

1916

1916

TASMANIA

THE PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTION
25th MARCH, 1916

WITH STATISTICS OF OTHER ELECTIONS HELD IN
TASMANIA FROM 1903 TO 1916

ALSO INCLUDING

THE RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM UPON THE CLOSING
HOUR OF LICENSED PREMISES FOR THE
SALE OF LIQUOR

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command



Tasmania:

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1916

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REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTION 25TH MARCH, 1916.

INCLUDING THE RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM UPON
THE CLOSING HOUR OF LICENSED PREMISES
FOR THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

Hobart, September, 1916.

SIR,

IN accordance with your instructions, we have the honour to submit a report upon the General Election held on the 25th of March, 1916.

The election referred to was conducted under the provisions of "The Electoral Act, 1907," as amended by "The Electoral Act, 1911," and the regulations made thereunder; in conjunction with a Referendum (6 Geo. V. No. 53) for the purpose in ascertaining the will of the people in regard to fixing the closing hour of premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquors.

The result of the Liquor Referendum is set forth in Appendix XX.

The conduct of the General Election, from an administrative point of view, passed off satisfactorily; the only serious difficulty which arose was due to the extraordinary negligence of the presiding officer at Babel Island polling-place, in the District of Bass, failing to deliver his ballot-box at Whitemark (Flinders Island) as previously arranged, in time to catch the steamer to Launceston. A polling-place was established at Babel Island, but owing to the neglect of the officer referred to, the ballot-box did not reach the returning officer for several days. The result was that the whole of the returning officers throughout the State were unable to commence their count until the box had been delivered. This necessitated the chartering of a special steamer, at considerable expense, to proceed to the island to return the ballot-box to Launceston.

Babel Island
ballot-box.

Under the Absent Voting provisions, which were in operation at this election, votes might have been cast, even in this remote district, for any of the electorates in the State, any of which may have been affected; although, in this particular instance, such did not prove to be the case. With a view to preventing a recurrence of a similar difficulty, it is suggested that statutory provision be made under which the returning officer may be granted the power, in the event of a ballot-box from a distant polling-place going astray, to declare, in his opinion, that the votes cast thereat will not affect the interests of the persons who are candidates in his district.

Absent voting.

Each returning officer now has the full-time services of a permanent clerk, the salaries of whom are jointly paid by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The wisdom of these appointments is beyond question, and no doubt the time is not far distant when the advantages of also appointing full-time returning officers will be recognised.

Appointment of
full-time clerks.

The question of removing the principal polling-place for the District of Darwin from Zeehan to Burnie is important. From a geographical point of view, the latter place, in addition to being central for railway, postal, and steamer services, is the most suitable point of communication with the head office.

Removal principal
polling-place from
Zeehan to Burnie.

Removal of Administration Act from Ministerial control.

It is recommended that consideration be given to the question of removing the administration of the "Electoral Act" from Ministerial control. The advantages of such a change will be enjoyed by all parties, and would, it is respectfully urged, relieve the Minister at times of a certain amount of embarrassment. It would also place the Department in a more satisfactory position to deal impartially with the numerous conflicting interests which are inseparably associated with the administration of this Act.

"L" form.

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 27, provision was made by which an elector, during the progress of a general election, was granted the privilege of voting at any polling-booth in any district in the State. A certain amount of confusion arose in regard to the use of the "L" form (Section 108), in which an elector may vote at any polling-booth within the district for which he is enrolled. It is therefore recommended that an amendment of the "Electoral Act" be introduced, authorising the use of a form to be prescribed; such prescribed form to contain a declaration to the effect that the elector has not had reasonable facilities for voting in the subdistrict for which he is enrolled. If this proposed amendment is effected, it will serve to relieve the congestion which frequently occurs at the central polling-booth in the metropolitan areas, where, in many instances, the voter passes a booth in the subdistrict for which he is enrolled to vote at the central booth. The opportunities for dual voting would also be restricted.

Amendment of Main Act. Conference of Returning Officers.

The main Act (7 Ed. VII. No. 6) has now been in operation for nine years, and many important amendments are now considered necessary. These have been noted, and it is proposed that an opportunity be taken for holding a conference of returning officers, with a view to the preparation of a report as to the amendments which, as a result of experience, in the working of this Act, have been found to be desirable.

Statistical tables.

Appended hereto will be found statistical tables dealing with various phases of the election.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tables containing a brief statistical history of the elective franchise for the House of Assembly in Tasmania since the year 1870, showing the various stages of its development. The following observations thereon draw special attention to the effects produced by the extension of the franchise at the more important stages, and to comparisons with other countries :—

Observations on the effects of the gradual extension of the franchise in Tasmania since the year 1870. Table I.

Up to the year 1870 the qualification for the exercise of the privilege of voting for representatives was, practically, confined to owners of property of not less than £7 in value. In the year 1870 the franchise only admitted 11,171 adult male electors on rolls, representing 42.08 per cent. of total adult males, and about 23 per cent. of the total adult population.

This limitation had the effect of excluding about 77 per cent. of the total adult population. The class excluded was mainly composed of all adult females, and about 37,388 adult males, composed mostly of the class having incomes under £80 per annum.

In the general election of the year 1891 the franchise admitted all adult male citizens, possessing an annual income of not less than £60. This extension raised the number of electors to 25,932, representing 64.77 per cent. of total adult males, and about 24.32 of the total adult population.

In the general election held in the year 1901 the franchise was further extended to embrace all male citizens of the age of 21 years and over. The effect of this extension to "Manhood Suffrage" raised the number on electoral rolls to 39,002, representing 84.86 per cent. of total adult males, and about 44.71 per cent. of the total adult population.

The final stage was reached at the general election held in the year 1906, when the franchise was further extended to all female citizens of the age of 21 years and over.

