

THE COQUILLE HERALD

VOL. 33, NO. 7

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

PER YEAR \$1.50

CITY DIRECTORY

Fraternal and Benevolent Orders

A. F. & M. U.—Regular meeting of A. F. & M. U., meets every Saturday night in each month on or before the first moon. D. D. Pierce, W. M. R. H. Mast, Secretary.

O. E. S.—Regular meeting of O. E. S., Chapter No. 6, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall. J. S. Barton, C. P. J. S. Lawrence, Sec.

MARY A. PIERCE, W. M.
ANNA LAWRENCE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Coquille Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday night in Odd Fellows Hall. C. H. Cleaver, N. G. J. S. Lawrence, Sec.

MAMIE BEEBEKAL LODGE, No. 30
I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. EMILY HERBY, N. G. ANSIE LAWRENCE, Sec.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, No. 25
I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. J. S. Barton, C. P. J. S. Lawrence, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Lycurgus Lodge No. 72, meets Tuesday nights in W. O. W. Hall. R. R. Watson, K. R. S. O. A. Minton, C. C.

PYTHIAN SISTERS.—Justus Temple No. 35, meets first and third Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall. Mrs. George Davis, M. E. C. Mrs. Fred Linegar, A. N. Miller, Sec.

RED MEN.—Coquille Tribe No. 46, I. O. O. M., meets every Friday night in W. O. W. Hall. J. S. Barton, Sachem. A. P. Miller, C. of R.

M. W. A.—Regular meetings of Ben-aver Camp No. 10,550 in M. W. A. Hall, Front street, first and third Saturdays in each month. C. D. Hudson, Consul. L. H. Irvink, Clerk.

R. N. A.—Regular meeting of Laurel Camp No. 2972 at M. W. A. Hall, Front street, second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month. MARY KEYS, Oracle. EDNA KELLEY, Sec.

W. O. W.—Myrtle Camp No. 197, meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at W. O. W. Hall. Lee Currie, C. C. JOHN LENEVY, Sec.

EVENING TIDE CIRCLE, No. 214
meets second and fourth Monday nights in W. O. W. Hall. ORA X. MAURY, G. N. MARY A. PIERCE, Clerk.

FARMERS UNION.—Regular meetings second and fourth Saturdays in each month in W. O. W. Hall. FRANK BICKHOLDER, Pres. O. A. MINTON, Sec.

FRATERNAL AID No. 398, meets the second and fourth Thursdays each month at W. O. W. Hall. Mrs. CHAS. EYLAND, Pres. Mrs. LORA HARRINGTON, Sec.

Educational Organizations and Clubs

COQUILLE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.—Meets monthly at the High School Building during the school year for the purpose of discussing educational topics. RENA ANDERSON, Pres. EDNA MINARD, Sec.

KO KEEL CLUB.—A business men's social organization. Hall in Laird's building, Second street. A. J. SHERWOOD, Pres. FRED SLAUG, Sec.

COMMERCIAL CLUB, L. H. HAZARD
President; C. A. HOWARD, Secretary

Transportation Facilities

TRAINS.—Leave, south bound 9:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. North bound 10:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.

BOATS.—Six boats plying on the Coquille river afford ample accommodation for carrying freight and passengers to Bandon and way points. Boats leave at 7:30, 8:30, 9:20 and 9:50 a. m. and at 1:00, 3:30 and 4:45 p. m.

STAGE.—J. L. Laird, proprietor. Departs 5:30 p. m. for Bandon via Myrtle Point, carrying the United States mail and passengers.

POSTOFFICE.—A. F. Linegar, postmaster. The mails close as follows: Myrtle Point 8:40 a. m. and 2:55 p. m. Marshfield 10:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Bandon and way points, 7 a. m. Norway and Arago 12:45 p. m. Eastern mail 4:15 a. m. Eastern mail arrives 10: p. m.

City and County Officers

Mayor.....A. T. Morrison
Recorder.....J. S. Lawrence
Treasurer.....R. H. Mast
City Attorney.....L. A. Liljeqvist
Engineer.....P. M. Hall-Lewis
Marshal.....A. P. Miller
Night Marshal.....Oscar Wickham
Water Superintendent.....S. V. Epperson
Fire Chief.....W. C. Chase
Councilmen—D. D. Pierce, C. T. Skelton, C. L. Kime, G. O. Leach, A. N. Lyon, O. C. Sanford. Regular meetings first and third Mondays each month.

