (Rep.)	10,374	10,331	1926	Scattering	31
18	Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake	W. A. Titus, (Rep.)	21,390	21,359	1928	Scattering	3,700
19	Calumet and Winnebago	M. F. White (Rep.)	11,841	8,141	1926	J. H. Dennhardt (Ind. Rep.) Scattering	1 7,318
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan	H. E. Boldt (Rep.)	13,499	6,181	1928	Wm. J. Eichler (Dem.)	404
21	Racine	Max W. Heck (Rep.)	13,002	9,873	1926	Samuel Sherman (Soc.) George L. Buck (Ind. Rep.)	3,129 123
22	Kenosha and Walworth	George W. Hull (Rep.)	20,338	20,215	1928	Scattering	17
23	Portage and Waupaca	H. J. Severson (Rep.)	10,462	10,445	1926	Scattering	7,668
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	W. L. Smith (Rep.)	13,760	6,092	1928	T. H. Barber (Ind.) Scattering	5



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1925

(91) George Schmidt, (92) August E. Smith, (93) Frank E. Lawson,
 (94) Jacob E. Leicht, (95) Evan G. Davies, (96) W. H. Edwards, (97) Geo.
 W. Meggers, (98) John C. Thompson, Jr., (99) Nels Larson, (100) E. E.
 Royce.

25	Lincoln and Marathon-----	J. L. Barber (Rep.)-----	11,308	7,860	1926	A. J. Plowman (Ind. Dem.)--	2,456
						Ralph E. Smith (Ind. Rep.)--	3,448
						Scattering-----	2
26	Dane-----	Harry Sauthoff (Rep.)-----	30,484	30,481	1928	Scattering-----	3
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk-----	George Staudenmayer (Rep.)--	10,630	10,603	1926	Scattering-----	27
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire-----	H. T. Lange (Rep.)-----	14,505	9,368	1928	R. B. Cunningham, (Ind.)----	5,137
						Scattering-----	5
						Scattering-----	70
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk-----	C. B. Casperson (Rep.)-----	11,182	11,112	1926		
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, and Oneida-----	J. A. Barker (Rep.)-----	13,327	8,900	1928	Dallas C. Hawkes (Dem.)-----	4,427
						James Pedersen (Ind.)-----	3,466
						Scattering-----	61
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette	Howard Teasdale (Rep.)-----	8,544	8,483	1926	Henry N. Stephenson (Pro.)--	871
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau-----	V. S. Keppel (Rep.)-----	21,803	20,932	1928	Scattering-----	30
						Charles Mulberger (Ind. Dem)	3,794
						Scattering-----	11
33	Jefferson and Waukesha-----	J. C. Schumann (Rep.)-----	10,865	7,071	1926		

**Elected Dec. 30, 1924 to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator B. H. Mahon.

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 4, 1924

Summary of Assembly Vote

Counties forming Assembly Districts]	Member of Assembly elected for 2 year term	Vote	Plurality	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Adams and Marquette.....	R. B. Wood (Rep.).....	3,042	1,931	Earl Stafford.....	880
				William A. Grahn.....	389
				W. A. Crothers.....	1,111
				Scattering.....	2
Ashland.....	Bernard Mathiowetz (Rep.).....	5,361	5,359	No opposition.....	-----
Barron.....	Frank Roemhild (Rep.).....	6,790	6,790	Scattering.....	36
Bayfield.....	Alfred M. Warden (Rep.).....	3,146	3,110	No opposition.....	-----
Brown, 1st Dist.....	M. A. Sellers (Rep.).....	6,576	6,576	Scattering.....	2,319
Brown, 2nd Dist.....	Gustav Zittlow (Rep.).....	4,504	2,185	Theo. Colnen.....	354
Buffalo and Pepin.....	Marcellus Dorwin (Rep.).....	4,508	4,154	Nick Harmon.....	21
				Scattering.....	4
Burnett and Washburn.....	Erick H. Johnson (Rep.).....	5,169	5,165	Scattering.....	1,395
Calumet.....	Carl Hillmann (Rep.).....	3,142	1,747	Henry P. Thiel.....	5,056
Chippewa.....	Paul H. Raihle (Rep.).....	6,096	1,040	Gustave Rheingaus.....	22
				Scattering.....	7
Clark.....	Arlo A. Hucksted (Rep.).....	7,427	7,427	No opposition.....	-----
Columbia.....	Robert Caldwell (Rep.).....	7,025	4,661	W. J. Reidner.....	2,364
				Scattering.....	7
Crawford.....	A. J. McDowell (Rep.).....	3,525	1,963	William D. Carroll.....	1,562
Dane, 1st Dist.....	Herman W. Sachtjen (Rep.).....	12,108	6,218	James Mc Donald.....	5,890
Dane, 2nd Dist.....	J. C. Hanson (Rep.).....	6,193	6,174	John H. Bowman.....	2,560
Dane, 3rd Dist.....	Carl Grimstad (Rep.).....	5,570	3,501	Scattering.....	19
				Carl Scholts.....	2,069
Dodge, 1st Dist.....	John M. Dihring (Rep.).....	5,258	3,431	Scattering.....	6
Dodge, 2nd Dist.....	Fred E. Moul (Rep.).....	4,115	796	Frank E. Dewitz.....	1,827
				Truman Sommers.....	155
Door.....	B. D. Thorp (Rep.).....	3,078	1,721	L. J. Hartzheim.....	3,319
Douglas, 1st Dist.....	C. S. Geraldson (Rep.).....	4,467	2,347	Samuel Orainger.....	110
Douglas, 2nd Dist.....	R. Bruce Johnson (Rep.).....	4,639	3,700	Bernhard Hahn.....	1,357
				Fred A. Russell.....	2,120
Dunn.....	J. D. Millar (Rep.).....	6,262	6,256	John M. McKeague.....	939
Eau Claire.....	C. N. Saugen (Rep.).....	8,239	8,235	Scattering.....	2
Florence, Forest and Oneida.....	S. J. Gwidt (Rep.).....	5,389	3,714	Scattering.....	6
				Charles H. Marshall.....	4
				Scattering.....	1,675
					7

Fond du Lac, 1st Dist.....	Mat Koenigs (Rep.).....	5,182	1,051	George B. McKnight.....	4,131
Fond du Lac, 2nd Dist.....	T. J. Dieringer (Rep.).....	6,139	6,139	Scattering.....	17
Grant, 1st Dist.....	George Slack (Rep.).....	4,340	4,337	No opposition.....	-----
Grant, 2nd Dist.....	Charles E. Tuffley (Rep.).....	4,664	4,650	Scattering.....	3
Green.....	William Olson (Rep.).....	4,767	2,301	Scattering.....	14
Green Lake and Waushara.....	Hellen M. Brooks (Rep.).....	5,682	3,210	Fred K. Hefty.....	2,466
Iowa.....	C. W. Hutchison (Rep.).....	6,197	6,186	Scattering.....	1
Iron and Vilas.....	R. C. Trembath (Rep.).....	3,594	3,592	Amos O. Eliason.....	2,472
Jackson.....	W. F. Dettinger (Rep.).....	4,176	4,169	Scattering.....	1
Jefferson.....	Henry W. Stokes (Rep.).....	5,951	1,012	Scattering.....	11
Juneau.....	Clinton G. Price (Rep.).....	4,192	3,943	Scattering.....	2
Kenosha, 1st Dist.....	Conrad Shearer (Rep.).....	5,689	2,496	Geo. Shinnick.....	4,939
Kenosha, 2nd Dist.....	D. J. Vincent (Rep.).....	4,159	460	Alex Heesen.....	249
Kewaunee.....	Anton Holly (Rep.).....	1,979	294	Scattering.....	24
La Crosse, 1st Dist.....	James A. Peterson (Rep.).....	5,855	3,044	Andrew Anderson.....	3,193
La Crosse, 2nd Dist.....	John L. Larson (Rep.).....	4,697	3,476	Scattering.....	5
Lafayette.....	James Goodman (Rep.).....	4,735	4,618	Matt G. Siebert.....	3,699
Langlade.....	James A. Cody (Dem.).....	3,270	226	August Fenske.....	1,685
Lincoln.....	George Frederick (Rep.).....	3,327	660	Nick Lehrbach.....	2,811
Manitowoc, 1st Dist.....	Robert Nauman (Rep.).....	5,053	2,443	E. L. Townsend.....	223
Manitowoc, 2nd Dist.....	Fred A. Fredrich (Rep.).....	4,401	2,527	Shirley Smith.....	1,221
Marathon, 1st Dist.....	Mildred Barber (Rep.).....	5,723	5,723	E. C. Farnam.....	112
Marathon, 2nd Dist.....	Henry Ellenbecker (Rep.).....	3,217	3,217	Ed Nau.....	117
Marinette.....	Frank L. Kersten (Rep.).....	6,000	4,512	Scattering.....	22
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.....	Thomas H. Conway (Rep.).....	4,372	4,372	John Fronck.....	3,044
Milwaukee, 2nd Dist.....	Michael Laffey (Rep.).....	3,424	1,847	John Lavis.....	154
Milwaukee, 3rd Dist.....	Frank J. Weber (Soc.).....	3,540	1,416	Richard Kamke.....	2,667
Milwaukee, 4th Dist.....	Thomas M. Duncan (Soc.).....	2,515	367	Martin Rappel.....	2,610
Milwaukee, 5th Dist.....	Julius Jensen (Rep.).....	2,506	224	David Le Clair.....	1,874
				Thomas A. Sullivan.....	526
				No opposition.....	-----
				No opposition.....	-----
				James A. Mason.....	1,488
				Scattering.....	7
				No opposition.....	-----
				John O'Malley.....	1,577
				Clarence W. Baxter.....	1,326
				Martin Higgins.....	204
				Lyman H. Browne.....	430
				Fred Wetzal.....	2,124
				R. B. Walker.....	2,148
				F. H. Blank.....	937
				Frank Raguse.....	2,282

Summary of Assembly Vote, General Election, Nov. 4, 1924—Continued

Counties forming Assembly Districts	Member of Assembly elected for 2 year term	Vote	Plurality	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Milwaukee, 6th Dist.	B. Z. Glass (Rep.)	1,806	334	John Lewin	1,472
Milwaukee, 7th Dist.	Alex Ruffing (Soc.)	2,367	745	Henry A. Zaidina	1,622
Milwaukee, 8th Dist.	Frank Cieszynski (Soc.)	2,500	183	C. W. Dwewek	1,604
Milwaukee, 9th Dist.	Julius Kiesner (Soc.)	2,962	857	Louis Polewizynski	2,317
Milwaukee, 10th Dist.	John W. Eber (Rep.)	5,360	2,835	C. A. Henthorn	476
Milwaukee, 11th Dist.	Olaf Olson (Soc.)	3,817	756	Louis S. Wiener	2,105
Milwaukee, 12th Dist.	Henry A. Staab (Rep.)	4,582	1,890	Hugo Kneusel	2,525
Milwaukee, 13th Dist.	Ernst F. Pahl (Rep.)	2,144	582	B. J. Adamkiewicz	3,051
Milwaukee, 14th Dist.	Herbert H. Smith (Rep.)	2,840	291	Carl R. Hempel	2,692
Milwaukee, 15th Dist.	Theodore Engel (Rep.)	6,175	3,235	John Sell	1,562
Milwaukee, 16th Dist.	Charles B. Perry (Rep.)	5,083	3,441	George Gauer	2,549
Milwaukee, 17th Dist.	Clarence C. Krause (Rep.)	2,725	1,273	Paul Schmidt	2,940
Milwaukee, 18th Dist.	Frank L. Prescott (Rep.)	6,545	3,685	Emil Leuck	1,642
Milwaukee, 19th Dist.	George C. Hinkley (Rep.)	3,277	1,217	Margaret B. Fragstein	1,099
Milwaukee, 20th Dist.	William Coleman (Soc.)	4,232	740	Grover Schubert	1,452
Monroe	Earl Hall (Rep.)	6,757	6,753	Lester F. Schenkenberg	2,860
Oconto	Samuel P. Walsh (Rep.)	4,699	2,505	Gustav Kruecke	2,060
Outagamie, 1st Dist.	Fred A. Mueller (Rep.)	7,331	7,331	James E. George	356
Outagamie, 2nd Dist.	Anton M. Miller (Rep.)	5,412	5,412	Charles Meising	3,492
Ozaukee	Fred J. Busse (Rep.)	2,338	618	Scattering	4
Pierce	Theodore Swenson (Rep.)	4,965	4,955	Carl Riggins	2,194
Polk	George A. Nelson (Rep.)	5,781	5,774	Scattering	1
Portage	Ben Halverson (Rep.)	4,990	915	No opposition	
Price	Helen F. Thompson (Rep.)	3,088	1,425	No opposition	
Racine, 1st Dist.	Wallace Ingalls (Rep.)	5,458	3,868	Gerhard Aussem	1,720
Racine, 2nd Dist.	Edward F. Hilker (Rep.)	5,412	4,211	Scattering	10
Racine, 3rd Dist.	John H. Kamper (Rep.)	4,550	2,603	Scattering	7
Richland	E. R. Cushman (Rep.)	3,576	2,614	E. H. Rossier	4,075
Rock, 1st Dist.	George W. Blanchard (Rep.)	8,457	6,590	Arvid B. Blomberg	1,663
Rock, 2nd Dist.	H. B. Moseley (Rep.)	8,168	8,168	John G. Buresh	1,590
Rusk-Sawyer	A. C. Schultz (Rep.)	4,951	4,027	Ernest Anheuser	1,201
St. Croix	Ethan B. Minier (Rep.)	4,578	3,044	E. F. Rakow	1,947
				Scattering	1
				Van Bailey	962
				Scattering	8
				James R. Lamb	1,867
				No opposition	
				Alvin Johnson	924
				John F. Kinne	1,451
				J. W. Knight	1,534

Sauk.....	Carl Koenig (Rep.).....	7,844	7,815	Scattering.....	29
Shawano.....	August Beversdorf (Rep.).....	6,879	5,664	Walter J. Dolan.....	1,215
Sheboygan, 1st Dist.....	Ernst A. Sonnemann (Rep.).....	5,533	3,644	Charles Burhop.....	1,399
Sheboygan, 2nd Dist.....	John Mentink (Rep.).....	6,077	3,960	Anton P. Pauly.....	1,722
Taylor.....	J. C. Hoffman (Rep.).....	2,207	281	Harvey J. Weisse.....	2,117
Trempealeau.....	George Schmidt (Rep.).....	5,039	4,881	Phillip Shupp.....	1,926
Vernon.....	A. E. Smith (Rep.).....	4,477	1,412	Scattering.....	5
Walworth.....	Frank E. Lawson (Rep.).....	8,766	8,205	Anton J. Sarlie.....	158
Washington.....	Jacob Leicht (Rep.).....	4,404	1,480	Lillian J. Procter.....	3,065
Waukesha, 1st Dist.....	Evan G. Davies (Rep.).....	4,558	1,859	Scattering.....	3
Waukesha, 2nd Dist.....	William H. Edwards (Rep.).....	3,426	618	Henry H. Tubbs.....	561
Waupaca.....	George W. Meggers (Rep.).....	5,639	2,943	Scattering.....	7
Winnebago, 1st Dist.....	John C. Thompson, Jr. (Rep.).....	8,278	5,247	A. J. Hemmy.....	2,924
Winnebago, 2nd Dist.....	Nels Larson (Rep.).....	6,810	6,805	John W. Ross.....	2,699
Wood.....	E. E. Royce (Rep.).....	8,336	8,321	Judson Hall.....	2,808
				Scattering.....	3
				George A. Millerd.....	2,696
				R. I. Anderson.....	655
				Ira Parker, Sr.....	3,031
				Scattering.....	5
				Scattering.....	15

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

A proposed constitutional amendment to increase the salary of members of the legislature from \$500 for a two year term to \$750 annually was submitted on April 1, 1924, as follows:

No. 1.

That section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended to read: (Article IV) Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, * * * *seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum* and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

Defeated: For, 189,635; against, 250,236.

No. 2.

That section 3 of Article XI of the constitution be amended to read: (Article XI) 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 state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. *The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.* * * * No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same.

Submitted on November 4th, 1924.

Adopted: For 299,792; against 190,165.

No. 3.

That section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended to read: (Article VIII) 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.*

Submitted on November 4th, 1924.

Adopted: For, 336,360; against, 173,563.

No. 4.

That section 7 of article VII of the constitution be amended to read: (Article VII) 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.

Submitted on November 4th, 1924. Adopted: For, 240,207; against, 226,562.

SUMMARY OF VOTES ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Counties	NO. 1 Jt. Res. No. 18, 1923 To increase compensation of Members of Legislature		No. 2 Jt. Res. No. 34, 1923 Home Rule for Cities and Villages		NO. 3 Jt. Res. No. 37, 1923 Appropriate money for Forestry		NO. 4 Jt. Res. No. 64, 1923 Additional Circuit Judges	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
	Adams.....	363	757	799	469	818	546	590	612
Ashland.....	1,394	1,038	2,561	986	3,236	831	1,894	1,422
Barron.....	1,648	2,705	2,822	1,570	3,326	1,670	2,148	2,098
Bayfield.....	1,076	1,111	1,808	943	2,007	817	1,255	1,210
Brown.....	3,154	3,371	7,116	4,166	7,335	3,955	5,454	5,100
Bufoalo.....	610	1,566	1,083	1,050	1,105	1,084	682	1,330
Burnett.....	274	1,178	979	799	1,051	895	693	1,015
Calumet.....	705	1,664	1,512	1,647	1,612	1,638	1,119	1,802
Chippewa.....	1,831	3,023	3,198	2,855	3,605	2,776	2,418	3,230
Clark.....	1,358	3,109	2,498	3,183	2,911	3,260	1,622	4,189
Columbia.....	1,512	4,139	3,117	2,420	4,003	2,049	2,728	2,610
Crawford.....	838	2,552	1,432	1,360	1,354	1,437	927	1,669
Dane.....	9,313	10,794	14,640	8,508	17,526	7,184	16,153	7,875
Dodge.....	2,630	6,018	5,712	4,121	6,158	3,818	3,995	4,942
Door.....	1,044	1,676	1,524	1,148	1,495	1,276	945	1,513
Douglas.....	6,137	3,601	5,289	2,503	6,719	2,075	4,024	3,240
Dunn.....	1,291	2,090	1,424	1,484	2,308	1,484	1,501	1,808
Eau Claire.....	3,193	3,100	3,620	2,734	4,099	2,516	3,051	3,294
Florence.....	346	426	419	269	492	259	338	316
Fond du Lac.....	2,634	4,878	5,414	5,399	7,428	4,369	4,659	5,693
Forest.....	595	636	1,161	624	1,361	546	909	738
Grant.....	1,004	5,799	3,926	4,722	3,656	4,946	2,497	5,622
Green.....	959	2,988	2,205	1,973	2,445	2,056	1,502	2,510
Green Lake.....	777	1,589	1,524	1,346	1,706	1,202	1,125	1,464
Iowa.....	828	3,064	1,878	2,145	1,845	2,070	1,372	2,311
Iron.....	520	559	789	654	956	538	576	673
Jackson.....	690	1,918	1,334	1,356	1,748	1,260	825	1,734
Jefferson.....	2,641	5,077	5,455	2,746	6,396	2,443	4,505	3,282
Juneau.....	883	2,262	1,640	1,481	1,772	1,519	1,152	1,826
Kenosha.....	2,558	2,645	6,878	4,747	7,648	3,443	6,350	4,009
Kewaunee.....	770	1,730	1,254	1,500	1,253	1,532	980	1,752
La Crosse.....	3,432	5,440	7,227	3,748	8,342	3,243	5,707	4,670
Lafayette.....	792	2,943	1,825	2,186	1,923	2,194	1,176	2,524
Lanlade.....	1,467	1,591	2,757	1,712	3,434	1,513	2,254	2,110
Lincoln.....	1,666	2,031	1,999	2,177	2,902	1,699	1,560	2,419
Manitowoc.....	4,336	7,264	5,419	4,023	5,954	3,634	4,285	4,849
Marathon.....	3,595	6,832	5,207	6,539	6,440	5,669	4,068	7,307
Marinette.....	1,972	2,921	3,009	2,521	3,283	2,045	2,356	3,009



OFFICIALS OF LEGISLATURE

(1) F. W. Schoenfeld, Chief Clerk of the Senate, (2) C. A. Leicht, Sergeant-at-arms of the senate, (3) C. E. Shaffer, Chief Clerk of the Assembly, (4) C. E. Hanson, Sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly.

Marquette.....	450	1,618	589	938	735	977	397	1,168
Milwaukee.....	66,490	46,204	79,538	26,354	78,525	26,011	62,930	37,976
Monroe.....	1,270	3,681	2,301	2,090	2,623	1,899	1,650	2,444
Oconto.....	1,593	2,572	2,677	2,316	2,999	2,318	1,953	2,753
Oneida.....	1,150	1,712	1,813	1,496	1,881	1,472	1,421	1,493
Outagamie.....	4,452	4,715	5,691	5,219	6,877	4,294	4,830	5,555
Ozaukee.....	786	1,277	1,679	1,239	1,935	1,117	1,362	1,434
Pepin.....	427	646	574	474	602	493	439	567
Pierce.....	950	1,770	1,669	1,534	2,255	1,348	1,345	1,665
Polk.....	1,149	2,126	2,283	1,756	2,684	1,713	1,707	2,105
Portage.....	1,562	3,106	3,199	2,037	3,817	2,022	2,558	2,512
Price.....	1,190	1,408	1,846	1,084	2,230	1,017	1,387	1,311
Racine.....	4,265	6,145	9,157	6,025	11,317	4,229	6,975	6,569
Richland.....	619	2,856	1,389	1,745	1,419	1,795	1,047	2,055
Rock.....	3,527	5,572	8,070	4,387	10,072	3,416	7,466	4,492
Rusk.....	938	1,501	1,756	1,082	2,014	1,071	1,132	1,515
St. Croix.....	1,135	2,099	2,091	2,025	2,556	1,559	1,559	2,221
Sauk.....	1,216	2,778	3,116	2,137	3,800	1,950	3,506	2,107
Sawyer.....	379	675	910	582	1,147	510	754	668
Shawano.....	1,652	2,536	3,092	2,348	3,376	2,230	2,133	2,940
Sheboygan.....	3,506	5,124	8,783	4,470	9,725	3,814	7,020	5,221
Taylor.....	1,093	1,312	1,514	1,290	1,719	1,217	1,195	1,435
Trempealeau.....	752	2,759	1,492	1,333	1,841	1,201	1,012	1,602
Vernon.....	932	3,199	2,114	1,755	2,474	1,630	1,796	1,860
Vilas.....	528	529	849	435	943	462	696	506
Walworth.....	2,523	4,039	3,929	2,594	5,164	2,148	3,393	2,667
Washington.....	675	1,128	1,269	850	1,437	775	911	1,020
Waukesha.....	1,654	2,338	2,509	2,421	2,864	2,283	1,734	2,904
Waupaca.....	2,776	4,721	5,539	3,846	6,758	2,919	4,593	4,014
Waushara.....	1,453	3,028	2,393	1,192	3,421	1,900	2,263	2,376
Wausara.....	694	1,279	1,176	1,042	1,421	1,015	873	1,188
Winnebago.....	4,551	6,047	7,202	6,063	9,273	4,925	5,476	7,404
Wood.....	2,462	3,601	3,904	2,552	4,804	2,337	3,199	3,038
Total.....	189,635	250,236	299,792	190,165	336,360	173,563	240,207	226,562

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Prepared by George Brown—Department of State

If ratified	Year of vote	Art.	Sec.	Subject	First approval	Second approval	Submission to people	Date of election	For	Against	Total for Governor
-----	1854	4	4	Biennial sessions-----	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,549	11,580	-----
-----			5	Biennial sessions-----	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,348	11,885	-----
-----			11	Biennial sessions-----	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,752	11,589	-----
-----	1862	5	5	Governor's salary (\$1,250 to \$2,500)-----	Jt. Res. 4 -1861	Jt. Res. 6 -1862	Chap. 202-1862	Nov. 4, 1862	14,519	32,612	-----
*	1867	4	21	Salary of legislators (\$350-10c mile)-----	Jt. Res. 9 -1865	Jt. Res. 3 -1866	Chap. 25-1867	Nov. 5, 1864	58,363	24,418	-----
*	1869	5	5	Governor's salary, \$5,000-----	Jt. Res. 9 -1868	Jt. Res. 2 -1869	Chap. 186-1869	Nov. 2, 1869	47,340	41,764	130,741
		5	9	Lt.-Governor's salary, \$1,000-----	Jt. Res. 9 -1868	Jt. Res. 2 -1869	Chap. 186-1869	Nov. 2, 1869	-----	-----	-----
*	1870	1	8	Against Grand Jury-----	Jt. Res. 7 -1869	Jt. Res. 3 -1870	Chap. 118-1870	Nov. 8, 1870	48,894	18,606	146,908 (St.Supt)
*	1871		431 cr	Against private and local laws-----	Jt. Res. 13 -1870	Jt. Res. 1 -1871	Chap. 122-1871	Nov. 7, 1871	54,087	3,675	148,274
-----	1872	7	4	One chief and four associate justices-----	Jt. Res. 2 -1871	Jt. Res. 8 -1872	Chap. 111-1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	-----
*	1874	11	3	Limiting indebtedness of municipalities-----	Jt. Res. 11 -1872	Jt. Res. 4 -1873	Chap. 37-1874	Nov. 3, 1874	66,061	1,509	No state election
*	1877	7	4	One chief and four associate justices-----	Jt. Res. 10 -1876	Jt. Res. 1 -1877	Chap. 48-1877	Nov. 6, 1877	79,140	16,763	172,122
*	1877	8	2	Appropriations only by law-----	Jt. Res. 7 -1876	Jt. Res. 4 -1877	Chap. 58-1877	Nov. 6, 1877	33,046	3,371	-----
*	1881	4	4	Biennial sessions-----							
*			5	Assemblymen chosen biennially-----	Jt. Res. 9s -1880	Jt. Res. 7A-1881	Chap. 262-1881	Nov. 8, 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
*			11	Senators chosen quadrennially-----							
*			21	Compensation of members, \$500-10c-----							
*	1882	3	1	Suffrage to colored people—registration authorized-----	Jt. Res. 26A-1881	Jt. Res. 5- 1882	Chap. 272-1882	Nov. 7, 1882	36,223	5,347	-----
*	1882	6	4	Sheriffs and other county officers terms-----							
*	1882	7	12	Clerk of court-----	Jt. Res. 16A-1881	Jt. Res. 3 -1882	Chap. 290-1882	Nov. 7, 1882	60,091	8,089	-----
*	1882	13	1	Political year, biennial elections-----							
-----	1888	10	1	State Superintendent—election when legislature directs-----	Jt. Res. 34 -1885	Jt. Res. 4 -1887	Chap. 357-1887	Nov. 6, 1888	12,967	18,342	354,688
*	1889	7	4	Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"-----	Jt. Res. 5 -1887	Jt. Res. 3 -1889	Chap. 22-1889	April, 1889	125,759	14,712	-----
*	1892	4	3 (9)	Prohibiting special incorporation of cities-----	Jt. Res. 4 -1889	Jt. Res. 4 -1891	Chap. 302-1891	Nov., 1892	15,718	9,105	371,415
-----	1896	10	1	Salary of State Superintendent—removing limit of \$1,200-----	Jt. Res. 10 -1893	Jt. Res. 2 -1895	Chap. 177-1895	Nov., 1896	38,752	56,506	444,095
*	1897	7	7	Circuit judges, populous counties-----	Jt. Res. 8 -1895	Jt. Res. 9 -1897	Chap. 69-1897	April, 1897	45,823	41,515	-----
*	1902	11	4	Authorizing general banking law-----	Jt. Res. 13-1899	Jt. Res. 2 -1901	Chap. 73-1901	Nov., 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
*	1902	11	5	Repeal of referendum on banking laws							

*	1902	10	1	State Supt.—nonpartisan election— term, four years-----	Jt. Res. 16 -1899	Jt. Res. 3 -1901	Chap. 258-1901	Nov., 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
*	1902	13	11	Prohibiting free passes-----	Jt. Res. 8 -1899	Jt. Res. 9 -1901	Chap. 437-1901	Nov., 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
*	1903	7	4	Seven Justices of the Supreme Court-----	Jt. Res. 8 -1901	Jt. Res. 7 -1903	Chap. 10-1903	April, 1903	51,337	39,957	No state election
*	1908	5	10	Governor's approval of bills—six days vs three-----	Jt. Res. 14 -1905	Jt. Res. 13 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,959	27,270	159,273
*	1908	8	10	Appropriations for highways-----	Jt. Res. 11 -1905	Jt. Res. 18 -1907	Chap. 238-1907	Nov., 1908	116,421	46,739	159,273
*	1908	8	1	Income tax-----	Jt. Res. 12 -1905	Jt. Res. 29 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,696	37,729	159,273
*	1908	3	1 (2)	Suffrage only to full citizens-----	Jt. Res. 15 -1905	Jt. Res. 25 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,838	36,733	159,273
*	1910	4	21	Pay of legislators, \$1,000 vs. \$500-----	Jt. Res. 35 -1907	Jt. Res. 7 -1909	Chap. 508-1909	Nov., 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
*	1910	4	3	Apport'n'm't after each Federal census-----	Jt. Res. 30 -1907	Jt. Res. 55 -1909	Chap. 478-1909	Nov., 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
**	1910	8	10	Appropriations for water powers and forests-----	Jt. Res. 31 -1907	None----- (Declared invalid	Chap. 512-1909	Nov., 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
*	1912	11	3	City and county indebtedness for lands Public Parks, playgrounds, etc.-----	Jt. Res. 44 -1909	Jt. Res. 42 -1911	by Supreme Court in forest ry case)	Nov., 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
*	1912	11	3a	Public Parks, playgrounds, etc.-----	Jt. Res. 38 -1909	Jt. Res. 48 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
*	1912	7	10	Monthly pay for judges vs. quarterly-----	Jt. Res. 34 -1909	Jt. Res. 24 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
-----	1914	12	1	Ratification of constitutional amend- ments after 3-5 approval by one legisla- ture-----	Jt. Res. 71 -1911	Jt. Res. 17 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
-----	1914	4	1	Initiative and referendum-----	Jt. Res. 74 -1911	Jt. Res. 22 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
-----	1914	8	11	State annuity insurance-----	Jt. Res. 65 -1911	Jt. Res. 35 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
-----	1914	11	3a	Home rule of cities and villages-----	Jt. Res. 73 -1911	Jt. Res. 21 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
-----	1914	7	6,7	Decrease in judicial circuits-----	Jt. Res. 67 -1911	Jt. Res. 26 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
-----	1914	13	12	Recall of civil officers-----	Jt. Res. 41 -1911	Jt. Res. 15 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
-----	1914	11	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain-----	Jt. Res. 48 -1911	Jt. Res. 25 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
-----	1914	12	3	Constitution amended upon petition-----	Jt. Res. 74 -1911	Jt. Res. 22 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
-----	1914	8	13 (9)	State insurance-----	Jt. Res. 56 -1911	Jt. Res. 12 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
-----	1914	4	21	Pay of legislators \$1,200-2c a mile-----	Jt. Res. 66 -1911	Jt. Res. 24 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
-----	1920	4	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law-----	Jt. Res. 23 -1917	Jt. Res. 37 -1919	Chap. 480-1919	April, 1920	126,243	132,258	No state election
-----	1920	7	6,7	Decrease of circuit courts—increase of judges-----	Jt. Res. 20 -1917	Jt. Res. 92 -1919	Chap. 604-1919	April, 1920	113,786	116,436	No state election
*	1922	1	5	Trial by jury-----	Jt. Res. 58 -1919	Jt. Res. 17 -1921	Chap. 504-1921	Nov., 1922	171,493	156,820	481,828
-----	1922	6	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves-----	Jt. Res. 38 -1919	Jt. Res. 36 -1921	Chap. 437-1921	Nov., 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
-----	1922	11	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations-----	Jt. Res. 53 -1919	Jt. Res. 37 -1921	Chap. 566-1921	Nov., 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
-----	1924	4	21	Pay of legislators-----	Jt. Res. 28 -1921	Jt. Res. 18 -1923	Chap. 241-1923	April, 1924	189,635	250,236	No state election
*	1924	11	3	Home rule for cities-----	Jt. Res. 39 -1921	Jt. Res. 34 -1923	Chap. 203-1923	Nov., 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
*	1924	7	10	Taxation for forestry-----	Jt. Res. 29 -1921	Jt. Res. 37 -1923	Chap. 289-1923	Nov., 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
*	1924	7	7	Additional circuit judges-----	Jt. Res. 24 -1921	Jt. Res. 64 -1923	Chap. 408-1923	Nov., 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432

*Ratified.

**Ratified, but declared invalid by court.

COUNTY OFFICERS 1925-1926

County	Voting Pre- cincts	County Seat	County Clerk	Treasurer
1 Adams	19	Friendship	John L. Hopper	A. D. Fuller
2 Ashland	27	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
3 Barron	39	Barron	F. S. Woodard	S. R. Pollock
4 Bayfield	36	Washburn	Ludwig Tranmal	Randall W. Smith
5 Brown	47	Green Bay	Harold J. Neville	Ole Hansen
6 Buffalo	26	Alma	Samuel Meyer	Rose Tritsch
7 Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Chas. G. Hjort	Gust A. Olson
8 Calumet	15	Chilton	John H. Brocker	Wm. L. Griem
9 Chippewa	41	Chippewa Falls	James R. Harris	John F. Kelly
10 Clark	37	Neillsville	J. J. Irvine	Mary Rude
11 Columbia	49	Portage	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
12 Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	Sam Sletmark	William J. Rider
13 Dane	76	Madison	Austin N. Johnson	Herbert G. Rinder
14 Dodge	59	Juneau	Emil F. Becker	Herman E. Krueger
15 Door	20	Sturgeon Bay	R. Herlache	Emil Miller
16 Douglas	38	Superior	Wm. J. Leader	W. C. Smith
17 Dunn	33	Menomonie	A. O. Quilling	Ole Nesseth
18 Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	John H. Nygaard	Chas. A. Singel
19 Florence	8	Florence	C. Elmer Ericksen	Chas. R. Tiderman
20 Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac	Martha M. Bartlett	Michael Washbush
21 Forest	19	Crandon	W. E. Mountain	Henry Poppy
22 Grant	62	Lancaster	James T. Webb	Lincoln W. Hounsell
23 Green	27	Monroe	Mazie V. Bowen	E. L. Campbell
24 Green Lake	21	Green Lake	G. A. Weinkauff	George S. Thrasher
25 Iowa	28	Dodgeville	Will M. Bishop	David Ellis
26 Iron	20	Hurley	Chas. A. Noren	Luella Trier
27 Jackson	29	Black River Falls	Axel Odeen	Albert Knutson
28 Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Wm. A. Muck	Fred. Bullwinkel
29 Juneau	11	Mauston	H. F. Stackman	Ross Williams
30 Kenosha	22	Kenosha	Chas. L. Holderness	Thomas S. Scott
31 Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee	Jos. G. Lazansky	Joseph O'Konski
32 La Crosse	33	La Crosse	Hubert D. Staats	Marion Johnson
33 Lafayette	24	Darlington	E. P. Noble	Rowe Williams
34 Langlade	34	Antigo	William I. Strong	John Callahan
35 Lincoln	23	Merrill	Ann Severt	W. H. Kaiser
36 Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Arthur Schroeder	Arthur E. Muller
37 Marathon	70	Wausau	E. H. Kuhlmann	Wm. R. Kumbier
38 Marinette	36	Marinette	E. H. McAllister	Ben H. Clough
39 Marquette	18	Montello	J. C. Bennett	Ed Gelhar
40 Milwaukee	370	Milwaukee	Wm. J. Cary	Patrick McManus
41 Monroe	38	Sparta	A. L. Nicol	O. J. Jackson
42 Oconto	41	Oconto	Lenora C. Orr	Asa J. Couillard
43 Oneida	25	Rhineland	John J. Verage	P. J. Cain
44 Outagamie	46	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
45 Ozaukee	21	Port Washington	John Bichler	Max M. Gunther
46 Pepin	12	Durand	W. C. Richardson	C. V. Hewitt
47 Pierce	27	Ellsworth	Ole J. Hoble	Fred W. Kendall
48 Polk	36	Balsam Lake	V. A. Hansen	Edw. Anderson
49 Portage	33	Stevens Point	Ruth McCallum	Earl Newby
50 Price	27	Phillips	Joshua Jones	Wm. D. Anderson
51 Racine	42	Racine	Harry Basinger	Martin Christensen
52 Richland	23	Richland Center	E. H. Martin	Mrs. Scott Barnes
53 Rock	45	Janesville	Howard W. Lee	Arthur M. Church
54 Rusk	38	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	John L. Bolden
55 St. Croix	39	Hudson	Hakken S. Offerdahl	Reuben S. Roe
56 Sauk	40	Baraboo	Nellie Scaless	Edwin M. Doll
57 Sawyer	22	Hayward	John Berger	Ola F. Frets
58 Shawano	41	Shawano	Otto O. Wiegand	A. H. Gustman
59 Sheboygan	43	Sheboygan	H. W. Timmer	F. W. Zimmerman
60 Taylor	28	Medford	Carl Herrmann	J. M. Zenner
61 Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	Walter E. Risberg	F. D. Hopkins
62 Vernon	36	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	Amund Belland
63 Vilas	16	Eagle River	Mary Houg	Charles H. Adams
64 Walworth	34	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Harley C. Norris
65 Washburn	29	Shell Lake	Archie F. Cameron	Geo. L. Cott
66 Washington	23	West Bend	Robt. G. Kraemer	Henry Kahaup
67 Waukesha	34	Waukesha	Wm. Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
68 Waupaca	44	Waupaca	Lewis F. Shoemaker	Leonard J. Stadler
69 Waushara	25	Wautoma	Tosten Thompson	Anna B. Youngman
70 Winnebago	44	Oshkosh	Geo. W. Manuel	Carroll Larrabee
71 Wood	43	Wisconsin Rapids	Sam Church	James E. Lavigne
Total	2,678			

COUNTY OFFICERS

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COUNTY OFFICERS 1925-1926

District Attorney	Sheriff	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Court	
Fulton Collipp	J. W. Hoard	E. E. Smith	Claude B. Meteyard	1
George F. Merrill	Elmer E. Sanders	W. C. Knowles	Thos. Upthegrove	2
C. E. Soderberg	E. S. Jacobson	C. D. Blessingham	E. V. Babcock	3
John W. Bernard	Andy Murray	Nels Myhre	John Froseth	4
Raymond Evrard	Nick Ryan	R. L. Dwyer	M. P. Doherty	5
G. L. Broadfoot	Louis Kochendoerfer	Chas. H. Kaste	Darwin W. Ulrich	6
Clive J. Strang	Hannah C. Saunders	Agnes Christianson	J. C. Jensen	7
Fred. C. Aebischer	John B. Diedrich	Chas. M. Luther	Michael Schwarz	8
Harold Stafford	E. A. Firth	Olaf C. Thorp	R. J. Emerson	9
A. L. Devos	Edward Kutchera	John P. Kintzele	Geo. A. Ure	10
Dorothy Walker	W. P. Irons	A. W. English	John H. Peterman	11
J. S. Earll	Harry W. Sherwood	Thomas E. Gander	Clarence B. Peterson	12
Phil La Follette	Joe Daggett	C. A. Lewis	Herbert S. Hanson	13
John A. Thiel	William F. Rhode	Nelson Bonner	Edwin C. Beske	14
Grover Stapleton	Walter Olson	Bert Carmody	Frank Wellever	15
Robert E. Kennedy	M. J. McGuire	Wm. McDougal	Charles E. Nelson	16
Farnham A. Clark	Wm. A. Smith	Maude Lanckton	Joseph Trinck	17
Victor M. Stoltz	Victor J. Figmiller	Anton M. Anderson	Hans S. Lund	18
Arthur M. Sells	Clarence White	Clarence Bomberg	George W. Baird	19
James E. Murray	Arthur A. Briggs	John J. Brunkhorst	Cora B. Stevens	20
Geo. H. Dawson	John Kuss	A. B. Oettinger	S. J. Conway	21
R. M. Orchard	Harry F. Livingston	M. Ethel Utt	F. C. Burr	22
Bruce M. Blum	M. C. Durst	John J. Burkhard	Max G. Booth	23
G. E. Ostrander	W. W. Brooks	Geo. W. Williams	James Leigh	24
N. S. Boardman	J. D. Raisbeck	J. H. Bray	Ina M. Potterton	25
W. B. Foster	Robert Erspamer	John G. Becker	Joseph La Fave	26
Donald M. Perry	Albert H. McDonald	Hans A. Johnson	Frank S. Pomroy	27
Harold C. Smith	John C. Gruel	Corydon T. Fargo	J. C. Brandel	28
Robert P. Clark	Ole H. Olson	Herman M. Ruh	Vernon Wright, Sr.	29
Lewis W. Powell	F. "Baldy" Willems	John F. Schmitt	George Stevens	30
L. W. Bruemmer	Chas. Lutien	Louis G. Stangel	G. C. Webb	31
Lawrence Brody	W. H. Ristow	Charles Wach	Leonard Kleeber	32
Harold J. Marcoe	Lincoln Bryson	F. E. Olson	J. W. Metcalf	33
Earl J. Plantz	Thomas E. Ford	H. A. Friedeman	Anton J. Nowotny	34
Max Van Hecke	Otto Riebe	W. M. Allen	G. A. Schroeder	35
Clarence E. Teitgen	Edward S. Kasten	Gust Eggert	Charles E. Cary	36
Geo. W. Lippert	Louis A. Hinrichs	Geo. A. Runkel	Henry A. Beilke	37
Arvold F. Murphy	Albert H. Holquist	Adelme B. Pratt	Oscar A. Anderson	38
Kevin J. Callahan	Theo. Bertin	Charles R. Roskie	Sam B. Robinson	39
Eugene Wengert	Charles Reichenbach	Phillip C. Westphal	Chas. C. Maas	40
Wm. M. Gleiss	Antone B. Larson	John C. Meyers	O. H. Doxrud	41
Irvin Breckstone	Peter H. McGovern	John Wesner	Joseph E. Keefe	42
John W. Kelley	Hans Rodd	Charles E. Davis	Hannah McRae	43
John A. Lonsdorf	Peter G. Schwartz	Albert G. Koch	Harry A. Shannon	44
Peter M. Huiras	Frank Bay	Wm. Ahlhauser	Wm. Schuknecht	45
William C. Thurston	Cyrus Van Brant	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson	46
Kenneth S. White	Frank L. Baker	Fred G. Magee	Walter E. Warren	47
Howard D. Blanding	Geo. B. Mattson	J. H. Towers	E. E. Husband	48
W. E. Atwell	D. H. Parks	Ed. Larson	Preston E. Webster	49
Jerome V. Ledvina	Nick Bay	O. P. Chandler	Henry Niebauer	50
L. D. Potter	Martin H. Herzog	Robert Mutter	John C. Hood	51
W. H. Stevenson	Ole Olson	J. M. Shireman	C. B. Stofor	52
George L. Gefis	Charles L. Burtis	F. P. Smiley	Jesse Eade	53
H. F. Duckart	V. V. Miller	E. M. Worden	C. D. Swain	54
W. R. Kirk	M. C. Emerson	Harriet E. Walker	Norman G. Larson	55
Henry J. Bohn	Herman C. Neitzel	Carl M. Du Bois	Frank B. Moss	56
J. C. Davis	F. L. Clark	Walter J. Duffy	Alex Pearson	57
R. H. Fischer	Louis Hoffman	Tillie Stack	F. M. Hoeing	58
Charles Voigt	John H. Case	Edwin Koellmer	Eugene A. Hickey	59
T. W. Andresen	Fred P. Winther	J. W. Benn	M. W. Truas	60
Elmer A. Barlow	Ed. Erickson	Morris Hanson	Luna Kidder	61
John A. Moen	T. C. Knutson	Paul T. Paulsen	Hunter Case	62
Jonas Radcliffe	Herbert G. Bowker	Fern Scott	John G. Voss	63
Alfred L. Godfrey	George L. Harrington	Frank G. Holmes	Andrew Ryan	64
Ward Winton	Joseph J. Waggoner	Frank A. Keeler	John H. Klessig	65
Hy. P. Schmidt	John H. Frey	W. T. Leins	Samuel D. Connell	66
Herman R. Salem	Owen D. Owens	Geo. T. Anderson	W. G. Ostrom	67
Otto L. Olen	William Toepke	Peter H. Jorgenson	Inglret Ostrom	68
Gad Jones	Frank P. Chase	E. R. Barnard	W. L. Roberts	69
D. K. Allen	Steve Gore	Selby Stocum	Frank W. Schneider	70
Marvin S. King	C. W. Bluett	Henry Ebbe	A. B. Bever	71

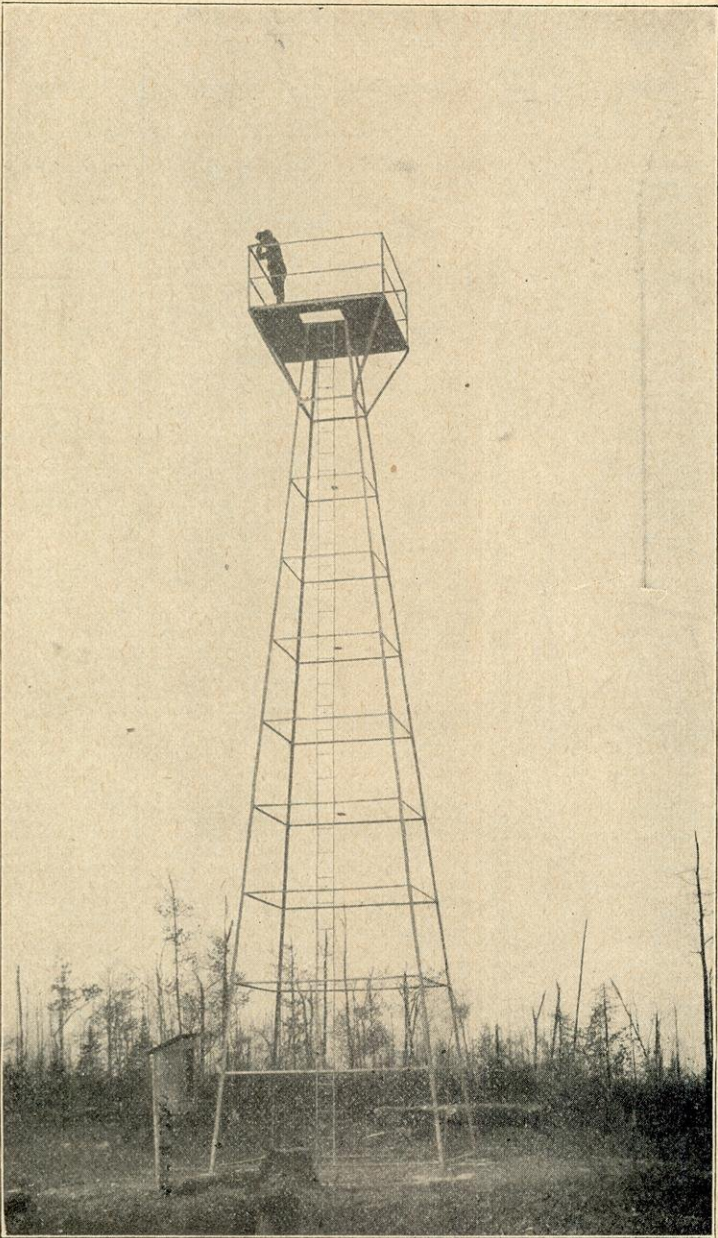
COUNTY OFFICERS 1925-1926

County	County Seat	County Superintendent Term expires July, 1927	County Judge Term expires Jan. 1926
1 Adams	Friendship	H. P. Reid	Chas. H. Gilman
2 Ashland	Ashland	Thos. F. O'Connell	Jas. McCully
3 Barron	Barron	August Newman	A. F. Wright
4 Bayfield	Washburn	Jessie N. Smith	Hartvig P. Axelberg
5 Brown	Green Bay	E. A. Seymour	Carlton Merrill
6 Buffalo	Alma	H. H. Liebenberg	Martin L. Fugina
7 Burnett	Grantsburg	O. H. Caspers	Frank G. Dahlberg
8 Calumet	Chilton	Mathilda Horn	Helmuth F. Arps
9 Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Anna Johnson	T. J. Connor
10 Clark	Neillsville	Mrs. M. Van Natta	Oscar M. Schoengarth
11 Columbia	Portage	Anna R. Nelson	Alonzo F. Kellogg
12 Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Geo. Burton	Jeremiah O'Neil
13 Dane—1st	Madison	Eleanore Weisman	A. G. Zimmerman
Dane—2nd		T. S. Thompson	
14 Dodge	Juneau	Paul Kaiser	Emil H. Naber
15 Door	Sturgeon Bay	W. J. Gilson	Jacob Dehos
16 Douglas	Superior	Vera C. Rehnstrand	William E. Haily
17 Dunn	Menomonie	Earl L. Edes	C. R. Freeman
18 Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lillia F. Johnson	Geo. L. Blum
19 Florence	Florence	Mrs. G. W. Kinnear	Frank Waring
20 Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	O. S. Morse	August E. Richter
21 Forest	Crandon	R. O. Paff	James A. Walsh
22 Grant	Lancaster	F. E. Ralph	E. B. Goodsell
23 Green	Monroe	John N. Burns	Wm. A. Loveland
24 Green Lake	Green Lake	Geo. V. Kelley	Perry Niskern
25 Iowa	Dodgeville	Mrs. Lillian Ellis	Aldro Jenks
26 Iron	Hurley	Ida B. Bradley	P. H. Aspinwall
27 Jackson	Black River Falls	Viola M. Gunnison	Frank Johnson
28 Jefferson	Jefferson	A. J. Thorne	J. G. Conway
29 Juneau	Mauston	Mrs. Honora Frank	Melville L. Bunnell
30 Kenosha	Kenosha	J. J. Kerwin	R. V. Baker
31 Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Thos. Frawley	William A. Cowell
32 La Crosse	La Crosse	Mrs. B. J. Chamberlain	John Brindley
33 Lafayette	Darlington	W. W. Woolworth	Jefferson B. Simpson
34 Langlade	Antigo	Dora Dessureau	John W. Parsons
35 Lincoln	Merrill	W. S. Freeman	Milton C. Porter
36 Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Lillian L. Chloupek	John Chloupek
37 Marathon	Wausau	A. R. Thiede	Geo. J. Leicht
38 Marinette	Marinette	Mrs. G. Schwittay	Alvin E. Davis
39 Marquette	Montello	Samuel Long	John A. Metzler
			Michael S. Sheridan
40 Milwaukee	Milwaukee	E. T. Griffin	J. C. Karel (JN, 1927)
41 Monroe	Sparta	M. M. Haney	Randolph A. Richards
42 Oconto	Oconto	S. V. Wilson	Herbert F. Jones
43 Oneida	Rhineland	J. M. Reed	H. F. Steele
44 Outagamie	Appleton	A. G. Meating	Fred V. Heinemann*
45 Ozaukee	Port Washington	Richard F. Beger	John E. Uselding
46 Pepin	Durand	Cynthia Carlisle	W. B. Newcomb
47 Pierce	Ellsworth	T. J. Mealey	Warren P. Knowles
48 Polk	Balsam Lake	P. J. Lynch	Carl M. Lynn
49 Portage	Stevens Point	Alice Gordon	William F. Owen
50 Price	Phillips	Pearl Salter	Asa K. Owen
51 Racine	Racine	Edith McEachron	Walter C. Palmer
52 Richland	Richland Center	R. B. Nolan	P. L. Lincoln
53 Rock	Janesville	G. T. Longbotham	Charles L. Fifield
54 Rusk	Ladysmith	E. C. Gotham	D. W. Maloney
55 St. Croix	Hudson	Myron R. Goodell	Otto W. Arnquist
56 Sauk	Baraboo	Essie L. Brooks	James H. Hill
57 Sawyer	Hayward	Mrs. Josephine Grafton	John K. Swinson
58 Shawano	Shawano	A. L. Fahr	Frank A. Jaeckel
59 Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Ben W. Weenick	Paul T. Krez
60 Taylor	Medford	Mrs. Emma M. Miller	M. A. Buckley
61 Trempealeau	Whitehall	Esther M. Bjoland	Earl F. Hensel
62 Vernon	Viroqua	Nell M. Mahoney	D. O. Mahoney
63 Vilas	Eagle River	A. J. Austin	Frank W. Carter
64 Walworth	Elkhorn	Emma M. Jacobson	Rosco E. Luce*
65 Washburn	Shell Lake	Lucy A. Leonard	Lewis J. Jones
66 Washington	West Bend	M. T. Buckley	Patrick O'Meara
67 Waukesha	Waukesha	G. B. Rhoads	David W. Agnew
68 Waupaca	Waupaca	O. K. Eyrson	William H. Martin
69 Waushara	Wautoma	Arthur Dietz	Geo. P. Sorenson
70 Winnebago	Oshkosh	Avery C. Jones	D. E. McDonald
71 Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Ella Hessler	William J. Conway

*appointed.

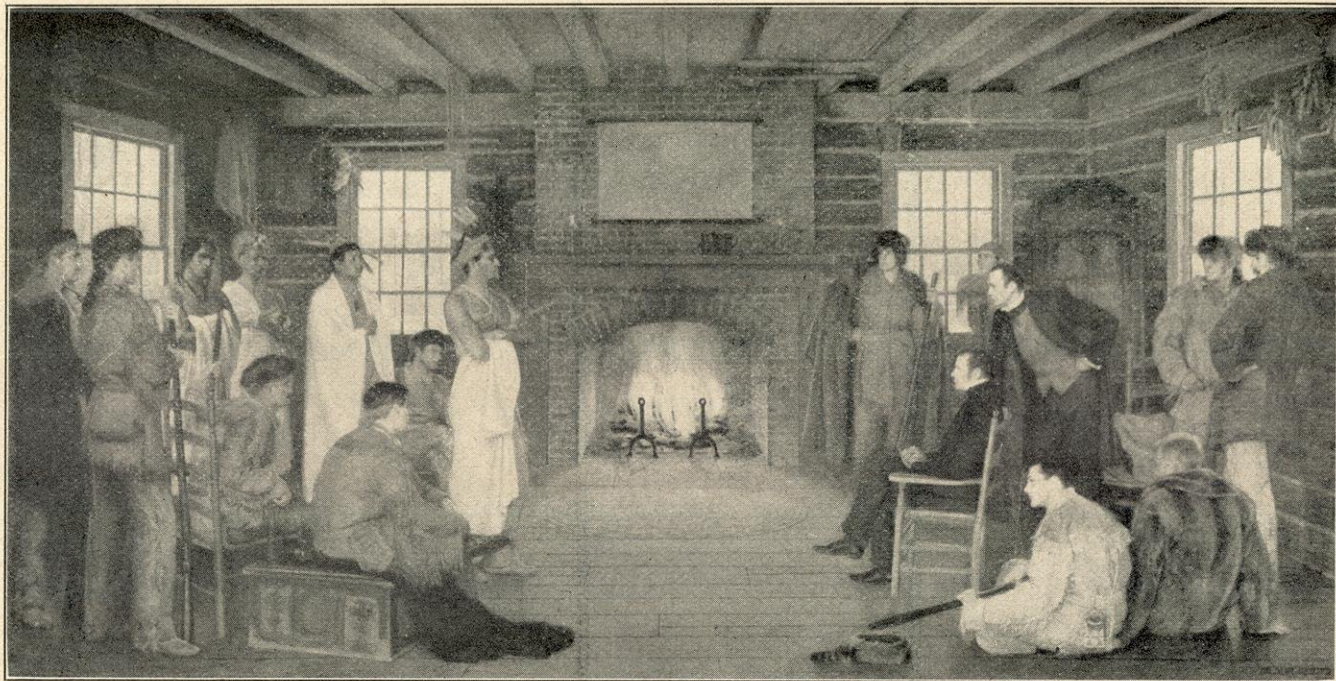
COUNTY OFFICERS 1925-1926

County	Voting Pre-cincts	County Seat	Surveyor	Coroner
1 Adams	19	Friendship	M. C. Smith	Harold N. Rook
2 Ashland	27	Ashland	Jerod W. Day	Louis Sollie
3 Barron	39	Barron	J. A. H. Johnson	J. H. Wallis
4 Bayfield	36	Washburn	Winfield E. Tripp	Amos M. Hansen
5 Brown	47	Green Bay	Harry Alberts	Gregory Biemert
6 Buffalo	26	Alma	Carl Michaels	Hartman F. Stohr
7 Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	Claude A. Taylor
8 Calumet	15	Chilton		E. T. Rathert
9 Chippewa	41	Chippewa Falls	A. C. Webster	Henry Larson
10 Clark	47	Neillsville	Sherman Hewett	C. M. Taylor
11 Columbia	39	Portage	Charles E. Corning	Charles W. Baker
12 Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	A. L. Hurlbut	Frank E. Holly
13 Dane	76	Madison	Phil Hintze	Jos. Stephenson
14 Dodge	59	Juneau	F. J. Livermore	W. J. Schmidt
15 Door	20	Sturgeon Bay	Eugene Odbert	Elmer Christiansen
16 Douglas	38	Superior	D. W. Van Vleck	D. R. Searle
17 Dunn	33	Menomonie	W. A. Harding	Carl Olson
18 Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire		Robert H. Stokes
19 Florence	8	Florence	A. A. Bradley	J. E. Huff
20 Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac	George Marshall	Joseph E. Murray
21 Forest	19	Crandon	E. O. Woodbury	A. G. Lamond
22 Grant	62	Lancaster	John T. Buser	R. J. Eckstine
23 Green	27	Monroe	Chas. R. Marshall	Frank A. Shriner
24 Green Lake	21	Green Lake	R. H. Spragg	George Morton
25 Iowa	28	Dodgeville	T. H. Arthur	
26 Iron	20	Hurley	Matt Plunkett	Jos. Charbonneau
27 Jackson	29	Black River Falls	David A. Blencoe	E. E. Krohn
28 Jefferson	46	Jefferson		Louis J. Auerbach
29 Juneau	31	Mauston	Nye Jordan	B. F. Broezel
30 Kenosha	22	Kenosha	A. Stanley Covell	Joseph Friend
31 Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee		
32 La Crosse	38	La Crosse		Ray C. Dwyer
33 Lafayette	28	Darlington		
34 Langlade	24	Antigo	Wm. C. Webley	Chas. J. Hittle
35 Lincoln	28	Merrill	Herman Thomas	Alfred Schram
36 Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Otto Gass	W. G. Kemper
37 Marathon	70	Wausau	R. H. Brown	Geo. W. Krueger
38 Marinette	36	Marinette	Jas. E. Murphy	Inor F. Jensen
39 Marquette	18	Montello	Geo. E. Phillips	N. A. Hardell
40 Milwaukee	370	Milwaukee	Theo. S. Engel	H. J. Grundman
41 Monroe	38	Sparta	Henry Schroeder	M. J. Lanham
42 Oconto	41	Oconto	Clyde M. Davis	Herman Giese
43 Oneida	25	Rhineland	Clayton Vaughn	F. P. Hilderbrand
44 Outagamie	46	Appleton	L. M. Schindler	H. E. Ellsworth
45 Ozaukee	21	Port Washington	Wm. John	George B. Horn
46 Pepin	12	Durand	Sam Axtell	Glen C. Harper
47 Pierce	27	Ellsworth		Kent Akley
48 Polk	36	Balsam Lake	C. P. A. Jensen	John Krusche
49 Portage	33	Stevens Point	J. F. Maxfield	H. D. Boston
50 Price	27	Phillips	Frank Henry	Martin L. Fausher
51 Racine	42	Racine	Byron F. Henry	Wm. F. Kisow
52 Richland	23	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	J. T. Barto
53 Rock	45	Janesville	Alex W. Ely	Lynn A. Whaley
54 Rusk	38	Ladysmith	John Diamond	J. P. Pederson
55 St. Croix	89	Hudson		Geo. F. Trieb
56 Sauk	40	Baraboo	H. E. French	F. E. Tryon
57 Sawyer	22	Hayward	Otto Goble	W. F. Buck
58 Shawano	41	Shawano	J. J. Melendy	W. H. Garfield
59 Sheboygan	43	Sheboygan	Jerry Donohue	Wm. Van Zanten
60 Taylor	28	Medford	E. D. Martin	T. C. Hartwig
61 Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	C. J. Van Tassel	R. L. MacCormack
62 Vernon	36	Viroqua	Alex Ristow	John Jackson
63 Vilas	16	Eagle River	W. J. Walsh	P. J. Gaffney
64 Walworth	34	Elkhorn	William Child	W. F. Best
65 Washburn	29	Shell Lake	Richard Andrew	A. E. Costello
66 Washington	23	West Bend	W. D. Tomlinson	Theo. J. Mayer
67 Waukesha	34	Waukesha	W. G. Caldwell	F. J. Woodhead
68 Waupaca	44	Waupaca	H. C. Millard	Joe Stadler, Jr.
69 Waushara	25	Wautoma	Geo. Ellis	W. H. Ogilvie
70 Winnebago	44	Oshkosh	Arthur McMahan	S. Williams
71 Wood	43	Wisconsin Rapids	G. W. Severns	
Total	2,678			



LOOKOUT TOWER, NEAR TROUT LAKE, 150 FEET HIGH. USED BY STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR LOCATING FOREST FIRES. THERE ARE EIGHT SUCH TOWERS IN THE NORTHERN TIMBER AREA.

