

type of politician,—and a most dangerous type he is, always working under cover,—will be permanently disabled.

25. No Primaries are Required: With proportional representation, no primaries are required. Under the Hare system, the method of marking and counting the ballots brings together the votes of like-minded electors,—far more effectively than a primary election can do it,—so as not only to elect the strongest candidates of each party, group, or sufficient number of voters, whether organized or not. Candidates are nominated by petition, the number of names required on a petition being usually between one-half of one to two per cent of the voters in the constituency.

26. Method of Voting is Simple: The form of ballot used and the method of voting it are both very simple; more simple in practice than may be described in words. When proportional representationists are lecturing, it is frequently their custom to hold a mock election with the audience as a constituency, to demonstrate just how simple the system really is. Therefore, I will leave the reader's final conversion for one of these meetings, where he can learn by experience.

27. Fear Splitting Party Vote: Another serious objection to the single-member constituency is the fear of splitting the party vote, which limits each party to running one candidate only, so that the elector, in nine cases out of ten, has only two machine-nominated candidates from which to make a selection. This limited choice affords the voter no satisfactory opportunity for giving expression to his views. He must swallow the entire menu of one party or the other, or stay away from the polls; which largely accounts for the lack of interest in present day elections.

28. Vote For, Not Against, Something: To-day, we usually vote against something; not for something. In the old South of the United States they have regularly voted the Democratic ticket against the Republican North, even, as one old southern colonel was heard to say, if the party ran a dead yellow dog on it. The ballot applied after this fashion can have but little constructive force.

29. Cleaner Election Campaigns: Much evidence can be produced to show that proportional representation invariably results in cleaner elections. Professor Dupriez, of Louvain University, when speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Proportionalists of New York City in 1915, at which the writer had the honor to be present, said that, since its introduction in Belgium, electoral campaigns have gained in dignity, that corruption is almost entirely eliminated, and that now one scarcely ever sees the rioting and violence with which elections too often used to end in the larger Belgian cities.

30. Man Not Pitted Against Man: The reason for this is fairly obvious. In the multi-member constituency, one candidate is not pitted against another in such a manner that to win he must necessarily defeat an opponent, for the simple