Justice of the Peace.....J. J. Stanley
Constable.....Ned C. Kelley

County Judge.....John T. Hall
Commissioners—W. T. Dement, Geo. J. Armstrong
Clerk.....James Watson
Sheriff.....W. W. Gage
Treasurer.....T. M. Dimmick
Assessor.....T. J. Thrift
School Supt.....Raymond E. Baker
Surveyor.....A. N. Gould
Coroner.....F. E. Wilson
Health Officer.....Dr. Walter Culin

Societies will get the very best
PRINTING
at the office of Coquille Herald

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest Reported For The Herald

(By J. E. Jones)

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

Since the outbreak of the war there has been a crying demand for an American merchant marine, and the President has backed the proposition, and among other things asked Congress for \$25,000,000 to be used in buying ships to be operated under the stars and stripes. The tieup of German shipping interests naturally threw many of these German boats on the market, but when it was found that the United States government was actually bargaining for the purchase of them, England poked in her nose, and notified—officially, of course, the American government, that it would not recognize these boats as neutral, even though they did fly the American colors, if they were purchased from corporations living and doing business in the country of an enemy. As soon as Congress reconvenes the President will insist on action favoring American shipping in American boats, and it remains to be seen whether John Bull is going to be able to cheat Uncle Sam out of his natural market, providing the latter wants to buy some boats.

COTTON AND THE SOUTH

The South is undoubtedly in a bad predicament as the result of the European war shutting off its natural market, and while the bankers will hardly listen to the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury that they loan what amounts to full value on cotton, yet it may possibly be that the South will profit from their present misfortunes. The Agricultural Department has long urged cattle raising on cheap southern lands, and has pointed out that the scarcity of meat should induce the South to awaken to its opportunities in this direction. The Department just now is emphasizing the point that the South should raise food rather than to give its attention exclusively to cotton. Perhaps the present misfortune will arouse an interest among the southern people to diversify their industries and their crops—one year of diversified crops would practically destroy the boll weevil which works such havoc in cotton—and such a course cannot help but be a good thing.

IT WAS A PAINFUL OPERATION

The lower House of Congress has been held together for weeks by the rule that absentees would be docked. This branch of Congress has been "hanging round" waiting for the upper branch to do a few things; but of course the Senate habitually procrastinates. Therefore the closing days of Congress presented a painful proposition, and whenever the filibuster of the "cotton Senators" prevented an adjournment the weary lawmakers simply couldn't stand it any longer, and so they ducked. The few men who stayed to attend both Houses decided the game was up, and so they went home too. And now the country can talk about something besides Washington until December.

ARE THE TAX DODGERS ALL DEAD?

The income tax was based on the theory that there were 500,000 people in the United States making so much money that they would come within its provisions. The results show there are 140,000 persons less than that number. Possibly there may be a few tax dodgers, who are trying to make their escape, but be that as it may, it is sure that there is going to be a big deficit in the United States treasury as that branch of the government overshot the estimates.

THE INNOCENT VICTIM

The American people have it brought home to them that "they should worry," since a hundred million dollars of war taxes have been laid upon them. Telegrams are taxed, so are long distance telephone calls, insurance policies, sleeping car tickets, power of attorney, beer and tobacco. Who says

PROHIBITIONISTS AND REPUBLICANS ON TOP

Election Brings Many Surprises—Only a Few Measures Pass

(By J. E. Jones)

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

On December 24, 1814, Commissioners from the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty of peace settling most of the questions which had led to what is known as the war of 1812. Since that time, notwithstanding many bickerings, Americans and Britons have remained continuously at peace, and it seems almost inconceivable that this happy state of affairs can fall to be permanent. Yet, in the intervening hundred years, there have been occasions, by no means infrequent, when the two countries glared at each other in no friendly spirit, and it seemed almost a miracle that they avoided clashing swords. The slogan "Fifty-four, forty or fight, the 'Trent affair'." The Cleveland message about Venezuela, are but typical examples of occasions when a little loss of temper on either side, an incautious word, an untoward incident, might have led to a third conflict in arms between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon world. Fortunately, the two nations have been guided by men who were thorough and conscious of the practical identity of culture in the civilizations represented by the two countries, and frequent as has been the family quarrels, they have always been allayed by judicious concessions on one side or the other, or both.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR OF 1812

