

The Oregonian

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of Oregon farming; that of Mrs. Sarah D. Owens the dauntless heroism with which woman met the dangers of life upon the frontier; that of Charles M. Cartwright and P. J. M. the vigor and success with which under primitive conditions, the mineral wealth of our isolated state was exploited; that of Dr. Ezra Poppleton the simple methods of healing that sufficed for pioneer ills and ails. And so on throughout the entire list which was published in The Oregonian yesterday of the pioneer dead of the year from June, '07, to June, '08.

Reminiscence in some quarters, is busy with each and every name in the list, making sad note of the fact, as ordered by Nature, that the pioneers are rapidly passing from the land.

"THE POOL OF THE FAMILY." Now, then, you see how entirely right The Oregonian was months ago, when it said the Republican party is "a party that abdicates." This party has made such a fool of itself that it has better than six members of the Legislature out of ninety, it can't elect a Senator.

The Washington (D. C.) Post epitomizes the situation in Oregon. It says: "The Republicans have placed themselves in a ridiculous position, but have no right to evade obligations incurred in good faith and with open eyes. It is better that they be misrepresented by a Democrat than betray their trust. Once free from the pledge, it is not believed they will ever get into such a fix again. The worship of populism has made them the laughing stock of the country."

This folly, of course, will be imitated by no other state. Let Oregon be the first to get out of the "pool of the family." She is entitled to it. But it is hard on a state to get such a name.

REPUBLICAN CONTESTS. If the Republican National Committee decides all of the 229 contests for seats in the convention which are to come before it and succeeds in keeping all parties good-natured, it will perform a miracle. Some of the contests are in this category. Let Oregonians in the National convention in Cincinnati. Mr. Foraker, who could make trouble even if he could accomplish nothing else: There are a few also from Pennsylvania, but by far the greater number come from the South. The Republican vote in these states is almost purely imaginary. It exists on paper, but not in fact. However, so far as the National convention is concerned, the fiction is treated as if it were a reality, and the delegates from the South will hold the balance of power and perhaps decide who shall be the candidate for President.

For most of the Southern contests, as well as for those from Ohio, Mr. Foraker may be thanked. By his efforts the National convention has been instructed for Taft a contest was set on foot by the negroes under his thumb. Sometimes perhaps there was ground for it; usually there was not; but of course that made no difference. His negro puppets were incited to do their worst, in the hope that out of a large number of cases some might win, irrespective of right and wrong. Should Mr. Taft lose as many as half the contests, he cannot be nominated on the first ballot in the convention. Fishing in troubled waters would then ensue and nobody knows exactly what might happen.

Although the trickery of Mr. Foraker is at the bottom of most of the contests, he has the sympathy and support of the political clique known as the "allies." This clique includes all the candidates who have no possible hope of nomination except through Mr. Taft's defeat. Mr. Cannon is in it as well as Foraker, and with them in more or less intimate conspiracy are Fairbanks and Knox. They are all pulling wires to keep Mr. Taft in a contest as long as possible against the Taft delegates. If they can make the first vote in the convention indecisive, they expect demoralization to follow. A panic may arise among the Taft delegates and some member of the "alliance" may turn out to be the lucky man around whom the fugitive forces will rally. Of course this is extremely improbable. Mr. Roosevelt is in working clothes here for the Secretary of War. Is not a man to leave business at loose ends. All that can be done to prevent a panic will be done. No stone will be left unturned to win the contested cases for Taft. But, after all, enough of them may be lost to make the outlook dangerous.

March decisions upon the feeling of the National committee. Contests of this kind are not always decided purely upon their merits. Other considerations intrude. Factional interests often prevail over abstract right and wrong. If a majority of the committee is with the allies, they will probably win most of the contested cases. But it is known that Mr. Roosevelt and his skill in political manipulation, it is much more likely that the majority is with Taft.

