
State Government

Executive Branch

Constitutional Officers

SUMMARY OF THE DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN AS PRESCRIBED IN THE CON- STITUTION AND THE STATUTES

An abstract from a compilation by EDWIN E. WITTE, *Chief, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library*

General Executive Duties. The Constitution provides: "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". Art. V, Section 4. It also provides: "It shall be the duty of the governor and of all subordinate officers of the state, to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction". Section 1.01.

Duties With Respect to Legislation and the Legislature. The Constitution provides that the governor shall call special sessions, the business of which shall be limited to that for which it was convened. He must report to the legislature at every session, recommending such changes as he deems necessary. After passage of bills by the legislature, he must either approve or return them to the house in which originated, within six days. If a bill is neither approved nor vetoed, it becomes a law automatically, unless legislative adjournment prevents its return. He must report to the legislature at every session the reprieves, commutations or pardons granted during the preceding biennium, and shall also report all expenditures from his contingent fund.

Military Duties. Article 5, Section 4 of the Constitution makes the governor the commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. Chapter 21 makes necessary the approval of the governor for practically all actions of the adjutant general. He issues all military commissions, and calls the National Guard into actual service.

Pardons and Paroles. The governor has exclusive power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, subject to such regulations as the statutes may prescribe.

Approval of Contracts and Expenditures of State Departments. He approves all purchases of land and contracts for purchases before they become valid, and also approves purchases of land from the university revolving funds. He must approve all contracts entered into by any state department for engineering and architectural purposes, and for buildings at charitable and penal institutions, the university and the normal schools. He must also approve all con-

tracts for the purchase of coal for use of state travel by state officers and employes, and together with the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general all refunds of amounts paid into the state treasury.

Release of Appropriations to State Departments. The governor must approve transfers which may be made to the normal school and university income funds from the emergency fund, release moneys appropriated to the university before they can become available, transfers from the general fund to the university fund income for general operation, from the contingent appropriation for operation, the use of unexpended balances in appropriations for construction work, and the transfer of a part of the balances in the soldiers' rehabilitation fund to the university for the erection of service memorial institutes. Most of the appropriations to the adjutant general and the Wisconsin National Guard require the governor's approval. Before unused balances and capital appropriations at state institutions for other capital expenditures can be made they must be approved by the governor, and all emergency appropriations to the Conservation Commission for fighting forest fires, to the Board of Health for epidemics, for the transfer of surplus in the securities regulation fund to the general operation appropriation of the Railroad Commission, and the anticipation of appropriation for construction on state trunk highways must be approved by the governor before they can be expended.

Appointments. The governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate, the following: the Commissioner of Agriculture; eleven members of the State Fair Advisory Board; the Banking Commissioner; three members of the Board of Control; three members of the Board of Examiners in Basic Sciences; three members of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners; three members of the Civil Service Commission; three members of the Board of Conciliation; five members of the Conservation Commission; the Dairy and Food Commissioner; seven members of the Board of Health; the members of the Highway Commission; three members of the Industrial Commission; the Insurance Commissioner; the Commissioner of Markets; the State Oil Inspector; the Prohibition Commissioner; three members of the Board of Public Affairs; three members of the Railroad Commission; three members of the Tax Commission. He appoints, without the Senate's approval, the following: three members of the Board of Accountancy; five members of the Annuity Board; three members of the Athletic Commission; the secretary of the Compensation Insurance Board; five members of the Board of Dental Examiners; three members of the Grain and Warehouse Commission; three members of the Land Settlement Board; two members of the Free Library Commission; three members of the Public Library Certification Board; four members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board; three Lumber Inspectors; the Adjutant General; eight members of the State Board of Medical Examiners; the custodian of Memorial Hall; two members of the Mining School

Board; ten members of the Board of Normal School Regents; five members of the Board of Optometry; five members of the Board of Pharmacy; three members of the Portage Levee Commission; the editor of the Printing Board; three members of the Real Estate Brokers' Board; the Superintendent of Public Property; the State Treasury Agent; fifteen members of the Board of University Regents; three members of the Commission on Uniformity in Legislation; five members of the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home; two members of the Wisconsin Deep Waterways Commission; nine members of the Board of Vocational Education; one member of the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board.

He approves the appointment by the Railroad Commission of the state chief engineer and the state engineer's assistants, as well as four members of the University Board of Visitors. He appoints also three members of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission and one member of the Milwaukee County Board of Trustees. In the event of vacancies, he appoints all elective state officers and appointive state officers, supreme and circuit court judges, county sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, county and municipal judges, and notaries public.

Resignations, Removals, Suspensions. All resignations of state officers must be filed with the governor, except in the case of legislative officers during the sessions; he may suspend any person who handles state funds when he has reason to suspect dishonesty, and may also suspend district attorneys, he may also remove any state officers appointed by himself alone or those subject to confirmation by the Senate when the Senate has not yet confirmed them and may remove, for cause, any appointive state officer, he may declare vacant any office if a judgment for the breach of his bond is secured against the holder thereof, he may remove also, for cause, any sheriff, register of deeds, coroner or district attorney, any county officers he has appointed and municipal and special court judges.

Control Over Legal Actions. The governor has power to direct the attorney general to represent the state in matters in which he considers such representation advisable; in case of breaches of bonds and contracts; and in cases where he considers proceedings necessary for redress or injury to state property. No action begun by the attorney general at the request of an individual, or on his own initiative may be dismissed or compromised without the governor's consent. When he considers it necessary, he may employ special counsel to assist the attorney general or to act in his place when he is disqualified and also to defend any officer of the state in any action brought against him by the attorney general. He may also authorize any state officer or department to employ special counsel from its own appropriation.

Reports to Governor. Practically every department of the state files a biennial report with the governor, in addition to the biennial report showing its receipts, disbursements and expenditures during the preceding biennium. The state treasurer must report

quarterly to the governor upon the condition of the state treasury and the secretary of state upon his examination of the condition of the state treasury. The governor receives reports upon the annual audits of the university and the normal schools and the annual inventory of state property by the Superintendent of Public Property.

Control of State Departments, Miscellaneous. The governor must approve any agreement entered into by state departments defining their jurisdiction, and providing for the cooperation and joint use of employes. He can modify any rules or regulations adopted by the Civil Service Commission within ten days after they are submitted to him, and must approve any order issued by the Board of Public Affairs requiring any department to reduce its force when it finds duplication. He must require an additional bond from the state treasurer when the funds in the treasury exceed the bond.

Memberships on State Boards. By statute, the governor is a member of the Board of Public Affairs, the Printing Board, the Board of Deposits, the Geological and Natural History Survey, the Committee on Assignment of Rooms, the Board on Compensation to persons innocently imprisoned, the State Board of Review on Bank Charters, and the Commission upon Reinsurance Contracts by Disability Companies.

