

WORK OF SHAM REFORMERS

How the Fusionists Are Preying Upon the Interests of Taxpayers of Nebraska.

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH AT BEATRICE SCENE OF TURMOIL AND DISCORD

Fraud and Spoilation, Drunkenness, Incompetency, Dishonesty, Treasury Raids and Kindred Offences Committed by Officers High and Low—Public Officials and Employes Held Up for Part of Their Salary Each Month by Party Leaders.

Shameful incompetency—gross perversion of the public funds—use of the appointive power to reward party satellites regardless of merit—management's hands tied by high-up fusion officials—official records in bad shape—and over the Poynter administration in its entirety hangs the shadow of culpable negligence and scandal. This in brief is an epitome of the condition of the Home of the Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice.

Several years of fusion mismanagement and jugglery have sufficed to bring about a state of affairs in this institution so terrible as to almost challenge public credulity.

Dispassionately recited, if the truth be only half told, it is enough to cause the cheek of every citizen to burn with indignation. Especially is this true, and especially does it become a fit subject for careful and solemn judgment, when it is considered that the victims of these abuses are among the most helpless and defenseless wards of the state.

When the fusionists came into power in Nebraska the republicans relinquished supervision of this institution, bequeathing to their successors and to the public a record of splendid achievements. In selecting officials, teachers and employes for this institution it was the unvarying rule that merit and fitness alone should command recognition. Then, as now, the institute had upwards of 225 inmates. There were few changes in the official family, and in no instance was a change made for political reasons or party expediency.

The last republican in the superintendency held the position for upwards of seven years; and a change occurred at the end of this time only by reason of the fusionists acquiring control of the state government.

How does this compare with the record of the fusionists? The fusionists have been in power about five years, and in that time two superintendents have come and gone and the third one has been compelled to enlist the aid of the courts to keep his official head from under the axe. Thus, in about five years (including the recent appointee whose right to the office is being contested in the courts) four different persons have been appointed to the superintendency. This has kept the institution in strange hands nearly all the time, as a result of which, and by reason of other causes hereinafter enumerated, discipline has disappeared, disorder prevails, feeble minded inmates, slow to familiarize themselves with strange faces and restless in their presence, have progressed slowly, if at all, and the state has expended thousands of dollars wholly without compensatory results. Never since the fusionists acquired control has there been harmony in the official family of this institution. This is due entirely to the fact that positions high and low have been acquired through political "pulls" and not by reason of merit. Since the populists obtained control no superintendent has gone in there free handed. All of them have been under the party bane, and, no matter how much it impaired or interfered with the welfare of the institution, they have been compelled to accept such teachers and appointees as the party managers have seen fit to give them. On an easily judge of the condition of things by considering that the party bosses have invariably selected for these positions the sons, daughters, or henchmen of leading politicians.

They have done worse than this. They have selected for positions of trust and responsibility persons, not alone mentally incompetent, but morally as well. Making selection without regard to qualifications, giving no particular person authority to control, but making each a superior unto himself, thus causing incessant clashing of authority and wrangling among themselves, and placing the party or appointive authority under direct obligation, by levying an assessment monthly on all appointees and compelling them to pay a fixed per cent of their salary to some one designated to receive it by the triumvirate for a corruption fund—combine to account for this sad state of affairs. There are some facts connected with the contemporaneous history of this institution painful to recite. They go beyond the confines of ordinary happenings and trespass upon the domain of scandal and criminality.

Passing by the history of the institution under the superintendency of Dr. Fall and Dr. Sprague (and there is little difference between that portion of the history and that to which reference will be made), attention will be given evil, wrongs and outrages prevalent now.

Dr. Lang the present superintendent, was appointed about one year ago. The next most responsible position—that of bookkeeper and steward—was given to James Millikin, a political satellite from Fremont. Though Millikin knew nothing of bookkeeping, he was entrusted with keeping the records. How he kept them, needs only to be seen to be comprehended. Had the figures been blown upon the pages of the records by a cyclone, they would be just as easily interpreted. The debits are mixed with the credits and the credits with the debits. Entries are seldom properly made, and there is no way of ascertaining from the record the condition of accounts, of the funds, or whether anybody is debtor or creditor of the state. The undisputed fact is that the records have not been kept at all and a searching investigation would, no doubt, result in startling disclosures. It is an open secret that the institution that Millikin was not alone incompetent, but that he was frequently intoxicated while on duty.