Immediately after the war of 1812, instead of increasing their armaments and growling and glaring at one another across their borders, the two countries immediately adopted a policy of disarmament on the Great Lakes and reduced their fleets on both sides to a mere police status of four vessels. That incident may one day loom large in the world's history as a precedent for the righteous conduct of two nations claiming to be civilized. The other striking fact in the relation of the two countries is the existence of a stretch of four thousand miles of coterminous borders without a fort or fortress on either side to suggest even the possibility of hostile relations. And if ever the nations of the world determine to settle their disputes by arbitration rather than by arms the Alabama settlement by arbitration will stand out as a landmark in the world's history.

MADE IN AMERICA

Great interest is being displayed in the direction of cotton and its uses in dress materials will not only result in increased benefit to the cotton producers of our country and the popularity of cotton fabrics and garments, but will stimulate and make a reality of the new popular slogan, "Made in America." This ambition to increase the manufacture and use of American-made products is not a new one, however, but was put into practical effect at the beginning of our government. To the wife of our first President, Mrs. Washington, must be accorded the praise for her lofty example and ambition to promote the manufacture and use of strictly "Made-in-America" garments of cotton and other fabrics. History relates that Mrs. Washington was unostentatious in her dress and taste for luxurious ornaments. In her own home the spinning wheel and looms were constantly going, and her garments were, many times, woven by her servants. General Washington wore at his inauguration a full suit of fine cloth, the handwork of his own household. At a ball given in New Jersey in honor to herself she wore a "simple russet gown" and white handkerchief about her neck, thereby setting an example to the women of the Revolution. On one occasion she gave the best proof of her success in domestic manufactures by the exhibition of two of her dresses which were composed of cotton and were entirely homemade.

THERE WERE SOME SILK STRIPES IN THEM

There were some silk stripes in them, but these were woven from the ravellings of brown silk stockings and old crimson chair covers.

BUMPER CROPS WITHOUT MARKET FACILITIES

Bumper crops without market facilities have sent more farmers staggering down the back alleys of agriculture than all the pests and droughts that ever cursed the nation.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND REPUBLICANS ON TOP

Election Brings Many Surprises—Only a Few Measures Pass

(By J. E. Jones)

NOT "OREGON DRY," AS MOST OF THE PAPERS ARE PUTTING IT, BUT "THE OPEN SALOON MUST GO," IS THE MEANING OF LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTION

The meaning of last Tuesday's election, when the amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale but not the transportation of liquor in Oregon was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The only other constitutional amendments that carried were the one restricting the franchise to American citizens the one allowing incorporation cities to consolidate, and the one abolishing capital punishment.

Otherwise, the election seems to have been a sweeping Republican victory, running much on party lines. Chamberlain was one of the "saved," being elected senator over Booth by about 30,000. On the governorship, the curve was reversed. Withycombe being elected by about the majority above named. Three congressmen, four justices of the supreme court and all other state officers elected are Republicans.

IN THE COUNTY HOLLISTER WAS THE ONLY DEMOCRAT GETTING A MAJORITY

In the county Hollister was the only Democrat getting a majority, the Republicans carrying everything before them and electing their entire county ticket. C. R. Barrow goes in as representative by a handsome majority over the combined vote of his opponents. Dimmick also has about 50 per cent more votes than his two opponents, Hersey and James. The closest race was between Johnson and Gage, but the former pulled through safe.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE RAN OVER 1000 ON ALL THEIR CANDIDATES

The "dry" amendment carried in Coos county by nearly two to one.

CALIFORNIA WENT HOPELESSLY WET; WASHINGTON ARIDLY DRY

Of the other states voting on prohibition all went dry but Ohio.

