
The State Government

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

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PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin

territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18, 1818.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence not lost. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Soldiers not residents. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

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

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

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

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

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually [biennially] communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

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

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

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the

same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of

two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

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

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

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

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

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

Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary. SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize

additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

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

Vacancies, how filled. SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

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

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

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

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

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

office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

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

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

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

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

Annual tax to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

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

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

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

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

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Corporations, how formed. SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts

enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

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

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation.

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

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

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected

to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

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

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. SECTION 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, 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, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

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

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

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

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

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

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

Rights of action and prosecutions saved. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in

the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

First elections. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the terri-

tory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 to 1939

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government.....	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution.....	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro suffrage.....	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution.....	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons ¹	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks.....	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law.....	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law.....	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons.....	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations.....	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons.....	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations.....	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law.....	(Chap. 143 1866) (Jt. Res. 12 1867)	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
*Abolition of the bank comptroller.....	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks.....	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters.....	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revised banking law of 1897.....	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary law.....	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems.....	Chap. 522 1905	April 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage ²	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldier bonus law.....	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger).....	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Volstead act, modification.....	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act.....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act.....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses.....	Jt. Res. 11 1931	April 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal.....	Jt. Res. 114 1931	April 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions.....	Jt. Res. 64 1933	April 1934	531,915	154,729

* Ratified.

¹ In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (January term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chap. 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

² Presidential suffrage for women. granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Constitution	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to people	Date of election	Votes		Total for Governor
						For	Against	
IV, 4	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	-----
5	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,348	11,885	-----
11	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95 1853	Chap. 89 1854	Chap. 89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,752	11,589	-----
V, 5	Governor's salary (\$1,250 to \$2,500).....	Jt. Res. 4 1861	Jt. Res. 6 1862	Chap. 202 1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	-----
IV, 21	*Salary of legislators (\$350—10c mile).....	Jt. Res. 9 1865	Jt. Res. 3 1866	Chap. 25 1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	-----
V, 5	*Governor's salary, \$5,000.....	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 2 1869	Chap. 186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,340	41,764	130,741
V, 9	Lt.-Governor's salary \$1,000.....	Jt. Res. 9 1868	Jt. Res. 2 1869	Chap. 186 1869	Nov. 1869			
I, 8	*Against Grand Jury.....	Jt. Res. 7 1869	Jt. Res. 3 1870	Chap. 118 1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,908
IV, 31&32	*Against private and local laws.....	Jt. Res. 13 1870	Jt. Res. 1 1871	Chap. 122 1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	148,274
IV, 4	One chief and four associate justices.....	Jt. Res. 2 1871	Jt. Res. 8 1872	Chap. 111 1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	-----
XI, 3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities.....	Jt. Res. 11 1872	Jt. Res. 4 1873	Chap. 37 1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	No state election
VII, 4	*One chief and four associate justices.....	Jt. Res. 10 1876	Jt. Res. 1 1877	Chap. 48 1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	172,122
VIII, 2	*Appropriations only by law.....	Jt. Res. 7 1876	Jt. Res. 4 1877	Chap. 158 1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	-----
IV, 4	*Biennial sessions.....	Jt. Res. 9s 1880	Jt. Res. 7A 1881	Chap. 262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially.....							
11	*Senators chosen quadrennially.....							
21	*Compensation of members, (\$500—10c mile).....	Jt. Res. 26A 1881	Jt. Res. 5 1882	Chap. 272 1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	-----
III, 1	*Suffrage to colored people—registration authorized.....							
VI, 4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms.....							
VII, 12	*Clerk of court.....	Jt. Res. 16A 1881	Jt. Res. 3 1882	Chap. 290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	-----
XIII, 1	*Political year, biennial elections.....	Jt. Res. 34 1885	Jt. Res. 4 1887	Chap. 357 1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,688
X, 1	State Superintendent—election when legislature directs.....							
VII, 4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court".....							
IV, 31(9)	*Prohibiting special incorporation of cities.....	Jt. Res. 5 1887	Jt. Res. 3 1889	Chap. 22 1889	April, 1889	125,759	14,712	-----
X, 1	Salary of State Superintendent—removing limit of \$1,200.....	Jt. Res. 4 1889	Jt. Res. 4 1891	Chap. 362 1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,105	371,415
VII, 7	*Circuit judges, populous counties.....	Jt. Res. 10 1893	Jt. Res. 2 1895	Chap. 177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,095
XI, 4	*Authorizing general banking law.....	Jt. Res. 8 1895	Jt. Res. 9 1897	Chap. 69 1897	April 1897	45,823	41,515	-----
XI, 5	*Repeal of referendum on banking laws.....	Jt. Res. 13 1899	Jt. Res. 2 1901	Chap. 73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
X, 1	*State Supt.—non-partisan election—term, four years.....	Jt. Res. 16 1899	Jt. Res. 3 1901	Chap. 258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XIII, 11	*Prohibiting free passes.....	Jt. Res. 8 1899	Jt. Res. 9 1901	Chap. 437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
VII, 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