Foreman Mills of the brush factory of the institution stated that he had repeatedly seen Millikin with a bottle of whiskey at the institute, and that he did not only drink the liquor himself, but persisted in making other employes drink with him. One of the employes who had taken the Keeley cure and who had not tasted liquor for several years was persuaded by Millikin to indulge. He then again became a confirmed drunkard and finally, to get away from the temptation, had to leave the institute. Superintendent Lang remonstrated with Millikin, telling him that he was setting a bad example for the inmates and employes, but to no avail. Millikin claimed that he was backed by Governor Poynter, by the fusion contingent of the best sugar element at Fremont, and was not amenable to the rules or orders of the superintendent.

NEW BRAND OF "CORN MEAL."
Nor were Millikin's shortcomings confined to traditional consistency. Scarcely had he entered upon his duties when he resorted to methods most questionable. On one occasion Superintendent Lang discovered, among supplies delivered, a choice lot of strawberries. There was no provision in the contract covering supplies for the institution for this quality of food, and, looking over the bill or statement of the goods delivered, he observed that the bill called for corn meal, but there was no corn meal delivered. "How is this, Millikin?" said Superintendent Lang. "I fail to see any entry on the bill for strawberries?"

"There it is," said Millikin, pointing to the entry, "corn meal."
"It was right then and there," said Dr. Lang to the writer, "that I discovered that Millikin would bear watching. I told him that kind of dealing would not do, and that he must stop it. But he paid no attention to me. Only a few days afterward he became possessed of a half dozen boxes of cigars. I asked him how he got them and he said the boys down town gave them to him. I knew that he got them in one of two ways—either by the 'corn meal' dodge, or that somebody was dealing with the institution selling supplies and with dishonest motives had given them to him. I again cautioned him against doing wrong, but he met my warning with a defiant sneer. Finding I could do nothing with him I went to Lincoln and laid all the facts before Governor Poynter. That ended it; Governor Poynter never stopped to consider the matter for a moment. Millikin followed this up by getting drunk and coming to the institution in a drunken condition and bringing liquor with him. Again I protested to the governor, and again nothing came of it. Finally things became so bad that in desperation I went to the governor and begged of him to act. The governor came down but did not have the moral courage to do anything. Millikin himself told the governor that he was unable to keep the books and wanted to be relieved of it, but still no action. The governor at last concluded that he would get rid of Millikin, and he asked me to hand in my resignation that he might show it to Millikin and have an excuse for asking him for his. He said my resignation was only a blind to fool Millikin, and that he would not consider it as effective, and would use it only to get Millikin out of the way. I regarded it a strange mode of procedure, but I complied with his request, thinking I was dealing with a man of principle. Imagine my surprise when he announced a day or so later that he had both resigned, and subsequently followed this announcement by the appointment of my successor. It was an act of subtle and flagrant perfidy, unworthy of a man of honor. I resisted and the courts will determine whether a resignation obtained in that way shall be effective."

"I lay much of the blame for the condition of affairs in the institute upon Governor Poynter and his henchmen. They have forced upon the salary list of the institute as teachers and for one position and another, persons who are notoriously unfitted for such service. These appointments have been made on the strength of political 'pulls' and without regard to qualification or fitness. The governor has done more than this, he has tacitly, if not openly, advised subordinates that his whims and not my rules should be respected. He has encouraged them to resist my authority as superintendent from almost the very commencement of my tenure. Under such conditions the worst is the best that could be expected."

ROTTEN WITH FILTH.
"When I came to this institution it was rotten with filth. My predecessor had had just such experience as I am having. There was no such thing as discipline. There was constant strife among the employes and teachers. The rooms in the buildings were very filthy and unsanitary. This caused sickness among the inmates and in some instances deaths occurred."

FEASTING AT THE CRIB.
One has only to glance at the pay roll to see to what extent the fusion reformers are milking the public treasury. Of the Sprecher family, the son and (until recently) the mother are drawing fat salaries and the daughter was until recently living in luxury at the state's expense.

