
ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITION LAWS

OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF
THE NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON LAW OBSERVANCE
AND ENFORCEMENT

A PROHIBITION SURVEY
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

CONTENTS

Statement.....	Page
Legislation in Wisconsin.....	1087
Referenda in Wisconsin.....	1088
General enforcement condition in Wisconsin.....	1100
Conditions in various cities.....	1102
Table of arrests made by local police in Wisconsin.....	1107
State judiciary.....	1107
Federal judiciary.....	1108
Federal enforcement personnel.....	1109
State enforcement personnel.....	1110
Classification of arrests.....	1111
Report of deaths from alcohol.....	1116

PROHIBITION SURVEY OF WISCONSIN

REPORT OF FRANK BUCKLEY, OF THE BUREAU OF PROHIBITION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SUBMITTING DETAILED INFORMATION
RELATIVE TO A SURVEY OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT IN
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

SURVEY OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT IN WISCONSIN

By FRANK BUCKLEY, Bureau of Prohibition, Treasury Department

STATEMENT

The State of Wisconsin occupies 55,256 square miles of territory in the north central portion of the Nation, bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Superior, on the west by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Illinois, and on the east by Lake Michigan. Some 2,953,000 people, largely of foreign extraction, are scattered through its 71 counties, with German and Polish elements especially numerous. Milwaukee is the outstanding metropolitan center in the State, with a population of 544,000. Other municipalities, like Racine, Kenosha, Madison, and Superior, have populations running from fifty to seventy-five thousand.

The following percentages, taken from Federal census statistics for 1920, indicate the depth of the foreign strain in Wisconsin's population: Native parentage, 35.7 per cent; foreign parentage, 29.8 per cent; mixed parentage, 13.7 per cent; foreign born, 20.4 per cent.

Wisconsin, to the average American unacquainted with actual conditions therein, is commonly regarded as a Gibraltar of the wets—sort of a Utopia where everybody drinks their fill and John Barleycorn still holds forth in splendor. From the standpoint of actual votes and of present conditions, Wisconsin is undoubtedly a wet Commonwealth. This fact, however, does not signify that dry sentiment is lacking therein. As a matter of fact, wet and dry elections have indicated a steadily increasing prohibition sentiment in this State. The election held on April 2, 1929, which resulted in the repeal of the State prohibition law known as the Severson Act,

is illustrative of this fact. In that contest, 30 of the 71 counties in Wisconsin voted dry. The issue was decided by an overwhelming wet majority return from four counties, namely, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine and Sheboygan, all of which contain tremendous foreign element. A brief discussion of prohibition legislation in Wisconsin at this point will be of interest.

Prior to enactment of the national prohibition act the liquor traffic in Wisconsin was regulated under a local option statute which provided for a vote upon the question in towns, villages, and cities. Such elections held in 1914 brought 33 wet incorporated cities and villages into the dry column. In the following year 35 additional cities and villages voted dry. In 1916, Superior, second city in the State, voted out the saloon.

Liquor interests attempted to secure an amendment to the Baker law, in 1918, which would have destroyed its effectiveness. The latter statute provided that saloon licenses were to be granted on a ratio of 1 to every 250 people or a fraction thereof. The attempt to amend the latter law failed. In 1919 the State senate and house of representatives both ratified the national prohibition act.

The legislature of 1919 (by ch. 556) enacted a prohibition law for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment known as the Mulberger Act, which expressly repealed chapter 66, Stat. 1917, entitled, "Excise and the sale of intoxicating liquor." The Mulberger Act defined intoxicating liquors as those containing more than 2.5 per cent of alcohol by weight at 60° F. It provided that it should take effect on January 16, 1920, and continue until January 1, 1921, its continuance thereafter to be contingent upon a referendum taken November 2, 1920. At that time the Mulberger Act was sustained by a vote of 419,309 to 199,876.

Early in 1920 brewing interests applied to the Federal court for an injunction to restrain Federal officials from enforcing the Volstead Act in Wisconsin. District Judge Geiger granted the injunction, and United States District Attorney Sawyer brought the case on direct appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where it was heard as one of the national prohibition cases, being No. 794, cited as *Sawyer v. Manitowoc Products Co.*, 253 U. S. 350, 64 L. Ed. 948. The United States Supreme Court, on June 7, 1920, reversed the decree of the district court, thus dissolving the injunction.

The Mulberger Act also provided for a State prohibition commissioner. (Sec. 1539-5.)

The legislature of 1921 (ch. 441, p. 672) enacted what was known as the Severson Act, a prohibition law that was approved June 30, 1921, and became effective July 1, 1921. It declared that the word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" and the word "alcohol" should mean the same as in the national prohibition act. (Sec. 1543-1-L.) This act retained the provision for a State prohibition commissioner. It also contained the requirement for permits for persons desiring to sell soft drinks and provided for the inspection of such premises without the necessity for a search warrant. This provision was held constitutional in *State v. Finsky* (187 N. W. 201), decided March 14, 1922. (See also *Pilkowski v. State* (197 N. W. 935), to the same effect.) The act also prohibited soft-drink premises from having standing bars, stalls, or booths, and prohibited

screens, requiring an unobstructed view of the premises where soft drinks were sold. This provision was held constitutional in *Alby v. State* (189 N. W. 493). The sufficiency of evidence for obtaining search warrants was outlined by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in *State v. Baltes* (198 N. W. 282).

The legislature of 1921 (ch. 590) also amended the law relative to prescribing of liquor for minors, requiring the physician to issue a certificate in writing to show necessity for such prescription, which must be presented by the parent or guardian in order to have the prescription filled.

In his message to the joint convention of senate and assembly, March 28, 1923, Governor Blaine, now United States Senator from Wisconsin, manifested bitter opposition to the prohibition law, as follows:

The eighteenth amendment is the first departure from the fundamental purpose of our Federal Constitution. That amendment improperly writes into our fundamental law police regulations. In the interpretation of such amendment, Congress, under the Volstead Act, has not given an honest interpretation of the eighteenth amendment. * * * I recommend legislation at this session that will conform to the foregoing fundamental principles.

1923. Chapter 383, page 663, approved July 11, 1923, to amend paragraph (a) of subsection 8 and paragraph (a) of subsection 29 of section 1542, relative to permits for dentists and physicians.

1925. Chapter 437, page 638, approved June 27, 1925, effective January 1, 1926, to create subsections 8m and 8n of section 165.01 and to amend paragraph (a) of subsection 8 of section 165.01, relating to druggists' permits.

1925. Joint Resolution No. 68, directing the secretary of state to place on the ballot the question submitted by the legislature in joint resolution No. 42 at the general election in November, 1926.

1926. Joint Resolution No. 42, memorializing Congress to amend the national prohibition act to provide for the sale of 2.75 per cent beer under Government supervision.