V, 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
VIII, 10	*Appropriations for highways.....	Jt. Res. 11 1905	Jt. Res. 18 1907	Chap. 238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	159,273
VIII, 1	*Income tax.....	Jt. Res. 12 1905	Jt. Res. 29 1907	Chap. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	159,273
III, 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
IV, 21	*Pay of legislators, \$1,000 for session vs. \$500.....	Jt. Res. 35 1907	Jt. Res. 7 1909	Chap. 508 1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV, 3	*Apportionment after each Federal census.....	Jt. Res. 30 1907	Jt. Res. 55 1909	Chap. 478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII, 10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests.....	Jt. Res. 31 1907	None	Chap. 514 1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI, 3	*City and county indebtedness for lands.....	Jt. Res. 44 1909	Jt. Res. 42 1911	Chap. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI, 3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.....	Jt. Res. 38 1909	Jt. Res. 48 1911	Chap. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII, 10	*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
XII, 1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 approval by one legislature.....	Jt. Res. 71 1911	Jt. Res. 17 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV, 1	Initiative and referendum.....	Jt. Res. 74 1911	Jt. Res. 22 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII, 11	State annuity insurance.....	Jt. Res. 65 1911	Jt. Res. 35 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI, 3a	Home rule of cities and villages.....	Jt. Res. 73 1911	Jt. Res. 21 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
XI, 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
XIII, 12	Recall of civil officers.....	Jt. Res. 41 1911	Jt. Res. 15 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
XI, 3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain.....	Jt. Res. 48 1911	Jt. Res. 25 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII, 3	Constitution amended upon petition.....	Jt. Res. 74 1911	Jt. Res. 22 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
VIII, 13(9)	State insurance.....	Jt. Res. 56 1911	Jt. Res. 12 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV, 21	Pay of legislators \$600 a year, 12c a mile.....	Jt. Res. 66 1911	Jt. Res. 24 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
IV, 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
VII, 6, 7	Decrease of circuit courts—increased of judges.....	Jt. Res. 20 1917	Jt. Res. 92 1919	Chap. 604 1919	April 1920	113,786	116,436	No state election
I, 5	*Trial by jury.....	Jt. Res. 58 1919	Jt. Res. 17 1921	Chap. 504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI, 4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res. 38 1919	Jt. Res. 36 1921	Chap. 437 1921	Nov. 1922	161,332	207,594	481,828
XI, 3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations.....	Jt. Res. 53 1919	Jt. Res. 37 1921	Chap. 566 1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV, 21	Pay of legislators \$750 per annum.....	Jt. Res. 28 1921	Jt. Res. 18 1923	Chap. 241 1923	April 1924	189,635	250,236	No state election
XI, 3	*Home rule for cities.....	Jt. Res. 39 1921	Jt. Res. 34 1923	Chap. 203 1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII, 10	*Taxation for forestry.....	Jt. Res. 29 1921	Jt. Res. 57 1923	Chap. 289 1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII, 7	*Additional circuit judges.....	Jt. Res. 24 1921	Jt. Res. 64 1923	Chap. 408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII, 12c	*Recall of elective officials.....	Jt. Res. 73 1923	Jt. Res. 16 1925	Chap. 270 1925	Nov. 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V, 5	*Salary of Governor fixed by law.....	Jt. Res. 80 1923	Jt. Res. 52 1925	Chap. 413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV, 21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 for session.....	Jt. Res. 33 1925	Jt. Res. 12 1927	Jt. Res. 12 1927	April 1927	151,786	199,200	808,885
VIII, 1	*Taxation of forests and minerals.....	Jt. Res. 61 1925	Jt. Res. 13 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1927	April 1927	17,921	141,888	Justice S.Ct. 308,885
IV, 21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators.....	Jt. Res. 57 1927	Jt. Res. 6 1929	Jt. Res. 6 1929	April 1929	237,250	212,846	Justice S.Ct. 379,912
VI, 10	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res. 24 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1929	Jt. Res. 13 1929	April 1929	259,881	210,964	State Supt. 379,912
V, 5	*Approval of appropriation bills in part.....	Jt. Res. 37 1927	Jt. Res. 43 1929	Jt. Res. 43 1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V, 9	*Repealing salary of Governor.....	Jt. Res. 69 1929	Jt. Res. 52 1931	Jt. Res. 52 1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V, 9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor.....	Jt. Res. 70 1929	Jt. Res. 53 1931	Jt. Res. 53 1931	Nov. 1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII, 1	*Correcting "Impeachments".....	Jt. Res. 72 1929	Jt. Res. 58 1931	Jt. Res. 58 1931	Nov. 1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI, 3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities.....	Jt. Res. 74 1929	Jt. Res. 71 1931	Jt. Res. 71 1931	Nov. 1932	401,184	279,631	1,124,502
III, 1	*Suffrage for women and Indians.....	Jt. Res. 91 1931	Jt. Res. 76 1933	Jt. Res. 76 1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	921,949
XIII, 11	*Relating to free passes.....	Jt. Res. 63 1933	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,117,600

* Ratified.

** Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in forestry case (State ex rel. Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N. W. 331.)