Miscellaneous Duties. The governor receives and files the official oaths and bonds of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Property. He may require any state officer to deposit moneys collected for the state in the treasury at any time, and in the event of non-compliance may withhold all appropriations from that department. Before the Commissioner's of Public Lands may invest state funds other than trust funds in United States bonds, the governor's approval must be secured. He has the authority to approve special proceedings to determine whether the corrupt practices act has been violated in an election or a primary and to appoint special counsel to conduct the proceedings. He may call special elections to fill the vacancies in the legislature, and must call special elections to fill vacancies in the position of United States Senator or member of Congress. He must approve the bonds of contractors doing state work. He has authority to visit and inspect any institution supported in whole or in part from state funds, and must report upon the condition of each institution biennially to the legislature. He may offer rewards for the apprehension of criminals and he is required to issue proclamations for Arbor and Labor Day and in addition issues special proclamations for such days as Memorial and Thanksgiving Days and other occasions not legal holidays. At all conferences of governors of the state he has authority to represent the state of Wisconsin.



Governor Walter J. Kohler.

GOVERNORS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Name	Residence	From	To
Nelson Dewey	Lancaster	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell	Madison	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow	Waukesha	Jan. 2, 1854	Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee	Mar. 21, 1856	Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford	Oshkosh	Mar. 25, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Alex W. Randall	Waukesha	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere	Jan. 6, 1862	April 19, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	April 19, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild	Madison	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn	LaCrosse	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor	Cottage Grove	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1876	Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard	Ft. Atkinson	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
George W. Peck	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Wm. H. Upham	Marshfield	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 4, 1897
Edward Schofield	Oconto	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Robert M. La Follette*	Madison	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 1, 1906
James O. Davidson†	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 2, 1911
Francis E. McGovern	Milwaukee	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Emanuel L. Philipp	Milwaukee	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 3, 1927
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 7, 1929
Walter J. Kohler	Kohler	Jan. 7, 1929	

* Resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.

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

THE GOVERNOR

WALTER J. KOHLER (Rep.) was born in Sheboygan March 3, 1875. His father, John M. Kohler, as a child came with his parents from the Austrian Tyrol. His mother, Lilly Vollrath Kohler, was the daughter of a pioneer Wisconsin manufacturer.

Mr. Kohler was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan. At the age of fifteen he began work in the industrial plant which had been established in 1873 by his father. After serving an apprenticeship of three years in enameling and foundry work he became a foreman and some years later a superintendent. In 1905, following the death of his father and of an older brother, he became President of the company, which has become one of the important industries of the state.

Under Mr. Kohler's leadership continuous furnace operations were put on a basis of eight hour shifts over thirty years ago when twelve hour shifts were usual; a plan of compensation for industrial accidents was put in at company expense prior to the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and advanced policies have been in effect as regards wages, working conditions, safety, health, insurance, recreation, and all phases of industrial relations. Production and warehousing have been so planned as to provide continuous employment even in times of business inactivity. He has played a leading part in the development of Kohler Village as a beautiful town-planned industrial garden city, American in spirit and government, in which virtually all the people own their homes.

Mr. Kohler was married November 3, 1900, to Charlotte H. Schroeder, of Kenosha. They have four sons.

Mr. Kohler served as a Republican Presidential Elector in 1916. He was appointed by Governor Philipp in 1918 a Regent of the University of Wisconsin for six years and during the last three years of his term was President of the Board. In 1928 he was elected a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. In the primary election September 4, 1928, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, and was elected November 6, 1928, by a vote of 547,738 against a combined vote of 441,405 for all opposing candidates.

HOME ADDRESS: Kohler, Wis.

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. The lieutenant governor is president of the senate, but has only a casting vote therein.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS SINCE 1848

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

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

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HENRY A. HUBER (Rep.) was born at Evergreen, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1869. In 1879, with his parents, he moved on a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, Wisconsin. He attended the common schools and Albion Academy, and then taught school in Dane County. In 1896 he was graduated from the College of Law, University of Wisconsin, and since graduation has practiced law in Stoughton. He was city attorney of Stoughton for four years; member of the County Board for two years; executive clerk to Governor La Follette 1903-04; and was elected to the Assembly in 1904 and refused to be a candidate for re-election. He was elected to the Senate in 1912 and re-elected in 1916 and 1920. As a state senator he attracted nation wide attention by his speech in February 1918, in defense of the war record of Senator La Follette. He also has to his credit the authorship of a long list of measures along social welfare lines, among others the Huber law for the employment of county prisoners for the benefit of their families, the anti-sweat shop law, the constitutional amendments for the initiative, referendum and recall, and of the first bill introduced in any American legislature for the unemployment insurance. During the session of 1923 he served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance and as President *pro tempore* of the Senate. He was nominated Lieutenant Governor, in the primary of 1924 without opposition and elected; re-nominated and elected again in 1926, and in the November election of 1928 he was given the largest vote for Lieutenant Governor ever accorded to any candidate for that office in the state's history. The vote was Leo P. Fox (Dem.) 277,497; Oliver Needham (Pro.) 6,621; S. S. Walkup (Soc.) 34,162; Emil Wagner (Ind. Lab.) 1,204; Henry Koski (Ind. Workers) 1,314; and Mr. Huber (Rep.) 582,456.

HOME ADDRESS: Stoughton, Wis.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

By THEODORE DAMMANN, *Secretary of State*

WHEN Wisconsin followed the lead of the older state and created the office of secretary of state as part of the administrative machinery, the incumbent was supposed primarily to be custodian of the acts of the legislature and of the executive department.

The constitution simply provides:

"The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and the 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 to him by law."

Today these original duties have come to be the least important of the many things that, because of constant additions by statute, come under the control of this office. The "other duties" coupled with his functions as auditor, have made the secretary of state one of the most powerful officials in the commonwealth, and, in some respect, unique in the United States.

Auditing and Accounting

First, Wisconsin is the only state which has assigned the auditor's functions to this office. In virtually every other state there is an auditor, comptroller or some similar official.

These duties, of course, are far more important than those that obtain simply through the office of keeper of records and seals. As auditor, the secretary of state has very great and actual powers over the "public purse" scarcely equalled by any other official.

He watches closely the bills presented by special counsel and for special expenses, etc., and often makes considerable saving possible.

The extent of the secretary's responsibility in this matter alone is seen to be great when it is considered that bills, expense accounts, etc., amounting to \$48,000,000 a year go through his hands for approval.

As auditor, he superintends and manages the fiscal concerns of the state and is supposed to suggest plans for improvement and management of public revenues. He examines and settles accounts of all persons indebted to the state and certifies the amount due the treasury. He must require the return of property belonging to the state and not properly accounted for. He directs the collection of all moneys due the state, except for some exceptions provided by law.

He must keep separate accounts of state revenues, expenditures, disbursements and investments, an account between the state and the treasury, and of all financial matters in which the state is interested.

He must countersign all receipts of money paid to the treasury, audit claims against the state, record audits, keep separate accounts of all appropriations, examine the state treasurer's books four times a year and report the financial condition of the state to the governor.