Judicial



FIRST TRIAL BY JURY IN WISCONSIN 1830.
CHIEF OSHKOSH CHARGED WITH MURDER, JUDGE DOTY (SEATED) PRESIDING. SCENE A LOG CABIN NEAR GREEN BAY.

WISCONSIN COURTS: THEIR ORIGIN, ORGANIZATION AND WORK*

BY MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY

Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin

NO ONE knows how the first court came into existence. It was not invented at one time but was undoubtedly a matter of long slow growth and development. If your brother were to strike you and you should complain of your brother to your father, and after hearing your story your father should require your brother to give his side of the difficulty and should then decide who was right and punish the one he found to be in the wrong, the incident would disclose all of the essential features of a court. There would be a dispute, a complaint, the answer of the person accused, a decision by a person in authority, and a judgment or decision, and the decision would be carried into effect or executed. It is probable that families first came into existence, and as they developed, families increased in size, united with other families, and grew into tribes. Trouble often arose between families with reference to the occupation of lands or the title and ownership of things such as cattle, horses, sheep, etc. In the earlier stages of development



M. B. ROSENBERRY

these difficulties were settled by fighting. It was apparent that this method of settlement might result in great harm to both families and ultimately to the community or tribe to which they belonged. Gradually these disputes were taken before the chief men of the tribe just as you took your dispute with your brother to your father. In some instances, the leading men of the neighborhood were called together and decided disputes. This was the beginning of our jury system. In other instances, the disputes were taken before the military leader; in others, before the priest or medicine man of the tribe as he was often called. Out of these practices of primitive peoples, the first court undoubtedly developed.

It would be confusing rather than helpful to consider in detail the

* This is an attempt to state in plain language which may be understood by the average layman, how courts came to exist, how they work, and what they do. The use of technical terms has been avoided as far as possible. It is hoped that the article will be found useful in high schools, community clubs, and other like organizations.—The author.

Note by Editor: See also article "The Courts of Wisconsin" by Gilson G. Glasier, in the 1923 Wisconsin Blue Book, p. 394.

origin of courts. Gradually, however, as society developed, tribes grew into nations, and along with this growth there came into existence courts which settled disputes between individuals and between the families themselves. Generally speaking courts deal with the rights of individuals and seek to enforce these rights, or when the right is invaded to redress the wrong. If your brother, by reason of his superior strength took from you your bat and ball, the taking would constitute a wrong because he had invaded your right by taking away from you that which rightfully belonged to you. If he wounded and ill-treated you, that would be an invasion of your right to personal liberty and to remain free from harm. If, after hearing both sides, your father should punish your brother, the wrong done you would be redressed. In courts, this is called doing justice.

It is quite probable that courts were first called upon to settle and determine quarrels or disputes over land or things. This is indicated by the fact that in many countries down to comparatively recent times injuries to the person of individuals, even murder, could be satisfied by the payment of money. Very generally, however, the rights of persons have gained in importance and invasions of personal rights if serious are now punished by imprisonment. Punishment by payment of money still remains in the shape of fines. If a person commits a wrong against the person or property of another, he may satisfy the wrong by payment of a fine, but this does not release him from liability for the actual damages done. Many wrongs may be punished under our law by fine or imprisonment or both as the judge may determine.

The development of our courts was greatly influenced by the growth and development of the feudal system. In the early history of our race, land was the important consideration because it was the source from which the wealth of the people was principally derived. Society was largely upon an agricultural basis and the right to own and possess land was one of the most important things in that time. The Feudal System or the Constitution of Feuds as it was called had its origin in the military policy of the peoples from which our race has descended. Upon the decline of the Roman Empire, these peoples established themselves by conquest in Northern Europe, including England. The commander-in-chief of the military forces allotted certain districts or parcels of land to the superior officers in his army. These officers in turn subdivided the lands received by them in several parcels or allotments to the inferior officers and the most deserving soldiers. These allotments were called "feuds" or "fees" and were held upon condition that the possessor should do service faithfully both at home and in the wars to him by whom they were given, and to secure performance of the condition, an oath of fealty was exacted. If the holder of the allotment failed to perform his oath, the lands thus granted went back to him who made the grant. It will be observed that the ultimate title to all lands was thus vested in the commanding general. When William the Norman conquered England in the eleventh century by the conquest, he acquired in theory the title to the lands in England. Thus it became a fundamental maxim of

English law that the king is the universal lord and the original proprietor of all the lands in his kingdom. Naturally this produced a feeling of resentment on the part of those who had occupied the lands previous to the time of the conquest. This dispute between the barons of England and the crown continued and in the reign of King John the barons exacted from him in 1215 the Magna Charta or Great Charter at Runnymede. The Great Charter is regarded by some as a resumption of rights which English subjects enjoyed before the conquest by William and by others as limiting the power of the crown. Whichever it was, it had very great effect upon the development of English law and English political institutions.*

It was the theory of the English law that the sole power of executing the law was vested in the person of the king; the ultimate owner of all the land; hence all courts were in theory the medium by which the king administered the law and all courts derived their authority from the power of the crown. In theory the king was present in every court. As it was impossible for the king to be physically present in every court, he was represented by his judges who exercised judicial power for him and in his name. We may regard therefore the king as the father of the people over which he ruled and for the purpose of settling disputes between his subjects (his children) he established courts, a court being a place where justice is judicially administered.

In every court there must be at least three actors or constituent parties. In the example given in the beginning, the person who has been deprived of his ball and bat and complains of the injury done is called the plaintiff, the person against whom the complaint is made, that is, the one who has wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of his ball and bat, is called the defendant, and there must be a power to determine and decide, which is called the judicial power, this power being exercised by the judge who is the representative of the sovereign power in the state. In addition to these, there are usually attorneys, advocates, counsel, clerks and other officers.

This explanation, while it is more or less abstract, is necessary to an understanding of the place which courts occupy in the state of Wisconsin. When at the close of the Revolutionary War, the treaty of peace was signed, the colonies were separated by that act from the crown of England. Under the Articles of Confederation, which were adopted during the Revolutionary War, and by the Constitution, which was proposed four years after its close, the power which under English law was in theory vested in the king was recognized to be in the people. In English law, the king is in theory the source of all ex-

* Editor. For a full account see II Blackstone p. 44, Chap. 4. Sir William Blackstone (born 1723, died 1780), wrote "Commentaries on the Laws of England", published 1765, eleven years before the Declaration of Independence. While it has been criticized on its historical and philosophical sides it exerted a profound influence upon English and American law. It was the first orderly systematic statement of the English law and for more than a hundred years it held first rank among lawyers as a textbook and authority, on the subject with which it dealt.

ecutive and judicial power, in this country that power resides in the people. The Constitution therefore says:

"WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

Many people think that the constitution is itself the source of power. This is not true. In legal theory the source of all governmental power is in the people. The people could not hold courts or execute laws. Under our theory of government all of the power that was vested in the crown and in the English parliament resides in the people, hence we say we are a free people, that we have no rulers except those of our own choice. The people could not as a whole meet in one place and make laws. Therefore the authority to make the laws, under our constitution, was vested in Congress. The power to execute the laws or the executive power was vested in the president and the judicial power, the power to decide disputes, was vested in the supreme court and such inferior courts as congress might from time to time ordain and establish. The people of Wisconsin, however, are possessed of two sovereignties so to speak, or perhaps it would be better to say one sovereignty, exercised in two ways. We are in one aspect citizens of the United States and to the United States we owe certain duties and obligations and under the constitution have delegated to the government of the United States certain powers and authority. Except as this sovereign power has been in part granted by the constitution to the government of the United States, it has been retained by the people of the state of Wisconsin. The men who framed the constitution of the United States took great care to specify what part of the judicial power was granted. They said:

Art. III, sec. 2. "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority:—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more states;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects."

This is in fact, considering the whole extent of the judicial power, a grant of but a very small part of it, particularly under the conditions which existed at and for many years after the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

The remainder of the Judicial power which relates to controversies between citizens of the same state, all disputes which arise under the laws of a state, the punishment of wrongs committed by the citizens of a state such as murder, robbery, arson, etc., remain in the state and

by an amendment adopted shortly after the constitution, it was expressly provided that all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

It is quite easy to be seen that if by amendment or otherwise, the United States are given authority to adopt laws, that the judicial power to the United States is thereby enlarged. When the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted, which provided that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," the power of the states was limited and the judicial power vested in the courts of the United States was greatly increased. The same thing happened when the Eighteenth Amendment, commonly referred to as the Prohibition Amendment, was adopted, and if further amendments to the constitution shall be adopted giving to the United States power to enact laws relating to other matters, the power of the states will be correspondingly diminished and the judicial power of the United States will be correspondingly extended, because under the constitution the courts of the United States hear all cases arising under the laws and constitution of the United States.

Coming now to how the courts of Wisconsin came to exist, we must have in mind that while the people of Wisconsin, when Congress passed an act which enabled them to organize as a state, might have adopted any scheme of government which they chose which was not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, they were quite likely to choose that scheme or form of government with which they were most familiar. While they were free in theory to choose as they would, they were in fact limited by tradition, by custom, by inheritance and by their experience under a law already in force. There were already in the territory of Wisconsin courts established pursuant to the act of Congress creating the territory, which provided that the judicial power of the territory should be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and in justices of the peace. The act which authorized the people of Wisconsin to become a state provides: "That the people of the Territory of Wisconsin be, and they are hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." On January 31, 1846, the territorial legislature adopted an act providing for a constitutional convention. The work of this convention was submitted to the people and at an election held April 6, 1847, it was decisively rejected. The territorial legislature of 1847 provided for a second constitutional convention, a constitution was proposed which was submitted to the people in March, 1848, and was adopted by an overwhelming majority* and

* See Constitution of Democracy," Paxson, Vol. I Constitutional Series, Wisconsin Historical Publications.

except for a comparatively few amendments, the constitution then adopted is the constitution under and by virtue of which the state of Wisconsin now operates. By it the judicial power of the state, both as to matters of law and equity, is vested in the Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and in justices of the peace. Power is also given the legislature to establish inferior courts from time to time with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. In a general way, the judicial system thus established is modelled upon the English system as it existed at common law.

The office of justice, or as we call it, justice of the peace, is one of great antiquity. They were originally called conservators or wardens of the peace and had no judicial power, but during the reign of Edward III (1312-1377) judicial powers were conferred upon the conservators and the title "justices of the peace" was given to them. They have from the time of the creation of the office to the present time, been a very important agency in the administration of local government. In recent times, due to improved means of travel and communication, they seem to be of diminishing importance. There is usually a justice of the peace in each township and they have jurisdiction, that is, the right to hear and determine controversies where small amounts are involved, usually \$200, or under, and to try persons accused of crime or wrong-doing where the punishment provided does not exceed six months' imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of \$100, or both such fine and imprisonment, to bind persons over to keep the peace, and to arrest persons charged with committing a criminal offense which they have not the power to try, and to hold them to a higher court for trial. To describe the jurisdiction of justices of the peace would amount to a restatement of the state law upon that subject. Proceedings in the justice court are quite informal. A person not admitted to practice law may appear for a party and they are intended to be courts in which smaller controversies may be heard promptly with a minimum of expense.

Under the power to establish other inferior courts, the legislature has from time to time enacted statutes creating municipal courts. These courts are of great variety and their jurisdiction is widely variant. The practice in the municipal courts varies. They are intended, however, to be a court midway between the courts of justices of the peace and circuit courts. Their jurisdiction must always be less than that of the circuit court, otherwise they would be coordinate and not inferior as the constitution provides they shall be.

Under this power there have also been created from time to time, in earlier times by special charters of cities and at the present time under the General Charter Law* police courts. These courts in general have jurisdiction of offenses under the charter and ordinances of the city in which they are established. There has also been created in counties of the first class (Milwaukee County) a civil court, which was intended as far as possible within the terms of the constitution

* Chapter 62, Wisconsin Statutes.

to supplant justice courts and to provide for the orderly trial of controversies of lesser importance. Likewise there has been created for Milwaukee County a District Court, which in general has the powers of a police court and the Municipal Court of Milwaukee County is given jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanors in nearly all cases, this jurisdiction in that respect being almost coordinate with that of the circuit courts.

Under the constitution, in each county a judge of probate is to be chosen whose powers and jurisdiction were to be prescribed by law. Very early in the history of the state, under a provision which authorized the legislature to abolish the judge of probate, that office was abolished* and in place of probate courts there were established county courts, presided over by a county judge who is elected by the people of the county for the term of four years. Generally speaking, the county courts have jurisdiction of matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons. The law provides that when a person dies owning property, real or personal, that his estate must be administered by the county court. If he has left a will, the will is approved or as we say, admitted to probate, and his property then is disposed of in accordance with the terms of his will. If he leaves no will, the court distributes his property in accordance with the law governing distribution of estates. The county court has jurisdiction of these matters, also the guardianship of minors and incompetents and has certain other powers conferred upon it by the legislature. The county court exercises in a general way the powers which under the common law were exercised by ecclesiastical courts. The common law relating to ecclesiastical courts has never had any place in our law because of the separation of church and state under our constitution.

We come now to a consideration of the circuit court. Speaking of the power conferred by the constitution upon circuit courts, Chief Justice Stowe said that it was made by the constitution a superior court of record and vested by that instrument with greater powers than were probably ever before, in a free government, delegated to any one tribunal—the united powers of the English King's Bench, common pleas, exchequer and chancery.*

We shall discuss more fully the circuit court because of the fact that the powers exercised by the other inferior courts created by act of the legislature proceed within their jurisdiction in substantially the same way as the circuit courts proceed in determination of controversies and in this connection it should be remembered that the constitution of the state of Wisconsin provides that "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 a part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature," thus tying up our law with the common law of England. The Court of King's Bench was the supreme court of common law in the

* Chapter 86, Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, 1849.

* Putnam v. Sweet, 2 Pinney 302 at 342.

Attorney General v. Railroad Companies, 35 Wis. 425 at 521.

kingdom. Its jurisdiction was very high and it had "superintending control" over inferior courts. The court of common pleas determined all matters of law arising in civil causes, whether real, personal or mixed and compounded of both. The Court of Chancery had equity jurisdiction and was a very important court, particularly during the time when the common law courts administered the law with very great rigor. The Court of Exchequer was a court of appeal. The powers of all these courts were conferred by the constitution upon the circuit court.

At the time of the adoption of the constitution the question of whether or not judges should be elected by the people or appointed by the governor was a very important one. No doubt the framers of the Constitution more readily provided for the delegation of such great power because of the fact that the Constitution provided that the judges of the circuit court should be elected by the people for the term of six years. In some of the states judges are appointed, in others they are elected. The federal judges hold office by appointment by the President. The merits of the appointive and elective systems for the judiciary are still matters of public debate.

The supreme court under the Constitution is vested with the power to hear appeals from circuit courts and other courts as may be provided from time to time by the legislature. It may also, in a certain class of cases, exercise what is called original jurisdiction, and may from time to time issue certain writs or processes described in the Constitution. At present the Court hears from four hundred to five hundred appeals a year and upon petition brings before it in the exercise of its original jurisdiction from ten to twenty cases a year. Under the law the court is required when it decides a case before it upon appeal, to state its decision in writing. While this might not technically require the court to give the reasons for its decision, it has been the uniform practice of the court to do so in nearly all cases. These decisions with the reasons therefor are published under the title of "Wisconsin Reports" and in the Wisconsin Reports is found what is called the common law of the state. The decisions of the Supreme Court in cases before it upon appeal or brought before it in the exercise of its original jurisdiction are conclusive and final except in those cases where questions arising under the United States Constitution or the laws of the United States are involved. In the Supreme Court all cases are heard upon the record, no witnesses are sworn, no juries are impanelled. When it becomes necessary for the court to ascertain the facts in a controversy pending before it, it is usually done by referring the matter to a referee or commissioner to ascertain the facts.

There are also in the State of Wisconsin courts of the United States known as the District Court for the Eastern District and the District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. These courts hear, try and determine controversies arising under the laws of the United States and they proceed in a general way the same as the circuit courts of the state proceed.

Having considered how courts came to exist and what they are, we shall now discuss what they do. Briefly stated, they hear, try and determine disputes or controversies between persons who are usually called parties. If a person is deprived of some article belonging to him, let us say an automobile, by another person he must regain possession in one of two ways, either by the exercise of physical force, fighting, which was the primitive way, or by appealing to some person who has authority, to compel the person who wrongfully took his automobile, to return it. The power to do that is by our law delegated by the people under the Constitution to the courts. Manifestly, there must be some orderly way of approaching the court in order to set the machinery of justice in motion. Let us assume that the court has been established, that the judge has been elected, that a room or place ordinarily called a court room has been provided and that a person who has been wronged desires to have the wrong righted. In order that the three necessary constituent parts of a court may be present, there must be some way of bringing the wrongdoer into court. Naturally he would not come willingly. This is done in our courts by a summons, which is a command issued in the name of the people of the State of Wisconsin to the defendant, requiring him within twenty days to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint. This is called a process and under the common law ran in the name of the king instead of in the name of the people. If the defendant is to answer the plaintiff's complaint he must have some information as to what the complaint is. Because most persons are not skilled in the use of language, the plaintiff usually employs a lawyer, who prepares a statement of the wrong done to the plaintiff by the defendant. In the case supposed, he would set up that the plaintiff was the owner of the automobile; that the defendant had wrongfully taken it from him, and that although requested so to do, he had refused to return it and asks that the defendant be required to return it or to compensate the plaintiff in damages for its value. Having prepared the complaint, a copy of it is served upon the defendant or if he has employed a lawyer and that lawyer has appeared in the case, upon the defendant's attorney. The defendant's attorney then attempts to justify the wrongful taking, as for instance he may claim to be the owner instead of the plaintiff; or he may deny the statements made in the complaint. In that situation the plaintiff has by his complaint asserted one thing and the defendant has by his answer asserted another and it will be necessary for the court to determine which is telling the truth. This presents a question of fact, which is triable before the court by a jury. A jury is a number of persons drawn from among the citizens of the county in which the controversy arises or is being tried, and is composed of twelve persons, unless a lesser number is provided by statute in the case of inferior courts. On a day named, the parties appear in court with their witnesses and attorneys, the jury hears the statements of the witnesses and the parties. The matter is then argued by counsel on both sides, the judge instructs the jury as to the law of the case and the jury retires for the purpose of determining whether the

allegations of the complaint are proven and true, or whether the allegations of the answer are true. Their finding is called a verdict. When they have agreed upon this, they are called back into court, the verdict is delivered to the court, and if it is in favor of the plaintiff, the court renders judgment for the plaintiff either for return of the property or for the value of the property as the case may be. If the verdict is for the defendant, judgment is rendered for the defendant dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. When that is done, the cause is no longer pending and the parties are out of court. The party who is defeated may then take an appeal to the proper court. The court to which the appeal is taken is called an appellate court. That court examines the record in the court below to discover whether or not there was sufficient evidence to warrant the verdict of the jury and whether or not the trial court committed any error in the trial of the case. If the appellate court finds no error, the judgment of the lower court is affirmed. If the court finds errors in the proceeding, the judgment is reversed and the case is returned to the lower court either for a new trial or with directions to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint. The case supposed here is a very simple one but indicates in a general way what courts do and the way in which they do it. The statements made by the witnesses are commonly referred to as the testimony given by the witnesses. The testimony of the witnesses together with such papers, documents and articles as may be admitted upon the trial are referred to as the evidence in the case. There is a large body of law governing the admission or rejection of testimony offered by the parties. The defendant may in some cases set up a claim against the plaintiff in his own favor. This is called a counterclaim. The allegations or statements in the counterclaim may be denied by the plaintiff. This makes an issue which is also triable, at the same time the issue made by the complaint is tried by the jury.

In the course of a trial, one of the parties may set up a law enacted by the legislature ordinarily called a statute. There may be a dispute between the parties as to what the statute means. It then becomes the duty of the court to interpret or construe the statute, that is determine what it in fact means as applied to the situation before it. While statutes are in the main carefully drawn, they are often in the light of peculiar circumstances open to two or more constructions, that is, they may be said to have two or more meanings and it is the province of the court to determine which of these meanings is the true one.

It not infrequently happens that where a statute is relied upon by one of the parties, the other party claims that the statute is contrary to the constitution. It then becomes the duty of the court to determine whether or not the statute is enacted pursuant to the terms of the constitution. The right of courts to do this has been the subject of a great deal of controversy from the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States down to the present and because of its controversial nature, no attempt will be made to do more than state the nature of the problem. We must begin with the proposition that un-

der our form of government, the sovereign power is in the people. They may establish whatever form of government they will, distribute powers of government as they choose, delegate authority to such officers as they may name and so accomplish whatever purpose they choose. If there were only fifty people, they might meet after the fashion of the city states in Greece and perform many of these duties for themselves, but it being physically impossible for the people to meet together, they must exercise their sovereign power through agents, who are ordinarily called public officers. Naturally, being sovereigns, they have the power to place whatever limits they choose upon the authority of these officers. This the people of the state of Wisconsin have done by the adoption of the Constitution. In Article I, the people through the constitutional convention declared that certain things should never be done. For instance, that there should never be slavery; that there should be freedom of speech and freedom of the press which should not be abridged; the people should always have the right to peaceably assemble; that the right of trial by jury should remain inviolate; that excessive bail should not be required; that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused should enjoy certain rights; that the people should be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and that that right should not be violated; and many other similar limitations. After making these provisions, the constitution then provides:

"The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly." This vests in the legislature all the power of the people to legislate and there is no attempt as in the constitution of the United States to enumerate the subjects upon which the legislature may legislate. It may therefore legislate upon any subject unless forbidden to do so by the constitution.

For purposes of illustration, let us take a matter about which there is no dispute. The Constitution provides:* "The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation."*

Suppose that in a controversy, one of the parties relied upon an act of the legislature which provided that a certain corporation may borrow from the state treasury the sum of \$300,000. The other party asserts that the act of the legislature is invalid because the people have ordained by the constitution that the credit of the state shall never be loaned. It now becomes the duty of the court to determine which is superior, the provision of the constitution or the act of the legislature. From an early day, it has been held that the constitution is by reason of the fact that it is the organic law of the state superior to any act of the legislature passed in violation of its terms. The courts may not ever determine whether a statute is in contradiction to the constitution except in cases actually before them. They then determine which is superior, the act of the legislature or the constitution, and holding as they do that the constitution is superior, of course the

* (Article VIII, section 3).

act of the legislature has no force or effect and is therefore said to be invalid or unconstitutional. This is a peculiarity of American law and is found in no other system of law.*

In England there is no written constitution as we understand that term. While the language of Blackstone is rather extravagant, he states quite accurately the powers of the English parliament. He says:

"True it is, that what the parliament doth, no authority upon earth can undo; so that it is a matter most essential to the liberties of this kingdom that such members be delegated to this important trust as are most eminent for their probity, their fortitude, and their knowledge; . . . and, as Sir Mathew-Hale observes, 'this being the highest and greatest court, over which none other can have jurisdiction in the kingdom, if by any means a misgovernment should any way fall upon it the subjects of this kingdom are left without all manner of remedy!'" While the original parliament was composed of the king, the lords, spiritual and temporal, and the commons, the commons, ordinarily spoken of as the House of Parliament, has become supreme. The English people have never established a constitution saying that Parliament shall not do certain things. Therefore the question of the constitutionality of an act of parliament in the sense in which we use that term never arises. Whether the will of the people as expressed in a constitution approved by the whole people shall be superior to an act of the legislature is a matter which the people may constitutionally determine for themselves. The colonists suffered quite as much from oppressive acts of parliament as from the orders in council of the king and his ministers. That they intended to impose limitations upon the powers of congress and by state constitution upon the powers of legislatures of the respective states cannot be doubted. Whether the limitations which they imposed were wise or not is a matter of debate and at present at least to some extent a matter of political controversy. Our system is ordinarily spoken of as the constitutional system; the English system is referred to as the parliamentary system,—that is a system under which the acts of parliament are supreme.

Every judge is required to take an oath before entering upon the duties of his office that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and when there appears in a case before the court a conflict between a statute enacted by the legislature and the constitution adopted by the people, he must determine which is the law and is required by his oath to uphold the constitution. If an act of the legislature is permitted to override the provisions of the constitution, the constitution is not upheld but the act of the legislature is upheld. It is therefore my personal view that until the people provide differently in the manner prescribed

* Note editor of Blue Book. In view of the public interest, attention is called to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States in 135 years declared acts of Congress to be unconstitutional in 48 cases. In Wisconsin two legislative acts were held to be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution during the year 1923.

by the constitution, it is the duty of the judge under his oath to give effect to the constitution rather than a statute where they conflict.

The object and purpose of the establishment of courts is to do justice to the citizens over which they are given jurisdiction. Daniel Webster said:

"Justice is the greatest interest of man on earth. It is the ligature which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever its temple stands, and so long as it is honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors upon this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher to the skies, links himself in name, fame and character with that which is, and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term expires
AAD J. VINJE	Chief Justice	January, 1932
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY	Justice	January, 1930
FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER	Justice	January, 1927
WALTER C. OWEN	Justice	January, 1928
BURR W. JONES	Justice	January, 1926
CHRISTIAN DOERFLER*	Justice	January, 1935
CHARLES H. CROWNHART**	Justice	January, 1934
Arthur A. McLeod	Clerk	Indefinite
G. E. Langdon	Deputy Clerk	Indefinite
G. M. Kanouse	Marshal	Indefinite

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of James Kerwin. Elected for a full ten-year term on April 1, 1924.

**Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert G. Siebecker. Elected for full ten-year term on April 3, 1923.

Fred W. Arthur	Reporter	Arthur M. Vinje	Private Secretary
J. E. Usher	Asst. Reporter	L. Westlake	Private Secretary
Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	K. Kershaw	Private Secretary
William H. Orvis	Asst. Librarian	Hilbert Liess	Private Secretary
		Maxwell Herriott	Private Secretary
K. M. Thompson	Messenger	J. L. Johnson	Private Secretary
		M. F. Mase	Private Secretary

TERMS OF COURT AT MADISON

January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—SEPARATE ORGANIZATION

Name	Title	Duration of service	
		Beginning	Ending
Edward V. Whitton.....	C. J.	June 1, 1853	April 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon.....	C. J.	April 20, 1859	June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan.....	C. J.	June 17, 1874	Oct. 19, 1880
Orsamus Cole.....	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Jan. 4, 1892
Samuel Crawford.....	A. J.	June 1, 1853	May 31, 1855
Abram D. Smith.....	A. J.	June 1, 1853	June 21, 1859
Orsamus Cole.....	A. J.	June 1, 1855	Nov. 11, 1880
Byron Paine.....	A. J.	June 21, 1859	Nov. 15, 1864
Jason Downer.....	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864	Sept. 10, 1867
Byron Paine.....	A. J.	Sept. 10, 1867	Jan. 13, 1871
William P. Lyon ¹	J.	Jan. 26, 1871	Jan. 1, 1894
David Taylor ²	J.	April 18, 1878	April 3, 1891
Harlow S. Orton ³	J.	April 18, 1878	July 4, 1895
John B. Cassoday ⁴	J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Dec. 30, 1907
John B. Winslow ⁵	J.	May 4, 1891	July 13, 1920
Silas U. Pinney ⁶	J.	Jan. 4, 1892	Nov. 9, 1898
Alfred W. Newman ⁷	J.	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 12, 1898
Roujet D. Marshall ⁸	J.	Aug. 5, 1895	1st M. Jan. '18
Charles V. Bardeen ⁹	J.	Jan. 20, 1898	Mar. 20, 1903
Joshua E. Dodge ¹⁰	J.	Nov. 19, 1898	Sept. 1, 1910
Robert G. Siebecker ¹¹	J.	April 9, 1903	1st M. Jan. '24
James C. Kerwin.....	J.	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 29, 1921
William H. Tmlin ¹²	J.	Jan. 7, 1907	Aug. 20, 1916
Robert M. Bashford ¹³	J.	Jan. 6, 1908	June 30, 1908
John Barnes ¹⁴	J.	July 1, 1908	Feb. 22, 1916
*Aad J. Vinje ¹⁵	J.	Sept. 10, 1910	1st M. Jan. '32
*Marvin B. Rosenberry ¹⁶	J.	Feb. 23, 1916	1st M. Jan. '30
*Franz C. Eschweiler ¹⁷	J.	Aug. 25, 1916	1st M. Jan. '27
*Walter C. Owen.....	J.	Jan. 7, 1918	1st M. Jan. '28
*Burr W. Jones ¹⁸	J.	Sept. 6, 1920	1st M. Jan. '26
*Christian Doerfler ¹⁹	J.	April 19, 1921	1st M. Jan. '35
*Charles H. Crownhart ²⁰	J.	April 4, 1922	1st M. Jan. '34

* Present members of this court, with dates showing expiration of term.

¹ Appointed Jan. 20, 1871, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Byron Paine. Elected in April, 1871, to fill unexpired term and for the full term succeeding. Re-elected for two full terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1892.

² Deceased April 3, 1891.

³ Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1894. Deceased July 4, 1895.

⁴ Appointed Nov. 11, 1880, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Orsamus Cole (appointed Chief Justice upon the death of Chief Justice Ryan). Elected in April, 1881, for unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1890. Re-elected for two successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 4, 1895. Deceased Dec. 30, 1907.

⁵ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of David Taylor. Elected in April, 1892, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1896. Re-elected for three successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* Dec. 30, 1907. Deceased July 13, 1920.

⁶ Resigned Nov. 8, 1898.

⁷ Deceased Jan. 12, 1898.

⁸ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Harlow S. Orton. Elected in April, 1896, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1898. Re-elected for two full terms.

⁹ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alfred W. Newman. Elected in April, 1898, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1904. Deceased March 20, 1903.

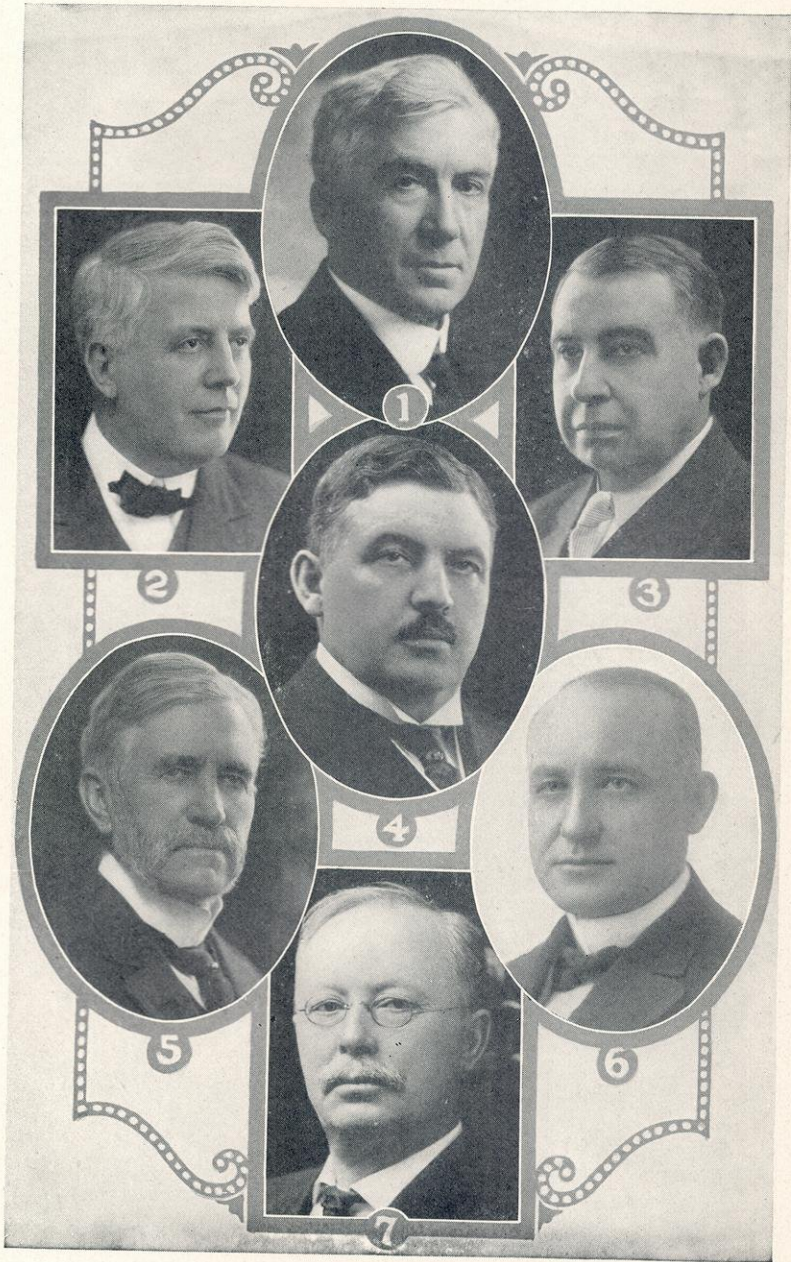
¹⁰ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Silas U. Pinney. Elected April 4, 1899, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1902. Re-elected in April, 1901, for full term. Resigned Sept. 1, 1910.

¹¹ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles V. Bardeen. Elected April 7, 1903, for full term. Re-elected in April, 1913, for full term. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 13, 1920.

¹² Deceased Aug. 20, 1916.

¹³ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Cassoday.

¹⁴ Elected April 7, 1908, to fill unexpired term of John B. Cassoday,



JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(1) Aad. J. Vinje, Chief Justice, (2) Franz C. Eschweiler, (3) Walter C. Owen, (4) Marvin B. Rosenberry, (5) Burr W. Jones, (6) Christian Doerfler, (7) Charles H. Crownhart.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT

James R. Brigham.....Appointed August term1848
 Samuel W. Beale.....Appointed Dec. 121851
 La Fayette Kellogg.....Appointed June 11853
 Clarence Kellogg.....Appointed June 111878
 Arthur A. McLeod.....Appointed Oct. 151915

TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

Charles Dunn, C. J.appointed by Andrew Jackson, Aug., 1836
 William C. Frazier, A. J.appointed by Andrew Jackson, July, 1836
 David Irwin, A. J.appointed by Andrew Jackson, Sept., 1836
 Andrew G. Miller, A. J.appointed by Martin Van Buren, Nov., 1838

CLERKS OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

John Catlinappointed at December term, 1836
 Simeon Millsappointed at July term, 1839
 La Fayette Kelloggappointed at July term, 1840

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	Name	Address	Term expires
1st.....	ELLSWORTH B. BELDEN.....	Racine.....	January, 1926
2nd:			
(1st Branch).....	OTTO H. BREIDENBACH.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1930
(2nd Branch).....	OSCAR M. FRITZ.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1930
(3rd Branch).....	JOHN J. GREGORY.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1928
(4th Branch).....	WALTER SCHINZ.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1930
(5th Branch).....	GUSTAV G. GEHRZ.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1927
(6th Branch).....	EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1929
3rd.....	FRED BEGLINGER.....	Oshkosh.....	January, 1927
4th.....	MICHAEL KIRWAN.....	Manitowoc.....	January, 1929
5th.....	SHERMAN E. SMALLEY.....	Lancaster.....	January, 1931
6th.....	ROBERT S. COWIE.....	La Crosse.....	January, 1931
7th.....	BYRON B. PARK.....	Stevens Point.....	January, 1927
8th.....	GEO. THOMPSON.....	Ellsworth.....	January, 1927
9th.....	E. RAY STEVENS.....	Madison.....	January, 1927
10th.....	EDGAR V. WERNER.....	Shawano.....	January, 1928
11th.....	WILLIAM R. FOLEY.....	Superior.....	January, 1931
12th.....	GEORGE GRIMM.....	Jefferson.....	January, 1931
13th.....	CHAS. M. DAVISON.....	Juneau.....	January, 1930
14th.....	HENRY GRAASS.....	Green Bay.....	January, 1926
15th.....	GULLICK N. RISJORD.....	Ashland.....	January, 1930
16th.....	ALEXANDER H. REED.....	Wausau.....	January, 1928
17th.....	EMERY W. CROSBY.....	Neillsville.....	January, 1928
18th.....	CHESTER A. FOWLER.....	Fond du Lac.....	January, 1930
19th.....	JAMES WICKHAM.....	Eau Claire.....	January, 1928
20th.....	WM. B. QUINLAN.....	Marinette.....	January, 1930

ending 1st M. Jan., 1910. Re-elected April 6, 1909, for full term. Resigned Feb. 22, 1916.

¹⁵ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Joshua E. Dodge. Elected April 4, 1911, for full term. Re-elected April 5, 1921, for full term.

¹⁶ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Barnes. Elected April, 1918, for term ending 1st M. Jan., 1920. Re-elected April, 1919, for full term.

¹⁷ Elected April 4, 1916, for full term beginning 1st M. Jan., 1917. Appointed Aug. 25, 1916, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William H. Timlin.

¹⁸ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Winslow. Elected April 4, 1922, for term ending Jan., 1926.

¹⁹ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of James C. Kerwin. Elected April 1, 1924, for full term.

²⁰ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Robert G. Siebecker. Elected April 3, 1923, for full term.

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

Revised by GILSON G. GLASIER

Counties	County Seat	Judges	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Adams	Friendship	C. A. Fowler	18th			4th Mon						3d Mon			
Ashland	Ashland	G. N. Risjord	15th		1st Mon							2d Mon			
Barron	Barron	Wm. R. Foley	11th					1st Mon						3d Mon	
Bayfield	Washburn	G. N. Risjord	15th					2d Mon						2d Mon	
Brown	Green Bay	Henry Graass	14th	2d Mon			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Buffalo	Alma	Geo. Thompson	8th		3d Mon								4th Mon		
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wm. R. Foley	11th			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Calumet	Chilton	Fred Beglinger	3rd			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Chippewa	Chippewa Fls	James Wickham	19th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Clark	Neillsville	Emery W. Crosby	17th					3d Mon						4th Mon	
Columbia	Portage	C. A. Fowler	18th					2d Mon							1st Mon
Crawford	Pr. du Chien	Sherman E. Smalley	5th					*d						3d Tues	
Dane	Madison	E. Ray Stevens	9th	2d Mon		2d Mon						2d Mon			
Dodge	Juneau	Chas. M. Davison	13th		2d Mon							4th Mon			
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Henry Graass	14th			2d Tues						1st Tues			
Douglas	Superior	Wm. R. Foley	11th		1st Mon						4th Mon				
Dunn	Menomonie	Geo. Thompson	8th			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	James Wickham	19th			3d Mon						3d Mon			
Florence	Florence	W. B. Quinlan	20th			4th Mon						1st Mon			
F. du Lac	F. du Lac	C. A. Fowler	18th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Forest	Crandon	W. B. Quinlan	20th				2d Tues					3d Tues			
Grant	Lancaster	Sherman E. Smalley	5th		3d Mon								2d Mon		
Green	Monroe	Geo. Grimm	12th		3d Mon								1st Mon		
Green Lake	Green Lake	C. A. Fowler	18th	3d Mon					1st Mon						
Iowa	Dodgeville	Sherman E. Smalley	5th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Iron	Hurley	G. N. Risjord	15th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Jackson	Blk River Fls	Emery W. Crosby	17th				2d Mon								
Jefferson	Jefferson	Geo. Grimm	12th		1st Mon							2d Mon	2d Mon		
Juneau	Mauston	Emery W. Crosby	17th				4th Mon						4th Mon		
Kenosha	Kenosha	E. B. Belden	1st			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Henry Graass	14th					3d Mon					2d Mon		
La Crosse	La Crosse	Robert S. Cowie	6th		1st Mon			2d Mon						1st Wed	
Lafayette	Darlington	Sherman E. Smalley	5th						1st Mon					2d Mon	
Langlade	Antigo	Edgar W. Werner	10th				2d Mon								1st Mon
Lincoln	Merrill	A. H. Reid	16th				*b						1st Mon		
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	4th	*a									3d Mon		
Marathon	Wausau	A. H. Reid	16th					2d Mon	*c					3d Mon	
Marinette	Marinette	W. B. Quinlan	20th	2d Mon				1st Mon					1st Mon		

Marquette	Montello	C. A. Fowler	18th			2d Tues						1st Tues		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	L. W. Halsey	2d, No. 1	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	O. M. Fritz	2d, No. 2	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John J. Gregory	2d, No. 3	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Walter Schinz	2d, No. 4	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	G. G. Gehrz	2d, No. 5	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Edw. T. Fairchild	2d, No. 6	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		1st Mon		
Monroe	Sparta	Robert S. Cowie	6th			1st Mon						2d Mon		
Oconto	Oconto	W. B. Quinlan	20th		1st Mon			1st Mon					*f	
Oneida	Rhinelander	A. H. Reid	16th			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Outagamie	Appleton	Edgar V. Werner	10th			1st Mon					3d Mon			
Ozaukee	Port Wash- ington	Chas. M. Davison	13th			1st Mon					1st Mon			
Pepin	Durand	Geo. Thompson	8th			3d Mon						3d Mon		
Pierce	Ellsworth	Geo. Thompson	8th				2d Mon							*h
Polk	Balsam Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th			3d Mon							1st Mon	
Portage	Stevens Point	B. B. Park	7th					1st Mon						1st Mon
Price	Phillips	G. N. Risjord	15th			3d Mon							3d Mon	1st Mon
Racine	Racine	E. B. Belden	1st			2d Mon								1st Mon
Richland	Richland Cr.	Sherman E. Smalley	5th			2d Tues					2d Tues			
Rock	Janesville	Geo. Grimm	12th			1st Mon						3d Mon		
Rusk	Ladysmith	James Wickham	19th			2d Mon							*i	
St. Croix	Hudson	Geo. Thompson	8th			4th Mon					4th Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	E. Ray Stevens	9th			1st Mon					2d Mon			
Sawyer	Hayward	James Wickham	19th					1st Mon						2d Mon
Shawano	Shawano	Edgar V. Werner	10th					2d Mon						1st Mon
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Michael Kirwan	4th			2d Mon					3d Mon			
Taylor	Medford	G. N. Risjord	15th			2d Mon						2d Mon		
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Robert S. Cowie	6th			3d Mon						4th Mon		
Vernon	Viroqua	Robert S. Cowie	6th			2d Mon								
Vilas	Eagle River	A. H. Reid	16th	2d Mon				2d Mon						
Walworth	Elkhorn	E. B. Belden	1st		2d Mon						3d Mon			
Washburn	Shell Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				*c					3d Mon		
Wash'gton	West Bend	Chas. M. Davison	13th			3d Mon						3d Mon		
Waukesha	Waukesha	Chas. M. Davison	13th					1st Mon						1st Mon
Waupaca	Waupaca	B. B. Park	7th					1st Mon					1st Mon	
Waushara	Wautoma	B. B. Park	7th								3d Mon			
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Fred Beglinger	3:d	2d Mon				2d Mon			2d Mon			
Wood	G. Rapids	B. B. Park	7th			2d Mon						1st Mon		

*a 1st Tuesday after 2n Monday in January

*b 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in April

*c 1st Wednesday after 1st Tuesday in April

*d 2d Tuesday before 1st Monday in June

*e 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June

*f 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in November

*g 1st Mon. succeeding last Thurs. in Nov.

*h 1st Mon. following last Thurs. in Nov.

*i Wed. succeeding first Mon. in Nov.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where held	Judge	Term and expiration
Ashland	Ashland	George H. McCloud	4 years Jan., 1926
Barron, 1st	Barron	Fred B. Kinsley	4 years May, 1928
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	C. A. Stark	4 years May, 1927
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	R. B. Hart	4 years May, 1927
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	George A. Calder	4 years May, 1927
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May, 1928
*Brown	Green Bay	Nicholas J. Monohan	4 years May, 1928
Burnett	Grantsburg	Paul C. Meier	4 years June, 1926
Douglas	Superior	Fred S. Parker	4 years May, 1925
Dunn	Menomonie	Peleg P. Clark	4 years May, 1928
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Kenneth E. Higby	4 years May, 1925
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Henry M. Fellenz	4 years May, 1926
Forest	Crandon	Egbert Wyman	4 years June, 1928
Iron	Hurley	(1) James E. Flandrena	4 years May, 1927
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Slater	4 years Jan., 1926
*Langlade	Antigo	Ami N. Whiting	6 years May, 1929
Lincoln	Tomahawk	Harry G. Bell	4 years May, 1925
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert H. Schmidt	4 years May, 1925
*Marathon	Wausau	Louis Marchetti	4 years May, 1928
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	(1) Geo. A. Shaughnessy	6 years Jan., 1926
Oneida, 1st	Rhineland	Harry L. Reeves	4 years May, 1927
Oneida, 2nd	Minocqua	H. G. Ames	4 years May, 1928
Outagamie	Appleton	Albert M. Spencer	6 years May, 1925
Polk	Balsam Lake	C. S. Roberts	4 years May, 1925
Price	Phillips	Felix A. Kramer	4 years June, 1926
*Racine	Racine	E. R. Burgess	4 years Jan., 1926
*Rock	Janesville	Harry L. Maxfield	6 years June, 1929
*Rock	Beloit	John B. Clark	6 years May, 1930
*Rusk	Ladysmith	Glenn H. Williams	4 years June, 1927
Sawyer	Hayward	John F. Riordan	4 years May, 1927
Vilas	Eagle River	Alex Higgins	4 years May, 1927
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	Harvey J. Frame	6 years May, 1925
*Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Newton W. Evans	6 years May, 1925
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Arthur H. Goss	6 years April, 1925
Winnebago	Winneconne	E. W. Libby	4 years May, 1928

*Court of record.

(1) Appointed pending a judicial election.

SUPERIOR COURTS

(Term six years)

County	Judge	Address	Term expires
Dane	Aug. C. Hoppmann, Sr. Judge	Madison	January, 1929
Dane	O. A. Stolen, Jr. Judge	Madison	January, 1927
Douglas	Archibald McKay	Superior	January, 1929

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

Judge	Address	Term expires
George E. Page	Milwaukee	May, 1925

CIVIL COURTS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

	Judge	Address	Term expires
1st Branch	A. J. Hedding	Milwaukee	January, 1926
2nd Branch	Carl Runge	Milwaukee	January, 1928
3rd Branch	Michael F. Blenski	Milwaukee	January, 1926
4th Branch	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January, 1930
5th Branch	Henry Cummings	Milwaukee	January, 1930
6th Branch	Joseph E. Cordes	Milwaukee	January, 1928
7th Branch	Thos. J. Mahon	Milwaukee	January, 1928

AIDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

BY GILSON G. GLASIER, *State Librarian*

THE preceding article will give the reader an excellent idea of the origin, organization and work of the courts. No attempt will be made here to go further into that subject, but only to describe very briefly some of the aids that have been provided from time to time, as necessity seemed to dictate, to assist the courts in their work. These are all very natural out-growths of the increasing complexity of civilization and density of population, which have given rise to situations where the machinery of the courts proved to be unfitted to do full justice or inadequate to handle the volume of work required.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Court Commissioners are subordinate officers or assistants to the circuit courts, who have certain judicial or semi-judicial powers. They relieve the circuit judges of a portion of their judicial and ministerial duties, especially when the judges are absent on duty in other parts of their circuits.

From six to twelve court commissioners may be appointed in each county. Any one who has served as judge of a court of record for fifteen consecutive years and has reached the age of sixty-five becomes a court commissioner for life, and county judges are also given the powers of court commissioners.

To these officers are often delegated the duty to take evidence and make and report their findings to the circuit judge, especially in cases involving long accounts or a vast number of details. This effects a saving of the time of the circuit court and is especially helpful when there are many cases to be tried by the court. Court Commissioners may also issue subpoenas for witnesses, writs of attachment and other process, administer oaths, take depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, etc.

In general, a court commissioner is given the same powers as a circuit judge at chambers, i. e., when not holding court, but he has no powers except those which are conferred by statute. He is also made a peace officer in that he is given the same power as judges of all courts and justices of the peace, to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace to be obeyed, and may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both. His acts are all subject to review by the circuit court.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
ADAMS COUNTY.		CRAWFORD COUNTY	
J. W. Purves.....	Friendship	George Atwood.....	Gays Mills
Arthur Barrett.....	Friendship	John E. Haffa.....	Soldiers Grove
R. B. Wood.....	Adams	J. P. Evans.....	Prairie du Chien
ASHLAND COUNTY.		C. H. Speck.....	Prairie du Chien
James McCully.....	Ashland	George Devall.....	Wauzeka
W. S. Cate.....	Ashland	DANE COUNTY.	
George S. McDonald.....	Ashland	C. E. Buell.....	Madison
W. G. Fordyce.....	Butternut	Chas. N. Brown.....	Madison
M. J. Hart.....	Glidden	Rufus B. Smith.....	Madison
C. F. Peterson.....	Mellen	H. A. Huber.....	Stoughton
BARRON COUNTY.		Wm. H. Spohn.....	Madison
A. F. Wright.....	Barron	Edw. J. Reynolds.....	Madison
Charles A. Taylor.....	Barron	J. C. Harper.....	Madison
M. S. Hines.....	Rice Lake	Geo. Kroncke.....	Madison
R. B. Hart.....	Cumberland	Henry Sheldon.....	Madison
C. A. Stark.....	Rice Lake	DODGE COUNTY.	
F. B. Kinsley.....	Barron	John C. Healy.....	Beaver Dam
BAYFIELD COUNTY.		C. E. Hooker.....	Waupun
P. J. O'Malley.....	Bayfield	L. S. Keeley.....	Mayville
H. J. Peters.....	Washburn	Elizabeth Kading.....	Watertown
Ernest Sauve.....	Iron River	Geo. W. Morse.....	Juneau
Ole M. Axness.....	Mason	Wm. H. Woodard.....	Watertown
BUFFALO COUNTY.		DOOR COUNTY.	
E. F. Ganz.....	Alma	Jacob Dehos.....	Sturgeon Bay
John Meil.....	Alma	DOUGLAS COUNTY.	
P. H. Urness.....	Mondovi	Carl M. Wilson.....	Superior
G. L. Broadfoot.....	Mondovi	C. R. Fridley.....	Superior
G. L. Pattison.....	Mondovi	R. I. Tipton.....	Superior
Valentine Theony.....	Fountain City	George C. Cooper.....	Superior
BROWN COUNTY.		W. B. Kellogg.....	Superior
C. W. Lomas.....	Green Bay	DUNN COUNTY.	
W. B. Surplice.....	Green Bay	J. R. Mathews.....	Menomonie
Max H. Strehlow.....	Green Bay	W. S. Swenson.....	Menomonie
A. McComb.....	Green Bay	P. B. Clark.....	Menomonie
Louis Bender.....	Green Bay	George Shafer.....	Menomonie
BURNETT COUNTY.		C. R. Freeman.....	Menomonie
J. H. Jensen.....	Grantsburg	EAU CLAIRE CO.	
CALUMET COUNTY.		A. H. Shoemaker.....	Eau Claire
Geo. M. Goggins.....	Chilton	M. B. Hubbard.....	Eau Claire
James Kirwan.....	Chilton	R. D. Whitford.....	Eau Claire
Geo. C. Hume.....	Chilton	FLORENCE COUNTY.	
H. F. Arps, ex-officio.....	Chilton	W. C. Haberkorn.....	Florence
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.		J. E. Parry.....	Florence
L. J. Rusk.....	Chippewa Falls	James J. Pontbrian.....	Florence
Wm. M. Bowe.....	Chippewa Falls	C. R. Brooks.....	Long Lake
T. J. Connor.....	Chippewa Falls	FOND DU LAC CO.	
CLARK COUNTY.		F. Ryan Duffy.....	Fond du Lac
J. O'Neill, ex-officio.....	Neillsville	J. M. Gooding.....	Fond du Lac
Wm. A. Compman.....	Neillsville	W. W. Hughes.....	Fond du Lac
Arthur E. Dudley.....	Neillsville	Allen Whelan.....	Ripon
Victor W. Nehs.....	Neillsville	M. K. Reilly.....	Fond du Lac
George Ouimette.....	Abbotsford	H. E. Swett.....	Fond du Lac
COLUMBIA COUNTY.		FOREST COUNTY.	
N. E. Van Dyke.....	Kilbourn	D. C. Forest.....	Padus
J. H. Rogers.....	Portage	A. E. Lawrence.....	Wabeno
Herbert L. Zeidler.....	Columbus	F. A. Hooper.....	Crandon
Herbert Palmer.....	Lodi	A. E. Germer.....	Crandon
A. F. Kellogg.....	Portage	C. G. Eaton.....	North Crandon
John J. O'Keefe.....	Portage	J. A. Walsh.....	Padus
		E. W. Schenk.....	Crandon
		GRANT COUNTY.	
		R. M. Orchard.....	Lancaster
		James Dolan.....	Platteville
		R. A. Goodell.....	Platteville
		E. J. Morse.....	Lancaster

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
GREEN COUNTY.		LANGLADE COUNTY.	
W. H. McGrath.....	Monroe	H. F. Morsen.....	Antigo
R. J. Crode.....	Monroe	E. A. Morse.....	Antigo
Sam Blum.....	Monroe	Chas. H. Avery.....	Antigo
GREEN LAKE CO.		Ray C. Dempsey.....	Antigo
John J. Wood, Jr.....	Berlin	Henry Hay.....	Antigo
F. Englebracht, Jr.....	Berlin	C. J. Te Selle.....	Antigo
H. A. Price.....	Markesan	Irvin White.....	Antigo
Robt. S. Malcolm.....	Green Lake	LINCOLN COUNTY.	
O. H. Lichtenberg.....	Princeton	M. C. Porter.....	Merrill
Thomas F. Davlin.....	Berlin	F. J. Smith.....	Merrill
IOWA COUNTY.		A. T. Curtis.....	Merrill
E. Y. Hutchinson.....	Mineral Point	C. B. Wurster.....	Merrill
J. J. Hoskins.....	Dodgeville	Max Van Hecke.....	Merrill
J. D. McGeever.....	Dodgeville	J. D. Mitchell.....	Tomahawk
Edw. L. Reese.....	Dodgeville	MANITOWOC CO.	
IRON COUNTY.		J. S. Anderson.....	Manitowoc
A. L. Ruggles.....	Hurley	H. L. Markham.....	Manitowoc
W. T. Lennon.....	Hurley	E. G. Nash.....	Manitowoc
Theodore P. Boretta.....	Hurley	Harry F. Kelly.....	Manitowoc
JACKSON COUNTY.		F. W. Dicke.....	Two Rivers
Frank Johnson.....	Black Rr. Falls	MARATHON CO.	
H. A. Johnson.....	Black Rr. Falls	G. J. Leicht, ex-officio.....	Wausau
C. J. Van Schaick.....	Black Rr. Falls	O. L. Ringle.....	Wausau
George Gilbert.....	Black Rr. Falls	John P. Ford.....	Wausau
Edwin Pierce.....	Merrillan	J. J. Okoneski.....	Wausau
J. D. Dwier.....	Alma Center	Walter A. Evers.....	Wausau
JEFFERSON CO.		A. W. Prehn.....	Wausau
O. C. Hahn.....	Watertown	MARINETTE CO.	
C. A. Skinner.....	Watertown	L. M. Evert.....	Marinette
Paul H. Tratt.....	Ft. Atkinson	O. A. Anderson.....	Marinette
Chas. E. Williams.....	Palmyra	Henry T. Scudder.....	Marinette
L. J. Mistele.....	Jefferson	C. A. Budlong.....	Marinette
JUNEAU COUNTY.		J. C. Morgan.....	Wausaukee
J. T. Hanson.....	Mauston	Irving Smith.....	Niagara
J. B. Miller.....	Mauston	MARQUETTE CO.	
H. F. Beckman.....	New Lisbon	John Barry.....	Montello
W. S. Hake.....	Elroy	J. A. Metzler.....	Montello
A. W. Sorenson.....	Necedah	D. W. McNamara.....	Montello
E. M. Hanzlik.....	Wonewoc	Henry Schwark.....	Westfield
KENOSHA COUNTY.		MILWAUKEE CO.	
A. E. Buckmaster.....	Kenosha	L. W. Halsey.....	Milwaukee
Calvin Stewart.....	Kenosha	W. J. McElroy.....	Milwaukee
R. P. Cavanagh.....	Kenosha	R. S. Witte.....	Milwaukee
C. E. Randall.....	Kenosha	John J. Maher.....	Milwaukee
E. F. Higgins.....	Kenosha	Julius E. Roehr.....	Milwaukee
KEWAUNEE CO.		James H. Stover.....	Milwaukee
W. A. Cowell, ex-officio.....		Max W. Nohl.....	Milwaukee
Jos. F. Valecka.....	Kewaunee	Chas. A. Orth.....	Milwaukee
J. H. McGowan.....	Algoma	Wm. H. Timlin.....	Milwaukee
Anton G. Schauer.....	Algoma	George E. Ballhorn.....	Milwaukee
George H. Crowns.....	Algoma	Harry R. McLogan.....	Milwaukee
LA CROSSE COUNTY.		O. T. Williams.....	Milwaukee
Otto M. Schlabach.....	La Crosse	Emil J. Ludwig.....	Milwaukee
Hugo J. Ackerman.....	La Crosse	R. J. Hennessey.....	Milwaukee
John F. Doherty.....	La Crosse	MONROE COUNTY.	
Robert S. Cowie.....	La Crosse	Z. S. Rice.....	Sparta
John E. McConnell.....	La Crosse	H. Teasdale.....	Sparta
C. W. Hunt.....	La Crosse	T. P. Abel.....	Sparta
LAFAYETTE CO.		E. Bartels.....	Tomah
E. F. Conley.....	Darlington	B. S. Wariner.....	Tomah
Belle Quinlan.....	Benton	John G. Graham.....	Tomah
Harold J. Marcoe.....	Darlington	OCONTO COUNTY.	
		Carl W. Carlson.....	Oconto Falls
		George Hoxie.....	Gillette
		J. E. Keefe.....	Oconto
		J. B. Chase.....	Oconto
		C. O. Newman.....	Oconto

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
ONEIDA COUNTY.		RUSK COUNTY.	
H. T. Ames.....	Minocqua	J. W. Carow.....	Ladysmith
A. Jay Bolger.....	Minocqua	J. A. Michaelson.....	Ladysmith
Alex McRae.....	Rhineland	T. M. Thomas.....	Ladysmith
Harry L. Reeves.....	Rhineland	ST. CROIX COUNTY.	
Chas. F. Smith, Jr.....	Rhineland	C. A. Cross.....	Hudson
H. F. Steele.....	Rhineland	W. G. Mosher.....	Glenwood City
OUTAGAMIE CO.		James E. Hughes.....	New Richmond
L. Hugo Killer.....	Appleton	H. B. Bliensner.....	Baldwin
Jos. Koffend, Jr.....	Appleton	F. V. Williams.....	River Falls
Henry Kreiss.....	Appleton	SAUK COUNTY.	
C. J. Jackson.....	Seymour	Adolph Andro.....	Baraboo
Paul V. Cary.....	Appleton	E. F. Dithmar.....	Baraboo
Alfred C. Bosser.....	Appleton	H. L. Halsted.....	Baraboo
Joseph W. Le Fevre.....	Kaukauna	Thos. W. King.....	Spring Green
OZAUKEE COUNTY.		H. B. Quimby.....	Reedsburg
Jos. W. Collins.....	Port Washington	H. N. Winchester.....	Reedsburg
N. H. Roden.....	Port Washington	SAWYER COUNTY.	
J. E. Uselding.....	Port Washington	J. C. Davis.....	Hayward
County Judge ex officio as Court Commissioner	Port Washington	W. V. Silverthorn.....	Hayward
PEPIN COUNTY.		SHAWANO COUNTY.	
A. C. Smith.....	Durand	M. G. Eberlein.....	Shawano
L. A. Axtell.....	Pepin	Ed Sommers.....	Shawano
PIERCE COUNTY.		John H. Pulcifer.....	Shawano
W. G. Spence.....	River Falls	Edward J. White.....	Mattoon
John G. Graslie.....	Spring Valley	Julius F. Breित्रick.....	Tigerton
John E. Foley.....	Ellsworth	SHEBOYGAN CO.	
W. G. Haddow.....	Ellsworth	A. C. Prescott.....	Sheboygan
Jay H. Grimm.....	River Falls	Francis Williams.....	Sheboygan
POLK COUNTY.		H. J. Rooney.....	Plymouth
Harry D. Baker.....	St. Croix Falls	Charles Voigt.....	Sheboygan
W. W. Winchester.....	Amery	Henry A. Detling.....	Sheboygan
Henry Vold.....	Balsam Lake	TAYLOR COUNTY.	
R. G. Arveson.....	Frederic	M. W. Ryan.....	Medford
PORTAGE COUNTY.		K. J. Urquhart.....	Medford
F. A. Neuberger.....	Stevens Point	Frank Kulwiec.....	Lublin
A. P. Een.....	Amherst	TREMPEALEAU CO.	
John W. Bovee.....	Plainfield	Anton Liver.....	Independence
PRICE COUNTY.		Edward Gardner.....	Galesville
G. M. Chamberlain.....	Phillips	D. L. Remington.....	Osseo
E. J. Aschenbrener.....	Park Falls	James S. Pierson.....	Trempealeau
J. B. Low.....	Prentice	John C. Muir.....	Arcadia
J. B. Saunders.....	Park Falls	VERNON COUNTY.	
C. A. Nelson.....	Phillips	F. P. Bean.....	De Soto
RACINE COUNTY.		L. O. Brye.....	Coon Valley
George W. Waller.....	Burlington	Jos. Haugh.....	Hillsboro
O. R. Moyle.....	Racine	VILAS COUNTY.	
Guy A. Benson.....	Racine	Finn Lawler.....	Eagle River
William Sanders.....	Waterford	N. A. Coleman.....	Eagle River
Fulton Thompson.....	Racine	Irene Higgins.....	Eagle River
Fred Ahlgrimm.....	Racine	Amos Radcliffe.....	Eagle River
Margery M. Heck.....	Racine	WALWORTH CO.	
RICHLAND COUNTY.		A. Ray Bowers.....	Delavan
George Wulfig.....	Richland Center	E. L. von Suessmilch.....	Delavan
W. H. Stevenson.....	Richland Center	F. Henry Kiser.....	Whitewater
Michael Murphy.....	Richland Center	H. A. Burdick.....	Lake Geneva
F. L. Brewer.....	Richland Center	Franklin J. Tyrell.....	Lake Geneva
ROCK COUNTY.		WASHBURN CO.	
F. C. Burpee.....	Janesville	L. J. Jones.....	Spoooner
M. P. Richardson.....	Janesville	W. J. Knapp.....	Shell Lake
Harry S. Fox.....	Janesville	WASHINGTON CO.	
F. L. Janes.....	Evansville	C. E. Robinson.....	West Bend
T. D. Woolsey.....	Beloit	A. M. Benson.....	Hartford

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
WAUKESHA CO.		WINNEBAGO CO.	
D. J. Hemlock.....	Waukesha	W. C. Kimball.....	Oshkosh
V. H. Tichenor.....	Waukesha	W. C. Bouck.....	Oshkosh
T. W. Parkinson.....	Waukesha	F. A. Kaerwer.....	Oshkosh
Geo. E. Robinson.....	Oconomowoc	W. J. Foulkes.....	Oshkosh
Anthony G. Derse.....	Oconomowoc	D. C. Pinkerton.....	Oshkosh
		J. M. Pleasants.....	Menasha
WAUPACA COUNTY.		WOOD COUNTY.	
R. F. Taggart.....	Weyauwega	Chas. E. Briere.....	Wis. Rapids
Giles H. Putnam.....	New London	B. M. Vaughn.....	Wis. Rapids
E. W. Wendlandt.....	New London	E. M. Deming.....	Marshfield
Geo. H. Nordvi.....	Waupaca	C. B. Edwards.....	Marshfield
Mrs. M. A. Brunner.....	Clintonville	R. E. Andrews.....	Marshfield
		C. A. Ludewig.....	Pittsville
WAUSHARA CO.			
John Clark.....	Wautoma		
C. T. Taylor.....	Wautoma		
W. F. Hall.....	Aurorahtville		
W. H. Fields.....	Plainfield		

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

The Board of Circuit Judges is an organization consisting of all the circuit judges of the state. They are required by law to meet once a year, elect a chairman and to make rules and regulations to promote the due and prompt administration of judicial business in the respective circuits. It is the duty of the chairman of this Board to "expedite and equalize so far as practicable the work of the said judges." Every circuit judge is required to report to the chairman monthly, and each clerk or reporter as requested, the condition of judicial business in his circuit. If the work in any circuit is found to be falling behind, the chairman requests some other circuit judge who can spare the time to go into such circuit and try cases until the work is caught up.