THE COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT

By CHARLES McKEOWN
Financial Secretary to the Governor

The government of the State of Wisconsin is a vast and varied enterprise. It has investments of more than \$50,000,000 in buildings and more than three times that amount in highways. It manages and invests trust funds aggregating more than \$50,000,000. It owns more than 550,000 acres of land, of which 10,000 acres are in cultivated farms. Its annual pay roll is in excess of \$19,000,000. This includes approximately \$2,000,000 of federal funds received and paid incident to the administration of unemployment compensation, employment offices, the Pension Department, and other supplementary aids to the State Board of Health, Department of Public Instruction, Board of Vocational Education, and the University of Wisconsin.

The financial operations of the state may be classified in three groups:

First, self-sustaining activities financed by receipts from commercial enterprises such as the binder twine plant and other prison industries, the state fair, the university farms, dormitories and cafeterias, and other activities—the total annual sales of which exceed several million dollars.

Second, self-sustaining activities financed by highway revenues derived principally from the motor fuel tax and motor vehicle registration fees; license, examination, and inspection fees collected by licensing and examining boards, such as the Real Estate Brokers Board, the Grain and Warehouse Commission, and a number of professional and occupational boards including medical, dental, pharmacy, plumbers, painters, barbers, etc.; and other activities financed in whole or in part by aid from the federal government. Within this group, also, are activities which are financed in part through revenues derived from special services rendered, including those of certain divisions of the Banking Commission, Public Service Commission, etc.

Third, activities financed principally by taxes, excepting the motor fuel tax, forestry tax, and teachers surtax which are levied and dedicated for special purposes. These activities represent the cost of administration and operation of the state government, the capital outlay for buildings, grounds, and equipment and the cost of maintenance thereof, aids to the state's political subdivisions, and other state aids.

The legislative appropriations to carry out the activities last mentioned constitute what is generally known as the executive budget. It is this budget that vitally concerns the average citizen of the state. The legislature at each biennial session enacts the executive budget for the two-year period beginning on July 1 in the year in which the legislature meets.

Believing that many citizens are interested in knowing the trends in state finances, the Governor requested the Budget Bureau to furnish, in a convenient and simple form, the data and information presented in the following tables.

These tables pertaining to the executive budget cover five bienniums beginning with the 1931-1933 biennium. They show for each biennium taxes and other miscellaneous receipts (Table 1), biennial legislative appropriations (Tables 2 and 3) and state aids to the counties, cities, towns and villages and school districts, and other state aids (Table 4).

In reviewing these tables, it is interesting to note that the cost of operating the state government today, exclusive of state aids, is no greater than it was for the biennium 1931-1933. It follows, therefore, that the increase in the state budget has been due entirely to the increase in state aids to its political subdivisions and other miscellaneous state aids. In this connection, the total aids from the executive budget to the political subdivisions of the state, and other state aids for the biennium 1931-1933 were \$26,649,585; for the biennium 1939-1941, \$41,068,243. On the other hand, the cost of state government, exclusive of state aids, for the biennium 1931-1933, was \$31,363,378; for the biennium 1939-1941, \$31,029,750.

Table 5 shows *all* aids and apportioned taxes from *all* sources covering the same period as the other tables. It is noteworthy that the total of these aids and apportioned taxes for the biennium 1931-1933 was \$71,347,110; for the biennium 1939-1941, \$133,876,255.

**TABLE 1—TAXES AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES PAID INTO THE GENERAL FUND TO FINANCE
SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR EACH OF THE BIENNIUMS
ENDING JUNE 30TH IN THE YEARS 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 AND 1941**

	Estimated 1939—1941	Actual 1937—1939	Actual 1935—1937	Actual 1933—1935	Actual 1931—1933
GENERAL TAXES					
Beekeepers.....			\$ 34.75		
Chain Store.....		\$ 100,225.67	258,986.73	\$ 259,691.34	
Cigarette.....	\$ 5,864,450.00				
Dividend.....	3,000,000.00 a	3,131,506.14	2,085,587.90		
Estate.....		3,260.40	18,003.73	279.77	
Express Companies.....	26,000.00	26,063.54	20,526.63	17,803.49	\$ 25,544.31
Fire Department Dues.....			3,626.16	696.48	2,477.18
Freight Line Companies.....	180,000.00	194,540.57	191,588.51	184,648.15	175,014.01
Gas Tax—General Purposes.....				2,000,000.00	
Highway Taxes—Auto Inspection.....		70,000.00	70,000.00		
Income—State Share (Accrued Basis).....	8,581,330.00	8,857,197.14	8,741,979.42	6,866,899.92	10,894,485.33
Income—60% Surtax.....	5,754,220.00	4,575,316.19	3,671,010.98		
Inheritance.....	4,222,500.00	6,046,479.50	6,241,218.79	3,216,720.88	6,112,688.32
Insurance Companies.....	3,900,000.00	3,901,575.00	3,784,698.94	3,725,638.16	4,123,225.89
Liquor (Equal to Cost of Admin.) (Accrued).....	475,380.00	435,986.80	646,729.74	460,016.23	
Malt Beverage.....	4,250,000.00	4,388,652.01	4,321,831.14	3,429,543.47	178,781.21
Motor Transportation and Ton Mile.....	2,400,000.00	2,821,944.66	1,929,282.54	1,317,211.15	438,195.31
Occupational.....	30,000.00	32,820.22	20,216.26	32,021.12	21,603.56
Parlor and Sleeping Car Companies.....	49,600.00	52,047.44	46,654.55	47,096.79	71,428.72
Railroad Companies—State Share.....	8,519,000.00	9,056,322.60	10,633,174.09	9,200,151.49	11,362,062.14
Suit.....	36,000.00	34,537.00	28,085.50	42,072.39	42,963.00
Telephone Companies.....	1,150,000.00	1,174,287.99	1,054,347.67	886,579.33	1,106,687.24
Telephone Companies—Emergency.....		—16,111.49	789,455.36		
Telegraph Companies.....	220,000.00	227,196.03	214,948.25	206,856.23	231,017.53
Conservation and Regulation Companies.....	24,940.00	26,627.50	18,652.57	14,783.01	16,255.99
Light, Heat and Power Companies—Municipally Owned.....	7,999.00	7,132.80	5,548.51	4,925.23	4,148.28
Light, Heat and Power Companies—Privately Owned.....	1,937,272.00 b	754,355.03	689,862.60	481,006.91	452,833.30
Street Railway and Electric Light Companies.....	581,729.00 b	1,648,954.89	1,504,927.27	1,641,003.08	1,766,892.19
Subtotal General Taxes.....	\$51,210,420.00 a	\$48,150,917.63	\$46,990,978.59	\$34,035,644.62	\$37,026,253.51