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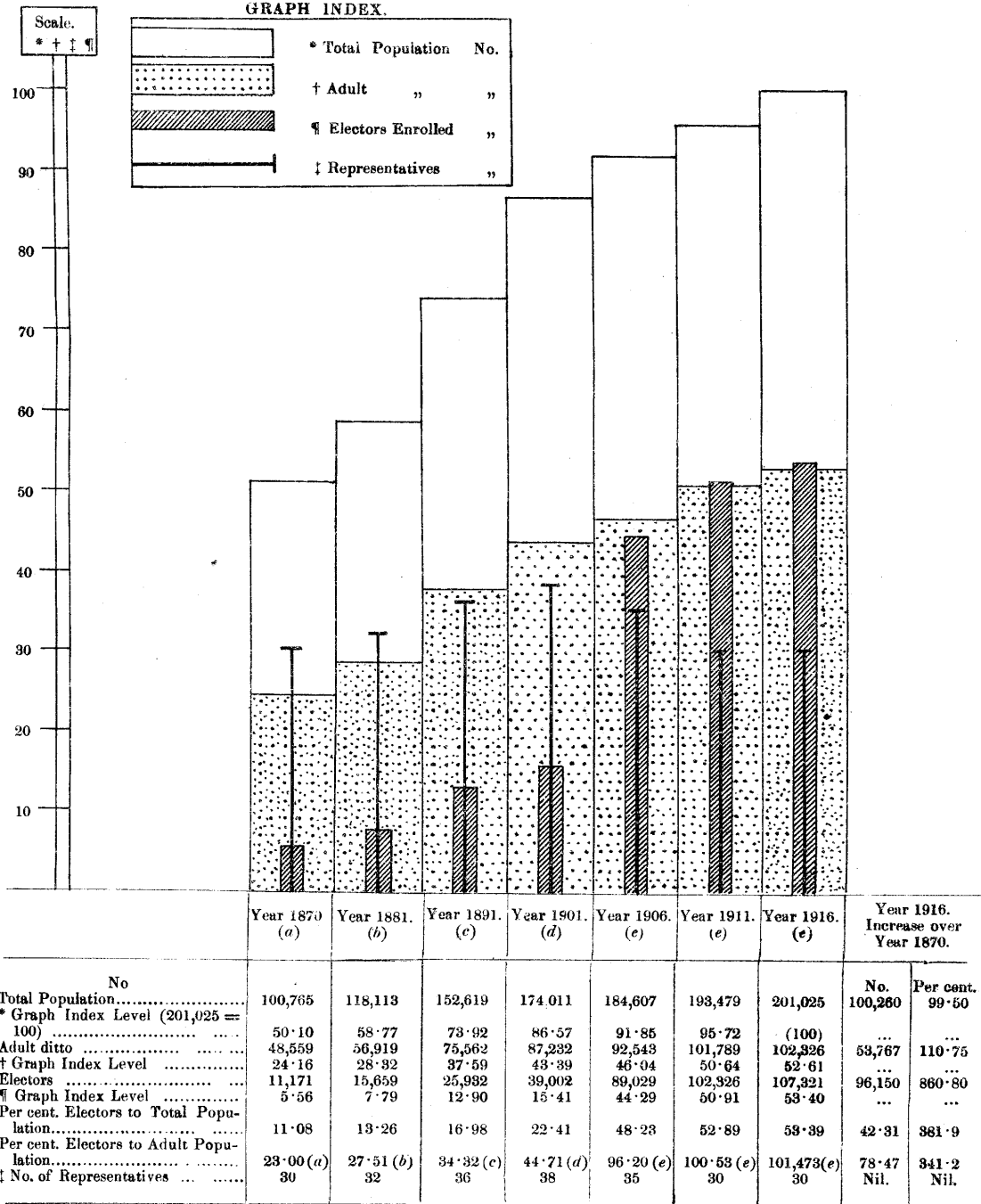
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HISTORY OF ELECTIVE FRANCHISE FOR HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TASMANIA, SINCE YEAR 1870.

By R. M. JOHNSTON, I.S.O., P.S.S., Government Statistician.



* Scale—Percentage of Total Population.
 † " " " " Adult Population.
 ‡ " " " " Actual No. of Elected Representatives.
 § " " " " Electors, No. Enrolled

Franchise Qualification.

(a) Property Ownership Value £7. (b) £80 Salary or Wage. (c) £60 Salary or Wage. (d) Manhood Suffrage. (e) Adult Suffrage.

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The effect of "Adult Suffrage" upon the numbers placed upon the electoral rolls at the last General Election, held on March 25, 1916, was to raise the number of electors to 107,321 (males, 54,466; females, 52,855), representing, on the whole, 101·48 per cent. of total adult population. The male electors on rolls represent 99·43 per cent. of the estimated total male adult population, and the female electors on rolls exceeded the estimated total adult female population by 1·48 per cent. This excess of number on rolls, as compared with estimated total adult population, obviously indicates that the present difficulties in the way of obtaining an effective revision of the rolls prior to election, has permitted the retention of names of electors who either (1) have died, (2) have departed from the State, (3) or whose names were improperly recorded on more than one district roll. In Table II. the elective scope of the franchise in the various subdivisions of the United Kingdom in the years 1906 and 1910 is contrasted with the more liberalised extension of the franchise in the latest year in typical States of Australasia.

It is interesting to observe that the extension of the franchise in the United Kingdom in 1906 and 1910, still maintained, compares closely, relative to population, with the scope of the franchise in Tasmania in the year 1891, which only admitted to the privileges of franchise adult male citizens having an income of not less than £60 per annum; thus:—

Franchise in different countries compared.
Table II.

United Kingdom.	1906.	1910.
Electors.....	7,270,262	7,193,063
Members	670	670
Percentage of Electors—		
To Total Population	16·17	17·12
To Adult Population	30·72	32·35
<hr/>		
Tasmania.	1891.	1916.
Electors	25,932	107,321
Members	36	30
Percentage of Electors—		
To Total Population	16·98	52·61
To Adult Population	34·32	101·48

The effects upon local legislation, and upon the composition and strength of dominant parliamentary forces caused by the adoption of adult suffrage in Australia and New Zealand, in recent years, will, undoubtedly, be now studied with more than usual interest by British statesmen, as it is obvious they foreshadow, to no small extent, what changes may take place in the character and composition of the representative forces of the House of Commons, should a similar extension of the franchise be carried into effect in the United Kingdom in the near future.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 25TH MARCH, 1916, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS GENERAL ELECTIONS IN THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913, TOGETHER WITH OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE ANALYTICAL TABLES APPENDED.

Table III. shows that the number of electors on the rolls on 25th March, 1916, was 107,321; of which 54,466, or 50·75 per cent., were males, and 52,855, or 49·35 per cent., were females.

The electors who voted at the General Election in 1916 number 78,984, representing 73·60 per cent. of the total number on rolls. Of the total number who voted, 41,427, or 52·45 per cent., were males; and 37,557, or 47·55 per cent., were females. Relative to the number on rolls, the number who voted were, respectively, males 76·06 per cent., females, 71·05 per cent.

Electors on rolls
Table III.

Electors who voted.
Table III.

Number of electors on rolls, and who voted in year 1916, compared with corresponding numbers at general election in years 1912 and 1913.

Table III. of the Appendix, with respect to the recent General Election in 1916, shows the number of electors on rolls, the number of electors who voted, the number of valid and informal votes recorded, and other particulars relating thereto. The same table also shows, for comparison, corresponding figures relating to the previous general elections held in the years 1912 and 1913, of which the following is a brief synopsis:—

Table III.

Statistical Summary relating to the General Elections held in the Year 1912, 1913, and 1916.

	General Elections held in—		
	April 30th, 1912.	Jan. 23rd, 1913.	March 25th, 1916.
Electors on the Roll:—			
Males	No. 52,853	53,372	54,466
Females	50,660	51,920	52,855
Total	103,513	105,292	107,321
Males per cent	51·06	50·70	50·75
Females „	48·94	49·30	49·35
Total „	100	100	100
Electors who voted:—			
Males	No. 40,715	38,230	41,427
Females	35,337	31,638	37,557
Total	76,053	69,868	78,984
Males per cent	53·54	54·71	52·45
Females „	46·47	45·29	47·55
Total „	100	100	100
Electors on Rolls—			
Relative to Total Population per cent.	52·50	52·93	53·83
Relative to Total Adult Population per cent.	99·76	101·37*	101·95*
Estimated Adult Population	No. 103,750	106,700	105,759
Percentage of Voters to Totals of each Class on Rolls:—			
Males	No. 77·03	71·67	76·06
Females	69·75	60·94	71·05
Total	73·47	66·36	73·60
Valid Votes recorded	73,886	68,767	74,514
Informal Votes	2166	2035	4470
Percentage ditto to Ballot Papers issued	per cent. 2·85	2·87	5·66
No. of Candidates	59	50	48
No. of Members elected	30	30	30

* Obviously the Number on Rolls is over-stated.

Electors on rolls and valid votes recorded in each district compared.