When claims come to him that apparently are deserving but which cannot be allowed by law, it is within his province to submit them to the legislature with whatever recommendation that in his judgment is proper.

The statutes of Wisconsin provide that the state treasury shall issue a state draft upon the secretary of state's warrant. During the last two or three years the practice of issuing a warrant by this department has been disposed of and at the present time the secretary of state issues warrant drafts covering all state disbursements which are countersigned by the state treasury, and the warrant draft then becomes a state draft. The draft numbers correspond with the voucher numbers, the latter being filed in this department in numerical order and remain a permanent record. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the department issued 276,746 warrant drafts, divided into nine series as follows:

One series for the university; one series for the normal schools; one series for the charitable and penal institutions; six series which are interchangeable and may be used to meet the convenience of the department.

At the present time 26 different funds are carried on the books of

the department, showing a net disbursement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, of \$48,324,245.16, as compared to \$16,370,771.45, in 1917, or in other words the state's expenditures have practically tripled since 1917.

The secretary of state is the official state bookkeeper of the state of Wisconsin, and any information in regard to state receipts and disbursements may be obtained for the asking by any one interested. It is also the duty of the secretary of state to publish a biennial report, which shows in detail the state's financial business for the period.

Corporations

The duties of the corporation division consist, in brief, of the examination and filing of articles of incorporation, amendments to articles, dissolutions, and the licensing of foreign corporations, the examination and filing of annual reports, and the furnishing of information relating to corporations.

The department furnishes, gratis, on request, forms for articles of incorporation, amendments, dissolutions, revocation of articles, certificates for reporting newly-elected officers, pamphlets of corporation law, etc. Blanks for annual reports are mailed to each corporation in December of each year.

It has been stated that banking institutions look upon the activities of the corporation division as a fairly reliable barometer of business conditions in the state. The number and size of corporations formed and the amount of capital stock provided for in various amendments of articles seem to reflect the general prosperity of the state. It is of interest, therefore, to note the amount of fees paid to the secretary of state on account of corporations formed and amendments of articles filed. The accompanying chart shows the figures since 1904. The chart covers calendar, not fiscal year.

While there are many new corporations formed each year, there are many which dissolve or whose existence is otherwise terminated, so that the total number of corporations in good standing does not vary greatly. There are approximately 12,000 domestic corporations in good standing and 1,200 foreign corporations licensed in Wisconsin. In addition thereto, there are between 4,600 and 4,700 non-stock, nonprofit corporations on file. Due to the fact that nonprofit corporations render no reports, it is impossible to state how many of the number are in actual operation.

It might be of interest to note that there have been, roughly, 38,000 corporations formed in Wisconsin since the organization of the state. In addition thereto, 1,700 corporations were formed by special legislative enactment.

The following table shows the growth of this division of the department since 1915:

CORPORATION STATISTICS

Year	Articles filed	Amendments filed	Foreign licensed	Articles	Foreign	Amendments	Miscellaneous	Totals
1904†	975		86					\$56,287.92
1905†	984		95					69,311.65
1906†	1,178		131					125,433.55
1907	1,177		96	\$52,605.60	\$6,108.50	\$307,231.90	\$6,293.20	372,239.20
1908	1,018		95	41,142.00	4,135.50	60,751.00	20,493.34	126,521.84
1909	998	391	85	38,195.25	4,006.00	36,642.23	9,652.37	88,495.90
1910	1,014	457	105	48,926.00	3,371.00	33,079.00	10,195.60	95,571.60
1911	1,119	458	80	42,552.00	5,613.00	22,570.00	9,161.20	79,896.20
1912	1,143	420	147	37,447.00	7,491.00	61,344.00	9,686.60	115,968.60
1913	1,160	445	114	37,509.00	17,648.00	32,987.00	11,627.35	99,771.35
1914	1,228	499	114	40,251.00	4,978.00	127,102.00	9,735.45	182,066.45
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287.00	3,743.00	83,228.00	6,467.20	121,725.20
1916	1,234	491	155	45,209.00	18,519.00	30,683.00	7,711.33	102,122.33
1917	1,212	644	173	57,783.85	15,826.00	56,432.00	17,482.93	147,524.78
1918	945	665	154	43,602.00	15,352.00	49,916.45	42,900.05	151,770.50
1919	1,621	857	219	78,270.00	30,632.00	51,251.00	44,683.10	204,836.10
1920	1,908	1,388	233	134,132.75	18,110.50	172,582.75	95,762.50	420,578.60
1921	1,625	994	186	102,010.50	23,020.00	110,050.50	90,090.80	330,171.80
1922	1,486	1,042	167	74,091.25	13,200.00	150,653.25	31,995.29	269,939.79
1923	1,413	939	175	72,122.35	10,776.50	132,977.40	64,164.78	280,041.03
1924	1,375	715	154	60,361.85	12,166.00	59,763.05	47,304.40	179,595.40
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614.00	11,139.00	50,615.65	27,537.35	146,906.00
1926	1,547	791	212	75,181.65	15,390.00	119,815.00	43,423.37	253,811.42
1927*	1,631	740	219	116,871.60	11,348.00	73,651.80	44,233.90	246,105.30
1928*	1,678	815	300	77,975.65	42,204	97,305.00	52,815.17	270,299.82

† 1904-1906 no separate record kept of corporation fees. Receipts shown are total for department—made up principally from corporation receipts.

* To December 1.

Motor Vehicle Division

When the licensing of automobiles first began in 1905, it was considered comparatively unimportant and was tucked away in a corner of the state department.

Then there were only 1,492 automobiles in the state. Today, however, this minor task has become as involved as any in the administration of state affairs, for there are more than 700,000 motor vehicles in Wisconsin, involving an annual revenue of \$10,000,000 which goes toward highway construction and maintenance.

The number of motor vehicles registered and fees collected annually in Wisconsin since 1905 is as follows:

Year	No. Vehicles	Fees
1905	1,492	\$1,492.00
1906	1,174	1,174.00
1907	1,481	2,704.88
1908	2,045	3,075.96
1909	3,040	4,708.60
1910	5,979	18,338.55
1911	6,152	20,180.05
1912	29,690	125,055.50
1913	42,159	187,375.25
1914	62,243	276,904.25
1915	89,972	419,775.25
1916	126,561	578,659.75
1917	175,177	834,142.50
1918	205,605	2,029,648.50
1919	245,588	2,413,413.50
1920	303,246	3,116,220.75
1921	350,308	3,650,029.24
1922	395,777	4,088,570.00
1923	465,300	4,798,430.25
1924	535,364	6,861,658.97
1925	603,172	7,896,210.20
1926	663,719	9,074,489.66
1927	705,651	9,736,532.86
*1928	663,721	9,866,083.82

*January 1 to June 30.

Automobile Inspectors

Complaints come to the office daily of violations of our automobile laws.