JUVENILE COURTS

Study of child welfare and judicial experience as well have disclosed that the regular criminal court machinery is not suited to deal with youthful offenders against the law. Special court machinery has therefore been provided to deal with child offenders.

The judges of the courts of record of each county meet once a year and select one of their number to hear and try all cases or complaints against neglected, dependent or delinquent children. Probation officers are appointed to assist in this work and the court is given broad powers to deal with each case as the welfare of the child and of the state seem to require. They take charge of a dependent or neglected child, see that he is given a home or sent to school, or both; delinquent and incorrigible children who may have committed offenses are given such care, education and treatment as may tend to turn them from paths of crime and develop them into useful citizens. The work is one of conservation of young manhood and womanhood for the good of the state and society in general.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

In 1885 the legislature created a Board of Bar Examiners consisting of five attorneys. It is their duty to examine all applicants for admission to the bar and issue certificates to those who meet the requirements. Upon presentation of this certificate to the Supreme Court the holder is entitled to a license to practice law in all the courts of the state. The Board is appointed by the Supreme Court, which also designates when and where the examinations shall be held, makes rules and regulations relative to the necessary qualifications of applicants, the course of study to be pursued, etc.

Another important duty is that of instituting disbarment proceedings. When the Board receives reliable information that any attorney has been guilty of misconduct which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license, it is required to investigate the facts and institute disbarment proceedings in the circuit court when in its judgment the facts warrant such action. Under this provision proceedings have been instituted by the Board which have resulted in the disbarment or suspension of a number of attorneys who were found guilty of unprofessional conduct.

During the 39 years the Board has been in existence thirty-two lawyers have served thereon, and ninety-eight examinations have been conducted. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the Board.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF BOARD

Members	Residence	Beginning of Services	Expiration of term
Wm. M. Steele, President.....	Superior.....	1918	August, 1927
Ferris M. White, Vice-President.....	River Falls.....	1921	August, 1924
Max H. Strehlow, Treasurer.....	Green Bay.....	1921	August, 1926
Benjamin Poss.....	Milwaukee.....	1922	August, 1923
Wm. Ryan.....	Madison.....	1924	August, 1925
Arthur A. McLeod, Secretary Ex-officio.....	Madison.....	1921	

FORMER MEMBERS OF BOARD

Moses M. Strong.....	Madison.....	1885	1894
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.....	1885	1897
George G. Greene.....	Green Bay.....	1885	1897
M. A. Hurley.....	Wausau.....	1885	1892
L. J. Rusk.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1885	1921
A. L. Sanborn.....	Madison.....	1892	1900
Gilbert M. Woodward.....	La Crosse.....	1894	1901
S. N. Dickenson.....	Superior.....	1897	1906
Charles Quarles.....	Milwaukee.....	1897	1898
W. D. Van Dyke.....	Milwaukee.....	1898	1902
John L. Erdahl.....	Madison.....	1900	1901
Lyman J. Nash.....	Manitowoc.....	1901	1908
A. A. Jackson.....	Janesville.....	1901	1912
Thos. W. Spence.....	Milwaukee.....	1902	1906
Thos. C. Richmond.....	Madison.....	1906	1911
Nathan Glicksman.....	Milwaukee.....	1906	1911
Byron B. Park.....	Stevens Point.....	1908	1908
J. R. North.....	Green Bay.....	1908	1915
Frank M. Hoyt.....	Milwaukee.....	1911	1914
John B. Sanborn.....	Madison.....	1911	1913
Louis Hanitch.....	Superior.....	1912	1913
W. R. Foley.....	Superior.....	1913	1917
J. G. Hargrove.....	Milwaukee.....	1914	1918
Samuel H. Cady.....	Green Bay.....	1915	1921
Henry S. Butler.....	Superior.....	1917	1918
Louis R. Quarles.....	Milwaukee.....	1918	1922
Wm. R. Bagley.....	Madison.....	1918	1923

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Since courts are constantly interpreting and applying legislative enactments in the cases before them for trial, it is very important to them, and in fact to everyone having to do with the administration of the law, that such enactments or statutes should be printed in such form as to be easily and quickly found and ascertained.

All the acts of the legislaturé, and of course all the laws or statutes in force, are contained in the session laws, a volume of which is printed after each legislative session. In a complete set of Wisconsin session laws there are something over 100 volumes. The laws are not arranged therein by subject, but are printed in the order in which they are passed, regardless of subject, and some of the volumes are poorly indexed. Furthermore, most of the laws have been amended or repealed or for some other reason are not in force as enacted and are of interest only in a historical sense, and some are of only local, special, or temporary interest. These session laws are therefore not convenient for everyday practical use, when one wishes to find quickly just what the law is on any subject. Consequently it was for many years the practice for the state or some publisher to compile from time to time a volume known as the "revised laws" or "revised statutes" where all the laws in force at the time were gathered together in an orderly way and arranged by subjects, in chapters and paragraphs, and the paragraphs numbered. Each paragraph was usually followed by a reference to the session law or laws from which it was derived, and by a concise statement of any decision of the supreme court in which the section had been interpreted and applied. These are called annotations and an edition of the statutes printed with these notes is known as an "annotated" edition or "Annotated Statutes." Each edition of the statutes also contained, usually, the Constitution and other fundamental laws and documents such as Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, together with tables of laws amended and repealed, and ended with a comprehensive index. These revisions were published irregularly about every ten years, sometimes by authority of the legislature and sometimes by private enterprise. They were very convenient and helpful when first issued but soon grew out of date and less dependable as the legislatures continued to meet and amend, repeal or add to the laws. It was thought best, therefore, to have an edition of the revised laws compiled and issued after each session of the legislature, so as to have the law always up-to-date; and to have the work done by an officer of the state so that it would be more uniform. In 1909 a law was passed providing for an official Revisor of Statutes who, with an office force located near the State Library in the Capitol, gives his entire time to the work of revision. He is appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General acting as a board.

It is the duty of the revisor to formulate a plan for the order, classification and arrangement of the statutes, and to prepare and present to the judiciary committee of the senate at each session,

in the form of legislative bills, such consolidation, revision and other matter relating to the statutes as can be completed from time to time; and at the close of each general session it is his duty to prepare printer's copy for an edition to be known as the Wisconsin Statutes, "which shall contain all the general laws in force," and of course he must supervise the printing and binding of such statutes, including proof reading and indexing, and the indexing of the session and town laws as well. This is a new departure in statutory revision and is known as the "Wisconsin Plan." It has been very successful and has resulted in a saving both to the state and to those who have to purchase the statutes as well.

Seven editions of the statutes have been issued under this plan, the first one having been printed after the legislative session of 1911, and the last one after the session of 1923.

The Revisors up to date have been as follows:

L. J. Nash, Manitowoc	1910-1920
Charles H. Crownhart, Madison	1920-1922
E. E. Brossard, Madison	1922-

See Secs. 43.07, 43.08, 35.07, 35.08, 35.15, 35.18, 35.20, 35.23 Wis. Stats. 1923; also article in 1923 Blue Book p. 413, which states the Revisors duties more fully.—Ed.

THE WISCONSIN STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin State Bar Association was organized in January 1878, by a group of prominent lawyers headed by Chief Justice Ryan, its purpose being to help lawyers to a better understanding of their duties and responsibilities, and to maintain high standards of professional conduct,—of honor and integrity,—commensurate with the traditions of the profession. The Association also affords a means by which the Bar as a whole can express itself on public questions and exert its proper influence in matters appertaining to the public welfare. The annual conventions afford opportunity for its members to become acquainted in a friendly way and to exchange ideas and recount interesting experiences which are often of a very practical nature; also, by listening to addresses by men prominent in the profession and to committee reports, to be instructed and informed as to matters of vital interest to their profession.

Some of the important committees are as follows:

The "Judicial Committee", which is a grievance committee and receives and investigates complaints of misconduct of attorneys, and cooperates with the Board of Bar Examiners in bringing disbarment proceedings where the facts seem to warrant it.

The Committee on Amendment of the Law, which considers and reports on proposed changes in the laws and recommends such as they deem worthy of the favorable influence of the Bar.

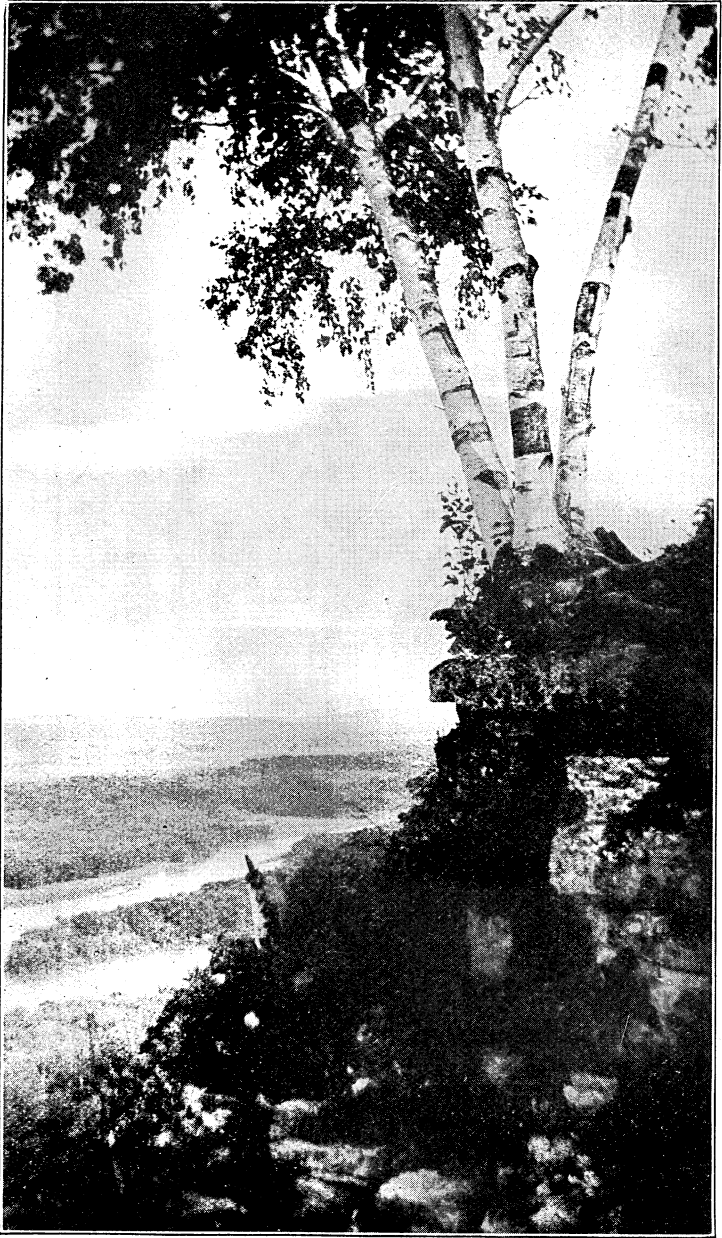
The Committee on Qualification for the Bar, which studies and reports upon questions of legal education, admission to the bar, and conditions for continuance in practice, and recommends such changes and reforms as they deem advisable.

These, with a number of other important committees, both standing and special, carry on the work of the Association and make their reports at the annual conventions.

The Association has grown from a small beginning to a powerful one of eight or nine hundred members and it is confidently expected that it will eventually include the entire membership of the bar in the State. It endeavors to exert a beneficent influence in matters of law reform; and there is no doubt that it also exercises a potent and wholesome restraint upon those members, of whom there are unfortunately a few in every profession, who are inclined to overstep the bounds of propriety and of strict honesty in dealing with their clients.

The officers of the Association for the year 1924-1925 are as follows: President, Wm. D. Thompson, Racine; Secretary and Treasurer, Gilson G. Glasier, Madison; Assistant Secretary, Arthur A. McLeod, Madison. There is also a Vice President for each judicial circuit, as follows:

- 1st Circuit: C. E. Randall, Kenosha.
- 2nd Circuit: Henry Killilea, Milwaukee.
- 3rd Circuit: George E. Williams, Oshkosh.
- 4th Circuit: E. R. Bowler, Sheboygan.
- 5th Circuit: L. A. Brunkhorst, Platteville.
- 6th Circuit: H. J. Masters, Sparta.
- 7th Circuit: T. W. Brazeau, Wisconsin Rapids.
- 8th Circuit: W. P. Knowles, River Falls.
- 9th Circuit: Byron H. Stebbins, Madison.
- 10th Circuit: F. S. Bradford, Appleton.
- 11th Circuit: H. C. Wilson, Superior.
- 12th Circuit: A. E. Matheson, Janesville.
- 13th Circuit: Henry B. Schmidt, West Bend.
- 14th Circuit: John A. Kittell, Green Bay.
- 15th Circuit: Allan T. Pray, Ashland.
- 16th Circuit: Fred J. Smith, Merrill.
- 17th Circuit: W. J. Rush, Neillsville.
- 18th Circuit: L. E. Lurvey, Fond du Lac.
- 19th Circuit: J. E. Pannier, Chippewa Falls.
- 20th Circuit: Arthur J. Whitecomb, Oconto.



LOOKOUT POINT, NELSON DEWEY PARK,
FOUR MILES SOUTH OF PRAIRIE DU SAC

Legislative

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of Session	No. representatives
1836	October 25th	Dec. 9, 1836	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	Jan. 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25, 1838	15 days	38
1838	November 25th	Dec. 22, 1838	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	Mar. 11, 1839	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	Jan. 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	Aug. 14, 1840	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	Feb. 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	Feb. 19, 1842	76 days	39
1842	March 6th	Mar. 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	Jan. 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	Feb. 24, 1845	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	Feb. 3, 1846	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	Feb. 11, 1847	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	Oct. 27, 1847	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	Mar. 13, 1848	36 days	39

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

FIRST CONVENTION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of Session	No. representatives
1846	October 5th	Dec. 16, 1846	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION

1847	December 15th	Feb. 1, 1848	48 days	65
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WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE 1925

Senators

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Barber, J. L.	Marathon	Physician	1923-25
Barker, James A.	Antigo R. 2	Farmer	1925
Bilgrien, Herman	Iron Ridge	Farmer	1919-21-23-25
Boldt, Herman E.	Sheboygan Falls	Manufacturer	1925
Carroll, J. H.	Glidden	Farm Loan Rep.	1925
Cashman, John E.	Denmark, R. 1	Farmer	1923-25
Casperson, C. B.	Frederic	Lumberman	1923-25
Chase, John B.	Oconto, 537 Main St.	Lawyer	1925
Daggett, H. B.	West Milwaukee 476-44th Ave.	Real Estate and Farming	1925
Englund, John	Wittenburg	Editor	1925
Garey, A. E.	Edgerton	Lawyer	1923-25
Gettelman, Bernard	Milwaukee, 1466-26th St.	Salesman	1923-25
Heck, Max W.	Racine, 304-6th St.	Lawyer	1923-25
Hull, Geo. W.	Whitewater, 102 Park St.	Farmer	1925
Hunt, Walter H.	River Falls, 309-2nd St.	Educator	1925
Johnson, O. H.	Gratiot	Insurance	1923-25
Kemp, Marcus	Superior	Machinist	1923-25
Keppel, V. S.	Holmen	Farmer	1925
Lange, Herman T.	Eau Claire, 930-3rd Ave.	Wholesale Groc.	1923-25
Mehigan, Irving P.**	Milwaukee	Lawyer	1925
Morris, Oscar H.	Shorewood 1200 Prospect Ave.	Publisher	1921-23-25
Padway, Joseph	Milwaukee, 991-5th St.	Lawyer	1925
Polakowski, Walter	Milwaukee, 918-6th Ave.		1923-25
Quick, William F.	Milwaukee, 140 Iron St.	Lawyer	1923-25
Roethe, E. J.	Fennimore	Publisher	1925
Sauthoff, Harry	Madison	Lawyer	1925
Schumann, John C.	Watertown, R. 2	Farmer	1923-25
Severson, Herman J.	Iola	Lawyer	1919-21-23-25
Smith, William L.	Neillsville	Tel. Manager	1921-23-25
Staudenmayer, George	Portage	Farmer	1915-17-19-21-23 25
Teasdale, Howard	Sparta	Lawyer	1911-13-23-25
Titus, William A.	Fond du Lac 54 Oak Ave.	Manufacturer and Farmer	1921-23-25
White, Merritt F.	Winneconne	Agent	1911-13-23-25

*For members of previous sessions, 1848 to 1915, see 1915 Blue Book.

**Elected December 30, 1924 to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator B. H. Mahon.

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Barber, Mildred	Marathon	Teacher	1925
Beversdorf, August	Shawano, R. 3	Farmer	1921-23-25
Blanchard, Geo. W.	Edgerton	Lawyer	1925
Brooks, Hellen M.	Coloma	Housewife	1925
Busse, Fred J.	Thiensville	Farmer	1923-25
Caldwell, Robert	Lodi	Banker	1915-21-23-25
Cieszynski, Frank	Milwaukee, 890-10th Ave.	Molder	1925
Cody, James A.	Antigo	Real Estate and Director	1925
Coleman, William	Milwaukee, 1425-22nd St.	Painter	1925
Conway, Thomas H.	Milwaukee, 784 1/2 Jackson St.	Insurance	1921-23-25
Cushman, E. R.	Viola	Farmer	1921-23-25
Davies, Evan G.	Wales	Insurance and Farmer	1925
Deringer, Thomas	Campbellsport	Farmer	1923-25
Dettinger, William	Hixton	Farmer	1919-21-23-25
Dihring, John M.	Brownsville	Farmer and Busi- ness Director	1925
Dorwin, Marcellus	Durand, R. 2	Farmer	1925
Duncan, Thomas M.	Milwaukee, 1369 Hum- boldt Ave.	Executive- Secretary	1923-25
Eber, John W.	Milwaukee, 17-36th St.	Lawyer	1923-25
Edwards, Wm. H.	Sussex	Farmer	1915-17-19-21-25
Ellenbecker, Henry	Wausau	Painter	1923-25
Engel, Theodore	Milwaukee, 2820 Chest- nut St.	Contractor	1917-21-23-25
Frederick, George	Merrill	Farmer	1925
Fredrich, Fred A.	Reedsville, R. 1	Farmer	1923-25
Geraldson, C. S.	Superior, 1605 Cummings Ave.	Loco-Engineer	1925
Glass, B. Z.	Milwaukee, 826 Walnut	Lawyer	
Goodman, James	Argyle	Farmer	1921-23-25
Grimstad, Carl	Mt. Horeb	Ret. Farmer	1919-21-23-25
Gwidt, S. J.	Rhineland, 803 Randall Ave.	Cons.-Warden	1925
Hall, Earl	Tunnel City	Farmer	1925
Halverson, Ben	Amherst Jct., R. 1	Farmer	1923-25
Hanson, J. C.	Deerfield	Farmer	1917-21-23-25
Hilker, Edward F.	Racine	Coal-broker	1925
Hillmann, Carl	Brillion	Farmer	1923-25
Hinkley, George C.	West Allis, 592-51st Ave.	Real Estate	1923-25
Hoffman, J. C.	Medford, R. 1	Farmer	1925
Holly, Anton	Kewaunee, R. 1	Farmer	1921-23-25
Hucksted, Arlo A.	Neillsville, R. 4	Farmer	1925
Hutchison, Charles W.	Mineral Point	Retired Farmer	1923-25
Ingalls, Wallace	Racine	Lawyer	1909-21-25
Jensen, Julius	Milwaukee, 265 Mitchell	Cigar Business	1921-25
Johnson, Erick H.	Frederic, R. 1	Farmer	1921-23-25
Johnson, R. Bruce	Superior, Station "B"	Farmer	1925
Kamper, John H.	Franksville, R. 1	Farmer	1909-11-23-25
Kersten, Frank L.	Crivitz	Real Estate	1925
Kiesner, Julius	Milwaukee, 592-19th St.	Auto Repair	1919-21-23-25
Koenig, Carl	Loganville	Farmer	1921-25
Koenigs, Matt	Fond du Lac	Farmer	1923-25
Krause, Clarence C.	Milwaukee, Sta. D., R. 2	Teacher	1925
Lafey, Michael	Milwaukee, 234-17th	Real Estate	1923-25
Larson, John L.	West Salem	Farmer	1925
Larson, Nels	Neenah, 404 Winne- conne Ave.	Cold Storage	1919-21-25
Lawson, Frank E.	Walworth	Banker	1923-25
Leicht, Jacob	So. Germantown	Farmer	1925
McDowell, A. J.	Soldiers Grove	Physician	1925
Mathiowetz, Bernard	Ashland, 714 Ellis Ave.	Student	1925
Meggers, George W.	Clintonville	Farmer	1923-25
Mentink, John	Cedar Grove	Farmer	1925
Miller, J. D.	Menomonie, R. 2	Farmer	1911-13-23-25
Miller, Anton M.	Kaukauna	Farmer	1921-23-25
Minler, Ethan B.	New Richmond	Farmer, Atty.	1923-25
Moseley, H. B.	Beloit, R. 26	Farmer	1923-25
Moul, Fred E.	Burnett	Farmer	1921-23-25
Mueller, Fred A.	Black Creek, R. 2	Farmer	1925
Nauman, Robert	Manitowoc, 1908 Clark	Taxi Driver	1923-25
Nelson, George A.	Milltown	Farmer	1921-23-25

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Olson, Olaf	Milwaukee, 815 Forest Home Ave.	Secretary	1923-25
Olson, William	Monroe, Racine St.	Farmer	1919-21-25
Pahl, Ernst F.	Milwaukee, 1032-3d St.	Mfr'er	1925
Perry, Chas. B.	Wauwatosa, 130 E. Milwaukee Ave.	Lawyer	1910-23-25
Peterson, James, E.	La Crosse	Lawyer	1925
Prescott, Frank L.	Whitefish Bay, 375 Cumberland Ave.	Publisher	1915-21-23-25
Price, Clinton G.	Mauston	Lawyer	1923-25
Raihle, Paul H.	Cadott	Farmer	1925
Roemhild, Frank	Prairie Farm	Farmer	1925
Royce, E. E.	Marshfield	Farmer	1923-25
Ruffing, Alex.	Milwaukee, 1421 Wright	Machinist	1919-21-23-25
Sachtien, Herman	Madison	Lawyer	1921-23-25
Saugen, Christian N.	Eleva, R. 1	Farmer	1905-17-23-25
Schmidt, George	Arcadia	Farmer	1923-25
Schultz, A. C.	Bruce	Farmer	1925
Sellers, M. A.	Green Bay	Inspector	1925
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha, 586 Sheridan Road	Secretary Mfr's Assn.	1923-25
Slack, George	Platteville	Farmer	1923-25
Smith, A. E.	Viroqua	Insurance	1923-25
Smith, Herbert H.	Milwaukee, 1304 Kinnickinnic Ave.	Lawyer	1925
Sonnemann, Ernst A.	Sheboygan, 501 Wisconsin Ave.	Retired	1925
Staab, Henry A.	Milwaukee, 903-39th St.	Publisher	1925
Stokes, Henry W.	Waterloo, R. 3	Farmer	1921-25
Swanson, Theodore	Ellsworth, R. 1	Farmer	1925
Thompson, Helen F.	Park Falls	Teacher, Hotel Manager	1925
Thompson, John C., Jr.	Oshkosh, 26 Lake St.	Lawyer	1925
Thorp, B. D.	Ephriam	Hotel Prop.	1925
Trembath, R. C.	Hurley, 43 Second Ave.	Official	1925
Tuffley, Charles E.	Boscobel	Retired Farmer	1921-23-25
Vincent, Dow J.	Genoa City	Retired Farmer	1915-17-23-25
Walsh, Samuel P.	Oconto, R. 1	Teacher	1925
Warden, Alfred M.	Washburn	Lawyer	1923-25
Weber, Frank J.	Milwaukee, 1223 Locust St.	Organizer	1907-09-11-23-25
Wood, R. B.	Adams	Banker	1925
Zittlow, G.	West De Pere	Farmer	1921-23-25

*For list of Assemblymen in previous sessions see Blue Book for 1915 for members 1848 to 1915.

STATE ORGANIZATION

First Session—The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law. It convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848, seventy-eight days. There were eighty-five members.

Second Session—Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, eighty-three days, eighty-five members.

Third Session—Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850, thirty-four days, eighty-five members.

Fourth Session—Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851, sixty-nine days, eighty-five members.

Fifth Session—Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852, ninety-seven days, eighty-five members.

- Sixth Session*—This legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853. The legislative session amounted to one hundred and twenty-one days, with one hundred and seven members.
- Seventh Session*—Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.
- Eighth Session*—Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.
- Ninth Session*—Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and seven members.
- Tenth Session*—Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857, fifty-five days, one hundred and seven members.
- Eleventh Session*—Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Twelfth Session*—Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859, sixty-nine days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Thirteenth Session*—Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, eighty-three days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Fourteenth Session*—Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Met in special session May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861, a total of one hundred and twelve days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Fifteenth Session*—Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 17, 1862. Reconvened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862, a total of one hundred and twenty-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Sixteenth Session*—Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, seventy-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Seventeenth Session*—Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Eighteenth Session*—Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865, ninety days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Nineteenth Session*—Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twentieth Session*—Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-first Session*—Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868, fifty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-second Session*—Convened January 13, 1869, and adjourned March 11, 1869, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-third Session*—Convened January 12, 1870, and adjourned March 17, 1870, sixty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-fourth Session*—Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871, seventy-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-fifth Session*—Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872, seventy-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-sixth Session*—Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873, seventy-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-seventh Session*—Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-eighth Session*—Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875, fifty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-ninth Session*—Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876, sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

- Thirtieth Session*—Convended January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-first Session*—Convended January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878. Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session. Seventy-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-second Session*—Convended January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879, fifty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-third Session*—Convended January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880, sixty-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-fourth Session*—Convended January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-fifth Session*—Convended January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882, eighty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-sixth Session*—Convended January 10, 1883, and adjourned April 4, 1883, eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-seventh Session*—Convended January 14, 1885, and adjourned April 13, 1885, eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-eighth Session*—Convended January 12, 1887, and adjourned April 15, 1887, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-ninth Session*—Convended January 9, 1889, adjourned April 19, 1889, one hundred days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Fortieth Session*—Convended January 14, 1891, and adjourned April 25, 1891, one hundred and one days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session June 28, 1892, for the purpose of apportioning the state into senate and assembly districts. Adjourned July 1st, 1892, four days. Met in second special session October 17, 1892, for the purpose of apportioning the state into senate and assembly districts, former apportionments having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Adjourned October 27, 1892, ten days.
- Forty-first session*—Convended January 11, 1893, and adjourned April 20, 1893, one hundred days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-second Session*—Convended January 9, 1895, adjourned April 20, 1895, one hundred and two days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session February 18, 1896, adjourned February 28, 1896, ten days.
- Forty-third Session*—Convended January 13, 1897. Recess from April 24, to August 17. Met August 17 for the purpose of passing upon revision of the statutes. Adjourned August 20, 1897, one hundred and six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-fourth Session*—Convended January 11, 1899 adjourned May 4, 1899, one hundred and fourteen days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-fifth Session*—Convended January 9, 1901, adjourned May 15, 1901, one hundred and twenty-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-sixth Session*—Convended January 14, 1903, adjourned May 23, 1903, one hundred and thirty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-seventh Session*—Convended January 11, 1905, adjourned June 21, 1905, one hundred and sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session December 4, 1905, adjourned December 19, 1905, fifteen days.
- Forty-eighth Session*—Convended January 9, 1907, adjourned July 16, 1907, one hundred and eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Forty-ninth Session*—Convended January 13, 1909, adjourned June 18, 1909, one hundred and fifty-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Fiftieth Session*—Convended January 11, 1911, adjourned July 15, 1911, one hundred and eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session April 30, 1912, for the purpose of granting aid to Black River Falls for damage done by flood; for improvement of Portage levee system etc., adjourned May 6, 1912.
- Fifty-first Session*—Convended January 8, 1913, adjourned August 9, 1913, two hundred and thirteen days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

- Fifty-second Session*—Convened January 13, 1915, adjourned August 24, 1915. two hundred and twenty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session October 10, 1916, for the purpose of providing means for taking the soldier vote of Wisconsin men on the Mexican border, adjourned October 11, 1916.
- Fifty-third Session*—Convened January 10, 1917, adjourned July 16, 1917, one hundred and eighty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session, February 19, 1918, to provide funds with which to repel invasion, amend the soldier voting law, etc., adjourned March 9, 1918. Met in special session September 24, 1918, to provide for military training at normal schools and to authorize municipalities to invest in securities of the United States government, adjourned September 25, 1918.
- Fifty-fourth Session*—Convened January 8, 1919, adjourned July 30, 1919, two hundred and three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session September 4, 1919, to provide for financing the soldier bonus, adjourned September 8, 1919, four days. Met in special session May 25, 1920, to make emergency appropriations to provide for establishing a state hospital in connection with the university, adjourned June 4, 1920, nine days.
- Fifty-fifth Session*—Convened January 12, 1921, adjourned July 14, 1921, one hundred and eighty-one days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session March 22, 1922, to consider important income tax legislation, adjourned March 28th, six days.
- Fifty-sixth Session*—Convened January 10, 1923. Adjourned July 14, 1923, one hundred eighty-three days, one hundred thirty-three members.
- Fifty-seventh Session*—Convened January 14, 1925.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1925

Henry A. Huber, lieutenant governor, Stoughton.....President
 Howard Teasdale, senator, Sparta.....President Pro. Tem.
 F. W. Schoenfeld, Edgerton.....Chief clerk
 Charles A. Leicht, New Lisbon.....Sergeant at arms

SENATE COMMITTEES

Agriculture, Labor and Industries: Senators Severson (Chairman), Padway, Kemp, Schumann, Titus.
Corporations and Taxation: Senators Johnson (Chairman), Chase, Englund, Morris, Daggett.
Education and Public Welfare: Senators Casperson (Chairman), Teasdale, Hunt, Smith, Lange.
Highways: Senators Cashman (Chairman), Keppel, Roethe.
Judiciary: Senators Heck (Chairman), Quick, Sauthoff, Mehigan, Hull.
State and Local Government: Senators Barber (Chairman), Bilgrien, White, Gattelman, Barker.
Joint Committee on Finance: Senators Staudenmayer (Chairman), Garey, Polakowski, Carroll, Boldt.
Contingent Expenditures: Senators Bilgrien (Chairman), Smith, Hunt, Sauthoff, Boldt.
Committee on Committees: Senators A. E. Garey (Chairman), O. H. Johnson, J. E. Cashman.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1925

Herman W. Sachtjen, assemblyman, MadisonSpeaker
 C. E. Shaffer, Madison.....Chief clerk
 C. E. Hanson, River Falls.....Sergeant at arms

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Judiciary Committee: John W. Eber (Chairman), Clinton G. Price, Charles B. Perry, Olaf C. Olsen, Wallace Ingalls, B. Z. Glass, John C. Thompson Jr., James D. Petersen, George W. Blanchard, Herbert H. Smith, R. C. Trembath.

State Affairs: James Goodman (Chairman), Gust. Zittlow, August Beversdorf, H. B. Moseley, Frank Weber, J. H. Kamper, Thomas J. Dieringer, Henry W. Stokes, Mildred Barber, J. C. Hoffman, Nels Larson.

Agriculture: Anton Holly (Chairman), George Meggers, Carl Hillmann, J. C. Hanson, E. E. Royce, William Olson, Fred J. Busse, John Mentink, Arlo A. Huckstead.

Insurance and Banking: Clinton G. Price (Chairman), J. D. Millar, George C. Hinkley, Theo. Swanson, Thomas M. Duncan, Jacob M. Diring, R. B. Wood, A. C. Schultz, Jacob Leicht.

Education: George Slack (Chairman), Michael Laffey, E. R. Cushman, C. W. Hutchison, A. E. Smith, Helen Thompson, Clarence C. Krause, Paul H. Raihle, Frank L. Kersten.

Municipalities: Theo. Engel (Chairman), E. B. Minier, Frank Prescott, Edward F. Hilker, Charles B. Perry, B. Z. Glass, Clarence Krause, C. S. Geraldson, John C. Thompson, Frank J. Cieszynski, Ernest F. Pahl.

Finance: George A. Nelson (Chairman), Robert Caldwell, Erick Johnson, Henry Ellenbecker, F. E. Lawson, William Dettinger, Edward F. Hilker, Alex Ruffing, R. Bruce Johnson.

Labor: Anton M. Miller (Chairman), Conrad Shearer, Bernard Mathiowetz, C. S. Geraldson, William Coleman, M. A. Sellers, R. B. Wood, C. M. Grimstad, Henry Staab.

Commerce and Manufacture: A. M. Warden (Chairman), S. J. Gwidt, T. H. Conway, Ernest F. Pahl, Evan G. Davies, F. A. Mueller, Don Vincent.

Transportation: E. B. Minier (Chairman), Nels Larsen, Carl Koenig, T. H. Conway, Julius Kiesner, Marcellus Dorwin, James A. Cody.

Fish and Game: Fred E. Moul (Chairman), Steve J. Gwidt, Sam Walsh, Conrad Shearer, Ernest A. Sonnemann, B. D. Thorp, A. C. Schultz.

Taxation: George W. Schmidt (Chairman), J. D. Millar, William H. Edwards, Thomas M. Duncan, J. D. Petersen, Bernard Mathiowetz, John Larson.

Elections: August Beversdorf (Chairman), Thomas Dieringer, Charles E. Tuffley, Julius Kiesner, Wallace Ingalls, Julius Jensen, John Larson.

Excise and Fees: Geo. W. Meggers (Chairman), E. R. Cushman, Geo. Frederick, John Hoffman, Helen Thompson, William Olson, George C. Hinkley.

Highways: Fred A. Frederick (Chairman), C. N. Saugen, Ben. Halverson, Earl D. Hall, Jacob Leicht, H. Smith, C. E. Tuffley.

Printing: Gust Zittlow (Chairman), H. B. Moseley, Frank Prescott, Henry Staab, James Cody.

Public Welfare: Matt. Koenigs (Chairman), Henry Staab, Carl Grimstad, Hellen M. Brooks, A. J. McDowell, B. D. Thorp, Don Vincent.

Engrossed Bills: E. E. Royce (Chairman), John M. Diring, Sam Walsh.

Enrolled Bills: Theo. Swanson (Chairman), Fred J. Busse, E. A. Sonnemann.

Third Reading: Robert Naumann (Chairman), M. A. Sellers, Marcellus Dorwin.

Revision: Carl Hillmann (Chairman), R. H. Raihle, Geo. Frederick, Earl D. Hall, F. A. Mueller.

Contingent Expenditures: Henry W. Stokes (Chairman), James C. Hansen, A. A. Huckstead, Ben. Halverson, Carl Koenig.

Rules: Clinton G. Price (Chairman), George Nelson, James Goodman, John W. Eber, George Slack, G. W. Meggers, J. H. Kamper, G. W. Schmidt, August Beversdorf, G. W. Blanchard, Herman W. Sachtjen.

LEGISLATIVE VISITING COMMITTEE

(Appointed by Governor John J. Blaine)

From the Senate:

Walter H. Hunt, of River Falls, of the Committee on Education and Public Welfare;

Walter Polakowski, of Milwaukee, of the Joint Committee on Finance;

From the Assembly:

Miss Mildred Barber, of Marathon, of the Committee on State Affairs;

Robert Caldwell, of Lodi, of the Joint Committee on Finance;

Erick H. Johnson, of Frederic, of the Joint Committee on Finance;

August Beversdorf, of Shawano, of the Committee on State Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES

SENATE

Chief Clerk's Force—

Charles E. Mullen, Madison, Assistant Chief Clerk.

C. J. Knoche, Madison, Journal Clerk.

F. W. Hunter, Fox Lake, Assistant Journal Clerk.

R. A. Cobban, Madison, Bookkeeper.

R. J. Kasiska, Madison, Assistant Bookkeeper.

R. A. Merrill, Madison, Enrolling Clerk.

Wm. Blake, Fox Lake, Revision Clerk.

C. G. Riley, Madison, Index Clerk.

E. A. Hartman, Madison, Mailing Clerk.

O. E. Knudsen, Waupaca, Clerk Committee on Agriculture, Labor and Industries.

A. E. Green, Ashland, Clerk Committee on Corporation and Taxation.

F. E. Simon, LaCrosse, Clerk Committee on Education and Public Welfare.

Harry Leader, Superior, Clerk Joint Committee on Finance.

J. E. McGrath, Madison, Clerk Committee on Highways.

A. R. Millett, Dane, Clerk Committee on Judiciary.

A. R. Nickel, Whitefish Bay, Clerk Committee on State and Local Government.

G. D. Hocking, Madison, Stenographer.

F. K. Gordon, Ashland, Stenographer.

A. J. Nelson, Milwaukee, Engrossing Clerk.

Sergeant-at-Arms Force—

Carl A. Pfeiffer, Madison, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

William A. Kuehl, Butternut, Postmaster.

Frank W. Cosgrove, Fond du Lac, Night Watchman.

Marvin F. Hartman, Madison, Custodian Document Room.

Herbert E. Wedge, Portage, Day Policeman.

John Smithback, Madison, Gallery Attendant.

William H. Lipman, Antigo, Night Laborer.

Richard J. Prittie, Ashland, Night Laborer.

Albert Helland, Madison, Messenger.

Adolph Hendrickson, Holmen, Messenger.

Henry Cline, Dane, Messenger.

Playton G. Collipp, Portage, Messenger.

Jerome B. Harrison, Madison, Messenger.

John B. Miller, Madison, Messenger.

Reuben J. Raymond, Madison, R. 3, Messenger.

Matthew Schiller, Madison, Messenger.

Frank J. Kallies, New Lisbon, Messenger.

Wm. Busby, Madison, Messenger.

Jos. E. Rapkin, Milwaukee, Night Messenger.

Waldemar Kropf, Madison, Messenger.

ASSEMBLY

Chief Clerk's Force—

W. J. Goldschmidt, Milwaukee, General Clerk.
 Max H. Albertz, Madison, Journal Clerk.
 M. B. Pinkerton, Madison, Assistant Journal Clerk.
 Leo J. Federer, Waukesha, Bookkeeper.
 H. O. Femrite, Madison, Assistant Bookkeeper.
 E. J. Beier, Madison, General Clerk.
 R. F. Duckert, Madison, Index Clerk.
 R. P. Maffett, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
 W. C. Dean, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
 Robert Harrison, Jr., Madison, Mailing Clerk.
 Norman Berggren, Madison, Photostat Operator.
 A. F. Stofen, Racine, Stenographer.
 H. W. LeBre, Madison, Stenographer.
 V. G. Gilbertson, Madison, Engrossing Clerk.
 H. T. Ellingson, Madison, Stenographer.
 H. P. Huddleston, Ladysmith, Stenographer.
 H. A. Degner, Fall Creek, Stenographer.
 Emil Lusthaus, Madison, Stenographer.
 Thomas Watson, Madison, Stenographer.
 H. L. Scheinflug, Boscobel, Stenographer.
 R. L. Smits, DePere, Stenographer.
 Frank J. Hartman, Milwaukee, Stenographer.
 Maurice Perstein, Madison, Typist.
 C. J. Ballam, Madison, Typist.

Sergeant-at-Arms Force of the Assembly—

Stephen P. Saunders, Assistant Sergeant.
 Frank Densmore, Postmaster.
 Edward F. Appleby, Gallery Attendant.
 William Ansheutz, Gallery Attendant.
 Charles Moulton, Floor Police.
 Ingvald O. Hembre, Night Watchman.
 Robert H. Sykes, Night Laborer.
 Lincoln Neprud, Night Laborer.
 Vernon Meyer, Custodian Document Room.
 William H. Kasiska, Assistant Custodian Document Room.
 James W. Brown, Cloak Room Attendant.
 Mark Purcell, Post Office Messenger.
 Sterling Sorenson, Messenger.
 Wesley M. Riley, Messenger.
 James C. Femrite, Messenger.
 Mason H. Morris, Messenger.
 John Donaghey, Messenger.
 C. J. McNally, Messenger.
 John D. Ahern, Messenger.
 Sidney Tallard, Messenger.
 Raymond J. Callahan, Messenger.
 Elliott N. Walstead, Messenger.
 Henry Fearer, Messenger.
 Arthur Bullock, Messenger.
 Adolph Pederson, Messenger.
 Frederick Huber, Messenger.
 George Walstad, Madison, Messenger.
 Lester Lingard, Madison, Messenger.
 Charles J. Swanson, Spirit, Messenger.
 Ernest Heggestad, Madison, Messenger.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

FRED L. HOLMES—Holmes News Service, Wisconsin State Journal, Chicago Tribune.
 ROBERT S. ALLEN—Wisconsin State Journal.
 HARRY G. CROY—Wisconsin News (Milwaukee).
 EDWARD P. HALLINE—United Press Association.
 J. CRAIG RALSTON—Milwaukee Journal.
 R. G. MASSOCK—Associated Press, Capital Times.
 I. C. KARTACK—Associated Press, Capital Times.
 G. V. VAUGHN—Associated Press, Capital Times.
 EDWARD N. HEIN—Holmes News Service, Milwaukee Sentinel, Wisconsin State Journal.
 WILLIAM P. WELCH—Eau Claire Daily Telegram, Weekly Underwriter.
 J. G. CROWNHART—Wisconsin Medical Journal.
 EDWARD T. KAVENY—Milwaukee Sentinel.
 WILLIAM J. ANDERSON—Anderson's Madison Service.
 WILLIAM T. EVJUE—Capital Times.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

Names	When elected	Names	When elected
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sept. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy.....	Sept. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Names	When elected	Names	When elected
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	John C. Spooner.....	Jan. 28, 1885
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Philetus Sawyer.....	Jan. 26, 1887
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	William F. Vilas.....	Jan. 28, 1891
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	John L. Mitchell.....	Feb. 8, 1893
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	John C. Spooner.....	Jan. 27, 1897
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857	J. V. Quarles.....	Jan. 31, 1899
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861	John C. Spooner.....	Jan. 28, 1903
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863	Robert M. La Follette.....	Jan. 25, 1905
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867	Isaac Stephenson.....	May 17, 1907
Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 26, 1869	Isaac Stephenson.....	Jan. 27, 1909
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873	Robert M. La Follette.....	Jan. 25, 1911
Angus Cameron.....	Feb. 3, 1875	Paul O. Hustung.....	Nov. 4, 1914
Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 22, 1881	Robert M. La Follette.....	Nov. 7, 1916
Philetus Sawyer.....	Jan. 26, 1881	Irvine L. Lenroot.....	April 2, 1918
Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 10, 1881	Irvine L. Lenroot.....	Nov. 2, 1920
		Robert M. La Follette.....	Nov. 7, 1922

REPRESENTATIVES

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT
(By Congress)

1847-49	XXXth Congress 1st Dist.—Wm. Pitt Lynde ¹ 2d Dist.—M. C. Darling ¹	1855-57	XXXIVth Congress 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn 3d Dist.—Chas. Billingshurst
1849-51	XXXIst Congress 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee 2d Dist.—Orasmus Cole 3d Dist.—James D. Doty	1857-59	XXXVth Congress 1st Dist.—John F. Potter 2nd Dist.—C. C. Washburn 3d Dist.—Chas. Billingshurst
1851-53 ¹	XXXII Congress 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee 2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman 3d Dist.—John B. Macey	1859-61	XXXVIth Congress 1st Dist.—John F. Potter 2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn 3d Dist.—C. H. Larrabee
1853-55	XXXIII Congress 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman 3d Dist.—John B. Macey	1861-63	XXXVIIth Congress 1st Dist.—John F. Potter 2d Dist.—Luther Hanchett ² Walter D. McIndoe 3d Dist.—A. Scott Sloan

¹ Elected May 8, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

² Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill vacancy, December 30, 1862.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

1863-65	<p>XXXVIIIth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—James S. Brown</p> <p>2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan</p> <p>3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb</p> <p>4th Dist.—C. A. Eldridge</p> <p>5th Dist.—Ezra Wheeler</p> <p>6th Dist.—W. D. McIndoe¹</p>	1879-81	<p>XLVIth Congress</p> <p>1st¹ Dist.—Chas. G. Williams</p> <p>2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell</p> <p>3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton</p> <p>4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster</p> <p>5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg</p> <p>6th Dist.—Gabriel S. Bouck</p> <p>7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey</p> <p>8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound</p>
1865-67	<p>XXXIXth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine</p> <p>2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan</p> <p>3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb</p> <p>4th Dist.—C. A. Eldridge</p> <p>5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer</p> <p>6th Dist.—Walter D. McIndoe</p>	1881-83	<p>XLVIIth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams</p> <p>2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell</p> <p>3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton</p> <p>4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster</p> <p>5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg</p> <p>6th Dist.—Richard Guenther</p> <p>7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey</p> <p>8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound</p>
1867-69	<p>XLth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine</p> <p>2d Dist.—Benj. F. Hopkins³</p> <p>3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb</p> <p>4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldridge</p> <p>5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer</p> <p>6th Dist.—C. C. Washburn</p>	1883-85	<p>XLVIIIt Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—John Winans</p> <p>2d Dist.—Daniel H. Sumner</p> <p>3d Dist.—Burr W. Jones</p> <p>4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster</p> <p>5th Dist.—Joseph Rankin</p> <p>6th Dist.—Richard Guenther</p> <p>7th Dist.—G. M. Woodward</p> <p>8th Dist.—William T. Price</p> <p>9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson</p>
1869-71	<p>XLIt Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine</p> <p>2d Dist.—Benj. F. Hopkins</p> <p>David Atwood²</p> <p>3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb</p> <p>4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldridge</p> <p>5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer</p> <p>6th Dist.—C. C. Washburn</p>	1885-87	<p>XLIXth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell</p> <p>2d Dist.—Edward S. Bragg</p> <p>3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette</p> <p>4th Dist.—I. W. Van Schaick</p> <p>5th Dist.—Joseph Rankin¹</p> <p>T. R. Hudd</p> <p>6th Dist.—Richard Guenther</p> <p>7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas</p> <p>8th Dist.—William T. Price²</p> <p>Hugh H. Price</p> <p>9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson</p>
1871-73	<p>XLId Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell</p> <p>2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton</p> <p>3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber</p> <p>4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldridge</p> <p>5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer</p> <p>6th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk</p>	1887-89	<p>XLth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—L. B. Caswell</p> <p>2d Dist.—Richard Guenther</p> <p>3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette</p> <p>4th Dist.—Henry Smith</p> <p>5th Dist.—T. R. Hudd</p> <p>6th Dist.—C. B. Clark</p> <p>7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas</p> <p>8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen</p> <p>9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson</p>
1873-75	<p>XLIII Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams</p> <p>2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton</p> <p>3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber</p> <p>4th Dist.—Alexander Mitchell</p> <p>5th Dist.—Chas. A. Eldridge</p> <p>6th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer</p> <p>7th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk</p> <p>8th Dist.—Alex. S. McDill</p>	1875-77	<p>XLIV Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams</p> <p>2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell</p> <p>3d Dist.—Henry S. Magoon</p> <p>4th Dist.—William Pitt Lynde</p> <p>5th Dist.—Sam'l D. Burchard</p> <p>6th Dist.—Alans'n M. Kimball</p> <p>7th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk</p> <p>8th Dist.—George W. Cate</p>
1877-79	<p>XLVth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams</p> <p>2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell</p> <p>3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton</p> <p>4th Dist.—William Pitt Lynde</p> <p>5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg</p> <p>6th Dist.—Gabriel Bouck</p> <p>7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey</p> <p>8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound</p>	1889-91	<p>LIt Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—L. B. Caswell</p> <p>2d Dist.—Charles Barwig</p> <p>3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette</p> <p>4th Dist.—I. W. Van Schaick</p> <p>5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner</p> <p>6th Dist.—C. B. Clark</p> <p>7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas</p> <p>8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen</p> <p>9th Dist.—Myron H. McCord</p>

² Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, February 15, 1870.

¹ Died Jan. 24, 1886, T. R. Hudd elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 3, 1886.

³ Died Dec. 7, 1886, Hugh H. Price elected to fill vacancy, Jan. 18, 1887.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

	LIIId Congress		LVIIIth Congress
1891-93	1st Dist.—Clinton Babbitt	1903-05	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Charles Barwig		2d Dist.—Henry C. Adams
	3d Dist.—Allen R. Bushnell		3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—John L. Mitchell		4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner		5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Lucas M. Miller		6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—Frank R. Coburn		7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen		8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Thomas Lynch		9th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
			10th Dist.—Webster E. Brown
			11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LIIIId Congress		LIXth Congress
1893-95	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper	1905-07	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Charles Barwig		2d Dist.—Henry C. Adams ¹
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock		John M. Nelson ²
	4th Dist.—John L. Mitchell ³		3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	Peter Somers ⁴		4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner		5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Owen A. Wells		6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—Geo. B. Shaw ⁵		7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	Michael Griffin ⁶		8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	8th Dist.—Lyman E. Barnes		9th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	9th Dist.—Thomas Lynch		10th Dist.—Webster E. Brown ⁷
	10th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen		11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LIVth Congress		LXth Congress
1895-97	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper	1907-09	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Ed. Sauerhering		2d Dist.—John M. Nelson
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock		3d Dist.—James W. Murphy
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen		4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney		5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Samuel A. Cook		6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—Michael Griffin		7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor		8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart		9th Dist.—Gus Kuestermann
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins		10th Dist.—E. A. Morse
			11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LVth Congress		LXIth Congress
1897-99	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper	1909-11	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Ed. Sauerhering		2d Dist.—John M. Nelson
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock		3d Dist.—Arthur W. Kopp
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen		4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney		5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson		6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—Michael Griffin		7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor		8th Dist.—James H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart		9th Dist.—Gus Kuestermann
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins		10th Dist.—E. A. Morse
			11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot
	LVIth Congress		LXIIId Congress
1899-01	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper	1911-13	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Herman B. Dahle		2d Dist.—John M. Nelson
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock		3d Dist.—Arthur W. Kopp
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen		4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney		5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger
	6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson		6th Dist.—Michael E. Burke
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch		7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor		8th Dist.—James H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart		9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins		10th Dist.—E. A. Morse
			11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot
	LVIIth Congress		
1901-03	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper		
	2d Dist.—Herman B. Dahle		
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock		
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen		
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney		
	6th Dist.—James H. Davidson		
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch		
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor		
	9th Dist.—Webster E. Brown		
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins		

¹ Died July 9, 1906.² Elected Sept. 5, 1906, to fill vacancy.³ Died August 27, 1894.⁴ Resigned Feb. 10, 1893.⁵ Elected April 4, 1893, to fill vacancy.⁶ Elected Nov. 6, 1894, to fill vacancy.⁷ Elected Nov. 6, 1894, to fill vacancy.

Representatives in Congress—Continued .

1913-15	<p>LXIIIrd Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Michael E. Burke 3d Dist.—John M. Nelson 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—M. K. Riley 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot</p>	1921-23	<p>LXVIIth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Kleczka 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—D. G. Classon 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—A. P. Nelson</p>
1915-17	<p>LXIVth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Michael E. Burke 3d Dist.—John M. Nelson 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—M. K. Reilly 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edward E. Browne 9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot</p>	1923-25	<p>LXVIIIth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Schafer 5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—E. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Geo. L. Schneider 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—H. H. Peavey</p>
1917-19	<p>LXVth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—John M. Nelson 4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary 5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford 6th Dist.—James H. Davidson² Florian Lampert⁴ 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—David G. Classon 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot⁵ Adolphus P. Nelson⁶</p>	1925-27	<p>LXIXth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson 4th Dist.—John C. Schafer 5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—J. D. Beck 8th Dist.—E. E. Browne 9th Dist.—Geo. L. Schneider 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—H. H. Peavey</p>
1919-21	<p>LXVIth Congress</p> <p>1st Dist.—Clifford E. Randall 2d Dist.—Edward Voigt 3d Dist.—James G. Monahan 4th Dist.—John C. Kleczka 5th Dist.—Victor Berger⁷ 6th Dist.—Florian Lampert 7th Dist.—John J. Esch 8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne 9th Dist.—David Classon 10th Dist.—James A. Frear 11th Dist.—Adolphus P. Nelson</p>		

¹ Died July 9, 1906.

² Elected Sept. 5, 1906, to fill vacancy.

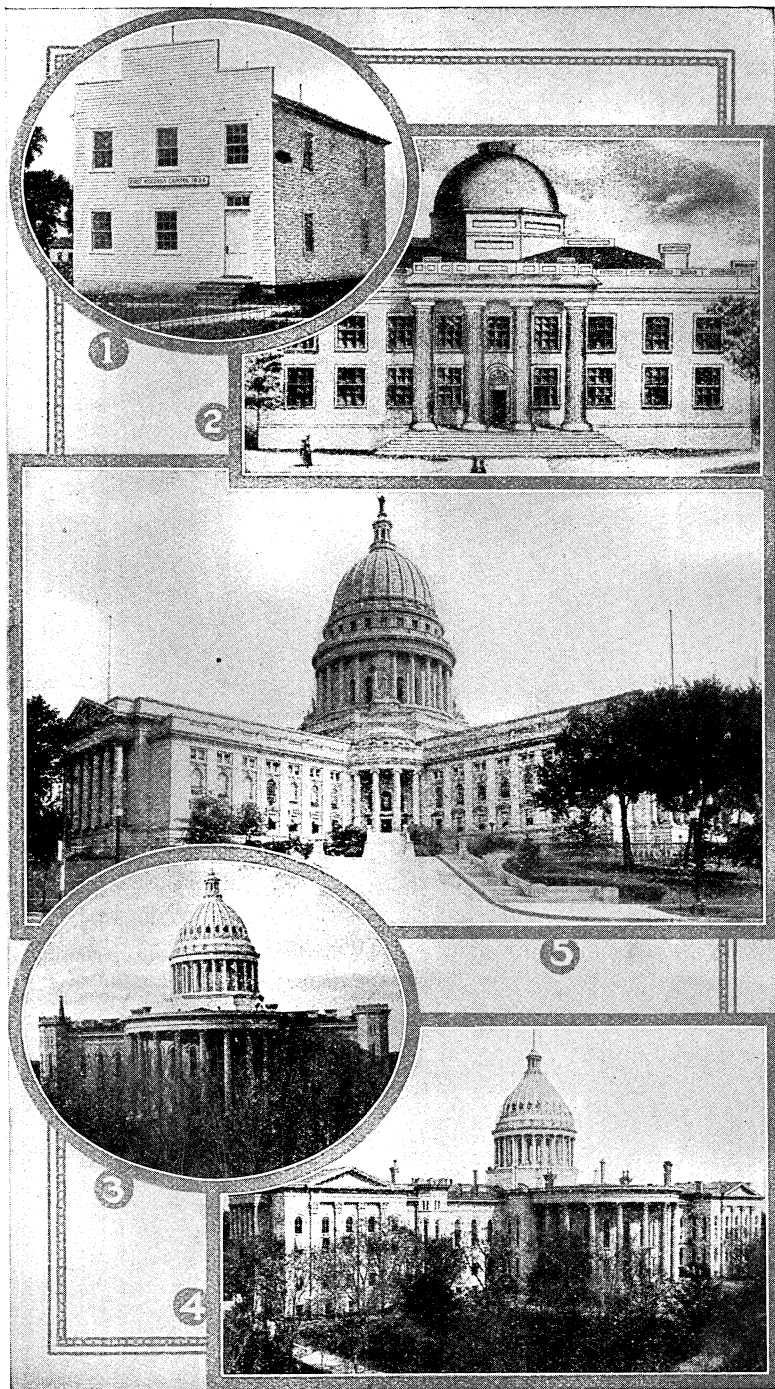
³ Died August 6, 1918.

⁴ Elected Nov. 5, 1918, to fill vacancy.

⁵ Resigned April 17, 1918.

⁶ Elected Nov. 5, 1918, to fill vacancy.

⁷ Unseated by Congress.



CAPITOLS OF WISCONSIN

(1) Territorial Capitol at Belmont, 1836, still standing; (2) First Capitol at Madison, in 1838; (3) Second Capitol at Madison, 1857-1869; (4) Additional wings to third Capitol added during 1882-1884; (5) Fourth and present State Capitol.

Biographical

U. S. Senators
State Officers
Supreme Court Judges
State Senators
Members of Assembly

MEMBERS OF SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, senior United States Senator, has held a public office during 33 of the last 43 years. He was born at Primrose, Dane county, June 14, 1855; was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1879; admitted to the bar in February 1880 and that fall was elected district attorney of Dane county and was re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he was elected to the 49th congress and was re-elected in 1886 and 1888 but defeated in 1890. Was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1900 and re-elected in 1902 and 1904, but resigned January 1, 1906, to succeed J. V. Quarles as United States Senator and was re-elected in 1911, 1916 and 1922, receiving in the 1922 election 379,494 out of a total of 470,809 votes cast for all candidates for the office. His present term expires in 1929. He was elected a district delegate to the national republican convention in 1896 and delegate-at-large to the convention in 1904. He was three times a candidate for the republican nomination for president.

In the fall of 1924 he was an Independent candidate for president with Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Mont., as a vice presidential running mate. He carried the thirteen electoral votes of Wisconsin and polled a popular vote of about 5,000,000 in the nation.

HOME ADDRESS: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison, Wis.

IRVINE LUTHER LENROOT was elected to the United States senate at a special election, April 2, 1918, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Paul Husting, which expired in 1921, and was re-elected in 1920 for the regular term which expires in 1927. Senator Lenroot was born at Superior, January 31, 1869. He received a common school education studied stenography and became a court reporter, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He was elected to the assembly in 1900-02-04 and served as speaker during the sessions of 1903-05. In 1908 he was elected to the 61st congress and was re-elected in 1910-12-14-16, resigning in April, 1918, to accept the office of junior United States senator. He was elected November 2, 1920, for a six-year term.