DECREASING FOREIGN TRADE. The June statement of receipts and expenditures for the Government shows a deficit for the month of May of nearly \$12,000,000, as against a surplus of \$5,500,000 for May, 1907. This decrease is a continuation of the slump in revenues which has been general months ago, and a similar showing is not improbable for the ensuing few months before another big crop and a settlement of political differences eases the strain on our financial system. As will be noted in the summary printed in yesterday's Oregonian, the receipts for the eleven months of this year are \$85,187,522 less and the expenditures \$72,457,046 greater than for the corresponding period in the previous year, leaving a net difference in revenues of \$128,654,568. The heaviest shrinkage in the May receipts was in customs receipts, with internal revenue receipts a close second in the poor showing. An increase of \$2,300,000 on account of "warships" and of over \$1,100,000 on pensions, made up the greater part of the May increase in expenditures.

The showing, viewed as a whole, is not a pleasing one, but when the magnitude of the operations of the Government is considered, it is not alarming. The Government, in a way, a vast business enterprise. When the people are prosperous they spend money freely for goods on which customs duties or internal revenue duties are collected. This increases the receipts of the Government just as a good crop and ample purchasing power increase the business and profits of the merchant who acts as the middleman between the producer and the consumer.

The heaviest decrease in imports to this country has been in crude materials used for manufactures. This reflects a diminished demand for the goods which our own people have been manufacturing in part from the crude materials imported. Studied more closely, it will disclose a decreased number of laborers at work in our factories and an attendant decreased purchasing power.

Individually, these unfavorable factors may not seem very serious, but they show that the recent commercial disturbance was so widespread in its ramifications that every line of business, from that of the corner grocery to the United States Treasury, was affected in greater or lesser degree. Our exports are now falling off and will continue to do so until the new crop is ready for market. This, however, is not done, the factor to the greatest extent responsible for this falling off now was the unusually liberal heavy exports of breadstuffs which were dragged out by the high prices prevailing for the past ten months.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION. Reports from New Zealand seem to show that the compulsory arbitration law is not working so well as might have been hoped for. The most advanced legislation in the world that blessed Isle has its labor troubles and is looking for something more advanced still by way of remedy for them. The law requires disputes between employer and employee to be submitted to the court of arbitration before a strike is ordered. If this is not done, the union which orders a strike is liable to a fine. The report is that seven workmen were discharged from a mine because they were not needed, and their union, being offended, ordered a strike without appealing to the arbitration court. To punish this violation of the law the court decreed the regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, the dividend rate being the same as it has been for more than a year. No statement is made of the amount that was placed in the reserve fund after making provision for this dividend, but it was probably sufficient to increase materially the sum that the trust always puts away for an emergency which would not be met by the necessary to engage in throttling competition. The amount shown in the dividend is only 6 per cent per year, but even this on a stock which has been generally inflated, may mean all the way from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

Public school teachers have had a hard week of it. It would probably have been as well for all concerned had the schools been dismissed for the entire week, since to compel attention to lessons when a parade is in progress in any part of the city is impossible. If the Rose Festival is to become a yearly event, the school schedule should be rearranged in order to avoid as far as possible the drain upon the energies of teachers and pupils incident to a week's merry-making in the last month of the school year. To meet this requirement successfully, family outings must end with August, the schools be opened the first Monday in September and closed the first week in June. This may be accomplished in a few years—especially if hopped-lipped becomes a lost occupation, as now seems likely.

In some of the upper tributaries of the Columbia River the water is unusually high. But it is not general. The great river drains the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for a distance of 1500 miles from north to south; yet the flood from this vast area seldom or never comes all at once. It is most violent now in the basin of the Pend d'Oreille, Clearwater and Salmon Rivers. Fifty years ago there was a sort of mystery about the annual rise in the Columbia, as shown to recent times there was mystery about the pulsations of the Nile. But the whole geography of the Columbia watershed is now known, and we hear the reports about the "June rise" in the most matter-of-fact way.

Two million words of testimony have already been taken in the Government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company, and the record will be still further extended by an additional million words included in the exhibits. This is in keeping with the magnitude of the Rockefeller operations, the Lands fine, and—the length of time that will probably elapse before the fine is paid and the company dissolved.

Here is a party, here in Oregon, that has elected five-sixths, nearly six-sevenths, of the members of the Legislature, yet has so tangled itself up with vagaries and follies that it has to elect a Democratic Senator and quit business. What man of sense is going to depend on, or ever act with, such a party hereafter?

