

Under the Tabular System the same 100 voters, as marked for choice in the Illinois system, would be tabulated showing the number of each candidate's 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choices as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Brown	40	5	5	50 — 100
Robb	20	5	25	40 — 100
Jones	20	10	65	5 — 100
Smith	20	20	5	5 — 100
Total	100	100	100	100

Although only 40 per cent of the electorate chose Smith as their first choice, 65 per cent of the voters wanted to have Smith as their representative if they had to elect their own candidate. Therefore he represents more fairly than any other in which electorate.

In making this ballot we show 4 points for first choice, 3 points for second, 2 points for third and 1 point for fourth. The results would then be tabulated as follows:

Brown	100	15	10	50 — 185 points
Robb	120	15	50	40 — 225 points
Jones	80	30	120	5 — 235 points
Smith	40	200	10	5 — 255 points

The above clearly show Smith to be the majority choice. This can be proved in another way.

The missing elections between any and every two of the above candidates separately and showing the low percentage that Smith would be elected. To further explain this we will show all possible elections held one after the other by the same 100 people voting each time.

- Brown vs. Robb
- Brown vs. Jones
- Brown vs. Smith
- Robb vs. Jones
- Robb vs. Smith
- Jones vs. Smith

It does not matter when or against whom Smith runs he will always be elected since he will be backed by one or another of the supporters of the two candidates not running.

Let us try another way. Suppose there are four voting equal groups of voters. The first group wish to elect Brown but if they can't have Brown they vote Smith. The second group wants Robb but if they can't have Robb they vote Smith. The third group wants Jones but if they can't have Jones they vote Smith. The fourth group that Smith is the choice of the majority of the people, which means that the correct system he would not be elected.

The above can be used for any number of candidates by counting the number of choices on the ballot and using this number as a value for first choice.

The simplicity of the system of electing representatives is too obvious to need further explanation. In the case of two candidates certainly the voter has the right to elect either. This is no longer the case with three or more candidates in the field. Let us return the electorate with an equal-vote system.