

A Review of the Election

New Governors of States and Probable United States Senators.

Political Complexion of House, Electoral College and Popular Vote.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THERE was an election held in the United States of America the other day. You may have heard of it. It may not have attracted much attention in Mars or the Milky way, but it certainly made some dent in this planet. It was a mixture of landslide, Armageddon, the judgment day and a political earthquake. An elephant and bull moose were buried somewhere in the debris, and a donkey and Democratic rooster emerged from the ruins making joyful sounds. But to get down to cases:

In this election there were chosen a president and vice president of the United States, legislatures to choose thirty-five members of the United States senate, determining the political complexion of that body, 435 members of the national house of representatives, governors in more than thirty states and thousands of minor officials. In the electoral college the Democrats have so many votes that it seems a shame to count them. The senate is close, but the Democrats are claiming at least fifty votes out of ninety-six, with some states yet doubtful. The house is Democratic by nearly 170 majority, while the Democrats have likewise chosen a majority of the governors.

The New Senate.

Alabama	Bankhead* (Dem.)
Arkansas	Davis* (Dem.)
Colorado	Rhodes* (Dem.)
Colorado (vacancy)	Thomas (Dem.)
Delaware	A Democrat
Georgia	Bacon* (Dem.)
Idaho	Borah* (Rep.)
Idaho (vacancy)	A Republican
Illinois	In doubt
Illinois (vacancy)	In doubt
Iowa	Kenyon (Rep.)
Kansas	Thompson (Dem.)
Kentucky	James (Dem.)
Louisiana	Hansford (Dem.)
Maine	Burleigh (Rep.)
Massachusetts	A Republican
Michigan	Smith (Rep.)
Minnesota	Nelson (Rep.)
Mississippi	Vardaman* (Dem.)
Montana	Walsh (Dem.)
Nebraska	Norris (Prog.)
Nevada	Pittman (Dem.)
New Hampshire	A Republican
New Jersey	Hughes (Dem.)
North Carolina	Simmons (Dem.)
New Mexico	Paoli* (Rep.)
Oklahoma	Owen* (Dem.)
Oregon	Lane (Dem.)
Rhode Island	A Republican
South Carolina	Tillman* (Dem.)
South Dakota	Burfield (Rep.)
Tennessee	A Democrat
Texas	Sheppard (Dem.)
Virginia	Martin* (Dem.)
West Virginia	A Republican
Wyoming	Warren (Rep.)

Those marked with a star have been elected. As the Democrats have thirty holdover senators this would indicate that they would have forty-nine, or a majority of two, with a chance still to win one in Illinois, where no party has a majority in the legislature.

The New Governors.

Colorado	Elias M. Ammons (Dem.)
Connecticut	Simon E. Baldwin (Dem.)
Delaware	Charles R. Miller (Rep.)
Florida	Park Trammell (Dem.)
Idaho	James H. Hawley (Dem.)
Illinois	Edward P. Dunne (Dem.)
Indiana	Samuel M. Ralston (Dem.)
Iowa	George W. Clarke (Rep.)
Kansas	In doubt
Massachusetts	Eugene H. Foss (Dem.)
Michigan	Woodbridge F. Miller (Dem.)
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart (Rep.)
Missouri	Elliott W. Major (Dem.)
Montana	Samuel V. Stewart (Dem.)
Nebraska	John H. Morehead (Dem.)
New Hampshire	In doubt
New York	William Sulzer (Dem.)
North Carolina	Locke Craig (Dem.)
North Dakota	F. J. Helstrom (Dem.)
Ohio	James M. Cox (Dem.)
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier (Rep.)
South Carolina	Cole L. Blease (Dem.)
South Dakota	Frank Byrne (Rep.)
Tennessee	Ben W. Hooper (Rep.)
Texas	Oscar B. Colquitt (Dem.)
Utah	John F. Tilton (Dem.)
Washington	Ernest Lister (Dem.)
W. Virginia	H. D. Hatfield (Rep. and Prog.)
Wisconsin	F. E. McGovern (Rep.)

In New Hampshire the legislature will choose the Republican candidate, since no one had a majority in the election. In Kansas the fight is so close between Capper (Rep.) and Hodges (Dem.) that the official count will be required to decide. Capper claims it by 53 and Hodges by 50.