HOME ADDRESS: Superior, Wis.

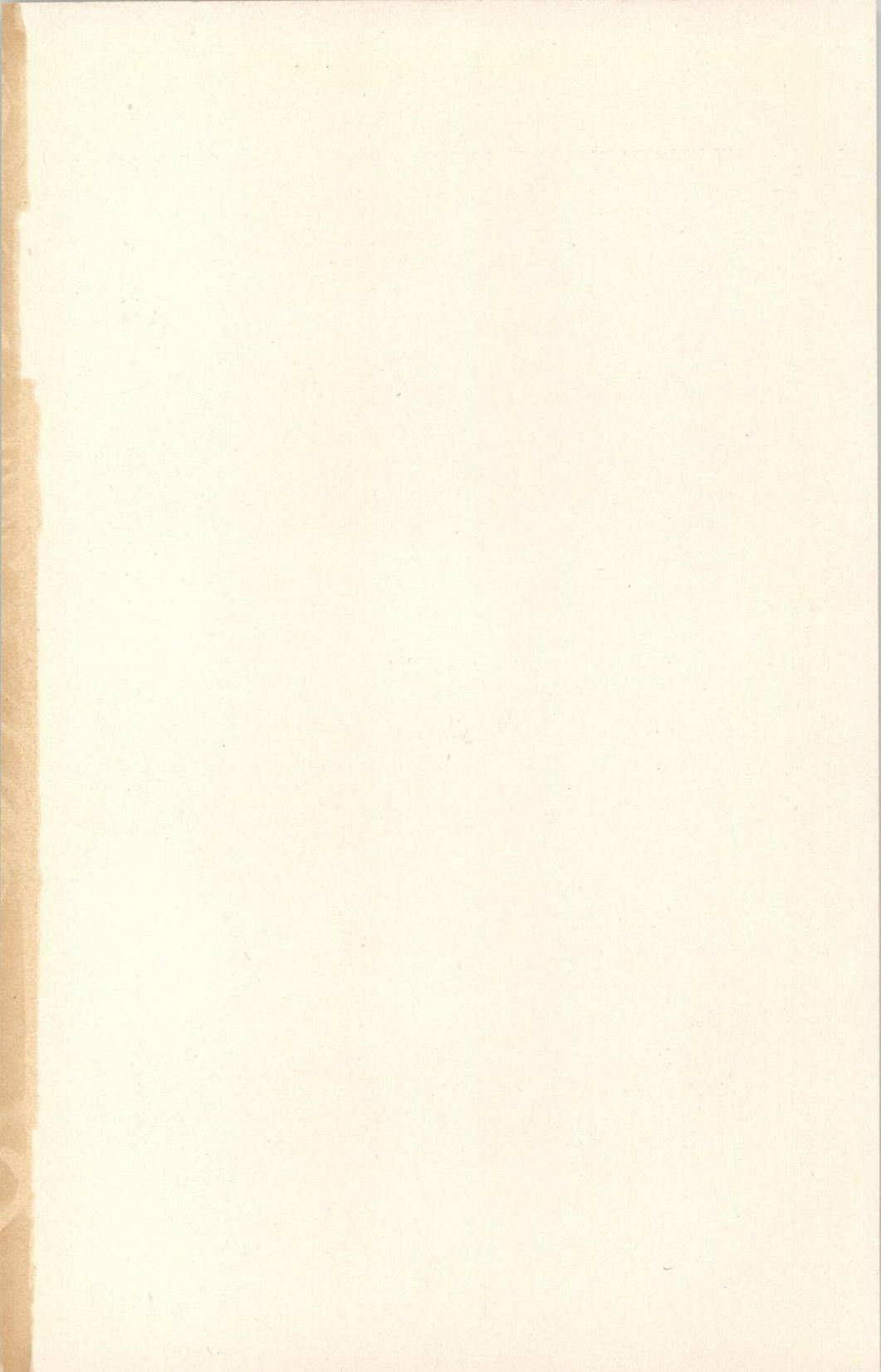
REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha counties.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER (Rep.) of Racine, was born at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Sept. 8, 1850; graduated from Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago (Now Law School of Northwestern university) in 1875, is by profession a lawyer; resided in Chicago from 1873 to 1879; otherwise has always lived in Wisconsin; in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county, and re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; state senator in 1886. He was author of the law which first established the Australian ballot system in Wisconsin. He was a district delegate to the National Republican convention at Cleveland in 1924. He was elected representative in congress in 1892-94-96-98, 1900-02-04-06-08-10-12-14-16-20-22-24.

HOME ADDRESS: Racine, Wis.





MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(1) Henry Allen Cooper, (2) Edward Voight, (3) John M. Nelson, (4) John C. Schafer, (5) Victor L. Berger, (6) Florian Lampert, (7) Joseph D. Beck, (8) Edward E. Browne, (9) George J. Schneider, (10) James A. Frear, (11) Hubert H. Peavey.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Jefferson, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties.

EDWARD VOIGT (Rep.) of Sheboygan, was born in Bremen, Germany, Dec. 1, 1873. He came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1884, when 11 years of age, attended the public schools, worked in law and insurance offices for a few years and entered the Law College, University of Wisconsin, 1896, graduating in 1899. He immediately engaged in the practice of law in Sheboygan, served as district attorney of Sheboygan county 1905 to 1911 and city attorney of Sheboygan 1913 to 1917. He was chosen in convention as the Republican candidate for congress in 1914, two weeks before election, following the sudden death of the Republican nominee, but was defeated. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Cleveland in 1924. He was elected to the Sixty-fifth congress in 1916 and re-elected in 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Sheboygan, Wis.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties.

JOHN MANDT NELSON (Rep.) of Madison, was born in the town of Burke, Dane county, Oct. 10, 1870; received a collegiate education, being graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892, and from its law department in 1896; pursued post-graduate studies at the state university, 1901-03. He was married in 1891 to Thea Johanna Stoddall; they have six children. He was elected school superintendent of Dane county in 1892 and re-elected in 1894; resigned to become book-keeper in the office of the secretary of state 1894-97; correspondent in the state treasury 1898-1902; elected to the 59th congress in September 1906 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 67th, 68th and 69th congresses. He was National chairman of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign committee with headquarters at Chicago in the fall of 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23rd and 24th Wards city of Milwaukee towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake, the village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.

JOHN C. SCHAFER (Rep.) is a locomotive engineer who enlisted in the 13th Engineers, U. S. Army, May 24, 1917, and served with that unit under the French Fourth Army at Champagne; French Second Army at Verdun, St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was born in Milwaukee, May 7, 1893, educated in the district school, town of Wauwatosa and West Allis high school. Before taking up railroad work he was employed in the office of the Allis-Chalmers Co. He never held an office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was elected to Congress in November, 1922, and re-elected in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee Wis.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 25th wards, city of Milwaukee, the towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and the villages of North Milwaukee, east Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.

VICTOR L. BERGER (Soc.) was the first Socialist ever elected to congress having been a member of the Sixty-Second Congress. He was born

Feb. 28, 1860, in Nieder-Rehbach, Austria, and was educated in the Universities of Budapest and Vienna. He is a member of the International Typographical Union and often served as a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was one of the founders of the Socialist party and except at short intervals has been a member of its National Executive Committee since its organization, and has represented the party in America at various times in International Socialist Congresses and in the sessions of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels. He is editor of the Milwaukee Leader. He was the Socialist candidate for United States Senator in the special election in April, 1918, and was elected to Congress in November, but was not seated. In November, 1922, he was elected a member of congress, and re-elected in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago counties.

FLORIAN LAMPERT (Rep.) was elected a member of the 65th and 66th congresses at the same time in Nov. 1918, being chosen to succeed James H. Davidson (deceased) and at the same time being elected for the regular term. He was re-elected in 1920 and re-elected in 1922 and in 1924. He was born July 8, 1863, in West Bend, and was educated in the public school and then engaged in mercantile business in Oshkosh. He was sheriff of Winnebago county in 1897-98, comptroller of the city of Oshkosh 1893-96, and was commissioner of the city 1914-18. He was married May 4, 1885, to Mary C. Vetter, to whom seven children were born, five sons and two daughters. All of the sons served their country in the world war, the eldest, Lt.-Col. J. G. B. Lampert died in France, Jan. 6, 1919.

HOME ADDRESS: Oshkosh, Wis.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon counties.

JOSEPH D. RECK (Rep.) of Viroqua, was born near Bloomingdale, Wis., March 14, 1866. He was graduated from the Stevens Point Normal school in 1897 and from the University of Wisconsin in 1903; was Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin 1903-11; member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission 1911-17, and was its chairman 1916-17. President of the International Association of Bureau of Labor Officials 1907-09. He is a farmer by profession. He was elected to 67th congress in 1920 after defeating John J. Esch for the nomination in the primaries and was re-elected in 1922 and in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Viroqua, Wis.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano counties.

EDWARD EVERTS BROWNE (Rep.) is serving his fifth consecutive term in congress. He was born Feb. 16, 1868, in Waupaca, attended the public schools, graduated from the Waupaca high school in 1886, University of Wisconsin 1890 and University Law college in 1892 and took up the practice of law in Waupaca. He was district attorney of Waupaca county three terms, state senator six years, and regent of the University of Wisconsin. He was married to Rose Cleveland in 1892 and has four children. The eldest graduated from her father's Alma Mater in 1917, one in 1919 and another a Junior there, while the youngest is in the Western High school, Washington. Mr. Browne was elected to congress in 1912 and re-elected in 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Waupaca, Wis.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties.

GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (Rep.) was born in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie county, October 30th, 1877. Educated in the public schools of Appleton where he has always made his home. He is a paper maker by trade. For twelve years was Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers Union, a position which required extensive traveling both in this country and Canada. As a delegate, he attended several conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was twice elected a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. He was chosen in convention by the Farmer-Labor and Progressive forces of the district as their candidate for congress and secured the nomination in the primaries over two opponents, Elmer S. Hall, Secretary of State, and Circuit Judge Henry Graass. He was elected to the 68th Congress, November 7, 1922, and was re-elected in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Appleton, Wis.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Dunn, Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties.

JAMES A. FREAR (Rep.) of Hudson, Wisconsin, was born in that city; graduated National Law University, Washington, D. C.; appointed district attorney St. Croix County in 1896, and elected thereafter for three terms; Wisconsin Assembly 1902; State Senate 1904; Secretary of State three terms; elected to Sixty-third and all subsequent Congresses, and renominated and re-elected to Sixty-ninth Congress.

HOME ADDRESS: Hudson, Wis.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

H. H. PEAVEY was born in Adams, Minnesota, January 12, 1881; moved to Redwood Falls, Minn., when five years of age and was brought up on a farm nine miles south of that town. At seventeen he attended the high school at Redwood Falls, Minn., and attended the Pillsbury school at Owatonna, Minn., for the two years following. He worked for the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln, Nebraska, for two years and then for a wholesale fruit and vegetable house in Wichita, Kansas, and Enid, Okla., in 1903. He engaged in the real estate business in Redwood Falls, Minn., from 1904 to 1906; real estate and town sites at Carlyle, Cresbard and Lowry, S. D., and moved to Washburn, Wisconsin, in 1910. He was elected alderman in the spring of 1911, and mayor in 1912. He is American born and a Progressive Republican in politics; served as delegate to the convention in Faulk county, S. D., during 1906. Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1912. In 1915 became owner and editor of the Washburn News, published at Washburn, Wisconsin. In May, 1917, he volunteered his services to Governor Philipp and was commissioned a captain of infantry. Recruited Bayfield County Company of 176 men accepted at Camp Douglas and designated as "D" Company 6th Wisconsin Infantry. During re-organization of 32nd Division at Waco, Texas, October, 1917, was assigned with 125 original men as "E" Company of the 107 Military Police. Embarked to France in January, 1918. Was relieved of command by sickness while on the Belfort front in June, 1918, and was invalided back to the United States in September, 1918. Was assigned to the U. S. Army Hospital, Des Moines, from which received discharge January, 1919. Re-entered newspaper field as editor of the Washburn News, being retained in this position when elected to Congress November 7th, 1922. He was re-elected in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Washburn, Wis.

STATE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

JOHN J. BLAINE (Rep.) was born May 4, 1875, on a farm in the town of Wingville, Grant County, Wisconsin; attended common school and was graduated from Montfort high school, Montfort, Wisconsin, afterwards attended Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated from the law department thereof on June 3, 1896. He practiced law in Montfort, Wisconsin, one year, after which he removed to Boscobel, Wisconsin, where he has since practiced law. He served as mayor of Boscobel four terms and member of county board of supervisors of Grant county four years. He was elected to the state senate in 1908 and served in the sessions for 1909 and 1911, but was not a candidate for reelection. In 1912 he was alternate delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1916 a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. In 1918 he was elected attorney general. In 1920 and again in 1924 he was elected a delegate at large to the republican national convention. At the November election 1920 he was elected to the office of Governor on the republican ticket, re-elected November 7, 1922, and re-elected November 4, 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Boscobel, Wis.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HENRY A. HUBER (Rep.) was born at Evergreen, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1869. In 1879, with his parents, he moved on a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, Wisconsin. He attended the common schools and Albion Academy, and then taught school in Dane County. In 1896 he was graduated from the College of Law, University of Wisconsin, and since graduation has practiced law in Stoughton. He was city attorney of Stoughton for four years; member of the County Board for two years; executive clerk to Governor La Follette 1903-04; and was elected to the Assembly in 1904 and refused to be a candidate for re-election. He was elected to the Senate in 1912 and re-elected in 1916 and 1920. As a state senator he attracted nation wide attention by his speech in February 1918 in defense of the war record of Senator La Follette. He also has to his credit the authorship of a long list of laws along social welfare lines; among others of the Huber law for the employment of county prisoners for the benefit of their families, the anti-sweat shop law, the constitutional amendments for the initiative, referendum and recall, and of the first bill introduced in any American legislature for unemployment insurance. During the session of 1923 he served as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance and as President pro tempore of the Senate. He was nominated Lieutenant Governor, in the Primary, 1924, without opposition; and elected in November, receiving 433,106 votes to 215,327 for Karl Mathie (Dem.); 11,170 for Maria I. A. Nelsen (Pro.); 46,660 for Peter Gilles (Soc.); and 8,301 for John E. Ferris (Ind.). 2,025 for Steve Fisher (Ind.); 1,978 for Charles Kuzdas (Ind.); and 102 scattering votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Stoughton, Wis.

SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) was born November 20, 1880, in the city of Milwaukee. His grandparents were among the sturdy immigrants of 1848. He now resides south of the city, in the town of Lake, Milwaukee County, having been a resident of that county all his life. When Mr. Zim-

merman was five years old, his father died, and very early in life he was contributing to the family support.

He is married and has two sons. His wife comes from a family of Civil War veterans, both her father and grandfather having served in the war. Her grandfather, the Rev. Fred Moser, was active in religious work during his years of service.

Mr. Zimmerman has been employed professionally by some of the largest manufacturers in the state and has kept in close touch with labor. In factory production work and as manager of industrial relations, he has come into contact with probably every problem confronting the employment of labor, both skilled and unskilled. His residence among the small farmers and truck gardeners in the town of Lake keeps him in touch with the problems of the farm, in which he takes a deep interest.

In 1908, he was elected to the Assembly and served in the stormy and memorable session of 1909. The progressive legislation, which he supported, was defeated in that session, but has since been enacted into law. In 1918-1919 he was a member of the Town Board of the Town of Lake. In 1916, 1920 and again in 1924, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention on behalf of Robert M. La Follette for President.

Mr. Zimmerman was elected Secretary of State in 1922 and re-elected in 1924, receiving 509,771 votes, the largest vote ever received by any candidate or any office in the state of Wisconsin.

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE TREASURER

SOLOMON LEVITAN (Rep.) born on November 1, 1862, came to this country in the fall of 1880. He worked on a farm near Baltimore until he saved enough money to buy a small stock of merchandise with which to become an itinerant merchant. In 1882 he came to Wisconsin and continued the selling of goods from door to door, first on foot and then with a horse and wagon. He finally opened a general store in New Glarus, where he made his home until 1905, when he moved to Madison. One of the original stockholders of the Commercial National Bank, at Madison, he was elected a director, then vice-president, and finally president.

Mr. Levitan's first public office was Justice of the Peace, at New Glarus. He was a delegate to a number of state Republican conventions, and in 1912 and 1920 served as alternate delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1912 he received the largest vote cast for presidential electors on the Republican ticket. He has been an active Progressive Republican for the last twenty-six years.

Mr. Levitan first ran for state treasurer in 1918, receiving 31,000 votes. He ran again in 1920, and increased his vote to 122,185. In the 1922 primary he won the Republican nomination, receiving a vote of 240,000; and in the general election he was overwhelmingly elected by a vote of 343,177.

In 1924 he was elected delegate at large for Wisconsin to the republican national convention at Cleveland. In the 1924 primary he again won the Republican nomination for state treasurer by a majority of 38,615 votes over his opponent, and at the general election he was returned to office by a vote of 491,224.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

HERMAN L. EKERN (Rep.) was born in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin on December 27, 1872. He graduated from the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1894. The same year he formed a partnership with H. A. Anderson to practice law at Whitehall. He served as district attorney of Trempealeau county from 1895 to 1899. He served three terms in the assembly from 1903 to 1908, serving as speaker during the last term. He was a member of the special committee of the legislature which investigated

the life insurance business in 1906. During 1909 and 1910 he was Deputy Commissioner of Insurance. He was elected commissioner of insurance in 1910, and when this office was made appointive in 1911, he was appointed commissioner for a four year term. Since 1915 he has specialized in insurance law in Madison and Chicago, in partnership with Erwin A. Meyers and Harold P. Janisch. In this practice he has served as the general counsel for the associations of farmers' and other mutual fire, automobile, and casualty insurance companies throughout the United States. In 1922 Mr. Ekern was nominated and elected Attorney General of Wisconsin as a Progressive Republican. Mr. Ekern participated in the Republican National Conventions of 1908, 1920 and 1924, and served as chairman of the National Finance Committee of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign in 1924. He was re-elected Attorney General of Wisconsin with a majority of 267,446.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN, who was elected State Superintendent at the election, held April 5th, 1921, by a total vote of 207,521 to his opponent's, C. P. Cary, vote of 177,532 was born in Westchester county, New York, December 16, 1866, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1869, making his home at Prescott, Pierce county. He has had over thirty years' experience in Wisconsin public schools and for twenty-seven years had held the life certificate. For three years he was with the Pierce county schools, eight years Supervisory Principal at Glenwood City, three years at New Richmond, and Superintendent of Schools at Menasha for seventeen years. For the past three years he has been State Director of Vocational Education. He was conductor of the Teachers Institutes, president of the Northwest Teachers Association 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association 1908, president of the State Teachers Association 1913, and for the past twelve years has been a member of the Teachers Legislative Committee. He has made a specialty of rural and graded school work and has an exceptional familiarity with the entire school system of the state. He assumed the duties of his office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction July 1, 1921.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT

AAD JOHN VINJE came to Wisconsin in his youth and by hard work, close study and an ambition, gradually worked himself up to a position on the bench in the highest tribunal of the state. Born in Norway, Nov. 10, 1857 he came to America with his parents when a lad of 12, the family settling in Marshall county, Iowa. He attended the public schools, Iowa College at Grinnell in the winter of 1873-74, Northwestern University of Iowa, Des Moines 1874-75; taught school three years and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1878 graduating from the literary department in 1884 and the law school in 1887. While attending college he served as assistant in the state library 1884 to 1888; assistant to the Supreme Court reporter 1888 to 1891; practiced law in Superior 1891 to 1895; was appointed judge of the Eleventh judicial circuit Aug. 10, 1895, was reelected and held the office until Sept. 10, 1910, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court to fill the unexpired term of Justice J. E. Dodge, resigned. In 1911 he was re-elected for the full term which expired in January 1922. In 1921 he was again re-elected without opposition for the full term ending January 1932. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him in June 1924 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

MARVIN B. ROSENBERY was appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court February 12, 1916, to succeed the late Justice John Barnes, resigned. Two years later, in April 1918, he was elected for the residue of the term by the largest majority ever given a sitting Justice and one year later, April, 1919, was re-elected for the regular term ending Jan. 1930, by a still larger majority. He was born Feb. 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina county, Ohio, but his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, eight months later, and he was raised on the farm, attending the common schools until he was 16. He attended the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti for three years, teaching in the meantime to defray his expenses. Later he became a student of law in the office of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan & Jones, in Wausau, where he remained for a year and one-half and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1893 and returning to Wausau began to practice. On January 1, 1895, he became a member of the law firm of Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry, which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird & Rosenberry. He was united in marriage Sept. 2, 1897, to Miss Kate Landfair, at Leslie, Mich., who died Jan. 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918, Justice Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois Mathews, of Madison, dean of women of the University of Wisconsin.

FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER born at Houghton, Michigan, Sept. 6, 1863, received his early education in the schools of that city, later attending Iowa and Michigan state universities. Served in the railway mail service, studying law at the same time and was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in 1889 and practiced law in that city until 1910 when he was elected judge of the circuit court, and in April 1916 was elected Associate Justice to succeed Hon. W. H. Timlin, deceased. He married Miss Ida C. Kindt of Milwaukee in 1893 and is the father of three children.

WALTER C. OWEN was advanced to the Supreme court from the office of Attorney General, which he held for five years. He was born on a farm in the town of Trenton, Pierce county, Sept. 26, 1868; educated in the common and high schools of Pierce county, and graduated from the law department, University of Wisconsin with the class of 1891. He immediately began the practice of law in Superior, where he remained seven years and then removed to Maiden Rock where he continued to practice until elected attorney-general. He was elected to the senate in 1907 without opposition to succeed James A. Frear and was re-elected for a full term in 1908, again without opposition. He was elected attorney-general in 1912 and re-elected in 1914 and 1916, and was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1917.

BURR W. JONES was born in the town of Union near Evansville, Rock County, Wisconsin, March 9, 1846.

He lived and worked on a farm until about eighteen years of age, prepared for college at Evansville Seminary, graduated at the State University in 1870 and from the Law School in 1871.

After practicing his profession for a few months in Portage he removed to Madison, where he has lived and practised law until September, 1920.

He was District Attorney for Dane County four years, 1873-1877, and was a member of the 48th Congress. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1892, and of the First State Tax Commission 1897-8. For thirty years 1885-1915 he was professor in the Wisconsin University Law School and in 1916 there was conferred upon him by the University the degree of LL.D. For some time he was chairman of the Dane County Bar Association and was president of the State Bar Association in 1908. He is the author of a treatise on the law of Evidence published in 1896 followed by several editions.

He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Emanuel Philipp, Sept. 3, 1920, and elected April 4, 1922, for the term ending January, 1926.

CHRISTIAN DOERFLER was born in Milwaukee March 2, 1862. His father, a pioneer tanner, settled in Milwaukee in 1846 and conducted a tannery on the site of the South Side Library.

Mr. Doerfler attended graded and high school and was graduated from the Milwaukee Normal school in 1880. He then taught in the Sixth ward public school for three years. From 1883 to 1885, he studied law and has practiced law in Milwaukee continuously since, with the exception of seven years during which he was ill. He was assistant district attorney from 1889 to 1891; school commissioner from 1889 to 1891, and member of the commission to appoint school directors from 1896 to 1900; district delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912; delegate-at-large in 1916 and alternate delegate-at-large in 1920. He was president of the Milwaukee County Bar association in 1912, and president of the Wisconsin Bar association in 1915. He was appointed to the supreme court by Gov. Blaine in April, 1921, and was elected without opposition in April 1924 for the ten year term ending 1935.

CHARLES H. CROWNHART was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, April 16, 1863. His father, a Civil War veteran, returned from the war in 1866, and shortly thereafter moved his family in a prairie schooner to Pierce county, where Mr. Crownhart grew to manhood on a farm. He attended common school and the River Falls Normal. He taught school for a few years, studied law and graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school in 1889. Practiced law in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, a year and a half, then in 1891 moved to Superior, and later formed the partnership of Crownhart, Owen and Foley. Mr. Owen is now a Supreme Court Justice of Wisconsin, and Mr. Foley is a circuit judge of the Eleventh judicial district.

Mr. Crownhart was district attorney for Douglas county 1901-1905; State Normal School regent 1905-1912; Chairman Industrial Commission 1911-1915; Revisor of Statutes 1920-1922; appointed by Governor Blaine a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin April 4, 1922, and elected for term of 10 years in April, 1923, without opposition. He moved to Madison in 1911, where he now resides. He is married and has two sons, George, an executive secretary, and Charles, in the University of Wisconsin.

MEMBERS OF SENATE

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Door Counties.

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Rep.) is a farmer. He was born fifty-eight years ago in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee county. The state senatorship, to which he was elected in the fall of 1922, is the first political office he has ever held or sought. Besides much home study and careful reading, he received a common school education, a term at Valparaiso University, Ind., and two years evening sessions at the Chicago Law school, where he was president of his class and winner of the gold medal of the institution in 1904. Prior to this he had taught school several years; then took the United States Competitive Civil Service examination, and standing at the top of the list of competitors, was appointed first to a position in the U. S. Government Meat Inspection Service in 1901 at Chicago and then as the result of another civil service examination was promoted to a responsible position in the U. S. Internal Revenue Service in Chicago. He held this position for many years until circumstances at home required his return to the farm, which he had continued to hold during this time. In 1923 he was appointed by Governor Blaine as a member of the University Board of

Regents. His specialty is farming, owning and operating at present two eighty-acre farms near Denmark, Wis. He is a Progressive Republican and a staunch supporter of Senator La Follette. In the 1922 election he received 13,500 votes to 3,647 for Frank A. Yindra (Dem.).

HOME ADDRESS: Denmark, Wis.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Brown and Oconto Counties.

JOHN B. CHASE (Rep.) was born October 7, 1872, at Logansport, Ind. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and for many years has been practicing as a lawyer at Oconto. He served three terms as district attorney of Oconto county; city attorney of Oconto for three terms; has been mayor of Oconto since 1918 and still holds the position. Mr. Chase has been chairman of the Republican County Committee for the last fourteen years. In the fall of 1924 he defeated Senator Timothy Burke, Green Bay, for the senatorial nomination and was elected in November without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Oconto, Wis.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Wards,
City of Milwaukee.

WALTER POLAKOWSKI (Soc.) born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1888; began to earn his living when a lad as a newsboy and bootblack; at 14 began service as an apprentice to an upholsterer and at 18 represented the Upholsterers' Union in the Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee. He was married at 19 and engaged in the grocery and saloon business, becoming proprietor at 21. He is now engaged in the Custom Built Upholstered Furniture Business. He has been a member of the joint finance committee since 1921, and is a member of the 1925 legislative visiting committee. He had never held a public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. In the fall of 1922 he was elected to the state senate, receiving 5,778 votes to 3,796 for Thaddeus J. Pruss (Rep.).

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, and Eighteenth Wards, City of Milwaukee, the town of Milwaukee and the villages of Shorewood and Whitefish Bay.

OSCAR HASKELL MORRIS (Rep.) has been engaged in the newspaper and publishing business in Milwaukee for 24 years. Born in Springfield, Mass., March 8, 1876, he was educated in the public schools and then took up newspaper work. He was editor and publisher of a number of trade journals and secretary of the Wisconsin Retailers' Federation and is now manager of the Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, affiliated with the National Vigilance Committee of New York and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He was elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 14,052 votes to 9,906 for Max Hottelet (Soc.), and 396 for J. D. Mishoff (Pro.). In 1924 he was re-elected over Jacob Hahn (Soc.), by a majority of 4,605. Senator Morris was appointed a member of the Special Legislative Trunk Highway Committee by Governor Blaine, and later became chairman of that committee.

HOME ADDRESS: 1200 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-First Wards,
City of Milwaukee.

BERNHARD GETTLEMAN (Rep.) was born Dec. 23, 1889, in Chicago, Ill., moved to Milwaukee at an early age. Educated in public schools; connected with Electric Company for 10 years; was then appointed deputy sheriff; was elected to the assembly in 1916, defeating A. C. Ruffing (Soc.) and Wm. H. Van Nostrand (Pro.). After the session was again appointed deputy sheriff by Pat McManus (Rep.), sheriff. With the change from Republican sheriff to Socialist sheriff was appointed acting chief deputy pending civil service examination. Passed high examination from list of forty candidates and appointed chief deputy. Had complete charge of sheriff's force during Cudahy riots, ordering his men to fire over the heads of rioters after they had fired directly into sheriff's forces. Father of the Gettleman Fireman's law. Elected to senate in 1922 by a majority of more than 2,000 over the Socialist candidate.

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Wards, City of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH A. PADWAY (Soc.) was born July 25, 1890, at Leeds, Yorkshire, England. He came to America from England in 1905. He was educated in the grades and high school and in the class of 1912 from Marquette Law school, Milwaukee. He was admitted to the bar the same year. He has served as executive counsel for Mayor D. W. Hoan, Milwaukee, and is senior member of the law firm of Padway, Skolnik & Winneccour. General Counsel for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Milwaukee Federated Trades Council; Milwaukee City and County Civil Service Employees Union; Milwaukee Building Trades Council, and affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor. As general counsel for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Mr. Padway, together with the Legislative Committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, prepared most of the labor legislation which was introduced in the three preceding sessions of the Legislature. He has represented the labor unions in all of the large strikes in recent years, such as the Cudahy Packing Co. strike, Cigar Makers strike, Leather Workers strike, the Steel strike, and the Railway Shop Crafts strike. He is considered an authority on labor law. Mr. Padway was elected to the state senate in November, 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: 991-5th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Fifth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Wards, City of Milwaukee, the Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee and the Towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

WILLIAM F. QUICK (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee July 31, 1885. He was educated in the public schools and studied law in the night school. He has been employed as construction superintendent, machinist, and is now a lawyer practicing in Milwaukee. He has never before held a public office. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he received 5,823 to 5,531 for John S. Kanney (Rep.) and 747 votes for Albert A. Ullenberg (Dem.).

HOME ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wis.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Sixteenth and Twenty-third Wards, City of Milwaukee, the cities of West Allis, North Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, the village of West Milwaukee and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Granville and Wauwatosa.

HARRY B. DAGGETT (Rep.) was born Feb. 25, 1857, in Linn county, Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and for a time was engaged

in farming. He is at present engaged in the real estate business. He has been president of the village of West Milwaukee for the past ten years and has been a member of the village board since it was organized in 1905. He is a member of the Holstein Friesian Association of America and at one time was vice president of the organization. He was elected to the senate in November, 1924, receiving 13,461 votes to 6,332 for Otto C. Petersen.

HOME ADDRESS: 476-44th Ave., West Milwaukee, Wis.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, City of Milwaukee.

IRVING P. MEHIGAN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, January 15, 1898. He graduated from the Marquette Academy and from the Marquette Law School, with two years of college work and four years of law school work, in 1923. He is now a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. He was elected to the state Senate December 30, 1924, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator B. H. Mahon.

HOME ADDRESS: 90-15th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix Counties.

WALTER H. HUNT (Rep.) was born Sept. 5, 1868, on a farm in the town of Kingston, Green Lake county. He received a common and high school education and graduated from Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., in 1892. He received a Master's degree from Valparaiso in 1920. Early he was engaged as a school-teacher; from 1895 to 1903 was county superintendent of Green Lake county and from 1903 to 1916 was state school inspector under Superintendent C. P. Cary. Since 1916 he has been a teacher in the State Normal school at River Falls. He enlisted in the Army Educational corps and did overseas educational work in the American army from February to August, 1919. He was elected to the state senate in November 1924, receiving 12,419 votes to 5,396 for Charles E. Hanson, (Ind.).

HOME ADDRESS: River Falls, Wis.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn Counties.

MARCUS A. KEMP (Rep.) was born at Colburn, Ontario, Sept. 25, 1878. He received a common school education and for a number of years has been employed as a machinist. He was appointed by Governor Blaine as a member of the state board of conciliation two years ago. He was nominated for the state senate Feb. 3, 1923, over Ray J. Nye. Elected at a special election Feb. 17, 1923, to fill vacancy caused by the death of O. G. Kinney, senator-elect.

HOME ADDRESS: Superior, Wis.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Price, Rusk and Sawyer Counties.

JAMES HENRY CARROLL (Rep.) was born on a farm at Collins, Manitowoc county, May 7, 1878. He was educated in the common schools of Manitowoc county, graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School in 1900, and went to Northern Wisconsin where he taught for two years at Butternut and Glidden. In 1904, he became cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Verdun, S. Dak., which position he held for five years. For the past fifteen years, he has been a resident of Ashland county, where he owns and operates a seventy acre farm at Glidden. For the last six years, he has been a federal appraiser of lands for the Seventh Federal Land Bank

District, comprising the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. This is the first political office to which he has been elected. He became a candidate for the state senate in 1924, defeating Assemblyman A. B. Blomberg and H. M. Mark in the primaries. He was elected in November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Glidden, Wisconsin.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dodge and Washington Counties

HERMAN J. F. BILGRIEN (Rep.) was born on a farm near Iron Ridge, Dodge county, March 19, 1864, and has spent his entire life on the same farm. He attended the Iron Ridge state graded school and besides being an extensive dairy farmer is a practical cheese maker and butcher, having conducted a meat market for twelve years. He has been director of the Iron Ridge graded school for thirty-one years; was town treasurer 1906-07 and has been town chairman since 1912. He was the first president of the Farmers Co-operative Meat Packing Company of Madison, a \$750,000 corporation owned entirely by farmers, and served two years. He was elected to the senate in 1918 and re-elected in 1922, receiving 9,789 votes to Lawrence S. Keeley (Dem.) 5,348, a plurality of 4,441 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Iron Ridge, Wis.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Outagamie and Shawano Counties

JOHN ENGLUND (Rep.) was born in Glenwood, Minnesota, March 20, 1873. A few years later his parents removed to Hancock, in that state. His mother died in 1881 and his father died in 1884. Shortly thereafter, with several brothers and sisters, he came to Wittenberg, Wisconsin, where the late Rev. E. J. Homme had established an orphanage. In that institution he attended school and also learned the printer's trade. From 1892 to 1894 he worked in newspaper and job offices in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was admitted into the International Typographical Union. From 1895 to 1897 he attended St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. Later he returned to Wittenberg and became foreman of the Orphan Home printing establishment. In 1906 he purchased an interest in The Wittenberg Enterprise, a weekly newspaper and about ten years ago became sole owner of the business. For most of the time since 1906 he has been editor of The Enterprise. He has served the village of Wittenberg as Clerk during 20 of the last 21 years. He was elected state senator, without opposition, in November, 1924, receiving 19,886 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Wittenberg, Wis.

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Rock County

ALVA E. GAREY (Rep.) was born on a farm June 2, 1888, in the town of Porter, Rock county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the common school at Stebbinsville, correspondence night study on the farm, short course in agriculture, Milton Academy, and graduated with a B. A. degree from Milton College in 1913, from the University of Georgia with an LL. B. degree in 1917, and from the University of Wisconsin with an M. A. degree in 1920. He taught in Bayfield, Green Bay and Antigo high schools and was for one year a special instructor in Milton college. He enlisted for service in the World War as a private and served two and one-half years, eighteen months of which service was overseas. He was discharged a captain and has since served as major in the Reserve Corps and as lieutenant colonel in both the Reserve

Corps and Wisconsin National Guard. After the war he began the practice of law in Edgerton, was made adjutant of the local post of the American Legion, and, in the September primary, 1922, was nominated for the state senate in opposition to T. S. Nolan, the conservative candidate. At the close of the first session of the legislature in July, 1923, he was made secretary and chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission.

HOME ADDRESS: Edgerton, Wis.

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Grant, Crawford and Vernon Counties

EDWARD J. ROETHE (Rep.) was born in Whitewater, Wis., May 12, 1878, and graduated from the Whitewater high school. Had two years' teaching experience and for the past 25 years has been continuously connected with the Fennimore Times, being its present publisher. Was elected president of the village of Fennimore in 1919 and when incorporated as a city in August of the same year became its first mayor; was re-elected mayor in 1920, 1922 and 1924. Served eight years as a member of the state fair Advisory Board, from the 3rd Congressional district; was the first president of the Fennimore Chamber of Commerce. He was elected to the State Senate in 1924 without opposition in the general election.

HOME ADDRESS: Fennimore, Wis.

SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Iowa, La Fayette and Green Counties

O. H. JOHNSON (Rep.) born March 10, 1893, in the town of Wiota, La Fayette County, Wisconsin, completed the common school course, graduated from Pleasant View Academy, Ottawa, Illinois, in 1915, and St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, in 1919; served as private secretary to Congressman John M. Nelson during the Sixty-seventh Congress, elected to the State Senate in 1922, and appointed as Deputy Insurance Commissioner in July, 1923, by Honorable W. Stanley Smith, Insurance Commissioner.

HOME ADDRESS: Gratiot, Wis.

EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake Counties

WILLIAM A. TITUS (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac county, August 30, 1868. Four years later the family removed to the town of Eden in the same county where he resided until 1901, except his student years and the four years he spent as a public-school teacher. He was educated in the rural schools, Fond du Lac High School, University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago. In 1902 he organized the Standard Lime & Stone Co., serving first as secretary-treasurer, and succeeding to the presidency of the company in 1920 upon the death of the late Senator E. H. Lyons. He served as president of the board of Education of Fond du Lac two terms, and member of the Board of Visitors of the University four terms, resigning this last named position in November, 1924, because of his doubt as to the propriety of any member of the legislature holding any office as a gift of the governor. Was elected Curator of the State Historical Society in 1920 and re-elected in 1923. He has always shown a keen interest in agricultural, social and educational problems. In political views he is a pronounced progressive, but a bitter opponent of non-constructive radicalism. He was first elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 15,355 votes to 952 for William Tomelty

(Soc.). During the 1923 session he served as chairman of the senate state affairs committee. Was re-elected to the senate in 1924 without opposition, receiving 21,390 votes to 31 scattering.

HOME ADDRESS: 54 Oak Ave., Fond du Lac, Wis.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

MERRITT F. WHITE (Rep.) was born at Winneconne, Aug. 26, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Winneconne and at the Oshkosh Normal. For a number of years he has been engaged in the grass matting business with the Waite Grass Carpet Co., Oshkosh. For twenty-three years he was president of the village of Winneconne, eighteen years a member of the county board of Winnebago county, eighteen years a member of the county highway commission, and served as state senator from Winnebago county during the sessions of 1911 and 1913. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he received 11,841 votes to 3,700 for Julius Dennhardt (Ind. Rep.) a majority of 8,141.

HOME ADDRESS: Winneconne, Wis.

TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Sheboygan and Ozaukee Counties.

HERMAN E. BOLDT (Rep.) was born in the town of Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on May 13, 1865. He received his early education in rural, district, parochial and night schools continuing his labors with farm life and engaging in carpenter and contract work. Determination, preparation and perseverance have kept Mr. Boldt's major interest in life, in manufacturing enterprises. His early engagements in this direction were: lumber yard and sash and door factory at Sheboygan Falls. His ability and foresight were sought in the organizing of several business enterprises such as: The Ballschmidter & Boldt Manufacturing Company; Atlas Furniture & Manufacturing company; Sheboygan Falls Mutual Fire Insurance company; Woodman Opera House Company; Falls Stanchion Company; Falls Accident & Sick Benefit Ass'n; Wood Tire Silo Company; Falls Bldg. & Loan Assn.; and River Park Improvement Company. In addition to this he holds a trust position in a bank and in a Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Boldt has served the people of Sheboygan Falls in official capacity as Village Trustee and President for one term each. Later as City Assessor and Mayor for three terms each. President of the Board of Education for thirteen years; County Executive of Boy Scouts; Safe Drivers Club Executive member; and served as member of the Republican County Committee for a number of years. He has also held offices in the F. and A. M., M. W. A., and E. F. U. Fraternal Societies. Senator Boldt was elected in November, 1924, receiving 13,490 votes to 7,318 for W. J. Bichler (Dem.).

HOME ADDRESS: Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Racine County

MAX W. HECK (Rep.) was born June 9, 1869, at Chicago, and obtained his education in the public schools of Racine, Howlands academy and at the University of Wisconsin law school where he graduated in 1892. He started his career as a newsboy, then letter carrier and after graduation began the practice of law at Racine. He was city attorney of Racine, 1898-1902; county judge of Racine 1902-1914. He has been active in lodge work. He was chief ranger two years, high chief ranger two years, supreme counselor three years and supreme chief ranger one year of the United Order of Foresters. He was venerable counsel one year, member of the state camp two years and member of the head camp two years of the Modern Woodmen of

America. He has been chancellor commander one year, member of the Grand Lodge seventeen years, Deputy Grand Chancellor four years of the Knights of Pythias; W. M. one year and a member of the Grand Lodge three years of the F. & A. M.; H. P. one year and a member of the Grand Chapter three years of the R. A. M.; Commander K. T. E. commandery one year and member of the Grand Commandery three years. Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons member 20 years. Ancient and A. Order of Mystic Shrine Potentate two years; member of Imperial Council (National) four years; Order of Eastern Star Worthy Patron one year; member of Grand Chapter 20 years. Worthy Grand Patron one year; member of the General Grand Chapter (National) twenty years; treasurer of the Eastern Star Masonic Home Association eighteen years. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war April 28, 1898, served in Company F, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He has been provost judge of the State Encampment Spanish-American War Veterans for one year, and is also a member of other fraternal and social associations. He is a practicing lawyer at Racine. He was elected to the senate in November, 1922, receiving 13,002 votes to 3,129 for George L. Buck (Ind. Rep.) and 404 for Samuel Sherman (Soc.)

HOME ADDRESS: 304 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.

TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

GEORGE W. HULL (Rep.) was born June 6, 1870, at Johnstown, Rock county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the common schools and took four years at Lawrence college, two years preparatory and two years of the regular course, 1886 to 1890. He was born and raised on a farm and has spent fifty years in farm life. He moved to Whitewater two years ago. He has served six years as chairman of a town board; two years as chairman of the Rock county board of supervisors and has been president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation for two terms. He is also president of the Wisconsin Foreign Cheese Federation, now in process of organization. He is also a member of the Whitewater City council. He was elected to the state senate in November 1924 without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Whitewater, Wis.

TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Portage and Waupaca Counties.

HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Rep.) of Iola, is a native of the town of Christiansa, Dane county, where he spent his boyhood years on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of that county, and at the Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University, and is a graduate from the law department of the University of Wisconsin. For two years he was a teacher in the public schools of Jefferson and Dane counties and one year was the principal of the graded school at London. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1897, and is by profession a lawyer. Chairman of the Republican county committee of Waupaca county 1904-08. District Attorney for Waupaca county 1908-10. Delegate to Republican national convention at Chicago in June 1908. Was a member of the senate judiciary committee in the sessions of 1919-21 and chairman of committee on Corporations 1923. He was elected to the senate in 1918 and re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 10,462 of the 10,479 votes cast in the senatorial election.

HOME ADDRESS: Iola, Wisconsin.

TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Clark, Taylor and Wood Counties.

WILLIAM L. SMITH (Rep.) was born at Geary, New Brunswick, Feb. 12, 1878, was educated in the Eau Claire high school and Stevens Point Normal and for several years has been engaged in the telephone business in

Neillsville. He has taken an active part in community and welfare work, served as alderman in 1906, president of the Neillsville Community Club and Business Men's Association and president of Public Library Board. During the World War he served as Fuel Administrator and Chairman of the Clark County Liberty Loan committee for the second and third loans and of the War Savings committee. He was a member of the assembly during the 1917 session and was elected to the senate in 1920 and re-elected in November, 1924, receiving 13,760 votes to 7,668 for T. H. Barber (Ind.)

HOME ADDRESS: Neillsville, Wis.

TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln and Marathon Counties

DR. JOSEPH BARBER (Rep.) was born in the town of Charlestown, Calumet county, Wisconsin, March 24, 1864. Educated in the common and high schools. Finished medical course in 1896 and practiced medicine and surgery since that time in Wisconsin. Member of Marathon County Medical Society and their vice president 1922. Member of Wisconsin Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Has been president of the Marathon City Telephone Company for five years. One of the organizers of the Merchants and Farmers State Bank and was the first vice president of same in this city, also a director. He was the organizer of the Hatley State Bank in Marathon County, and has been director and vice president of the bank since its organization. Was elected by a majority of 7,000 in the Eighth Congressional district as a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1920. He was elected President of the Village of Marathon and a member of the Marathon county board in 1924. In the 1922 election he received 11,308 votes to 3,448 for Ralph E. Smith (Ind. Rep.), and 2,456 for A. J. Plowman (Ind. Dem.).

HOME ADDRESS: Marathon, Wis

TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dane County

HARRY SAUTHOFF (Rep.) was born in Madison, June 3, 1879. He was educated in the Madison public schools; University of Wisconsin. Ancient classical course, 1902, and Law course in 1909. For several years before he completed his law studies he taught school in cities of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The larger schools with which he was connected were Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and De Kalb, Illinois. Since 1909 he has practiced law in Madison. He was district attorney of Dane county for two terms and divorce counsel for the county, two years. He was elected state senator in November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Richland and Sauk Counties

GEORGE STAUDENMAYER (Rep.) was elected to the senate in 1914 as a Democrat, carrying every county in the district, and was re-elected from the same district in 1918 as a Republican, the most unique record in the political history of Wisconsin. He was born in the Town of Caledonia, Columbia county, Dec. 3, 1857, where he still resides, and received his education in the country schools of his native town. He began farming in 1882 in his home town and took up threshing in 1887, following both professions ever since. He was elected Chairman of his native town (Caledonia) in 1919 which position he still holds. He was elected vice-president of the Wisconsin

Brotherhood of Threshermen in 1917 and President of that Organization in 1918-19-20. He was instrumental in organizing the National Organization of Threshermen and was made the first director for Wisconsin. He has been a member of the committee on education and public welfare in the Senate for four years; a member of the committee on highways for ten years and its chairman in 1923. Was appointed chairman of the legislative highway committee to select 2,500 additional miles of state line roads, revise the then existing system, and select the Federal trunk line roads. He was also appointed by Governor Blaine as a member of the State Highway Commission in December, 1923, which position he still holds. When there developed an apparent need for action by the legislative committee and state highway commission in May, 1924, feeling that he should not act as a member of both the committee and the commission, he tendered his resignation to the Governor as a member of the committee, which, however, was not accepted. He was also a member of the Finance Committee in 1919-1921, being the first senate farmer. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1922 as a Progressive Republican without opposition, and is a staunch supporter of the Taxation policies of Governor Blaine. Until elected to the Senate the first time (1914) he had never held a public office.

HOME ADDRESS: Portage, Wisconsin.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties

HERMAN T. LANGE (Rep.) has held many positions of trust and honor, considering it a privilege and duty to serve. He was born in Portage, April 9, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He is president of the H. T. Lange Co., wholesale grocers, and an officer of the Lange Canning Co., director of big four canning company of Stanley and Thorp, Wisconsin; served as alderman of Eau Claire six years, president of the Y. M. C. A., eleven years, and numerous other offices. He was elected to the senate in 1920 without opposition and was re-elected in 1924 by an overwhelming majority.

HOME ADDRESS: 903 Third Ave., Eau Claire, Wis.

TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Barron, Dunn and Polk Counties

CARL B. CASPERSON (Rep.) was born Aug. 17, 1887, in the town of Laketown, Polk county. He received his education in the common schools and the Stoughton Academy and began his business career as a carpenter and contractor. At the present time he is engaged in the lumbering business at Frederic. He has been a member of the county board of Polk county for fifteen years; has served as school clerk, president of the Atlas Creamery Company and director of the Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank at Luck, Wisconsin. He has also served as a director of the Equity Telephone Company. In 1923 he was appointed a member of the board of university regents. He was elected to the assembly in 1917, and in November, 1922, was elected state senator without opposition receiving 11,182 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Frederic, Wisconsin.

THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida Counties

JAMES A. BARKER (Rep.) was born in Troy, N. Y., 1858. He received a common school education. For fourteen years he was shirt cutter for Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, and for ten years he

was in a gent's furnishing goods store in Chicago. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in farming in Langlade county. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and in November, 1924, was elected to the state senate receiving 13,327 votes to 4,427 for Dalles O. Hawkes (Dem.) and 3,466 for James Pederson (Ind.)

HOME ADDRESS: R. 2, Antigo, Wisconsin.

THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette Counties

HOWARD TEASDALE (Rep.) was born at Janesville, Wis., Aug. 9, 1855. He is a resident of the city of Sparta. Graduated from country schools in 1876 and from high school in 1878. Took modern classical course at University of Wisconsin during 1878-79 and then took special course in law in 1880-81, graduating in 1882. Now practicing his profession in Sparta. Was justice of the peace at Sparta in 1891-92; city clerk from 1891-96; superintendent of waterworks from 1895-1905; also city attorney for several years. Appointed district attorney of Monroe county by Governor La Follette in May, 1901, and elected the next term; president of water commission, 1905-1910; treasurer of city school board for over fifteen years. Has held the positions of deputy county clerk, special treasury agent and court commissioner for a number of years. He is secretary and superintendent of the Monroe county Telephone Company and the Ontario, and Wilton Telephone Company, and the New Cashton Telephone Company. As a member of the state senate during the sessions of 1911 and 1913 he was active in all legislation tending to curb and diminish the liquor traffic; chairman of the legislative vice committee of 1913; author of a law for the uniform accounting of asylums; law requiring track connection and switching between railroads and other progressive laws. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he was chosen without opposition, receiving 8,544 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Sparta, Wisconsin.

THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau Counties

V. S. KEPPEL (Rep.) was born in La Crosse county, Feb. 21, 1865. He received a common school education. Up to 1910 Mr. Keppel was actively engaged in farming, but since then has helped to build and develop the Holman Service Company. At the present time he is secretary and manager of a farm operated by a tenant. He is also the secretary of the local electric company. Mr. Keppel is one of the original La Follette supporters and has continued loyal to the senator. He was elected as a member of the assembly in 1907 and for 23 years has been a supervisor of La Crosse county. For 19 years he has been secretary and manager of the Holman Co-operative Creamery Association. He was elected to the state senate in November, 1924, receiving 21,803 votes to 891 for Henry N. Stephenson (Pro.)

HOME ADDRESS: Holman, Wis.

THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jefferson and Waukesha Counties

JOHN C. SCHUMANN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, Dec. 6, 1881. He was educated in the parochial, public and evening courses in a business college. After he left school he worked for two years at the printing business, then learned the machinist trade, which he followed until he took up farming about eighteen years ago. With the ex-

ception of one term, 1920-22, when he was elected town treasurer, Mr. Schumann has never held public office before. During recent years he has been interested in the welfare of agriculture and has devoted much time in organization work. He has been secretary for the Farmers' Co-operative Company of Watertown since its origin ten years ago and for the past year has been secretary of the Milk Producers Co-operative Company of Watertown since its origin ten years ago and for the past year has been secretary of the Milk Producers Co-operative organization, an agency to aid the farmers in the marketing of their milk profitably. Mr. Schumann was elected to the senate in November, 1922, receiving 10,865 votes against 3,794 votes for Charles Mulberger (Ind.)

HOME ADDRESS: Watertown, Wis.

CHIEF CLERK

F. W. SCHOENFELD, Edgerton, was elected chief clerk of the senate, Jan. 10, 1923 and re-elected Jan. 14, 1925. He was born of German parentage on a farm near Beaver Dam, Aug. 14, 1868. He attended the common schools, graduating from Northwestern College and Union Biblical Institute in 1892. As a Congregational minister he has held charges at Prairie du Chien, Bloomington, Dodgeville and Edgerton, his present home. He retired from active work in the ministry seven years ago devoting attention to his farm holdings.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

CHARLES A. LEICHT was born in New Lisbon, Wisconsin, Oct. 6, 1861. Admitted to practice law in 1884. Served as postmaster of New Lisbon four years. Was city clerk and school clerk a number of years. Compiled the Assembly Journal Index for three sessions of the legislature; was bookkeeper of the assembly in 1903, and Journal clerk of the same body in 1905. From 1889 to 1909 was engaged in newspaper work, having been editor and publisher of the Juneau County Argus, New Lisbon Times, and Marathon Times. He founded the two last named newspapers. Was delegate to numerous county conventions, and represented Juneau county as a delegate in the last two Republican state conventions. He served two terms as mayor of New Lisbon. Was Circuit Court Commissioner for several years. He was a messenger sent by the state to Camp Grant in 1918 to take the Wisconsin soldier vote in the November election. He was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the National Republican convention in Chicago in 1920. He was legal advisor to the Juneau County Draft Board during war and served without pay. He served as sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1911 and in 1913. He was a republican presidential elector in the general election of 1912. He is a member of Republican State Central Committee and one of its executive committee; also member of the La Follette Progressive Association and of its executive committee. He is at present editor and owner of the New Lisbon Times. He was chosen as sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1923 and re-elected in 1925.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

ADAMS AND MARQUETTE COUNTIES

ROBERT B. WOOD (Rep.) was born Sept. 18, 1885, at Lake Preston, S. D., and moved to Wisconsin in 1891. He received a grade and high school education and began work as a railroad telegraph operator and later on was employed as station agent, train dispatcher and freight brakeman. He was then selected as assistant cashier and later as cashier of the Necedah bank, coming to the present position of president of the Adams County State Bank, eleven years ago. He held the position of assessor of income for four years; village president three terms; village treasurer five terms, a member of the school board for three terms, and during the world war was a member of the draft board of Adams county. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 3,042 votes to 1,111 for W. A. Crothers; 880 for Earl Stafford and 389 for W. A. Grahn.

HOME ADDRESS: Adams, Wisconsin.

ASHLAND COUNTY

BERNARD F. MATHIOWETZ (Rep.) was the youngest member of the 1925 legislature. He was born at Sleepy Eye, Minn., Feb. 11, 1902, and attended a rural school in Bayfield county completing the course in 1917. He was graduated from the Ashland High School in June, 1922, with honors and at the time of his election to the legislature was a junior in Northland College. Since Oct. 4, 1918, he has been employed as a hostler on an afternoon shift from 3 P. M. to 11 P. M. on the "Soo" line and was able to attend school during the forenoon and take a full course of studies. His election to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition gave him the first public position he has held.

HOME ADDRESS 714 Ellis Ave., Ashland, Wis.

BARRON COUNTY

FRANK ROEMHILD (Rep.) was born Sept. 16, 1866, in Dane County, Wisconsin, and received a common school education. He taught school for 18 years and then took up farming in which he is now engaged. He has been town clerk 1897-1903; assessor 1905, 1906 and 1907; chairman of town board 1908 and 1909; county assessor 1910 and 1911; chairman of town 1912; President and manager Oak Grove Insurance Company ten years; President Prairie Farm Telephone Company 16 years and Sunday school superintendent. Mr. Roemhild is a successful farmer and has devoted much of his time and energy to the benefit of the community. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 6,790 votes.

HOME ADDRESS Prairie Farm, Wis.

BAYFIELD COUNTY

ALFRED WARDEN (Rep.) serving his second term in the assembly was born Dec. 29, 1852, on a farm in Eastfork township, seven miles southeast of Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Ill. He was educated at the district school, known still as Walnut Grove, and at a normal school and the old time Hillsboro Academy established as a preparatory

school for colleges in 1836 and still in existence. He read law in the office of Judge Edward Lane, Hillsboro; admitted to the bar in his native state; after admission went west under the advice of Horace Greeley, but after three years in that wild country finally came to Wisconsin in 1881 and in April, 1882, located at Bayfield, Bayfield county, afterwards moving to Washburn where he has lived ever since. He has held numerous local offices. In the September, 1924, primary he was renominated for assemblyman, receiving a second time a majority over two opponents and was elected in November without opposition. He is a lawyer by profession. He served seven years on county board and one year of that time on the Road and Bridge Committee.

HOME ADDRESS: Washburn, Wis.

BROWN COUNTY

First District: City of Green Bay.

MALCOLM A. SELLERS (Rep.) was born at Waukesha, Oct. 26, 1854. He received a common school education at Waukesha, at Fort Howard, now Green Bay, and then went into the lumber business with his father. In 1883 he went to Arizona in the employ of the government as a postal clerk in the railway mail service. He returned to Green Bay in 1891 and went into the livery business. He was deputy sheriff of Brown county in 1895, rural mail carrier in 1903; from 1904-1906 superintendent of the Brown county workhouse; from 1907 to 1911 mail contractor of Green Bay, and from 1915 to 1918 again a mail contractor. He has been a supervisor since 1904, except when superintendent of the workhouse. He is at present a government mail inspector. Mr. Sellers was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 6,576 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Green Bay, Wis.

BROWN COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, cities and villages in the county outside of the city of Green Bay.

GUSTAV J. ZITLOW (Rep.) was born Jan. 9, 1870, in the town of Lawrence, Brown county, was educated in the common schools and has devoted his life to farming. He is a breeder of purebred Holstein cattle. He served as clerk of his school district from 1891 to 1909, treasurer of the South Lawrence Butter & Cheese Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Wrightstown local American Society of Equity since 1918. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in 1922, and again in November, 1924, receiving 4,504 votes to 2,319 for Theo. Coenen.

HOME ADDRESS: West DePere, Wis.

BUFFALO AND PEPIN COUNTIES

MARCELLUS DORWIN (Rep.) was born in the town of Durand, Feb. 14, 1861, and received a district school education; one winter at Galesville University, and one winter at the Northern Indiana School, Valparaiso, Ind. He began as a miller in his father's flour and feed mill located in the Durand township, but at present is engaged in farming. He has held the office of town chairman for 22 years and has been chairman of the Pepin county board of supervisors for 6 years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 4,508 votes to 354 for Nick Harmon.

HOME ADDRESS: R. F. D. 2, Durand, Wis.

BURNETT AND WASHBURN COUNTIES

ERICK H. JOHNSON (Rep.) was born April 10, 1865, in Hogfors, Sweden, arrived in the United States June 18, 1868, and lived at Peshigo for one year. He was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn.; taught school in Wisconsin and Minnesota for nine years and is now a farmer and merchant. He was elected town clerk in 1888; justice of the peace since 1895; assessor, 1910; town treasurer, 1915-20; postmaster at Frederic under President McKinley; member county school committee, 1917-18. He is a member of various farmer organizations, member of the National Geographic Society, American-Scandinavian foundation; life member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and a member of the Augustana Synod of the Lutheran church. He has been a progressive republican for over twenty years. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and re-elected in 1922 and 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Frederic, R. 1, Wis.

CALUMET COUNTY

CARL HILLMAN (Rep.) was born March 29, 1870, in the town of Rantoul, Calumet county. He received a common school education and for many years has been engaged in farming in the town of Rantoul. He was town supervisor in 1899, town chairman of Rantoul, 1920-21; chairman of county board of Calumet five terms; school treasurer six years; justice of the peace fifteen years, and is secretary of the Calumet Drainage Commission. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and re-elected in 1924, receiving in the last election 3,142 votes to 1,395 for Henry P. Thiel.

HOME ADDRESS: Brillion, Wis.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

PAUL H. RAIHLE (Rep.) was born in Montrose, Minn., 1893. He was educated in the common and high schools of Minneapolis; attended the St. Paul Law School for two years; University of Paris, France, for three months. He was an overseas veteran during the World War. He now operates the Waldheim Farm at Cadott, Wis. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 6,096 votes to 5,056 for Gustav Rheingaus.

HOME ADDRESS: Cadott, Wis.

CLARK COUNTY

ARLO A. HUCKSTEAD (Rep.) was born Nov. 1, 1867, in the town of Grant, Clark county, Wisconsin. He received a common school education. For three years, from 1917-19 he was the manager of the Farmers' Elevator at Neillsville and at present is engaged in farming. He was supervisor of the town of Grant for five years; assessor three years, chairman three years, and is at present chairman of the town. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 4, Neillsville, Wis.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

ROBERT CALDWELL (Rep.) banker and farmer of Lodi, was born March 7, 1866, on a farm in the town of Arlington, Columbia County, and received his education in the public schools of the county. He

has made a success of farming, specializing in stock raising and feeding. He has been elected the fourth time to the Assembly and has served on the committees of Taxation, Insurance and Banking, Joint Finance committee, and the special committee on re-districting the state. He has also served the public in various other capacities, some of which are President of the Village of Lodi, President of the Lodi Union Agricultural Society, a member of the Local Draft Board for Columbia County during the World War; for several years he has been a Supervisor of the County Board, a member of the Board of Education of the Lodi School system, and President of the Columbia Bank. He served in the Assembly during the sessions of 1915, 1921 and 1923, and was re-elected in 1924, receiving 7,025 votes to 2,364 for W. J. Riedner (Dem.).

HOME ADDRESS: Lodi, Wis.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

ARCHIE A. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born in the town of Avon, Rock county, and came to Crawford county with his parents in 1870. He received a common, high school and college education and was graduated from the Medical college in 1898. He taught school and served as county superintendent of Crawford county school for six years. He has served as president of the village of Soldiers Grove for two years; chairman of the committee on common schools, three years. For the past twenty-six years he has practiced medicine at Soldiers Grove. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 3,525 votes to 1,562 for William P. Carroll.