From the above analysis it will be seen that the total number of electors on rolls at the General Election in 1916. viz., 107,321, exceeds the corresponding number of year 1912 by 3808, or 3·68 per cent., and exceeds that of year 1913 by 2029, or 1·93 per cent.

Table III.

Table III. shows the number of electors on the rolls, and the number of valid votes recorded on 25th March, 1916, for each district, of which the following is a summary:—

	Electors Enrolled.	No. of Votes Recorded.	No. of Valid Votes Recorded.
	No.	No.	No.
Bass	22,966	16,462	15,746
Darwin	19,403	13,343	13,492
Denison	24,031	18,009	16,995
Franklin	22,116	16,421	15,335
Wilmot	18,799	23,749	12,946
Total	107,321	78,984	74,514
Per cent. to Total enrolled	100	73·60	69·44

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As the estimated number of the total adult population at the beginning of the year 1916 is only stated to be 105,759, it is obvious that the number of electors recorded on rolls is overstated by at least 1562, or 1.48 per cent., and indicates that the difficulties in the way of making a perfect revision of the rolls have permitted the retention of names of electors who either have died, have departed from the State, or whose names were wrongfully placed upon more than one district roll.

The existing differential quota provision ("The Electoral Act, 1911") only secures equitable representation of electors and parties within the limits of each of the five prescribed districts into which the State has been divided. To each of the five districts (irrespective of size or number of electors) are allotted an equal number of representatives, and hence it follows that any considerable inequality in the number of electors of the various districts must also produce a corresponding inequality of representation of parties in the State, taken as a whole, notwithstanding the fairness of party representation within each separate electoral district.

Equitable representation of electoral districts in proportion to various standards.

How far the inequalities of electoral districts affect the equitable representation of districts in the State, as a whole, is clearly shown in the following comparative table relating to the general elections of the State held in the years 1912, 1913, and 1916 respectively;—

Representation in Proportion—	No. of Representatives.*						
	Bass.	Darwin.	Denison.	Franklin.	Wilmot.	Total.	
(1) To Fixed Number of Representatives as prescribed by Electoral Acts	1912	6	6	6	6	6	30
	1913	6	6	6	6	6	30
	1916	6	6	6	6	6	30
(2) Approximate to Enrolment, General Election	1912	6	6	6	6	6	30
	1913	6	6	7	6	5	30
	1916	6	6	7	6	5	30
(3) Approximate to Total Valid Votes Recorded, ditto	1912	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1913	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1916	6	6	7	6	5	30
(4) Approximate to Total Effective Votes Credited, ditto	1912	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1913	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1916	6	6	7	6	5	30
(5) To Total Electors who Voted, ditto	1912	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1913	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1916	6	6	7	6	5	30
(6) To Total Estimated Total Population, ditto	1912	6	6	6	6	6	30
	1913	6	6	6	6	6	30
	1916	6	6	6	6	6	30
(7) To Total Estimated Adult Population, ditto	1912	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1913	6	6	6	7	5	30
	1916	6	6	6	7	5	30

* Nearest Whole Number.

The preceding table shows, on the basis of population, that each of the five districts would still be entitled to an equal number of representatives. This indicates that no great changes have taken place in the relative number of population of electoral districts since they were redefined in the year 1909.

The greatest change has taken place in the electoral districts of Franklin, Denison, and Wilmot. The two former show relatively a considerable increase since the present system of boundaries was first determined, while Wilmot has, relatively declined. On the basis of adult population, electors enrolled, electors who voted, valid and final effective votes recorded at the last three State general elections, Wilmot would only be entitled to five representatives instead of six, as returned. On the basis of total electors who voted, Franklin would have been entitled to an extra representative at the State general elections held in the years 1912 and 1913, and Denison would have been so entitled to an extra representative at the last general election on 25th March, 1916.

A system of electoral districts, each with a fixed equal number of representatives, cannot always continue to insure true proportional representation for the

Impracticability of maintaining continuously equal constituencies by alteration of electoral boundaries.

State as a whole, unless under such rare conditions where each constituency happens to be equal as regards population or voters.

To maintain such equalisation of electoral districts, in the past, by alteration of boundaries, has been very imperfect, if not altogether impracticable.

In the original idea of the Hare system, with its single transferable vote, it was contemplated to have only one district for the whole State. True proportional representation would be attained under this condition by having a uniform quota throughout the whole State. When the Hare system—with the modified Hare-Clark system of transfer—was first introduced in Tasmania, in the year 1897, it did not apply to the whole State, but was confined to the separate electorate of the two chief cities. But while the system with independent quotas for each district was giving true equitable representation proportionally to all parties within each of these districts, the quotas lacked uniformity, and therefore the extension of the non-uniform method of quota to all districts could not insure true proportional representation to all parties within the State as a whole.

The adoption of uniform quota would permanently secure true proportional representation in State and district without alteration of district boundaries.

The relative growth of population in the various districts is subject to constant changes, and makes it a matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain and preserve true proportional representation for the whole, without the provision of a "Uniform Quota" for all the constituencies of the State. It has always been a matter of the greatest difficulty in the past to vary the boundaries of each district with the object of approximating more closely to equality of voting power in each district. By the adoption of the uniform quota there would be no need to fix the number of representatives for each district, and it would not matter about the difference of population between different districts, because the uniform quota would ever give to them the just proportion of representation to which their respective numbers entitled them. Equitable representation to both individual electoral districts, and to the State as a whole, cannot be insured except by the method of some form of "Uniform Quota."

Inherent defects of the differential quota for separate electoral districts.

The chief inherent defects of the existing scheme of proportional representation in Tasmania are that it continues to provide for a fixed equal number of representatives for each of the five electoral divisions, without any qualification or provision for the difference in size of electorates, or for the difference and divergence which, by natural growth, are constantly taking place in the number of population contained within the limits of their respective prescribed boundaries. The provision of a differential quota—which varies in each district in proportion to the number of valid votes actually recorded at each election—only secures equitable representation to the different party interests within the limits of the particular electorate. This restriction has also the defect that it may possibly enable a party, with a *minority of electors* in the whole State, to secure an *actual majority of representatives* in Parliament. A fixed equal number of representatives for unequal electoral divisions, as at present, is, therefore, incompatible with any system which proposes to secure permanently the true proportional representation of all parties in any Parliament of the whole State.

Suggested duplex proportional system of representation for districts as well as parties.

But even if a fixed equal number of representatives for each of the five electoral districts were abolished in favour of fixing, from time to time, the number of representatives for each district on the basis of the proportion which the number of electors on the roll of the district bears to the total number of electors on the whole of the latest revised rolls for the State, there would be a considerable difficulty in the way of its adoption.

Before a "Uniform Quota" could be adopted that would secure equitable representation to different districts variable in size, as well as to different party candidates, the following necessary steps would have to be taken :—

- (1) After the number of first choice valid votes was ascertained for the particular district, each district returning officer would require to transmit the results to the Chief Returning Officer for the State, in order that the latter would be enabled, from the aggregate results of all districts, to determine the uniform quota, which would have to be adopted for all districts.
- (2) The uniform quota, so determined, would next have to be communicated to each district returning officer before the necessary process of quota-excesses and other contingent choice transfers could, possibly, come into action.

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District.
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Larwin..
Denison..
Franklin..
Wilmot ..
Total

- (3) Such repeated references would, in practice, add greatly to the delay in the final determination of the election, and the discontent which, in all likelihood, would arise therefrom, might ultimately lead to the rejection of the method.