Except in the larger cities, the local enforcement officers do not interest themselves in what is often considered a purely state function. We now have five state auto license inspectors. Michigan has 200; Indiana has 100; Illinois has 50.

Division of Records and Elections

Responsibility for the conduct of elections falls largely on the secretary of state. He prepares primary and general election blanks, prepares and publishes the election manual, certifies constitutional amendments, gives notice of various elections and to him all election returns are transmitted. In connection with these duties, he has

many minor powers, such as authority to send for election returns in case of delay or interference in their being sent to him.

Many important duties are performed by this division. Among these are:

1. Custody of the archives of the state, including original bills, journals and acts of the legislature, from the beginning of the territory, in 1836, to the present time; also of all financial records and papers for the same period.

2. It has likewise custody of oaths of office and official bonds of state officers and employes, as well as other surety bonds, and such deeds of state property as are required to be filed with the Secretary of State.

3. The classification, filing, indexing and finding of all records and papers, including those of railroads, auto registrations and corporations; also the correspondence and papers of all other divisions of the office.

4. The recording of the official acts of the Governor, such as appointments, pardons, and extradition papers; also the recording of any other documents required to be placed on record, including railroad deeds, mortgages, etc.

5. Preparation of certified copies of any laws, or of any records or documents on file in the department.

6. Receives and records trade-marks and issues the necessary certificates.

7. Issues city charters upon filing of the required papers.

8. Distributes to the public departmental publications and other literature upon request.

Considerable revenue is earned for the state in rendering the services listed under paragraphs four, five, and six.

The Department of State is also charged by law with many important functions relative to elections which are cared for by this division, such as:

9. Preparation for publication in the official state paper of notices of approaching state, congressional, legislative and judicial elections, and of similar notices to the several county clerks.

10. Publication of proposed constitutional amendments when once approved by the legislature, and the submission of such amendments to the people upon direction of the legislature.

11. Preparation and distribution of all blanks required in the conduct of elections including tally sheets and other blanks used in each of the 2,679 election precincts of the state.

12. Compilation and distribution of election laws to election officials and others.

13. The acceptance and approval of nomination papers of all state and congressional candidates and of certain legislative candidates; also of their financial statements.

14. Certification to county clerks of the names of all candidates entitled to a place on the official ballot.



(1) Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant Governor, (2) Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State, (3) Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer, (4) John W. Reynolds, Attorney-General, (5) John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

15. It also tabulates election returns for examination and certification by the state board of canvassers, and issues the necessary certificates of election to successful candidates.

16. Compilation of biennial legislative directory and manual for use of members of the legislature.

17. Preparation of manual of instruction for election officials authorized by the legislature in 1921. The first edition was issued in 1923.

18. Although not required by law it renders any assistance possible to county clerks relative to election matters, such as furnishing lists of important election dates and duties, sample ballots, etc.

19. Correspondence with candidates, county clerks and other election officials relative to their duties and privileges under election laws.

Notaries Public

There are approximately 15,000 notaries public in Wisconsin. About 3,000 new commissions for a four year term are issued each year. The law requires the bonds of notaries public to be kept ten years and this department receives numerous requests each day relative to commissions which have been issued in the past.

The full time of one clerk is required to attend to the commissioning of these officials.

By implication, at least, the Secretary of State's office is considered second in importance only to that of governor. If a governor should resign while the legislature is not in session, it is to the secretary of state that he submits his resignation. In the event of the death or disqualification of both the governor and lieutenant governor, the secretary of state becomes the state's chief executive.

Besides his other capacities, the secretary of state is ex-officio and commissioner of public lands, a member of the state board of deposits, of the state board of canvassers which canvasses the vote, of the appeal board which hears appeals from the department of banking, and with the governor and state treasurer, a member of the emergency board which acts while the legislature is not in session.

One man, of course, cannot even begin to keep track of all these affairs, although he must accept ultimate responsibility for them. He has a large force of assistants and clerical help, most of whom are under the state civil service, who carry the burden of routine.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Rep.) was born on Nov. 4, 1869 at Milwaukee. He is a son of Rev. William Dammann, pioneer Lutheran pastor of Milwaukee. Mr. Dammann received his early training in the parochial and public schools and later attended Concordia College, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in Milwaukee for twenty years. For many years he has been active in educational, civic and charitable organizations. He has been president since 1911, of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, Milwaukee; for thirty years member of A Capella Chorus, serving

9 years as president, and since 1916 president of the Lutheran Home for the Aged at Wauwatosa. For three consecutive terms, 1912-1919, he was treasurer of Milwaukee county. He was a La Follette delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920 and a member and treasurer of the Milwaukee Republican County Committee, 1920-24. He was elected in November, 1926, and re-elected in 1928, receiving 627,244 votes to 232,797 for Chas. Mulberger (Dem.), 6,517 for W. C. Pickering (Prob.), 36,734 for Leo Krzycki (Soc.) and 1,510 for Peter Ordanoff (Ind. Wkrs.).

HOME ADDRESS, 1035 Cramer St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1848

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

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

By SOLOMON LEVITAN, *State Treasurer*

EFFICIENCY is the word which best describes the policy of the State Treasury Department. It could not be otherwise and have the work carried by the same number of employes that carried it over twenty-five years ago, when there was but one-tenth of the amount of business handled by this department, the volume of business transacted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, being over seventy-four million dollars, and for the same period, 1928, being over seventy-three million. The total cost of administration for the fiscal year 1927 was \$37,022, and for 1928, \$38,025.33.

The following summary will give the volume of business transacted in connection with each fund:

**SUMMARY STATEMENT, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1927, AND JUNE 30, 1928**

Schedule No.	Balance July 1, 1926	Book Receipts for year ending June 30, 1927	Book Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1927	Balance July 1, 1927	Book Receipts for year ending June 30, 1928	Book Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1928	Balance July 1, 1928
General Fund..... 1 & 2	\$15,127,549.98	\$47,628,862.75	\$48,645,141.85	\$14,111,270.88	\$48,827,869.80	\$50,021,710.75	\$12,917,429.93
School Fund..... 67	737,321.69	1,223,192.81	1,342,062.34	618,452.16	1,223,877.74	1,669,338.70	172,991.20
School Fund Income..... 68	496,537.47	4,300,130.52	4,254,503.28	542,164.71	3,000,617.41	2,916,533.84	626,248.28
University Fund..... 69	24,488.36	27,629.05	51,025.00	1,092.41	30,548.68	7,000.00	24,641.09
University Fund Income..... 70	442,886.72	8,990,513.20	8,333,733.45	1,099,666.47	9,581,327.64	9,876,815.37	804,178.74
Agric. College Fund..... 71	32,597.04	39,256.22	59,500.00	12,353.26	45,005.84	16,700.00	40,659.10
Agric. Col. Fund Income..... 72		11,609.06	11,609.06		12,502.69	12,502.69	
Normal Fund..... 73	338,521.11	364,200.30	451,375.00	251,346.41	437,004.44	567,075.00	151,275.85
Normal Fund Income..... 74	160,166.41	3,075,230.20	3,107,266.12	128,130.49	3,120,549.45	3,010,392.66	237,687.28
University Trust Fund..... 75	39,583.21	540,226.68	542,003.44	37,806.45	750,691.21	779,004.66	9,493.00
Univ. Trust Fund Inc..... 76	24,955.24	43,386.17	42,984.45	25,356.96	46,078.19	44,628.41	26,806.74
Reforestation Fund..... 77	4,467.21	3,805.21	4,894.88	3,377.54	3,835.90	1,324.97	5,888.47
Drainage Fund..... 78	2,734.26	5,014.40	3,958.59	3,790.07	15,000.00	15,176.67	3,613.40
Delinquent Tax Fund..... 79	10.07			10.07	7.04		17.11
State Insurance Fund..... 80	70,369.72	374,539.42	351,839.83	93,069.31	375,317.16	389,817.06	78,569.41
Teachers' Ret. Fund..... 81	1,274,423.74	4,512,296.72	5,180,723.42	605,997.04	2,175,798.40	2,482,675.84	299,119.60
Life Fund..... 82	22,504.39	47,893.58	44,465.23	25,932.74	66,701.23	57,089.54	35,544.43
Securities Reg. Fund..... 83	37,665.35	66,678.80	84,976.47	19,367.68	92,864.35	72,247.32	39,981.71
Soldiers' Rehab. Fund..... 84	895,192.62	615,911.54	1,198,444.82	312,659.34	120,955.73	408,591.17	25,023.90
Conservation Fund..... 85	522,279.53	581,752.87	575,207.52	528,824.88	560,248.74	663,805.68	425,267.94
Death Benefit Fund..... 86	119,154.43	81,136.56	47,535.95	152,755.04	88,571.87	65,633.61	175,691.30
Injuries Indem. Fund..... 87	75,190.41	12,363.98	8,727.96	78,831.43	13,777.87	8,438.27	84,171.03
Benevolent Fund..... 88	66.00	1,000.00		1,066.00	3,000.00	4,052.30	13.70
Benevolent Fund Inc..... 89	471.62	612.50	809.77	274.35	657.50	553.03	378.82
Land Deposit Fund..... 90	58.00			58.00			58.00
Memor. Ind. Res. Fund..... 91	9,548.10			9,548.10			9,548.10
State Deposit Fund..... 92	25,608.50	69,250.85	50,337.67	44,521.63	63,310.21		107,861.89
Totals.....	\$20,484,351.18	\$72,616,498.89	\$74,393,126.10	\$18,707,723.47	\$70,655,649.09	\$73,091,709.54	\$16,271,663.02

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

The following table gives the cash balances and investments in each fund as of June 30, 1928.

STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCES AND INVESTMENTS IN FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1928

	Cash Balance	Investments, Bonds, Mortgages and Loans	Total Cash and Investments
General fund.....	\$12,917,429.93		\$12,917,429.93
School fund.....	172,991.20	\$8,694,763.58	3,867,754.78
School fund income.....	626,248.28		626,248.28
University fund.....	24,641.09	208,695.41	233,336.50
University fund income.....	804,178.74		804,178.74
Agricultural College fund.....	40,659.10	262,935.51	303,594.61
Normal fund.....	121,275.85	2,876,540.24	2,997,816.09
Normal fund income.....	237,687.28		237,687.28
University Trust fund.....	9,493.00	788,621.25	798,114.25
University Trust fund income.....	26,806.74		26,806.74
Reforestation fund.....	5,388.47		5,388.47
Drainage fund.....	3,613.40		3,613.40
Delinquent Tax fund.....	17.11		17.11
State Insurance fund.....	78,569.41	1,776,869.78	1,855,439.19
Teachers' Retirement fund.....	299,119.60	12,566,669.33	12,865,788.93
Life fund.....	35,544.43	185,577.89	221,122.32
Securities Regulation fund.....	39,984.71		39,984.71
Soldiers' Rehabilitation fund.....	25,023.90	719,801.78	744,825.68
Conservation fund.....	425,267.94		425,267.94
Death Benefit fund.....	175,691.30		175,691.30
Injuries Indemnity fund.....	84,171.03		84,171.03
Benevolent fund.....	13.70	13,486.30	13,500.00
Benevolent fund income.....	378.82		378.82
Land Deposit fund.....	58.00		58.00
Menomonie Indian Reservation Trespass fund.....	9,548.10		9,548.10
State Deposit fund.....	107,861.89	50,000.00	157,861.89
Totals.....	\$16,271,663.02	\$28,143,961.07	\$44,415,624.09

The above report shows that the total investments, bonds, mortgages and loans of the various funds in the custody of the State Treasurer amounted to \$28,143,961.07 on June 30, 1928. The cutting of the coupons and the collection of them and of the bonds as they come due semi-annually, and the endorsement of the interest on the mortgage notes is done by this department. The investments of the Teachers' Retirement Fund alone amount to \$12,566,839.78, and they are increasing rapidly, adding perceptibly to the volume of work every year.

The state funds are placed in 655 depository banks. When Mr. Levitan first took office as State Treasurer, he advocated the distribution of the state's money among more of the communities throughout the state, instead of in a few large centers. He believed such a policy was a real aid to agricultural districts, as well as to the smaller town communities. One-half of one per cent of the interest paid on state deposits is set aside for the purpose of insuring against losses due to bank failures. This fund, in the two years and two months it has been in effect, has grown to \$208,660.01.

For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1927 and 1928, approximately 270,000 and 280,000 checks, respectively, were paid out by the State

Treasury Department. All of these must be signed by the State Treasurer or his deputy. When Mr. Levitan first took the office of State Treasurer, warrants were issued by the Secretary of State, authorizing the Treasurer to issue checks, which were almost an exact duplicate of the warrants. Mr. Levitan saw an opportunity to save time, labor, and expense by changing this system by combining the warrants and checks so that only the counter-signature of the State Treasurer was required. This system has eliminated much unnecessary work.

Mr. Levitan has made it a practice to be very prompt in the payment of salary checks, the date for paying salaries being the 28th of the month. This may seem to be a small item, but it affects thousands of state employes, and enables them to take advantage of discounts on their monthly bills for prompt payment. At Thanksgiving and Christmas time, salaries are paid before these days, in order to bring the holiday joy to a greater number of people.

In addition to the above business, the State Treasurer has charge of the collection of the gasoline tax and the payment of refunds on the gas tax. The details of this work are carried by six women. The amount of gasoline tax collected since the law went into effect in April, 1925, is as follows:

(April 1 to June 30, 1925)

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926-----	\$5,805,891.61
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927-----	5,689,339.33
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928-----	6,577,173.91
For the Calendar year of 1928-----	7,018,902.00

The refunds paid during the same period are as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926-----	\$165,799.00
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927-----	214,194.67
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928-----	295,323.70

The total cost of administration of the Gasoline Tax Department, including salaries, traveling and field expenses, stationery and supplies, postage, telephone and telegraph, printing and binding, is as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925-----	\$ 2,377.09
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926-----	2,635.80
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927-----	10,411.64
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928-----	13,840.75

During the past an accountant was sent out to inspect the books of the various gasoline companies. In almost every instance where he found discrepancies in the books of the company and the treasury department, it was due to poor bookkeeping on the part of the company. In many cases, he was helpful in installing a better system of bookkeeping for the gasoline companies.