RELIEF TAXES

Chain Store—Ch. 29/SS'31				—131,753.92	118,658.58
Surtax on Incomes (Accrued Basis)—Ch. 29/SS'31		70,358.40	210,193.02	364,918.14	5,320,462.81
Gifts—Ch. 363/L'33		300,086.98	927,193.59	215,743.67	
Transfer—Ch. 363/L'33		35,014.89	73,712.23	122,879.91	
Income—Ch. 363/L'33		69,600.78	171,243.93	2,030,330.21	
Income—Ch. 15/L'35		66,990.42	568,457.75	2,434,326.52	
Telephone—Ch. 15/L'35			—38,576.83	489,284.75	
Energy—Ch. 15/L'35			—31,120.37	365,183.13	
Dividends (1933)—Ch. 15/L'35		—19,220.81	23,861.81	376,129.50	
Transfer—Ch. 15/L'35		647,010.31	567,447.02		
Gifts—Ch. 15/L'35	500,000.00	265,806.90			
Transfer—Ch. 14/L'37	1,267,500.00	445,960.31			
Grand Total—All Taxes	\$52,977,920.00 ^a	\$50,032,525.81	\$49,463,390.74	\$40,302,686.53	\$42,465,374.90

OTHER RECEIPTS AND COLLECTIONS

Charitable and Pension Aids	1,165,000.00	1,070,035.82	948,973.18	829,600.46	665,690.35
Forest Crop Lands	1,000.00	7,626.35	34,381.52	13,975.90	4,201.94
State Teachers Colleges	758,084.00	749,017.15	743,350.11	713,520.97	751,523.10
Stout Institute	35,800.00	33,860.13	38,191.76	35,775.39	35,959.89
Mining School	4,700.00	3,635.50	1,790.50	1,593.90	3,134.50
Charitable and Penal Institutions	2,685,550.00	2,894,943.93	2,600,293.40	2,096,300.59	2,238,798.61
Grand Army Home	14,000.00	19,014.66	12,897.77	19,627.21	30,449.86
Boards, Commissions and Departments	2,226,829.04	1,537,585.11	1,613,608.46	1,444,338.93	1,724,802.85
Miscellaneous Activities	127,564.04	98,434.96	124,689.65	304,729.21	915,963.81
Total Executive Budget Revenue	\$59,996,447.08 ^a	\$56,446,689.42	\$55,581,567.09	\$45,762,149.09	\$48,835,899.81