HOME ADDRESS: Soldiers Grove, Wis.

DANE COUNTY

First District: City of Madison and town of Madison.

HERMAN W. SACTJTEN (Rep.) Speaker of the 1925 Assembly, was born in Minneapolis, Nov. 28, 1886; educated in the public schools of Madison, and was graduated from the College of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin in 1909, and the Law School in 1911, since which time he has practiced law in Madison. He served as secretary of the Dane County Republican committee in 1912-13, and as chairman since 1916.

He was nominated for the assembly without opposition within his party and elected without opposition from a major party, 1920, the first instance of the kind in the history of the district.

In 1922 he was nominated in the Republican primary by a large vote over the opposition and then elected in November, 1922, without opposition of the other parties. On July 16, 1923, he was appointed State prohibition commissioner to succeed W. Stanley Smith and resigned when the 1925 legislature convened in order to devote his full time to the duties of the speakership position. Mr. Sachtjen was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving a vote of 12,108 to 5,890 for James McDonald (Ind.), and 2,560 for John H. Bowman (Dem.)

HOME ADDRESS: Madison, Wis.

DANE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York; the villages of Cambridge, Deerfield, DeForest, MacFarland, Marshall, Rockdale and Sun Prairie and the city of Stoughton.

JAMES C. HANSON (Rep.) was elected to the assembly in 1916, 1918, 1922 and 1924. He was born in Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, July 11, 1862, and three years later came to America with his parents. They

settled on a farm in the town of Christiana, Dane county, where he has since made his home with the exception of one season in 1879, when he was employed in railroad construction work in the Dakotas. He was educated in the common schools, Albion Academy and Milton College. He is a farmer, has been affiliated with the progressive movement in the Republican party for years and has held many local offices of trust and honor. He has been active in the co-operative movement for several years. In 1924 he received 6,193 votes, being elected without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Deerfield, Wis.

DANE COUNTY

Third District: Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Vermont, Verona, Vienna and Westport; and the villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Brooklyn, Dane, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Verona and Waunakee.

CARL M. GRIMSTAD (Rep.) is a retired farmer who has held numerous offices of trust and honor. Born in the town of Brigham, Iowa county, Aug. 9, 1856, he was educated in the common schools, Wisconsin Academy at Madison, and Teachers' Training Course. He taught in the rural schools of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota for several years and in 1879 took up some government land in the Red River Valley, North Dakota, where he farmed for 10 years, organized the county, town and school district, served as town clerk, county assessor and deputy county auditor. In 1889 he returned to his farm in Iowa county. In 1915 he rented his farm and moved to Mount Horeb, Dane County. While in Iowa county he was town chairman 8 years, school clerk and member county board of education. He was elected to the assembly in 1918 and was re-elected in 1920 and 1922 without opposition. He was elected for the fourth term November 4th, receiving 5,144 votes to 2,007 for Dr. Carl Sholts.

HOME ADDRESS: Mount Horeb, Wisconsin.

DODGE COUNTY

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

JOHN M. DIHRING (Rep.) was born Jan. 13, 1862, in the town of Theresa, Dodge county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and has been a farmer and live stock buyer. At the present time he is the director of a bank; treasurer and director of the Theresa Mutual Insurance company; director of Brownsville Canning Company, and director of the Knowles Produce company. He was clerk of school district No. 2 in the town of LeRoy, Dodge county, for twenty-seven years; elected town chairman of LeRoy in 1919 and has held the position since. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 5,258 votes to 1,827 for Frank Dewitz, and 155 for Truman Sommers.

HOME ADDRESS: Brownsville, Wisconsin.

DODGE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elva, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, Westford; the villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville east ward of the village of Randolph; and the cities of Juneau and Beaver Dam, and 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th wards of city of Waupun.

FRED E. MOUL (Rep.) was born June 5, 1878, and has always lived on the same farm. He was educated in the public and graded school of Burnett, served as town chairman in 1902-03 and 1909, and town treasurer from 1904 to 1909. He is not only a successful farmer but a well-known shipper of live stock. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, 1922 and again in 1924, receiving in the last election 4,115 votes to 3,119 for L. J. Hartzheim.

HOME ADDRESS: Burnett, Wisconsin.

DOOR COUNTY.

BERT D. THORP (Rep.) was born at Tomah, Wis., Dec. 26, 1869, and received a common and high school education. He was assistant superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal from 1891 to 1911 and from 1911 to 1920 superintendent of harbor improvements, U. S. Engineers department, Milwaukee district. At present he is the proprietor of the Eagle Inn at Ephriam and the Door County Country Club at Sturgeon Bay. He was president of the village of Ephriam, 1922; member of the county board of Door county, 1922-24. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 3,078 votes to 1,357 for Bernard Hahn.

HOME ADDRESS: Ephriam, Wisconsin.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

First District: The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards of the City of Superior.

C. S. GERALDSON (Rep.) was born Dec. 17, 1888 at Redwood Falls, Minn. He received a common school education and then attended high school for three years. By occupation he is a locomotive engineer. He enlisted in the World War with the 13th Engineers and saw sixteen months service in France. He has never held public office before. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 4,467 votes to 2,120 for Fred A. Russell.

HOME ADDRESS: 1805 Cummings Ave., Superior, Wis.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

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

R. BRUCE JOHNSON (Rep.) was born in Coventry, Chenango Co., New York, Aug. 18, 1875. He was educated in the common schools and at Fremont Normal School, Fremont, Nebraska. For two years he was a mail carrier and for four years a railway postal clerk but is at present engaged in farming. He has served as town chairman of Superior township, Douglas Co., for eleven years and one term as chairman of the county board of supervisors of Douglas County. During the war he was a member of and chairman of the local board for Douglas county and a member of the counsel of defense. He was one of the organizers of the Douglas county fair association (state fair) serving as a director and is now vice-president of

the organization. He was one of the original boosters for good roads in northern Wisconsin and helped put through a program of highway construction in Douglas county. Mr. Johnson was elected to the assembly in November 1924, receiving 4,639 votes to 939 for John M. McKiague.

HOME ADDRESS: Station B, R. 2, Superior, Wis.

DUNN COUNTY

J. D. MILLAR (Rep.) was born January 8, 1869 in Eau Claire. He was educated in the common schools, Menomonie high school and the River Falls state normal school. His present occupation is that of a farmer. Previous to this he was engaged in the lumber manufacturing business. He has served as secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society 17 years, chairman of the town of Red Cedar for 10 years; four times chairman and the present chairman of the county board of Dunn County. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Dunn County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 15 years; is at present and has been secretary for five years. He is chairman of the Dunn County Agricultural Committee, an organization the membership of which consists of a personnel of sixty men and thirty women, three from each town, city and village within the county, organized for the purpose of upbuilding primarily, the conditions of agriculture but has also for its purpose the general uplift in matters pertaining to the conservation of our natural resources, public parks, health, school and the preservation of the county's historical interest.

It runs in the family to legislate. His father, Wm. Millar, was a member of the Assembly in 1887, senator in the sessions of 1889 and 1891. He served as a member of the assembly in 1911, 1913, 1923 and was re-elected in November 1924 without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 2, Menomonie, Wis.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

C. N. SAUGEN (Rep.) of Pleasant Valley, Eau Claire county was born in Norway, January 1, 1852; came to Trempealeau county with his parents in 1866 settling on a homestead, where he worked and attended country school up to 1876 when he moved to Eau Claire county and began farming. He represented his town on the county board for 16 years, and was assessor of his town for 4 years. He was elected to the assembly in 1904 and 1916, and again in 1924 receiving 8,239 votes against 13 scattering votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Eleva, R. 1, Wisconsin.

FLORENCE, FOREST AND ONEIDA COUNTIES.

S. J. GWIDT (Rep.) was born at Bevent, Marathon county, Oct. 19, 1887, and received a graded school education. For many years he was a cigar maker and manufacturer, but for the past nine years he has been a state conservation warden. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 5,389 votes to 1,675 for Charles H. Marshall.

HOME ADDRESS: 803 Randall Ave., Rhinelander, Wis.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

First District: The towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah and the city of Fond du Lac.

MATH KOENIGS (Rep.) was born on a farm in Fond du Lac County and has continued to reside in this county all his life. He attended parochial school and after graduating from the common school secured the remainder of his education by study at home. For a time he was employed in cream-

eries and for three years operated a cheese factory. In 1912 he purchased a farm near the city of Fond du Lac which he still operates and the milk from the farm is retailed in the city. He was appointed a member of the State Fair Advisory Board by Gov. Blaine March 14, 1921. He invented an efficient 30 day quack grass killing method after 7 years of experimenting. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and again in 1924 receiving in the last election 5,182 votes to 4,131 for George B. McKnight.

HOME ADDRESS: Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

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

THOMAS J. DIERINGER (Rep.) of Campbellsport was born on May 23, 1861, in the town of Ashford. At an early age he moved with his parents to a farm in the town of Auburn where he still makes his home. Following his schooling at St. Francis Seminary he engaged in farming. He has been a practical farmer all his life. However, during the past few years he has added other duties which include two years as representative of the International Harvester Co. and five years with the Menominee River Sugar Co. He was manager for the Campbellsport Equity Co., from 1912 until 1914, shipping potatoes. For two years Mr. Dieringer was treasurer of the town of Auburn and for one year was assessor for the village of Campbellsport. At the present time Mr. Dieringer is secretary-treasurer of the Campbellsport branch of the Federal Farm Loan association, which position he has held since its organization 5 years ago. For the past two years he has also been a member of the executive board of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of St. Paul. His father, Andrew Dieringer, was a member of the assembly from 1866-1868. Mr. Dieringer was elected to the assembly in Nov. 1922, and was re-elected in 1924 without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Campbellsport, Wis.

GRANT COUNTY

First District: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser and Waterloo; the villages of Cassville, Cuba City, Hazel Green, Livingston and Potosi, and city of Platteville.

GEORGE SLACK (Rep.) was born in Smelser township April 2, 1874. He received a common school education and at an early age went to work on the farm. He has been engaged in farming all of his life. He has served as road commissioner, but this was the only office held until elected to the assembly in 1922. He was re-elected in November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Platteville, Wis.

GRANT COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing; the villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove and Woodman; and the cities of Boscobel, Fennimore and Lancaster.

CHARLES E. TUFFLEY (Rep.) was born on the farm in Grant county on which he now lives. He attended the country school and Boscobel

high school, served as county clerk in the assembly through four sessions. He is a successful breeder of purebred Holstein cattle, Oxford Sheep and Poland China hogs. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, 1922 and re-elected in 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Boscobel, Wisconsin.

GREEN COUNTY

WILLIAM OLSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Jordan, Green County, Oct. 11, 1873. He was educated in the common schools and Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, Ind.; taught school during the winter months for many years; worked on his father's farm in summer, and since 1898 has operated his own dairy farm. He has held various local positions, such as bank director, school officer, town clerk, town supervisor and member of county board since 1916. Mr. Olson has been active in co-operative farm and marketing organizations and anything tending to better the social and economic conditions of farm life. He was a member of the committee of agriculture during the session of 1919 and was appointed chairman of the committee in the 1921 session. He was the Progressive Republican farmer and labor candidate for speaker of the assembly in 1921—it taking four ballots to decide between him and the successful competitor, Riley S. Young. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 4,767 votes to 2,466 for Fred K. Hefty (Ind.)

HOME ADDRESS: Racine St., Monroe, Wisconsin.

GREEN LAKE AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES

HELLEN M. BROOKS (Rep.) was born April 13, 1862, in the town of Fulton, Rock county, Wisconsin. She attended rural school, Milton college, and Milwaukee Normal school, where she graduated in 1898. For more than twenty years she was a teacher in rural schools, city schools and was a principal of state graded schools. She has served as a member of the school board, chairman of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan committees during the war. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were active in community work. She is one of the three women first to serve in the Wisconsin legislature. In November, 1924, election she received 5,682 votes to 2,472 for Amos Ellison.

HOME ADDRESS: Coloma, Wis.

IOWA COUNTY

CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON (Rep.) was born Feb. 26, 1865, at Mineral Point. He received his education in the Mineral Point schools. He has always been a farmer and served for four years as a member of the county board of Iowa county, and for six years was a member of the Mineral Point school board. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and re-elected in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 6,119 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Mineral Point.

IRON AND VILAS COUNTIES

R. C. TREMBATH (Rep.) was born in Montreal, Wisconsin, January 3, 1895. He was educated in the common schools and Hurley High School, graduating in 1912. He taught school for four years. Since 1917 he has been Register of Deeds and Abstractor of Iron County. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 2,594 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Hurley, Wisconsin.

JACKSON COUNTY

WILLIAM F. DETTINGER (Rep.) of Hixton, is a successful farmer and breeder of purebred Guernsey cattle and select seed grain. A native of the town of Northfield, Jackson county, where he still lives, he was born Sept. 24, 1880, and was educated in the common schools and the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. He has always lived on a farm, but was employed by the Armour Packing company for five years. He was president and manager of the York Creamery Association, Northfield, for three years; town supervisor from 1912 to 1915, and town chairman from 1915 to 1918. He was elected to the assembly in 1918, re-elected in 1920 and 1922 and again in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Hixton, Wisconsin.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

HENRY WILLIAM STOKES (Rep.) was born in a log cabin in the town of Portland, Dodge county, Nov. 17, 1871, was educated in the common school and Waterloo high school. For 40 years he has owned and operated a farm of 187½ acres, one mile south of the village of Waterloo. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Waterloo Canning Co.; town treasurer 1912-13; delegate to the Farmers National Congress in 1898; is secretary-treasurer of the Waterloo Farmers' Association of Waterloo, doing an annual business of \$150,000; school clerk for six years and former president M. W. A. He was one of the three men selected by the National Wool Growers Association to appraise two Iowa woolen mills. He was selected by the J. L. Owens Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis, to travel eight different counties to start machines. He was elected to the assembly in 1921 and again elected in 1924, receiving in the last election 5,951 votes to 4,939 for George Shinneck.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 3, Waterloo, Wis.

JUNEAU COUNTY

CLINTON G. PRICE (Rep.) of Mauston, was born in Wonewoc, Juneau county, Wisconsin. As a boy worked on a farm, in a saw-mill and hardware store. Worked way through Wonewoc high school by teaching school and as American Express agent. Volunteered as private in Co. G of Madison, 1st Reg., during the Spanish-American war. Later promoted to regimental adjutant. Paid way through University of Wisconsin as assistant librarian of Historical Library and as university law librarian. Served two terms as City Attorney of Mauston. First Assistant City Attorney of Milwaukee 1906-1910. Three terms District Attorney of Juneau county 1914-1920. Twenty-one cases affirmed out of twenty-five argued in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Government Appeal Agent, Federal Food Administrator and Member of Executive Committee of Council of Defense of Juneau county during the World War. Volunteered and enlisted as Second Lieutenant in Motor Transport Corps in 1918 during the World War. Elected and re-elected President of Mauston Commercial Club 1919-1920. Director of State Bank of Mauston. Director and Vice President of A. W. Hosig Company, general merchandise store of Mauston. Owner of farm lands and live stock in Juneau county. Became active member of the Milwaukee Press Club and honorary member of Typographical Union No. 23 of Milwaukee through experience in newspaper work and as a printer. Judge Advocate of United States Spanish War Veterans of Wisconsin 1901-1921. Elected Junior Vice Department Commander 1922. Elected Senior Vice Department Commander in 1923. Elected Department Commander of the United States Spanish War Veterans of Wisconsin in 1924.

Member of 1923 Legislature acting on Joint Finance, Judiciary and Rules committees. Unopposed and elected in April, 1924, as a delegate from the Seventh Congressional District to the Republican National Convention. Re-elected assemblyman as a Progressive Republican, receiving 4,192 votes to 249 for social Democrat opponent.

HOME ADDRESS: Mauston, Wisconsin.

KENOSHA COUNTY

First District: The first, second, third, sixth, seventh, and ninth wards of the city of Kenosha.

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born in Somers, Kenosha County, Wis., Oct. 18, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, Kenosha High school, and the Milwaukee Normal. Leaving the farm at the age of 20 he entered the teaching profession and followed the same for six years. He was in the employ of the Kenosha Post Office for five years, serving in the capacity of sub-carrier, carrier and clerk. In 1907, the manufacturers of the city opened a central office, placing Mr. Shearer in charge. This position of secretary and office manager he has held for seventeen years.

In politics, Mr. Shearer is a Republican, having represented his party many times as a delegate to county and state conventions. From 1913 to 1919, he was a member of the Common Council, and from 1919 to 1923, one of the City Park Commission. At the 1921 session of the Legislature, Kenosha county was allowed two members in the lower house. Mr. Shearer was the first representative sent from the city district, and served on the Labor Committee during the session of 1923. At the fall election in 1924, he was re-elected to the Assembly, receiving 5,689 votes to Andrew Anderson (Dem.) 3,193 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: 586 Sheridan Road, Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland, and the fourth, fifth and eighth wards of the city of Kenosha.

D. J. VINCENT (Rep.) was born May 4, 1860, in Kenosha county, where he was educated in the common schools of Kenosha county. For nine years he was clerk of the school board and for four years served on the county board. He has been president of the Kenosha County Experimental order and of the Kenosha & Racine County Breeders' association. He was elected to the assembly in 1914-1916. He was re-elected in November, 1922, and again in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Genoa City, Wisconsin.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY

ANTON HOLLY (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee county, March 19, 1875, learned the butcher's trade when 19 years old and won many contests, establishing a record of slaughtering and dressing a beef complete for the block in 4 minutes and 26 seconds. He conducted a meat market in Tisch Mills for 18 years and since 1910 owned and operated a farm of 160 acres in the town of Carlton. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and again in November 1924, receiving 1,979 votes to 1,685 for August Fenske.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 1, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE COUNTY

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

JAMES D. PETERSEN (Rep.) was born at La Crosse, August 7, 1896. He was educated in La Crosse High School, La Crosse Normal School, University of Wisconsin and Washington and Lee University. He was a veteran of the world war and served in France as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces. He is at present engaged in the practice of law at La Crosse. Mr. Petersen was elected to the assembly in November 1924, receiving 5,855 votes to 2,811 votes for Nick Leahbach. This is the first public office that Mr. Petersen has held.

HOME ADDRESS: La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE COUNTY

Second District: The Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City of La Crosse and all that part of the county outside of the City of La Crosse.

JOHN LARSON (Rep.) was born Aug. 22, 1878, at West Salem and graduated from the West Salem high school June 9, 1895. He has been engaged in farming all of his life. He served as town clerk for seven years and as town treasurer two years. He has been secretary of the West Salem Co-operative Creamery Co. for several years. Mr. Larson was elected to the assembly in November 1924, receiving 4,697 votes to 1,221 for Shirley Smith and 112 for E. C. Farnam.

HOME ADDRESS: West Salem, Wis.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

JAMES GOODMAN (Rep.) was born in Jo Davies county, Ill., in 1872, was educated in the common schools and taught school for nine years before taking up farming twenty-two years ago. He now owns two fine farms of 70 and 200 acres, operating one and renting the other. He has served the town of Lamont as chairman three years, clerk two years and supervisor two years and town of Argyle as chairman two years. He has been president of the Equity Shipping Association since its organization in 1915. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, 1922 and again in November, 1924, receiving 4,735 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Argyle, Wisconsin.

LANGLADE COUNTY

JAMES A. CODY (Dem.) was the only Democrat to be elected to the 1925 legislature. He was born at New Lexington, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1862 and was educated in the common and public schools. From 1885 to 1890 he was telegraph operator and train dispatcher at Bucyrus, Ohio; 1890 to 1910 chief train dispatcher Ashland division, C. & N. W. Railroad, at Ashland and Antigo. Since 1910 he has been engaged in the retail shoe business and real estate. He is a director of the Antigo water company; director, Langlade National Bank and also a director in the Antigo Electric company. He has never held public office before. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, in a Republican stronghold, receiving 3,270 votes to 3,044 for John Fronck (Rep.).

HOME ADDRESS: Antigo, Wisconsin.

LINCOLN COUNTY

GEORGE FREDERICK (Rep.) was born Dec. 25, 1872, at Reading, Pa. He began his schooling in Pennsylvania and graduated from the common schools of Michigan. As a young man he was employed for ten years as a

bricklayer and stone mason but twenty-six years ago took up farming in the town of Corning. He came to Lincoln county, Oct. 16, 1889 and is now engaged in farming, silver black fox breeding and gensing growing. He has served as town clerk for four years; school clerk seventeen years, committee on common schools of Lincoln county, eight years; town chairman five years and president and organizer of the Scott and Corning Creamery company thirteen years. He is still president of the company and also holds the position of clerk of School District No. 2, town of Corning. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 3,327 to 2,667 votes for Richard Kamke (Dem.).

HOME ADDRESS: Merrill, Wisconsin.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

First District: The towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme and Newton and the city of Manitowoc.

ROBERT NAUMANN (Rep.) was born July 31, 1862, in the town of Newton, Manitowoc county. He received a common school education. He engaged in farming until 1895 when he purchased a cheese factory in which he made cheese for 21 years. Since that time he has been engaged in the taxi business. He never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and re-elected in November, 1924, receiving in the last election, 5,053 votes to 2,610 for Martin Rappel.

HOME ADDRESS: 1908 Clark St., Manitowoc, Wis.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Second District: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks and Two Rivers; and the villages of Reedsville and Valdars; and the cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.

FRED A. FREDRICH (Rep.) was born in the town of Maple Grove, Aug. 22, 1870. He received a common school education. As a young man he was employed as a carpenter, but twenty-four years ago engaged in farming and has followed this occupation since. He owns a farm northwest of Reedsville in the town of Maple Grove. He served as town chairman for nine years and chairman of the county board of Manitowoc county, 1920. He served as school clerk for thirteen years. He is president of the Rockland Insurance Company. He was elected to the assembly in 1922, and re-elected in November, 1924, receiving in the last election 4,401 votes to 1,874 for David LeClair and 526 for Thos. A. Sullivan.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 1, Reedsville, Wis.

MARATHON COUNTY.

First District: Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Emmet, Flieth, Frankfort, Green Valley, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Spencer and Wein; that part of Abbotsford village in Marathon county and the villages of Athens, Edgar, Fenwood, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Spencer, Stratford and that part of Unity village in Marathon county and that part of the City of Colby in Marathon county.

MILDRED BARBER (Rep.) one of the three women, the first to serve in the Wisconsin legislature. She was born at Greenwood, Jan. 9, 1902, attended the Marathon public school, graduated from the Edgar high school, Edgar, Wis., and then attended the Stevens Point Normal school. She taught school for two years in Marathon county. She was the first woman in the state to attend a platform convention as a delegate and was elected secretary of the 1924 Republican Platform convention. She was also the

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first woman to seek an elective office in Marathon county. She is the daughter of Dr. Joseph Barber, a member of the state senate. Miss Barber was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Marathon, Wis.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Second District: The towns of Bevent, Easton, Elderon, Franzen, Guenther, Harrison, Hewitt, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; the villages of Brokaw, Elderon, Hatley Rothschild and Schofield and the city of Wausau.

HENRY ELLENBECKER (Rep.) was born Feb. 27, 1871, in Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. He received a common school education and has held public offices for twenty-five years. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and re-elected in 1924 without opposition, receiving over 8,000 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: Wausau, Wis.

MARINETTE COUNTY.

FRANK L. KERSTEN (Rep.) was born Jan. 5, 1870, at Chilton and graduated from the commercial course at the Jesuit college, Prairie du Chien, in 1888. He clerked in a general store at Antigo, 1889-90 and followed the same employment at Chilton, 1891-94. He was clerk in the General U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, 1894-98 and then engaged in the general mercantile business at Crivitz. Recently he has been engaged in the real estate business. He was treasurer of the town of Stephenson, Marinette county, 1901-8 and was chairman of the town in 1908. At present and for the past eight years he has been supervisor of the village of Crivitz and for the last three years he has been chairman of the Marinette county board. All of his life he has taken a deep interest in the schools and problems of education. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 6,000 votes to 1,488 for James A. Mason.

HOME ADDRESS: Crivitz, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

First District: The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS HENRY CONWAY (Rep.) was a superintendent of structural iron work from 1883 to 1910, since which time he has been engaged in the insurance business. His work took him into nearly every state in the Union. Forty years ago he made a trip from Portland, Ore., around Cape Horn to Ireland and back to New York. Born in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1860, he was educated in the public schools of New York and Homer Academy, Homer, N. Y. Although serving as inspector of the city hall 1893-95, and ward superintendent 1910-12, in Milwaukee he never held an elective office until chosen for the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, and rechosen without opposition at the polls November, 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: 784½ Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Second District: The second and fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL LAFFEY (Rep.) was born on a farm in the township of Clyman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, July 5, 1863, and received a common school education. At the age of 17 years he left the farm and went to work in a general merchandise business in Watertown, where he remained for seven years. In 1885 he moved to Milwaukee, taking a position as traveling

salesman for a Milwaukee firm and remaining on the road for ten years. In 1895 he retired from the road to enter the real estate business. He served in the Milwaukee common council during 1896-97. He was appointed state treasury agent by Gov. E. L. Philipp in 1915-17-19. He was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, and re-elected in November, 1924, receiving 3,424 votes to 1,500 for John O'Malley (Dem.) 1,236 for Baxter (Soc.) and 204 for Martin Higgins (Ind. Prog.).

HOME ADDRESS: 234-17th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Third District. Twenty-fifth ward.

FRANK J. WEBER (Soc. Dem.) was born in the city of Milwaukee, Aug. 7, 1849. In 1852 his parents moved to the village of Grafton, Ozaukee county. Attended the district school at Ulao. He learned the trade of seaman, when a seaman had to be capable of building and fitting out a sailing ship from laying the keel to the placing of the mast truct, in which capacity he visited all of the most important seaports of the world. He became a member of the Knights of Labor in 1869 when it yet had the system of accepting members by and through the committee of the Unknown Knights, and he has been a member of labor organizations ever since. He organized the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in 1893 and was continuously an officer thereof until 1917, when he declined to continue as such. He has been general secretary of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council since 1902. He was a member of the assembly in 1907, 1909, 1915 and 1923, and was elected as a member of the 1925 assembly from the third assembly district of Milwaukee county, receiving 3,540 votes to 2,124 for Fred Wetzel and 430 for Lyman H. Browne.

HOME ADDRESS: 1223 Locust St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourth District: The twenty-first ward of the city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS M. DUNCAN (Soc.) was born March 5th, 1893, in Wisconsin. He received his education in the Milwaukee Public schools and graduated from Yale University in 1915. Served as a member of the Milwaukee Firemen's and Policemen's Pension Commissions which prepared the fire and police pension laws now in force. Secretary to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, from April 1920 to January 1st, 1925. Elected to the Assembly November, 1922, and re-elected November, 1924. He is the author of the plan to eliminate Milwaukee's bonded indebtedness which he introduced in the form of a bill and which passed the 1923 legislature. Director of the Wisconsin Players, of the Citizens Loan and Investment Company, Milwaukee, and of Olsen and Enzinger, Inc., Milwaukee. He is a trustee of the First Civic Foundation of Milwaukee.

HOME ADDRESS: 1369 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifth District: Fifth and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JULIUS JENSEN (Rep.) was born in Denmark Jan. 10, 1872, learned to read and write in Denmark and attended the public schools after coming to America in 1883. At the age of 15 he shipped as cabin boy and sailed until he was 20. He was employed by the Milwaukee Street Railway Co. for several years and is now proprietor of a cigar store and billiard hall. During the World War he was secretary of the Twelfth District Council of Defense. He was a member of the Milwaukee County Republican committee in 1916, but never held an elective

office until chosen for the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected in 1924, receiving in the last election 2,506 to 2,282 votes for Frank Raguse (Soc.) and 937 for F. H. Blank.

HOME ADDRESS: 265 Mitchell St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixth District: The sixth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

B. Z. GLASS (Rep.) was born in Litine, Russia, on April 30, 1897; came to the United States with his parents in 1903 and took up his residence in Milwaukee, where he has resided ever since. He received his grammar school education in the Windlake Avenue School, Milwaukee; was graduated from South Division high school in 1916; studied law at Marquette University and received his Degree as Bachelor of Law in 1921. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year and is now practicing his profession in the city of Milwaukee. He was employed in the Assembly of the Wisconsin legislature during the sessions of 1915 and 1917 and assisted in the operation of the Electrical Voting Machine in the latter session. He was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket, on November 4, 1924, receiving 1,608 votes to 1,472 for John Newin.

HOME ADDRESS: 626 Walnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventh District: The seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

ALEX C. RUFFING (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 2nd, 1892. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1918, re-elected in 1920, 1922 and 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: 1421 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighth District: Eighth and fourteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

FRANK CIESZYNSKI (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, Dec. 12, 1882, and was compelled to go to work at the age of twelve years. He attended parochial schools for a few years. He sailed on the Great Lakes until the year 1896. He later took up the molders' trade, which he still follows. He is a member of the Iron Molders' Union, No. 125, and joined the Socialist party in 1906. He has never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 2,500 votes to 2,317 for Lewis S. Polewezynski and 1,604 for C. W. Drewek.

HOME ADDRESS: 890—10th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Ninth District: The ninth and tenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JULIUS KIESNER (Soc.) was born in Chilton, Oct. 29, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe and is especially interested in education and public welfare. In 1910 after locating in Milwaukee he joined the Socialist party. His first public office was that of assemblyman to which he was elected in 1918. He was re-elected in 1920, 1922 and 1924, receiving in the last election 2,963 votes to 2,105 for Louis S. Wiener and 476 for C. A. Henthorn.

HOME ADDRESS: 592—19th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Tenth District: The sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN W. EBER (Rep.) was born Oct. 16, 1895, at Sheboygan. He received a graded, high school and University education. For a period of three years he was employed in a law office, following which he associated himself with Mr. Davidson, 601 Ry. Ex. Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and renominated in 1924, by a vote totaling the combined vote of his two opponents, receiving 1,816 to 885 and 773 for his opponents. He was re-elected to the Assembly in November, 1924, receiving 5,259 votes to 2,525 for Emil J. Kneusel (Soc.)

HOME ADDRESS: 17—36th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eleventh District: The eleventh and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

OLAF C. OLSEN (Soc.) was born February 26, 1899, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He received a graded, high school and University education. His first public office was that of assemblyman to which he was elected in November, 1922. He was re-elected in November, 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: 815 Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twelfth District: The twenty-second ward of the city of Milwaukee.

HENRY A. STAAAB (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee, Wis., April 19, 1875. His occupation is that of Executive-Secretary. He received a common school and practical business education. He is conversant with public service and welfare problems through business and fraternal associations. He is an advertising writer and founder of "The North Avenue Progress," a community newspaper published in Milwaukee, Wis. He is Past Grand Chancellor of Wisconsin, of the Order of Knights of Pythias; elected in 1920 and in which office and honor he served with distinction to the order and to himself. He is a member of the Milwaukee Motion Picture Commission and has continuously served that body since his appointment in 1920 by the Mayor. He has not been a candidate for an elective office before but has always taken a keen interest in governmental affairs. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: 903—39th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Thirteenth District: The thirteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

ERNST F. PAHL (Rep.) was born in Germany, Sept. 21, 1860, and received a graded school and business college education. He is the president of the E. F. Pahl company and has been a member of the state board of arbitration. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 2,144 votes to 1,562 for John Sell.

HOME ADDRESS: 1032—3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourteenth District: The seventeenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

HERBERT H. SMITH (Rep.) was born July 18, 1898 at Kingston Ontario, Canada. He attended the Milwaukee public schools, South division high school and graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school in 1922.

He is a practising lawyer in Milwaukee. This is the first public office he has held. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 2,840 votes to 2,549 for George Gauer (Soc.)

HOME ADDRESS: 1305 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifteenth District: The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

THEODORE ENGEL (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee county in 1866, attended the Grace Lutheran school and also the first ward public school and after leaving school learned the plumber trade, which he followed for over twenty years and then went into the contracting business, in which he is still engaged. He was elected to the assembly in 1916, 1920, 1922, and again in November 1924, receiving in the last election 6,175 votes to 2,940 for Paul Schmidt.

HOME ADDRESS: 2820 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixteenth District: Towns of Granville and Wauwatosa and cities of Wauwatosa and North Milwaukee.

CHARLES B. PERRY (Rep.) was born in New Haven county, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of that state, the East Side high school of Cleveland, Ohio, graduated from the State Normal school at New Britain, Conn., attended the Yale law school for one year, and graduated from the College of Law at the University of Wisconsin in 1886. He taught three years in the public schools of Connecticut and one year in the city of New Orleans. He has resided in the city of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, since 1892; was its city attorney from 1895 to 1905, and its mayor for five consecutive terms from 1906 to 1916. He was elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1910, 1922, and again in 1924. He is chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee county, to which position he was appointed by Governor John J. Blaine in 1921, upon nomination by the state board of health. This commission, together with the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, have charge of the construction of sewage disposal works and intercepting sewers designed to collect and dispose of the sewage of the city of Milwaukee, all the suburban cities, and most of the towns of Milwaukee county, at an estimated cost exceeding \$19,000,000. Since 1894 Mr. Perry has been in the active practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was elected to his present office by 5,086 votes against 1,109 votes for the Democratic opponent and 1,653 votes for the Socialist opponent.

HOME ADDRESS: 130 East Milwaukee Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventeenth District: The towns of Lake and Oak Creek and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

CLARENCE C. KRAUSE (Rep.) was born in the city of Milwaukee on September 9, 1898. When he was four years old, his parents moved to the Town of Lake, a truck gardening and farming section in Milwaukee county, where he has continued to reside. He received his common school education at the Tippecanoe State Graded School. He was graduated from the South Division High School of Milwaukee. He worked his way through the University of Wisconsin receiving his bachelor degree from the College of Letters and Science in 1921. His major study at the University was in Labor Economics and in 1921 he was elected to "Artus", honorary economics fraternity. Through attendance at the University of Wisconsin Summer School and home study he earned and received the degree of Master of Philosophy in 1924, with Education as the major study. After graduation from the

University he taught history, civics and economics at the High School of Antigo and the Roosevelt Junior High School of Fond du Lac. At the time of his election he was an instructor at the Kosciuszko Pre-Vocational Junior High School of Milwaukee, and was also teaching classes in Citizenship for the Polish men living on the South Side of Milwaukee. He has always taken an active part in school and other civic affairs of his community. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1924, receiving 2,725 votes to 1,456 for Grover Schubert.

HOME ADDRESS: Station D, R. 2, Town of Lake, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighteenth District: The Eighteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, the Town of Milwaukee and the villages of Whitefish Bay and Shorewood.

FRANK L. PRESCOTT (Rep.) was born in the city of Milwaukee. Engaged in advertising and publishing business, 1922. Elected to the Assembly, 1915, 1920, 1922 and was returned again in 1924, receiving 6,845 votes to 2,747 for his opponent.

HOME ADDRESS: 375 Cumberland Ave., Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Nineteenth District: The city of West Allis, village of West Milwaukee and the town of Greenfield.

GEORGE C. HINKLEY (Rep.) was born in Saginaw county, Mich., Aug. 13, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and high school. He was an operative flour mill man for thirty years. In 1907 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. At that time he organized the Hinkley company and has been president of the company since its inception. He assisted in the organization of the West Allis State Bank in 1911, acted as president of that institution until 1918; remained on the board of directors and again elected to the presidency in 1923. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, and was re-elected in November, 1924, receiving in the last election 3,277 votes, to 2,060 for Gustav Kruecke, and 356 for James E. George.

HOME ADDRESS: 592—51st Ave., West Allis, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twentieth District: The twentieth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM COLEMAN (Soc.) is a painter by trade, member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union of America. Member of the General Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and has acted in the capacity of organizer for all the above named organizations. His father's parents settled at Theresa, Dodge county, in 1837 and his mother's parents at Byron, in Fond du Lac county, in the year 1834, where his parents were both born on farms. His parents decided to settle on a farm at Sioux City, Iowa, in the year 1877, where Mr. Coleman was born July 6, 1878. During the year his parents returned to Wisconsin, due to the grasshopper plague and Indian disturbances, settling on a farm in Fond du Lac county, where he was educated in the public schools. He has been a resident of the city of Milwaukee, since 1899 and has served ten years as an alderman-at-large of said city. He was the Socialist candidate for governor in the 1920 election, receiving 71,104 votes, the highest vote ever cast for a Socialist candidate for that office. He is at present engaged as State Secretary and Organizer of the Socialist party of Wisconsin. In the 1924 election he was elected to the assembly receiving 4,232 votes to 3,492 for Charles Meising.

HOME ADDRESS: 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MONROE COUNTY

EARL D. HALL (Rep.) was born July 15, 1879, at Tunnel City and received a rural school education. He spent four years in the train service and for a number of years has been engaged in farming. He has been a member of the Monroe county board of supervisors for several years and a member of the Monroe county highway commission for the last four years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Tunnel City, Wis.

OCONTO COUNTY

SAMUEL P. WALSH (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Oconto, Jan. 30, 1902. After graduating from the common schools he worked his way through high school, doing odd jobs to pay for his board and room. He took up the teaching profession and for the past three years has taught school. He won out in a three-cornered primary contest and in the November, 1924, election received 4,699 votes to 2,194 for Carl Riggins. Mr. Walsh is the youngest member to be sent from his district to the assembly and was one of the youngest members of the 1925 legislature.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 1, Oconto, Wisconsin.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

First District: The towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute and Greenville; the village of Shiocton and the city of Appleton.

FRED A. MUELLER (Rep.) was born in North Milwaukee, Nov. 15, 1868, and graduated from the common schools in Milwaukee county in 1886. He has always resided on a farm and has lived on the same farm in the town of Center, Outagamie county, since 1898. He has held the office of town clerk for nine years, eight years in succession in the town of Center. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, without opposition, receiving 7,331 votes.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 2, Black Creek, Wisconsin.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonville, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour and Vandenbrook; the villages of Black Creek, Combined Locks, Kimberly, Little Chute and Hortonville; and the cities of Kaukauna, Seymour and third ward of New London.

ANTON M. MILLER (Rep.) is a farmer by profession. Born on a farm in Outagamie county, May 1, 1876, he was educated in the common schools and then worked in the paper mills for three and one-half years after which he returned to the farm where he was born and where he has since lived. He has been a member of the Society of Equity for 14 years, president of Local Union for 8 years, County union for 2 years, but never held a public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected in 1922 and again in 1924 in the last election without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Kaukauna, Wisconsin.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

FRED J. BUSSE (Rep.) was born at Chicago, Ill. He came to Wisconsin when twelve years old and lived on a farm in Fond du Lac county. He moved to Ozaukee county in 1908 and started a pure-

bred Holstein farm. He lived on this farm for eleven years and since that time has resided at Theinsville, Town of Mequon, Wisconsin. He has served as town chairman of Mequon and was a member of the county board of Ozaukee, 1917-1922. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and again in November, 1924, receiving 2,338 votes to 1,720 for Gerhard Aussem.

HOME ADDRESS: Theinsville, Wisconsin.

PIERCE COUNTY

THEODORE SWANSON (Rep.) was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, October 8, 1873, and moved to a farm in Hartland township, Pierce county, in 1879, where he has since, as a real "dirt" farmer, worked and owned farms. (Mr. Swanson's parents were early pioneers of Wood county, Wisconsin, having lived there from 1854 to 1862; they were married at Centralia in 1859). He received a rural school education supplemented with home study. He is now a member of the county board of Pierce county and town chairman, having held this position 13 years; school district clerk, secretary and treasurer Farmers' Telephone Company, Notary Public and a newspaper writer and correspondent. He has held many positions of trust and honor, having been U. S. Census Enumerator 1910-20, Town Treasurer 2 years, School District Treasurer, Secretary Farmers' Grain Company of Bay City, Secretary and Manager of Esdaile Farmers' Creamery 9 years, Secretary and Chairman of Pierce county Republican County Committee. He has also taken an active part in the Equity Society and other social and moral welfare movements. At the September Primary he received a plurality of 567 votes in a contest with two opponents and at the November election he was elected without opposition, receiving 4,965 votes for member of assembly.

HOME ADDRESS: Ellsworth, Wisconsin, Route 1.

POLK COUNTY

GEO. A. NELSON (Rep.) was born in Milltown, Polk County, November 15, 1873. He was educated in the common schools, worked at farming, lumbering and milling for the most part, but also at various other occupations in 38 states and Canada. He spent three years in Alaska gold mining and served as a deep water sailor and also on river steamers before returning to his farm in Polk county. He has always been foremost in the ranks of co-operation. At present he is president of the Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery Association and of the Wisconsin State Union American Society of Equity. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and was re-elected in November, 1922, and again in 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Milltown, Wisconsin.

PORTAGE COUNTY

BEN HALVERSON (Rep.) was born Sept. 18, 1863, in the town of New Hope, Portage County. He received a common school and Stevens Point high school education. He has been engaged in farming and has been a dealer in pumps and windmills, 1890-1902. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer of Portage County and re-elected in 1904, holding the office until January 1, 1907. He then returned to the farm and has been engaged in farming since. He has held the position of town chairman 1907, and is now chairman of the county state road and bridge committee, holding that office for the past six years and has been chairman of the county board for three years. He is president of the New Hope Norwegian Ins. Company and has held this

position for fifteen years. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and again in 1924, receiving in the last election 4,990 votes to 4,075 for E. E. Rossier.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 1, Amherst Junction, Wisconsin.

PRICE COUNTY

HELEN F. THOMPSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Menasha, Winnebago county, May 8, 1870. She attended school and normal school and has been a teacher, hotelkeeper, owner and manager. For thirteen years she has been a member of the school board of Park Falls; election board, four years; jury commissioner, three years, being appointed to the position by Judge Risjord. She has been president of the Red Cross and was active in war work. She is one of the three women, the first to be elected to the Wisconsin legislature. In the November, 1924, election, she received 3,088 votes to 1,663 for A. B. Blomberg (Ind.).

HOME ADDRESS: Park Falls, Wisconsin.

RACINE COUNTY

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

WALLACE INGALLS (Rep.) was born in Walworth county, Nov. 22, 1859, educated in the common schools, Lake Geneva high school, Walworth Academy and Albany, N. Y., Law School. He served as district attorney of Walworth county 1892-96, and later removed to Racine where he has since practiced law. He is also the owner of a farm. He served in the 1909 session of the assembly and was re-elected in 1920, and again in 1924, receiving in the last election 5,458 votes to 1,590 for John G. Buresh.

HOME ADDRESS: Racine, Wisconsin.

RACINE COUNTY

Second District: The fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, twelfth and fifteenth wards of the city of Racine.

EDWARD F. HILKER (Rep.) was born April 18, 1881, at Racine and was educated in the Racine schools and at a business college. For a time he was engaged in the wholesale candy business, but is now a coal broker. He has been elected five times, two year terms each, as an alderman of the Racine city council and is now a member. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war in 1898. He is interested in athletics and sports and has played on and managed the Racine Ball Club and other clubs. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 5,412 votes to 1,201 for Ernst Anheuser.

HOME ADDRESS: Racine, Wisconsin.

RACINE COUNTY

Third District: The towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville; the villages of Corliss, Rochester, Union Grove and Waterford; the city of Burlington and the ninth ward of the city of Racine.

JOHN H. KAMPER (Rep.) was born in Denmark, Dec. 17, 1857. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1866, settling in Racine County, where he has ever since resided. At the age of 22 he was elected justice of the peace which office he held 14 years. For 17 years he was chairman of the town of Raymond and a member of the county board of supervisors of Racine county, holding the position for 4 years as chairman. He has held numerous other offices of trust. He is a retired farmer. He was first elected to the assembly in 1908, re-elected in 1910 in November, 1922, and for the fourth time in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Franksville, Wisconsin.

RICHLAND COUNTY

ELIAS R. CUSHMAN (Rep.) is a miller by trade and spent 25 years in lumbering and merchandising, but for some time has been farming. He was born in Vernon County, August 14, 1860, and was educated in the common schools of Vernon and Richland counties. He served as president of the village of Viola, 1900 to 1903, and as a member of the Richland county board from 1909 to 1924. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in 1922, and again in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Viola, Wisconsin.

ROCK COUNTY

First District: The towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter and Union; and the village of Milton and the cities of Edgerton, Evansville and Janesville.

GEORGE W. BLANCHARD (Rep.) was born at Colby, Jan. 26, 1884. He received a common and high school education and graduated from the Letters and Science course at the University of Wisconsin in 1906 and from the law department in 1910. For two years he was principal of the Colby high school. He is practicing law at Edgerton, where he has served as city attorney, 1913-25, and city clerk of Edgerton for two years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 8,457 votes to 1,867 for James R. Lamb.

HOME ADDRESS: Edgerton, Wisconsin.

ROCK COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnson, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley and Turtle; the villages of Clinton, Footville and Orfordville; and the city of Beloit.

H. B. MOSELEY (Rep.) was born October 14, 1874, at Beloit. He received a common school education and is at present engaged in farming. For 15 years he was county supervisor and was chairman of the county board of Rock county, 1914-1915. Since that time he has been chairman of the county and state road bridge committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1922, and re-elected November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 26, Beloit, Wisconsin.

RUSK AND SAWYER COUNTIES

A. C. SCHULTZ (Rep.) was born in Cook county, Ill., Jan. 20, 1872. He received a common school and business college education. He was a butter maker and creamery manager for eighteen years and was cashier of a National Bank for two years. His present occupations are farmer and manager of a co-operative creamery. He was member and chairman of the board of education for twelve years in the city of Platteville; member of the Platteville city council for four years, and later chairman of the town of Atlanta and a member of the Rusk county board of supervisors. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 4,951 votes to 924 for Arvis Johnson.

HOME ADDRESS: Bruce, Wisconsin.

ST. CROIX COUNTY

ETHAN B. MINIER (Rep.) was born in Ulster, Pa., Sept. 1, 1874. He moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, when thirteen years of age, settling on a farm near New Richmond. He was educated in the schools of New Richmond, taught school for two years and then grad-

uated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1900. He practiced the profession for some years at Amery, but for the past ten years has been engaged in farming, near New Richmond. He never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition. He was elected in 1924 winning by a large majority over independent and democratic opponents.

HOME ADDRESS: New Richmond, Wisconsin.

SAUK COUNTY

CARL KOENIG (Rep.) was born in Germany, March 10, 1864, and came to Wisconsin with his parents four years later settling in Dane County. He was educated in the district and parochial schools; in 1878 moved with his parents to a farm of 53 acres in the town of Westfield, Sauk County, which he has operated since he attained the age of 19 years, increasing the farm to 480 acres and specializing in dairying and the breeding of pure bred milking Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Koenig has served as school clerk 28 years; treasurer, Westfield Fire Insurance Co., 25 years; president and secretary Loganville and Leland creameries 10 years; road supervisor 12 years; town assessor 6 years; town chairman 11 years, vice president Loganville State Bank 10 years; secretary-treasurer Westfield local Equity 2 years; president Sauk County Equity 3 years. He has been an elder in the Zion Lutheran church for 28 years. Delegate to Republican convention 1894-96, 1902. Elected to the assembly 1920 and 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Loganville, Wisconsin.

SHAWANO COUNTY

AUGUST BEVERSDORF (Rep.) was born in Germany, Sept. 22 1864, came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1867 where he was educated in the public schools and in 1878 moved to the town of Richmond Shawano county, when it was a wilderness. At the age of 21 he purchased a farm in Belle Plaine township which he has developed into one of the finest farms in the county. He served as town treasurer ten years, chairman twelve years, was a member of the county asylum building committee and trustee for six years. He has been President of the Shawano County Agriculture Society and has been school clerk of his district for 28 years. He served in the session of 1920 and 1921 and was re-elected in November, 1922, and again in 1924 receiving 6,879 votes to 1,215 for Walter J. Dolan.

HOME ADDRESS: Shawano, Wisconsin, R. 3.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

First District: The City of Sheboygan.

ERNST A. SONNEMANN (Rep.) was born in Germany April 29, 1858, and migrated to this country when eight weeks old, coming with his parents direct to Sheboygan where he has made his home ever since. He attended the public schools for a short time and then went into the fishing business. This occupation he carried on for forty-six years up to the time of his retirement. Mr. Sonnemann has been elected alderman of Sheboygan for the third term. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 5,533 votes to 1,772 for Anton Pauly and 1,889 for Charles Burhop.

HOME ADDRESS: 501 Wisconsin Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, cities and villages of the county except the city of Sheboygan.

JOHN MENTINK (Rep.) was born Nov. 21, 1870, and received a common school education. He has been one of the managers of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; clerk of the school board; and was

president of the Sheboygan County American Society of Equity for eight years and then resigned. His present occupation is that of farmer-auctioneer and a dealer in real estate, loans and insurance. He has been a director and treasurer of the town of Holland. He has served as a member of the county board of Sheboygan county for five terms: vice-chairman of the board for one term and president of the village of Cedar Grove for two years. He is a breeder of purebred Guernsey cattle and purebred Percheron horses. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 6,077 votes to 2,177 votes for Harvey J. Weisse.

HOME ADDRESS: Cedar Grove, Wisconsin.

TAYLOR COUNTY

J. C. HOFFMAN (Rep.) was born in Sheboygan county, July 3, 1856, and received a common school education. He came to Medford Nov. 15, 1877, and for a time was engaged as a carpenter and in millwright work. He moved to a farm in 1900. He has served as assessor of the town of Medford for eight years; register of deeds, one term and chairman of the town of Browning, Taylor county, nine years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 2,207 votes to 1,925 for Phillip Shupp.

HOME ADDRESS: R. 1, Medford, Wisconsin.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

GEORGE SCHMIDT (Rep.) was born in Switzerland, June 26, 1857, and came to the United States with his parents, settling in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, May, 1867, and he attended the common school, Fountain City graded schools, also Galesville University, now Gale college. He taught school in the district and graded school for 11 years, working on the farm during the vacation time. He was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Buffalo county in the fall of 1886 and continued in that office until 1895. In the fall of 1895 he purchased a farm in the town of Arcadia, Trempealeau county, which he managed for 9 years when he removed to a smaller farm near the village of Arcadia where he still resides. He has held various minor offices, town clerk, town treasurer and chairman of the town board in 1920. He was elected supervisor of assessment in 1904 which office he held for 6 years declining re-election. He was appointed assessor of incomes for district 28, comprising Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties, in 1912 when that office was created and continued in same to January, 1923. He was nominated and elected to the assembly without opposition in 1922 and re-elected in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Arcadia, Wisconsin.

VERNON COUNTY

A. E. SMITH (Rep.) was born August 27, 1879, at Berlin, Wisconsin. He graduated from the University, receiving the B. L. degree in 1901. He was an instructor in the Viroqua high school in 1902-1906; principal Cashton high school 1906-1907; principal Vernon County Training School 1907-20. He is now engaged in the general insurance business at Viroqua. He was elected mayor of the city of Viroqua in 1921 and was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, without opposition, and re-elected in 1924.

HOME ADDRESS: Viroqua, Wisconsin.

WALWORTH COUNTY

FRANK E. LAWSON (Rep.) was born August 9, 1868, at Delavan, Wisconsin. He received his education in the District School at Walworth and Sharon, Wisconsin, high school. He lived on a farm until 1907 and has been Cashier of the Walworth State Bank of Walworth, Wisconsin, since that time. He was town clerk of the town of Walworth from 1901 to 1907, and was president of the Walworth County Agricultural Society in 1909, and has been president of the Walworth Village Board since 1917. He was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives for the town of Walworth during the World War. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and re-elected in November, 1924, receiving in the last election 8,766 votes to 561 for Henry H. Tubbs (Prog.)

HOME ADDRESS: Walworth, Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

JACOB LEICHT (Rep.) was born May 30, 1876, at South Germantown. He was educated in the district schools, took a course in telegraphy and also an elementary course in the Northern Illinois Normal school, Dixon, Ill. He then attended Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., for two years. He has been a farmer all of his life and is now living on the same farm where he was born and where his grandfather settled in 1846. His father was also born and raised on the same farm. Mr. Leicht has been operating the old homestead for the past twenty-two years. He has served as school district officer for twelve years; chairman of the town of Germantown, seven years; chairman of the Washington county board three years; chairman of the Washington county highway commission for four years and is at present town chairman and highway commission chairman. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 4,404 votes to 2,924 for A. J. Hemmy.

HOME ADDRESS: South Germantown, Wisconsin.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

First District: The towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha; the villages of Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago and North Prairie, and the city of Waukesha.

EVAN G. DAVIES (Rep.) was born on a farm near Wales, Wisconsin, July 14, 1877, graduated from Carroll College in the year 1897, and later attended the University of Wisconsin. Although Mr. Davies has one of the most successful insurance agencies in the state and has acted in the capacity of special agent and adjuster for the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York for several years past, he has proven himself to be a successful farmer, owning and operating as up-to-date a farm as there is in Waukesha county. For the past three years he has been a member of the Waukesha county board of supervisors representing the village of Wales since its incorporation. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 4,558 votes to 2,699 votes for John W. Ross.

HOME ADDRESS: Wales, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonie, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Summit; the villages of Hartland, Menomonee Falls, New Butler and Pewaukee and the city of Oconomowoc.

W. H. EDWARDS (Rep.) is serving his fourth term in the assembly and is chairman of the committee on taxation. He was born on a farm in the town of Lisbon, May 14, 1861, was educated in the common schools

and Carroll college, Waukesha, after which he taught school for 15 years, 6 of which as principal of the school at Sussex. For the next 20 years he was actively engaged in the management of his large farm, retiring to his home in Sussex Oct. 1, 1914. He served two terms as town clerk, ten terms as county supervisor, one of which he was chairman of the county board. He was elected to the assembly in 1914 and re-elected in 1916, 1918, 1920 and 1924, receiving in the last election 3,426 votes to 2,808 for Judson Hall.

HOME ADDRESS: Sussex, Wisconsin.

WAUPACA COUNTY

GEORGE W. MEGGERS (Rep.) was born May 15th, 1888, at the town of Larrabee, Waupaca County. He received his education in the Clintonville public school, and is at present engaged in farming. He was a member of the county board of Waupaca county and a member of the common council of the city of Clintonville. He won out as an Independent La Follette Progressive candidate for the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in 1924, receiving 5,619 votes to 2,836 for Geo. Millard (Ind.), and 531 for R. Anderson (Soc.).

HOME ADDRESS: Clintonville, Wisconsin.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

First District: The city of Oshkosh.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, JR., was born in Oshkosh, Oct. 25, 1901. He graduated from the Oshkosh high school in 1919; attended Ripon college and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923. He is employed as a law clerk. He was one of the youngest members of the 1925 legislature. Mr. Thompson was elected to the assembly in November, 1924, receiving 8,278 votes to 3,031 for Ira Parker, Sr.

HOME ADDRESS: 26 Lake St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, villages and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.

NELS LARSON (Rep.) was born in Denmark, March 18, 1869, and came to America with his parents five years later, settling on a farm in the town of Winchester, Winnebago county, where he spent his boyhood. He was educated in the common schools, Oshkosh high school, and Oshkosh business college. Was employed for ten years as bookkeeper and clerk, was for twenty years engaged in the Cold Storage and Wholesale Cheese business, selling out in January, 1920. He has served as alderman six years; has been on the Neenah City Water Commission for fifteen years, member of the County Board two terms, and was elected to the assembly in 1920 and re-elected in 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: 404 Winneconne Ave., Neenah, Wis.

WOOD COUNTY

ELWYN E. ROYCE (Rep.) was born at Watertown, N. Y., March 18, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of New York state, Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y., and one year in the Plymouth, Wisconsin, high school. He is a progressive republican. He is now engaged in farming near Marshfield, Wood county. He served in the assembly in 1923 and was re-elected in November, 1924, without opposition.

HOME ADDRESS: Marshfield, Wisconsin.

CHIEF CLERK

C. E. SHAFFER (Rep.) has been chief clerk of the assembly at every session since 1907, being re-elected time and again without opposition. He was born on a farm in Dane county where he worked until he became of age, except during the time spent in school. He was educated in the common schools, business college and private academy, after which he taught in the district and graded schools. He was instructor for a time in mathematics and bookkeeping in the Capital City Commercial College, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has taken an active part in politics, having served three terms as secretary on the Dane County Republican Committee.

SERGEANT AT ARMS

C. E. HANSON (Rep.) who was elected Sergeant at Arms of the 1925 Assembly is a veteran legislator in Wisconsin. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1917 and was re-elected in 1918, 1920 and 1922 without opposition. He was born in Modum, Norway, Feb. 27, 1855, immigrated to Wisconsin with his parents when 11 years old and settled in Pierce county in 1871. He was educated in the public schools and has followed farming all his life. He served for several terms as assessor of the town of River Falls, as a member of the board of directors of the Equity Elevator & Warehouse Co., River Falls.

HOME ADDRESS: River Falls, Wis.



LINCOLN TERRACE AND BASCOM HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, A POPULAR MEETING PLACE FOR STUDENTS AND A MECCA FOR GRADUATES.

Miscellaneous

Census Statistics
Wisconsin Newspapers
Wisconsin Post Offices

CITIES OF WISCONSIN BY CLASSES

First Class (150,000 population or over)

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	*	1846	457,147

Second Class (40,000 to 150,000 population)

Kenosha ¹	Kenosha.....	1841	1850	40,472
Racine.....	Racine.....	1841	1848	58,593
Superior ²	Douglas.....	1887	1889	39,624

Third Class (10,000 to 40,000 population)

Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1853	1857	19,561
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	*	1887	11,334
Beloit.....	Rock.....	1845	1857	21,284
Eau Claire ³	Eau Claire.....	1867	1872	20,880
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1847	1852	23,427
Green Bay ⁴	Brown.....	1838	1854	31,017
Janesville.....	Rock.....	*	1853	18,293
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	*	1856	30,363
Madison.....	Dane.....	1846	1856	38,378
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	1851	1870	17,563
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	*	1887	13,610
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	*	1853	33,162
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1846	1853	30,955
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	*	1858	11,370
Waukesha ⁵	Waukesha.....	1846	1895	12,558
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	1860	1872	18,661
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	1902	1906	13,765

Fourth Class (under 10,000 population)

Algoma ³	Kewaunee.....	*	1879	1,911
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1868	1885	970
Altoona.....	Eau Claire.....	*	1887	960
Amery.....	Polk.....	1890	1919	1,203
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	*	1885	8,451
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1871	1885	1,407
Baraboo ⁷	Sauk.....	1866	1882	5,538
Barron.....	Barron.....	*	1887	1,623
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	1876	1913	1,441
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	*	1856	7,992
Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	*	1857	4,400
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	1866	1883	1,798
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1885	1920	1,648
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1864	1873	1,670
Brodhead.....	Green.....	1870	1891	1,600
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	*	1859	286
Burlington.....	Racine.....	1855	1900	3,626
Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	1845	1885	1,738
Chetek.....	Barron.....	*	1891	1,154
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	*	1877	1,833
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	*	1869	9,130
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	1879	1887	3,275
Colby.....	Marathon-Clark.....	*	1891	798
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	1864	1874	2,460
Crandon.....	Forest.....	*	1898	1,632
Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	1895	1898	6,725
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1885	1919	1,528
Darlington.....	LaFayette.....	1865	1877	1,798
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1856	1889	3,016
DePere ⁸	Brown.....	1857	1883	5,165
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	1858	1889	1,896
Durand.....	Pepin.....	1871	1887	1,517

Cities of Wisconsin by Classes—Continued

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Edgerton	Rock	*	1883	2,688
Elkhorn	Walworth	1857	1897	1,991
Elroy	Juneau	*	1885	1,713
Evansville	Rock	1867	1896	2,209
Fennimore	Grant	1885	1919	1,983
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1860	1878	4,915
Fountain City	Buffalo	1870	1889	880
Glenwood	St. Croix	*	1895	779
Greenwood	Clark	*	1891	761
Hartford	Washington	1871	1883	4,515
Hayward	Sawyer	*	1915	1,302
Horicon	Dodge	1855	1897	2,134
Hudson	St. Croix	*	1856	3,014
Hurley	Iron	*	1918	3,188
Jefferson	Jefferson	1857	1878	2,572
Juneau	Dodge	1865	1887	1,159
Kaukauna ⁹	Outagamie	1881	1885	5,951
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	*	1883	1,865
Kiel	Calumet-Mani- towoc	1892	1920	1,599
Ladysmith	Rusk	1901	1905	3,581
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1844	1885	2,632
Lake Mills ¹⁰	Jefferson	1852	1905	1,754
Lancaster	Grant	1856	1878	2,485
Marshfield	Wood	*	1883	7,394
Mauston	Juneau	1800	1887	1,966
Mayville	Dodge	1867	1885	3,011
Medford	Taylor	*	1889	1,881
Mellen	Ashland	*	1907	1,981
Menasha	Winnebago	1853	1874	7,214
Menomonie	Dunn	*	1882	5,104
Merrill	Lincoln	*	1883	8,068
Mineral Point	Iowa	1844	1857	2,569
Mondovi	Buffalo	*	1889	1,554
Monroe	Green	1858	1882	4,788
Neenah	Winnebago	1850	1873	7,171
Neillsville	Clark	*	1882	2,160
New Lisbon	Juneau	1870	1889	994
New London	Outagamie-Wau- paca	1868	1877	4,667
New Richmond	St. Croix	1878	1885	2,248
North Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	1918	3,047
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1865	1875	3,301
Oconto	Oconto	1869	4,920	
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1903	1919	1,914
Onalaska	La Crosse	1872	1878	1,066
Park Falls	Price	1901	1912	2,676
Peshigo	Marinette	*	1903	1,440
Phillips	Price	*	1891	1,973
Pittsville	Wood	1886	1887	504
Platteville	Grant	1854	1876	4,353
Plymouth	Sheboygan	*	1877	3,415
Portage	Columbia	*	1854	5,582
Port Washington	Ozaukee	1848	1882	3,340
Prescott	Pierce	1857	1871	892
Princeton	Green Lake	1865	1920	1,275
Prairie du Chien ¹¹	Crawford	*	1872	3,537
Reedsburg	Sauk	1868	1887	2,997
Rhineland	Oneida	*	1884	6,654
Rice Lake	Barron	*	1887	4,457
Richland Center	Richland	1866	1887	3,409
Ripon	Pond du Lac	1853	1858	3,929
River Falls	Pierce-St. Croix	1868	1875	2,273

Cities of Wisconsin by Classes—Continued

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	*	1879	1,280
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	1871	1874	3,544
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	1854	1913	2,002
Shullsburg.....	LaFayette.....	1861	1889	1,158
South Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	*	1897	7,598
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	1866	1883	4,466
Spooner.....	Washburn.....	1902	1909	2,293
Stanley.....	Chippewa.....	*	1898	2,577
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	1868	1882	5,101
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	*	1883	4,553
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	1857	1883	3,257
Tomahawk.....	Lincoln.....	*	1891	2,801
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	1858	1878	7,305
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1857	1883	2,574
Washburn.....	Bayfield.....	*	1904	3,707
Watertown.....	Jefferson-Dodge.....	1849	1853	9,299
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	1857	1875	2,839
Waupun.....	FondduLac-Dodge.....	1857	1878	4,440
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	1892	1897	5,818
West Bend.....	Washington.....	1863	1885	3,378
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	1858	1885	3,215
Wisconsin Rapids ¹²	Wood.....	*	1869	7,243

*No record of incorporation as a village, probably from town to city government.