One John M. Brown was a Railroad Commissioner, or some such officer, down in Georgia, and Governor Hoke Smith, when he took office, put him out. Then Brown ran for Governor against Smith, and now Smith goes out. Politics is a pleasant occupation elsewhere, as in Oregon.

A Federal judge has gone on record as approving the verdict of the Idaho jury that acquitted Hayward, "refusing to be swayed by popular clamor." But the judge discreetly refrains from expressing any opinion that Hayward was innocent.

The steamship Corwin for the ninth consecutive year is the first steamer to arrive at Nome after the opening of navigation. The Corwin was built at Portland—a fact which undoubtedly accounts for her being first in the field.

Opponents of Bryan, talking Johnson, declare that the fight at Denver is anybody's fight even yet, and that Bryan's success is by no means assured. In making this talk, the Bryan men answer "Too much Johnson!" Mayor McClellan has gained five votes in his great contest with Hearst. The little Mayor also enjoys the slight advantage of having the job well in hand.

President Roosevelt has definitely decided to go to Africa and hunt big game. He hunts no other. It's all up with the big game. Another reason why California sent no roses to Portland is that there are no California roses worth mentioning.

day evening was one of the most beautiful and interesting features of Rose Festival week. The simple, dainty costumes, the pretty and graceful evolutions of the squad, and the manifest interest of each child in the part that he or she was given to do, formed a picture that appealed to the pride of parents and to the generous approbation of the multitude. If the gay little marchers were weary (as doubtless they were), they gave no sign of it in lagging footsteps or fretful faces. No doubt prudent and judicious mothers removed all discomfort incident to weariness by tucking the children up snugly in bed as soon as they reached home and allowing them to sleep until noon the next day at the expense of a half day's unexcused absence from school.

They say Oregon is a Republican state, and they will prove it by giving an overwhelming vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency in November. Then if Oregon is a Republican state, does it want a Democratic Senator? Is that "the will of the people"? Do words or names mean anything? Does the history of parties mean anything? Does the history of the country mean anything? Of course Oregon will elect a Democratic Senator. Not, however, because a majority of the voters of Oregon are Democrats, but because the Republicans have allowed themselves to be swindled in a bunco game. Paste in your hat that line from "Lalla Rookh":—"Ye would be duped and cheated, and ye are!" It isn't a thing very serious, of course, and rather to be grinned at. But will "ye" be humbugged again?

The tobacco trust is the latest of the tariff-protected monopolies to offer evidence as to the stringency of the financial situation. In New York Wednesday this infant industry declared the regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, the dividend rate being the same as it has been for more than a year. No statement is made of the amount that was placed in the reserve fund after making provision for this dividend, but it was probably sufficient to increase materially the sum that the trust always puts away for an emergency which would not be met by the necessary to engage in throttling competition. The amount shown in the dividend is only 6 per cent per year, but even this on a stock which has been generally inflated, may mean all the way from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

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OBJECT LESSON FOR WASHINGTON

Just Consider the Unhappy Plight of Oregon Republicans. Centralia (Wash.) News-Examiner. Politics are certainly topsy turvy over in Oregon, and the results of the elections held on Monday tend to make one waver in one's faith in the people of Oregon being in sympathy with Republican principles. There has been such a lack of consistency on the part of the people in their choice of a United States Senator that one may well wonder whether they know just what they have done. The will of the people is supreme, but when the will is diametrically opposed to common sense one may be excused at smiling at the idiosyncrasy of the sovereign power, and for thinking that, after all, the constitutional method of electing United States Senators by the people's representatives is better than having them elected by the people direct.