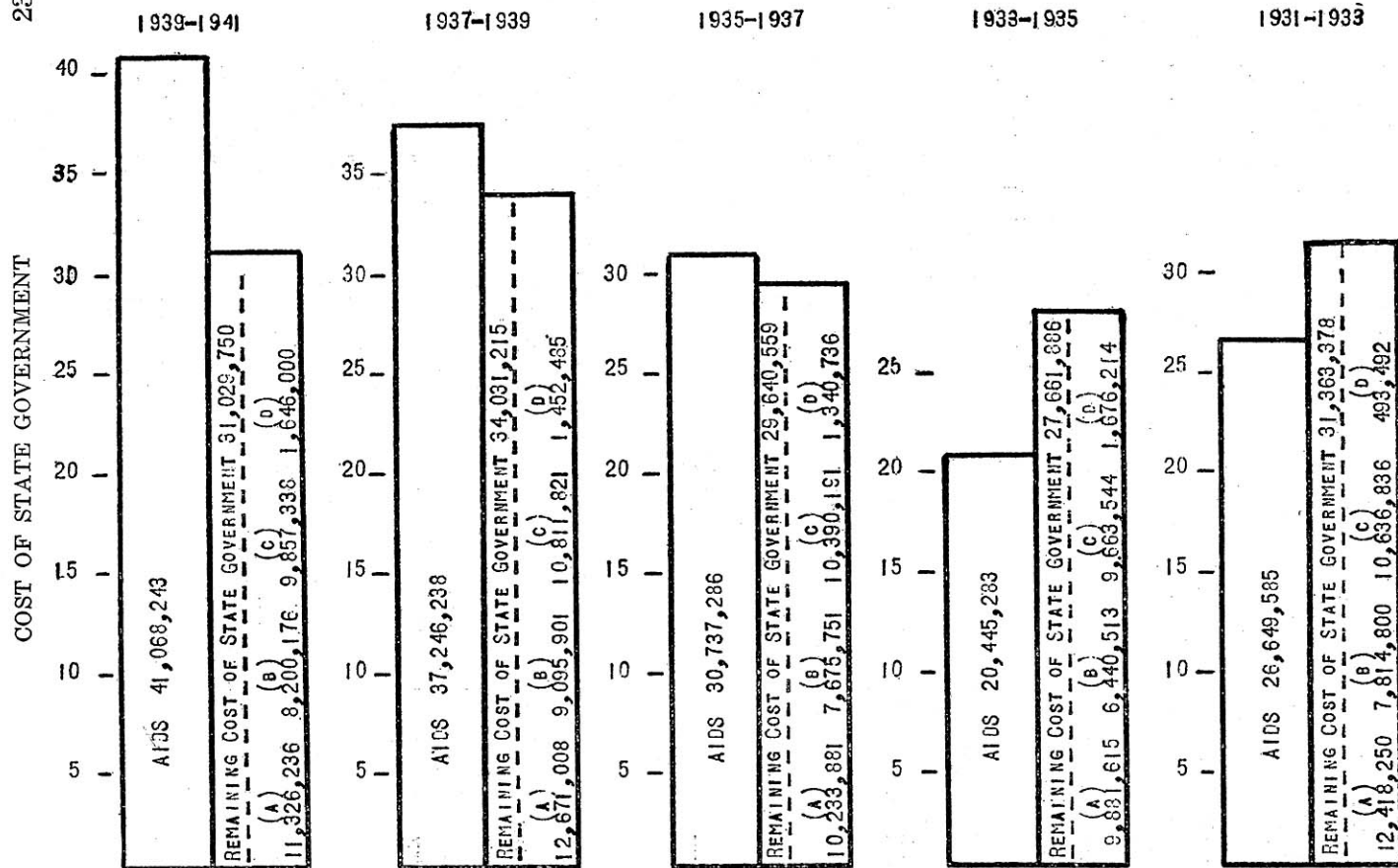
^a This statement includes the original estimate of Dividend Privilege Tax of \$1,500,000 for 1939-1940 and 1940-1941, respectively. The Supreme Court ruled on January 16, 1940, that the Dividend Tax was unconstitutional as to foreign corporation dividends paid from Wisconsin earnings. It is estimated that Dividend Taxes collected from foreign corporations prior to December 31, 1939, will amount to \$1,250,000 and that the current biennium estimates of the dividend privilege tax will fail to materialize to the extent of \$540,000.

^b Comparison with prior bienniums affected due to change in classification made by Tax Commission.

TABLE 2 — NET LEGISLATIVE SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE GENERAL FUND BY DIVISIONS FOR EACH OF THE BIENNIUMS ENDING JUNE 30TH IN THE YEARS 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 AND 1941

	Estimated 1939—1941	Actual 1937—1939	Actual 1935—1937	Actual 1933—1935	Actual 1931—1933
Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State, etc.....	\$41,068,243	\$37,246,238	\$30,737,286	\$20,445,283	\$26,649,585
Net Cost of State Government (Excluding Aids)					
Higher Education.....	11,326,236	12,671,008	10,233,881	9,881,615	12,418,250
Charitable and Penal System and Grand Army Home for Veterans.....	8,200,176	9,095,901	7,675,751	6,440,513	7,814,800
Teachers Retirement Fund.....	1,646,000	1,452,485	1,340,736	1,676,214	493,492
Boards, Commissions, and Departments.....	7,477,763	8,245,577	7,252,750	7,380,469	7,306,364
Legislature and Courts.....	1,516,045	1,514,308	1,551,622	1,447,002	1,462,876
Miscellaneous Activities.....	863,530	1,051,936	1,585,819	836,073	783,525
Forestry.....					1,084,071
Total Net Appropriations.....	\$72,097,993	\$71,277,453	\$60,377,845	\$48,107,169	\$58,012,963

TABLE 2 IN CHART FORM



SCALE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

(A) HIGHER EDUCATION. (B) CHARITABLE & PENAL. (C) BOARDS, ETC. (D) TEACHERS' FUND.

