

State ticket in Maine. Maine is normally a Republican State, but its present Governor, Frederick W. Plaisted, is a Democrat. He was carried into office by the Democratic tidal wave of two years ago. At the election on the 9th, the Progressive Party is reported as having co-operated with the regular Republicans in support of William T. Haines for Governor. According to latest returns, the vote was as follows, with 28 towns not yet reported, in comparison with the vote of two years ago for the whole State:

	1912.	1910.
Republican .....	70,072	64,672
Democrat .....	66,515	73,425
Prohibition .....		1,352
Socialist .....		1,582

The Prohibition and the Socialist vote for 1912 are not yet reported in the news dispatches. Of the two Democratic Congressmen elected in 1910 only one was re-elected—Daniel J. McGillicuddy.



#### State Organizations of the Progressive Party.

Full nominations for State offices in Ohio were made at Columbus on the 5th by the Progressive Party, Arthur L. Garford being chosen for Governor. [See current volume, page 13; 488, 563, 779.]



The New York convention met at Syracuse on the 6th and nominated a full ticket with Oscar S. Straus as the candidate for Governor. Nearly 200 women were delegates, although women are not yet enfranchised in New York. [See current volume, page 777.]



In Nebraska the Roosevelt faction was adjudicated on the 5th by the District Court at Omaha to be the regular Republican organization. [See current volume, page 753.]



It is reported from San Francisco that the Republican State convention of September 24, the delegates to which were elected at the direct primaries of the 3d, will name Progressive Party men pledged to Roosevelt, as Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket. The chairman of the State committee announces, however, that these Electors will be put on the ballot by petition, the same course which the Taft men will have to adopt. [See current volume, page 848.]



At the Progressive Party convention for Missouri, held at St. Louis on the 4th, a full State ticket was nominated with Albert D. Norton as the candidate for Governor. [See current volume, page 206.]

Frank J. Edwards was nominated on the 7th for Governor by the Progressive Party convention of Montana, along with a full State ticket, and Senator Dixon for re-election to the United States Senate.



Probably the largest and most important county organization of the Progressive Party is that of Cook County, Illinois, which nominated a full county ticket on the 7th. The platform denounces both the Republican and the Democratic machines of Cook County as having "made the welfare of the taxpayer and the citizen secondary to the promotion of their own political parties," declaring that "they are part of the invisible government which it is the purpose of the Progressives to destroy." It demands "the nonpartisan election of Municipal Court and county judges," the short ballot, nonpartisan election of all local officials, "the adoption of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall in local as well as State affairs," and the Torrens system of land registration.



#### The Singletax Fight in Missouri.

To oppose the Constitutional amendments now before the voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection at the November election, the Missouri Anti-Singletax League was organized at Jefferson City on the 30th. The convention assembled as "the Missouri Land Owners' Protective Association," but changed its name before adjourning. According to the report of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 31st

sixty counties were represented and there were delegations from St. Louis and Kansas City. When the convention adjourned more than 350 delegates were seated in the Opera House, and plans had been adopted which will doubtless result in raising a fund of \$50,000 outside of the large cities to carry on the warfare against the Singletax propositions. The delegates were largely farmers, who paid their way here gladly to be a part in a State-wide organization to hunt to death the propaganda of Henry George. The sessions were enthusiastic and decidedly businesslike. . . . Plans were adopted for a State-wide organization, very much along the lines of the political parties. . . . It was repeated again and again that the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendments to the Constitution in 1908 was a set-up job, intended as an opening wedge for the Singletax, and that the Initiative and Referendum will be attacked at the next session of the Legislature and its head scotched, or plans adopted looking to this end.

George Falloon of Kansas City was elected president of the League. [See current volume, page 828.]



#### Constitutional Amendments in Ohio.

Full returns of the recent election on Consti-