If Mr. Chamberlain will represent the people of Oregon in the United States Senate, how about Mr. Ellis in the lower House of Congress? If the majority of the people of Oregon are in favor of Republican principles, how will they like their representative in the United States Senate advocating Democratic principles in that body? It would have been equally absurd to have elected Mr. Calkins to the Senate and Mr. Jeffrey to the lower house. It is more a question of consistency than of politics. Mr. Chamberlain's ability is not doubted, but the political position of the party which he holds will certainly be antagonistic to those who are bound up in the basic principles of the Republican party. It is probable that Mr. Chamberlain would side with Mr. Roosevelt in his fight against certain National evils; he might side with him, or with his successor, against corporate aggression against the encroachment of monopolies; against the despotism of commercial combinations; but these are not basic political questions. All good citizens, and Mr. Chamberlain is a good citizen, are united in their opposition to capitalistic oppression, but on all questions that are purely political—politics in a party sense of the word—Mr. Chamberlain will vote with the Democratic members of the Senate. All his ante-election pledges will avail nothing, for did he not have the basic Democratic principles at heart there would be no reason why he should not affiliate openly with the Republicans. Mr. Chamberlain is a good citizen, and something that he will not do. He has always been a Democrat, is a Democrat, and always will be a Democrat. He was elected a United States Senator as a Democrat by a Republican people, whose eyes were supposedly open to what they were doing.

The election in Oregon should be an object lesson to the people of Washington. The direct vote of the people is, in principle, at least, a thing devoutly to be commended, but every precaution should be taken to prevent the wishes of the people in one house of the Legislature being annulled in another branch of the same Legislature.

The evils incident to the election of United States Senators by the State Legislatures might be easily remedied without any breach of the constitutional principle of direct election of the people committing any political inconsistency. At the direct primaries each party could nominate its own candidate for the Senate, as was done at the recent primary elections in Oregon, but the final selection could safely be left to the State Legislatures. By adopting such procedure neither party would be committing any cause to complain. A Republican Legislature would elect the Republican nominee, and vice versa. A desire on the part of the people to have Democratic representation in the United States Senate would necessitate the election of a majority of Democratic State Legislatures. This would be consistent, and the minority would have no cause for complaint.

Vanishing Bison Comes to Its Own. New York Times. By act of Congress, signed by President Roosevelt, the plan to restore the American bison to its Western habitat has just become workable. The National Bison Society, by the initiative of its president, Dr. William T. Hornaday, who is superintendent of the Brookings Park, has designated an area of 20 square miles near Missoula, Mont., for the new bison range; this the Government will buy and fence in, and the people of the country will be invited to subscribe \$10,000 for the purchase of the "nucleus herd."

Popular interest in the plan to save the bison has been very high. There are still enough specimens of this noble and valuable animal to fill with the domestic descendants of the plains—their share of their ancestors' overland. There are ranges in the West, too, where herds of wild bison may perpetuate themselves, for manly beneficent game laws, for many generations. Dr. Hornaday's patriotic labor in collecting the money required for the first wild herd will not be unrequited.

Long-Distance Talker Measured. Washington (D. C.) Star. Long-distance talking, as it is called, is not difficult for a trained speaker. Such man finds success in tones, looks in the running brook, and talk in everything. All themes lead to his tongue, and he can twist nearly anything to suit his purposes. There are moments in such an exhibition when scientists describe the rabidly displayed. But necessarily there are periods of the most trying dullness, unenlivened by either wit, or logic, or persuasiveness on the part of the speaker. It was to protect the House against such displays that Thomas B. Reed rewrote the rules of the body, and put the filibuster largely out of business.

Take a Long Breath, and Read. Chicago Dispatch. The "Swiss Gun Club" was incorporated at Belleville, Ill., under this name: Schweizerische Schiessgesellschaft. It is the largest name ever submitted to the St. Clair County Court. If benevolent features are added to the club, the name will be changed to Schweizerische Schiessgesellschaft. The club is now in the hands of the St. Clair County Court.

Boy's Toys Insured For \$25,000. Baltimore News. Young "Willie" K. Vanderbilt III, has so many toys that he has to have them insured for \$25,000. Many of his toys have been especially made for him. They are richly engraved and finished in gold and silver, and insured against all his save death.

Mistaken Identity Leads to Jail. Baltimore News. Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, has been in the penitentiary 15 months of a five-year sentence, the conviction having been due to mistaken identity.

WHAT IS THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE?

Shall Legislators Obey Instructions of Their Own Constituents? SILVERTON, Or., June 5.—(To the Editor.)—What constitutes the "People's Choice" within the meaning of the pledge taken by a majority of those elected to the Legislature at the late election? This may, at first blush, seem an absurd question to those gentlemen who were and are successful champions of the "State-ment"; but it is not only a pertinent, but a vital question to the true Republican who believes in the principles of the Republican party and yet is bound by his pledge to vote for a man who belongs to a party which is and always has been, in nearly all things, opposed to his. Sober reflection on the part of those elected to the Legislature as exponents of State-ment No. 1 will inevitably cause them to realize that their first duty is to the people who, according to the Constitution of this state, they are called upon to represent.