STATE TREASURERS SINCE 1848

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

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

THE STATE TREASURER

SOLOMON LEVITAN (Rep.) born on November 1, 1862, came to this country in the fall of 1880. He worked on a farm near Baltimore until he saved enough to buy a small stock of merchandise with which to become an itinerant merchant. In 1882 he came to Wisconsin and continued the selling of goods from door to door, first on foot and then with a horse and wagon. He finally opened a general store in New Glarus where he made his home until 1905, when he moved to Madison for the purpose of educating his children. He is one of the original stockholders of the Commercial National Bank, at Madison, of which he was elected a director, then vice-president, president, and finally chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Levitan's first public office was Justice of the Peace, at New Glarus. He was a delegate to a number of state Republican conventions, and in 1912 and 1920 served as alternate delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1912 he received the largest vote cast for presidential electors on the Republican ticket. There was some question at this time as to whether an officer of a national bank could serve as a Presidential Elector, and Mr. Levitan showed his loyalty to the Republican Party by resigning from the bank in order to cast his vote for President Taft. He has been an active Progressive Republican for the last thirty years.

Mr. Levitan first ran for State Treasurer in 1918, receiving 31,000 votes. He ran again in 1920, and increased his vote to 122,185. In the 1922 primary he won the Republican nomination for State Treasurer by a majority of 38,615 votes over his opponent, and at the general election he was returned to office by a vote of 491,224. In the November 1926 election, he led the entire Republican state ticket, and received a total of 406,193 votes. He also received the largest plurality for any of the state offices, his plurality being 348,314. In the 1928 election, he again led the Republican state ticket, receiving 628,678 votes.

Mr. Levitan is President of the People's Investment Company, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Madison Trust Company,

Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Commercial National Bank, Treasurer, *ex officio*, of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and of the Board of Normal School Regents. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Blue Lodge, Council, and Royal Arch Mason; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Modern Woodmen of America; Loyal Order of Moose; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and Past President of District No. 6, I. O. B. E., and the Pi Gamma Mu Social Science Fraternity.

During the past year Mr. Levitan has twice been made an Indian Chief. On July 23, 1928, he was elected Chief Tchay-Ska-Kah (White Deer) of the Winnebago Indians; and on August 5, he was made Chief Eimwewegijig (Roaring Sky or Thunder), of the Chippewa Indians.

Mr. Levitan is called upon frequently to address business men's clubs, religious organizations, and he has accepted invitations to speak at every Teachers College in the state, as well as at the University of Wisconsin, and at Ripon, Lawrence, and Milton Colleges. His achievements are an inspiration to every young man who has to struggle for an existence.

HOME ADDRESS, Madison, Wis.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

By JOHN W. REYNOLDS, *Attorney General*

THE attorney general is the lawyer for the State of Wisconsin. He is the head of a legal organization which probably transacts more legal business than any other law office in the state, and all of this business comes from one client—the State of Wisconsin and more particularly from its constitutional state officers; its different boards, commissions and departments which are for the most part of legislative creation, and organized to better serve the people—who are and constitute the state itself.

The constitutional state officers are: Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The attorney general not only advises those officers, but represents them at times in the Supreme Court and before other courts and tribunals. The following is a list of the different boards, commissions and departments:

Department of Agriculture	Board of Control
Teachers Retirement Board	Public Property
Banking Department	Civil Service Commission
Conservation Commission	Normal School Regents
Dairy & Food Commission	Oil Inspector
State Engineer	Printing Board
State Board of Health	Public Affairs
Highway Commission	Prohibition Commissioner
Industrial Commission	Railroad Commission
Insurance Department	Real Estate Brokers Board
Land Commission	Tax Commission
Library Commission	Treasury Agent
Market Department	Vocational Education

Few people have the slightest idea as to the nature or amount of legal work which the State of Wisconsin is directly interested in. There is legal work enough to tax the capacity of a dozen lawyers all day long. There are opinions to be rendered, collections to be made, abstracts to be examined, mortgages to be foreclosed, contracts to be prepared, bonds to be examined, briefs to be written, and cases to be argued. A complete itemization of the state's legal work—and hence the attorney general's duties—is impossible; and if it were possible, it would be too long for enjoyable reading. Only the more important divisions will be considered.

The attorney general gives legal advice to each of the constitutional state officers and to each board, commission, and department heretofore mentioned, draws contracts, bonds, mortgages and other legal papers and examines and passes on the legality of those presented to him for all of the above. At times he represents each and all in courts of record and before the Supreme Court of the State. He also represents and advises the governing body of the University or in common parlance the University is one of his clients.

He consults and advises with the district attorneys of the 71 counties of the state, and in all criminal cases that are appealed to the supreme court, he appears with them there. He has no supervisory control over them. It is not his duty to assist in the prosecution of any criminal case in the lower court except arson. He does not even advise the district attorneys *unless requested by them*.

Statute to-wit 14.53, subsec. (3) provides as follows:

“ADVISE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS. Consult and advise with the district attorneys when requested by them in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office.”

Even in arson cases he only assists the district attorneys.

The attorney general is required to give his opinion in writing upon all questions submitted to him in writing by the legislature, or either branch thereof, or by the head of any of the departments of the state government. The questions submitted frequently involve the constitutionality or construction of statutes—difficult legal puzzles which require prolonged study for their solution. More than 30 departments are privileged to ask for legal advice, and the questions they present concern almost every conceivable subject from taxation to military affairs, from highways to vocational education, from banking to elections. The opinions, incidentally, are published in pamphlet form each month and in a bound volume at the end of the year.

The attorney general is not merely an office lawyer; he has vast quantities of court work incessantly pouring into his office from the various state departments and commissions. It is the sort of court work, which, although of vital importance, seldom makes the newspapers. He has the duty of representing the state in all actions in the supreme court; also, when requested by the governor or either branch of the legislature he must, as per sec. 14.53, subsec. (1),

"* * * appear for the state and prosecute or defend in any court or before any officer, any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the state or the people thereof may be in any wise interested." In those cases, he has full charge of the matter. He does not assist the district attorney, but the latter may be called to aid the attorney general. When requested by the head of any state department, subject to the approval of the governor, he must defend state employees charged with violation of the law while in the lawful discharge of their duties.

The law merely gives to the commissions (all mentioned above) certain administrative powers, and if some one is displeased with the way the commission decides, he may commence an action in the circuit court for Dane County. The attorney general then has the task of defending the commission in the circuit court, and the state and United States supreme courts, too, if the case goes that far.