¹ Incorporated as village of Southport, 1841, name changed to Kenosha in 1857.

² Incorporated as City of Superior by special act of legislature, 1858, but did not organize as a city. Incorporated as village 1887 and as city 1889. Became second class city with census of 1910, held by Attorney General it remains such unless changed by action of city council.

³ Incorporated as village of Eau Claire City, 1867. Changed to Eau Claire in 1872.

⁴ Navarino and Astor incorporated into Borough of Green Bay in 1838; Fort Howard annexed in 1895.

⁵ Incorporated as village of Prairieville 1846 changed to Waukesha in 1847.

⁶ Incorporated as Ahnapee in 1879, changed to Algoma in 1897.

⁷ Known as Adams village until 1852 when name was changed to Baraboo.

⁸ West De Pere incorporated as a village in 1870, name changed to Nicolet in 1883 and again to West De Pere in 1887. Annexed to De Pere in 1890. The post-office of West De Pere is still maintained although both sides of the river are under one city government.

⁹ Village of Ledyard incorporated in 1881 on south side of Fox River. In 1885 was combined with part of town of Kaukauna on North side of river under name of City of Kaukauna when Ledyard was commonly called South Kaukauna, and where a separate post office is still maintained although both sides of river are under one city government.

¹⁰ Incorporated as village of Lake Mills in 1852, name changed to Tyrahena in 1866 and back to Lake Mills in 1867.

¹¹ Prairie du Chien second oldest settlement in Wisconsin, was incorporated as the Borough of Prairie du Chien by the Governor and Judges of the State of Michigan in 1822, the first incorporated government in the state, but gave up its government in 1825 and was under the town government until incorporated as a city in 1872.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES IN WISCONSIN

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Abbotsford	Clark-Marathon	1894	782
Ableman	Sauk	1894	542
Adams	Adams	1912	1,119
Afton	Rock	1856	*
Adell	Sheboygan	1918	246
Albany	Green	1883	741
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	-----
Almond	Portage	1905	504
Amherst	Portage	1900	588
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	192
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	250
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1878	1,418
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	701
Athens	Marathon	1901	940
Attica	Green	1849	*
Auburndale	Wood	1861	334
Avoca	Iowa	1870	432
Bagley	Grant	1919	*
Baldwin	St. Croix	1874	666
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	251
Bangor	LaCrosse	1899	854
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	289
Bay City	Pierce	1910	213
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	337
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	210
Belleville	Dane	1892	559
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	498
Benton	Lafayette	1892	874
Birnamwood	Shawano	1895	651
Biron	Wood	1910	*
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	516
Black Earth	Dane	1857	464
Blair	Trempealeau	1894	657
Blanchardville	Lafayette	1890	653
Bloomington	Grant	1880	657
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	*
Blue River	Grant	1916	396
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	504
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	478
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1920	682
Brillion	Calumet	1885	1,102
Brokaw	Marathon	1908	493
Brooklyn	Dane-Green	1905	407
Brownstown	Green	1890	245
Bruce	Rusk	1901	561
Butternut	Ashland	1903	618
Cable	Bayfield	1920	*
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	723
Cambria	Columbia	1866	679
Cambridge	Dane	1891	490
Cameron	Barron	1894	572
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	730
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	471
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	362
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	*
Cashton	Monroe	1901	753
Cassville	Grant	1920	*
Cazenovia	Richland	1903	488
Cecil	Shawano	1905	379
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1900	654
Centuria	Polk	1904	358
Clayton	Polk	1910	304
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	689
Clinton	Rock	1881	938
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	305
Coleman	Marinette	1903	*
Collfax	Dunn	1904	905
Conrath	Rusk	1915	145
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	369
Corliss	Racine	1907	564
Cornell	Chippewa	1913	*
Crivitz	Marinette	1913	447

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	*
Cuba City	Grant	1891	1,175
Curtiss	Clark	1917	186
Cobb	Iowa	1902	230
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1920	*
Dallas	Barron	1903	425
Dane	Dane	1899	316
Deerfield	Dane	1891	594
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	233
De Forest	Dane	1903	493
Denmark	Brown	1915	735
De Soto	Crawford-Vernon	1886	299
Dorchester	Clark	1901	519
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	235
Downing	Dunn	1909	374
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	270
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	394
Eastman	Crawford	1910	286
East Troy	Walworth	1900	773
Eden	Fond du Lac	1912	176
Edgar	Marathon	1898	723
Eland	Shawano	1905	344
Elderon	Marathon	1917	215
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	379
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	527
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	357
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,043
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	632
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	296
Ephriam	Door	1919	*
Exeland	Monroe	1920	211
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	660
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	507
Fall River	Columbia	1903	400
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	178
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	203
Footville	Rock	1918	351
Fox Lake	Dodge	1858	1,012
Frederic	Polk	1903	*
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	374
Friendship	Adams	1907	442
Galesville	Trempealeau	1887	946
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	652
Genoa Junction	Walworth	1901	656
Gillett	Oconto	1900	785
Gilman	Taylor	1914	522
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	298
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	174
Grafton	Ozaukee	1896	898
Granton	Clark	1916	334
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	781
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	338
Green Lake	Green Lake	1871	456
Gresham	Shawano	1908	309
Hamilton	Iron	1917	1,890
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	368
Hancock	Waushara	1902	443
Hartland	Waukesha	1891	800
Hatley	Marathon	1912	290
Haugen	Barron	1918	426
Hazel Green	Grant	1867	647
Highland	Iowa	1873	1,024
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	614
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	950
Hixton	Jackson	1920	
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	236
Hortonville	Outagamie	1894	960
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	595
Hustler	Juneau	1914	163

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Independence.....	Trempealeau.....	1885	805
Ingram.....	Rusk.....	1907	124
Iola.....	Waupaca.....	1892	843
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.....	1913	287
Ironton.....	Sauk.....	1914	199
Jackson.....	Washington.....	1912	230
Johnson Creek.....	Jefferson.....	1903	493
Junction City.....	Portage.....	1911	275
Kendall.....	Monroe.....	1849	506
Kenan.....	Price.....	1903	319
Kewaskum.....	Washington.....	1895	707
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.....	1868	1,206
Kimberly.....	Outagamie.....	1910	1,382
Kingston.....	Green Lake.....	1858	*
Knapp.....	Dunn.....	1905	478
Kohler.....	Sheboygan.....	1912	403
La Farge.....	Vernon.....	1899	788
Lake Nebagamon.....	Douglas.....	1907	458
La Valle.....	Sauk.....	1883	447
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.....	1910	256
Linden.....	Iowa.....	1900	490
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.....	1899	2,017
Livingston.....	Grant-Iowa.....	1914	574
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	1872	1,077
Loganville.....	Sauk.....	1917	265
Lohrville.....	Waushara.....	1910	245
Lomira.....	Dodge.....	1899	554
Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	1886	453
Lowell.....	Dodge.....	1893	293
Loyal.....	Clark.....	1893	735
Lublin.....	Taylor.....	1915	209
Luck.....	Polk.....	1905	479
Luxembourg.....	Kewaunee.....	1908	457
Lyndon Station.....	Juneau.....	1903	292
Lynxville.....	Crawford.....	1889	253
McFarland.....	Dane.....	1920	*
McMillan.....	Marathon.....	1891	51
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.....	1887	293
Manawa.....	Waupaca.....	1900	727
Marathon City.....	Marathon.....	1884	670
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	1898	875
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	1858	959
Marshall.....	Dane.....	1905	497
Mattoon.....	Shawano.....	1901	666
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	1899	756
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	1914	445
Menomonee Falls.....	Waukesha.....	1892	1,019
Merrillan.....	Jackson.....	-----	628
Merrimack.....	Sauk.....	1899	270
Middleton.....	Dane.....	1905	791
Milwaukee.....	Polk.....	1910	440
Milton.....	Rock.....	1904	834
Minong.....	Washburn.....	1915	230
Montello.....	Marquette.....	1868	1,112
Montfort.....	Grant.....	1893	598
Monticello.....	Green.....	1891	677
Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	1889	1,161
Mount Hope.....	Grant.....	1919	215
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.....	1899	1,360
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.....	1905	697
Muscoda.....	Grant.....	1894	1,903
Necedah.....	Juneau.....	1870	852
Nekoosa.....	Wood.....	1907	1,639
Nelsonville.....	Portage.....	1913	187
Nesho.....	Dodge.....	1902	296
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.....	1906	397
New Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	1917	386
New Butler.....	Waukesha.....	1913	564
New Glarus.....	Green.....	1901	981

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
New Holstein	Calumet	1901	1,373
Niagara	Marinette	1914	1,946
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	2,150
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	621
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	586
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	263
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	531
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	556
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	237
Oliver	Douglas	1917	153
Omro	Winnebago	1857	1,042
Ontario	Monroe-Vernon	1890	424
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	497
Oregon	Dane	1883	871
Orfordville	Rock	1910	496
Oseola	Polk	1886	674
Osseo	Trempealeau	1893	802
Owen	Clark	1904	1,083
Oxford	Marquette	1912	416
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	685
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	878
Pepin	Pepin	1860	555
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1876	800
Plain	Sauk	1912	324
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	380
Plover	Portage	1857	316
Plum City	Pierce	1909	327
Poplar	Douglas	1917	357
Port Edwards	Wood	1902	755
Potosi	Grant	1846	501
Pound	Marinette	1914	*
Poynette	Columbia	1892	724
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	866
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	299
Prentice	Price	1899	588
Pulaski	Shawano-Oconto-Brown	1910	718
Randolph	Columbia-Dane	1870	1,183
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	479
Readstown	Vernon	1898	546
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	1,012
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	571
Reeseville	Dodge	1882	423
Rewey	Iowa	1902	324
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	1,020
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	428
Rio	Columbia	1887	620
Rochester	Racine	1912	220
Rockdale	Dane	1914	139
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	*
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	305
Rosholt	Portage	1907	448
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	413
Royalton	Waupaca	1919	*
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	395
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1888	825
Sauk City	Sauk	1854	1,162
Saukville	Ozaukee	1915	380
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	373
Schlesingererville	Washington	1869	730
Scotfield	Marathon	1904	1,049
Sharon	Walworth	1892	908
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	123
Shell Lake	Washburn	1908	920
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	501
Shorewood	Milwaukee	1900	2,650
Sister Bay	Door	1912	190
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	653
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	406
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	290
Spencer	Marathon	1902	482
Spring Green	Sauk	1869	690

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Spring Valley	Pierce	1895	939
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	413
Steuben	Crawford	1900	305
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	387
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	207
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	305
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,014
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	320
Sun Prairie	Dane	1868	1,236
Suring	Oconto	1914	294
Taylor	Jackson	1919	*
Theresa	Dodge	1898	381
Thiensville	Ozaukee	1910	334
Thorp	Clark	1893	796
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	748
Tony	Rusk	1911	216
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	1867	536
Turtle Lake	Barron	1898	679
Union Center	Juneau	1913	170
Union Grove	Racine	1893	729
Unity	Clark-Marathon	1903	405
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	*
Valley City	Polk	1919	*
Viola	Richland-Vernon	1899	*
Walworth	Walworth	1901	757
Waterford	Racine	1906	668
Waterloo	Jefferson	1859	1,262
Waunakee	Dane	1893	560
Wautoma	Wausara	1901	1,046
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	479
Webster	Burnett	1916	399
Westby	Vernon	1895	1,228
Westfield	Marquette	1902	853
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906	2,101
Weston	Dunn	1909	177
West Salem	La Crosse	1893	1,027
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1856	938
Weyerhauser	Rusk	1906	368
Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	1892	832
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1887	851
Wild Rose	Wausara	1904	576
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	436
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	222
Wilton	Monroe	1890	519
Winneconne	Winnebago	1871	745
Withee	Clark	1901	330
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	854
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	798
Woodman	Grant	1917	138
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	298
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	571
Wyoceana	Columbia	1909	282

*Not returned separately in 1920.

POPULATION OF STATES IN 1920, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR
RANK, WITH COMPARATIVE RANK IN
1910 AND 1900

State	Population	Rank in population		
	1920	1920	1910	1900
New York.....	10,384,144	1	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,159	2	2	2
Illinois.....	6,485,098	3	3	3
Ohio.....	5,759,368	4	4	4
Texas.....	4,661,027	5	5	6
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	6	6	7
Michigan.....	3,667,222	7	8	9
California.....	3,426,536	8	12	21
Missouri.....	3,403,547	9	7	5
New Jersey.....	3,155,374	10	11	16
Indiana.....	2,930,544	11	9	8
Georgia.....	2,894,683	12	10	11
Wisconsin.....	2,631,839	13	13	13
North Carolina.....	2,556,486	14	16	15
Kentucky.....	2,416,013	15	14	12
Iowa.....	2,403,630	16	15	10
Minnesota.....	2,386,371	17	19	19
Alabama.....	2,347,295	18	18	18
Tennessee.....	2,337,459	19	17	14
Virginia.....	2,306,361	20	20	17
Oklahoma.....	2,027,564	21	23	30
Louisiana.....	1,797,793	22	24	23
Mississippi.....	1,789,384	23	21	20
Kansas.....	1,769,257	24	22	22
Arkansas.....	1,750,995	25	25	25
South Carolina.....	1,683,662	26	26	24
West Virginia.....	1,463,610	27	28	28
Maryland.....	1,449,610	28	27	26
Connecticut.....	1,380,585	29	31	29
Washington.....	1,356,316	30	30	34
Nebraska.....	1,295,502	31	29	27
Florida.....	966,296	32	33	33
Colorado.....	939,376	33	32	32
Oregon.....	783,389	34	35	36
Maine.....	768,014	35	34	31
North Dakota.....	645,730	36	37	40
South Dakota.....	635,839	37	36	38
Rhode Island.....	604,397	38	38	35
Montana.....	547,593	39	40	43
Utah.....	449,446	40	41	42
New Hampshire.....	443,083	41	39	37
District of Columbia.....	437,571	42	43	41
Idaho.....	431,326	43	45	46
New Mexico.....	360,247	44	44	44
Vermont.....	352,421	45	42	39
Arizona.....	333,273	46	46	47
Delaware.....	223,003	47	47	45
Wyoming.....	194,402	48	48	48
Nevada.....	77,407	49	49	49

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

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POPULATION PRINCIPAL U. S. CITIES

	1920		1920
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	Worcester, Mass.	179,754
Brooklyn, N. Y.		Birmingham, Ala.	178,806
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	Richmand, Va.	171,717
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,832,779	Syracuse, N. Y.	171,667
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	New Haven, Conn.	162,537
Cleveland, O.	796,341	Memphis, Tenn.	162,351
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	San Antonio, Tex.	161,379
Boston, Mass.	748,060	Dallas, Tex.	158,976
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	Dayton, O.	152,559
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	Houston, Tex.	138,276
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	Hartford, Conn.	138,036
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	Scranton, Pa.	137,783
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,694
Washington, D. C.	437,571	Paterson, N. J.	135,875
Newark, N. J.	414,524	Youngstown, O.	132,358
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	Springfield, Mass.	129,614
New Orleans, La.	387,219	Des Moines, Ia.	126,468
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	New Bedford, Mass.	121,217
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	Fall River, Mass.	120,435
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	Trenton, N. J.	119,233
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	Nashville, Tenn.	118,342
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	Camden, N. J.	116,309
Portland, Ore.	258,288	Norfolk, Va.	115,777
Denver, Col.	256,491	Albany, N. Y.	113,344
Toledo, O.	243,164	Lowell, Mass.	112,759
Providence, R. I.	237,595	Wilmington, Del.	110,168
Columbus, O.	237,031	Cambridge, Mass.	109,694
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	Reading, Pa.	107,734
St. Paul, Minn.	234,693	Fort Worth, Tex.	106,432
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	Spokane, Wash.	104,437
Akron, O.	208,435	Kansas City, Kansas	101,177
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176
Omaha, Neb.	191,601		

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

(The following list of newspapers published in Wisconsin has been carefully revised and compiled from lists furnished by the Postmaster General and questionnaires filled out by the editors themselves and is presumed to be correct up to January 1, 1925. Abbreviations used are as follows: G; German, N., Norwegian; P., Polish; Sw., Swedish; H., Hollandish; B., Bohemian; Sc., Scandinavian; Da., Danish; Sl., Slovak; Rep., Republican; Dem., Democrat; Ind., Independent; Soc., Socialist; D., Daily except Sunday; D. & S., Daily and Sunday; W., Weekly; S. W., Semi-Weekly; Mon., Monday; Tu., Tuesday; Wed., Wednesday; Th., Thursday; Fri., Friday; Sat., Saturday; Sun., Sunday.)

Post Office	Name of Paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Adams	Advertiser	J. W. Houghton	Ind.	W	Sat
Albany	Vindicator	O. G. Briggs	Rep.	W	Th.
Algoma	Record-Herald	H. H. Heidmann	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
	Buffalo County Journal	Stoebel & Buehler	Ind.	W	Th.
Alma Center	Alma Center News	C. M. Potter	Rep.	W	Th.
Amery	Free Press	B. R. Atwood	Rep.	W	Th.
Amherst	Advocate	J. L. Moberg	Rep.	W	Fri.
Antigo	Banner	Ed. Goebel	Dem.	W	Tu.
	Farmer's Journal	Fred L. Berner	Rep.	W & D	
Appleton	Journal	Fred L. Berner	Rep.	W	Th.
	Volksfreund	Otto W. Schaefer	Ind.	D	
	Post-Crescent	John K. Kline	Ind.	W	Th.
Arcadia	Leader	A. Hess	Dem.	W	Fri.
Argyle	Atlas	Geo. G. Gaskill	Ind.	W	Th.
Ashland	Press	Kirk L. Miles	Rep.	D	
Athens	Athens Record	A. Neuenschwander	Ind.	W	Th.
Augusta	Eau Claire Co. Union	C. W. Warner	Ind.	W	Fri.
Baldwin	Baldwin Bulletin	Wm. E. Hawley	Rep.	W	Fri.
Balsam Lake	Polk Co. Ledger	E. E. Husband	Rep.	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Bangor	Independent	Frank B. Gessler	Rep.	W	Th.
Baraboo	Baraboo Daily News	H. E. Cole and H. K. Page	Rep.	W	Wed.
	Baraboo Weekly News	H. E. Cole and H. K. Page	Rep.	W	
	Baraboo Daily Republic	Hood Bros.	Rep.	D	
Barron	Barron Co. News Shield	Dr. F. Curtiss-Wedge		W	Fri.
Bayfield	Bayfield Co. Press	D. C. Bell	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Bayfield Progress	W. A. Carter		W	Tu.
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam Argus	B. F. Sherman's Sons	Dem.	W	Th.
	Daily Citizen	H. H. Parker	Ind.	D	
	Dodge Co. Citizen	H. H. Parker	Ind.	W	Th.
Belmont	Success	Tom C. Snyder	Rep.	W	Th.
Beloit	News	Mash H. Dobson	Rep.	D	
	Independent	Blaine Hansen	Ind.		
Benton	Benton Advocate	C. M. Vail	Ind.	W	Fri.
Berlin	Berlin Ev. Journal	R. S. Starks	Ind.	D	
Biramwood	Biramwood News	Mrs. S. K. Adams	Ind.	W	Wed.
Black Creek	Times	F. H. Colburn	Rep.	W	Th.
Black Earth	Dane County News	Arthur W. Pickering	Ind.	W	Fr.
Black Rv. Falls	Badger State Banner	Geo. F. Cooper	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Jackson Co. Journal	Merlin Hull	Pro. Rep	W	Wed.
	Merlin Hull's Farm News	Merlin Hull	Pro. Rep	Mthly	
Blair	Blair Press	H. C. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	W	Th.
Blanchardville	Blade	W. F. McGuigan	Ind.	W	Th.
Bloomer	The Advance	Frank E. Andrews	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Bloomington	Record	A. C. Bishop	Ind Dem	W	Wed.
Bonduel	Bonduel Times	H. C. Van Vuren	Ind.	W	Th.
Boscobel	Boscobel Dial	H. J. Johnson	Rep.	W	Wed.
Boyceville	The Press	H. K. Halvorson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Boyd	Boyd Transcript	B. J. Fuller	Rep.	W	Fri.
Brandon	Brandon Times	G. A. Moorman's Sons	Ind.	W	Th.
Brillion	Brillion News	Otto J. Zander	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Brodhead	Brodhead News	George E. Dixon	Rep.	W	Th.
	Independent-Register	W. F. Schemp	Ind.	W	Wed.
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Teller	H. D. Hanson	Ind.	W	Wed.
Bruce	Bruce News Letter	L. W. Ham	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Burlington	Burlington Free Press	Kirchner & Koch	Rep.	W	Th.
	Standard Democrat	Louis H. Zimmerman	Dem.	W	Fri.
Butternut	Butternut Bulletin	Paul Fauteck	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
Cadott	Cadott Sentinel	A. T. Nabbefeld	Rep.	W	Fri.
Cambria	Cambria News	E. F. Krueger	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Cambridge	Cambridge News	H. C. Stain	Ind.	W	Fri.
Campbellsport	Campbellsport News	W. J. Sullivan	Ind.	W	Th.
Cashton	Record	E. H. Brown	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
Cassville	Cassville Record	I. M. Kelauer	Pro. Rep	W	Th.
Catawba	Catawba Review	O. B. Wek			
Cazenovia	Cazenovia Reporter	Mrs. B. Herlihy	Ind.	W	Th.
Cedarburg	Cedarburg News	Adlai S. Horn	Dem.	W	Wed.
Chetek	Chetek Alert	L. P. Charles	Rep.	W	Fri.
Chilton	Chilton Times	W. A. Hume	Dem.	W	Sat.
	Independent Journal	Jos. Grassold	Ind.	W	Th.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa Herald	George E. Dee	Rep.	D	
	Chippewa Telegram	C. D. Hunter		D	
Clayton	Clayton Advance	V. B. Smead	Ind.	W	Fri.
Clear Lake	Clear Lake Star	F. L. Rothgeber	Rep.	W	Wed.
Clinton	Rock County Banner	F. R. Helmer	Rep.	W	Th.
	Clinton Times Observer	Will A. Mayhew, Jr.		W	Fri.
Clintonville	Clintonville Tribune	Earl F. Moldenhauer	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Dairyman-Gazette	A. A. Washburn	Rep.	W	Th.
Cochrane	Cochrane Recorder	Leland L. Quimby	Ind.	W	Th.
Colby	Colby Phonograph	R. N. Markus	Ind.	W	Th.
Coleman	Coleman Citizen	A. Egley	Ind.	W	Fri.
Colfax	Colfax Messenger	Ward L. Swift	Rep.	W	Th.
Columbus	Columbus Democrat	F. L. Goodwin	Dem.	W	Wed.
	Columbus Republican	Robert C. Leitsch	Ind. Rep	W	Sat.
Cornell	Forest Republican	W. H. Howard	Ind.	W	Fri.
Crandon	Forest Republican	C. J. Hansen	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Cuba City	News-Herald	W. H. Goldthorpe	Non-P	W	Fri.
Cudahy	Cudahy Enterprise	George Bauman	Ind.	W	Fri.
Cumberland	Cumberland Advocate	R. B. Hart	Ind.	W	Th.
E. Ellsworth	Record	Oscar A. Halls	Rep.	W	Th.
Darlington	Republican-Journal	M. P. Peavy	Rep.	W	Th.
Deerfield	News	Geo. Stoffregen	Rep.	W	Th.
De Forest	De Forest Times	Alvin R. Johnson	Ind.	W	Fri.
Delavan	Enterprise	H. S. Saylor	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Delavan Republican	Edward Morrissey	Pro. Rep	W	Th.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Denmark	Denmark Press	Jos. R. Satran	Ind.	W	Th.
DePere	DePere Journal-Democrat	John A. Kuypers	Ind. Dem	W	Th.
De Soto	Bi-County Argus	M. H. Gales	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Dodgeville	Dodgeville Chronicle	J. M. Reese	Rep.	W	Th.
	Sun-Republic	Granville Trace	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Dorchester	Weekly Clarion	R. W. Hugoboom	Rep.	W	Fri.
Dousman	Weekly Index	F. C. Krueger	Ind.	W	Fri.
Downing	The Enterprise	Newton C. Little	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Durand	Courier-Wedge	A. W. Crippin	Rep.	W	Th.
Eagle	Eagle Quill	H. M. Loibl	Dem.	W	Th.
Eagle River	Eagle River Review	Verne Richards	Ind.	W	Th.
	Vilas County News	D. C. Menefee	Rep.	W	Wed.
East Troy	East Troy News	Kurzrok & Son	Ind.	W	Wed.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire Leader	P. C. Atkinson	Rep.	D	
	Daily Telegram	C. W. Fiske	Rep.	D	
	Reform News	Waldeman Ager	Ind. Pro.	W	Th.
Edgar	Edgar News	I. Townsend	Ind.	W	Fri.
Egerton	Eagle	F. I. Broadbent	Ind.	W	Th.
	Wis. Tobacco Reporter	Fred G. Smith	Ind.	W	Fri.
Elkhorn	Elkhorn Independent	Claude F. Eames	Rep.	W	Th.
Ellsworth	Pierce Co. Herald	H. F. Doolittle	Rep.	W	Th.
	Ellsworth Record	Oscar A. Halls	Rep.	W	Th.
Elroy	Elroy Leader Tribune	Whitehill & Shear	Rep.	W	Th.
Endeavor	Marquette Co. Epitome	G. D. Browne	Ind.	W	Fri.
Etrick	Etrick Advance	A. G. Sorenson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Evansville	Evansville Review	J. I. Scott	Rep.	W	Th.
Fennimore	Fennimore Times	Roethe Bros.	Rep.	W	Wed.
Florence	Florence Mining News	Chase O. Young	Rep.	W	Sat.
Fond du Lac	Daily Commonwealth	E. M. Jenison	Ind. Rep	D	
	Reporter	C. F. Coffman	Ind.	D	
Fort Atkinson	Ft. Atkinson Democrat	C. C. Nettesheim	Dem.	W	Th.
	Jefferson Co. Union	H. L. Hoard	Ind. Rep	W	Fri.
	Hoard's Dairyman	A. J. Glover & P. C. Burchard		W	Fri.
Fountain City	Buffalo Co. Republican	C. H. W. Andres	Ind.	W	Th.
Fox Lake	Representative	F. H. Baker	Rep.	W	Th.
Frederic	Frederic Star	W. H. Hansen	Rep.	W	Th.
Friendship	Friendship Reporter	H. S. Pierce	Rep.	W	Th.
Galesville	Galesville Republican	B. Gipple	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Gays Mills	Independent	C. E. Bellows	Ind.	W	Th.
Genoa City	Genoa City Broadcaster	H. N. Marsh	Ind.	W	Th.
Gillett	Gillett Times	Gillett Times Co.	Rep.	W	Th.
Glennwood City	Tribune	Allan B. Augustin	Ind.	W	Th.
Glidden	Glidden Enterprise	Matthew J. Hart	Dem.	W	Fri.
Granton	Granton Herald	W. E. Clough			
Grantsburg	Journal of Burnett Co.	F. R. Huth	Rep.	W	Th.
Green Bay	Der Landsmann G*	M. V. Mies	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Press-Gazette	John K. Kline	Ind.	D	
Green Lake	Green Lake Reporter	I. G. Lytle	Rep.	W	Th.
Greenwood	Greenwood Gleaner	Wm. F. Neuenfeldt	Rep.	W	Th.
Hammond	News	F. E. Hartwig	Ind.	W	Th.
Hancock	Hancock News	R. L. Thompson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hartford	Hartford Press	F. L. Le Count	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Hartford Times	C. R. Hathaway	Ind. Dem	W	Fri.
Hartland	Hartland News	Mable V. Hansen	Ind. Dem	W	Sat.
Hawkins	Hawkins Chronicle	Jesse C. Brothers	Ind. Dem	W	Fri.
Hayward	Sawyer Co. Record	F. J. Schweger	Rep.	W	Th.
Highland	Highland Weekly Press	G. Dille	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hilbert	Hilbert Favorite	Frank E. Pieper	Rep.	W	Wed.
Hillsboro	Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise	W. O. Shear	Rep.	W	Th.
Hollandale	Weekly Review	Bert Day	Ind.	W	Fri.
Horicon	Horicon Reporter	H. E. Roate	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hortonville	Weekly Review	J. W. Haughton	Ind.	W	Th.
Hudson	Star Observer	Percy A. Roberts	Rep.	W	Th.
Humbird	Humbird Enterprise	E. T. Hale	Rep.	W	Sat.
Hurley	Iron Co. News	F. A. Emunson	Rep.	W	Sat.
	Montreal River Miner	Martin Vickers	Rep.	W	Fri.
Hustisford	Hustisford News	Willie Kaul	Ind.	W	Fri.
Independence	News-Wave	G. L. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	W	Fri.
Iola	Iola Herald		Rep.	W	Fri.
Iron River	Iron River Pioneer	P. J. Savage	Rep.	W	Th.
Janesville	Janesville Daily Gazette	Stephen Bolles	Rep	D	
	Independent	S. A. Cooper	Non-P.	W	Th.
Jefferson	Jefferson Banner	C. J. Mueller	Dem.	W	Th.
Juneau	Independent	Clifford Bros.	Dem.	W	Fri.

*G.—German

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Juda	Juda Community News	Karl W. Moser	Ind.	W	Fri.
Kaukauna	Kaukauna Times	John Mc Coy	Ind.	W	Th.
Kendall	Kendall Keystone	Alex. R. McCleneghan	Ind.	W	Fri.
Kennan	Kennan Free Press	Edgar L. Johnson	Rep.	D	
Kenosha	Kenosha Evening News	W. T. Marlatt	Rep.	W	Th.
	Telegraph Courier	W. T. Marlatt	Rep.	W	Fri.
Kewaskum	Kewaskum Statesman	Harbeck & Schaefer	Ind.	W	Th.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee Co. Banner	Otto J. Ahnert	Rep.	W	Sat.
	Kewaunee Co. Press	Charles H. Schneider	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Kewaunee Enterprise	J. H. Kampo	Dem.	W	Th.
Kiel	Tri-County Record	H. A. Kuenne	Ind.	W	Th.
Kilbourn	Kilbourn Weekly Events	C. F. Friedrichs	Rep.	W	Th.
Kingston	Kingston Spy	A. G. Stiles	Ind.	W	
La Crosse	Tribune & Leader Press	Mark R. Byers	Ind.	D & S	
	Nordstern, G.	Adolf Candrian	Ind.	W	Fri.
	The Vlastenee	John Soukup	Ind.	W	Th.
Ladysmith	Rusk County Journal	E. W. Richardson	Ind.	Semi-W	W & S
	News-Budget	Mark R. Bell	Rep.	W	Fri.
La Farge	La Farge Enterprise	J. E. Rockhill	Ind.	W	Th.
Lake Geneva	Lake Geneva News	Milton R. Hart	Ind.	W	Th.
Lake Mills	Lake Mills Leader	C. L. Hubbs	Rep.	W	Th.
Lancaster	Grant County Herald	A. L. Sherman	Rep.	W	
	Lancaster Register				
Laona	Forest County Tribune	P. F. Van Opens	Rep.	W	Th.
Livingston	The Leader	Thomas Bennett			
Lodi	Lodi Enterprise	Cassius L. Coward	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Lomira	Lomira Review	E. E. Kinkel	Rep.	W	Tu.
Loyal	Loyal Tribune	Mrs. H. Richardson	Rep.	W	Th.
Luck	Enterprise	Dick Pugh	Ind. Dem	W	Th.
Luxemburg	Luxemburg News	Earl A. Balza	Ind.	W	Fri.
Madison	Wisconsin Botschafter	Frank C. Blied	Ind.	W	Th.
	Capital Times	W. T. Eivjue	Ind.	D	
	Wisconsin State Journal	A. M. Brayton	Ind.	D & S	
Manawa	Manawa Advocate	A. C. Walch	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Manitowoc	Herald-News	E. W. Mackey	Dem.	D	
	Manitowoc Times	A. O. Trippler	Rep.	D	
	Manitowoc Pilot	E. S. Crowe	Dem.	W	Th.
	Manitowoc Post G.*	Walter Wittmann	Pro. Rep	W	Sat.
Marathon	Marathon Times	Homer Amundson	Pro.	W	Fri.
Marinette	Marinette Eagle Star	F. E. Noyes & E. W. Le Roy	Ind. Rep	D	
	Union Laborer	Werner N. Schomaker	Dem.	W	Fri.
Marion	Advertiser	E. Byers	Rep.	W	Fri.
Markesan	Markesan Herald	R. P. Van Vuren	Ind.	W	Th.
Marshall	Marshall Record	Chas. H. Lake	Ind.	W	Fri.
Marshfield	Marshfield Herald	John White	Rep.	W	Th.
	Daily News	E. S. Bailey & G. V. Kraus	Rep.	D	
	Marshfield News	E. S. Bailey & G. V. Kraus	Rep.	W	Th.
	Das Wochenblatt G.*	J. J. Rebsteck	Ind.	W	Th.
Mauston	Juneau Co. Chronicle	Willard Temple	Rep.	W	Th.
	Mauston Star	B. D. Hanson	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
Mayville	Dodge Co. Pioneer	Conrad Mueller	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Mayville News	O. A. Gehrke	Ind.	W	Fri.
Mazomanie	Mazomanie Sickle	H. L. Swan	Ind.	W	Fri.
Medford	Star-News	W. H. Conrad	Rep.	W	Th.
	Taylor Co. Leader	Olga Andresen	Pro.	W	Th.
Mellen	Mellen Weekly	M. A. Lee	Rep.	W	Fri.
Melrose	Melrose Chronicle	Geo. T. Gilbertson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Menasha	Menasha Record	Ira H. Clough	Rep.	D	
Menomonie	Dunn Co. News	J. T. Flint	Rep.	W	Th.
Menomonee Falls	Menomonee Falls News	Cameron W. Frazer	Rep.	W	Fri.
Merrill	Herald	W. B. Chilsen	Ind.	D	
	Merrill Star-Advocate	W. M. Allen	Rep.	W	Th.
Merrillan	Wisconsin Leader	C. J. Johnson	Rep.	W	Fri.
Milton Junction	Journal-Telephone	Orlando H. Frantz	Ind.	W	Th.
	Clinton Times Observer				
Milwaukee	Milwaukee America	G. Hass	Pro.	Semi-W	Tu & Fr
	Catholic Citizen	Humphrey J. Desmond		W	Wed.
	Cecho-Slovak	John V. Klabouch	Ind.	W	Sat.
	Der Haus Und Bauern-freund				
	Delavaska Slovenija	J. L. Alexander	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Domacnost	Frank Novak	Rep.	W	Wed.
	Excelsior	Chas. J. Cmejla	Rep.	W	Th.
		Henry Hermann	Ind.	W	

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication	
Milwaukee	Der Landmann G.*	Joseph M. Sevenich	Ind.	W	Sat. Wed.	
	Jewish Press	Isador S. Horwitz		W		
	Kuryer Polski P**	John Grunwald	Rep.	D & W		
	Milwaukee Herald, G.*	G. Haas	Rep.	D		
	Milwaukee Journal	L. W. Nieman	Ind.	D & S		
	Milwaukee Leader	Victor L. Berger	Soc.	D		
	Milwaukee Sentinel	G. F. Lounsbury	Ind.	D & S		
	Milwaukee Sontagpost G*	Wm. Grotelceschen	Rep.	W	Sun.	
	Milwaukee Times	H. Lowell	Ind.	W	Th.	
	Nowiny Polskie	T. A. Jasiorkowski	Ind Dem	D		
	Slovenija	F. X. Veronick	Ind.	W		
	Northwestern Chronicle	H. J. Desmond	Ind.	W	Wed.	
	Up-town News	Isador S. Horwitz		W	Fri.	
	Vorwärts	Heinrich Bartel	Soc.	W	Sat.	
	Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Nathan J. Gould		W	Fri.	
Mineral Point	Wisconsin News	Hector H. Elwell	Ind.	D		
	Milwaukee Wochenblat.	Isador S. Horwitz		W	Fri.	
	Iowa Co. Democrat	C. W. Burghardt	Dem.	W	Th.	
	Mineral Point Tribune	B. J. Bennett	Rep.	W	Th.	
	Minocqua	Enos E. Fisher	Dem.	W	Fri.	
	Mondovi	F. L. St. John	Rep. Pro	W	Fri.	
	Monroe	Daily Journal	L. A. Woodle	Rep.	D	
		Journal-Gazette	L. A. Woodle	Rep.	Semi-W	Tu & Fr
		Green Co. Herold	Fred L. Kohli	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Montello	Montello Evening Times	Emery A. Odell	Rep.	D	
		Montello Express	Chas. Barry	Rep.	W	Fri.
		Montfort Mail	R. D. Quick	Ind. Rep	W	Th.
	Monticello	Messenger	S. E. Richards	Rep.	W	Wed.
		Morrisonville Tribune	Chas. Elchedge	Rep.	W	Sat.
		Mosinee Times	L. E. Osborne	Ind. Rep	W	Wed.
Mt. Horeb	Mt. Horeb Times	F. S. Zints	Pro. Rep	W	Tu.	
	Mt. Horeb Mail	A. C. Krohn	Ind.	W	Fri.	
	Parish Doings	I. M. Green	Ind.	W	Wed.	
Mukwonago	Chief	John Pinzl	Ind.	W	Fri.	
	Progressive	Wm. Victoria	Dem.	W	Th.	
	Necedah Republican	Roy L. Ware	Rep.	W	Th.	
Neenah	Daily News Times	Clara A. Bloom	Rep.	D		
	Press	L. Williamson	Rep.	W	Th.	
	Nekoosa Press	E. Schaffenberg, Jr.	Ind.	W	Th.	
New Glarus	New Glarus Post	Arthur J. Theiler	Dem.	W	Wed.	
	New Holstein Reporter	B. A. Roate	Rep.	W	Fri.	
	Times-Argus	C. A. Leicht	Pro.	W	Th.	
New Lisbon	The Press	V. W. Zierke	Ind.	W		
	New London Republican	I. E. Cooley & Son	Rep.	W	Th.	
	New Richmond News	Franc A. R. Van Meter	Ind. Rep	Semi-W	W & S	
N. Milwaukee	Times	P. J. Mc Carthy, Sr.	Ind.	W	Sat.	
	The Star	H. G. Hesselgrove	Ind.	W	Th.	
	Oconomowoc Enterprise	Grove P. Palmer	Ind.	W	Fri.	
Oconto	Reporter Enterprise	W. T. Comstock	Rep.	W	Th.	
	The Herald	The Herald Co.	Rep.	W	Th.	
	Ogema Record	Edgar I. Johnson	Dem.	W	Fri.	
Ojibwa	Ojibwa Courier	Geo. L. Carpenter	Dem.	W	Th.	
	Omro Herald	F. A. Siebensohn	Pro. Rep	W	Th.	
	Onalaska	La Crosse Co. Record	E. G. Showers	Ind.	W	Th.
Ontario	Kickapoo Valley Farmer					
	Oregon Observer	E. F. Kramer	Ind.	W	Th.	
	Orfordville Journal	Ward A. Stewart		W	Wed.	
Osceola	Osceola Sun	William Larson	Rep.	W	Th.	
	Daily Northwestern	O. J. Hardy	Rep.	D		
	Oshkosh Normal Advance	Charles R. Cook		W	Wed.	
Osseo	Osseo News	W. S. Gilpin	Rep.	W	Tu.	
	Owen Enterprise	V. P. Barager	Rep.	W	Th.	
	Palmyra Enterprise	Lura Dow	Ind.	W	Th.	
Pardeeville	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times					
	H. P. Thompson		Rep.	W	Fri.	
	Park Falls Herald	L. J. Melrose	Rep.	W	Fri.	
Park Falls	Park Falls Independent	Richard E. Smith	Pro. Rep	W	Th.	
	Pepin Herald	L. A. Axtell	Dem.	W	Th.	
	Peshigo Times	A. Egle	Ind.	W	Th.	
Phillips	Coleman Citizen	V. S. Dahley		W	Fri.	
	The Bee	Geo. R. Foster	Rep.	W	Th.	
	The Phillips Times	Geo. E. Sackett	Dem.	W	Sat.	
Pittsville	Record	C. E. Mc Kee	Ind. Rep	W		
	Painfield	The Sun	W. H. Fields	Rep.	W	Fri.

*G.—German
**P.—Polish

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Platteville	Grant Co. News	R. I. Dugdale	Pro.	W	Fri.
	Platteville Journal	C. H. Gribble	Ind.	W	Wed.
	Platteville Witness	W. M. Rindlaub	Ind.	W	Wed.
Plymouth	Plymouth Post	Wanderleben Bros.	Ind.	W	Sat.
	Plymouth Review	Mrs. Otto Gaffron	Pro.	W	Wed.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan Herald	Mrs. Otto Gaffron	Pro.	W	Sat.
Portage	Badger Blade	A. A. Porter	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Register-Democrat	A. A. Porter	Rep.	D	
Port Washington	Wis. State Register	A. A. Porter	Rep.	W	Th.
	Herald	W. B. Krause		W	Wed.
	Port Washington Pilot	Hy Schoensigil	Rep.	W	Th.
Potosi	Port Washington Star	Albert D. Bolens	Ind.	W	Sat.
	Pt. Washington Zeitung	Carl Fehlandt	Dem.	W	Th.
Poynette	News	James A. Murphy	Pro.	W	Wed.
Prairie du Chien	Poynette Press	C. M. Butler	Ind.	W	Fri.
Prairie du Sac	The Courier	H. E. Howe & Son	Dem.	W	Tu.
	Crawford Co. Press	J. H. Frazier	Rep.	W	Wed.
Prentice	Sauk County News	Bert Giegerich	Non-P.	W	Th.
Prescott	News-Calumet	Edgar T. Johnson	Ind.	W	Fri.
Princeton	Journal	Gael E. Marvin	Ind.	W	Th.
Pulaski	Princeton Republic	A. H. Rippler	Ind.	W	Th.
Racine	Pulaski Herald	John Shanrahan			
	Journal-News	F. W. Starbuck	Rep.	D	
	Times-Call	W. S. Goodland	Ind.	D	
Randolph	Wisconsin Agriculturist	Chas. H. Everett	none	W	Sat.
	Advance	C. E. Williams	Ind.	W	Th.
Random Lake	Times	H. C. Scholler	Ind.	W	Th.
Red Granite	Herald	J. B. Crouch	Ind.	W	Th.
Reedsburg	Free Press	George J. Seamans	Rep.	W	Th.
	Times	T. C. Ninman	Ind.	W	Fri.
Reeseville	Review	Emil Klentz	Rep.	W	Th.
Rewey	Advocate				
Rhineland	Daily News	W. R. Jaeger	Ind.	D	
	Herald	Daniel O'Neil			
	New North	H. Slossen	Pro.	W	Th.
Rib Lake	Herald	J. J. Voemastek	Dem.	W	Fri.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	A. F. Ender	Ind.	W	Wed.
Richland Center	Democrat	A. P. Andrews	Dem.	W	Wed.
	Observer	S. W. Fogo	Rep.	W	Th.
Rio	Badger Blade	A. A. Porter	Ind.	W	Fri.
Ripon	Commonwealth	O. A. Luck & C. J. Inverseth			
	Ripon Press	R. E. Howe	Ind.	W	Fri.
	The Journal	S. R. Morse	Rep.	W	Th.
River Falls	The Times	Charles E. Nelson	Rep.	W	Th.
	Rosholt Review	R. C. Woodhead	Rep.	W	Fri.
Rosholt	Standard-Press	G. R. Puckett	Rep.	W	Thu.
St. Croix Falls	Pioneer Presse	Max H. Ninman	Ind.	W	Th.
Sauk City	Seymour Press	H. J. Van Vuren & Son	Ind.	W	Th.
Seymour	Reporter	J. L. Howell	Rep.	W	Th.
Sharon	Shawano Co. Advocate	E. J. Scott	Dem.	W	Tu.
Shawano	Shawano Co. Leader	M. M. Keller	Rep.	W	Th.
	Shawano Co. Journal	M. R. Stanley	Rep.	W	Th.
	Volksbote-Wochenblatt	Arthur Mathwig	Ind.	W	Th.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan Press	C. E. Broughton	Ind.	D	
	Sheboygan Amerika	Julius Schnell	Rep.	D	
	Sheboygan Zeitung	Julius Schnell	Rep.	D	
Sheboygan Falls	National Demokrat	William Gottsacker	Dem.	Semi-W	
	Sheboygan Co. News and Dairy Market Reporter	Mrs. W. C. Thomas	Ind.	W	Tu.
	Washburn Co. Register	Roger Ryan	Pro.	W	Fri.
Shell Lake	Shiocton News	F. A. Colburn	Rep.	W	Fri.
Shiocton	Pick and Gad	A. W. Law	Ind.	W	Th.
Shullsburg	The Mugwump	P. J. Sauer	Ind.	W	Th.
Slades Corners	The Kickapoo Scout	A. C. Rasmussen	Rep.	W	Th.
Soldiers Grove	The Journal	F. H. Parker	Ind.	W	Th.
Somerset	The Somerset Post	Fred L. Hook	Rep.	W	Fri.
So. Milwaukee	South Wayne Homestead	Harry Hough	Ind.	W	Th.
South Wayne	Sparta Herald	J. W. Spradling & Bruce			
Sparta	Sparta Herald	R. McCoy	Rep.	W	Th.
	Monroe Co. Democrat	W. C. B. Showers	Dem.	W	Th.
	Spencer Record	James W. LaBelle	Ind.	W	Th.
Spencer	Spooner Advocate	E. M. Bardell	Ind.	W	Fri.
Spooner	Home News	W. R. Purdy	Ind.	W	Th.
Spring Green	The Sun	Charles Lowater	Ind.	W	Th.
Spring Valley					

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

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Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Stanley	Stanley Republican	W. H. Bridgman	Rep.	W	Th.
Stevens Point	Gazette	G. W. Rogers	Rep.	W	Wed.
	Journal	Frank W. Leahy	Rep.	D	
	Gwiazda Polarna P.**	Paul Klimowiz	Ind.	W	Sat.
	Rolnick, P.**	Paul Klimowiz	Ind.	W	Fri.
Stoughton	Courier Hub	J. M. Hibbard	Rep.	D	
Stratford	Journal	A. E. Way	Ind.	W	Fri.
Sturgeon Bay	Door Co. Advocate	H. J. Sanderson & A. T. Harris	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Door Co. News	N. C. Garland	Rep.	W	Th.
	Door Co. Reporter	George J. Knott			
Sullivan	News	Mrs. A. F. Buth	Dem.	W	Th.
Sun Prairie	Countryman	Theron G. Stone	Ind.	W	Th.
Superior	Evening Telegram	Barr Moses	Ind.	D	
	Labor Journal	M. M. Kreips	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Tidende, N.	G. A. Pettersen	Ind.	W	Fri.
	Tyomies (Finnish)	Henry Koski	Lab.	D	
Suring	Suring Sun	Joe Thielke	Dem.	W	Th.
Taylor	Taylor Weekly Herald	O. O. Kjerne	Ind.	W	Fri.
Thorp	Thorp Courier	Wm. S. Wagner	Dem.	W	Th.
Tigerton	Chronicle	E. W. Cleveland	Rep.	W	Fri.
Tomah	Tomah Journal	L. B. Sauier	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Monitor-Herald	C. J. Wells	Ind.	W	Fri.
Tomahawk	Tomahawk Leader	Osborne Bros.	Rep.	W	Th.
Turtle Lake	Times	A. G. Huhn	Dem.	W	Fri.
Two Rivers	The Chronicle	Noel Nash	Dem.	W	Wed.
	Reporter	Arthur Baetz	Ind.	W	Fri.
Union Grove	News	Harvey Ames		W	Fri.
Unity	Marathon Co. Register	James W. LaBelle	Ind.	W	Fri.
Vesper	The State Center	Elmer Trickey	Rep.	W	Th.
Viola	Viola News	W. B. Van Winter	Ind.	W	Th.
Viroqua	Vernon Co. Censor	H. E. Goldsmith	Rep.	W	Wed.
Waubesa	Waubesa-Soperton Advertiser	H. V. Starr	Rep.	W	Tu.
Walworth	Walworth Times	Frank J. McCay	Rep.	W	Th.
Washburn	Washburn Times	W. A. Robinson	Rep.	W	Th.
Waterford	Post	L. M. Merrill	Ind.	W	Th.
Waterloo	Courier	J. Lewis White	Ind.	W	Th.
Watertown	Gazette	James W. Moore	Dem.	W	Th.
	Times	J. P. Holland	Ind.	D	
	Watertown Weltburger	Otto R. Krueger	Pro.	W	Sat.
Waukesha	Freeman	H. M. Youmans	Rep.	D W	
Waukegan	Tribune	A. A. Roessler	Dem.	W	
Waupaca	Waupaca County Post	D. F. Burnham	Pro.	W	
Waupun	Leader	George W. Greene	Ind.	W	Th.
	News	Gordon Hamley	Ind.	W	Fri.
Wausau	Wausau Pilot	E. B. Thayer, Jr. & O. J. Krueger	Dem.	W	Th.
	Record Herald	J. L. Sturtevant	Rep.	D	
Wausaukee	Independent	George E. Bogrand	Rep.	W	Sat.
Wautoma	Waushara Argus	R. W. Harmon	Rep.	W	Wed.
Wauwatosa	News	C. L. Benoy	Rep.	W	Th.
Wauzeka	Wauzeka Chief	Henry C. Craig	Rep.	W	Th.
Webster	Burnett Co. Enterprise	W. A. Pursel	Ind.	W	Th.
West Allis	West Allis News	T. W. McLain	Rep.	W	Fri.
	Star	A. F. Sells		W	Th.
West Bend	West Bend News	Joseph J. Huber	Rep.	W	Wed.
	Pilot	George Bechwar & H. B. Kaempfer	Dem.	W	Th.
Westby	Westby Times	J. D. Hage	Rep.	W	Wed.
Westfield	Central Union	George E. Fuller	Dem.	W	Fri.
West Salem	Nonpareil Journal	G. W. Garlock	Ind.	W	Th.
Weyauwega	Chronicle	A. J. Rieck	Dem.	W	Wed.
Whitehall	Whitehall Times	F. E. Beach and S. B. Nichols	Rep.	W	Th.
Whitewater	Whitewater Register	Robert K. Coe	Rep.	W	Th.
	Whitewater Press	F. R. Bloodgood	Ind.	W	Th.
Wilton	Herald	V. O. Fuller		W	Fri.
Winneconne	Winneconne Local	Harvey J. Kitz	Ind.	W	Th.
Wisconsin Rapids	Daily Tribune	William F. Huffman and C. R. Babcock	Ind.	D	
Wittenberg	Enterprise	John Englund	Rep.	W	Th.
	Gammel and Ung	J. A. Wang		W	S
Wonewoc	Reporter	Russell B. Colman	Ind.	W	T
Woodville	Times	Charles Lowater	Ind.	W	Fri.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

The following is a list of post offices in Wisconsin, arranged alphabetically, with counties and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1925. Money order offices are indicated by an asterisk (*). International money order offices by a dagger (†). Summer offices by a double dagger (‡). Postal savings depositories by a circle (°).

A			
Abbotsford†°	Clark	Barksdale*	Bayfield
Ableman†	Sauk	Barnes*	Bayfield
Abrams†	Oconto	Barneveld†	Iowa
Adams†	Adams	Barnum*	Crawford
Adell †	Sheboygan	Barron†°	Barron
Afton*	Rock	Barronett*	Barron
Albany†	Green	Baron*	Washington
Albertville*	Chippewa	Bassett*	Dane
Albion*	Dane	Bassett*	Kenosha
Algoma†	Kewaunee	Bay City*	Pierce
Allen Grove*	Walworth	Bayfield†°	Bayfield
Allenton†	Washington	Bear Creek†	Outagamie
Allenville°	Winnebago	Beaver*	Marinette
(Allouez, Ind. Sta. Superior)		Beaver Brook	Washington
Alma†°	Buffalo	Beaver Dam†°	Dodge
Alma Center†	Jackson	Beetown*	Grant
Almena*°	Barron	Beldenville*	Pierce
Almond†	Portage	Belgium†	Ozaukee
Alois*	Milwaukee	Bell Center*	Crawford
Altoona†	Eau Claire	Belle Plaine*	Shawano
Alvin*	Forest	Belleville†	Dane
Amberg†	Marinette	Belmont†	Lafayette
Amery†	Polk	Beloitt†° Sta. 1, 2, 3, 4	Rock
Amherst†	Portage	Bennett*	Douglas
Amherst Junction†	Portage	Benoit*	Bayfield
Andrus	Polk	Benton†°	Lafayette
Angus*	Barron	Berlin†°	Green Lake
Aniwa*	Shawano	Bethel*	Wood
Antigo†°	Langlade	Big Bend*	Waukesha
Apollonia*	Rusk	Big Falls*	Waupaca
Appleton†°	Outagamie	(Billings Park, Sta. Superior.)	
Arbor Vitae†	Vilas	Bingo	Bayfield
Arcadia†°	Trempealeau	Birchwood†	Washburn
Arena*	Iowa	Birnawood†	Shawano
Argonne†	Forest	Blackcreek†	Outagamie
Argyle†	Lafayette	Black Earth†	Dane
Arkansaw†	Pepin	Black River Falls†°	Jackson
Arkdale*	Adams	Blackwell*	Forest
Arlington*	Columbia	Blair†°	Trempealeau
Armstrong Creek*	Forest	Blanchardville†	Lafayette
Arnold*	Chippewa	Blenker*	Wood
Arnott*	Portage	Bloom City*	Richland
Arpin†	Wood	Bloomer†°	Chippewa
Ashippun	Dodge	Bloomington†	Grant
Ashland†° Sta. No. 1	Ashland	Bloomville*	Lincoln
Astico*	Dodge	Blue Mounds*	Dane
Athelstane*	Marinette	Blue River†	Grant
Athens†°	Marathon	Boardman*	St. Croix
Atwater*	Dodge	Boaz*	Richland
Auburndale†	Wood	Bonduelt†	Shawano
Augusta†	Eau Claire	Boscobel†	Grant
Aurora†	Waushara	Boulder Junction*	Vilas
Avalon*	Rock	Bowler†	Shawano
Avoca†	Iowa	Boyceville†	Dunn
		Boyd†	Chippewa
		Bradley*	Lincoln
		Branch*	Manitowoc
		Brandont†	Fond du Lac
		Brantwood†	Price
		Breed*	Oconto
		Bridgeport*	Crawford
		Briggsville*	Marquette
		Brill*	Barron
		Brilliant†	Calumet
		Bristol*	Kenosha
		Brodhead†	Green
		Brokaw*	Marathon
		Brookfield*	Waukesha

B

Babcock*	Wood
Bagley†	Grant
Baileys Harbor*	Door
Baldwin†	St. Croix
Balsam Lake†	Polk
Bancroft*	Portage
Bangor†	La Crosse
Baraboo†	Sauk
Barkepoint*	Bayfield

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Brooklyn† Green
 Brooks* Adams
 Brookside* Oconto
 Brownsville* Dodge
 Brownstown* Green
 Bruce† Rusk
 Brule* Douglas
 Brussels* Door
 Bryant* Langlade
 Burkhardt* St. Croix
 Burlington† Racine
 Burnett* Dodge
 Butte des Morts* Winnebago
 Butternut† Ashland
 Byron* Fond du Lac

C

Cable† Bayfield
 Cadott† Chippewa
 Calamine† Lafayette
 Caledonia* Racine
 Calvary* Fond du Lac
 Cambria† Columbia
 Cambridge† Dane
 Cameron† Barron
 Campbellsport† Fond du Lac
 Camp Douglas† Juneau
 Campia* Barron
 Camp Lake* Kenosha
 Canton* Barron
 Caroline* Shawano
 Carrollville* Milwaukee
 Carter* Forest
 Caryville* Dunn
 Cascade† Sheboygan
 Casco† Kewaunee
 Cashton† Monroe
 Cassville† Grant
 Cataract* Monroe
 Catawba† Price
 Cato* Manitowoc
 Cavour* Forest
 Cayuga* Ashland
 Cazenovia† Richland
 Cecil† Shawano
 Cedar* Iron
 Cedarburg† Ozaukee
 Cedar Grove† Sheboygan
 Cedarville* Marinette
 Centuria† Polk
 Chaseburg* Vernon
 Chelsea* Taylor
 Chetek† Barron
 Chili* Clark
 Chilton† Calumet
 Chippewa Falls† Chippewa
 City Point* Jackson
 Clam Falls* Polk
 Clarno* Green
 Clayton† Polk
 Clear Lake† Polk
 Clearwater Lake* Oneida
 Cleveland† Manitowoc
 Clifford* Price
 Clinton† Rock
 Clintonville† Waupaca
 Cloverdale† Juneau
 Clyman* Dodge
 Cobb* Iowa
 Cobban* Chippewa
 Cochrane* Buffalo
 Coddington* Portage
 Colby† Marathon
 Coleman† Marinette
 Colfax† Dunn
 Colgate* Washington
 College Camp*† Walworth

Collins* Manitowoc
 Coloma† Waushara
 Columbus† Columbia
 Combined Locks* Outagamie
 Commonwealth* Florence
 Comstock* Barron
 Conover* Vilas
 Conrath* Rusk
 Coon Valley† Vernon
 (Cooper, Ind. Sta. Racine.)
 Corinth* Marathon
 Corlis† Racine
 Cornell† Chippewa
 Cornucopia* Bayfield
 Cottage Grove* Dane
 Couderay* Sawyer
 Crandon† Forest
 Crane* Rusk
 Cranmoor* Wood
 Crivitz† Marinette
 Cross Plains† Dane
 Cuba† Grant
 Cudahy† Milwaukee
 Cumberland† Barron
 Curtiss† Clark
 Cushing* Polk
 Custer* Portage
 Cutler* Juneau
 Cylon* St. Croix

D

Dairy Farm Douglas
 Dale* Outagamie
 Dallas† Barron
 Dalton† Green Lake
 Danbury† Burnett
 Dancy* Marathon
 Dane* Dane
 Darient† Walworth
 Darlington† Lafayette
 Dedham* Douglas
 Deerbrook† Langlade
 Deerfield† Dane
 Deer Park† St. Croix
 De Fer† Iron
 De Forest† Dane
 Delafield† Waukesha
 Delavan† Walworth
 Delta† Bayfield
 Delton* Sauk
 Denmark† Brown
 De Peret† Brown
 Deronda* Polk
 De Soto† Vernon
 Detroit Harbor† Door
 Devils Lake*† Sauk
 Dewhurst* Clark
 Dexterville* Wood
 Diamond Bluff* Pierce
 Disco* Jackson
 Dodge* Trempealeau
 Dodgeville† Iowa
 Doering* Lincoln
 Donald* Taylor
 Dorchester† Clark
 Dousman† Waukesha
 Dover* Price
 Downing† Dunn
 Downsville* Dunn
 Doylestown† Columbia
 Draper* Sawyer
 Dresser Junction* Polk
 Druecker † Ozaukee
 Drummond† Bayfield
 Dunbar* Marinette
 Dunbarton* Lafayette
 Dundas*† Calumet

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Duplainville* Waukesha
Durand† Pepin

E

Eagle† Waukesha
Eagle River†° Vilas
Earl* Washburn
East Ellsworth† Pierce
(East End Ind. Sta. Superior.)
Eastman* Crawford
East Troy† Walworth
Eau Claire†° Sta. No. 1, 2, 3..... Eau Claire
Eau Gale* Dunn
Eden* Fond du Lac
Edgar† Marathon
Edgerton†° Rock
Edgewater* Sawyer
Edmund* Iowa
Egg Harbor* Door
Eland† Shawano
Elcho* Langlade
Elderon* Marathon
El Dorado* Fond du Lac
Eleva† Trempealeau
Elkhart Lake† Sheboygan
Elkhorn† Walworth
Elk Mound† Dunn
Ellison Bay* Door
Ellsworth†° Pierce
Elm Grove* Waukesha
Elmhurst* Langlade
Elmwood† Pierce
Elroy† Juneau
Elton* Langlade
Embarrass* Waupaca
Emerald* St. Croix
Endeavor† Marquette
Enterprise* Oneida
Ephraim† Door
Ettrick† Trempealeau
Eureka* Winnebago
Evanville†° Rock
Evergreen Polk
Excelsior* Richland
Exeland† Sawyer

F

Fairchild†° Eau Claire
Fair Water* Fond du Lac
Fall Creek†° Eau Claire
Fall River† Columbia
Fence* Florence
Fennimore†° Grant
Fenwood* Marathon
Fern* Florence
Ferron Park Burnett
Ferryville† Crawford
Fifield† Price
Finley* Juneau
Fish Creek† Door
Fisk* Winnebago
Fitchburg* Dane
Flood Creek* Iron
Florence†° Florence
Fond du Lac†° Fond du Lac
Branch Post office No. Fond du Lac
Fontana* Walworth
Footville* Rock
Forest Junction* Calumet
Forestville† Door
Fort Atkinson†° Jefferson
Fountain City†° Buffalo
Foxboro† Douglas
Foxlake† Dodge
Fox River* Kenosha

Francis Creek* Manitowoc
Franksville† Racine
Friendship† Polk
Fredonia† Ozaukee
Rural Station.