TABLE 3 — NET LEGISLATIVE SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE GENERAL FUND BY DIVISIONS FOR EACH OF THE BIENNIUMS ENDING JUNE 30TH IN THE YEARS 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 AND 1941

	1939—1941	1937—1939	1935—1937	1933—1935	1931—1933
Legislative Appropriations.....	\$75,877,421	\$73,706,801	\$55,967,619	\$46,470,566	\$57,481,415
Appropriation of Relief Taxes for Relief Purposes.....	1,000,000	376,138	6,182,163	2,680,864	5,347,335
Total Appropriations.....	\$76,877,421	\$74,082,939	\$62,149,782	\$49,151,430	\$62,828,750
Less: Unused appropriations and Emergency Board Reductions.....	4,779,428	2,805,486	1,771,937	1,044,261	4,815,787
Net Legislative Appropriations.....	\$72,097,993	\$71,277,453	\$60,377,845	\$48,107,169	\$58,012,963
Deduct:					
Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State, etc. pursuant to mandatory laws of the Legislature:					
Educational Aids.....	\$16,248,025	\$16,303,000	\$13,219,000	\$11,967,710	\$14,880,093
Charitable and Pension Aids.....	19,669,490	15,799,556	10,586,740	5,091,169	5,161,964
Agricultural Aids (Excluding State Fair and including Bovine Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease eradication)....	1,185,863	879,200	765,200	604,050	1,217,522
Forest Crop Lands (Excluding Forestry).....	228,222	300,726	502,612	313,922	144,824
Miscellaneous Aids (Veterans' organizations only).....	69,813	14,150	17,000	13,000	10,000
Relief (Including administration).....	6,000,000 ^a	4,726,138	6,182,163	2,680,864	5,347,335
	\$43,401,413	\$38,022,770	\$31,272,715	\$20,670,715	\$26,761,738
Less: Unused appropriations.....	2,333,170 ^b	776,532	535,429	225,432	112,153
Net Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State, etc.....	41,068,243	37,246,238	30,737,286	20,445,283	26,649,585
Net Cost of State Government after Deducting Aids.....	\$31,029,750	\$34,031,215	\$29,640,559	\$27,661,886	\$31,363,378
Deduct:					
Institutions of Higher Education:					
University of Wisconsin.....	\$7,100,962	\$7,957,858	\$6,305,660	\$6,097,504	\$7,882,712
State Teachers' Colleges.....	3,735,083	4,430,313	3,476,492	3,386,742	4,066,951

Stout Institute.....	423,131	480,058	441,467	414,604	477,216
Mining School.....	67,060	86,986	62,775	55,203	65,144
	<u>\$11,326,236</u>	<u>\$12,955,215</u>	<u>\$10,286,394</u>	<u>\$9,954,053</u>	<u>\$12,492,023</u>
Less: Unused appropriations.....		284,207	52,513	72,438	73,773
Net Appropriations to Institutions of Higher Education.....	11,326,236	12,671,008	10,233,881	9,881,615	12,418,250
Net Cost of State Government after Deducting Aids and Higher Education.....	\$19,703,514	\$21,360,207	\$19,406,678	\$17,780,271	\$18,945,128
Deduct:					
Charitable and Penal System and Grand Army Home for Veterans:					
Charitable and Penal System.....	\$7,694,045	\$8,726,128	\$7,241,238	\$6,136,793	\$7,422,522
Grand Army Home for Veterans.....	506,131	530,939	447,230	407,824	441,712
	<u>\$8,200,176</u>	<u>\$9,257,067</u>	<u>\$7,688,468</u>	<u>\$6,544,617</u>	<u>\$7,864,234</u>
Less: Unused appropriations.....		161,166	12,717	104,104	49,434
Net Appropriations to Charitable and Penal System and Grand Army Home.....	8,200,176	9,095,901	7,675,751	6,440,513	7,814,800
Net Cost of State Government after Deducting Aids, Higher Education, and Charitable and Penal System.....	\$11,503,338	\$12,264,306	\$11,730,927	\$11,339,758	\$11,130,328
Deduct:					
Provision for Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund Surtax Deficiency.....	1,646,000	1,452,485	1,340,736	1,676,214	493,492
Net Cost of State Government for administrative expense, etc.:					
Boards, Commissions, and Departments.....	\$7,477,763	\$8,245,577	\$7,252,750	\$7,380,469	\$7,306,364
Legislature and Courts.....	1,516,045	1,514,308	1,551,622	1,447,002	1,462,876
Miscellaneous Activities.....	863,530	1,051,936	1,585,819	836,073	783,525
Forestry.....					1,084,071

^a This figure represents \$5,000,000 appropriated by the legislature in Chapter 534, Laws of 1939, and \$1,000,000 of relief taxes to be used for relief purposes. Chapter 534 has been declared unconstitutional by the Attorney General.

^b This figure represents estimated unused relief appropriation.

NOTE: The increasing cost of state government, it will be noted, is not due to state administrative expense, but is caused primarily by increased aids to counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, and other political subdivisions of the state. The Emergency Board allotments for 1939-1941 are estimated and distributed in the above statement as follows: Pensions \$792,600; Higher Education \$171,500; Charitable and Penal System \$4,200; Boards, Commissions, and Departments \$72,700.