In Tennessee the result was very close between McMillin (Dem.) and Hooper (Rep.). In Delaware there was only about 1,000 between Miller and Monaghan (Dem.).

The New House.

Dem.	Repub.	Pro-Cons.	Prog.
Alabama	10	—	—
Arkansas	1	—	—
California	7	—	—
Colorado	4	—	—
Connecticut	5	—	—
Delaware	1	—	—
Florida	4	—	—
Georgia	12	—	—
Idaho	2	—	—
Illinois	19	—	—
Indiana	12	—	—
Iowa	8	—	—
Kansas	5	—	—
Kentucky	9	—	—
Louisiana	8	—	—
Maine	1	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—
Massachusetts	7	—	—
Michigan	7	—	—
Minnesota	1	—	—
Mississippi	8	—	—
Missouri	14	—	—
Montana	3	—	—
Nebraska	3	—	—
Nevada	1	—	—
New Hampshire	2	—	—
New Jersey	11	—	—
New Mexico	2	—	—
New York	32	—	—
North Carolina	10	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—
Ohio	20	—	—
Oklahoma	6	—	—
Oregon	3	—	—
Pennsylvania	11	—	—

Rhode Island	2	1	—
South Carolina	7	—	—
South Dakota	—	3	—
Tennessee	—	—	—
Texas	15	—	—
Utah	—	2	—
Vermont	—	2	—
Virginia	9	—	—
Washington	—	4	—
West Virginia	2	4	—
Wisconsin	5	—	—
Wyoming	—	1	—
Total	202	123	11

The Progressives claim more members than this table shows, since some classed as Republicans in Pennsylvania and elsewhere really belong to the new party. It will be impossible to determine exactly how many there are of these until the new congress meets and the members in question declare by their caucus affiliations to which party they belong.

In the First Ohio district the fight between Longworth (Rep.), son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt, and his Democratic opponent was so close that it was in doubt for several days.

Among those who went down in the landslide were Uncle Joe Cannon and William B. McKinley, Taft's manager, in Illinois; Ebenezer J. Hill in Connecticut and other warhorses of the Republican party. Victor J. Berger, the lone Socialist member, was defeated, although the Socialists throughout the nation showed surprising gains, practically doubling their vote. Women suffrage also won four new states, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, making ten states in all where women will hereafter have the ballot.

The Electoral College.

WILSON.	
Alabama	11
Arizona	3
Arkansas	7
California	12
Colorado	4
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	14
Georgia	11
Illinois	25
Indiana	12
Iowa	12
Kansas	12
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	12
Maine	12
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	12
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	12
Montana	12
Nebraska	12
Nevada	12
New Hampshire	12
New Jersey	12
New Mexico	12
New York	42
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	12
Ohio	25
Oklahoma	12
Oregon	12
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina	12
Tennessee	12
Texas	25
Virginia	12
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	12
Total	422

ROOSEVELT.	
Michigan	12
Minnesota	12
Pennsylvania	25
Washington	12
Total	71

TAFT.	
South Dakota	12
Utah	12
Vermont	12
Total	36

DOUBTFUL.	
California	12
Idaho	12
Total	24

*South Dakota went for Roosevelt, but it is claimed that the electors are pledged to Taft.

So far as mere numerical majority goes, this is the most decisive vote in the history of the electoral college. This is partially due to the fact, however, that the college is now much larger than ever before. Washington received the unanimous vote of the electors, and Monroe all but one. Among other decisive results in the past may be mentioned the following: In 1832 Andrew Jackson received 215 electoral votes to 49 for Henry Clay; in 1840 John F. Floyd and 7 for William Wirt; in 1848 William Henry Harrison had 234 to 60 for Martin Van Buren; in 1852 Franklin Pierce had 254 to 42 for General Winfield Scott; in 1864 Abraham Lincoln received 212 to 21 for General George B. McClellan; Grant received tremendous electoral majorities both times, 214 to 80 for Horatio Seymour in 1868 and 280 to 63 for several candidates following the death of Horace Greeley in 1872; in 1904 Theodore Roosevelt received 336 to 140 for Alton B. Parker.