The State of Oregon is divided into Representative and Senatorial districts. Each district is entitled to a certain number of representatives in the State Legislature. The representatives from each district speak for and in behalf of their constituents and are not responsible to any other portion of the state, except that of obeying the principle of "a square deal" in the matter of legislation and in general to work for the best interests of the whole state. As to the matter of ante-election promises and pledges, they are responsible to the people of their respective districts and not to the Legislature as a whole. On the part of legislative candidates to vote for the "People's Choice" cannot be any reasonable intention, if the "Statement" means anything, but a complete refusal to comply with the pledge of their own people at nought and vote for a man who has been repudiated in their own district. Standing on the principle of the "Statement," it would be direct slap and insult to the people of our own districts if members of the Legislature would disregard the will of those whom they had pledged themselves to support and vote for a man who has secured a bare majority in the state by reason of excessive majorities in thickly populated districts where political parties are not evenly divided, by the largest part in securing the "People's Choice."

In Marion County there are three State-ment No. 1 candidates who will be elected to the next Legislature. They have pledged themselves to the "People's Choice" of United States Senator. The people of Marion County have expressed, by their ballots, that Henry C. Calkins is their choice. Will these three gentlemen disregard the will of the people of Marion County, to whom they are responsible and to whom they have pledged themselves to support, and vote for a man who will regard their pledge as a compact with their own constituents and vote for the "People's Choice" for United States Senator? The same question confronts members from several other counties and districts, and any other construction of the pledge of State-ment No. 1, completely at the mercy of those more densely populated. If this construction of the "Statement," now that it has become a controlling element in the political affairs of the State, is to be the "People's Choice" in the matter of selecting a United States Senator will, in the vast majority of cases, be the choice of the large cities.

MILLARD A. SIETZ. Note—Contests are being made for six seats from the District of Columbia by an unconstitutional delegation. Total membership of the convention of the two-thirds rule, 68.

JOKE IS ON THE U. S. SENATE.

Majority Has to Bow to the Bogy Man of Unanimous Consent. Washington (D. C.) Herald. In their way, the rules of the Senate are as bad as those of the House, and even worse for the Senator who would transact any business approved by the majority—and the Speaker; but the Senate cannot effect its own will save by unanimous consent. It is a bogy man who has called loudly for reform these many years, and it is only poetic justice that the very men who have been sweating under the filibuster should be made to feel for failure to introduce some form of closure into Senate procedure. Only when a piece of desired legislation is threatened by the exercise of a Senatorial prerogative, the Senate will be forced to take any action to break the filibuster. We do not believe that a vote on any legitimate legislative proposal should be obstructed in either house, after ample time for debate has been allowed, either by power lodged in the Speaker or by privilege lodged in a Senator. Wherever the rules of either house construe the filibuster as a bogy man, it should be amended. The majority in any legislative body should be able to have its own way; not a merely arbitrary way, but the way of the unhampered voting majority. Else the business of the body will be responsibly conducted or legislative policies carried out. It was this consideration which developed the existing rules of the House. But those rules go far beyond the necessities of the case, and the clothe the majority, and especially the Speaker, with too much power. They err in one direction as badly as the Senate rules; by clothing the minority with too much authority, err in the other. It ought to be possible to frame rules for both houses that would hamper neither freedom of debate, nor the right of proponents of legislation to have it voted on.

Doubtless a plausible argument for legislative obstruction might be offered when it is used to defeat bad measures. The trouble is that obstruction may be employed as easily to defeat good measures as bad. The majority should be able to legislate in to vote it down, if that cannot be done, the majority becomes responsible for it, and may be made to feel for it. The people have a remedy at the polls for all legislative blunders.

When Damrosch Leads. Mrs. Alice Hartman, Seattle. When Damrosch leads, one feels a mountain-treading the forest glades, white light and clear. A lark sings in the blue, and drowsy bees murmur content to eavesdrop wandering breezes. There stirs the leaves till pipes of Pan we hear.