The Sullivan's are represented on the supreme court bench and as major on the institute at Norfolk.

Ex-Senator Mutz has a daughter on the pay-roll at Beatrice (or rather up to a few weeks ago did have, she having been discharged by Superintendent Lang for insubordination.)

Belle Spanogle, of Red Cloud, is on the pay-roll at Beatrice at the instigation of one of Poynter's clerks at Lincoln.

Edith Ross, daughter of ex-Representative Ross of recent fame, is another name on the pay roll.

Several fusionists who have not even been brevetted are on the pay roll as farm hands at the munificent salary of \$25 a month and everything found.

In no instance has there been an appointment made on the grounds of merit. Indeed, it is an open secret, that not one of the teachers has a certificate, and it is admitted by those who are familiar with the facts that none of them could pass a teacher's examination.

DOCTORING THE BOOKS.
As has been said before, the accounts of the institute are in very bad shape. The records are so badly mixed up and confused that no one knows anything about the status of the funds. Goods have been bought and sold, but for what, or what became of the money, nobody can tell. When the governor removed Steward Millikin, who was bookkeeper, he then learned of some of the fruits of his blunders. He dispatched a bookkeeper from his office at Lincoln named McIntee to Beatrice to untangle the mess. McIntee proceeded to arrange the records as he saw fit, and before Superintendent Lang knew what was going on he had changed about 60 accounts. Fearing the governor and his representatives had ulterior motives the superintendent ordered the "expert" out of the building, and he departed.

The records as they now stand are in a bad way, and constitute a sweeping indictment of the fusionists, being mute yet unimpeachable witnesses to glaring incompetency and possible fraud.

It is due to Dr. Lang that he is exculpated from all blame. His hands have been tied and he has been a superintendent in name only. At no time has he been free to administer the affairs of the institute without interference from sources involving a higher power.

SUSPICIOUS REVELATIONS.
Steward Ball and Superintendent Lang are hard at work rectifying errors in the records and about the institute. One thing is already noticeable and that is a decrease in the cost of groceries for the institute. The grocery bill for the month of May is \$157, less than for April, and \$172 less than for March. Millikin retired about April 1st, but his errors did not cease to bear fruit until recently. He used to permit the contractors to bill goods in bulk like, say for example, he purchased a sack of flour or sugar, it would be billed "one sack of flour or sugar \$1.50," or whatever it might be, without giving the quantity in pounds or the quality. This left an opening for fraud, and a rectification of this practice has resulted in a large decrease in the expenses and in the complete cessation of presents, such as cigars and other luxuries which used to be sent to the steward by parties selling goods to the institute. Why the cigars were sent and why they stopped coming, and why the cost of the groceries dropped nearly 30 per cent, is a problem carrying with it the odor of suspicion and fraud, and is a problem which Steward Millikin might experience some difficulty in satisfactorily explaining.

CORRUPTING THE PUBLIC SERVANTS.
Every month all the employes of the institute from superintendent down to farm laborers are required by the fusion leaders at Lincoln to give up a portion of their salaries. The amount which they have to give up varies all the way from three per cent to five per cent. The rule is that this money must be paid over or those who fail must step down and out. Last year the demands for money were heavy, and one Adams, rather than submit, handed in his resignation. In this respect the present year reveals no disposition to reform. Already the officials and employes in the various state institutions are being bled by the committee on extortion. Under date of April 2nd, 1900, the following letter, which shows very clearly how the work is being done, was received at the Beatrice institute:

LINCOLN, Neb., April 2, 1900.
Gentlemen:

We, the Finance Committee appointed by the populist, democratic and free silver republican state central committee, do hereby call on you for the amount of assessment due from your department, or office, as provided for by the resolution sent you. The amount due at this time from your department is \$148.84. We desire to say to all who are called on for funds, you have been recognized and honored by our forces and placed where you are drawing revenues from the state, and we shall expect you to contribute the small amount asked for monthly.