It would seem, therefore, that the best practical way to secure equitable representation in Parliament of districts, as well as for parties, would be to adopt the particular duplex-proportional method hereafter described:—

DUPLEX-PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION.

As Regards Districts.

(1) First secure the equitable share of Parliamentary representatives for each district, on the basis which each one bears, proportionally, in relation to some common standard. This common standard, when selected as a basis, must be available prior to the date of the election, so as to make it possible for the Chief Returning Officer for the State to determine the equitable proportion of Parliamentary representatives for each district, and to transmit the results of his determinations for the guidance of all district returning officers when distributing the various contingent transfer choice votes at the time of the election.

The best common standard available for securing an equitable proportion of a fixed number of Parliamentary representatives for each district would be either that of population, or of the number of electors recorded on the latest revised rolls; preferably the latter.

As regards Parties.

(2) The present system of differential district quotas, if retained, and conjoined with the previous provision (1), will secure equitable representation of all parties, consistently with each separate district, as well as with the aggregate of party representation in the State Parliament as a whole. It is obvious, under the single contingent transfer system, that equitable party representation can only be attained by having its quotas based upon the first choice valid votes actually polled at the particular election.

The following table gives a fuller illustration of the mode of working the suggested duplex-proportional system of equitable representation, consistent with the districts as well as the parties:—

Tabular Illustration showing (by allotting proportionately the fixed Number of Parliamentary Representatives to the several Electoral Districts, on the Basis of Electors Enrolled) that the Existing Tasmanian Method of Differential District Droop-Quotas, may consistently and continuously, in future, secure Equitable Representation for all Parties in Parliament, as effectively as has been attained hitherto in separate Districts:—

District.	No. of Electors on Rolls.	Equitable Share of 30 Parliament'y Members on Basis of Electors Enrolled.	Assured No. of Valid Votes Polled at Election. ×	Differential District (Droop) Quota.	Assured Effective Votes Credited to Parties at Final Stage of Transfer Process on the Basis of the Differential District Droop Quota.				
					Liberal Party. No.	Labour Party. No.	Independent Party. No.	All Parties. No.	Maximum Votes Possible under Droop Quota for all Parties.
Bass	22,946	6	15,746	$\left(\frac{\times}{6} + 1\right) = 2251$	6750	6539	...	13,279	13,506
Larwin..	19,429	6	13,492	$\left(\frac{\times}{6} + 1\right) = 1928$	3809	5784	1897	11,490	11,568
Denison..	24,031	7	16,995	$\left(\frac{\times}{7} + 1\right) = 2125$	8480	6370	...	14,850	14,875
Franklin..	22,116	6	15,335	$\left(\frac{\times}{6} + 1\right) = 2191$	6207	6573	...	12,780	13,146
Wilmet..	18,799	5	12,946	$\left(\frac{\times}{5} + 1\right) = 2158$	6370	4390	...	10,760	10,790
Total	107,321	30	74,514		31,616	29,146	1897	63,157	63,885

Equitable Share of Thirty Representatives.

	For Districts in Proportion to Electors Enrolled.		For Parties on Basis of Differential District Quota.							
	Fractional No.	Whole No.	Lib. Rep.		Lab. Rep.		Ind. Rep.		All Parties Rep.	
			Fr. No.	Whole No.	Fr. No.	Whole No.	Fr. No.	Whole No.	Fr. No.	Whole No.
Bass.....	6.41	6	3.00	3	2.90	3	...	...	5.90	6
Darwin ...	5.43	6	1.98	2	3.00	3	...	...	5.96	6
Denison ...	6.72	7	3.99	4	3.00	3	...	...	6.99	7
Franklin ..	6.18	6	2.83	3	3.08	3	...	...	5.83	6
Wilmot....	5.26	5	2.96	3	2.05	2	...	...	4.99	5
Total .	30	30		15		14		1		30

Single-member constituencies involve a greater risk than group constituencies in allowing a minority of electors to secure a majority of representatives in Parliament.

The risk of a minority of electors in the State, as a whole, being able to secure a majority of representatives in Parliament is even greater when the State is divided into single-member constituencies than when divided into plural or group constituencies. This conclusion is supported by the following tabular illustrations, taken indiscriminately, showing the results of single-member district elections held in the years 1882 and 1906, as contrasted with the results of group district elections held in the years 1913 and 1916.

(A)—SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCY ELECTIONS.

Year 1882.

Districts.		Electors Enrolled.		No. Representatives.	
Group.	No. Districts.	No.	Per Cent.	Actually Returned.	Equitable Proportion.
A	19	7300*	44.46	19	14
B	13	9119†	55.54	13	18
A & B	32	16,419	100	32	32

Year 1906.

Districts.		Electors Enrolled.		No. Representatives.	
Group.	No. Districts.	No.	Per Cent.	Actually Returned.	Equitable Proportion.
C	19	43,687‡	49.07	19	17
D	16	45,342§	50.93	16	18
C & D	35	89,029	100	35	35

* Indicates that a Minority of Electors returns a Majority of Representatives (6).

† " " Majority " " Minority " (3).

‡ " " Majority " " Minority " (-6).

§ " " Majority " " Minority " (-3).

(B)—PLURAL OR GROUP CONSTITUENCY ELECTIONS.

Year 1913.

Districts.		Electors Enrolled.		No. Representatives.	
Group.	No. Districts.	No.	Per Cent.	Actually Returned.	Equitable Proportion.
Bass	1	21,170	20.10	6	6
Darwin	1	20,782	19.74	6	6
Denison	1	22,294	21.18	6	6
Franklin	1	22,094	20.98	6	6
Wilmot	1	18,952	18.00	6	6
Total	5	105,292	100	30	30

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Year 1916.

Bass	1	22,966	21·40	6	6
Darwin	1	19,409	18·08	6	6
Denison	1	24,031	22·39	6*	7
Franklin	1	22,116	20·61	6	6
Wilmot	1	18,799	17·52	6†	5
Total	5	107,321	100	30	30

* Indicates 1 below Equitable Number.

† „ 1 above „ „

EFFECT OF SINGLE TRANSFER AND SUGGESTED SINGLE NON-TRANSFER METHODS OF SELECTING REPRESENTATIVES COMPARED.

The following table illustrates the greater loss of available Party Strength which would likely be produced by adopting the suggested haphazard *Single Non-transfer Method (B)* (by selecting the fixed six representatives for each district from the six candidates who at the initial stage of election (first-choice record) obtained the highest number of votes), as compared with the results of the existing *Single Transfer Method (A)*, which enables nearly the *full strength of each party* to take part in the final selection of representatives on equitable lines. The number of representatives that would be returned under the *Uniform Quota Method (C)* is also contrasted with Methods (A) and (B) :—