Comes deeper note, winds rush and demure; Comes strident cries, the heights rise. Comes crashing storm, all hell the maelstrom frees— When Damrosch leads.

Thus from the peace, the stress, discard austere. One learns life's lesson of the smile and gladness. That seeming discords are but God's discords. Misunderstanding Love rules our destinies. And life is sweet and heaven is here— When Damrosch leads.

Snake and Cross in Battle. Danville (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record. A. D. St. Clair, a farmer of Valley township, was annoyed at dinner by a great cawing of crows near the farm-house. Seizing his rifle, he opened the door and discovered a snake crawling being waged within a few feet of the doorstep from a monster blacksnake and about a dozen crows.

The snake was getting the worst of the fight and was endeavoring to get away, only to be headed off by the enraged birds.

The battle lasted about ten minutes and was ended by St. Clair, who succeeded in killing the snake and several of the crows. The snake measured six feet.

Mexican Army Deserters Lashed. Baltimore American. "Instances of desertion from the army in Mexico are very rare and for the best of reasons," said Senator Jose de Madero of Nuevo Leon. "The reason lies in the almost sure capture of the fugitive and the certainty that he will get, not one, but numerous floggings on his bare back, the whiplashes are applied in the presence of the comrades of the deserter, and when the men see how great is the suffering of the miserable wretch who tried in vain to quit his military obligations, they are forced to conclude that it is better to stick to the army than to undergo such a terrible ordeal."

Eats 15 Biscuits As Annex Meal. Kansas City Dispatch. Roy King, aged 17, six feet high and 175 pounds, of Whiteside, Mo., ate 15 biscuits with a full meal and tops off with a big supply of dessert.

Dog Runs 17 Miles In 45 Minutes. A mad dog run Oakland City, Ind., ran 17 miles in 45 minutes.

Head Escaped, But Legs Injured. Philadelphia Dispatch. Two bags of salt for the head of William Helt, of Philadelphia, which was not seriously injured, but both his legs were broken.

Just So; It May Indeed Happen. Walla Walla Bulletin. The way Oregon went "dry" has almost caused Walla Walla to spit out with anticipation of what may happen here later on.

Shooting Up the Batterer. Grants Pass Observer. The captain of a Detroit team will be shot full of holes by the time the various amendments are finally tacked on.

BRYAN EASILY LEADS THE FIELD

Nearly Three-Quarters of Delegates So Far Elected Are For Him. New York Tribune, May 31. Sixty-four delegates to the Democratic National Convention have been chosen since the Tribune's last table of delegates-elect appeared. State and Territorial conventions were held last week in Texas, West Virginia, New Hampshire and Arizona. Texas, West Virginia and Arizona instructed for Bryan. New Hampshire did not instruct, but six of the eight delegates chosen are understood to favor Bryan's nomination. Of the 64 delegates elected Bryan got 62.

The result of the canvass of the primary election returns in Florida was announced on Friday evening. An Associated Press dispatch from Jacksonville, published on May 23, was responsible for the erroneous impression that Florida had elected one Bryan and nine anti-Bryan delegates. As a matter of fact, returns from many parts of the state had not been received at that date and the canvass had not yet been begun. The Democratic State Committee now announces that only four delegates were elected under the rule, which requires a majority at the first primary, and that the 55 delegates will all be elected at a second primary. The four elected are credited to Bryan. The call for the National convention fixed its membership at 1002, the Philippines being excluded from representation. Sixty-two delegates have been chosen, however, and will apply for admission. Of the 75 delegates so far elected, 546 are instructed to vote for Bryan, 100 are committed to his support by resolutions of preference or public announcements. Twenty-two are for Johnson, 11 are for Gray and 106 are uncommitted. Mr. Bryan has the support of 73.7 per cent of the delegates so far elected.

The distribution by states, territories and dependencies among the various candidates for delegates, so far elected, is shown in the following table:

Table with columns: STATE AND TERRITORIES, Delegates, and Percentage. Includes entries for Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and a Total row.

Note—Contests are being made for six seats from the District of Columbia by an unconstitutional delegation. Total membership of the convention of the two-thirds rule, 68.