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT
OF THE STATE, AND

	1940—1941	1939—1940	1938—1939	1937—1938
Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State				
Educational Aids.....	\$8,036,300.00	\$8,132,225.00	\$8,101,523.66	\$8,049,872.01
Charitable and Pension Aids.....	9,418,600.00	8,324,900.00	7,249,508.71	6,309,788.97
Agricultural Aids.....	136,000.00	160,000.00	134,000.00	133,667.99
Forestry Aid.....	101,341.25	101,341.25	134,776.57	133,768.78
Relief.....	1,516,830.00	1,650,000.00	1,926,970.65	2,165,574.78
Subtotals, Aids to Political Subdivisions.....	\$19,209,071.25	\$18,368,466.25	\$17,546,779.59	\$16,792,672.53
Biennial Subtotals, Aids to Political Subdivisions.....	\$37,577,537.50		\$34,339,452.12	
Other State Aids				
Educational Aids.....	\$37,500.00	\$42,000.00	\$23,800.00	\$44,043.94
Charitable and Pension Aids.....	962,995.00	962,995.00	807,197.60	833,064.10
Agricultural Aids.....	428,875.00	460,988.10	280,100.00	241,949.09
Forestry Aid (Adm., etc.).....	11,658.75	13,881.25	15,145.00	13,976.96
Veterans Aids.....	4,312.50	65,500.00	5,900.00	8,016.66
Relief (Adm., etc.).....	250,000.00	250,000.00	374,094.83	259,497.74
Subtotals, Other Aids.....	\$1,695,341.25	\$1,795,364.35	\$1,506,237.43	\$1,400,548.49
Biennial Subtotals, Other Aids.....	\$3,490,705.60		\$2,906,785.92	
Grand Totals, Specific and Sum Sufficient Appropriation Aids.....	\$20,904,412.50	\$20,163,830.60	\$19,053,017.02	\$18,193,221.02
Biennial Grand Totals, Specific and Sum Sufficient Appropriation Aids	\$41,068,243.10		\$37,246,238.04	

APPROPRIATION AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OTHER STATE AIDS

1936—1937	1935—1936	1934—1935	1933—1934	1932—1933	1931—1932
\$ 6,529,400.21	\$ 6,519,050.17	\$ 5,940,545.44	\$ 5,901,578.41	\$ 7,065,665.71	\$ 7,710,644.63
5,303,659.40	3,425,836.67	1,762,455.99	1,876,799.56	1,823,000.00	1,763,184.68
126,524.60	133,082.45	122,313.26	120,742.79	238,896.06	292,809.76
294,364.47	165,478.40	168,228.13	95,383.35	65,697.38	33,138.49
1,505,524.41	3,832,999.22	871,620.74	1,047,806.26	1,708,048.64	3,150,742.28
\$13,759,473.09	\$14,076,446.91	\$ 8,865,163.56	\$ 9,042,310.37	\$10,901,307.79	\$12,950,519.84
\$27,835,920.00		\$17,907,473.93		\$23,851,827.63	
\$ 38,224.78	\$ 16,830.59	\$ 707,168.15	\$ 744,744.88	\$ 44,485.19	\$ 44,852.92
831,649.00	813,976.00			795,000.00	780,486.83
158,219.91	140,184.26			259,996.60	357,476.56
17,093.84	24,547.92			11,504.58	5,410.60
5,000.00	12,000.00			5,000.00	5,000.00
432,640.03	410,999.48	250,177.89	511,258.66	358,886.28	129,658.27
\$ 1,482,827.56	\$ 1,418,538.25	\$ 1,113,872.80	\$ 1,423,936.60	\$ 1,474,872.65	\$ 1,322,885.18
\$2,901,365.81		\$2,537,809.40		\$2,797,757.83	
\$15,242,300.65	\$15,494,985.16	\$ 9,979,036.36	\$10,466,246.97	\$12,376,180.44	\$14,273,405.02
\$30,737,285.81		\$20,445,283.33		\$26,649,585.46	