	Nominal Strength of Party 1st Choice.	Existing Single Transfer. Method (A).			Suggested Single Non-Transfer. Method (B).			Share of Representatives that would be returned at the General Election, Year 1916, on the basis of—		
		Loss — or Gain + of Votes by		Final Effective Strength No.	Loss of Votes by		Final Effective Strength.	Method (A) Actual.	Method (B).	Method (C) Uniform Quota.
		Barrage and X Voting.	Per Cent.		Barrage Loss.	Per Cent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
LIBERAL PARTY.										
Bass	7134	— 384	5·38	6750	869	13·18	6265	3	3	3
Darwin	5222	+ 108	2·07	5330	1039	19·90	4183	2	3	2
Denison	8565	+ 359	4·19	8924	...	—	8565	3	4	3
Franklin	7938	+ 83	1·05	8021	1270	16·00	6668	3	3	3
Wilmot	7080	+ 293	4·14	7373	1090	15·40	5990	4	4	4
Total Liberal	35,939	+ 459	1·27	36,398	4268	11·83	31,671	15	17	15
LABOUR PARTY.										
Bass	8313	+ 94	1·12	8477	2209	26·25	6174	3	3	3
Darwin	6846	—1058	15·46	5784	978	14·30	5864	3	2	3
Denison	8430	—1146	13·59	7284	2913	34·56	5517	3	2	3
Franklin	7397	— 824	11·14	6573	769	10·40	6628	3	3	3
Wilmot	5066	+ 16	·32	5082	1009	19·92	4057	2	2	2
Total Labour	36,118	—2918	8·08	33,200	7878	21·82	28,240	14	12	14
INDEPENDENT PARTIES.										
Bass	229	— 219	100	...	229	100	...	...	...	...
Darwin	1428	+ 469	32·84	1897	...	...	1428	1	1	1
Denison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmot	800	— 800	100	...	800	100	...	...	...	...
Total Independent	2457	— 560	22·79	1897	1029	41·88	1428	1	1	1
ALL PARTIES.										
Bass	15,676	519	3·36	15,227	3307	21·09	12,439	6	6	6
Darwin	13,492	481	3·57	13,011	2017	14·95	11,475	6	6	6
Denison	16,995	787	4·63	16,208	2913	17·14	14,082	6	6	6
Franklin	15,335	741	4·83	14,594	2039	13·30	13,296	6	6	6
Wilmot	12,946	491	3·79	12,455	2899	22·39	10,047	6	6	6
Grand Total	74,514	3019	4·05	71,495	13,175	17·68	61,339	30	30	30

Superiority of the Hare Proportional Quota-System of Single-Transfer (A) as compared with the non-transfer single "absolute majority vote" (B).

The preceding table clearly shows the superior character, and the fairness and certainty of the Hare single transfer vote system (A), in the manner in which it fully insures the return of an equitable proportion of party representation (see columns 8 and 10), and also of conserving and freeing from objectionable barrage the full strength of all contesting parties' recorded votes, and thus rendering it impossible for a minority of electors to return a majority of representatives. The table also demonstrates that if the selection of representatives in each district at the last General Election was based, as suggested by some person, upon the six candidates who happened to obtain the highest number of No. 1 choice votes the Liberal Party in the whole State would have obtained 17 representatives instead of 15, as actually returned by the fairer single transfer method. The Labour Party, on the other hand, would only have obtained 12 representatives, or two less than actually returned by the existing and more equitable method of proportional representation.

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The single non-transfer method would, therefore, if adopted at the last election, have given (unfairly) a majority of five to the Liberal Party over the Labour Party. (See column 9 of table.)

The merits of the preference and transferable vote.

The most valuable accessory of Hare's system is the scheme of the *Quota-excess and lowest excluded candidate transfer choice votes*. In the ordinary system of voting it often happens that the fair power of majorities and minorities is wasted by the manner in which the votes are given. The voter has no certain knowledge, and is often obliged to guess his own party's strength. If the voter's first particular choice gets, unnecessarily, too many votes from his own party, and, therefore, useless to him, it may so happen that the second, third, &c., in the order of the voter's preference are, from this lack of knowledge, deprived of votes to such an extent that an opposite party's representatives are returned in larger number than their aggregate strength, if fairly measured, would entitle them. Hare's method of preference vote in a very large measure obviates this defect. By the elector indicating his other favourite candidates, in order of decreasing preference, or increasing order of disfavour, by 1, 2, 3, &c., no previous knowledge of strength is necessary. The Hare method is, *per se*, a sort of special providence, preventing the waste of valuable votes by automatically distributing surplus strength fairly and exactly to the next and next of preference, even until at last the full fair strength of the particular party is properly determined. If combinedly in this way any party fails to return even *one representative*, it is because all the members of the party are too feeble in numbers to have the right to be represented; if the party on the whole returns one, two, three, or more representatives it is for the best of all reasons—because this is the exact representation to which, by force of numbers, it is justly and reasonably so entitled.

Candidate

No. of each Percent No. of System

Candidate

No. of Percent

No. of System

The figures relating to the election of six members for the District of Denison at the last General Election afford a good illustration of the superiority of the merits of the method of the single transferable contingent vote as contrasted with the method of the haphazard untransferable single vote.

By the former method, as actually carried out, each party secured the full advantage of its own party's auxiliary voting force, and, as the two contesting parties were nearly equal in voting strength they each received a correspondingly equal number of representatives, viz., three for the party.

No. of Percent

No. of (num

The following table, however, shows that such was the peculiar distribution of first choices among the nine contesting candidates (four Liberal and five Labour) that if the election of six members was based upon the single untransferable vote method the Liberal Party would secure four representatives and the Labour Party only two. This is an apt illustration of how lack of knowledge of the entire strength of the party and unavoidable misdirection of the party's vote among the party's own candidates, would have combined to waste and render of no avail 2913, or 34.56 per cent. of the Labour Party's strength, and so obtain only two representatives, instead of three, which, in proportion to voting strength (if properly organised) they were equitably entitled to.

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Comparison showing Number of Members eligible for Election, for each Party, at the Last Election, on the Basis of the Methods (I.) and (II.).

Particulars.	Denison.				Denison.			
	(I) Actual Results by the Hare Contingent Single Transfer System at the last General Election.				(II.) Results if based upon the Six Candidates who obtained the Highest Number of 1st Choice Votes.			
	Quota $\frac{16,995}{6+1} + 1 = 2428.$				Non-Transferrable Vote.			
	First Choice Votes Polled.	Maximum Votes Obtaining under Droop Quota.	Net Effective Strength at close of Transfer Process.	Votes Credited on basis of Droop Quota (Effective) Votes.	1st Choice Votes Polled.	Six Highest Candidates in Order.	Six Members Elected. (No. Effective Votes)	
LIBERAL PARTY.								
Candidates (4) {	A	2258	...	2428	2428*	2258	(3)	2258*
	B	1805	...	2072	2428*	1845	(5)	1805*
	C	2709	...	2428	2428*	2709	(2)	2709*
	D	1793	...	1996†	... †	1793	(6)	1793*
Total Liberal	8565	7342	8924	6928	8565	...	...	8565
No. of Votes "barred" or "ineffective" under each System (I) and (II.) at final stage.....	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	Nil
Percentage, ditto .....	...	...	...	5.64	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Members eligible for election under each System .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
LABOUR PARTY.								
Candidates (5) {	E	3327	...	2428	2428*	3327	(1)	3327
	F	2190	...	2428	2428*	2190	(4)	2190
	G	1194	...	2428	2428*	1194	¶	¶
	H	985	...	+	+	985	¶	¶
	I	784	...	+	+	784	¶	¶
Total Labour	8430	7226	7284	7284	8430	...	...	5517
No. of votes "barred" or "ineffective" .....	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	2913¶
Percentage ditto .....	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	34.56
No. of Members eligible for Election under each System .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
ALL PARTIES.								
All Candidates (9)	16,995	14,568	16,208	14,212	16,995	...	...	14,082
No. of Valid Votes "barred" or ineffective.....	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	2913
Percentage, ditto .....	...	...	...	2.44	...	...	...	17.14
No. of Members eligible for election (fixed number) .....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6

NOTES.—* Elected. † Ineffective. ‡ Absorbed in transfers. ¶ "Barred."