Yet, notwithstanding his phenomenal majority in electors and his great popular plurality over either Taft or Roosevelt, it is one of the anomalies of the situation that President Elect Wilson received an actual minority of the vote and possibly fell short of the Bryan vote in 1908. The following table shows the complete vote in a few states and close approximations in the others:

Popular Vote For President.			
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
Alabama	75,000	15,000	20,000
Arizona	15,465	4,755	11,755
Arkansas	25,000	25,000	25,000
California	322,550	2,385	322,415
Colorado	120,000	55,000	75,000
Connecticut	72,001	67,528	32,476
Delaware	22,621	15,928	8,890

Florida	21,000	3,750	4,300
Georgia	93,057	5,167	21,840
Idaho	35,000	35,000	35,000
Illinois	407,470	255,425	281,265
Indiana	279,897	131,167	160,960
Iowa	169,123	111,084	145,546
Kansas	36,300	50,100	80,600
Kentucky	216,705	110,770	162,675
Louisiana	72,000	4,000	13,000
Maine	50,544	26,564	48,787
Maryland	111,731	52,984	55,640
Massachusetts	178,396	152,255	180,152
Michigan	180,000	150,000	200,000
Minnesota	65,000	75,000	110,000
Mississippi	65,000	3,000	5,500
Missouri	242,500	126,200	127,500
Montana	44,320	27,760	22,540
Nebraska	109,000	25,000	74,000
Nevada	3,324	3,705	6,112
New Hampshire	34,743	32,954	7,802
New Jersey	167,973	144,522	128,882
New Mexico	15,100	11,250	7,900
New York	650,721	420,460	302,420
North Carolina	100,000	60,000	60,000
North Dakota	35,000	35,000	35,000
Ohio	448,780	212,000	263,564
Oklahoma	120,000	60,000	—
Oregon	33,994	28,990	25,424
Pennsylvania	384,280	260,126	428,570
Rhode Island	30,197	27,201	16,442
South Carolina	61,000	1,200	2,100
South Dakota	55,000	—	60,000
Tennessee	120,000	50,000	60,000
Texas	290,000	28,000	32,000
Utah	35,000	40,000	12,000
Vermont	15,367	22,222	22,112
Virginia	73,001	31,221	18,670
Washington	94,120	25,416	128,585
West Virginia	120,000	60,000	80,000
Wisconsin	268,000	100,000	80,000
Wyoming	16,000	15,000	8,000
Totals	6,474,338	2,547,750	4,128,750

*No electors on the ballot.

It will be weeks before the official count is made in most of the states, and until that time comes it will be impossible to give the popular vote in full. All these totals will be somewhat increased, but will retain approximately the same relative positions.

Comparing this vote with that of 1908, which was—Taft, 7,578,908; Bryan, 6,400,194, it is seen that Wilson is about 140,000 short of Bryan's vote and that the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote is more than 2,000 short of Taft's vote four years ago. As already stated, however, complete and official returns may change these results.

Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt is above 2,000,000 and over Taft is nearly 2,700,000. Roosevelt received more than 500,000 over Taft. Wilson is 1,400,000 behind the combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft.

Other Minority Presidents.

He is not by any means the first president who has been elected by a minority vote. In 1802 Grover Cleveland received a large majority of the electoral vote, but his popular vote was 5,556,918 to 5,176,108 for Harrison, 1,041,028 for Weaver (Populist), 264,133 for Bidwell (Prohibition) and 21,104 for Wing (Socialist Labor). In other words, the combined vote of other candidates was 6,502,433, nearly 1,000,000 more than Cleveland.

Four years earlier Mr. Harrison won although he had fewer votes than Mr. Cleveland. The figures were: Harrison, 5,440,216; Cleveland, 5,538,233; other candidates, 402,411. Thus Harrison was nearly 100,000 behind Cleveland and 500,000 short of the combined opposition.

In the close and exciting Cleveland Blaine contest of 1884 the Democratic candidate was ahead of Mr. Blaine but slightly behind the total vote of opposing candidates. The result was Cleveland, 4,911,017; Blaine, 4,848,334; St. John (Prohibition), 151,800; Butler (Greenback), 133,825. Thus, while Cleveland led Blaine by 62,683, he was behind the combined opposition by 222,951.

In fact, minority presidents have been the rule. Garfield was one. He was a slight 7,000 ahead of Hancock, but more than 300,000 behind all opponents. The figures were: Garfield, 4,440,953; Hancock, 4,442,035; Weaver (Greenback), 307,300; Dow (Pro.), 10,905; Phelps (Amer.), 707.