IN THIS CITY LEE GOODMAN WAS ELECTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BY OVER THREE TO ONE, AND H. W. DUNHAM GETS THE OFFICE OF CONSTABLE BY A GOOD MAJORITY

The voters here approved the citizenship amendment, the two normal schools, to pay legislators \$5 a day, \$1500 tax exemption, Prohibition, abolishing death penalty, the dentistry bill, 4 years for county officers, \$300 tax exemption. The measure they sat down on the hardest was the one providing for primary delegates, which was an attempt to revive the old convention system of nomination. The vote was over 7 to 1 against this measure. On the whole, the Coquille electors showed far better judgment than did the average voter of the state.

FOR PORT COMMISSIONERS, T. P. HANLEY AND A. MCNAIR HAD HANDSOME MAJORITIES HERE

Perhaps the greatest surprise came in the way the county fell over itself in approval of statewide prohibition. Nearly two to one for, and all the towns going dry, shows a remarkable change of sentiment in the last few years.

WAR AFFECTS POSTAL SAVINGS

Uncle Sam Finds Big Increase in Deposits

(By J. E. Jones)

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well-informed persons who, in their imagination, saw lines of feverish depositors at post-office windows anxious to again return their savings to the boot-leg and body-belt depositors whence they came before intrusted to Uncle Sam. But the forecasters failed to reckon on the absolute confidence of the American citizen, regardless of the flag that first met his eyes, in the ability and purpose of the Government to carry out its obligations, not only among

AT THE EDGE OF THE WAR

Second Letter From Our Eastern Correspondent

(By J. E. Jones)

NEW YORK CITY, OCT. 27.—THERE ARE THE SAME EAGER CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES AS THERE WERE A MONTH AGO WHEN I WROTE MY FIRST LETTER FROM HERE.

Morning, noon, evening or midnight—it makes no difference at Times or Herald square, as many of these people who scan the boards, and buy up the "Extras" for news, have brothers and fathers engaged in this deadly struggle that is going on in Europe, and the very scenes of the world's greatest battles are on the identical ground where many of these people we meet here spent their childhood.

AT WASHINGTON WAR IS AN ECONOMIC CONDITION THAT MUST BE MET IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ENTAIL THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE BURDEN ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

At Washington war is an economic condition that must be met in such a way as to entail the smallest possible burden on the American people—in New York war is a real tragedy that affects not only the lives and happiness of a great portion of the citizens of the metropolis, but it demoralizes business as well.

THE VATERLAND, GREATEST SHIP IN THE WORLD, IS STILL THE CENTER OF A BIG GROUP OF GERMAN BOATS THAT HAVE REMAINED TIED TO THEIR DOCKS SINCE THE LAST OF JULY

The Vaterland, greatest ship in the world, is still the center of a big group of German boats that have remained tied to their docks since the last of July; and while German commerce remains at a standstill British cruisers have been maintaining a blockade of the port of New York. As time goes on the public is inclined to take a more dispassionate view of events, and in consequence there is less talk of the brutality of soldiers at the front, since it seems to have been determined that whatever complaint there might have been on that score relates to individual instances and the French and English here have ceased to reproach the Germans and Austrians; while the Germans and Austrians are willing to admit in talking with the French and English that the earlier reports concerning these matters were greatly exaggerated. They all agree that "war is hell" but the day of mudslinging among the non-combatants has grown quite unpopular, as did the same methods in early political campaigning in the United States.

THE UNWISK CENSORSHIP

There was a time in the history of great corporations when they answered the public with the curt reply: "We have nothing to say." Strangely enough this unwise policy is being followed by the countries at war. Germany gets through a meager 200 words a day by wireless. The remaining dispatches must all come by way of England, since one of the first acts of the war was the cutting of the German cables. England censors not only its own news, but American editors charge that government with even going to the extent of holding up the news of a German victory for ten days.