Table IV. shows the remarkable closeness to the ideal of equitable representation of parties attained by the existing single contingent transfer choice system of voting at each of the three latest State general elections in Tasmania. By taking the true strength of parties at the final stage of the process of transfer when the heterogeneous element in the first choice of each party has been exactly disclosed, the true strength of the contesting parties, for the time being, is determined with

Equitable representation of the parties.
Table IV.

greater exactitude. How remarkably close to the ideal of fair and equitable representation of parties has been consistently attained, at each of the last three State general elections, is shown in the following abstract:—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH AND REPRESENTATION OF EACH PARTY.

Effective Votes Recorded for each Party at Final Stage of Election.

Party.	Numerical.			Centesimal.		
	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Year 1916.	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Year 1916.
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Liberal	36,485	32,486	35,398	51.60	49.60	50.91
Labour	32,175	31,206	33,200	43.77	47.65	46.44
Independent	1634	1803	1897	2.33	2.75	2.65

Equitable Share of the Fixed Number of Thirty Representatives as Actually Returned on the Basis of Votes Recorded at Final Stage of Elective Process.

Party.	Numerical.			Centesimal.		
	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Year 1916.	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Year 1916.
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Liberal	15	15	15	15.57	14.88	15.27
Labour	14	14	14	13.73	14.30	13.93
Independent	1	1	1	.70	.82	.80
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30

The continued smallness of the majority of the larger of the two principal parties.

With a house of about 30 members no system can give a larger majority without violating the proportional principle.

The preceding table shows that at the two previous State elections in 1912 and 1913, the election on 25th March, 1916, only resulted in giving a majority of one to the two larger of the two principal parties. It is clear that if the distribution of party-strength continues as at the last three elections a change to an odd number of members for district (say five) will not ensure a larger majority, and even with a house of 35 members, under existing conditions of party strength, it would be impossible for the two larger of the two principal parties to secure more than two of a majority.

In the report on the general election held in Tasmania on 23rd January, 1913, it has been made clearly manifest that:—"With a House of about 30 members, it is impossible to secure a larger majority unless the proportional principle is violated deliberately. A slight change in the distribution of the strength of the parties would, however, produce a larger majority in either a 30-member or a 35-member House; while, on the other hand, an increase in the number of districts, and consequent reduction in the number returned by each district, though promising a larger majority, might, with a change in the party strength, give in turn as small a majority as the present districts. Even single-member districts, which usually exaggerate the majority obtained by the larger party, may sometimes give a narrow majority in Parliament, and may even give the smaller party a majority. Examples of both possibilities are given by the election for the House of Representatives held on 31st May, 1913—of the former, by the results for Australia as a whole; and of the latter, by the results for Tasmania and Western Australia." (Report on the General Election, held in Tasmania, Year 1913, page 8.)

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Fundamentally, it is obvious that the *potential strength* of a party must depend upon the number of its qualified elective supporters within the particular district. The *effective strength*, however, depends upon several considerations, of which the following are of chief importance:—

Comparative strength of parties, nominal and effective.

QUALIFYING CONSIDERATIONS.

1. On party loyalty, as revealed by the percentage of its nominal supporters in the electorate who take the trouble to vote at Parliamentary election contests.

2. On the degree of *party solidarity* or *homogeneity*, as disclosed by the largeness of the percentage of the party's No. 1 choice voters, who vote wholly for the party's acknowledged candidates, or, as shown by the smallness of the percentage of its *elective alloyage*, as indicated by the extent of the cross votes cast by some of its members.

3. On the perfection and equitable character of the system of voting adopted by the State elections, as may be revealed by the closeness with which the proportion of its elected representatives bears to the proportion of the total valid votes recorded by the party, not only in the particular district, but also within the State as a whole.

4. On the perfection of the party's elective organisation, and on the perfection of the system of voting in securing a minimum of *barrage* of the total valid votes originally cast for the party, but which are deprived from having the slightest influence in determining the selection of the successful candidates.

So far as the existing Hare-Clark transfer system of the single contingent vote is concerned, past experience in Tasmania has clearly shown that the preliminary first-choice votes of electors embrace elements of a heterogeneous party character; *i.e.*, they are more or less of a composite-party nature.

Degree of homogeneity or solidarity of parties as revealed by cross-voting of electors. Tables VI.-VIII.

The first choice record of votes for any party, therefore, affords no safe guide as to the homogeneity, or solidarity, of the particular party, nor of its final and effective voting strength. The only way to ascertain the degree of homogeneity of a party's following among the electors is to analyse the distribution of each party's contingent (second and over) choice transfer votes with relation to those of the first choice. The analysis of such contingent transfer votes for the last General Election shows that, of the total 74,514 first-choice votes recorded for all parties, 17,562, or 23.57 per cent., were subsequently transferred and distributed in accordance with the elector's second, third, and other next available choices. Of these, 3019, or 4.05 per cent., were rendered non-effective mainly owing to failure of the elector to fully indicate his preferences to the available limits of choice beyond the prescribed minimum third choice. Of the 5587 transfers by Liberal party, 5305, or 94.95 per cent., were homogeneous, and distributed among the party's own candidates; and 282, or 5.05 per cent., were heterogeneous (alloyage), and distributed among candidates of opposing parties. Of the 8268 transfers by Labour Party, 6959, or 84.17 per cent., were homogeneous; and 1309, or as much as 15.83 per cent., were heterogeneous, and distributed among the candidates of opposing parties. On the whole of the 14,543 transfers by all parties, 12,264, or 84.33 per cent., were homogeneous; and 2279, or 15.67 per cent., were heterogeneous, and were distributed according to the elector's next in order of available choice among opposing party's candidates. By all such influences—cross voting and exhausts or barrage—the effects at the final stage were that the apparent strength (first choice) of Liberal Party was increased by 459 votes, or 1.28 per cent.; Labour Party's apparent strength was reduced by 2918 votes, or 8.88 per cent.; Independent Party's apparent strength was reduced by 560 votes, or 22.79 per cent.; and the apparent strength of all parties was reduced by 3019 votes (exhausts, &c.), or 4.05 per cent.

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Apparent and real effective strength of parties. Table VI.

The following tabular illustration shows to what extent the initial composite first-choice votes recorded in favour of contesting parties become modified by the combined influence of (1) *loss* due to exhaust transfer choice (*barrage*), and (2) to *gain* or *loss* due to cross voting in the process of choice transfers (*alloyage*), before the real effective strength of parties can be truly ascertained, and by which the due proportional share of representatives can alone be determined.

Apparent and Real Effective Strength of Parties, General Election, 1916.

	Liberal Party.	Labour Party.	Ind.	All Parties.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Apparent Strength (total number of composite 1st choice votes recorded)	35,939	36,118	2,157	74,514
Alloyage or cross-voting—				
Add transfer choice votes obtained from opposing parties	+1,358	452	469	2,279
Deduct transfer choice votes delivered to opposing parties	282	1,309	688	2,279
Net gain + or loss — from alloyage + —	+1,076	—857	—219	...
Barrage—				
Deduct loss (—) of valid votes in process of quota surplus, and lowest cut out transfer choices mainly due to failure of electors to indicate available choice to the fullest extent on ballot-papers	—617	—2,061	—341	—3,019
Total net or real Effective strength	36,398	33,200	1,897	71,495
Actual No. of Representatives elected	15	14	1	30

Summary.

