

present time may possibly be due to the fact that I fully recognize these possibilities, and that I do not want either to be made uncomfortable or to have it made unpleasant for me.

15. Proportional Representation: Representation in any governing body, to be proportional, must give to each group of voters in the electorate who think together, a number of representatives in that governing body in direct proportion to their relative numbers in the total electorate. That is, a group consisting of twenty per cent of the underlying electorate should have twenty per cent of the representatives. If there are to be one hundred men in the governing body, that group should have twenty of these. It seldom does.

16. Unproportional Representation: To show how very unproportional the representation can be, and often is, under the present system of conducting elections, we may take as an example a city with five wards of one hundred votes each and each electing two aldermen. One ward may be about one hundred per cent Conservative, and elect two Conservative aldermen. The other four wards may each be divided about forty per cent Conservative and sixty per cent Liberal, in which case they will elect eight Liberal aldermen.

17. Minority Elects Majority: In other words, a minority of forty-eight per cent of the electors have eighty per cent of the representatives; which is a large majority and out of all proportion to their voting strength, going to make up a governing body that is thoroughly unrepresentative. With two parties in the field, it is mathematically possible for fifty-one per cent of the voters to elect all the representatives; with three parties in the field, thirty four per cent could secure all the representation.

18. Reaction Always a Unit: The old trick of splitting the opposition party's vote is too well known to need explanation. The reactionaries seldom suffer from this; for, having no principles, there is nothing for them to differ about except the destination of the "swag," and they will always come to terms for the division of this in their own camp rather than risk losing it altogether. It is the liberal, progressive, or radical vote which is usually split where there is no arrangement for proportional representation. Under other systems, the more tickets that are in the field, the smaller is the minority of reactionaries required to control the election and lord it over the more progressive majority.

19. No Representation At All: Then enters the question as to what representation on the governing body previously described have the thirty-two per cent of Conservative voters who were losing minorities in the four wards that returned Liberal aldermen. Certainly the two Conservative aldermen returned from the first ward cannot represent them, for they did not vote for these men at all, and may have strong objections to them personally; and the Liberal aldermen elected from their own wards certainly do not represent them, for, while they may think very highly of these men personally, they have voted against them on principle.