Fredonia Waupaca
Fremont† Adams
Friendship† Columbia
Friesland* Columbia

G

Gagen* Oneida
Galesville† Trempealeau
Galloway* Marathon
Gaslyn* Burnett
Gays Mills† Crawford
Genesee Depot* Waukesha
Genoa* Vernon
Genoa city†° Walworth
Gile* Iron
Gillett† Oconto
Gillingham* Richland
Gills Landing Waupaca
Gilman† Taylor
Gilmanton* Buffalo
Glandon* Marathon
Gleason† Lincoln
Glenbeulah† Sheboygan
Glendale* Monroe
Glen Flora† Rusk
Glenhaven* Grant
Glen Oak* Marquette
Glenwood City† St. Croix
Glidden†° Ashland
Goodman† Marinette
Goodrich* Taylor
Gordon† Douglas
Gotham* Richland
Grafton† Ozaukee
Grandmarsh† Adams
Grandview* Bayfield
Granite Heights* Marathon
Granton† Clark
Grantsburg† Burnett
Granville* Milwaukee
Gratiott† Lafayette
Green Bay†° Brown

Stations.

A† Ind. 417-19 Walnut St. No. 1
No. 2.

Greenbush* Sheboygan
Green Lake† Green Lake
Greenleaf* Brown
Greenvaley* Shawano
Greenville* Outagamie
Greenwood† Clark
Gresham† Shawano
Grimms* Manitowoc
Gurney* Iron

H

Hager City* Pierce
Hales Cornerst Milwaukee
Hamburg† Marathon
Hamilton* Fond du Lac
Hammond† St. Croix
Hancock† Waushara
Hannibal* Taylor
Hanover* Rock
Harrison* Lincoln
Harshaw* Oneida
Hartford† Washington
Hartland† Waukesha
Hatley* Marathon
Hauer Sawyer
Haugen* Barron

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Haven* Sheboygan
 Hawkins* Rusk
 Hawthorne* Douglas
 Hayton* Calumet
 Hayward†° Sawyer
 Hazel Green†° Grant
 Hazelhurst† Oneida
 Helenville* Jefferson
 Herbster* Bayfield
 Hersey* St. Croix
 Hertel* Burnett
 Hewitt* Wood
 High Bridge* Ashland
 Highcliff* Calumet
 Highland† Iowa
 Hika* Manitowoc
 Hilbert†° Calumet
 Hilda* Shawano
 Hiles* Forest
 Hillpoint* Sauk
 Hillsboro† Vernon
 Hillsdale* Barron
 Hines* Douglas
 Hingham* Sheboygan
 Hixton† Jackson
 Holcomb† Chippewa
 Hollandale* Iowa
 Hollister* Langlade
 Holmen† La Crosse
 Holmsville* Adams
 Honey Creek* Walworth
 Horicon†° Dodge
 Horseman Rusk
 Hortonville†° Outagamie
 Hubbleton Jefferson
 Hubertus* Washington
 Hudson†° St. Croix
 Humbird† Clark
 Hunting* Shawano
 Hurley† Iron
 Hustisford† Dodge
 Hustler* Juneau

I

Independence† Trempealeau
 Ingram* Rusk
 Intervale* Marinette
 Interwald* Taylor
 Iola† Waupaca
 Irma* Lincoln
 Iron Belt* Iron
 Iron Ridge† Dodge
 Iron River†° Bayfield
 Ironton* Sauk
 Island Lake* Rusk
 (Itasca, Ind. Sta. Superior.)
 Ixonia* Jefferson

J

Jackson† Washington
 Jacksonport* Door
 Janesville†° Rock
 Sta. No. 1, No. 2 Rock
 Jefferson† Jefferson
 Jefferson Junction* Jefferson
 Jeffris* Lincoln
 Jewett* St. Croix
 Jim Falls† Chippewa
 Joel* Polk
 Johnson Creek† Jefferson
 Jonesdale* Iowa
 Juda† Green
 Jump River* Taylor
 Junction† Portage
 Juneau†° Dodge

K

Kaiser* Price
 Keith Forest
 Kalish Rusk
 Kansasville* Racine
 Kaukauna† Outagamie
 Kellnersville* Manitowoc
 Kempster* Langlade
 Kendall Monroe
 Kennan† Price
 Kennedy* Price
 Kenosha†° Kenosha
 Stas. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5
 Kent* Langlade
 Keshena* Shawano
 Kewaskum† Washington
 Kewaunee† Kewaunee
 Kiel† Manitowoc
 Kilbourn†° Columbia
 Kimpall* Iron
 Kimberly† Outagamie
 Kingston† Green Lake
 Klevenville* Dane
 Knapp† Dunn
 Knowles* Dodge
 Knowlton* Marathon
 Koepnick* Langlade
 Kohler† Sheboygan
 Koshkonong* Rock
 Krakow† Shawano

L

Lac du Flambeau* Vilas
 La Crosse†° La Crosse
 Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5
 Ladysmith†° Rusk
 La Farge† Vernon
 Lake Beulah* Walworth
 Lake Geneva†° Walworth
 Lakemills†° Jefferson
 Lake Nebagamont†° Douglas
 Lakewood* Oconto
 Lampson* Washburn
 Lancaster† Grant
 Land O' Lakes* Vilas
 Lannon* Waukesha
 Laona† Forest
 La Pointe* Ashland
 Larsen* Winnebago
 LaValle† Sauk
 Leadmine* Lafayette
 Lebanon* Dodge
 Lehigh* Barron
 Lemington* Sawyer
 Lena† Oconto
 Leopold* Shawano
 Leslie Lafayette
 Lewis* Polk
 Lily* Langlade
 Lima Center* Rock
 Limeridge† Sauk
 Linden† Iowa
 Lindsey* Wood
 Little Black* Taylor
 Little Chute† Outagamie
 Little Rapids* Brown
 Little Suamico* Oconto
 Livingston†° Grant
 Lodi† Columbia
 Logan* Oconto
 Loganville† Sauk
 Lohrville† Waushara
 Lomira† Dodge
 London* Dane
 Lone Rock† Richland
 Long Lake* Florence
 Loomis* Marinette

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Lorraine*	Polk	Mifflin*	Iowa
Louisburg*	Grant	Mikana*	Barron
Lowell*	Dodge	Milan*	Marathon
Loyal†	Clark	Milladore†	Wood
Lublin†	Taylor	Millston*	Jackson
Luck†	Polk	Milltown†	Polk
Lugerville*	Price	Millville*	Grant
Luxemburg†	Kewaunee	Milton†	Rock
Lyndhurst*	Shawano	Milton Junction†	Rock
Lyndon Station†	Juneau	Milwaukee†	Milwaukee
Lynxville†	Crawford		Branch Post Office.
Lyons*	Walworth	West Allis†	(Ind.)
			Night Stations.
			Terminal.
		A†	(South Side) 316-18 Reed St.
		B†	1302 Fond du Lac Ave.
		C†	Strauss Bldg.
		D†	Lincoln Ave.
		E	609 35th St.
		G†	114 Grand Ave.
		H	Mahnawauk St.
			Stations No. 1 to 102 inclusive.
		McAllister*	Marinette
		McCord*	Oneida
		McNaughton*	Oneida
		MacFarland†	Dane
		Madison†	Dane
			Stations: No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5,
			No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10,
			No. 11 University.
			A 640 Railroad St.
		Maiden Rock†	Pierce
		Malone*	Fond du Lac
		Manawa†	Waupaca
		Manchester*	Green Lake
		Manitowish*	Iron
		Manitowoc†	Manitowoc
			Station No. 1.
		Manson	Oneida
		Maple*	Douglas
		Maplewood*	Door
		Marathon†	Marathon
		Marblehead*	Fond du Lac
		Marek*	Marinette
		Marengo*	Ashland
		Maribel*	Manitowoc
		Marinette†	Marinette
			Stations. Menekaunee† Ind. No. 1,
			No. 2.
		Marion†	Waupaca
		Markesan†	Green Lake
		Markton*	Langlade
		Marquette*	Green Lake
		Marshall†	Dane
		Marshfield†	Wood
		Marshville*	Dodge
		Martell*	Pierce
		Martintown*	Green
		Mason†	Bayfield
		Mather*	Juneau
		Mattoon†	Shawano
		Mauston†	Juneau
		Mayville†	Dodge
		Mazomanie†	Dane
		Meadow Valley*	Juneau
		Medford†	Taylor
		Medina*	Outagamie
		Mellen†	Ashland
		Melrose†	Jackson
		Melvina*	Monroe
		Menasha†	Winnebago
		Mendota*	Dane
			(Menekaunee† Ind. Sta. Marinette)
		Menomonee Falls†	Waukesha
		Menomonie†	Dunn
		Mercer†	Iron
		Meridian*	Dunn
		Merrill†	Lincoln
			Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
		Merrillant†	Jackson
		Merrimack†	Sauk
		Merton*	Waukesha
		Middle Inlet*	Marinette
		Middleton†	Dane
		Midway*	La Crosse
		Milwaukee*	Barron
		Milwaukee*	Marathon
		Milwaukee†	Wood
		Milwaukee*	Jackson
		Milwaukee†	Polk
		Milwaukee*	Grant
		Milwaukee†	Rock
		Milwaukee†	Rock
		Milwaukee†	Milwaukee
			Branch Post Office.
		West Allis†	(Ind.)
			Night Stations.
			Terminal.
		A†	(South Side) 316-18 Reed St.
		B†	1302 Fond du Lac Ave.
		C†	Strauss Bldg.
		D†	Lincoln Ave.
		E	609 35th St.
		G†	114 Grand Ave.
		H	Mahnawauk St.
			Stations No. 1 to 102 inclusive.
		Mindoro*	La Crosse
		Miner*	Juneau
		Mineral Point†	Iowa
		Minnesota Junction*	Dodge
		Minocqua†	Oneida
		Minong†	Washburn
		Mishicot†	Manitowoc
		Mishke†	Vilas
		Modena*	Buffalo
		Mole Lake	Forest
		Mondovi†	Buffalo
		Monico*	Oneida
		Monroe†	Green
		Montello†	Marquette
		Montfort†	Grant
		Monticello†	Green
		Montreal*	Iron
		Moore	Iron
		Moquah*	Bayfield
		Morrisonville*	Dane
		Morse*	Ashland
		Mosinee†	Marathon
		Mosling*	Oconto
		Mountain†	Oconto
		Mount Calvary†	Fond du Lac
		Mount Hope†	Grant
		Mount Horeb†	Dane
			Rural Station, Perry.
		Mount Ida*	Grant
		Mount Sterling*	Crawford
		Mount Tabor*	Vernon
		Mukwonago†	Waukesha
		Muscoda†	Grant
		Muskego*	Waukesha
			N
		Nashota†	Waukesha
		Nashville*	Forest
		National Home†	Milwaukee
		Naugart*	Marathon
		Navarino*	Shawano
		Necedah†	Juneau
		Neenah†	Winnebago
		Neillsville†	Clark
		Nekoosa†	Wood
		Nelma*	Forest
		Nelson†	Buffalo
		Nelsonville*	Portage
		Neopit*	Shawano
		Neosho*	Dodge
		Neshkoro†	Marquette
		Newald*	Forest
		New Auburn†	Chippewa
		Newburg*	Washington
		New Butler*	Waukesha

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

New Diggings* Lafayette
 New Franken* Brown
 New Glarust* Green
 New Holsteint° Calumet
 New Lisbon° Juneau
 New London° Waupaca
 New Munster* Kenosha
 New Richmond†° St. Croix
 New Rome* Adams
 Niagara†° Marinette
 Nichols* Outagamie
 (Night Sta. Milwaukee.)
 Norrie* Marathon
 North Bend* Jackson
 Northfield* Jackson
 North Fond du Lac* Fond du Lac
 Branch of Fond du Lac.
 North Freedom† Sauk
 North Lake* Waukesha
 Northland* Waupaca
 North Milwaukee†° Milwaukee
 North Prairie* Waukesha
 Norwalk† Monroe
 Nye* Polk

O

Oak Center* Fond du Lac
 Oakdale* Monroe
 Oakfield† Fond du Lac
 Oakwood* Milwaukee
 Oconomowoc†° Waukesha
 Oconto° Oconto
 Oconto Falls† Oconto
 Odanah° Ashland
 Ogdensburg* Waupaca
 Ogema† Price
 Ojibwa* Sawyer
 Okauchee* Waukesha
 Okee* Columbia
 Omrot° Winnebago
 Onalaska† La Crosse
 Oneida* Outagamie
 Ontario† Vernon
 Oostburg† Sheboygan
 Oregon†° Dane
 Orfordville† Rock
 Osceola† Polk
 Oshkosh†° Winnebago
 Stations: No. 1†, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
 Osseo† Trempealeau
 Owen†° Clark
 Oxford†° Marquette

P

Packwaukee* Marquette
 Padus* Forest
 Palmyra† Jefferson
 Pardeevillet Columbia
 Park Falls†° Price
 Parrish* Langlade
 Patch Grove* Grant
 Patzau† Douglas
 Pearson* Langlade
 Peebles* Fond du Lac
 Peeksville Ashland
 Pelican Lake* Oneida
 Pella* Shawano
 Pembinet Marinette
 Pence* Iron
 Pensaukee* Oconto
 Pepin†° Pepin
 Perkinstown* Taylor
 (Perry, R. Station, Mount Horeb.)
 Peshtigo†° Marinette
 Petersburg* Crawford
 Pewaukee† Waukesha

Phelps† Vilas
 Phillipst° Price
 Phlox* Langlade
 Pickerel* Langlade
 Pickett* Winnebago
 Pigeon Falls* Trempealeau
 Pine River* Waushara
 Pittsвилlet Wood
 Plain† Sauk
 Plainfield† Waushara
 Plainville* Adams
 Planets Forest
 Platteville†° Grant
 Pleasant Prairie* Kenosha
 Plover* Portage
 Plum City† Pierce
 Plutchak Iron
 Plymouth†° Sheboygan
 Polar* Langlade
 Polley Taylor
 Polonia* Portage
 Poplar* Douglas
 Portage†° Columbia
 Port Edwards† Wood
 Porterfield* Marinette
 Port Washington†° Ozaukee
 Port Wing† Bayfield
 Poskint Barron
 Potosit° Grant
 Potter* Calumet
 Pound† Marinette
 Powell* Iron
 Powers Lake† Kenosha
 Poynette† Columbia
 Poy Sippi* Waushara
 Prairie du Chien†° Crawford
 Prairie du Sac†° Sauk
 Prairie Farm† Barron
 Pray* Jackson
 Prentice†° Price
 Prescott†° Pierce
 Princeton†° Green Lake
 Pulaskit Brown
 Pulcifer* Shawano

Q

Quarry* Manitowoc

R

Racine†° Racine
 Stations.

Cooper†° (Ind.)
 Racine Junction†° (Ind.)
 No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5.
 Radisson* Sawyer
 Randall* Burnett
 Randolph† Dodge
 Random Lake†° Sheboygan
 Readfield* Waupaca
 Readstown* Vernon
 Redcedar* Dunn
 Redgranite†° Waushara
 Reedsburg†° Sauk
 Reedsville†° Manitowoc
 Reeseville† Dodge
 Reserve* Sawyer
 Rewey† Iowa
 Rhinelandert° Oneida
 Rib Lake†° Taylor
 Rice Lake†° Barron
 Richfield* Washington
 Richland Center† Richland
 Richwood* Dodge
 Ridgeland* Dunn
 Ridgeway† Iowa
 Riley* Dane

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Tiplert Florence
 Tisch Mills* Manitowoc
 Tomah† Monroe
 Tomahawk† Lincoln
 Tomahawk Lake* Oneida
 Tony* Rusk
 Townsend* Oconto
 Trego* Washburn
 Trempealeau† Trempealeau
 Trevor† Kenosha
 Tripoli† Oneida
 Trout Lake Vilas
 Troy Center* Walworth
 Truesdell Kenosha
 Tunnel City* Monroe
 Turtle Lake† Barron
 Twin Bluffs* Richland
 Twin Lakes* Kenosha
 Two Rivers† Manitowoc

U

Underhill* Oconto
 Union Center* Juneau
 Union Grove† Racine
 Unity† Marathon
 (University Station, Madison)
 Upson* Iron

V

Valders† Manitowoc
 Valley* Vernon
 Valley Junction* Monroe
 Van Buskirk* Iron
 Vandyne* Fond du Lac
 Verona† Dane
 Vesper† Wood
 Victory* Vernon
 Viola† Richland
 Viroqua† Vernon

W

Wabeno† Forest
 Wagner* Marinette
 Waldo† Sheboygan
 Wales* Waukesha
 Walrath Rusk
 Walsh* Marinette
 Walworth† Walworth
 Wanderoos* Polk
 Warrens* Monroe
 Wascott* Douglas
 Washburn† Bayfield
 Waterford† Racine
 Waterloo† Jefferson
 Watertown† Jefferson
 Waukau* Winnebago
 Waukesha† Waukesha
 Waumandee* Buffalo
 Waunakee† Dane
 Waupaca† Waupaca
 Waupun† Fond du Lac
 Wausau† Marathon
 Stations: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.
 Wausaukee† Marinette
 Wautoma† Waushara
 Wauwatosa† Milwaukee
 Wauzeka† Crawford
 Wayside* Brown

Weblake* Burnett
 Webster† Burnett
 Weirgor Sawyer
 Wentworth* Douglas
 Werley* Grant
 West Allis† Milwaukee
 Branch of Milwaukee.
 West Bend† Washington
 West Bloomfield* Waushara
 Westboro† Taylor
 Westby† Vernon
 West De Pere† Brown
 Westfield† Marquette
 West Lima* Richland
 Weston* Dunn
 West Prairie* Vernon
 West Salem† La Crosse
 West Wrightstown* Brown
 Weyauwega† Waupaca
 Weyerhaeuser† Rusk
 Wheeler† Dunn
 White Creek* Adams
 White Fish Bay* Milwaukee
 Whitehall† Trempealeau
 White Lake† Langlade
 Whitelaw* Manitowoc
 Whitewater† Walworth
 Whittlesey* Taylor
 Wild Rose† Waushara
 Willard* Clark
 Williams Bay† Walworth
 Wills* Bayfield
 Wilmot† Kenosha
 Wilson† St. Croix
 Wilton† Monroe
 Winchester† Vilas
 Windsor* Dane
 Winegar† Vilas
 Winnebago* Winnebago
 Winneconne† Winnebago
 Winter† Sawyer
 Wisconsin Rapids† Wood
 Wisconsin Veterans
 Home† Waupaca
 Clark
 Withee† Shawano
 Wittenberg† Polk
 Wolfcreek* Juneau
 Wonewoc† Oneida
 Woodboro Sawyer
 Wooddale Lafayette
 Woodford* Dodge
 Woodland Grant
 Woodman* Oneida
 Woodruff† St. Croix
 Woodville† Kenosha
 Woodworth* Brown
 Wrightstown* Grant
 Wyalusing* Monroe
 Wyeville* Columbia
 Wyocena* Columbia

Y

Yarnell Sawyer
 Yellowlake Burnett
 Yuba* Richland

Z

Zachow* Shawano
 Zenda* Walworth

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES

Money order offices, stations and summer post offices are indicated in alphabetical list. By the letters (ch) county seats are indicated. Figures after the office indicate the number of rural routes emanating therefrom.

ADAMS.	Grandview Herbster Iron River 1 Mason 3 Moquah Port Wing 1 Washburn (ch) 2 Wills	CHIPPEWA.	Prairie du Chien (ch) 2 Seneca Soldiers Grove 5 Steuben 1 Wauzeka 2
Adams 1 Arkdale 1 Brooks Friendship (ch) 3 Grandmarsh 2 Holmsville New Rome 1 Plainville 1 Strongs Prairie 1 White Creek 1	BROWN.	Albertville 1 Arnold Bloomer 5 Boyd 2 Cadott 5 Chippewa Falls (ch) 9 Cobban Cornell 1 Holcombe 3 Jim Falls 1 New Auburn 4 Stanley 4	DANE.
ASHLAND	Sturgeon Bay (ch) Denmark 4 De Pere 3 (Fort Howard) Green Bay (ch) 8 Greenleaf 3 Little Rapids New Franken 2 Pulaski 4 Suamico 1 Wayside 1 West De Pere 2 West Wrightstown Wrightstown	CLARK	Albion Basco 1 Belleville 3 Black Earth 2 Blue Mounds 2 Cambridge 3 Cottage Grove 2 Cross Plains 2 Dane 2 Deerfield 3 De Forest 2 Fitchburg Klevenville 1 London MacFarland 1 Madison (ch) 7 Marshall 4 Mazomanie 2 Mendota Middleton 2 Morrisonville 2 Mount Horeb 5 Oregon 3 (Perry) Riley 1 Rockdale Stoughton 5 Sun Prairie 3 (University) Verona 3 Wauzeka 3 Windsor 1
Ashtland (ch) 4 Butternut 3 Cayuga Glidden 1 High Bridge 1 La Pointe Marengo 1 Mellen 1 Morse Odanah Peeksville Sanborn Shull	BUFFALO	Abbotsford 1 Chili 1 Curtiss 2 Dewhurst Dorchester 2 Granton 4 Greenwood 5 Humbird 2 Loyal 2 Neillsville (ch) 6 Owen 2 Riplinger Thorp 4 Tioga Willard Withee 2	DODGE.
BARRON	Alma (ch) 4 Cochrane 2 Fountain City 4 Gilmanton 1 Modena 1 Mondovi 7 Nelson 2 Waumandee 1	COLUMBIA.	Ashippun Astico Atwater Beaver Dam 6 Brownsville 1 Burnett 1 Clyman Fox Lake 4 Horicon 2 Hustisford Iron Ridge 1 Juneau (ch) 4 Knowles Lebanon Lomira 1 Lowell Marshville Mayville 4 Minnesota Jct.
Almena 1 Angus Barron (ch) 4 Barronett 1 Brill Cameron 2 Campia Canton Chetek 5 Comstock 1 Cumberland 4 Dallas 3 Haugen Hillsdale Lehigh Mikana Poskin Prairie Farm 2 Rice Lake 6 Turtle Lake 3	BURNETT.	Arlington 1 Cambria 3 Columbus 6 Doyleston 2 Fall River 2 Friesland Kilbourn 4 Lodi 4 Okee Pardeeville 2 Portage (ch) 7 Poynette 4 Rio 4 Wyocena 1	
BAYFIELD.	CALUMET.	CRAWFORD.	
Barkpoint Barksdale Barnes Bayfield 1 Benoit Bingo Cable Cornucopia Delta Drummond 1	Brillion 3 Chilton (ch) 7 Dundas Forest Junction 1 Hayton Highcliff Hilbert 4 New Holstein 3 Potter Sherwood 1 Stockbridge	Barnum 2 Belle Center Bridgeport 2 Eastman 2 Ferryville 3 Gays Mills 1 Lynxville 1 Mount Sterling Petersburg	

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Neosho 1
 Randolph 3
 Reeseville 2
 Richwood
 Rolling Prairie
 Rubicon 2
 Theresa 1
 Woodland 1

DOOR

Baileys Harbor 1
 Brussels 3
 Detroit Harbor 1
 Egg Harbor 1
 Ellison Bay 1
 Ephraim 1
 Fish Creek 1
 Forestville 2
 Jacksonport 1
 Maplewood
 Sawyer 3
 Sister Bay 1
 Sturgeon Bay (ch)

DOUGLAS.

(Allouez)
 Bennett
 (Billings Park)
 Brule 1
 Dedham
 Dairyfarm
 (East End)
 Foxboro
 Gordon 2
 Hawthorne
 Hines
 (Itasca)
 Lake Nebagamon 1
 Maple 1
 Patzau
 Poplar 1
 Solon Springs 1
 South Range 2
 (South Superior)
 Superior (ch) 2
 Wascott
 Wentworth 1

DUNN.

Boyceville 3
 Caryville 1
 Colfax 5
 Downing 2
 Downsville 1
 Eau Galle 2
 Elk Mound 5
 Knapp 2
 Menomonie (ch) 10
 Meridian 1
 Redcedar
 Ridgeland 1
 Rusk
 Sand Creek
 Weston
 Wheeler 3

EAU CLAIRE.

Altoona
 Augusta 4
 Eau Claire (ch) 7
 Fairchild 3
 Fall Creek 4

FLORENCE.

Commonwealth
 Fence
 Fern
 Florence (ch)
 Long Lake
 Tipler

FOND DU LAC

Brandon 3
 Byron
 Calvary 1
 Campbellsport 6
 Eden 1
 El Dorado 1
 Fair Water 1
 Fond du Lac
 (ch) 8

Hamilton
 Malone 2
 Marblehead
 Mount Calvary
 No. Fond du Lac
 Oak Center
 Oakfield 3
 Peebles 1
 Ripon 4
 Rosendale 1
 Saint Cloud 2
 South Byron
 Taycheedah
 Vandyne 1
 Waupun 4

FOREST

Alvin
 Argonne 1
 Armstrong Creek
 Blackwell
 Carter
 Cavour
 Crandon (ch) 1
 Hiles
 Keith
 Laona
 Mole Lake
 Nashville
 Nelma
 Newald
 Padus
 Planets
 Soperton
 Wabeno

GRANT

Bagley 2
 Beetown
 Bloomington 3
 Blue River 2
 Boscobel 6
 Cassville 3
 Cuba 3
 Fennimore 5
 Glenhaven 2
 Hazel Green 1
 Lancaster (ch) 8
 Livingston 3
 Louisburg 1
 Millville
 Montfort 2
 Mount Hope 2
 Mount Ida
 Muscoda 5
 Patch Grove

Platteville 7
 Potosi 5
 Sinsinawa 1
 Stitzer 2
 Werley
 Woodman 2
 Wyalusing

GREEN

Albany 2
 Brodhead 6
 Brooklyn 4
 Browntown 2
 Clarno 1
 Juda 3
 Martintown
 Monroe (ch) 9
 Monticello 5
 New Glarus 2

GREEN LAKE

Berlin 4
 Dalton 3
 Green Lake (ch) 1
 Kingston
 Manchester
 Markesan 5
 Marquette
 Princeton 3

IOWA.

Arena 2
 Avoca 2
 Barneveld 2
 Cobb
 Dodgeville (ch)
 Edmund 1
 Highland 3
 Hollandale 2
 Jonesdale
 Linden
 Mifflin
 Mineral Point 5
 Rewey 1
 Ridgeway 1

IRON.

Cedar
 De Fer
 Flood Creek
 Gile
 Gurney
 Hurley (ch)
 Iron Belt
 Kimball
 Manitowish
 Mercer
 Montreal
 Moore
 Pence
 Plutchak
 Powell
 Saxon
 Springstead
 Upson
 Van Buskirk

JACKSON.

Alma Center 3
 Black River Falls
 8 (ch)
 City Point
 Disco 1

Hixton 3
 Melrose 3
 Merrilan 2
 Millston 2
 North Bend
 Northfield 1
 Pray
 Sechlerville 1
 Taylor 3

JEFFERSON.

Fort Atkinson 5
 Helenville 1
 Hubbleton
 Ixonia 2
 Jefferson 4 (ch)
 Jefferson Junction
 Johnson Creek 2
 Lakemills 2
 Palmyra 2
 Rome
 Sullivan 2
 Waterloo 3
 Watertown 10

JUNEAU.

Camp Douglas 2
 Cloverdale
 Cutler
 Elroy 4
 Finley
 Hustler
 Lyndon Station 3
 Mather
 Mauston (ch) 7
 Meadow Valley
 Miner
 Necedah 3
 New Lisbon 4
 Sprague
 Union Center 2
 Wonewoc 3

KENOSHA.

Bassett
 Bristol 2
 Camp Lake
 Fox River
 Kenosha (ch) 4
 New Munster
 Pleasant Prairie 1
 Powers Lake
 Salem 2
 Silverlake
 Slades Corners
 Somers 1
 Trevor
 Truesdell
 Twin Lakes
 Wilmot
 Woodworth

KEWAUNEE.

Algoma 4
 Casco 2
 Kewaunee (ch) 7
 Luxemburg 6
 Rio Creek
 Stangelville 1

LA CROSSE.

Bangor 3
 Holmen 2
 La Crosse (ch) 3

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Midway 1	Valders 2	(Night)	Dale 2
Mindoro 2	Whitelaw 1	No. Milwaukee 5	Greenville
Onalaska 1		Oakwood 1	Hortonville 3
Rockland 1		Saint Francis	Kaukauna 3
West Salem 3		So. Milwaukee 2	Kimberly
	MARATHON.	(South Side)	Little Chute 1
LAFAYETTE.	Athens 3	(Terminal)	Medina
Argyle 4	Brokaw	Wauwatosa 2	Nichols
Belmont 2	Colby 2	West Allis	Oneida 1
Benton	Corinth	White Fish Bay	Seymour 5
Blanchardville 4	Dancy 2		Shiocton 3
Calamine 1	Edgar 4	MONROE.	Sugar Bush 1
Darlington (ch) 5	Elderon	Cashton 4	
Dunbarton	Fenwood	Cataract 2	OZAUKEE.
Gratiot 2	Galloway	Glendale	Belgium 1
Leadmine	Glandon	Kendall 4	Cedarburg 2
Leslie	Granite Heights	Melvina 1	Dreucker
New Diggings	Hamburg 1	Norwalk 3	Fredonia 3
Shullsburg 3	Hatley 2	Oakdale 1	(Fredonia)
South Wayne 2	Knowlton 1	Shennington	Grafton 1
Woodford 1	Marathon 3	Sparta (ch) 8	Pt. Washington 2
	Milan	Sparta Military	(ch)
LANGLADE.	Mosinee 2	Tomah 6	Saukville 1
Antigo (ch) 5	Naugart 1	Tunnel City 1	Thiensville 2
Bryant 2	Norrie	Valley Junction 1	
Deerbrook 1	Ringle 2	Warrens 2	PEPIN.
Elcho	Rothschild	Wilton 4	Arkansaw 3
Elmhurst	Rozellville	Wyeville 1	Durand (ch) 4
Elton	Schofield	OCONTO.	Pepin 3
Hollister	Spencer 3	Abrams 2	Stockholm 2
Kempster	Stratford 4	Breed	
Kent	Unity 2	Brookside	PIERCE.
Koepenick	Wausau (ch) 7	Gillett 2	Bay City 2
Lily		Lakewood	Beldenville 2
Markton	MARINETTE.	Lena 3	Diamond Bluff 1
Parrish	Amberg	Little Suamico 1	East Ellsworth
Pearson	Athelstane	Logan	Ellsworth (ch) 6
Phlox	Beaver 1	Mosling	Elmwood 2
Pickerel	Cedarville	Mountain	Hager City 2
Polar	Coleman 2	Oconto (ch) 3	Maiden Rock 3
Summit Lake	Crivitz 1	Oconto Falls 2	Martell
White Lake	Dunbar 1	Pensaukee	Plum City 2
	Goodman	Sobieski 2	Prescott 2
LINCOLN.	Intervale	Stiles	River Falls 6
Bloomville	Loomis 1	Surging 2	Rock Elm 2
Bradley 1	McAllister	Townsend	Spring Valley 4
Doering	Marek	Underhill 2	
Gleason 2	Marinette (ch) 2	ONEIDA.	POLK.
Harrison	(Menashaunee)	Clearwater Lake	Amery 4
Irma 1	Middle Inlet	Enterprise	Andrus
Jeffris	Niagara	Gagen	Balsam Lake (ch)
Merrill (ch) 8	Pembine	Harshaw	1
Spirit Falls	Peshigo 3	Hazelhurst	Centuria 2
Tomahawk 2	Porterfield 1	McCord	Clam Falls 2
	Pound 3	McNaughton	Clayton 3
MANITOWOC.	Wagner	Manson	Clear Lake 4
Branch	Walsh	Minocqua 1	Cushing 1
Cato 2	Wausaukee	Monico	Deronda 1
Cleveland 3		Pelican Lake 2	Dresser Junction
Collins	MARQUETTE.	Rhineland (ch) 2	Evergreen
Francis Creek 1	Briggsville	Robbins	Frederic 3
Grimms 1	Endeavor 2	Roosevelt	Joel
Hika	Glen Oak	Starks	Lewis
Kellnersville	Montello (ch) 6	Three Lakes	Loraine
Kiel 4	Neshkoro 3	Tomahawk Lake	Luck 3
Manitowoc (ch) 7	Oxford 3	Tripoli	Milltown 1
Maribel 2	Packwaukee 1	Woodboro	Nye 2
Mishicot 2	Westfield 4	Woodruff	Osceola 3
Quarry	MILWAUKEE	OUTAGAMIE.	St. Croix Falls 2
Reedsville 3	Alois	Appleton (ch.) 7	Wandereros
Saint Nazianz	Carrollville	Bear Creek 2	Wolfcreek 1
Timothy 1	Cudahy	Blackcreek 4	
Tisch Mills	Granville	Combined Locks	PORTAGE.
Two Rivers 3	Hales Corners 2		Almond 4
	Milwaukee (ch) 6		
	National Home		

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Amherst 3	Milton 2	Wooddale	Independence 4
Amherst Jct. 2	Milton Junction 2	Yarnell	Osseo 5
Arnott	Orfordville 1		Pigeon Falls 1
Bancroft 1	Tiffany	SHAWANO.	Strum 2
Coddington			Trempealeau 2
Custer 1	RUSK.		Whitehall (ch) 4
Junction 2		Aniwa 1	
Nelsonville	Apollonia	Belle Plaine	VERNON.
Plover 2	Bruce 3	Birnamwood 4	Chaseburg 2
Polonia 1	Conrath 1	Bonduel 3	Coon Valley 2
Rosholt 2	Crane	Bowler	De Soto 2
Stevens Point	Glen Flora 2	Caroline	Genoa 2
Stockton (ch) 7	Hawkins	Cecil 1	Hillsboro 4
	Horseman	Eland 1	La Farge 3
PRICE.	Ingram	Greenvalley	Mount Tabor
	Island Lake	Gresham 1	Ontario 1
Brantwood 1	Kalish	Hilda	Readstown 2
Catawba 1	Ladysmith (ch) 2	Hunting	Rockton 1
Clifford	Sheldon 1	Keshena	Stoddard 2
Dover	Tony 1	Krakov	Valley
Fiffield	Walrath	Leopolis	Victory 1
Kaiser	Weyerhauser 2	Lyndhurst 1	Viroqua (ch) 8
Kenan 1		Mattoon 1	Westby 5
Kennedy	SAINT CROIX.	Navarino	West Prairie 1
Lugerville		Neopit	
Ogema 2	Baldwin 4	Pella	VILAS.
Park Falls	Boardman	Pulcifer	Arbor Vitae
Phillips (ch) 3	Burkhardt	Shawano (ch) 3	Boulder Junction
Prentice 2	Cylon 1	Shepley	Conover 1
Spirit 1	Deer Park 2	Split Rock 1	Eagle River (ch) 1
	Emerald 2	Tigerton 3	Lac du Flambeau
RACINE.	Glenwood City 3	Tilleda	Land O'Lakes
	Hammond 2	Wittenberg 2	Mishike
Burlington 6	Hersey 1	Zachow	Phelps
Caledonia 2	Hudson (ch) 2		Sayner
(Cooper)	Jewett	SHEBOYGAN.	Starlake
Corliss 1	New Richmond 6	Adell 1	Trout Lake
Franksville 2	Roberts 2	Cascade 1	Winchester
Kansasville 2	Somerset 2	Cedar Grove 1	Winegar
Racine (ch) 4	Star Prairie 1	Elkhart Lake 3	
(Racine Junction)	Wilson 1	Glenbeulah 2	WALWORTH.
Rochester	Woodville 2	Greenbush	Allen Grove
Sturtevant 1		Haven	College Camp
Union Grove 3	SAUK.	Hingham	Darien 1
Waterford 1		Kohler	Delavan 4
	Ableman 1	Oostburg 2	East Troy
RICHLAND.	Baraboo (ch) 7	Plymouth 5	Elkhorn (ch) 6
	Delton	Random Lake 3	Genoa Junction 1
Bloom City 1	Devils Lake	Sheboygan (ch) 5	Honey Creek 1
Boaz 1	Hillpoint	Sheboygan Falls 4	Lake Beulah 2
Cazenovia 3	Ironton	Waldo 2	Lake Geneva 3
Excelsior 1	La Valle 4	TAYLOR.	Lyons 1
Gillingham 1	Limeridge	Chelsea 1	Sharon 2
Gotham 1	Loganville 3	Donald	Springfield
Lone Rock 1	Merrimack 2	Gilman 1	Spring Prairie
Richland Center	North Freedom 3	Goodrich	Troy Center 2
(ch) 5	Plain 2	Hannibal	Walworth 3
Rockbridge 1	Prairie du Sac 4	Interwald	Whitewater 5
Sextonville	Reedsburg 5	Jump River	Williams Bay
Tavera 1	Sandusky 2	Little Black	Zenda
Twin Bluffs 1	Sauk City 2	Lublin 1	
Viola 4	Spring Green 4	Medford (ch) 5	WASHBURN.
West Lima		Perkinstown	Beaver Brook
Yuba 2	SAWYER.	Polley	Birchwood
		Rib Lake 1	Earl 1
ROCK.	Couderay	Stetsonville 1	Lampson 1
	Draper	Westboro 1	Mnong 1
Afton	Edgewater	Whittlesey	Saron 1
Avalon 1	Exeland 3	TREMPEALEAU.	Shell Lake (ch) 3
Beloit 8	Hauer	Arcadia 6	Spooner 3
Clinton 4	Hayward (ch) 4	Blair 4	Springbrook 1
Edgerton 6	Lemington	Dodge 1	Trego 1
Evansville 5	Ojibwa 1	Eleva 5	
Footville	Radisson 1	Etrick 3	
Hanover 1	Reserve	Galesville 3	
Janesville (ch) 8	Stone Lake		
Koshkonong	Weirgor		
Lima Center 1	Winter 1		

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

WASHINGTON.	Mukwonago 4	Scandinavia 2	Omro 5
Allenton 1	Muskego 1	Sheridan 1	Oshkosh (ch) 7
Barton	Nashotah 2	Waupaca (ch) 7	Pickett 2
Colgate 1	New Butler	Weyauwega 4	Rush Lake 1
Hartford 5	North Lake	Wisc. Vet. Home	Waukau
Hubertus 1	North Prairie		Winnebago
Jackson 2	Oconomowoc 6		Winneconne 2
Kewaskum 5	Okauchee	WAUSHARA.	WOOD.
Newburg	Pewaukee 3	Aurorahville 1	Arpin 3
Richfield 1	Statesan	Coloma 3	Auburndale 3
Rockfield 1	Sussex	Hancock 3	Babcock
Slinger 1	Templeton 1	Lohrville	Bethel
So. Germantown 1	Wales	Pine River 2	Blenker
West Bend (ch) 7	Waukesha (ch) 9	Plainfield 4	Cranmoor
		Poy Sippi 1	Dexterville
		Red Granite 2	Hewitt
		Saxeville 1	Lindsey 1
		Wautoma (ch) 6	Marshfield 7
		West Bloomfield 1	Milladore 1
		Wild Rose 3	Nekposa 1
			Pittsville 3
			Port Edwards
			Rudolph
			Sherry
			Vesper 1
			Wisconsin Rapids (ch) 8
WAUKESHA.	WAUPACA.	WINNEBAGO.	
Big Bend	Big Falls	Allenville 1	
Brookfield 1	Clintonville 4	Butte des Morts	
Delafield	Embarrass 1	Eureka	
Dousman 2	Fremont 2	Fisk 1	
Duplainville	Gills Landing	Larsen 3	
Eagle 2	Iola 3	Menasha 1	
Elm Grove	Manawa 4	Neenah 4	
Genesee Depot	Marion 3		
Hartland 1	New London 5		
Lannon	Northland 1		
Menomonee Falls	Ogdensburg 2		
	2 Readfield		
Merton	Royalton 1		

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED

June 1, 1921 to January 1, 1925.

Offices.	Supplied From	Offices.	Supplied From
Askeaton	Greenleaf	Manson	McFarland
Bacon	Tunnel City	Macfarland	C Rhinelander
Big Flats	Hancock	McCartney	Cassville
Blueberry	Maple	Manda	Moquah
Buol	C Delta	March	Stratford
Corliss	C Sturtevant	Morrison	Greenleaf
Derby	Arno	Murry	Exeland
Doran	Shell Lake	Neptune	Twin Bluffs
Ehlinger	C Hollister	New Cassel	Campbellsport
Elmo	Platteville	Ormsby	Deerbrook
Genoa Junction	C Genoa City	Praeger	Gordon
Hub City	Yuba	Rockville	Potosi
Irwin	Farrish	Schleisingerville	C Slinger
Ison	Crandon	South Kaukauna	Kaukauna
Lavalle	C La Valle	Springlake	Neshkoro
Lamberton	Racine	State Line	Land O'Lakes
Luxemburg	C Luxemburg	Wheatland	Eurlington
Loyd	Cazenovia	Whitcomb	Tigerton

C—Change of Name.

Federal Government

President

Cabinet

Judiciary

U. S. Senators

Members of Congress

Government in Washington

Miscellaneous Statistics

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Executive

[Term beginning March 4, 1925.]

President, Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts.
 Vice President, Charles G. Dawes, Illinois.
 Secretary to the President, Everett Sander, Indiana.

The Cabinet

Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, Minn.
 Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.
 Secretary of War, John Wingate Weeks, Massachusetts.
 Attorney General, John G. Sargent, Vermont.
 Postmaster General, Harry S. New, Indiana.
 Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, California.
 Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, Colorado.
 Secretary of Agriculture, Wm. M. Jardine, Kansas.
 Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, California.
 Secretary of Labor, James John Davis, Pennsylvania.

(The salary of the President is \$75,000 a year; the salary of the vice president and each of the members of the cabinet is \$12,000 a year; secretary to the president receives \$6,000 a year.)

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

	Born	App
Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft of Ohio	1857	1921
Associate Justice, Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
Associate Justice, William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
Associate Justice, Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
Associate Justice, Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
Associate Justice, James C. Mc Reynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
Associate Justice, Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
Associate Justice, Geo. Sutherland, Utah	1862	1922
Associate Justice, Harlan F. Stone, N. Y.	1872	1925
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Colo.		
Clerk, William R. Stansbury, Washington, D. C.		
Marshal, Frank Key Green, Washington, D. C.		

(The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$15,000; Associate Justices \$14,500 each.)

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES

First Judicial Circuit—Justice Holmes. Circuit Judges—George Hutchins Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass.

Second Judicial Circuit—Justice Brandeis. Circuit Judges—Henry G. Ward, New York; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.; Charles M. Hough, New York; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Judicial Circuit—Justice Pitney. Circuit Judges—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Chief Justice White. Circuit Judges—Peter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C.; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Justice McReynolds. Circuit Judges—Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala.; Nathan P. Bryan, Fla.; Alex C. King, Ga.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Justice Day. Circuit Judges—Loyal E. Knappen Grand Rapids Mich.; Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids Mich.; Maurice D. Conahue, Ohio.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Justice Sutherland. Circuit Judges—Francis E. Baker, Hammond, Ind.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan A. Evans, Wisconsin; George T. Page, Illinois.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Justice Van Devanter. Circuit Judges—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kan.; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Emmett Carland, Washington, D. C.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Justice Harlan F. Stone. Circuit Judges—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C.

Salaries, \$8,500 each. The judges of each circuit and the justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Second, Connecticut, New York, Vermont. Third, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Fourth, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Fifth, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. Sixth, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Seventh, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Eighth, Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Ninth, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

United States Court of Claims—Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. Associate Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Sam'l J. Graham, Pa.; George E. Downey, Ind.; James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, \$8,000; justices \$7,500.

Court of Customs Appeal—Presiding Judge—Marion De Breis, Cal. Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, Cal.; O. M. Barber, Vt.; Geo. E. Martin, Ohio. Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Me. Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, D. C.

THE SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Terms of Representatives begin March 4, 1925, and end March 4, 1927.
Terms of Senators end on March 4 of the year preceding name.

THE SENATE.

President pro tem., Senator A. B. Cummins, R., of Iowa; Secretary,
George A. Sanderson, R., of Illinois.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Party.</i>	<i>Terms Expire.</i>
Alabama			
Oscar W. Underwood.....	Birmingham	Democrat	1927
J. Thos. Heflin.....	Lafayette	Democrat	1931
Arizona			
Henry F. Ashurst.....	Prescott	Democrat	1929
Ralph H. Cameron.....	Phoenix	Republican	1927
Arkansas			
Thad. H. Caraway.....	Jonesboro	Democrat	1927
Joe T. Robinson.....	Little Rock	Democrat	1931
California			
Hiram W. Johnson.....	San Francisco	Republican	1929
Sam'l M. Shortridge.....	Menlo Park	Republican	1927
Colorado			
Rice W. Means.....	Denver	Republican	1927
L. C. Phipps.....	Denver	Republican	1925
Connecticut			
George P. McLean	Simsbury	Republican	1929
Hiram Bingham	New Haven	Republican	1927
Delaware			
Thomas F. Bayard.....	Wilmington	Democrat	1929
T. Coleman du Pont.....	Wilmington	Republican	1931
Florida			
Park Trammell	Lakeland	Democrat	1929
Duncan U. Fletcher.....	Jacksonville	Democrat	1927
Georgia			
Walter F. George.....	Vienna	Democrat	1927
W. J. Harris.....	Cedartown	Democrat	1931
Idaho			
Frank R. Gooding.....	Gooding	Republican	1927
William E. Borah.....	Boise	Republican	1931
Illinois			
Wm. B. McKinley.....	Champaign	Republican	1927
Charles S. Deneen.....	Chicago	Republican	1931
Indiana			
Sam'l M. Ralston.....	Indianapolis	Democrat	1929
James E. Watson	Rushville	Republican	1927
Iowa			
Albert B. Cummins.....	Des Moines	Republican	1927
Smith W. Brookhart.....	Washington	Republican	1931
Kansas			
Charles Curtis	Topeka	Republican	1927
Arthur Capper	Topeka	Republican	1931

The Senate—Continued

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Party.</i>	<i>Terms Expire.</i>
Kentucky			
Rich, P. Ernst.....	Covington	Republican	1927
Fred M. Sackett.....	Louisville	Republican	1931
Louisiana			
Edwin S. Broussard.....	New Iberia	Democrat	1927
Joseph E. Ransdell.....	L. Providence	Democrat	1931
Maine			
Frederick Hale	Portland	Republican	1929
Bert M. Fernald.....	West Poland	Republican	1931
Maryland			
William C. Bruce.....	Baltimore	Democrat	1929
O. E. Weller.....	Baltimore	Republican	1927
Massachusetts			
William M. Butler.....	Boston	Republican	1929
Frederick H. Gillett.....	Springfield	Republican	1931
Michigan			
Woodbridge N. Ferris...	Big Rapids	Democrat	1929
James Couzens	Detroit	Republican	1931
Minnesota			
Hendrik Shipstead	St. Paul	Farm-Lab.	1929
Thomas D. Schall.....	Excelsior	Republican	1931
Mississippi			
Hubert D. Stephens.....	New Albany	Democrat	1929
Pat Harrison	Gulfport	Democrat	1931
Missouri			
James A. Reed.....	Kansas City	Democrat	1929
S. P. Spencer.....	St. Louis	Republican	1927
Montana			
B. K. Wheeler.....	Butte	Democrat	1929
Thomas J. Walsh.....	Helena	Democrat	1931
Nebraska			
Ralph B. Howell.....	Omaha	Republican	1929
George W. Norris.....	McCook	Republican	1931
Nevada			
Key Pittman	Tonopah	Democrat	1929
Tasker L. Oddie.....	Reno	Republican	1927
New Hampshire			
Henry W. Keyes.....	Haverhill	Republican	1931
George H. Moses.....	Concord	Republican	1927
New Jersey			
Edward I. Edwards.....	Trenton	Democrat	1929
Walter E. Edge.....	Atlantic City	Republican	1931
New Mexico			
Andrieus A. Jones.....	E. Las Vegas.....	Democrat	1929
Sam G. Bratton.....	Santa Fe .....	.....	1931
New York			
Royal S. Copeland.....	N. Y. City.....	Democrat	1929
Jas. W. Wadsworth Jr..	Groveland	Republican	1927
North Carolina			
Lee S. Overman.....	Salisbury	Democrat	1927
Furniold McL. Simmons..	New Bern	Democrat	1931
North Dakota			
Lynn J. Frazier.....	Hoople	Republican	1929
E. F. Ladd.....	Fargo	Republican	1927

The Senate—Continued

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Party.</i>	<i>Terms Expire.</i>
Ohio			
Simeon D. Fess.....	Yellow Springs.....	Republican	1929
Frank B. Willis.....	Delaware	Republican	1927
Oklahoma			
J. W. Harreld.....	Oklahoma City	Republican	1927
W. B. Pine.....	Okmulgee	Republican	1931
Oregon			
Robt. N. Stanfield.....	Portland	Republican	1927
Charles L. McNary.....	Salem	Republican	1931
Pennsylvania			
David A. Reed.....	Pittsburgh	Republican	1929
George W. Pepper.....	Philadelphia	Republican	1927
Rhode Island			
Peter G. Gerry.....	Warwick	Democrat	1929
Jesse H. Metcalf.....	Providence	Republican	1931
South Carolina			
Ellison D. Smith.....	Florence	Democrat	1927
Coleman L. Blease,.....	Cola	Democrat	1931
South Dakota			
Peter Norbeck	Redfield	Republican	1927
W. H. McMaster.....	Pierce	Republican	1931
Tennessee			
Kenneth D. McKellar....	Memphis	Democrat	1929
Lawrence D. Tyson.....	Knoxville	Democrat	1931
Texas			
Earle B. Mayfield.....	Austin	Democrat	1929
Morris Sheppard	Texarkana	Democrat	1931
Utah			
Wm. H. King.....	Salt Lake City.....	Democrat	1929
Reed Smoot	Provo	Republican	1927
Vermont			
Frank L. Greene.....	St. Albans	Republican	1929
Porter H. Dale.....	Island Pond	Republican	1927
Virginia			
Claude A. Swanson.....	Chatham	Democrat	1929
Carter Glass	Lynchburg	Democrat	1931
Washington			
C. C. Dill	Spokane	Democrat	1929
Wesley L. Jones	Seattle	Republican	1927
West Virginia			
M. M. Neely.....	Fairmont	Democrat	1929
Guy D. Goff.....	Clarksburg	Republican	1931
Wisconsin			
Robert M. LaFollette....	Madison	Republican	1929
Irvine L. Lenroot.....	Superior	Republican	1927
Wyoming			
John B. Kendrick.....	Sheridan	Democrat	1929
Francis E. Warren.....	Cheyenne	Republican	1931

The whole number of Senators is 96. Republicans, 55; Democrats, 40; Farmer-Labor, 1.

The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for traveling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Elected Nov. 4, 1924; terms from March 4, 1925 to March 4, 1927.