Hayes Far Behind.

Hayes was still more in the minority, being 250,000 behind Tilden and nearly 345,000 behind all candidates. The result was: Hayes, 4,033,950; Tilden, 4,284,885; Cooper (Greenb.), 81,740; Smith (Pro.), 9,522; and Walker (Amer.), 2,630.

Grant was ahead of all other candidates in both his races, as was Lincoln in his second race, but in 1860 the great emancipator was elected by a minority. The figures were: Lincoln, 1,800,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 845,703; Bell, 589,281. Thus the combined opposition was 2,810,501, which was nearly 1,000,000 ahead of Mr. Lincoln's vote. That was the nearest parallel to the present election, as the Democratic party was split then as the Republican party is split now.

James Buchanan was a minority president. His vote was 1,398,169 to 1,341,294 for Fremont and 874,538 for Millard Fillmore (Amer.), thus leaving Buchanan nearly 400,000 behind the combined opposition.

Franklin Pierce had a majority over all, but four years earlier Zachary Taylor was elected by a minority vote. He received 1,300,101 to 1,220,544 for Lewis Cass and 291,263 for Martin Van Buren (Free Soil), thus being 150,000 behind the total vote of his opponents.

The same was true of James K. Polk in 1844. He received 1,337,243 to 1,259,908 for Henry Clay and 62,300 for James G. Birney, leaving Polk nearly 25,000 behind the two.

The elder Harrison had a clear majority in 1840, as did Van Buren in 1836 and Jackson in both of his contests, but in 1824 John Quincy Adams was elected by a minority, the vote being: Adams, 105,321; Jackson, 155,872; Clay, 46,587, and Crawford, 44,282. Adams was 50,000 behind Jackson and more than 140,000 behind all. Yet he was chosen by the electoral college.

This carries us back to the beginning of the convention and party system. Since that system began a majority of our presidents have been elected by a minority of the popular vote.

Free Fruit Land

AT PAISLEY

Don't be afraid of the U. S. Government Carey Act Irrigation Project in Oregon. The day of irresponsible irrigation companies in this state is past. When the Northwest Townsite Company of Philadelphia took over the Paisley project in Lake county it gave the largest bond ever given in the state—fifty thousand dollars—guaranteeing completion of the project. Every three months it makes an itemized statement of expenses to the Desert Land Board. All of its advertising books, maps, contracts, subscription agreements and literature is submitted to the Desert Land Board for inspection before being issued.

The land is level, free from rock, and is a rich volcanic soil. The climate is perfect for fruit, which now grows to perfection at Paisley—apples, peaches, plums, pears, prunes.

Construction work upon the dam and reservoir has now been in progress for three months with Thomas Hawthorne, State Inspector, on the ground. He was formerly with the U. S. Gov't. Reclamation Service, on the Umatilla Project.

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W. E. COMAN, Gen'l Fr't and Pass. Agent

Notice of Final Accounting.

In the matter of the estate of C. McPherson, deceased, the executrix of the estate of C. McPherson, deceased, to all persons and parties interested in said estate, that she has made and filed her final accounting of her administration of said estate with the county clerk of the county of Crook, Oregon, and that the court has set Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1912, at the county courtroom in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final accounting.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1912.

MARIE S. MCPHERSON,
Executrix of the last will and testament of C. McPherson, deceased. 10-21p

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Estate

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Barnes, deceased, that in pursuance to an order of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, made and entered on the 7th day of October, 1912, the undersigned, the administrator aforesaid, will sell at private sale, for cash, or part cash and balance on time, subject to confirmation by said court, after Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1912, at his home in Prineville, Oregon, all the right, title and interest the said George W. Barnes had at the time of his death and all the interest the estate has acquired in addition to that of the said George W. Barnes at the time of his death, in and to the following described real property situated in the county of Crook, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots Nos. two (2) and three (3), block eight (8) of Monroe Hodges original plat of the town of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon.

Terms and conditions of sale ten (10) per cent on day of sale, balance upon confirmation by the court, or part upon confirmation by the court and balance on time.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1912.

WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Administrator of the estate of George W. Barnes, deceased. 10-10

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