T. H. TIBBLES,
J. E. COAD, Jr.,
L. L. CHAPIN.

This letter throws the white light of truth upon the hypocrisy and false protestations of the sham reformers. It not only reveals the inside workings of the machine, but it strongly corroborates the charge often made by populist officials who have felt the blighting curse of this evil, that one of the primary elements entering into the contamination and demoralization of state institutions is the practice of extorting contributions to a campaign corruption fund. That this is the practice, now a axed policy of the fusion campaign managers, the foregoing letter abundantly proves. Much of the insubordination and consequent discord which exists in state institutions among the officials and employes is due largely to the fact that having contributed to the corruption fund, everybody feels that he is at liberty to do as he pleases. This has greatly impaired the public service and has lowered it to that level where the money expended in the maintenance of these institutions is practically dissipated.

His Wife, too, is an American.
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the new German minister to China, married an American, as did his predecessor, the murdered Von Ketteler. The baroness, though born in London, is the daughter of a New Yorker, Mr. Le Vinson, a cousin of Governor Roosevelt. Her husband was formerly connected with the German embassy at Washington.

COLONIAL TRADE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL RETURNS SHOW INCREASE.

Afford a Steady Market for Products of the Parent Country—Comparison with the United States—Articles That France Supplies to Her Possessions.

French colonies show a rapid increase in the proportion of their importations which they take from the governing country. An elaborate report on the colonies of France, their government, finances, and commerce, has been published by the treasury bureau of statistics. It shows that the total value of imports into French colonies, exclusive of Algeria and Tunis, amounted in 1898 to \$47,741,416, the imports from France and French colonies alone being \$22,853,921.

The following table shows the value of imports of French colonies during the year 1896, by principal articles:

Textiles	\$10,104,917
Spirits, wines, etc.	4,858,154
Cereals and flour	4,654,325
Colonial products	3,144,032
Machinery, hardware, etc.	2,977,700
Building stone, combustibles and etc.	2,477,472
Animal products, hides, etc.	2,162,551
Yarns and threads	1,812,207
Oils and vegetable essences	1,536,337
Metals	1,485,202
Chemical products	1,268,507
Fish	917,754
Paper, printed matters, etc.	862,504
Pottery and glassware	747,621
Timber	733,041
Live animals	728,252
Vegetables, fruits and seeds	646,388
Arms and ammunition	620,754
Furniture and woodwork	520,754
Dressed skins and furs	488,985
Drugs	322,814
Coloring matters	184,518
Clothing	119,638
Matting, wickerwork, etc.	119,594
Dyes	111,375
Vegetable fibers, etc.	99,174
Musical instruments	58,110
Sundry products and manufactures	3,190,283
Total	\$46,917,236

Another and broader way of looking at it than the mere study of articles imported is to see the total commerce which the various nations have with their colonial commerce has to that of other parts of the world. A recent London letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:

The world has been very wide-awake lately to the fact that the colonies of the British Empire have been of vast service and importance to England in facing the surprise party which has been substituted for the "picnic to Pretoria" which was expected to take place in South Africa. It will, however, amaze a large number of the mercantile public, even though they be well posted in trade statistics, to learn what an enormously valuable asset in England's trade is the colonial business. Without going into detail, and assuming for the present that the total of their interchanges may be represented by round numbers, say 2,000, the shares of the several holders stand thus:

Great Britain and Ireland	594
The British colonies	407
Germany	354
The United States	348
France	297
Total	2,000

The colonies most certainly are England's best customers, as is shown in Mr. Mulhall's paper on "British Trade" in the March Contemporary. Take some figures for the last decade, 1889-1898. England's aggregate interchanges, export and import, with great industrial communities were as follows:

The British colonies	£1,788,000,000
The United States	1,399,000,000
Germany	824,000,000
France	682,000,000
Total	£4,693,000,000

Thus England's colonial trade shows an excess of £389,000,000 over her United States trade, an excess of £24,000,000 over that with Germany, and of £1,106,000,000 over the French trade in a space of ten years. The contrast is still more striking if one divides the aggregates according to exports and imports. It is well known how England's sales to European nations dwindle year by year under the operation of hostile tariffs and commercial restrictions. Take the United States for the period under review. Her account gives the following results:

Purchases from the U. S.	\$1,019,000,000
Sales to the United States	380,000,000
Total	\$1,399,000,000