1925. Chapter 376, page 498, approved June 26, 1925, effective June 27, 1925, to amend subsection 80 of section 165.01, relative to screens, to provide an exception as to licensed drug stores.

1927. Chapter 159, page 166, approved May 26, 1927, effective January 1, 1928, to amend paragraph (a) of subsection 8 of section 165.01, to exempt physicians and dentists from payment of fee for alcohol permit to sterilize instruments.

1928. Special sessions; no legislation.

1929. Chapter 129, repealing the Severson Prohibition Enforcement Act, was the result of a referendum held April 2, 1929.

REFERENDA IN WISCONSIN

—The first referendum upon the prohibition question in Wisconsin was taken on November 2, 1920, upon the question of whether the Mulberger Prohibition Enforcement Act should be continued in force after January 1, 1921. The Mulberger Act defined intoxicating beverages as those containing more than 2.5 per cent of alcohol by weight. The vote at that election, according to official figures, was 419,309 for, 199,876 against—219,433 majority for.

On November 2, 1926, a referendum was held on the following question: Shall the Congress of the United States amend the Volstead Act so as to authorize the manufacture and sale of beer for beverage purposes, of an alcoholic percentage of 2.75 per cent by weight, under Government supervision, but with the provision that no beverage so purchased shall be drunk on the premises where obtained? The vote was 349,443 for, 177,602 against—171,841 majority for.

On April 2, 1929, a referendum was held on the following question: Shall the State prohibition enforcement act, generally known as the Severson Act, be repealed? The vote was 350,337 for, 193,402 against—156,935 majority for.

It should be noted that after the vote had been officially announced as given above, an error of 11,696 was discovered in Kenosha County in the vote for repeal. Notwithstanding this, under the law, the figures first given are considered official. The actual vote for repeal was 338,642, which gives an actual majority for repeal of 142,240.

On April 2, 1929, a referendum was held on the following question: Shall the State prohibition enforcement act, generally known as the Severson Act, be amended so the State shall not arrest or fine anyone for manufacture, sale, or possession of beer of not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight? The vote was 321,688 for, 200,545 against—121,143 majority for.

A glance at the results of the above referenda will show that the wet majority in the State has shrunk with each successive election, and will indicate that dry elements are by no means a hopeless minority.

GENERAL ENFORCEMENT CONDITION IN WISCONSIN

The following table is based upon information gathered from conferences with enforcement officials, from inspection of records, and, in many instances, from personal observations. It purports to present a composite picture of prohibition conditions in each county, the caliber of the sheriff thereof as a prohibition enforcement auxiliary, and the nature of the population therein. Figures set forth under the heading "Foreign element" represent foreign-born units of population as well as those of mixed and foreign parentage.

County	Area in square miles	Population	Foreign element	Sheriff	Conditions
Adams.....	654	9,554	2,075	No cooperation...	Wet.
Ashland.....	1,082	25,467	11,407	do.....	Wet. On Michigan line; also borders on Lake Superior.
Barron.....	855	30,145	14,996	Will cooperate...	Wet.
Bayfield.....	1,503	17,640	8,217	No cooperation...	Wet. On Lake Superior.
Brown.....	529	44,838	26,571	do.....	Wet. City of Green Bay; prostitution; palooked (soft-drink saloons) in 1923.
Buffalo.....	687	15,815	6,718	do.....	Wet. Borders on Minnesota.
Burnett.....	880	11,869	4,366	Good woman...	Dry. Borders on Minnesota.
Columbia.....	324	17,418	6,013	No cooperation...	Wet. An alcohol county.
Chippewa.....	1,076	38,002	14,847	Good.....	Wet.
Clark.....	1,218	38,038	14,883	Will cooperate...	do.
Columbia.....	718	30,456	12,384	Good.....	Good county attorney; dry.
Crawford.....	578	18,045	4,889	No cooperation...	Wet. Borders on Iowa.
Dane.....	1,292	68,737	34,506	Will cooperate...	Wet. Madison.
Dodge.....	647	90,873	21,223	do.....	
Douglas.....	489	19,204	8,438	No cooperation...	Very wet. Peninsula; Shurgeon Bay, Lake Michigan.
Douglas.....	1,337	30,618	22,423	do.....	Wet. City of Superior; prostitution; good chief of police at Superior.