**TABLE 5—STATE AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
OTHER AIDS, TAXES APPORTIONED AND**

	1940—1941	1939—1940	1938—1939	1937—1938
ALL FUNDS				
AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE				
GENERAL FUND				
Highway Aids.....	\$18,003,960.00	\$18,310,050.00	\$14,911,978.79	\$16,298,577.72
Educational Aids.....	8,550,539.67	8,646,464.67	8,611,090.68	8,552,194.38
Charitable and Pension Aids..	20,186,832.00	17,077,831.00	14,417,015.32	12,355,214.99
Agricultural Aids.....	136,000.00	160,000.00	134,000.00	133,667.99
Forestry Aid.....	101,341.25	101,341.25	134,776.57	133,768.78
Relief—State Funds.....	1,516,830.00	1,650,000.00	1,926,970.65	2,165,574.78
Relief—Federal Funds ¹		39,312.27	785.53	1,062.70
Taxes Apportioned.....	16,264,899.00	17,045,538.00	16,021,558.99	18,902,664.18
Agency Collections.....	705,000.00	695,000.00	673,940.10	632,008.75
CONSERVATION FUND				
Forestry Aid to Counties.....	180,000.00	180,000.00	170,903.63	161,479.45
SCHOOL FUND INCOME				
Educational Aids.....	416,094.00	416,094.00	465,738.90	425,842.50
SUBTOTALS, AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS..	\$66,061,495.92	\$64,321,631.19	\$57,468,759.16	\$59,762,056.22
BIENNIAL SUBTOTALS, AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVS.	\$130,383,127.11		\$117,230,815.38	
OTHER STATE AIDS				
GENERAL FUND				
Educational Aids.....	37,500.00	42,000.00	23,800.00	44,053.94
Charitable and Pension Aids..	962,995.00	962,995.00	807,197.60	833,064.10
Agricultural Aids.....	428,875.00	460,988.10	280,100.00	241,949.09
Forestry Aid (Adm., etc.).....	11,658.75	13,881.25	15,145.00	13,976.96
Relief—State Funds.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	374,094.83	259,497.74
Relief—Federal Funds.....		2,423.23	382.58	74,953.99
Veterans Aids.....	4,312.50	65,500.00	5,900.00	8,016.66
SUBTOTALS, OTHER STATE AIDS.....	\$1,695,341.25	\$1,797,787.58	\$1,506,620.01	\$1,475,512.48
BIENNIAL SUBTOTALS, OTHER STATE AIDS.....	\$3,493,128.83		\$2,982,132.49	
GRAND TOTALS, ALL STATE AIDS, ALL FUNDS.....	\$67,756,837.17	\$66,119,418.77	\$58,975,379.17	\$61,237,568.70
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTALS, ALL STATE AIDS, ALL FUNDS DEDUCT: GRAND TOTALS, SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION AIDS.....	\$133,876,255.94		\$120,212,947.87	
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTALS, SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION AIDS.....	\$20,904,412.50	\$20,163,830.60	\$19,053,017.02	\$18,193,221.02
GRAND TOTALS, STATE AIDS FROM OTHER SOURCES.....	\$41,068,243.10		\$37,246,238.04	
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTALS, STATE AIDS FROM OTHER SOURCES.....	\$46,852,424.67	\$45,955,588.17	\$39,922,362.15	\$43,044,347.68
GRAND TOTALS, STATE AIDS FROM OTHER SOURCES.....	\$92,808,012.84		\$82,966,709.83	

¹ During the years 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936 Federal Aid for relief was paid to the State to be used for general relief purposes. Beginning with the year 1936-1937 this policy was discontinued entirely by the Federal Government which substituted the WPA and PWA program.

OF THE STATE FROM ALL FUNDS AND ALL SOURCES, AGENCY COLLECTIONS DISTRIBUTED

1936—1937	1935—1936	1934—1935	1933—1934	1932—1933	1931—1932
\$16,261,489.52	\$15,225,200.57	\$14,733,457.11	\$14,031,537.96	\$13,251,982.26	\$14,108,455.12
6,792,259.79	6,763,713.99	6,172,946.74	6,066,364.24	7,250,559.01	7,911,092.30
10,429,951.96	4,910,154.27	1,762,455.99	1,876,799.56	1,823,000.00	1,763,184.68
126,524.60	133,082.45	122,313.26	120,742.79	238,896.06	292,809.76
294,264.47	165,478.40	168,228.13	95,382.28	65,697.38	33,138.49
1,505,524.41	3,832,999.22	871,620.74	1,047,806.26	1,708,048.64	3,150,742.28
175,629.74	12,027,841.16	34,819,873.75	12,086,743.64	1,069,394.45	-----
18,118,589.32	15,033,184.71	12,704,308.54	9,316,728.29	6,984,787.87	6,866,633.80
604,894.96	550,165.50	521,021.62	538,159.03	543,891.63	552,011.11
-----	111,649.78	104,386.39	49,719.94	33,134.18	16,754.05
431,179.80	435,438.00	440,982.00	444,323.00	442,691.00	437,015.00
\$54,740,308.57	\$59,188,908.05	\$72,421,594.27	\$45,674,306.99	\$33,412,082.48	\$35,131,836.59
\$113,929,216.62		\$118,095,901.26		\$68,543,919.07	
38,224.78	16,830.59	-----	-----	44,485.19	44,852.92
831,649.00	813,976.00	707,168.15	744,744.88	795,000.00	780,486.83
158,219.91	140,184.26	132,820.71	150,521.31	259,996.60	357,476.56
17,093.84	24,547.92	15,706.05	12,411.75	11,504.58	5,410.60
432,640.03	410,999.48	250,177.89	511,258.66	358,886.28	129,658.27
712,253.29	1,876,111.50	9,617,391.41	3,612,940.24	5,433.69	-----
5,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
\$2,195,080.85	\$3,294,649.75	\$10,731,264.21	\$5,036,876.84	\$1,480,306.34	\$1,322,885.18
\$5,489,730.60		\$15,768,141.05		\$2,803,191.52	
\$56,935,389.42	\$62,483,557.80	\$83,152,858.48	\$50,711,183.83	\$34,892,388.82	\$36,454,721.77
\$119,418,947.22		\$133,864,042.31		\$71,347,110.59	
\$15,242,300.65	\$15,494,985.16	\$9,979,036.36	\$10,466,246.97	\$12,376,180.44	\$14,273,405.02
\$30,737,285.81		\$20,445,283.33		\$26,649,585.46	
\$41,693,088.77	\$46,988,572.64	\$73,173,822.12	\$40,244,936.86	\$22,516,208.38	\$22,181,316.75
\$88,681,661.41		\$113,418,758.98		\$44,697,525.13	



Rapids on the Brule.



Little Manitou Falls at Pattison State Park.