The reports for the British colonies indicate much more equal conditions of trading and a freer access to their markets:

Purchases from the colonies	£949,000,000
Sales to the colonies	\$29,000,000
Total	£1,788,000,000

Porto Rican Trade.
Exports to Porto Rico in May have more than doubled as compared with the preceding May, and imports from the island are nearly doubled. Exports to the island from the United States in May, 1899, were \$305,564, and in May, 1900, were \$696,479. The imports into the United States from the island in May, 1899, were \$647,178, and in May, 1900, \$1,103,867. The May commerce with Porto Rico shows a much greater increase than is the case with any of the other islands. With Cuba

the commerce of May differed little from that of May, 1899, and this was also the case with the Hawaiian islands; while in the Philippine islands the imports show no increase, though the exports show a remarkable gain.

TRADE OF OUR ISLANDS.

Increased with the United States Last Year to Old Records.

Exports from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands, amounted, in round numbers to \$15,000,000 in the fiscal year 1900, and were more than three times as much as in 1896 and more than twice as much as in any year of our commerce with those islands except in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, when reciprocity greatly increased our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico. To Cuba the total for the fiscal year was, in round figures, \$25,000,000 against \$7,530,000 in 1896, and \$24,157,000 in the great reciprocity year 1893. To Porto Rico the exports of the year were, in round terms, \$2,600,000, against an average of \$2,750,000 in the reciprocity years of 1892, 1893, and 1894. To the Hawaiian Islands the total for the year was about \$15,000,000, or five times as much as in 1893, nearly four times as much as in 1896, and more than double the total for 1898. To the Philippines the total for 1900 was about \$2,500,000, or more than in the entire fifteen years since 1885, the date at which the first record of our exports to the Philippines was made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. To the Samoan Islands the exports of the year were about \$125,000, or nearly as much as in all the years since 1896, at which date the official records of our exports to those islands began.

The total imports into the United States from Cuba for the full year show a total of \$31,000,000, against \$15,000,000 in 1898 and \$18,500,000 in 1897, though they still are less than one half the average for the reciprocity years 1892, 1893, and 1894, when our imports from that island averaged over \$75,000,000 per annum. From Porto Rico the imports of the year are but \$1,350,000, which is less than the total for any preceding year since 1880, and is due to the destruction by last year's tornado of the crops which supply Porto Rico's chief articles of export. From the Hawaiian Islands the imports for the full fiscal year are \$21,000,000, or double the average annual importation for the period prior to 1896, and twenty per cent higher than in any preceding year. From the Philippines, despite the war conditions which reduce producing and exporting power, the imports are larger than in any year since 1894.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

Our Claim to Equal Facilities with Other Nations is Assured.

The diplomatic history of the United States affords no better example of successful endeavor to secure by mutual consent an evident right than that offered by the recent correspondence carried on under the President's direction for maintaining the "open door" of trade in China. The establishment of spheres of influence in that ancient Empire by European States, supported by the control of important seaports, has seemed to many to forebode the practical partition of that country among foreign powers and the effective appropriation of commercial privileges in China to the exclusion of all not able or willing to claim a portion for themselves. By a timely series of diplomatic notes Secretary Hay has obtained assurances from the Governments of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia, by which they pledge themselves not to interfere with the perfect freedom of trade in those portions of China where their influence may prevail. The unobstructed enjoyment of the privileges of trade is thus secured to American manufacturers and merchants by the free consent of the powers.

Perhaps the most important fruit of this unprecedented negotiation may prove to be that all the powers, feeling the assurance of unrestricted commerce, may be disposed to accentuate to a less degree, or even abandon, that policy of commercial annexation which has apparently been promoted by the absence of such a just and reasonable understanding. The American claim to unrestricted facilities of trade in China is not a special favor asked and granted, or demanding reciprocity. It is based on treaty rights which promise equal rights to Americans with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. The recognition of these rights has been obtained at a moment when they were apparently about to be ignored.

Less Failures Than Ever.