Some of the miscellaneous duties of the attorney general deserve elaborate discussions, but they must be content with merely a sentence or two. For instance, when municipalities issue bonds, they may submit the proceedings to the attorney general for approval; and the approval, if given, makes the bonds incontestable except on constitutional grounds. Many bonds are given to the state—by state officers, boxing clubs, depository banks—and these must be approved by the attorney general. He must examine all proceedings for loans from the state trust funds.

Besides serving as a lawyer for the state, the attorney general serves on various boards and commissions. The state treasurer, the secretary of state, and the attorney general constitute the commissioners of public lands. He is a member of the board of deposits, consisting of the commissioners of public lands, and the governor, the board which determines in which banks the state moneys are to be deposited. He is also a member of the board of review, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, and the attorney general, to which appeals are taken in case the commissioner of banking disapproves an application for authority to organize a bank.

While it is not the official duty of the attorney general to advise state senators, assemblymen, county, city, village, town or school officers on their official duties, it is the writer's policy to acknowledge with courtesy all communications and when it is possible to answer the questions presented without taking too much time from official duties to do so. We extend the same courtesy to election officials and to private parties. It is one of the boasts of Wisconsin officials to render service to its people and even to citizens outside of the state as well.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
James S. Brown	Milwaukee	June 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook	Geneva	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith	Madison	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith	Mineral Point	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe	Green Bay	Jan. 2, 1860	Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith	Milwaukee	Oct. 7, 1862	Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill	Watertown	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow	Dellona	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan	Beaver Dam	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson	Mineral Point	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisbie	West Bend	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Charles E. Estabrook	Manitowoc	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
James L. O'Connor	Madison	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William H. Mylrea	Wausau	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Emmet R. Hicks	Oshkosh	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
L. M. Sturdevant	Neillsville	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
Frank L. Gilbert	Madison	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 2, 1911
Levi H. Bancroft	Richland Center	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 6, 1913
Walter C. Owen	Maiden Rock	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 7, 1918
Spencer Haven*	Hudson	Jan. 7, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919
John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 3, 1921
William J. Morgan	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 3, 1927
John Reynolds	Green Bay	Jan. 3, 1927	

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

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN W. REYNOLDS (Rep.) was born in Jacksonport, Door county, Oct. 1, 1876, the eldest son of a family of ten children. He earned his own living and education by teaching school, farming and canvassing. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, University of Michigan, and law school of the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1902. He practiced at Ashland for six months and since that time at Green Bay. He was district attorney of Brown county, 1906-1910; La Follette delegate to the Republican National Convention and a Presidential Elector in 1924. Mr. Reynolds is married and his family consists of a wife and four children.

He was elected Attorney General in November, 1926, receiving 389,519 votes. He was re-elected in November, 1928, receiving 598,730 votes to 234,779 for John J. Boyle (Dem.), 7,244 for Burton S. Hawley (Prob.) and 36,028 for George Memsing (Soc.).

HOME ADDRESS, 1025 Cherry St., Green Bay.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

By JOHN CALLAHAN, *State Superintendent*

THE following is a list of the specific duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as enumerated in the statutes. The State Superintendent shall:

Ascertain the condition of the public schools.

Stimulate interest in education.

Spread as widely as possible a knowledge of the means and methods which may be employed to improve the schools.

Give information to the public on the subject of education by means of reports, bulletins, circulars, correspondence, and public addresses.

Exclude all sectarian books and instruction from the public schools.

Attend such educational meetings as will acquaint him with the different systems of common schools in the state.

Make such investigations as he may deem important.

Supervise, inspect, and organize common, graded, and, high schools, county schools and those for the deaf and blind, defective speech, and exceptional children.

Examine and determine appeals.

Collect schoolbooks, maps, apparatus, and charts.

Prepare suitable forms and outlines to aid school officers.

Prepare and publish courses of study for all public schools.

Prescribe a course in physical education and training.

Compile and distribute annually Memorial and Arbor Day pamphlets.

Make certified copies of records.

Make biennial reports to the Governor.

Supervise public teachers' institutes.

Hold an annual convention of county superintendents.

Hold an annual convention of city superintendents.

Hold an annual convention of supervising teachers.

Require reports from school officers, superintendents, principals, and teachers.

Prepare, publish, and print blanks for such reports.

Submit biennial report of receipts and expenditures.

Co-operate with other state departments, commissions, and boards in the interchange of data, reports and information.

Deposit all moneys received with state treasurer once a week.

Issue annual report certificates to county superintendents.

Certificate institute conductors.

Establish standards for county certificates.

Re-examine candidates for county certificates.

Issue teaching licenses and certificates.

Investigate upon proper complaint the condition of school buildings and order repairs or a new building.

Grant hearing to school board upon proper petition.

Approve equipment, books, apparatus, and heating and ventilating apparatus for use in schools.

Receive copies of textbooks and publishers' bonds.

Establish standards for and license teachers for high school vocational training courses.

Approve high school courses of study.

Issue certificates of establishment of high schools.

Conduct requested hearings on textbooks.

Organize and supervise classes in special education.

Outline qualifications of teachers in special education.

Organize and prescribe courses of study for county training schools and schools of agriculture and domestic science.

Aid in promoting school libraries and prescribe regulations for their management.

Advise in selection of books for libraries.

Secure bids and make a contract with some responsible dealer to supply books and periodicals pursuant to the school library law.

Notify school officers accordingly.

Make an approved list of book binders.

Prepare course in agricultural economics.

Fill vacancies in county superintendencies.

Approve school building plans.

Apportion various state school funds.

1. Common school fund income.
2. Public school fund income. (Equalization Law)
3. School library money.
4. State aid for 1) state graded schools; 2) junior high schools;
- 3) district free high schools; 4) union and consolidated high schools;
- 5) high schools maintaining courses in Manual Training, Domestic Science, Agriculture, Commerce and Teacher-training; 6) teachers' institutes; 7) county normal schools; 8) county schools of agriculture and domestic economy; 9) schools for the deaf, blind, and defective in speech; 10) exceptional children; 11) physically disabled children; 12) transportation; 13) transportation of physically disabled children; 14) county normal school buildings; 15) erecting and equipping school buildings in consolidated districts; 16) supervising teachers.

Be Ex-Officio, a member of the following boards and commissions: Board of University Regents, Board of Normal School Regents, State Board of Vocational Education, Wisconsin Mining School Board, Free Library Commission, Annuity Board, Geological and Natural History Survey.

(See Educational Activities Section for article on the work of the Department of Public Instruction.)

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SINCE 1848

(Office Created August 16, 1848.)

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

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, was elected to his present position at the election held April 5, 1921, receiving a total vote of 207,521 against his opponent's vote of 177,582. He was re-elected without opposition at the spring election of 1925, hence his present term of office will expire July 1, 1929. He was re-elected in April, 1929, for the term ending July 1, 1933. Mr. Callahan's election to the office of State Superintendent culminates a career which has been singularly devoted to educational activities in Wisconsin covering a period of more than forty years.

