

form of government for cities without sacrificing democracy. A body elected by this method is sure to be representative of the minds of the voters. It is, therefore, fit to be entrusted—subject to recall of course—with the great powers necessary to combine excellence and efficiency, including, if it is thought best, the power to select the chief administrator.

46. The Cure is More Democracy: Verily, the cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy; and no other remedy offered seems so certain to produce immediate and satisfactory results as the adoption of a method of election which will secure true proportional representation in the body of legislators entrusted with the democratic representation of the public. This reform does not in any way interfere with the introduction of any other reforms such as the initiative, referendum, and recall, or direct legislation. It can not but add to their chances of success where they are tried.

47. A Single Transferable Vote: If I were asked for the one thing, possible to-day, which would do more than any other to block the "expert" work of the professional vote-getting politician who makes a party and sometimes a private business of the public's affairs, I should, without hesitation, say, that it was the adoption of the single transferable vote which is used to secure proportional representation. One marks his ballot for the man whom he prefers to have represent him in the governing body; and then proceeds to mark his second, third, and as many other choices as he may care to name. His vote counts for some one of these men whom he prefers.

48. This Vote is Never Wasted: If one's first preference has already secured a seat by having received a full quota at the time one's ballot is reached by the enumerators, and therefore does not need the vote, then that vote is made to operate in favor of one of the elector's other preferences, the one highest in his list of preferences who can be helped to election by his vote. The single transferable vote is not wasted, as are all the unsuccessful votes under either the plurality or the majority systems based on geographical divisions.

49. Each Vote Elects Someone: Unless the minority opinion which it represents is so small that it does not succeed in getting even the quota necessary to elect one representative, each vote elects someone under the voter's orders. Even then, if the elector has named as his second choice a candidate of one of the larger parties nearest in principle to his own ideas, his vote will count to that extent.

50. How it Works Out in Cities: In most municipalities, the corporate limits are not so extensive but that the election may be handled as one district, and the representatives elected at large therefrom, proportionately. Even with proportional representation, however, necessity dictates geographical divisions in some cases, and very large cities may be divided into two or more electoral sections; but these