

COMPULSORY VOTING. *See also* VOTING

- In Australia, but voter permitted to vote anywhere within the state, 19.
- In New Zealand, 15.
- In Tasmania, 19.
- New Zealand has compulsory registration but has not, 227.
- In Australia 95 per cent voted, compared to 70 per cent when first introduced, 228, 232.
- To large extent, Australian commonwealth and state polling divisions correspond in area, 228.
- In Australia appears to be generally popular with candidates, and accepted without demur by majority of public, 232.
- Commenced in Queensland state election in 1915, and in Australia generally in 1924, 238.
- Reduces cost, 245.

## DOMINION FRANCHISE COMMISSIONER

- Report to Speaker of House of Commons, February 18, 1936, containing suggested amendments to Dominion Franchise Act, 3.

## EXISTING LEGISLATION

*Australia—*

- Expenses for Senate limited to £250; for House of Representatives to £100, 15.
- Preferential system employed and voter must mark preferences up to number of candidates to be elected, or ballot is void, 15.
- Justices of Peace, officers and constables, if requested, required to assist in compilation of lists, 15.
- Newspaper publisher of political article during election campaign must state name of contributor and amount paid therefor, 16.

*Britain—*

- Ballot Act dates from 1872, 14.
- Registration lists compiled by municipal officials, and are identical for county council and parliamentary elections, 17.
- Procedure contrasted with that in Canada, 17.
- Royal Commission, 1908; Extracts from Report, 46.

*Canada—*

- Comments on the various provincial statutes, 15-16.
- Synopsis of the various provincial statutes, 35-38.
- Dominion Elections Act, citations from, 38.
- P.E.I. 1935 election. With 58 per cent of vote, Liberals got every seat, 41.
- Ontario (Drury) Government, 1919, got only 33 per cent of the vote, 125.
- Dominion election 1930, 15 Conservatives, 8 Liberals, 2 Labour, 1 U.F.A. and 1 Progressive elected on minority vote, 42.
- Athabaska by-election 1931, Conservative elected with 32 per cent of vote, 42.
- Ontario election, June 19, 1934, Liberals got 49.4 per cent of vote and 78 per cent of seats, 42.
- Ontario election 1929, Conservatives got 57 per cent of the vote and 82 per cent of seats, 42.
- Saskatchewan election, 1929, Liberals got 149,787 votes and 28 seats; Conservatives got 105,326 votes and 24 seats. Conservative administration followed as result of coalition with Progressives and Independents, 42.
- Saskatchewan election, 1934. Liberals got 47.1 per cent of votes and 91 per cent of seats; Conservatives and C.C.F. got 52.9 per cent of votes and 9 per cent of seats, 42.
- House of Commons. composition of in 1922; extracts from "A Study of the General Election" by John Humphreys, 46.
- Minorities are denied representation in Parliament, 138.
- Conservative Party in House of Commons at present time is grossly under-represented as to numbers, 143.
- Present methods pursued will lead to dictatorship, 151.
- Group government is not due to depression, 152.
- Certain constituencies in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta compared as to area, 185.
- Cost of last general election about \$4,000,000, and previous election over \$2,000,000, 227.

*British Columbia—*

- Those who do not vote are left off list and, to get on again, have to make another application, 234.
- Total cost of taking census for ten years, \$2,039,089, 236.