IT IS SAID THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS FILED A STATEMENT WITH THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT CHARACTERIZING THE CENSORSHIP AS A "BLOT ON CIVILIZATION"

In the twentieth century the people want the news, good or bad; and the resentment in New York against the policy of a number of papers in their extravagant and untruthful claims for the Allies, is reflected in the advertising cards of the New York Evening Post, in the street cars which read: "Don't waste your time reading manufacturer war news." The press has failed to receive the real news of the war, and the censorship is almost entirely to blame. This absence of reliable news has given the "manufactured war news" its opportunity, and James Gordon Bennett, whose illustrious father established the New York Herald, has spent his life abroad and is now outdoing Europe in the character of "news" which his papers are supplying. The stories of barbarity and savagery on the part of troops has been a fertile field for the imaginative artists who have been doing space copy for a brand of publications more reprehensible than any of the "yellow journals" of former days—since they do not show evi-

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NEW DEMANDS UPON THE UNITED STATES

The Washington Government Prevented American Bankers From Making a War Loan to France, Thus Emphasizing That We are Neutral, and Need Our Gold as Well.

The Washington government prevented American bankers from making a war loan to France, thus emphasizing that we are neutral, and need our gold as well. Much has been said about the damage inflicted upon foreign commerce; but that it is an ill wind that blows no good is indicated by the fact that the guns and ammunition business is booming on this side of the water and the Allies are crowding the American manufacturers to the limit. The Bethlehem Steel Works has received a \$5,000,000 order for war automobiles from Russia; and the same company has purchased 180 motor cars and 1,000,000 pairs of socks for its soldiers, and 1,000,000 horse shoes since the war broke out. England has likewise been a good customer, and among her orders has been one for 100,000 cotton night gowns for King George's soldiers. France has come through with an order for 500,000 reels of barbed wire, and this ought to lead to the suspicion that the French have been reading up on the story of San Juan Hill.

BLOCKADING U. S. PORTS

The American Trans-Atlantic fleet now consists of six ships, and in addition there are ships in the South American trade. These boats are popular because the stars and stripes are not apt to be molested on the high seas. And yet, what is in effect a blockade of the port of New York by a squadron of British war craft and cruisers has been so annoying that even British shipping interests have complained of the activities of their own government. The New York Sun declares "steamships under neutral colors sneak into the Hook by hugging the coast within the three mile limit." The same article tells how Captain Anderson declined to "haul up" at the gun fire command of the British squadron; and at the risk of involving the government of Norway, "ran the blockade" in a manner that would have won the envy of the old Vikings who made their own laws on ocean highways. Every day the newspapers carry stories.

Local Talent Play Scores Big Success

The play of "Chums," given at the Grand Thursday evening by local talent under direction of Edson Elliott, was a pronounced success and was highly enjoyed by the audience. It may be said that the high honors go to Ionella Southstone as "Dora Winston," and Leland Jackson, as "Jim Graham." The former, as a youthful member of the Margaret Iles company, was already known to Coos county, the latter goes as an attractive young actress, and in the character of Dora she was brightly charming and delightfully natural. Young Jackson played his part without the least affectation or stagginess and with a readiness and self-possession that gave the last touch of naturalness to his work. Some of the scenes between these two were better high-class comedy drama than is often seen in visiting companies of professional actors. Edson Elliott, as the half-demented friend of Ned Brumley, gave a good piece of character acting, as did Helen Harvey, as the old maid, a part in which she always shines. Ruth Young made quite a hit as "Miggles" and showed no embarrassment before the footlights. Earl Leslie certainly looked the part of the football hero, and the other two amateurs, Roy Avery and Jack Webber handled their parts well. Roy showed less familiarity with the fine art of proposing than one might expect who has been watching his curves, but he will undoubtedly improve with more practice.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS NOT WHAT IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING THE MERIT OF THE PERFORMANCE.

The attendance was not what it should have been considering the merit of the performance. Mr. Elliott is considering a repetition of the play, and there is no doubt that if this is done a crowded house will be seen, for the spectators will certainly give a good recommendation for the first performance.

He Ones and She Ones

(By J. E. Jones)

County Clerk Watson gives out the following list of electors, male and female, registered for the late election:

	Male	Female
Republicans	3143	1366
Democrats	1596	685
Socialists	510	204
Prohibitionists	97	269
Independents	372	271
Progressives	151	68
Non-Partisans	26	8
Not Stated	259	187
Populists	1	0
Total	6155	3058