Apparent Strength 1st choice composite vote. Per cent to total	48·23	48·47	3·30	100
Real Effective Strength net at final stage	50·91	46·43	2·66	100
*Members actually elected	50·00	46·67	3·33	100
Effective Strength as compared with apparent strength—				
Above No.	459	...	...	...
Below No. ....	...	2,918	560	3,019
Percentage—				
Above %	1·28	...	...	...
Below % .....	...	8·08	22·79	4·05

* Here again, as in comparative tables, it is demonstrated how much more closely, and continuously, the effective votes, as recorded at final stage of the election, harmonise with true proportion of ideals of equity, than effected by the uncertain variable heterogeneous voting indication, as presented at the preliminary stage of the 1st choice.

Table VIII. shows for each district and party the effective values of the reserved portion of first choices as compared with the transferred portion comprising the contingent choices 2, 3, 4, and over.

Effective value of the reserved portion of first choices as compared with the transferred contingent choices. Table VIII.

At the last General Election the value of the effective reserved portion of first-choice votes for all districts averaged 79·66 per cent. of the total effective votes. This shows a remarkable approximation to the corresponding average for the three general elections held in the years 1909, 1913, and 1916, viz., 80·55 per cent. of all effective votes recorded.

The values of the reserved portion of first choices in various districts varied from 69·56 per cent. of total effective votes (Wilmot), to 83·21 per cent. (Denison).

The second choices for the various districts (1916) show a wider range of variation; ranging between 11·87 per cent. (Denison), to 27·47 per cent. (Wilmot). The average of second choices for all districts, viz., 17·33 per cent. (1916), only exceeds the average of the corresponding figures for the three years (1909, 1913, and 1916) by 2·93 per cent.

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Notwithstanding the great differences in the number of voters and candidates which were represented at the three general elections in 1909, 1913, and 1916, it is remarkable how close was the constancy in relative values of the various choices to each other, as shown in Table VIII., of which the following is an abstract :—

Comparative Value of the Various Choices.

	General Election held in—			Average Three Years.
	1909.	1913.	1916.	
No. of Effective valid votes recorded	46,901	65,495	71,495	61,297
No. of Candidates	60	50	48	53
Percentage Effective values (all Districts) of:—				
1st Choices	77.13	83.97	79.66	80.55
2nd Choices	14.59	11.07	17.33	14.40
3rd Choices	5.28	2.86	2.66	3.40
4 and over.....	3.00	2.10	.35	4.65
Total.....	100	100	100	100

Table Showing Comparatively the Percentage Proportion of Informal Ballot-papers at the General State Elections held in the Years 1909, 1912, 1913, and 1916, and indicating the Nature of the Principal Sources of Informality:—

Principal Sources of Informality.	Year.	Percentage of Informal Ballot-papers.					
		Bass.	Darwin.	Denison.	Franklin.	Wilmot.	All Districts.
Defective preference choice numbering	1909	1.47	1.19	1.45	1.20	2.22	1.49
	1912	a	a	a	a	a	a
	1913	.88	1.21	1.34	1.25	1.09	1.16
	1916	1.14	1.32	1.48	.95	2.05	1.31
Uniformly marking as follows :—  and so failing to distinguish preference.	1909	.72	1.26	.91	1.17	.83	.97
	1912	a	a	a	a	a	a
	1913	1.23	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.09	1.38
	1916	2.35	3.40	3.68	4.88	2.42	3.44
Sundry defects	1909	.37	.47	.43	.27	.39	.40
	1912	a	a	a	a	a	a
	1913	.38	.36	.48	.39	.21	.37
	1916	.39	1.21	.87	.78	1.37	.91
All forms of informalities	1909	2.56	2.92	2.79	2.64	3.44	2.86
	1912	2.63	2.97	2.67	2.78	3.26	2.85
	1913	2.49	3.07	3.35	3.17	2.39	2.91
	1916	3.88	5.93	5.63	6.61	5.84	5.66

a Details not ascertained.

Table IX.

D. W. ADDISON.
J. F. DALY.
R. M. JOHNSTON.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TABLE I.—History of the Elective Franchise for House of Assembly in Tasmania, showing the more important Stages of its Development since the Year 1870.

Year.	Adult Persons Estimated.	Total Population 31st Dec.	Elected Parliamentary Representatives.	Electoral Districts.	Constituencies.			Electors Enrolled.			Lower Range of Electors' Qualification to Franchise in Possession of
					1 Member.	2 Member.	6 Member.	No.	Total Pop.	Adult Pop.	
1870	48,559	100,765	30	30	30	...	...	Males. 11,171	11·08	23·00	A.—Adult Males. Property value of £7
1871	49,050	101,785	32	32	32	...	...	13,801	13·56	28·14	Ditto
1872	49,600	102,925	32	32	32	...	...	14,001	13·60	28·24	Salary £80 annually
1881	56,919	118,713	32	32	32	...	...	15,659	13·26	27·51	Ditto
1891	75,562	152,619	36	28	20	8	...	25,932	16·98	34·32	Salary or Wage £60
1901	87,232	174,011	38	29	20	9	...	39,002	22·41	44·71	Ditto
1902	88,269	176,080	35	35	35	...	...	39,495	22·43	44·74	Manhood Suffrage
1906	92,543	184,607	35	35	35	...	...	89,029*	48·23	96·20	B.—Universal Suffrage
1908	94,758	189,024	35	35	35	...	...	86,361	45·69	91·14	Ditto
1909	100,629	191,272	30	5	...	...	5	98,230	51·36	97·62	Ditto
1911	101,789	193,479	30	5	...	...	5	102,326	52·89	100·53	Ditto
1912	103,746	197,205	30	5	...	...	5	103,513	52·49	99·78	Ditto
1913	106,101	201,675	30	5	...	...	5	103,292	51·22	97·35	Ditto
1916	105,761	201,025	30	5	...	...	5	107,321	53·39	101·47	Ditto

* Includes Adult Females from this Stage.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

TABLE II.—Elective Franchise in Various Subdivisions of the United Kingdom, Contrasted with the More Extended Limits of Elective Franchise in certain States of Australasia.

Country or State.	Parliamentary House of Representatives.	Year.	Population.		Electors on Roll.			Percentage of Adult Population excluded from Elective Franchise.
			Total Population. No.	Total Adult Population. No.	No.	Per Cent. to Total Population. %	Per Cent. to Total Adult Population. %	
United Kingdom—								
England	House of Commons..	1910	34,045,000	17,910,000	5,793,674	17·02	32·35	67·65
Wales	"	"	2,025,000	1,065,000	425,714	21·03	39·98	60·02
Scotland	"	"	4,761,000	2,505,000	785,391	16·51	31·35	68·65
Ireland	"	"	4,390,000	2,310,000	688,284	15·68	29·80	70·20
Total United Kingdom...	"	"	45,221,000	23,790,000	7,693,063	17·02	32·35	67·65
Australasia—								
Commonwealth of Australia.....	House of Representatives	1914	4,940,952	2,770,000	2,348,441	47·53	84·78	15·22
Dominion of New Zealand	"	1911	1,025,406	594,532	590,042	57·54	99·25	0·75
State of New South Wales	"	1914	1,831,716	1,021,700	1,002,816	54·75	98·14	1·86
State of Tasmania.....	House of Assembly.	1916	201,425	105,759*	107,321*	53·28	101·48*	*
"	"	1891	152,619	75,562	25,932	16·98	34·32	65·68

* In Tasmania the Number of Electors on Roll exceeds the Estimated Number of Total Adult Population, and indicates that difficulties in the way of making a perfect revision of the Rolls have permitted the retention of Names of Electors who either have died, or have departed from the State, or whose Names were wrongfully placed upon more than one District Roll.