County	Area in square miles	Popu- lation	Forested element	Sheriff	Conditions
Dane.....	800	27,588	10,008	No cooperation..	Dry.
Dea Claire.....	688	26,871	15,073	Will cooperate..	Wet.
Dodge.....	467	3,081	1,732	No cooperation..	Very sparsely settled; heavily wooded, borders on State of Michigan.
Dodge du Lac.....	750	57,744	21,828	Good.....	Weak county attorney.
Douglas.....	1,017	10,936	3,006	Cooperates.....	Sparsely settled; heavily wooded; settled by Kentuckians, who distill a bit; Mich- igan line.
Grant.....	1,169	30,064	11,728	Very good.....	Dry. Borders on Iowa.
Green.....	583	21,508	7,891	Good.....	Wet. Swiss element; on Illinois line.
Green Lake.....	260	14,876	6,885	No cooperation..	Wet.
Iowa.....	781	21,604	8,288	do.....	Dry.
Iron.....	792	10,886	5,056	Bad.....	Very wet. Gambling; prostitution; gen- eral lawlessness in Hurley.
Jackson.....	950	17,888	7,221	Good.....	Dry. Active county attorney.
Jefferson.....	482	26,378	14,894	No cooperation..	Wet.
Juniata.....	802	19,308	7,221	Will cooperate..	Wet. County attorney recently mur- dered—on sheriff held for crime; both involved in liquor ring.
Kaneoka.....	282	51,900	20,976	do.....	Wet. County attorney elected by vote; large foreign element; on Lake Michigan.
Kewaunee.....	337	16,091	6,897	No cooperation..	Wet. Sparsely populated; on Lake Michi- gan.
La Crosse.....	481	44,483	18,701	Will cooperate..	Wet. Borders on Minnesota.
Lafayette.....	842	26,002	8,721	Good.....	Relative county attorney; on Illinois border.
Lansing.....	876	23,051	8,400	No cooperation..	Wet. Sparsely settled.
Lincoln.....	902	21,813	9,707	Will cooperate..	Wet.
Manitowish.....	909	54,049	11,493	do.....	Wet. Wildcat breweries; on Lake Michi- gan.
Marathon.....	1,564	23,938	30,866	No cooperation..	Very wet.
Marquette.....	1,415	24,858	15,972	Good.....	Wet. Borders on Michigan; Green Bay.
Marquette.....	467	10,442	4,237	Will cooperate..	Number of town marshals active in liquor work.
Menominee.....	225	57,757	242,593	do.....	Wet. Splendid chief of police in Milwaukee; all assistance needed; gambling; prosti- tution; 1,217 slot-machine parlors in tele- phone book—all sell liquor.
Monroe.....	637	28,888	8,392	Good.....	Dry.
Dodge.....	1,118	27,828	12,303	No cooperation..	Wet. Timber country.
Oconto.....	1,138	14,820	5,722	do.....	Wet.
Oshkosh.....	746	57,280	21,306	do.....	Wet. City of Appleton; source of alcohol for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota.
Ozaukee.....	233	18,895	8,446	Will cooperate..	Wet. North of Milwaukee, on Lake Michi- gan.
Pepin.....	336	7,481	2,843	No cooperation..	Moderate.
Pierce.....	583	21,888	8,572	Will cooperate..	Dry. Borders on Minnesota.
Polk.....	535	28,854	12,293	do.....	do.
Portage.....	812	24,628	15,304	No cooperation..	Wet. Good county attorney.
Price.....	1,279	20,218	8,584	do.....	Wet. Fair conditions.
Racine.....	324	86,725	33,518	do.....	Wet. County attorney good.
Richmond.....	690	20,188	5,449	Will cooperate..	Dry.
Rock.....	718	89,976	21,708	Good coopera- tion.	Dry. On Illinois State line.
Rusk.....	925	16,293	5,974	Will coopera- tion.	Dry.
St. Croix.....	735	25,177	11,808	No cooperation..	Dry. Borders on Minnesota.
Sauk.....	842	32,548	12,395	do.....	Wet.
Sawyer.....	1,320	8,968	2,843	Will cooperate..	Dry.
Shawano.....	1,158	24,728	14,840	Cooperates.....	Dry. Menominee Indian Reservation; good cooperation from Indian agent.
Sheboygan.....	621	61,723	26,284	Poor.....	Very wet. Prostitution; gambling; sheriff and county attorney, in recent contro- versy, blamed each other for conditions; on Lake Michigan.
Taylor.....	961	12,631	8,559	No cooperation..	Very wet.
Thompson.....	745	28,074	11,598	Will cooperate..	Dry. Borders on Minnesota.
Vernon.....	821	23,522	9,730	Good coopera- tion.	Dry. Borders on Iowa and Minnesota.
Vilas.....	984	8,449	2,033	Will cooperate..	Wet. On the Michigan line.
Walworth.....	560	29,927	10,295	do.....	Fairly dry. Good county attorney; large German element; rich farm country; borders on Illinois.
Washburn.....	825	12,622	2,941	do.....	Dry.
Washington.....	431	26,407	9,748	do.....	Wet.
Waukesha.....	540	44,397	17,470	do.....	Both sheriff and county attorney wet, but will cooperate.
Waupaca.....	759	26,711	14,248	Cooperates.....	Dry. Home of Senator Stevenson, sponsor of late Wisconsin dry law.
Waushara.....	646	18,712	8,023	Good.....	Dry. Good county attorney.
Winnebago.....	459	64,638	27,666	No cooperation..	Wet. Oshkosh and Menasha wet cities; wildcat breweries; county attorney good— but sheriff ousted for liquor dereliction.
Wood.....	800	38,107	14,846	Will cooperate..	Wet.

CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS CITIES

Liquor has always been plentiful in Wisconsin. The repeal of the Saverson Act, breaking down, as it did, the dikes of State cooperation, cleared the way for an even greater flood of intoxicants. Since the latter catastrophe, several cities defeated local prohibition ordinances. Superior, however, boasts of such a municipal law, and to some extent enforces the same—at least to the extent of enriching municipal coffers with fines collected thereunder. Most towns and cities throughout the State contain their allotment of soft-drink parlors, duly licensed as such by local authorities. Beer, whisky, or "shine" may be obtained in practically any of such resorts. The writer attended police court in Superior and observed the daily collection therein from proprietors of such establishments. The line formed on the right. The violator stepped up to the judge, was asked whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty to the sale of intoxicating liquor in his particular soft-drink establishment. Before the judge had finished with the above question, the proprietor in each case would reach into his pocket, extract therefrom a roll of bills, plead guilty, and place \$200 on the desk. This is the standard penalty for liquor transgressions in the city of Superior. The writer counted the number of soft-drink parlors in several cities throughout Wisconsin. Such procedure, of course, was impossible in Milwaukee. The telephone book in the latter city, however, lists 1,217. The actual count in other cities was as follows: Racine, 137; Sheboygan, 123; Oshkosh, 120; Kenosha, 81; Green Bay, 84; Fond du Lac, 70; La Crosse, 75; Manitowoc, 80; Appleton, 40; Menasha, 26.

The city of Superior, located at the head of Lake Superior, important port in that body of water, practically adjacent to Duluth, Minn., houses a large, transient lumberjack, ironworker, and seafaring population—a class which brings with it prostitution, gambling, liquor, and other vices. Duluth authorities discourage the presence of such elements. City fathers in Superior apparently look upon the situation in a more liberal light, for a regulation red-light district, comprising brothels and gambling houses, flourishes in one part of that municipality.

The present mayor, a man of good repute, and elected upon a semi-reform platform, was reported to have declared recently that he had no intention of making Superior a Sunday-school city. The sheriff of the county is inactive and renders no cooperation or assistance in any form to Federal or local authorities. Juries in the county are generally unsatisfactory and loathe to convict in major cases. A Superior policeman, an officer of ill repute, who recently murdered his sergeant in cold blood, was convicted only after a bitter struggle and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. The city attorney in Superior, a splendid prosecutor, is an out-and-out wet. The chief of police, however, is one of the best of such officers in the State, but takes his orders from the mayor.

The capital of Wisconsin is at Madison, a city which also houses the State university. Conditions there, so far as liquor is concerned, are bad. The section of the city known as the Bush is made up of Sicilian Italians of the worst sort, most of whom are bootleggers. There have been several killings in this district, carried along the

lines of similar butcheries in Chicago. The queen of bootleggers, an attractive young Italian girl, caters exclusively to a fraternity-house clientele. While in Madison the writer visited the local chapter of his national fraternity (D. K. E.) one morning about 9 o'clock. Quite a commotion was observed at the time, as a result of an attempt to induce two of the brethren, who had apparently imbibed well but not wisely the night before, to get up for morning classes. One member of the fraternity advised the writer that two of the brothers had been forced to leave school in the past year as the result of ulcers of the stomach brought on from overindulgence in moonshine liquor.

The writer subsequently talked with Dean Goodnight, dean of men at the university. The latter admitted freely that drinking among students there, both male and female, was general; that some of the parties at the fraternity houses were wild, and that university authorities were about to discipline one of such organizations for a particularly boisterous celebration which resulted in causing damage to property. Dean Goodnight also advised that local authorities had at one time cooperated in attempts made by university authorities to curb the liquor evil, but that since the repeal of the Severson Act such assistance had not been so readily available. The writer also conferred with the assistant dean of women, who advised that she knew of no drinking or revelry on the part of the young ladies under her supervision. This official impressed as one who would not be likely to be cognizant of such conditions.