"Fewest Failures for Eighteen Years" is the headline on Bradstreet's record for the first half of this year. That non-partisan business journal says:

"The number of failures reported for the first six months of the calendar year 1900 is the smallest noted for eighteen years past. Compared with a year ago, the falling off in number is 2.3 per cent, while compared with 1893 the decrease is 25 per cent, and even larger decreases are noted when comparisons are made with the first half of the years 1897 and 1896. This year, in fact, for the first time in eighteen years, the six months' failures have fallen below 5,000 in number."

Which is the Better?

Wouldn't you rather sell corn at 43 cents in Chicago than at 28 1/2 cents? The former was last month's price. The latter and the lower figure was the Democratic price in June, 1899.

RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

Hopeful Tidings for Western States and Territories.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Warren before leaving for his home in Wyoming, speaking of the work of the National Republican Convention, said:

"The platform adopted by the convention conveys to the people of my state, and of every Western state and territory, the most hopeful tidings given them for many years. This is contained in the declaration that, in further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories."

"The fact that the Republican party puts no idle words in its platforms and redeems every promise it makes to the fullest degree is appreciated in the West, and with the positive declaration that the party is committed to reclamation of the arid lands of the country, all doubts that this will be done, and done speedily, are removed. "Had I had such a declaration to back me up at the close of the 56th Congress, when I attempted to secure an appropriation for the building of storage reservoirs in the West, success would have been assured. With such a declaration now a plank in the platform of the Republican party, success is in sight, and I confidently believe that before the 56th Congress closes, it will provide means for the inauguration of a system of reclamation of our arid lands which will do as much for the arid West as the adoption of the Homestead Law did for the great Middle West country."

"The Republican party has already taken the preliminary steps in the work of reclaiming the arid lands of the West, and what it has done is of such practical and useful nature that a substantial foundation is already established upon which the work of reclamation can be continued and be made of lasting material benefit to the West. The first definite action taken towards reclamation of arid lands by the government was secured by the Republican party, in 1896, when by the provisions of the River and Harbor Act, under a section which I had the honor to present, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for examination of sites and report upon the practicability and desirability of constructing reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water, to prevent floods and overflows, erosion of river banks, and breaks of levees, and to reinforce the flow of streams during drought and low water seasons, at least one site each in the states of Wyoming and Colorado."

"The examination thus provided for was made by Capt. H. N. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, and this report made by him showed most convincingly the practicability, utility, and economy of land reclamation by means of storage reservoirs to be built at government expense. The report of Capt. Chittenden is regarded as the most valuable contribution of information obtainable upon this subject, and is in so great demand that the 56th Congress has directed that 3,000 additional copies be printed."

"The next practical step in the direction of arid land reclamation was taken in the 55th Congress when by provisions of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, appropriations of \$10,000 and \$35,000 were provided to make a series of investigations by experts in practical irrigation. These investigations were placed in charge of Prof. Elwood Mead of Wyoming, recognized as the leading authority on irrigation problems in America. The present Congress has increased the amount for this year's investigations under Prof. Mead to \$50,000, and the scope of his work has been enlarged to cover many new irrigation experiments and problems."

"In addition to these investigations, Congress has encouraged and sustained by liberal appropriation the work of stream measurements and investigation of water resources of the country, conducted by the United States Geological Survey."

"The Republican party, as I have said, never makes a promise it does not fulfill, and I confidently anticipate that at a very early day, the practical work of irrigation investigations under Prof. Mead, the collection of data of water resources by the Geological Survey, and the location and survey of storage reservoir sites in Wyoming and Colorado by Capt. Chittenden, will be followed by the erection by the government, on the headwaters of our principal Western rivers, of storage reservoirs which will serve to reclaim millions of acres of land now arid and useless, and transform them into productive farms and homes. The increase in value of land as soon as it is reclaimed and is insured a permanent water supply is enormous; and with the waters of our Western rivers, now running to waste, fully utilized, the growth that will come to the West will be almost beyond comprehension."

Production of Spelter.

The production of spelter increased more than 50 per cent between 1894 and 1898. In the Galena-Joplin district the value of the product was \$2,400,000 more in 1898 than in 1897. This was due to President McKinley's policy on opening the mills.

Majority Against Fusion.

The Republican majority in Oregon was over 11,000, and it was piled up against complete fusion. What will it be in the other States?