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	John McDuffie,* Dem.....	Monroeville
2.	Lister Hill,* Dem.....	Montgomery
3.	Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....	Ozark
4.	Lamar Jeffers,* Dem.....	Anniston
5.	William B. Bowling,* Dem.....	Lafayette
6.	William A. Oliver,* Dem.....	Tuscaloosa
7.	Miles C. Allgood,* Dem.....	Allgood
8.	Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....	Tuscumbia
9.	George Huddleston,* Dem.....	Birmingham
10.	William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....	Jasper

Arizona
At Large

Carl Hayden,* Dem.....Phoenix

Arkansas

1.	William J. Driver,* Dem.....	Osceola
2.	William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....	Batesville
3.	John N. Tillman,* Dem.....	Fayetteville
4.	Otis Wingo,* Dem.....	De Queen
5.	Heartsill Ragon,* Dem.....	Clarkesville
6.	James E. Reed,* Dem.....	Lonoke
7.	Tilman B. Parks,* Dem.....	Hope

California

1.	Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....	Santa Rosa
2.	John E. Raker,* Dem.....	Alturas
3.	Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....	Sacramento
4.	.....	San Francisco
5.	Lawrence J. Flaherty, Rep.	San Francisco
6.	Albert E. Carter, Rep.....	Oakland
7.	Henry E. Barbour,* Rep.....	Fresno
8.	Arthur M. Free,* Rep.....	San Jose
9.	Walter F. Lineberger,* Rep	Long Beach
10.	John D. Fredericks,* Rep	Los Angeles
11.	Philip D. Swing,* Rep.....	El Centro

Colorado

1.	William N. Vaile,* Rep.....	Denver
2.	Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.	Sterling
3.	Guy U. Hardy,* Rep.....	Canon City
4.	Ed. T. Taylor,* Dem.....	Glenwood Springs

Connecticut

1.	E. Hart Fenn,* Rep.....	Wethersfield
2.	Richard P. Freeman,* Rep.	New London
3.	John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....	New Haven
4.	Schuyler Merritt,* Rep.....	Stamford
5.	James P. Glynn,† Rep.....	Winsted

Delaware

Robert G. Houston, Rep...Georgetown

Florida

1.	Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....	Lakeland
2.	E. A. Green, Dem.....	Starke
3.	John H. Smithwick,* Dem.....	Pensacola
4.	William J. Sears,* Dem.....	Kissimmee

Georgia

1.	Charles G. Edwards, Dem.....	Savannah
2.	E. E. Cox, Dem.....	Camilla
3.	Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....	Americus
4.	William C. Wright,* Dem.....	Newman
5.	William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....	Atlanta
6.	Samuel Rutherford, Dem.....	Forsyth
7.	Gordon Lee,* Dem.....	Chickamauga
8.	Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....	Athens
9.	Thomas M. Bell, Dem.....	Gainesville
10.	Carl Vinson,* Dem.....	Milledgeville
11.	William C. Lankford,* Dem.....	Douglas
12.	William W. Larsen,* Dem.....	Dublin

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	Burton L. French,* Rep.....	Moscow
2.	Addison T. Smith,* Rep....	Twin Falls

Illinois

1.	Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....	Chicago
2.	Morton D. Hull,* Rep.....	Chicago
3.	Elliott W. Sproul,* Rep.....	Chicago
4.	Thomas A. Doyle,* Dem.....	Chicago
5.	Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....	Chicago
6.	John J. Gorman,† Rep.....	Chicago
7.	M. A. Michaelson,* Rep.....	Chicago
8.	Stanley H. Kunz,* Dem.....	Chicago
9.	Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....	Chicago
10.	Carl R. Chindblom,* Rep.....	Chicago
11.	Frank R. Reid,* Rep.....	Aurora
12.	Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....	Belvidere
13.	William R. Johnson, Rep.....	Freeport
14.	John C. Allen, Rep.....	Monmouth
15.	Edward J. King,* Rep.....	Galesburg
16.	William E. Hull,* Rep.....	Peoria
17.	Frank H. Funk,* Rep.....	Bloomington
18.	William P. Holaday,* Rep.	Georgetown
19.	Charles Adkins, Rep.....	Decatur
20.	Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....	Carrollton
21.	Loren E. Wheeler,† Rep.....	Springfield
22.	Ed. M. Irwin, Rep.....	Belleville
23.	William W. Arnold,* Dem...	Robinson
24.	Thomas S. Williams,* Rep...	Louisville
25.	Edward E. Denison,* Rep.....	Marion

At Large

Richard Yates,* Rep.....Springfield
Henry R. Rathbone,* Rep...Kenilworth

Indiana

1.	Harry E. Rowbottom, Rep...	Evansville
2.	A. H. Greenwood,* Dem....	Washington
3.	Frank Gardner,* Dem.....	Scottsburg
4.	Harry C. Canfield,* Dem.....	Batesville
5.	Noble J. Johnson, Rep.....	Terre Haute
6.	Richard N. Elliott,* Rep...	Connorsville
7.	R. E. Updike, sr. Rep.....	Indianapolis
8.	Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....	Anderson
9.	Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....	Attica
10.	William R. Wood,* Rep.....	Lafayette
11.	Albert R. Hall, Rep.....	Marion
12.	David Hogg, Rep.....	Fort Wayne
13.	Andrew J. Hickey,* Rep.....	Laporte

Iowa

1.	Wm. F. Kopp,* Rep.....	Mount Pleasant
2.	F. D. Letts, Rep.....	Davenport
3.	T. J. B. Robinson,* Rep.....	Hampton
4.	Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....	Northwood
5.	Cyrenus Cole,* Rep.....	Cedar Rapids
6.	C. Wm. Ramseyer,* Rep.....	Bloomfield
7.	Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep....	Des Moines
8.	Lloyd Thurston, Rep.....	Osceola
9.	William R. Green,* Rep.....	Council Bluffs
10.	L. J. Dickinson,* Rep.....	Algona
11.	William D. Boies,* Rep.....	Sheldon

Kansas

1.	D. R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep...	Leavenworth
2.	Chauncey B. Little, Dem.....	Olathe
3.	W. H. Sproul,* Rep.....	Sedan
4.	Homer Hoch,* Rep.....	Marion
5.	James G. Strong,* Rep.....	Blue Rapids
6.	Hays B. White,* Rep.....	Mankato
7.	J. N. Tinscher,* Rep....	Medicine Lodge
8.	William A. Ayres,* Dem.....	Wichita

House of Representatives—Continued

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.	Paducah
2.	D. H. Kincheloe,* Dem.	Madisonville
3.	Robert Y. Thomas, jr., Dem.	Central City
4.	Ben Johnson,* Dem.	Bardstown
5.	Maurice H. Thatcher,* Rep.	Louisville
6.	Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.	Burlington
7.	Virgil Chapman, Dem.	Paris
8.	Ralph Gilbert, Dem.	Shelbyville
9.	Fred M. Vinson,* Dem.	Louisa
10.	John W. Langley,* Rep.	Pikeville
11.	John M. Robison,* Rep.	Earbourville

Louisiana

1.	James O'Connor,* Dem.	New Orleans
2.	J. Zach Spearing,* Dem.	New Orleans
3.	Whitnell P. Martin,* Dem.	Thibodeaux
4.	John N. Sandlin,* Dem.	Minden
5.	Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.	Harrisonburg
6.	Bolivar E. Kemp, Dem.	Amite
7.	Ladislav Lazaro,* Dem.	Washington
8.	James B. Aswell* Dem.	Natchitoches

Maine

1.	Carroll L. Beedy,* Rep.	Portland
2.	Wallace H. White, jr,* Rep.	Lewiston
3.	John E. Nelson,* Rep.	Augusta
4.	Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.	Houlton

Maryland

1.	T. A. Goldsborough,* Dem.	Denton
2.	M. E. Tydings,* Dem.	Havre de Grace
3.	John Phillip Hill,* Rep.	Baltimore
4.	J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.	Baltimore
5.	Stephen W. Gambrill,* Dem.	Laurel
6.	F. N. Zihlman,* Rep.	Cumberland

Massachusetts

1.	Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.	Stockbridge
2.	George B. Churchill, Rep.	Amherst
3.	Frank H. Foss, Rep.	Fitchburg
4.	George R. Stobbs, Rep.	Worcester
5.	John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.	Lowell
6.	A. Piatt Andrew,* Rep.	Gloucester
7.	William P. Connery, jr, Dem.	Lynn
8.	Harry I. Thayer, Rep.	Wakefield
9.	Charles L. Underhill,* Rep.	Somerville
10.	John J. Douglass, Dem.	Boston
11.	George H. Tinkham,* Rep.	Boston
12.	James A. Gallivan,* Dem.	Boston
13.	Robert Luce,* Rep.	Waltham
14.	Louis A. Forthingham,* Rep.	Easton
15.	Jos. W. Martin jr,* Rep.	North Attleboro
16.	Charles L. Gifford,* Rep.	Barnstable

Michigan

1	John B. Sosnowski, Rep.	Detroit
2	Earl C. Michener,* Rep.	Adrian
3	Arthur B. Williams,* Rep.	Battle Creek
4	John C. Ketcham,* Rep.	Hastings
5	Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.	Grand Rapids
6	Grant M. Hudson,* Rep.	East Lansing
7	Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.	Lapeer
8	Bird J. Vincent,* Rep.	Saginaw
9	James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.	Muskegon
10	Roy O. Woodruff,* Rep.	Bay City
11	Frank D. Scott,* Rep.	Alpena
12	W. Frank James,* Rep.	Hancock
13	Clarence J. McLeod,* Rep.	Detroit

Minnesota

Dist.	Name	Address
1	Allen J. Furlow, Rep.	Rochester
2	Frank Clague,* Rep.	Redwood Falls
3	August H. Andresen, Rep.	Red Wing
4	Oscar E. Keller,* Rep.	St. Paul
5	Walter H. Newton,* Rep.	Minneapolis
6	Harold Knutson,* Rep.	St. Cloud
7	O. J. Kvale,* F.-L.	Benson
8	William L. Carss,† F.-L.	Proctor
9	Knud Wetfald,* F.-L.	Hawley
10	Godfrey G. Goodwin, Rep.	Cambridge

Mississippi

1	John E. Rankin,* Dem.	Tupelo
2	B(ill) G. Lowrey,* Dem.	Blue Mountain
3	W. M. Whittington, Dem.	Greenwood
4	Jeff Busby,* Dem.	Houston
5	Ross A. Collins,* Dem.	Meridian
6	T. Webber Wilson,* Dem.	Laurel
7	Percy E. Quin,* Dem.	McComb City
8	James W. Collier,* Dem.	Vicksburg

Missouri

1	M. A. Romjue,* Dem.	Macon
2	Ralph F. Lozier,* Dem.	Carrollton
3	Jacob L. Milligan,* Dem.	Richmond
4	Charles L. Faust,* Rep.	St. Joseph
5	Edgar C. Ellis,† Rep.	Kansas City
6	C. C. Dickinson,* Dem.	Clinton
7	Samuel C. Major,* Dem.	Fayette
8	William L. Nelson,† Dem.	Columbia
9	Clarence Cannon,* Dem.	Troy
10	Cleveland A. Newton,* Rep.	St. Louis
11	Harry B. Hawes,* Dem.	St. Louis
12	Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.	St. Louis
13	Charles E. Kiefer, Rep.	Perryville
14	Ralph E. Bailey, Rep.	Sikeston
15	Joe J. Manlove,* Rep.	Joplin
16	Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.	Lebanon

Montana

1	John M. Evans,* Dem.	Missoula
2	Scott Leavitt,* Rep.	Great Falls

Nebraska

1	John H. Morehead,* Dem.	Falls City
2	Willis G. Sears,* Rep.	Omaha
3	Edgar Howard,* Dem.	Columbus
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin,* Rep.	York
5	A. C. Shallenberger,* Dem.	Alma
6	Robert G. Simmons,* Rep.	Scottsbluff

Nevada

At Large

Samuel S. Arentz,† Rep.	Simpson
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New Hampshire

1	Fletcher Hale, Rep.	Laconia
2	Edward H. Wason,* Rep.	Nashua

New Jersey

1	Francis F. Patterson jr,* Rep.	Camden
2	Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.	Atlantic City
3		
4	Charles A. Eaton, Rep.	Trenton
5	Ernest R. Ackerman,* Rep.	Plainfield
6	Randolph Perkins,* Rep.	Woodcliff Lake
7	George N. Seger,* Rep.	Passaic
8	Herbert W. Taylor,† Rep.	Newark
9	Franklin W. Fort, Rep.	East Orange
10	Frederick R. Lehtbach,* Rep.	Newark
11	Oscar L. Auf, Der Heide, Dem.	West N. Y.
12	Mary T. Norton, Dem.	Jersey City

House of Representatives—Continued

New Mexico		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
At Large		
	John Morrow,* Dem.	Raton

New York		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Robert L. Bacon,* Rep.	Westbury
2	John J. Kindred,* Dem.	Astoria
3	George W. Lindsay,* Dem.	Brooklyn
4	Thomas H. Cullen,* Dem.	Brooklyn
5	Loring M. Black, jr.,* Dem.	Brooklyn
6	Andrew L. Somers,* Dem.	Brooklyn
7	John F. Quayle,* Dem.	Brooklyn
8	William E. Cleary,* Dem.	Brooklyn
9	David J. O'Connell,* Dem.	Brooklyn
10	Emanuel Celler,* Dem.	Brooklyn
11	Anning S. Prail,* Dem.	W. New Brighton
12	Samuel Dickstein,* Dem.	New York City
13	C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.	New York City
14	Nathan D. Perlman,* Rep.	New York City
15	John J. Boylan,* Dem.	New York City
16	John J. O'Connor,* Dem.	New York City
17	Ogden L. Mills,* Rep.	New York City
18	John F. Carey,* Dem.	New York City
19	Sol Bloom,* Dem.	New York City
20	Florello H. La Guardia,* Soc.	N. Y. City
21	Royal H. Weller,* Dem.	New York City
22	Anthony J. Griffin,* Dem.	New York City
23	Frank Oliver,* Dem.	Bronx
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild,* Rep.	Pelham
25	J. M. Wainwright,* Rep.	Rye
26	Hamilton Fish, jr.,* Rep.	Garrison
27	Harcourt J. Pratt,* Rep.	Highland
28	Parker Corning,* Dem.	Albany
29	James S. Parker,* Rep.	Salem
30	Frank Crowther,* Rep.	Schenectady
31	Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.	Potsdam
32	Thaddeus C. Sweet,* Rep.	Phoenix
33	Fred'k M. Davenport,* Rep.	Clinton
34	Harold S. Tolley,* Rep.	Binghamton
35	Walter W. Magee,* Rep.	Syracuse
36	John Taber,* Rep.	Alburt
37	Gale H. Stalker,* Rep.	Elmira
38	Meyer Jacobstein,* Dem.	Rochester
39	Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.	Stafford
40	S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.	Lockport
41	Clarence MacGregor,* Rep.	Buffalo
42	James M. Mead,* Dem.	Buffalo
43	Daniel A. Reed,* Rep.	Dunkirk

North Carolina		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Lindsay Warren,* Dem.	Washington
2	John H. Kerr,* Dem.	Warrenton
3	Charles L. Abernathy,* Dem.	New Bern
4	Edward W. Pou,* Dem.	Smithfield
5	Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.	Greensboro
6	Homer L. Lvon,* Dem.	Whiteville
7	William C. Hammer,* Dem.	Asheboro
8	Robert L. Doughton,* Dem.	Laurelsprings
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle,* Dem.	Gastonia
10	Zebulon Weaver,* Dem.	Asheville

North Dakota		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Olger B. Burtness,* Rep.	Grand Forks
2	Thomas Hall,* Rep.	Bismarck
3	James H. Sinclair,* Rep.	Kenmare

Ohio		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.	Cincinnati
2	A. E. B. Stephens,* Rep.	North Bend
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald,* Rep.	Dayton
4	W. T. Fitzgerald,* Rep.	Greenville
5	Charles J. Thompson,* Rep.	Defiance
6	Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.	Batavia

Ohio—Continued.		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
7	Charles Brand,* Rep.	Urbana
8	Brooks Fletcher,* Dem.	Marion
9	W. W. Chalmers,* Rep.	Toledo
10	Thomas A. Jenkins,* Rep.	Ironton
11	Mell G. Underwood,* Dem.	New Lexington
12	John C. Speaks,* Rep.	Columbus
13	James T. Begg,* Rep.	Sandusky
14	Martin L. Davey,* Dem.	Kent
15	C. Ellis Moore,* Rep.	Cambridge
16	John McSweeney,* Dem.	Wooster
17	William M. Morgan,* Rep.	Newark
18	Frank Murphy,* Rep.	Steubenville
19	John G. Cooper,* Rep.	Youngstown
20	Charles A. Mooney,* Dem.	Cleveland
21	Robert Crosser,* Dem.	Cleveland
22	Theodore E. Burton,* Rep.	Cleveland

Oklahoma		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	S. J. Montgomery,* Rep.	Bartlesville
2	William W. Hastings,* Dem.	Tahlequah
3	Charles D. Carter,* Dem.	Ardmore
4	Tom D. McKeown,* Dem.	Ada
5	F. B. Swank,* Dem.	Norman
6	Elmer Thomas,* Dem.	Medicine Park
7	James V. McClintic,* Dem.	Snyder
8	M. C. Garber,* Rep.	Enid

Oregon		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.	Salem
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.	The Dalles
3	M. E. Crumpacker,* Rep.	Portland

Pennsylvania		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	William S. Vare,* Rep.	Philadelphia
2	George S. Graham,* Rep.	Philadelphia
3	Harry C. Ransley,* Rep.	Philadelphia
4	Benjamin M. Golder,* Rep.	Philadelphia
5	James J. Connolly,* Rep.	Philadelphia
6	George A. Welsh,* Rep.	Philadelphia
7	George P. Darrow,* Rep.	Philadelphia
8	Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.	West Chester
9	Henry W. Watson,* Rep.	Langhorne
10	William W. Griest,* Rep.	Lancaster
11	Laurence H. Watres,* Rep.	Scranton
12	Edmund N. Carpenter,* Rep.	Wilkes-Barre
13	George F. Brumm,* Rep.	Minersville
14	Charles J. Esterly,* Rep.	Reading
15	Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.	Canton
16	Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.	Williamsport
17	Frederick W. Magrady,* Rep.	Mt. Carmel
18	Edward M. Beers,* Rep.	Mount Union
19	Joshua W. Swartz,* Rep.	Harrisburg
20	Anderson H. Walters,* Rep.	Johnstown
21	J. Banks Kurtz,* Rep.	Altoona
22	Franklin Menges,* Rep.	York
23	William I. Swoope,* Rep.	Clearfield
24	Samuel A. Kendall,* Rep.	Myersdale
25	Henry W. Temple,* Rep.	Washington
26	Thomas W. Phillips, jr.,* Rep.	Butler
27	Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.	Brookville
28	Harris J. Bixler,* Rep.	Johnsburg
29	Milton W. Shreve,* Rep.	Erie
30	William R. Coyle,* Rep.	Bethlehem
31	Adam M. Wvnt,* Rep.	Greensburg
32	Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.	Pittsburgh
33	M. Clvde Kelly,* Rep.	Swissvale
34	John M. Morin,* Rep.	Pittsburgh
35	James M. Magee,* Rep.	Pittsburgh
36	Guy E. Campbell,* Rep.	Crafton

Rhode Island		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Clark Burdick,* Rep.	Newport
2	Richard S. Aldrich,* Rep.	Warwick
3	Jeremiah E. O'Connell,* Dem.	Providence

House of Representatives—Continued

South Carolina		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Thomas S. McMillan, Dem.	Charleston
2	Butler B. Hare, Dem.	Saluda
3	Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.	Newberry
4	John J. McSwain,* Dem.	Greenville
5	William F. Stevenson,* Dem.	Cheraw
6	Allard H. Gasque,* Dem.	Florence
7	Hampton P. Fulmer,* Dem.	Orangeburg

South Dakota

1	C. A. Christopherson,* Rep.	Sioux Falls
2	Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.	Aberdeen
3	William Williamson,* Rep.	Custer

Tennessee

1	B. Carroll Reece,* Rep.	Butler
2	J. Will Taylor,* Rep.	La Follette
3	S. D. McReynolds,* Dem.	Chattanooga
4	Cordell Hull,* Dem.	Carthage
5	E. L. Davis,* Dem.	Tulahoma
6	Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.	Nashville
7	Edward E. Eslick, Dem.	Pulaski
8	Gordon Browning,* Dem.	Huntingdon
9	Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.	Dresden
10	Hubert F. Fisher,* Dem.	Memphis

Texas

1	Eugene Black,* Dem.	Clarksville
2	John C. Box,* Dem.	Jacksonville
3	Morgan G. Sanders,* Dem.	Canton
4	Sam Rayburn,* Dem.	Bonham
5	Hatton W. Sumners,* Dem.	Dallas
6	Luther A. Johnson,* Dem.	Corsicana
7	Clay Stone Briggs,* Dem.	Galveston
8	Daniel E. Garrett,* Dem.	Houston
9	Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.	Columbus
10	James P. Buchanan,* Dem.	Brenham
11	Tom Connally,* Dem.	Marlin
12	Fritz G. Lanham,* Dem.	Fort Worth
13	Guinn Williams,* Dem.	Decatur
14	Harry M. Wurzbach,* Rep.	Seguin
15	John N. Garner,* Dem.	Uvalde
16	C. B. Hudspeth,* Dem.	El Paso
17	Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.	Ablene
18	Marvin Jones,* Dem.	Amarillo

Utah

1	Don B. Colton,* Rep.	Vernal
2	E. O. Leatherwood,* Rep.	Salt Lake City

Vermont

1	Elbert S. Brigham, Rep.	St. Albans
2	Ernest W. Bibson,* Rep.	Brattleboro

*Served in the 68th Congress. †Served in previous Congress.
 T. Frank Appleby (Rep.) of Atlantic City, elected in the Third New Jersey District, died on Dec. 13, 1924.

The House of Representatives of the 69th Congress consists of 435 members. The composition of the House is: Republicans, 247; Democrats, 183; Farmer Laborites, 3; and Socialists, 2. The salary of the Representative is \$7,500 a year and of the Speaker, \$12,000.

Virginia		
Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1	Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem.	Newport News
2	Joseph T. Deal,* Dem.	Norfolk
3	Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.	Richmond
4	Patrick Henry Drewry,* Dem.	Petersburg
5	Joseph Whitehead, Dem.	Stuart
6	Clifton A. Woodrun, Dem.	Roanoke
7	Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem.	Winchester
8	R. Walton Moore,* Dem.	Fairfax
9	George C. Peery,* Dem.	Tazewell
10	H. St. G. Tucker,* Dem.	Lexington

Washington

1	John F. Miller,* Rep.	Seattle
2	Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.	Bellingham
3	Albert Johnson,* Rep.	Hoquiam
4	John W. Summers,* Rep.	Walla Walla
5	Sam B. Hill,* Dem.	Waterville

West Virginia

1	Carl G. Bachmann, Rep.	Wheeling
2	Frank L. Bowman, Rep.	Morgantown
3	John M. Wolverton, Rep.	Richwood
4	Harry C. Woodyard,† Rep.	Spencer
5	James F. Strother, Rep.	Welch
6	J. Alfred Taylor,* Dem.	Fayetteville

Wisconsin

1	Henry Allen Cooper,* Rep.	Racine
2	Edward Voigt,* Rep.	Sheboygan
3	John M. Nelson,* Rep.	Madison
4	John C. Schafer,* Rep.	Milwaukee
5	Victor L. Berger,* Soc.	Milwaukee
6	Florian Lampert,* Rep.	Oshkosh
7	Joseph D. Beck,* Rep.	Viroqua
8	Edward E. Browne,* Rep.	Waupar
9	George J. Schneider,* Rep.	Applet.
10	James A. Frear,* Rep.	Hudson
11	Hubert H. Peavey,* Rep.	Washburn

Wyoming

At Large.

Charles E. Winter,* Rep. Casper

ALASKA, Delegate—

Dan A. Sutherland,* Rep. Fairbanks

HAWAII, Delegate—

William P. Jarrett, Dem. Honolulu

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Resident Commissioner—

Isauro Gabaldon, Nat. San Isidro
 Pedro Guevara, Nat. Manila

PORTO RICO, Resident Commissioner—

Felix Cordova Davila, Union San Juan
 Clerk of the House—Wm. Tyler Page, Rep
 Md.



OFFICIALS OF LEGISLATURE

(1) F. W. Schoenfeld, Chief Clerk of the Senate, (2) C. A. Leicht, Sergeant-at-arms of the senate, (3) C. E. Shaffer, Chief Clerk of the Assembly, (4) C. E. Hanson, Sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN is divided into two districts, the eastern and the western. In the eastern district offices are maintained at Milwaukee while in the western district offices are maintained at Madison, La Crosse, Superior and Eau Claire. The judges are appointed by the president for life and the judges in turn appoint the clerks. The attorneys and marshals are appointed by the president for a term of four years. The appointment of judges, attorneys and marshals must be confirmed by the senate.

The United States courts have jurisdiction of cases arising between residents of Wisconsin and residents of other states where the amount involved is \$3,000 or more, and have exclusive jurisdiction of certain classes of cases, among which are patent cases, admiralty cases, bankruptcy cases, and offenses relating to the postal laws. They also have jurisdiction over offenses committed on the Indian reservations, and of offenses committed under the national prohibition act and the internal revenue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR WISCONSIN

EASTERN DISTRICT

District Judge—F. A. GEIGER, Milwaukee.
 District Attorney—ROY L. MORSE, Fond du Lac.
 Assistant District Attorneys—Warren G. Wheeler, Milwaukee;
 Elsmere J. Koelzer, Milwaukee.
 Marshal—RICHARD J. WHITE, Milwaukee.
 Clerk—F. C. WESTFAHL, Jr., Milwaukee.

Terms of Court

At Milwaukee—First Monday in January and October.
 At Oshkosh—Second Tuesday in June.
 At Green Bay—First Tuesday in April.

Counties Comprising District

Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Forest, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Wau-shara, Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT

District Judge—C. Z. LUSE, Superior.
 District Attorney—WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY, Janesville.
 Assistant District Attorney—STANLEY M. RYAN, Madison.
 Marshal—W. R. CHELLIS, Wausau.
 Chief Deputy Marshal—FRANK HEIL, Boscobel.
 Clerk—H. C. HALE, Madison.

Terms of Court

At Madison—First Tuesday in December.
 At La Crosse—Third Tuesday in September.
 At Eau Claire—First Tuesday in June.
 At Superior—Second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in January.
 Special terms for Madison—Fourth Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

Counties Comprising District

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, Wood.

Referees in Bankruptcy, Western District of Wisconsin

CHARLES A. WILSON, Superior.
 CHARLES F. LAMB, Madison.
 ALLEN T. PRAY, Ashland.
 CAMERON L. BALDWIN, La Crosse.

Referees in Bankruptcy, Eastern District of Wisconsin

C. H. FORWARD, Oshkosh.
 JOHN F. HARPER, Milwaukee.
 MILTON J. KNOBLOCK, Racine.
 FRANCIS S. BRADFORD, Appleton.
 FERDINAND J. COLIGNON, Green Bay.
 A. C. PRESCOTT, Sheboygan.

UNITED STATES COURT COMMISSIONERS OF WISCONSIN

EASTERN DISTRICT

Charles Oellerich.....	Oshkosh	George W. Latta.....	Antigo
Harry L. Kellogg.....	Milwaukee	Alfred D. Sutherland.....	Fond du Lac
John F. Watermolen.....	Green Bay	John W. McMillen.....	Milwaukee
John O. Miller.....	Marinette	Eugene M. Wescott.....	Shawano

WESTERN DISTRICT

Frank R. Bentley.....	Baraboo	Andrew Lees.....	La Crosse
Chauncey E. Blake.....	Madison	A. J. Sutherland.....	Eau Claire
W. S. Cate.....	Ashland	C. W. Bishop.....	Superior
Brayton E. Smith.....	Wausau	A. Pearce Tomkins.....	Ashland
W. B. Kellogg.....	Superior	Robert J. Cunningham.....	Janesville
J. G. Hildebrand.....	Rhineland		

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT

District of Wisconsin

Collector—A. H. Wilkinson, Milwaukee
 Chief Office Deputy Collector—Geo. Reisimer, Milwaukee
 Chief Field Deputy—E. H. Burlingame, Milwaukee

The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue is located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin where all records of collections and taxpayers are kept. In addition there are (seven) division offices under the supervision of the collector, which are located at Madison, Superior, Green Bay, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Racine, and Milwaukee. The duty of the collector is to collect all classes of taxes provided for by the federal law, which include income, capital stock, estate (inheritance), manufacturers and dealers excise, admissions, special, documentary stamp, tobacco, non-alcoholic beverage, and the distilled spirits taxes. The collector's office and the division offices also serve taxpayers of the various classes by rendering them assistance in the preparation of the required returns and furnishing them with information relative to the various classes of taxes.

Total collections for the fiscal year (1924,) \$40,448,722.69.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name	Native State	Ancestry	Year of birth	Residence	Inaugurated		Years served	Politics	Place of death	Age at death
						Year	Age				
1	George Washington	Va.	English	1732	Va.	1789	57	8	Federalist	Mt. Vernon, 1799	67
2	John Adams	Mass.	English	1735	Mass.	1797	62	4	Federalist	Quincy, Mass., 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Welsh	1743	Va.	1801	58	8	Republican	Monticello, Va., 1826	83
4	James Madison	Va.	English	1751	Va.	1809	58	8	Republican	Montpelier, Vt., 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Va.	Scotch	1758	Va.	1817	59	8	Republican	New York City, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	English	1767	Mass.	1825	58	4	Republican	Washington, 1848	81
7	Andrew Jackson	S. C.	Irish	1767	Tenn.	1829	62	8	Democrat	Hermitage, Tenn., 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dutch	1782	N. Y.	1837	55	4	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y., 1862	80
9	William H. Harrison	Va.	English	1773	Ohio	1841	68	1 mo.	Whig	Washington, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Va.	English	1790	Va.	1841	51	4	Democrat	Richmond, Va., 1862	72
11	James K. Polk	N. C.	Irish	1795	Tenn.	1845	50	4	Democrat	Nashville, Tenn., 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Va.	English	1784	La.	1849	65	1	Whig	Washington, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	English	1800	N. Y.	1850	50	3	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y., 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	N. H.	English	1804	N. H.	1853	49	4	Democrat	Concord, N. H., 1869	65
15	James Buchanan	Pa.	Irish	1791	Pa.	1857	66	4	Democrat	Wheatland, Pa., 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Ky.	English	1809	Ill.	1861	52	4	Republican	Washington, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	N. C.	English	1808	Tenn.	1864	56	4	Republican	Greenville, Tenn., 1875	67
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	Scotch	1822	Ill.	1869	47	8	Republican	Mt. McGregor, N. Y., 1885	66
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	English	1822	Ohio	1877	55	4	Republican	Fremont, Ohio, 1893	73
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	English	1831	Ohio	1881	49	6½ mos.	Republican	Long Branch, N. J., 1881	50
21	Chester A. Arthur	Vt.	Irish	1830	N. Y.	1881	51	3 yrs. 5½ mos.	Republican	New York City, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	English	1837	N. Y.	1885	48	4	Democrat	Princeton, N. J., 1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	English	1833	Ind.	1889	56	4	Republican	Indianapolis, Ind., 1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	English	1837	N. Y.	1893	56	4	Democrat	Princeton, N. J., 1908	71
25	William McKinley	Ohio	Scotch-Irish	1843	Ohio	1897	54	4yrs. 5 mos. 10 da.	Republican	Buffalo, N. Y., 1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	Dutch	1858	N. Y.	1901	43	7yrs. 6 mos. 20 da.	Republican	Oyster Bay, N. Y., 1919	61
27	William H. Taft	Ohio	English	1857	Ohio	1909	52	4	Republican	Washington, 1924	68
28	Woodrow Wilson	N. J.	Scotch-Irish	1856	N. J.	1913	57	8	Democrat	San Francisco, 1923	68
29	Warren G. Harding	Ohio	Scotch-Dutch-Eng.	1855	Ohio	1921	56	2 yrs. 4 mos. 29 da	Republican		58
30	Calvin Coolidge	Vt.	New England	1872	Mass.	1923	52		Republican		

MISCELLANEOUS

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THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Sessions	Day and Month	Next Session	Limit of sessions	Term of Members— Years		Salaries of Senators and Representatives
					Senators	Representatives	
Alabama	Quad.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1927	50 days	4	4	\$4 per diem.
Alaska	Bien.	First Monday of March	Mar. 2, 1925	60 days	4 & 2	2	15 per diem.
Arizona	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	60 days	2	2	7 per diem.
Arkansas	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	60 days	4	2	8 and 6 per diem.
California	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Colorado	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	1	1	1,000 per annum.
Connecticut	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	2	2	800 per annum.
Delaware	Bien.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	90 days	4	2	500 per annum.
Florida	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of April	April 7, 1925	None	4	4	5 per diem.
Georgia	Ann.	Fourth Wednesday of June	June 24, 1925	70 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Hawaii	Bien.	Third Wednesday of February	Feb. 18, 1925	60 days	4	2	600 per session.
Idaho	Bien.	First Monday after first of January	Jan. 5, 1925	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
Illinois	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	4	2	3,500 per session.
Indiana	Bien.	Thursday after first Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1925	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Iowa	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Kansas	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1925	50 days	4	2	3 per diem.
Kentucky	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 5, 1925	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
Louisiana	Bien.	Second Monday of May	May 11, 1925	60 days	4	4	5 per diem.
Maine	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	2	2	400 per session.
Maryland	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	90 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Massachusetts	Ann.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Michigan	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	2	2	300 per session.
Minnesota	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Mississippi	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Missouri	Bien.	First Wednesday after first day of January	Jan. 7, 1925	50 days	2	2	4 per diem.
Montana	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 5, 1925	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
Nebraska	Bien.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	2	2	600 per session.
Nevada	Bien.	Third Monday of January	Jan. 19, 1925	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
New Hampshire	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	2	2	200 per session.
New Jersey	Ann.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1925	None	3	1	500 per annum.
New Mexico	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1925	90 days	4	2	5 per diem.
New York	Ann.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	2	1	1,500 per annum.
North Carolina	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	60 days	2	2	4 per diem.
North Dakota	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Ohio	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 5, 1925	None	2	2	1,000 per annum.

Oklahoma	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Oregon	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	40 days	4	2	3 per diem.
Pennsylvania	Bien.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	None	4	2	1,500 per session.
Porto Rico	Ann.	Second Monday of February	Feb. 9, 1925	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Rhode Island	Ann.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
South Carolina	Ann.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1925	40 days	4	2	200 per session.
South Dakota	Bien.	First Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 6, 1925	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
Tennessee	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 5, 1925	75 days	2	2	4 per diem.
Texas	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1925	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Utah	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	60 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Vermont	Bien.	First Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 7, 1925	None	2	2	4 per diem.
Virginia	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January	Jan. 14, 1925	60 days	4	2	500 per session.
Washington	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 12, 1925	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
West Virginia	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January	Jan. 14, 1925	45 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Wisconsin	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January	Jan. 14, 1925	None	4	2	500 per annum.
Wyoming	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 13, 1925	40 days	4	2	8 per diem.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES

State	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED				Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship)	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane.)
	State	County	Town or City	Elec. Dis. Prec. or Ward		
Alabama	2 years	1 year	3 months	3 months	Property or able to read and write and employment. Poll tax.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted).
Arizona	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days	-----	Persons under guardianship.
Arkansas	1 year	6 months	1 month	1 month	Poll tax. Declarants.	-----
California	1 year	90 days	-----	30 days	Ability to read Constitution and write name	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Colorado	1 year	90 days	30 days	10 days	-----	Persons under guardianship.
Connecticut	1 year	-----	6 months	-----	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Delaware	1 year	3 months	-----	30 days	Read Constitution and write name	Bribery, paupers.
Florida	1 year	6 months	-----	30 days	Ability to read Constitution and write name	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Georgia	1 year	6 months	-----	-----	Ability to read and write	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho	6 months	30 days	3 months	10 days	Must be registered.	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Illinois	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days	-----	Penitentiary convicts.
Indiana	6 months	60 days	30 days	30 days	-----	-----
Iowa	6 months	60 days	10 days	10 days	-----	-----
Kansas	6 months	30 days	30 days	30 days	-----	-----
Kentucky	1 year	6 months	60 days	60 days	Must be registered.	Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials.
Louisiana	2 years	1 year in	Parish	3 months	Property, or ability to read and write.	Bribery.
Maine	3 months	-----	-----	-----	Ability to read constitution and write name	Inmates of charitable institutions, except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Maryland	1 year	6 months	6 months	1 day	Citizens who can read.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Massachusetts	1 year	6 months	6 months	6 months	Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax.	Bribery, election crimes.
Michigan	6 months	20 days	20 days	20 days	Civilized Indians may vote.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Minnesota	6 months	30 days	30 days	30 days	Civilized Indians may vote.	Tribal Indians.
Mississippi	2 years	1 year	1 year	1 year	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
						tax, Bribery, duelling, delinquent taxpayers.

Missouri	1 year	60 days	60 days	60 days		Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Montana	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days		Indians.
Nebraska	6 months	40 days	10 days	10 days		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nevada	6 months	30 days	30 days	30 days		Dueling, Indians on reservations, Chinese.
New Hampshire	6 months	30 days	6 months	6 months	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
New Jersey	1 year	5 months				Paupers.
New Mexico	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days		Untaxed Indians.
New York	1 year	4 months	30 days	30 days	(See note below this table.)	Bettors on elections, bribery.
North Carolina	1 year	4 months		4 months	Must be registered; read and write.	
North Dakota	1 year	90 days		30 days	Civilized Indians may vote.	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio	1 year	30 days	20 days	20 days		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Oklahoma	1 year	6 months	30 days	30 days	Must be registered; read and write.	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Oregon	6 months	No specified time			30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors. Chinese. Registration required.
Pennsylvania	1 year			2 months		Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
Rhode Island	2 years		6 months		Property, \$134 or \$7 per annum.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
South Carolina	2 years (6 months for ministers and public school teachers)	1 year	4 months	4 months	Ability to read and write, or owns and pays taxes on \$300 or more of property.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
South Dakota	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days		Persons under guardianship.
Tennessee	1 year	6 months			Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Texas	1 year	6 months	6 months	6 months	Poll tax.	Election crimes.
Utah	1 year	4 months				Election bribery.
Vermont	1 year	3 months	3 months	3 months	Good behavior; must take freeman's oath.	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Virginia	2 years	1 year	1 year	30 days	Poll tax; read or understand Constitution.	Untaxed Indians.
Washington	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days	Ability to read and write English.	Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
West Virginia	1 year	60 days	10 days			Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wisconsin	1 year	10 days	10 days	10 days	Civilized Indians may vote.	
Wyoming	1 year	60 days	10 days	10 days	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	

The literacy test for voters in New York State is: Ability to read fifty-word extract from State Constitution, and write legibly in English ten words from the passage read.

Literacy tests for voters were authorized by the Legislatures of the various States in the following years: Alabama, 1900; Arizona, 1913; California, 1894; Colorado, 1876 (the law was in effect in 1890); Connecticut, 1897; Delaware, 1897; Georgia, 1908; Louisiana, 1898; Maine, 1892; Massachusetts, 1857; Mississippi, 1890; New Hampshire, 1902; New York, 1921; North Carolina, 1900; North Dakota, 1896; Oklahoma, 1911; South Carolina, 1895; Virginia, 1902; Washington, 1896; Wyoming, 1889.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL STATES

Alabama

Governor—W. W. Brandon, Dem.
 Lieut.-Governor—C. S. McDowell, Dem.
 Secretary of State—S. H. Blan, Dem.
 State Treasurer—G. W. Ellis, Dem.
 Attorney-General—H. G. Davis, Dem.
 Auditor—William B. Allgood, Dem.

Arizona

Governor—George W. P. Hunt, Dem.
 Secy. of State—J. H. Kerby, Dem.
 State Auditor—Wayne Hubbs, Dem.
 State Treas.—V. S. Wright, Dem.
 Atty.-General—J. W. Murphy, Dem.
 Supt. of Pub. Inst.—C. O. Case, Dem.
 State Mine Insp.—T. C. Foster, Dem.

Arkansas

Governor—Tom J. Terrall, Dem.
 Secy. of State—J. B. Higgins, Dem.
 Auditor—John C. Cone, Dem.
 Treasurer—S. S. Sloan, Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—Wm. B. Applegate, Dem.

California

Governor—F. W. Richardson, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—C. C. Young, Rep.
 Secy. of State—F. C. Jordan, Rep.
 Treasurer—Charles G. Johnson, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—U. S. Webb, Rep.
 Supt. of Public Instruction—Will C. Wood, Rep.

Colorado

Governor—Clarence J. Morley, Rep.
 Secy. of State—Carl S. Milken, Rep.
 Treasurer—Wm. MacGinnis, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Wm. L. Bootright, Rep.
 Supt. of Public Instruction—Mary C. C. Bradford, Dem.
 Auditor—Charles Davis, Rep.

Connecticut

Governor—Hiram Bingham, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—J. H. Trumbull, Rep.
 Secy. of State—F. A. Palloti, Rep.
 Treasurer—Ernest E. Rogers, Rep.
 Comptroller—F. M. Salmon, Rep.

Delaware

Governor—Robert P. Robinson, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—J. H. Anderson, Rep.
 Treasurer—Thomas S. Foreacre, Rep.
 Auditor—J. M. Harrington, Rep.

Florida

Governor—John W. Martin, Dem.
 Secy. of State—H. C. Crawford, Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—Rivers Buford, Dem.
 Comptroller—Ernest Amos, Dem.
 State Treas.—J. C. Luning, Dem.
 State Supt. of Public Instruction—W. S. Cawthon, Dem.
 Com. of Agriculture—Nathan Mayo

Georgia

Governor—Clifford M. Walker, Dem.
 Secy. of State—S. G. McLendon, Dem.
 Treasurer—W. J. Speer, Dem.
 Comptroller—W. A. Wright, Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—G. M. Napier, Dem.

Idaho

Governor—Charles C. Moore, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—H. C. Baldrige, Rep.
 Secy. of State—F. A. Jeter, Rep.

State Treas.—D. F. Banks, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—A. H. Conner, Rep.
 Auditor—E. G. Gallet, Rep.

Illinois

Governor—Len Small, Rep.
 Lieut. Gov.—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
 Secy. of State—L. L. Emmerson, Rep.
 Auditor—Oscar Nelson, Rep.
 Treasurer—Omer N. Custer, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Oscar E. Carlstrom, Rep.

Indiana

Governor—Ed. Jackson, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—F. H. Van Orman, Rep.
 Secy. of State—Fredrick E. Schortemeier, Rep.
 Auditor—Lewis S. Bowman, Rep.
 Treas.—Bernhardt H. Urbahn, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Arthur L. Gilliom, Rep.
 Supt. of Public Instruction—Henry N. Sherwood, Rep.
 Reporter of Supreme Court—Emma Eaton White, Rep.

Iowa

Governor—John Hamill, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—C. F. Kimball, Rep.
 Secy. of State—W. C. Ramsay, Rep.
 Auditor of State—J. C. McClune, Rep.
 Treas. of State—R. E. Johnson, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Ben J. Gibson, Rep.

Kansas

Governor—Ben S. Paulen, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—D. A. N. Chase, Rep.
 Secy. of State—Frank J. Ryan, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—C. B. Griffith, Rep.
 Auditor—N. A. Turner, Rep.
 Treas.—Carl R. White, Rep.
 Supt. of Public Instruction—Jess W. Miley, Rep.

Kentucky

Governor—Wm. J. Fields, Dem.
 Secy. of State—Mrs. Emma G. Cromwell, Dem.
 Treasurer—Ed. B. Dishman, Dem.
 Auditor—W. H. Shanks, Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—F. E. Daugherty, Dem.

Louisiana

Governor—Henery L. Fuqua, Dem.
 Lieut.-Gov.—O. H. Simpson, Dem.
 Secy. of State—J. J. Bailey, Dem.
 Treas.—L. B. Bayard, Jr., Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—Percy Saint, Dem.
 Auditor—J. F. Denechaud, Dem.

Maine

Governor—Ralph O. Brewster, Rep.
 Secretary—Frank W. Ball, Rep.
 Treasurer—Wm. L. Bonney, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Ransford W. Shaw, Rep.

Maryland

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
 Secy. of State—E. Brooke Lee, Dem.
 Treas.—John M. Dennis, Dem.
 Comptroller—Wm. S. Gordy, Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—T. H. Robinson, Dem.

Massachusetts

Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—F. G. Allen, Rep.
 Secy.—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.

Principal State Officers of the Several State—Continued

Treasurer and Rec'r-Gen.—Wm. S. Youngman, Rep.
 Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Jay R. Benton, Rep.

Michigan

Governor—A. J. Groesbeck, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—G. W. Welsh, Rep.
 Secy. of State—C. J. DeLand, Rep.
 State Treas.—F. D. Mc Kay, Rep.
 Auditor-Gen.—O. B. Fuller, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—A. B. Dougherty, Rep.
 Supt. of Public Instruction—Thos. E. Johnson, Rep.
 State Highway Com.—Frank F. Rogers, Rep.

Minnesota

Governor—Theo. Christianson, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—W. I. Nolan, Rep.
 Secy. of State—Mike Holm, Rep.
 Treas.—Henry Rines, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—Clifford L. Hilton, Rep.

Mississippi

Governor—Henry L. Whitfield, Dem.
 Lieut.-Gov.—Dennis Murphee, Dem.
 Secy.—Joseph W. Power, Dem.
 Treas.—Ben S. Lowry, Dem.
 Atty.-Gen.—Rush H. Knox, Dem.

Missouri

Governor—Sam A. Baker, Rep.
 Lieut.-Gov.—Phil. C. Bennett, Rep.
 Secy. of State—C. U. Becker, Rep.
 Auditor—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
 Treas.—Eugene Stephens, Rep.
 Atty. Gen.—Jesse Barrett, Rep.
 Supt. of Schools—C. A. Lee, Dem.

Montana

Governor—J. E. Erickson, Dem.
 Lieut.-Gov.—W. S. McCormick, Rep.
 Atty.-Gen.—L. A. Foot, Rep.
 Secy. of State—C. T. Stewart, Rep.
 Treas.—W. E. Harmon, Rep.
 Auditor—George P. Porter, Rep.
 Superintendent Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

Nebraska

Governor—Adam McMullen, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—G. A. Williams, Rep.
 Attorney-General — O. G. Spellman, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Charles W. Pool, Dem.
 Auditor of State—George W. Marsh, Rep.
 State Treasurer — Charles D. Robinson, Rep.

Nevada

Governor—J. G. Scrugham Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—M. J. Sullivan, Dem.
 Secretary of State—W. G. Greathouse, Dem.
 Treasurer—Edward Malley, Dem.
 Comptroller—George Cole, Dem.
 Attorney-General—M. A. Diskin.

New Hampshire

Governor—John G. Winant, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Enos K. Sawyer, Dem.
 State Treasurer—George E. Farrand, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Irving A. Hinkley, Dem.

New Jersey

Governor—George S. Silzer, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Thomas E. Martin, Dem.
 Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
 Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.

New Mexico

Governor—Arthur T. Hannett, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Sargent, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon.
 Attorney-General—J. W. Armstrong, Dem.
 Auditor—Juan N. Vigil.
 Treasurer—Warren Graham.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss Isabel L. Eckles, Dem.
 Commissioner of Public Lands—Justiniano Baca, Dem.

New York

Governor—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Seymour Lowman, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Florence E. S. Knapp, Rep.
 Comptroller—Vincent B. Murphy, Rep.
 Treasurer—Lewis H. Pounds, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Albert Ottinger, Rep.

North Carolina

Governor—A. W. McLean, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—J. Elmer Long, Dem.
 Secretary of State—W. N. Everett, Dem.
 Auditor—Baxter Durham, Dem.
 Treasurer—B. R. Lacy, Dem.
 Attorney-General — D. G. Brummitt, Dem.

North Dakota

Governor—A. G. Sorlie, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor — Walter Maddock, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Robert Byrne, Rep.
 Treasurer—C. A. Fisher, Rep.
 Attorney-General—George F. Shafer, Rep. Ind.
 Agriculture-Labor—Joseph A. Kitchen, Rep.
 Auditor—John Steen, Rep.

Ohio

Governor—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Charles H. Lewis, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Thad H. Brown, Rep.
 State Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy, Rep.
 Attorney-General—C. C. Crabbe, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Harry S. Day, Rep.

Oklahoma

Governor—M. E. Trapp, Dem.
 Secretary of State—R. A. Sneed, Dem.
 Attorney-General — George F. Short, Dem.
 Treasurer—A. J. S. Shaw, Dem.
 Superintendent Public Instruction—M. A. Nash, Dem.

Oregon

Governor—Walter M. Pierce, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Sam. A. Kozer, Rep.
 Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.
 Attorney-General—I. H. Van Winkle, Rep.

Principal State Officers of the Several State—Continued

Pennsylvania

Governor—Gifford Pinchot, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—David J. Davis,
 Rep.
 Secretary of State—James F. Wood-
 ward, Rep.
 Treasurer—Samuel S. Lewis, Rep.
 Auditor-General—Edward Martin, Rep.

Rhode Island

Governor—Aram J. Pothier, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor — Nathaniel W.
 Smith, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Ernest L. Sprague,
 Rep.
 Attorney-General—Charles P. Sisson,
 Rep.
 Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings, Rep.

South Carolina

Governor—Thomas G. McLeod, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor — E. B. Jackson,
 Dem.
 Secretary of State—W. P. Blackwell,
 Dem.
 State Treasurer—Samuel T. Carter,
 Dem.
 Attorney-General — John M. Daniel,
 Dem.
 Superintendent of Education—J. H.
 Hope, Dem.

Tennessee

Governor—Austin Peay, Dem.
 Sec'y of State—Ernest B. Haston, Dem.
 Railroad Commissioner — Harvey H.
 Hannah, Dem.

Texas

Governor—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson,
 Dem.*
 Lieut.-Governor—Barry Millar, Dem.
 Comptroller—H. B. Terrell, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Dan Moody, Dem.
 Treasurer—Gregory Hatcher, Dem.
 Commissioner of Agriculture—George
 B. Terrell, Dem.

Utah

Governor—George H. Dern, Dem.
 Secretary of State—H. E. Crockett,
 Rep.
 Treasurer—John Walker, Rep.
 Attorney-General — Harvey H. Cluff,
 Rep.

Vermont

Governor—Franklin S. Billings, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Thomas H. Cave, Jr.,
 Rep.
 Secretary of State—Aaron H. Grant,
 Rep.
 Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin Gates,
 Rep.
 Attorney-General — Frank C. Archi-
 bald, Rep.

Virginia

Governor—E. Lee Trinkle, Dem.
 Lieutenant Governor—J. E. West, Dem.
 Attorney-General—John R. Saunders,
 Dem.
 Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O.
 James, Dem.
 Treasurer—Charles A. Johnson, Dem.
 Superintendent of Schools — Harris
 Hart, Dem.

Washington

Governor—Roland H. Hartley, Rep.
 Lieutenant Governor—W. Lon John-
 son, Rep.
 Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle,
 Rep.
 State Treasurer—W. G. Potts, Rep.
 State Auditor—C. W. Clausen, Rep.
 Attorney-General — John H. Dunbar,
 Rep.

West Virginia

Governor—Howard M. Gore, Rep.
 Secretary of State—George W. Sharp,
 Rep.
 Superintendent of Schools—George M.
 Ford, Rep.
 Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, Rep.
 Auditor—John C. Bond, Rep.
 Attorney-General — Howard B. Lee,
 Rep.
 Commissioner of Agriculture—John W.
 Smith, Rep.

Wisconsin

Governor—John J. Blaine, Rep.
 Lieut. Governor — Henry A. Huber,
 Rep.
 Secretary of State—Fred R. Zimmer-
 man, Rep.
 State Treasurer — Solomon Levitan,
 Rep.
 Attorney-General—Herman L. Ekern,
 Rep.
 Superintendent of Schools—John Cal-
 lahan, Rep.

Wyoming

Governor—Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, Dem.*
 Secretary of State—Frank E. Lucas,
 Rep.
 Treasurer—John M. Snyder, Rep.
 Attorney-General—D. J. Howell, Dem.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction
 —Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
 Auditor—Vincent Carter, Rep.

* Mrs. Ferguson who was elected
 governor of Texas and Mrs. Ross who
 was elected governor of Wyoming in
 November 1924, are the first women
 governors in the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

The complete official returns from the November 1924 presidential election are as follows:

State	Coolidge	Davis	La Follette	Coolidge Plurality	Davis Plurality
Alabama	45,006	112,966	8,984		67,960
Arizona	30,481	26,231	17,148	4,250	
Arkansas	40,394	84,823	13,169		44,429
California	733,250	105,517	424,649	308,601	
Colorado	139,956	75,238	69,903	118,717	
Connecticut	246,322	110,184	42,416	136,133	
Delaware	52,441	33,445	4,917	18,996	
Florida	30,633	62,083	8,625		31,450
Georgia	30,300	123,200	112,691		92,900
Idaho	69,789	24,256	54,160	15,629	
Illinois	1,453,321	576,975	432,027	876,346	
Indiana	763,042	492,247	71,678	210,795	
Iowa	537,635	162,600	272,243	265,392	
Kansas	407,671	156,319	98,461	25,352	
Kentucky	398,966	374,855	38,159	27,111	
Louisiana	24,670	93,218	548		68,548
Maine	138,440	41,964	11,332	96,476	
Maryland	162,414	148,072	46,157	14,342	
Massachusetts	703,476	280,891	141,225	422,645	
Michigan	371,400	151,600	121,200	719,800	
Minnesota	420,759	55,913	339,192	81,567	
Mississippi	8,370	100,475	3,494		92,105
Missouri	650,283	572,753	84,160	77,530	
Montana	74,138	33,805	61,105	13,033	
Nebraska	213,533	137,289	106,701	81,296	
Nevada	11,243	5,909	9,569	1,674	
New Hampshire	100,078	57,576	9,200	42,502	
New Jersey	675,162	297,743	108,901	377,419	
New Mexico	54,470	48,473	9,248	5,997	
New York	1,820,058	950,796	474,905	869,262	
North Carolina	191,753	284,270	6,651		92,517
North Dakota	94,931	13,853	89,865	5,066	
Ohio	1,176,100	477,888	357,948	698,212	
Oklahoma	225,947	255,815	45,841		29,868
Oregon	142,579	67,589	68,463	74,116	
Pennsylvania	1,401,481	409,192	307,567	992,239	
Rhode Island	125,286	76,606	7,628	48,680	
South Carolina	1,123	49,008	620		47,885
South Dakota	100,420	26,481	74,668	25,752	
Tennessee	131,064	158,537	10,473		27,473
Texas	128,240	478,425	42,541		350,185
Utah	77,381	47,061	32,671	30,320	
Vermont	80,498	16,124	5,943	64,374	
Virginia	72,902	139,717	10,369		66,815
Washington	220,224	42,842	150,727	69,497	
West Virginia	238,635	257,232	36,723	21,403	
Wisconsin	311,614	68,096	453,678		(Z)
Wyoming	41,858	12,863	25,174	16,684	
Total	15,718,789	8,378,962	4,822,319		

Electoral vote: Coolidge, 332; Davis, 136; La Follette, 13.
(X)—Louisiana, 4,063 votes "scatterings." Most of which intended for La Follette.

(Z)—Wisconsin, La Follette's plurality, 142,064.
Coolidge plurality, 7,239,827.

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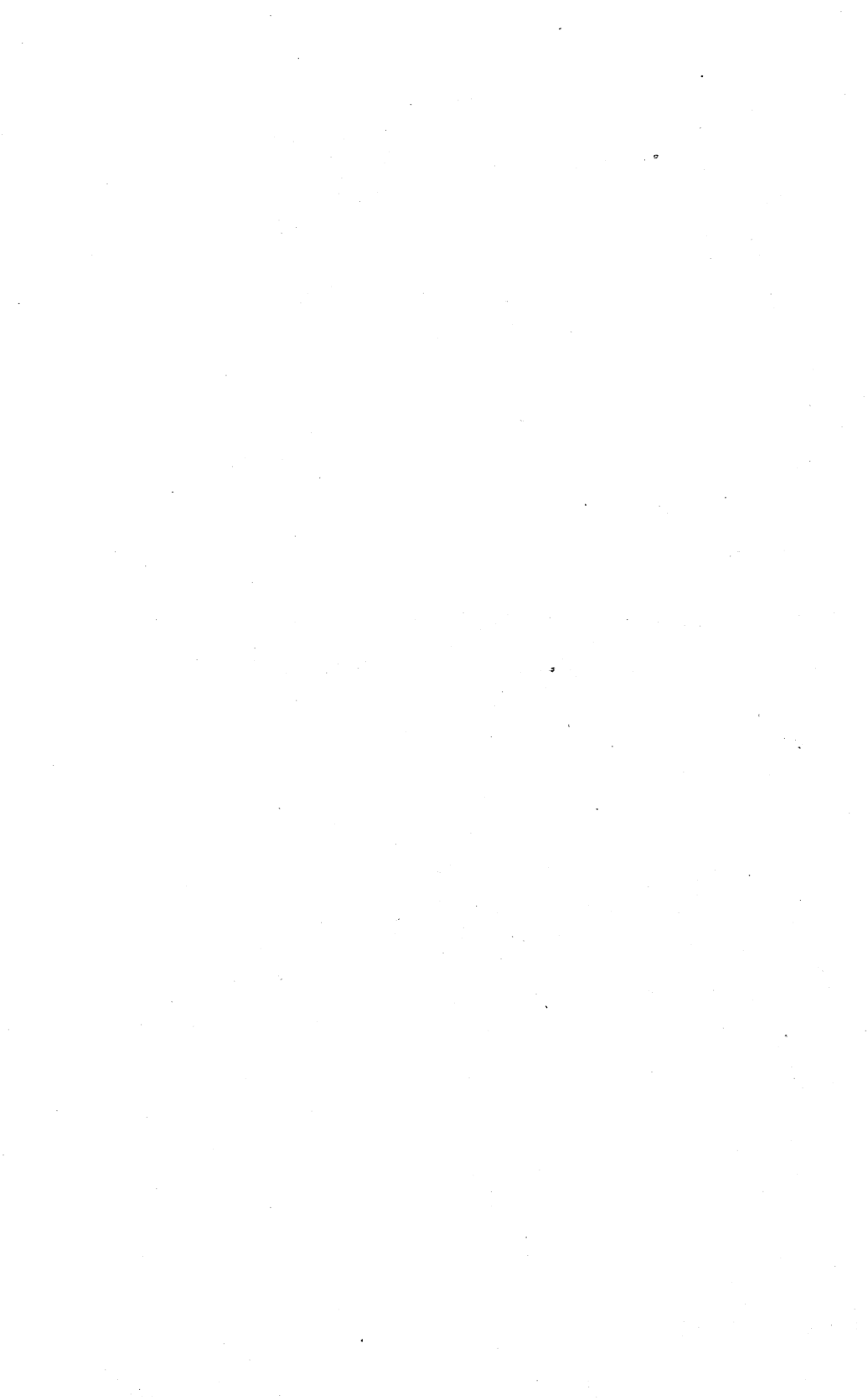
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Appendix

Declaration of Independence
Constitution of United States
Constitution of State of Wisconsin

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE THIRTEEN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JULY 4, 1776*

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation,

* The following text and its appended historical note are reprinted from the United States Revised Statutes, 2d ed., 1878.

have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging war Against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been

deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(Signed)

JOHN HANCOCK

And by the delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, etc., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE.

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

*[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding

* The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.] The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of **New Hampshire** shall be entitled to choose three, **Massachusetts** eight, **Rhode Island** and **Providence Plantations** one, **Connecticut** five, **New York** six, **New Jersey** four, **Pennsylvania** eight, **Delaware** one, **Maryland** six, **Virginia** ten, **North Carolina** five, **South Carolina** five, **Georgia** three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments [until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President **pro tempore**, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof should have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and im-

posts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

*This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such a place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convinced) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth classes in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN,
Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING,
Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN,

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON,

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLIMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
JARED INGERSOL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS,
GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.
Delaware.*

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM,

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r,

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S COATSWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER,

Georgia.

WM. FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE I.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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

ARTICLE V.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have com-

pulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

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

ARTICLE IX.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

(Effective Jan. 8, 1798)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

(Effective Sept. 25, 1804)

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall

choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

(Effective Dec. 18, 1865)

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

(Effective July 23, 1868)

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representative in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for

services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

(Effective March 30, 1870)

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

(Effective Feb. 25, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

(Effective May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

(Ratified Jan. 11, 1919. Effective Jan. 16, 1920)

"SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

ARTICLE XIX.

(Effective Aug. 26, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

Trial by jury. (As amended Nov. 7, 1922*.) SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. *Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.*

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

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information,

*For, 171,433; against, 156,759. Election Nov. 7, 1922.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN xvii

to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; public funds for religious purposes. SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any

control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

Who are electors. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1882.) Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. (As amended November, 1908.) Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.

3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons, of Indian descent, not members of any tribe; provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence not lost, when. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Who not residents. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be con-

victed of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts

as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. (As amended November, 1881.) Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member.

Powers may be conferred upon supervisors. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN xxiii

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

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

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

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

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

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. (As amended November, 1869.) The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

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 for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when to act as governor. SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall,

with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

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

His compensation. SECTION 9. (As amended November, 1869.) The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

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

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

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

County officers; election, terms and removal of. SECTION 4. (As amended November, 1882.) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their se-

curity from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

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

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

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

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. (As amended November, 1877; April, 1889 and November, 1903.¹) The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of

¹The proceedings for the third amendment, from proposal to ratification by the electors, name section 1 of article VII, relating to the court of impeachment, as the section to be amended. A similar error intervened in the amendment of 1889.

whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio the chief justice.

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

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

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

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

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

Salaries of judges; to hold no other office. SECTION 10. (As amended November, 1912.¹) Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts

*For Amendment 240,207, Against 226,562. Election Nov. 1924.

¹This amendment, proposed by the legislature of 1909, was supposedly agreed to by the legislature of 1911, but by a resolution that was at least faulty. The act submitting it to the electors, 1911 c. 665, recites due approval by the later legislature, but there was no roll call in either house upon the passage of the act as required in support of an approving resolution; and there is no proof that a majority of the members of either house voted in its favor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

Taxation uniform; income taxes. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1908.) The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common bound-

*For Amendment 336,360. Against, 173,563. Election Nov. 1924.

ary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

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

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.
2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and

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

Commissioners of school and university lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said 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.

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

Property, taking of by municipality. SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of

the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of the jury.

Municipalities and their indebtedness. SECTION 3. (As amended November, 1874 and November, 1912, and November, 1924.)* *Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law * * * are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. * * ** No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same.

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

*"For amendment 297,792. Against, 190,165. Election, Nov. 4, 1924.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vacancies in offices. SECTION 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

County officers to hold. SECTION 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the

provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

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

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

First election; returns. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and de-

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clare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.¹

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the convention and delegate from Brown County.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

Cahmet—

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

Columbia—

JAMES T. LEWIS.

Crawford—

DANIEL G. FENTON.

Dane—

WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Dodge—

STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

Fond du Lac—

SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.

Grant—

ORASMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSEY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

Green—

JAMES BIGGS.

Iowa—

CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD.

Jefferson—

JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOEL.

La Fayette—

CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.

¹ Sections 10 and 12 of article 14 are omitted as obsolete. They apportioned the state, temporarily, into congressional, senatorial and assembly districts.

Milwaukee—

JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHOEFFLER.

Portage—

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

Rock—

ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

Racine—

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. MCCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

Sheboygan—

SILAS STEADMAN.

Walworth—

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS A. LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

Washington—

JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

Waukesha—

SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.

Winnebago—

HARRISON REED.

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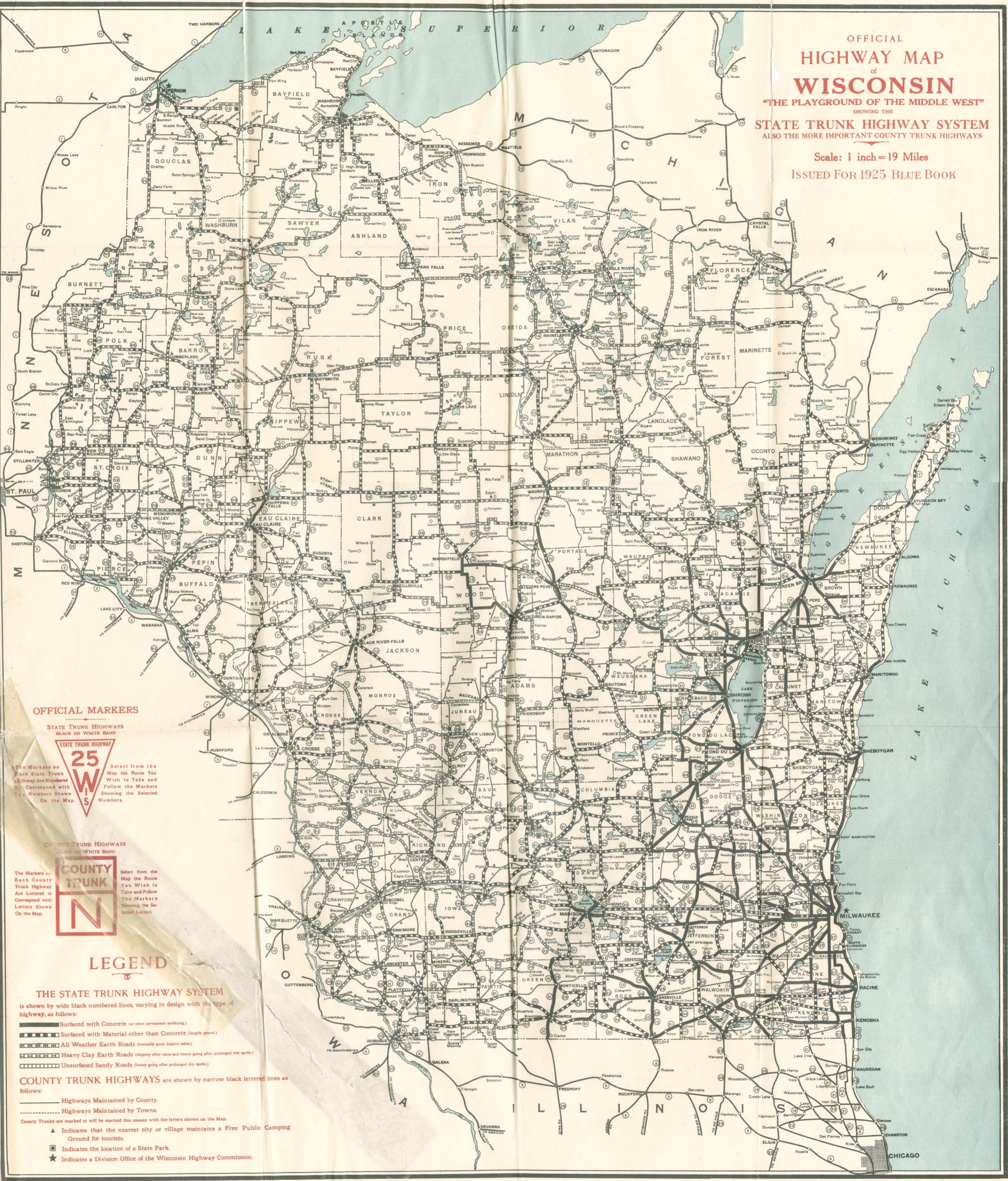
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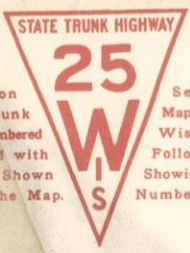
OFFICIAL
HIGHWAY MAP
 of
WISCONSIN
 "THE PLAYGROUND OF THE MIDDLE WEST"
 SHOWING THE
STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 ALSO THE MORE IMPORTANT COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAYS

Scale: 1 inch = 19 Miles
 ISSUED FOR 1925 BLUE BOOK



OFFICIAL MARKERS

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAYS
 BLACK ON WHITE BAND



The Markers on Each State Trunk Highway Are Numbered To Correspond with the Numbers Shown on the Map. Select from the Map the Route You Wish to Take and Follow the Markers Showing the Selected Numbers.

COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAYS
 BLACK ON WHITE BAND



The Markers on Each County Trunk Highway Are Lettered to Correspond with the Letters Shown on the Map. Select from the Map the Route You Wish to Take and Follow the Markers Showing the Selected Letters.

LEGEND

THE STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM

is shown by wide black numbered lines, varying in design with the type of highway, as follows:

- Surfacted with Concrete (or other permanent surfacing)
- Surfacted with Material other than Concrete (sandy gravel)
- All Weather Earth Roads (normally good despite rains)
- Heavy Clay Earth Roads (slippery after rains and heavy going after prolonged wet spells)
- Unsurfaced Sandy Roads (heavy going after prolonged dry spells)

COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAYS are shown by narrow black lettered lines as follows:

- Highways Maintained by County.
- Highways Maintained by Towns.
- County Trunks are marked or will be marked this season with the letters shown on the Map.
- ▲ Indicates that the nearest city or village maintains a Free Public Camping Ground for tourists.
- Indicates the location of a State Park.
- ★ Indicates a Division Office of the Wisconsin Highway Commission.

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