The attempt to enact a city prohibition ordinance similar to that existing in Superior was beaten, on April 1, 1930, by Madison voters by a majority of about 2 to 1. The chief of police for the above municipality is regarded by other law-enforcement agencies there as utterly unfit for his present position, being a political appointee without any experience as a police executive.

The writer also visited several of the smaller cities running from Milwaukee northeast to Green Bay, including Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Green Bay, then south to Appleton, Menasha, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac.

Sheboygan, a city of 35,000, contains a large German, Austrian, and Slavic element in its population. Saloons are numerous in this municipality; in fact, it is not difficult to count 52 of such establishments from the time one enters the main thoroughfare thereof to the city limits. Prostitution and gambling also flourish. The county attorney and the sheriff, both inactive so far as vice conditions are concerned, recently had a falling out. Both blame each other for existing conditions. Local police, apparently efficient as regards other law violations, function in harmony with local sentiment, which apparently favors continuance of vice in the community.

Manitowoc, further north, a city of 28,000 population, houses an especially large German, Czech, Polish, Austrian, and Norwegian element. Soft-drink establishments, dispensing beverages of a harder variety than the name implies, are abundant. This city is also a center for wildcat breweries. The sheriff for the county, an able officer, will furnish assistance and cooperation to Federal officers. The district attorney, however, has never indicated any undue zeal in the latter respect. This community is apparently free from prostitution and gambling joints.

Green Bay, located at the head of the bay of the same name, which is a backwater of Lake Michigan, houses a population of 36,000, containing a large percentage of German, Polish, Belgian, Canadian, Czech, Danish, and Swedish elements. Conditions in this municipality are likewise unsatisfactory. The district attorney there, a star professional football player, devotes most of his efforts to that pastime. The sheriff of the county is likewise inactive so far as cooperation in connection with prohibition matters are concerned. In August, 1928, Federal forces raided 62 soft-drink establishments there, 49 of which were padlocked. The city ordinance in Green Bay prohibits the use of window curtains in soft-drink establishments. Proprietors of the latter resorts, however, ingeniously defeat this provision of the law by the use of high-powered electric lights equipped with reflectors that cast a bright light into the face of any onlooker from the street.

Subsequent to the raids above mentioned, the city council passed a resolution condemning Federal forces for interfering with local conditions. Prostitution, gambling, and other vices flourish widely openly in Green Bay.

Appleton, county seat of Outagamie County, boasts a population of 28,000. A large percentage of this population is German and Dutch. The chief of police in the above city has indicated a willingness to assist Federal officers at various times. The sheriff and county attorney, however, do not extend such cooperation. One of the deputy sheriffs was reported by Federal prohibition authorities to spot various enforcement cars that come into the county.

Appleton is the center of a number of large alcohol plants, the products of which are purported to furnish a supply to various points in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Oshkosh, located on Lake Winnebago, is the county seat for Winnebago County, and has a population of about 38,000, a good percentage of which are Germans, Poles, Austrians, Czechs, and Danes. Oshkosh is the center of a large number of wildcat breweries. Federal prohibition forces have seized a number of such establishments there. Soft-drink establishments dispensing hard liquor and beer are also numerous. Local police in Oshkosh are active and efficient with respect to all law violation, except, of course, those connected with the liquor traffic. Two small towns in this same county, divided by a main street, present an interesting situation. These communities, Menasha and Neenah, are wet and dry, bad and good, respectively. Menasha, very wet, houses a rough foreign element that creates a liquor, prostitute, and gambling market. Neenah, on the other hand, leans the other way and tolerates none of the latter vices.

Fond du Lac, county seat for the county of the same name, located at the foot of Lake Winnebago, boasts a population of 26,000, is regarded as a moderately wet community in which the native white population predominates. Conditions there are wet. Local authorities thereof are tolerant of soft-drink parlor dispensaries, but frown upon other forms of vice. Both the sheriff and undersheriff of the county are active in connection with law violators and furnish cooperation of a high order to Federal authorities.

The writer also visited the cities of Racine and Kenosha, both of which are south of Milwaukee in the direction of Chicago.

Racine, fronting on Lake Michigan, with a population of 74,000, a large percentage of which are Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Russians, Danes, Swedes, and Austrians, is a large industrial municipality. Conditions there are not at all satisfactory with respect to law enforcement. The chief of police renders no cooperation to Federal forces in connection with prohibition matters. Soft-drink parlors are especially numerous. Prostitution and gambling also prevail. Both sheriff and county attorney, however, are regarded as at least not antagonistic to Federal forces and on many occasions have extended cooperation to the latter.

Kenosha, also located on Lake Michigan, close to the Illinois line, is another Racine County industrial municipality housing a population of 57,000, containing a large German, Russian, Italian, Swedish, and Austrian element. Kenosha returned an overwhelming majority for repeal of the Severson Act in the recent election above mentioned. City authorities are wet in sentiment and backed by a populace entertaining like views upon the prohibition question. Very little, therefore, can be expected in the way of cooperation from such officials, and very little is forthcoming. Soft-drink parlors in Kenosha operate without much fear of molestation from local officers. Gambling joints and houses of prostitution are equally numerous.

Hurley, a small town of 3,000 population, tucked away up in the wild lumber and iron section of northern Wisconsin, right on the Michigan State line, has the distinction of being the worst community in the State. Conditions in Hurley are not unlike those of settlements like Dawson City, Cripple Creek, El Dorado, Borgar, and other boom communities. Gambling, prostitution, bootlegging, and dope are about the chief occupations of the place. Saloons there function with barmaids who serve the dual capacity of soda dispenser and prostitute.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Journal who spent some time in studying Hurley described its course along the primrose trail. Several articles written by this correspondent are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A."

The city of Milwaukee, located in the southeastern portion of the State fronting on Lake Michigan, has a population of 544,000. Over 50,000 of this number are Germans, and over 100,000 are Poles, Russians, Austrians, Italians, Greeks, Jugo-Slavs, Norwegians, Czechs, Canadians, and English.

Milwaukee functions under a socialistic mayor, who travels extensively throughout the Nation acclaiming the doctrines of his party and denouncing prohibition.

The platform of the Socialist Party in Wisconsin for 1928 contained the following:

11. Prohibition enforcement in the United States is the result of blind, blundering legislative methods so characteristic of Republican and Democratic politicians. As one sane solution of this serious problem the Socialist Party advocates legislation that will permit the domestic use of light wines and beer and the manufacture for sale of alcoholic beverages by the Federal Government under strict safeguards and proper restrictions.