Mr. Callahan was born at Goldens Bridge, Westchester County, New York, December 16, 1865. He is the son of M. J. and Johanna (Walsh) Callahan. The family moved to Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin, in 1869. Mr. Callahan spent his boyhood at Prescott and received his high school education in that city. His education was continued by private study which culminated in his receiving an unlimited state certificate for Wisconsin in 1894. The first three years of his teaching activities were spent in the rural schools of Pierce County. In 1889 he was elected principal of a ward school at Crookston, Minnesota, which position he filled for the ensuing school year. His next teaching position was as supervising principal at Glenwood City, Wisconsin, in which capacity he spent eight years. His next move was to New Richmond, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, where he spent three years as principal of schools. He was elected city superintendent of schools at Menasha, Wisconsin in 1901, a position he retained for the succeeding seventeen years. In 1918 he was elected State Director of Vocational Education. This advancement made necessary the removal of Mr. Callahan and family from Menasha to Madison where he has since resided. His home address at Madison is 1441 Mound Street; office address, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin. His position as State Director of Vocational Education was held until he assumed the office of State Superintendent, July 1, 1921.

Mr. Callahan was married September 12, 1889 to Minnie A. Powers of Ellsworth, Wisconsin. The present family comprises Mr. and Mrs. Callahan and three daughters, Gertrude Leona, Alice Beatrice (Mrs. Herbert Roswell) and Julia Tormey.

During Mr. Callahan's long career as a teacher in the public schools of the state, he has been the recipient of numerous educational honors, vouchsafed from time to time by the teaching fraternity. Among these may be mentioned conductor of teachers' institutes and summer schools, president of Northwest Teachers' Association in 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers' Association in 1908, president of the State Teachers' Association in 1913 and for many years a member of the Teachers' Legislative Committee. By virtue of his present position as State Superintendent, he is at the present time a member of the following boards and committees:

Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, Board of Normal School Regents, Board of Vocational Education, Wisconsin Mining School Board, Free Library Commission, Annuity Board of the Teachers' Retirement System, Geological and Natural History Survey, Committee to Let Contracts for the Rebinding of School Library Books, Committee to Let Contracts for School Library Books, Committee on Location of County Schools of Agriculture, Committee on Codification of School Laws, 1927.

All through his teaching activities, he has made a specialty of rural and grade school work and has an exceptional familiarity with the entire school system of the state. Perhaps the outstanding feature of his work as State Superintendent is likewise a measure designed to promote the welfare and advancement of rural education, Chapter 536, the new Equalization Law of 1927. All of Mr. Callahan's educational work and his dealings with mankind in general have been characterized by a spirit of fairness and frankness which, without much conscious effort on his part, naturally inspires the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. His recreations are motoring, hunting, reading and travel. Among his writings, the latest to come from the press is "The Making of Wisconsin", a book of 388 pages with 80 illustrations, giving a complete history of the state from the days of Indian occupation down to date, including chapters on the World War, our industries, our government, our writers, our state parks and so on. In this work he is co-author with Carrie J. Smith, formerly a teacher of history at the River Falls Normal School, who wrote the original story now revised and brought up to date, constituting the newest complete story of the state.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN

GOVERNORS

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

SECRETARIES

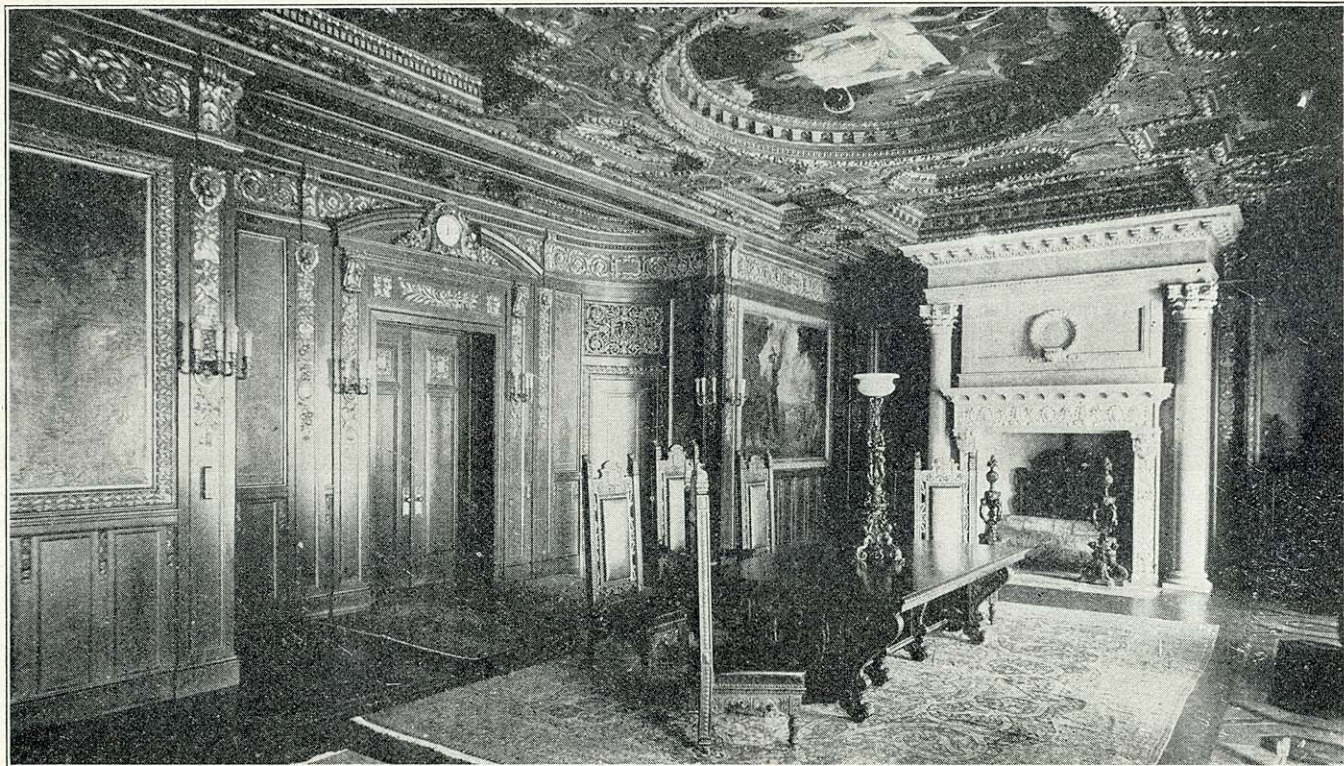
John S. Horner.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, May 6, 1836
 William B. Slaughter.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Feb. 16, 1837
 Francis J. Dunn.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Jan. 25, 1841
 A. P. Field.....appointed by John Tyler, April 23, 1841
 George R. C. Floyd.....appointed by James K. Polk,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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

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



Governor's Reception Room.