In the vote on the wet-and-dry referendum held in Wisconsin on April 2, 1929, Milwaukee voted wet by 68,796. A most efficient police

¹ The Exhibit A referred to above was not transmitted to the Senate.

force functions in Milwaukee. This organization, housed in its new building, has available the most modern equipment. Its personnel is of superior quality, trained and placed under a school system that lasts not only through the protomary probationary period but all through an officer's service. There have been but two chiefs of police in Milwaukee in 45 years. Assistance rendered by this latter organization to Federal enforcement officers was so effective that one member of the police and fire commission placed himself on record as being opposed to the same on the grounds that attempts of local police officers to assist "Feds" would antagonize a large part of our citizenry.

The chief of police of Milwaukee, a splendid type of citizen and an able officer of long training, has established a special morals squad, which at one time was in the habit of cooperating and even taking prohibition agents along on raids until the commissioner above mentioned and some aldermen ordered him to discontinue such procedure. The police in Milwaukee are especially active against disorderly houses, slot machines, gambling joints, and other forms of vice. There are, however, some big games running in the latter city which the police undoubtedly do not dare molest. Such games are to be found at the following places in the city limits: Royal Hotel; Manhattan Club; Columbia Club, Toy Building; Smoke Shop, 204 Wells Street; Morganroth's (booking only). Milwaukee County: Sam Pick's Restaurant, Golden Pheasant Road House, the Chateau Club, the Pines, Yellow Stone Tavern, and the Little Club, Bluemont Road.

The information concerning the above places came from a city detective. Knowledge of their existence is widespread. Police could and would, if permitted, put them out of business. The sheriff of Milwaukee County has the best intentions in the world with respect to cooperation and furnishes assistance whenever required. The latter officer, however, is not regarded as dependable because of being himself almost constantly intoxicated. During the Republican celebration in Ripon, 2 persons out of 20,000 were drunk, 1 of whom was the sheriff.

Some foreign liquor filters into Milwaukee from the Detroit border area, coming via automobile, truck, and baggage (trunk). It is safe to state, however, that most liquor consumed in Milwaukee is made either in that city itself or in the county. Many large cutting plants are located in the city precincts. Twenty-four large alcohol stills were taken by prohibition authorities in the month of March, one of which would run out 35 gallons of 190-proof alcohol per hour. Alcohol sells for from \$3.50 to \$4 the gallon, moonshine from \$1 to \$6 for the same quantity. There are 19 cereal beverage plants, that is, plants manufacturing near beer under Government permit in the eastern district of Wisconsin. Three agents and one squad car are utilized to exercise the check of such establishments.

The eastern district of Wisconsin is the birthplace of what is known as package wort. This product is the basic material from which beer is manufactured. Wort plants, making nothing but wort, which is canned hot in 5-gallon cans and delivered immediately to wholesale agencies, who then distribute the same to the various wildcat breweries about the city or district, are numerous. Wort will not last over 10 or 11 days unless kept under temperature.

The largest conspiracy case ever made against the wort interests was that against the Milwaukee Products Co. Members of this concern, the largest of its kind in the United States, were indicted in 1927 for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States. The indictment was based upon evidence obtained from investigators who had followed trucks of the above organization to various wildcat breweries and saloons throughout the State. The Milwaukee Products Co. case has never been brought to trial by the United States attorney at Milwaukee. In the event that a conviction were returned in this prosecution, every wort plant in the country would pass out of existence. The process of manufacturing beer from wort is simple, merely consisting of the tossing of a package of same into a vat, adding yeast thereto, and acquiring beer as the result thereof. Wort sells for \$1 for 5 gallons, if purchased in truck loads. Beer in Milwaukee and the eastern district is sold by the glass, bottle, and barrel. Most of such transactions, however, are in $\frac{1}{2}$ -barrel quantities.

Milwaukee police are especially active against prostitutes of the street-walker type. An able corps of policewomen keep the city streets clean of such games. Prostitutes are kept out of respectable hotels. Of course, in some of the cheaper theatrical hosteleries ball hops probably include that sort of a business in general service duties to patrons.

A compilation of drunkenness arrests in various cities of Wisconsin for the years 1918, 1928, and 1929, published recently in the Milwaukee Journal, is set forth as follows:

Arrests by local police in Wisconsin

City	Drunkenness			All other violations		
	1918	1928	1929	1918	1928	1929
Shaboygan	117	260	529	541	853	432
Appleton	66	60	77	255	578	580
Chippewa Falls	74	108	83	167	164	136
Wausau	163	260	177	214	441	344
Barab	158	178	171	306	491	553
Kenosha	900	818	661		4,213	2,297
Neenah	60	180	141	128	299	217
Janesville	123	217	258	317	817	823
Watertown	24	38	54	106	112	104
Waukesha	142	183	282	387	775	630
Madison	92	1,423	1,094	840	4,384	4,656
Merton	16	10	10	24	50	97
Green Bay	316	448	475	810	1,170	1,180
Manitowish	246	67	189	368	277	322
Marshfield	377	262	249	177	292	249
Superior	8,604	1,918	2,283	5,978	8,686	4,632
Millville	43	62	47	58	128	121
Fond du Lac	248	322	338	456	1,220	808
Milwaukee	2,198	9,096	11,966	10,029	20,024	22,638
Racine	738	370	704	1,806	2,569	3,126
La Crosse	383	1,041	1,042	1,464	1,544	2,084

STATE JUDICIARY

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 court 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.

The supreme court, consisting of one chief and six associate justices, elected for 10-year tenures, has appellate jurisdiction only, as well as a general superintending control over all inferior courts throughout the State. (Sec. 1.)

There are 28 circuit court judges in Wisconsin, elected for 6-year terms.

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. * * *

There are 81 municipal courts set up in the following cities throughout Wisconsin:

Ashland.	*Kenosha.	*Rock.
Barron, first.	*Langlade.	*Rusk.
Barron, second.	Lincoln.	Sawyer.
Barron, third.	*Manitowoc.	Vilas.
Bayfield, first.	*Milwaukee.	Washburn.
Bayfield, second.	Oneida, first.	*Waukesha (east).
*Brown.	Oneida, second.	*Waukesha (west).
Douglas.	*Outagamie.	*Winnebago.
Dunn.	*Polk.	Winnebago.
*Fond du Lac.	*Racine.	
*Fond du Lac.	*Rock.	

Judges of the above courts, elected for 6-year terms, take cognizance over violations of municipal ordinances and also act as committing magistrates. Municipal courts in the cities above noted, before which appears a star (*) are courts of record.

Municipal judges also have all the powers conferred upon justices of the peace. (1907 ch. 651.)

Justices of the peace, elected for 4-year terms and distributed throughout the various counties according to population, are empowered to take cognizance of criminal matters, punishment for which does not exceed six months in prison. (R. S. 1849, ch. 84, sec. 1.)

County judges, elected for terms of six years, function one in each county of the State and take cognizance exclusively over civil matters, with respect mostly to probate, guardianship, etc.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Wisconsin is divided into two Federal judicial districts—eastern and western. The former comprises 27 counties, running northward along the shores of Lake Michigan to the Michigan State line and thence southward to the east-central portion of the State. The latter includes 44 counties in the western portion of the State. One Federal judge, one United States attorney, and two assistant United States attorneys function in the eastern district, where terms of court are held at Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Green Bay. One Federal judge, one United States attorney, and three assistant United States attorneys function in the western area, where terms of court are held at Madison, La Crosse, Eau Claire, and Superior. United

States commissioners for the former district are located at Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marinette, Fond du Lac, and Shawano; in the western district, at Madison (2), Ashland, Wausau, La Crosse, Eau Claire, Superior, and Janesville.

Relations between the United States attorney and the Federal prohibition administrator in Milwaukee are strained. Both officials are honest, conscientious, and able Government administrators. Both, however, possess stubborn, determined characters. The United States attorney is a vigorous, successful prosecutor. The prohibition administrator is a hard-working, relentless enforcement official. The former, quite an elderly man, is a native of Wisconsin and has many political affiliations. The latter is a native of the State of Missouri and has no political connections in Wisconsin.

It was not the business of the writer to investigate the causes of dissension between the above officials. An impression was obtained, however, that most of the ill feeling prevalent was perhaps generated by underlings. Instances were reported in which overzealous prohibition investigators had been indiscreet with respect to conduct of certain prosecutions. This is a weakness common to overzealous, inexperienced officers after the loss of a case upon which they had exerted considerable effort.

Relations between the United States attorney, prohibition authorities, and other Federal Government agencies in the western district of Wisconsin are exceedingly cordial and harmonious. The United States attorney at Madison, a young man possessing a most affable personality, is a hard-working, conscientious, vigorous prosecutor, who seldom loses a prohibition case in court. This prosecutor goes out of his way to make Government enforcement officers feel that he is their legal advisor.

FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

Federal prohibition enforcement activities in Wisconsin are divided among two organizations that function in districts which follow the same geographical lines as the eastern and western Federal judicial districts of the State, and are so designated. The deputy prohibition administrator, with headquarters at Milwaukee, functioning under the direct supervision of the prohibition administrator at Chicago, Ill., is charged with responsibility of enforcement conditions in the eastern district. Another such deputy, with headquarters at Madison, operates under the direct supervision of the prohibition administrator at St. Paul, Minn.

The following personnel is assigned to the deputy administrator at Milwaukee: Agents, 15; inspectors, 2; investigators, 1.

The deputy administrator at Madison is assigned personnel which is distributed as follows:

	Agents	Inspectors
Eau Claire	2	
La Crosse	3	
Madison	2	1
Rice Lake	1	
Superior	1	1
Wausau	3	

The writer was impressed with the fact that members of both of the above organizations were exerting every effort to enforce the national prohibition act in Wisconsin under most discouraging handicaps. The repeal of the Severson Act, of course, practically eliminated all State, county, and local assistance. Under the latter law a State prohibition administrator functioned with some 8 or 10 men. This force, though small, was of considerable assistance to Federal Government forces. In addition, many sheriffs, constables, and local police had been whipped into line to such an extent that they were rendering valuable cooperation. No such factors are now available to the Federal organization in Wisconsin. It stands alone, a pitiful barrier against an overwhelming torrent of booze.

The following seizures were made in the eastern district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929:

Still and distilleries seized.....	294
Automobiles seized.....	28
Boats seized.....	0
Arrests.....	624
Spirits seized, wine gallons.....	18,235
Malt liquor seized, wine gallons.....	56,724

Seizures in the western district for the same period were as follows:

Still and distilleries seized.....	120
Automobiles seized.....	15
Boats seized.....	0
Arrests.....	476
Spirits seized, wine gallons.....	9,011
Malt liquor seized, wine gallons.....	4,841

STATE ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

Sheriffs.....	71	City police—Continued.	
City police:		Green Bay.....	35
Milwaukee.....	1,128	Fond du Lac.....	30
Kenosha.....	73	La Crosse.....	25
Racine.....	66	Appleton.....	22
Madison.....	64	San Claire.....	20
Superior.....	60	Manitowoc.....	18
Sheboygan.....	41	Menasha.....	14
Oshkosh.....	40		

The writer conferred personally either with the chiefs, or assistants thereof, in all of the above cities. Most of such officers, with the exception of the chief at Madison, a political appointee, are men of considerable experience in police matters—men who have come up from the ranks—who, at one time, patrolled a beat and passed through the various stages of police work. Most of these officers, too, are personally honest and possess a keen sense of duty with respect to all matters in their line but liquor. In most instances, whatever personal convictions they may possess are submerged in the very human desire to retain their jobs, and the prime requisite in that case, in most Wisconsin municipalities, is a hands-off liquor policy.

A highly effective, modernized police department functions at Milwaukee. Every known essential in the way of equipment has been made available to members of that organization. A police instruction school, which is in session perpetually, brings before it for one hour each week during the year every officer on the force.

In that manner every member of the organization is kept posted upon latest developments in crime detection, new methods employed by the criminal element, and other information of value in the regular police routine. While the writer visited the above school, its superintendent, a police captain of many years' experience, was displaying to one class an automobile license tag of the previous year, cleverly altered so as to appear current. Earlier in the day this same officer had conducted another class to a rifle range on Lake Michigan for machine-gun practice.

One testimonial of the efficiency of the Milwaukee force may be taken from the fact that Chicago gunmen and racketeers give that city a wide berth. Even local gangs are hard put to keep together for any length of time, and operations of the same, so far as large-scale crime is concerned, are negligible.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS

A list of arrests made by police at Milwaukee, Superior, Madison, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc follows:

Arrests made by Milwaukee police involving prosecution in State court

Abandoning family.....	578	Distributing obscene literature.....	1
Abortion.....	2	Embezzlement.....	98
Accessory before and after the fact:		Extortion.....	2
Grand larceny.....	9	Failing to stop after injury.....	26
Burglary.....	8	False pretense.....	78
Forgery.....	7	Forgery.....	161
Assault and robbery.....	5	Fornication.....	23
Accessory after the fact—assault to kill and murder.....	4	Fraudulent advertising.....	4
Accessory before the fact—rape.....	2	Fraudulent issue of bank check.....	244
Aiding, abetting prostitution.....	7	Impersonating an officer.....	1
Adultery.....	55	Lecest.....	6
Advising to commit felony.....	5	Indecent exposure.....	26
Arson.....	5	Indecent liberties with minor child.....	42
Assault and battery.....	26	Jumping board bill.....	112
Assault and robbery.....	87	Kidnaping.....	4
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.....	59	Keeping gambling house.....	1
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	16	Larceny as bailee.....	160
Assault with intent to rob.....	11	Larceny from person.....	22
Attempt to commit a felony.....	5	Larceny, grand.....	390
Bastardy.....	2	Larceny, petit.....	186
Burglary.....	200	Larceny, by trick.....	1
Burglary attempt.....	7	Larceny, attempt.....	6
Carrying concealed weapons.....	42	Lewd and lascivious behavior.....	272
Carrying burglar tools.....	1	Manslaughter.....	9
Copies.....	67	Material witness.....	21
Commitment.....	1	Mayhem.....	1
Common drunkard.....	521	Murder.....	7
Confidence game.....	90	Operating automobile while intoxicated.....	608
Contributing to the delinquency of a minor.....	21	Operating motorcycle while intoxicated.....	1
Conspiracy.....	3	Pandering.....	13
Defaulting witness.....	5	Perjury.....	2
Disposing of mortgaged property.....	10	Possession of burglar tools.....	4
		Pointing and aiming a firearm.....	22
		Procuring a miscarriage.....	2
		Rape.....	139
		Receiving stolen property.....	16

Reckless driving.....	32	Violating automobile title law.....	5
Removing mortgaged property.....	72	Violating automobile number law.....	174
Renting rooms for immoral purposes.....	7	Violating auctioneer law.....	14
Seduction.....	1	Violating barber license law.....	3
Selling mortgaged property.....	3	Violating child labor law.....	1
Slander.....	3	Violating cigarette law.....	5
Sodomy.....	8	Violating conditional sales contract law.....	15
Sodomy, attempt.....	2	Violating compensation law.....	4
Trespassing on railroad property.....	167	Violating dog quarantine law.....	31
Taking automobile without owner's consent.....	54	Violating driver's license law.....	141
Threatening to kill.....	12	Violating fish and game law.....	1
Vagrancy.....	1,179	Violating gambling device law.....	1
Violating automobile law.....	17	Violating gasoline and oil law.....	14
		Violating health law.....	38

Arrests, Milwaukee city cases, 1929

Animals running at large.....	10	Resisting officer.....	7
Assault and battery.....	609	Shooting in city limits.....	3
Carrying concealed weapons.....	10	Violating automobile ordinance.....	55
Discharging firearms and explosives.....	9	Violating automobile license ordinance.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	2,254	Violating automobile speed ordinance.....	2,518
Distributing hand bills.....	8	Violating automobile truck speed ordinance.....	367
Driving over fire hose.....	3	Violating barrier ordinance.....	11
Driving through funeral procession.....	2	Violating bill posting ordinance.....	31
Drunkennes.....	6,117	Violating boulevard ordinance.....	11
Drunk and disorderly.....	4,629	Violating building ordinance.....	25
Fortune telling.....	10	Violating bridge ordinance.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	23	Violating cabaret ordinance.....	1
Inmate of disorderly house.....	918	Violating city dock ordinance.....	4
Inmate of gambling house.....	961	Violating dance hall ordinance.....	1
Inmate of house of ill fame.....	28	Violating dog license ordinance.....	1
Interfering with officer.....	22	Violating firework ordinance.....	115
Keeping disorderly house.....	407	Violating fire hazard ordinance.....	3
Keeping gambling device.....	75	Violating gambling ordinance.....	23
Keeping gambling house.....	109	Violating health ordinance.....	57
Keeping house of ill fame.....	14	Violating heat ordinance.....	10
Keeping vicious dog.....	1	Violating liquor ordinance.....	807
Meddling with fire alarm.....	9	Violating nonintoxicating liquor license ordinance.....	61
Obstructing highway.....	1,290	Violating machine ordinance.....	58
Obstructing sidewalk.....	5		
Reckless driving.....	894		
Refusing to remove snow from sidewalk.....	4		

Police arrests, Superior, Wis., 1929

Assault and battery.....	59	Embezzlement and fraud.....	3
Assault to kill.....	1	False pretense.....	1
Assault to do bodily harm.....	7	Begging.....	3
Assault to rob.....	12	Fighting.....	16
Peace warrant.....	13	Bad checks.....	8
Resisting arrest.....	11	Murder.....	2
Burglary, breaking and entering.....	23	Manslaughter.....	2
Box-car burglary.....	8	Forgery.....	2
Drunkennes.....	2,080	Gambling.....	10
Drunk and disorderly.....	10	Frequenting gambling house.....	108
Drunk driving.....	141	Petty larceny.....	23
Disorderly conduct.....	3	Grand larceny.....	21
Abusive language.....	33	Larceny from the person.....	6
Vagrancy.....	45	Larceny of auto.....	8
		Violating liquor ordinance.....	189

State liquor law.....	20	Bastardy.....	10
Arson.....	2	Frequenting disorderly house.....	91
Possession of burglar tools.....	3	Keeping disorderly house.....	82
Receiving stolen property.....	11	Inmate of disorderly house.....	70
Desertion and nonsupport.....	21	Pandering.....	28
Carnal knowledge.....	2	Concealed weapons.....	10
Bank robbery.....	3		

From the annual report of the chief of police of the city of Madison, Wis., year ending December 31, 1929

Assault and battery.....	27	Murder, first degree.....	2
Adultery.....	7	Manslaughter.....	3
Abandonment.....	45	Making threats.....	3
Abusive language.....	3	Operating autos, no license.....	158
Assault, intent to rob.....	1	Operating autos intoxicated.....	79
Assault, intent to do great bodily harm.....	6	Operating autos, no driver's license.....	2
Attempt a felony.....	1	Overloading autos.....	43
Bastardy.....	14	Operating gambling devices.....	6
Burglary.....	12	Operating business, no license.....	4
Confidence game.....	2	Peddling, no license.....	3
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	Passing worthless checks.....	84
Concealed mortgaged property.....	1	Possession of liquor.....	5
Drunkenness.....	938	Removing mortgaged property.....	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	45	Statutory rape.....	13
Disorderly conduct.....	63	Reckless driving.....	120
Embezzlement.....	12	Selling intoxicating liquor.....	13
Fornication.....	2	Permit dogs run at large.....	4
Forgery.....	8	Violating speed ordinance.....	288
Failing to stop after injury.....	2	Violating light ordinance.....	672
False advertising.....	2	Violating muffler ordinance.....	20
Failing to take treatment.....	2	Violating hydrant ordinance.....	27
Gambling.....	17	Violating arterial ordinance.....	277
Inane.....	4	Violating parking ordinance.....	883
Inmate of disorderly house.....	11	Violating street-car ordinance.....	6
Indecent exposure.....	3	Violating traffic ordinance.....	14
Indecent liberties.....	1	Violating stop-and-go ordinance.....	195
Jumping board bill.....	6	Violating building ordinance.....	6
Kidnaping.....	1	Violating garbage ordinance.....	2
Keeper of disorderly house.....	4	Violating fire-hose ordinance.....	4
Keeper of gambling house.....	1	Violating fish-and-game ordinance.....	1
Larceny.....	19	Violating funeral ordinance.....	1
Larceny of auto.....	13	Violating sidewalk ordinance.....	1
Larceny from person.....	1	Violating taxi ordinance.....	1
Larceny by bailee.....	6	Vagrancy.....	58
Grand larceny.....	15		
Loitering.....	1		

Classification of arrests, Sheboygan

Federal offenses:		State offenses—Continued.	
Desertion from the United States Navy.....	1	Burglary.....	14
Violation of Mann Act (white slave).....	2	Concealing mortgaged property.....	1
State offenses:		Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	1
Abandonment.....	11	Cruelty to animals.....	5
Aiding and abetting escape of a prisoner.....	1	Delinquency.....	49
Arson.....	1	Embezzlement.....	5
Assault and battery.....	13	Escape from county jail.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	False pretenses.....	5
Bastardy.....	2	Forgery.....	8
		Fornication.....	9

State offenses—Continued.

Fraudulent issue of bank checks	2
Incorrigible	1
Indecent liberties with minors	4
Inmates of disorderly house	2
Insane	17
Issuing worthless checks	6
Larceny, grand	5
Larceny, petit	20
Larceny from person	1
Lewd and lascivious behavior	1
Manslaughter	1
Possession of stolen property	1
Receiving stolen property	1
Resisting an officer	1
Robbery	1
Sodomy	8
Taking an auto without the consent of owner	4
Vagrancy	47
Violation of basic sciences law	1
Violation of State auto license law	10
Violation of State auto drivers' license law	6
Violation of State school law	4
Violation of parole	2
Violation of probation	5
Willful damage and destruction of property	1

City offenses:

Carrying concealed weapons	1
Discharge of illegal fireworks	8
Discharging firearms	1
Disorderly conduct	88
Drunk and disorderly	146
Drunkenness	147
Illegal possession of intoxicating liquor	2
Indecent exposure	2
Operating an auto while intoxicated	27
Operating an auto without sufficient brakes	1
Reckless driving	49
Runaway children, from their homes	8
Safe-keeping, in custody for	4
Suspicion	28
Use of abusive language	1
Violations of auto-speed ordinance	105
Violations of arterial-highway ordinance	2
Violations of dog-restraint ordinance	10
Violations of parking ordinances	18
Violations of taxi-driver ordinance	2
Violations of traffic ordinances	5
Violations of zoning ordinances	1

Mantolowoc police department classification of arrests for year 1929

Arterial ordinance	20	Indecent liberties with female child	1
Army deserter	1	Insane	10
Adultery	2	Insufficient auto lights	2
Automobile number law	2	Jumping board bill	4
Burglary	2	Larceny, grand	4
Burglary and taking car without owner's consent	4	Larceny, petit	10
Carrying concealed weapons	1	Molesting woman on street	1
Disorderly conduct	12	Mufler ordinance	1
Driving over fire hose	6	Operating car without certificate of title	1
Drivers' license law	1	Parking ordinance	27
Driving car while intoxicated	21	Plumbing ordinance	2
Dog license law	2	Reckless driving	29
Drunk and disorderly	149	Revocation of driver's license	1
Driving car without owner's consent on school grounds	1	Selling liquor to minors	1
Disposing of mortgaged property	1	Stop-and-go ordinance	5
Destruction of property	1	Safekeeping	2
Fire-hydrant ordinance	1	Shooting in city limits	6
Fraudulent issue of bank check	2	Traffic ordinance	1
Forgery	5	Taking car without owner's consent	2
Failing to stop and give aid to injured person	2	U-turn ordinance	4

REPORT OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL

The official report for 1928, showing total deaths in Wisconsin due to alcohol, is not available at the present time. We will probably not have official figures before the end of March or April. The following is a tabulation showing deaths from alcoholism in Wisconsin during the period from 1920 through 1928:

1920.....	20	1925.....	89
1921.....	45	1926.....	88
1922.....	55	1927.....	118
1923.....	55	1928.....	99
1924.....	59		

It is evident from this study that there has been a gradual increase in the death rate from alcoholism from 1920 through 1927. There was a marked decline in the rate for 1928. The figures for Wisconsin show practically the same situation as those for the other States in the Union. Various studies have been made to throw light on the question of whether intemperance is increasing or not. One of these studies related to the arrests for drunkenness in various representative cities throughout the country. We have a preliminary report on this study, and the figures indicate that for the country as a whole there has been a decrease in the number of arrests due to drunkenness.

The State board of control has furnished us with figures for the two State hospitals, showing total first admissions and the number of admissions due to alcoholic psychosis during the 2-year period 1927 and 1928. For the State hospital at Mendota the admissions for alcoholic psychosis in 1927 were 26, and for 1928 there were 35 admissions. For the Northern Hospital the admissions for alcoholic psychosis numbered 41 in 1927 and 33 in 1928. We do not have the figures available to show admissions for a series of years, so are unable to state whether there has been an increase or not.

Our 1929 mortality report is still incomplete, but to date we have not received reports of any deaths for that year where the cause of death was given as moonshine poisoning or wood-alcohol poisoning. It is our belief that there has been an actual decline in the number of cases of this type during recent years. This is probably due to a more refined product and the withdrawal from the market of wood alcohol or denatured alcohol for beverage purposes. Of course, we occasionally hear of cases of wholesale poisoning due to the drinking of this type of liquor, but they are not nearly so common as a few years ago. Many of our deaths from alcoholism are reported as being due to acute alcoholism. This probably results from the fact that much of the liquor now consumed has a very high alcohol content as compared with whisky and similar products used during the preprohibition period. Until quite recently a great deal of the illicit alcohol sold was from 90 to 95 per cent pure. When we consider that good whisky does not contain over 50 per cent alcohol, we can easily account for some of the deaths at least due to acute alcoholism. It might not be out of place to warn the public that if they must drink the alcohol now handled by the bootleggers they should dilute the product with water or some other nonalcoholic liquid at least 50 per cent.

We do not anticipate any increase in the death rate from alcoholism in 1929. The difficulty, of course, in determining to what extent alcoholism is the cause of death lies in the fact that the attending physician or other person who fills out the medical certificate does not give all the facts in the case, and many times purposely omits mentioning that alcohol was a factor in causing the death on account of the standing of the deceased and his family in the community. As an example, I will cite the case of a prominent professional man in one of our cities who died from alcoholism last year. The death occurred at a hospital, and the attending physician gave alcoholism as the primary cause of death. Later relatives and friends, through the filing of affidavits, asked to have the cause of death changed, and the physician who gave the cause of death was finally prevailed upon to change his diagnosis.

I hope these few suggestions will be of some service to you and regret we can not give you the official reports for the last calendar year at the present time.