STATE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN YEARS 1912, 1913, AND 1916.

TABLE III.—COMPARATIVE Table showing, for Each Electoral District, the Extent of Enrollment, and the Number and Percentage of Electors who actually voted at the State General Elections held in the Years 1912, 1913, and 1916.

Electoral District.	No. of Electors on Rolls.				No. of Electors who Voted.				Percentage of Voters to Electors on Roll.				Valid Votes Recorded.		Informal Ballot-papers.		Percentage of Electors.		Representation in Proportion to—								
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Total.		No.		Per Cent. to Total Voters.		To Adult Population.		To Total Population.		No. Actually Elected.		Bristol.		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	To Adult Population.	To Total Population.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Year 1912.																											
Bass	10,416		10,671		21,087		7,860		7,373		15,133		73.46	68.16	71.77	14,735	398	2.63	13	6	2106	6	6.1	6.0	6	6.1	6.0
Darwin	11,841		8,730		20,571		8,504		5,660		14,164		71.82	64.83	68.85	13,743	421	2.97	9	6	1964	6	5.9	5.6	6	5.9	5.6
Denison	9,502		11,944		21,446		7,662†		8,938†		16,600		80.63	74.83	77.40	16,156	444	2.67	16	6	2309	6	6.2	6.5	6	6.2	6.5
Franklin	11,514		10,015		21,529		9,402†		7,301†		16,703		81.65	72.94	77.60	16,239	464	2.78	11	6	2320	6	6.3	6.6	6	6.3	6.6
Wilmot	9,580		9,905		18,885		7,287†		6,165†		13,452		76.06	66.25	71.20	13,013	439	3.26	10	6	1860	6	5.5	5.3	6	5.5	5.3
Total	52,853		50,660		103,513		40,715†		35,337		76,052		77.03	69.75	73.47	75,886	2166	2.15	59	30	...	30	30	30	30	30	30
Year 1913.																											
Bass	10,291		10,879		21,170		7,444†		6,678†		14,122		72.34	61.39	65.71	13,771	351	2.49	8	6	1968	6	6.0	6.0	6	6.0	6.0
Darwin	12,028		8,754		20,782		7,856		5,159		13,015		65.31	58.93	62.63	12,615	400	3.07	10	6	1803	6	5.9	5.5	6	5.9	5.5
Denison	9,643		12,651		22,294		7,080		7,558		14,638		73.42	59.74	65.66	14,849	491	3.35	14	6	2122	6	6.4	6.5	6	6.4	6.5
Franklin	11,849		10,245		22,094		9,039		6,616		15,655		76.29	64.57	70.86	15,243	496	3.17	9	6	2178	6	6.3	6.6	6	6.3	6.6
Wilmot	9,561		9,891		18,952		6,811		5,627		12,438		71.24	59.92	65.63	12,289	297	2.39	9	6	1758	6	5.4	5.4	6	5.4	5.4
Total	53,372		51,920		105,292		38,230†		31,838		69,868		71.07	60.94	66.36	68,767	2035	2.01	50	30	...	30	30	30	30	30	30
Year 1916.																											
Bass	11,154		11,812		22,966		8,363		8,099		16,462		74.97	68.56	71.68	15,746	716	3.88	10	6	2250	6	6.4	6.3	6	6.4	6.3
Darwin	11,014		8,385		19,409		8,168		6,175		14,393		74.10	73.64	73.90	13,492	851	5.93	9	6	1928	6	5.4	5.4	6	5.4	5.4
Denison	10,757		13,244		24,001		8,414		9,595		18,009		72.45	74.95	74.95	16,985	1,014	5.63	9	6	2428	6	6.7	6.9	6	6.7	6.9
Franklin	11,803		10,313		22,116		9,163		7,258		16,421		77.63	70.38	74.26	15,335	1,086	6.61	8	6	2191	6	6.2	6.2	6	6.2	6.2
Wilmot	9,678		9,101		18,799		7,319		6,430		13,749		75.47	70.68	73.14	12,946	803	5.84	12	6	1850	6	5.3	5.3	6	5.3	5.3
Total	54,466		52,855		107,321		41,427		37,557		78,984		76.36	71.05	73.60	74,514	4,470	5.66	48	30	...	30	30	30	30	30	30

* In Years 1913 and 1916 the Number of Electors on Rolls exceeds the Estimated Number of total Adult Population, and indicates that difficulties in the way of obtaining an effective revision of the Rolls prior to election have permitted the retention of names of Electors who either have died or have departed from the State. † Approximate Estimate.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

TABLE VI.—Table showing Comparatively the Apparent and Real Effective Strength of Parties at the Three General Elections held in the Years 1912, 1913, and 1916.

Party.	General Election, 30th April, 1912.			General Election, 23rd Jan., 1913.			General Election, 25th March, 1916.		
	Valid Votes Recorded.		Members Actually Returned.	Valid Votes. Recorded.		Members Actually Returned.	Valid Votes Recorded.		Members Actually Returned.
	Composite 1st Choice.*	Net Finally Effective. †		Composite 1st Choice.	Net Finally Effective.		Composite 1st Choice.	Net Finally Effective.	

NUMERICAL.

	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)
Liberal	38,867	36,485	15	31,629	32,486	15	35,939	36,398	15
Labour	33,634	32,175	14	31,633	31,206	14	36,118	33,200	14
Independent	1,385	1,634	1	2,505	1,803	1	2,457	1,897	1
Total	73,886	70,294	30	68,767	65,495	30	74,514	71,495	30

EXACT CENTESIMAL PROPORTION.

	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)
Liberal	52.61	51.90	50.00	50.36	49.60	50.00	48.24	50.91	50.00
Labour	45.52	45.77	46.67	46.00	47.65	46.67	48.46	46.44	46.67
Independent	1.87	2.33	3.33	3.64	2.75	3.33	3.30	2.65	3.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

EQUITABLE SHARE OF 30 REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BASIS OF VOTES RECORDED AT FIRST (*) AND AT FINAL (†) STAGES OF THE ELECTIVE PROCESS.

EXACT.

(a) Fractional Proportion.

	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)
Liberal	15.78	15.57	15.	15.11	14.88	15.	14.47	15.27	15.
Labour	13.66	13.73	14.	13.80	14.30	14.	14.54	13.93	14.
Independent .....	.56	.70	1.	1.09	.82	1.	.99	.80	1.
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

NEAREST.

(b) Whole Numbers.

	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)	(*)	(†)	(†)
Liberal	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	16
Labour	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14
Independent	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

* Indicates the apparent strength of parties as the stage of the 1st choice.

† Indicates the real effective strength of parties at the final stage of the elective process, including the results of cross-voting, etc.

VOTING FORCE OF THE VARIOUS CHOICE VOTES.

TABLE VIII.—Analysis showing for each District and Party the Final Net Voting Force of the various successive Choice Votes 1, 2, 3, 4, and over, at the last General Election.

	Distribution (Numerical).					Gross Total.	Distribution (Centesimal).					Gross Total.
	1st Choice Reserved.	Transfer Choices.					1st Choice Reserved.	Transfer Choices.				
		2	3	4 and over.	Total.			2	3	4 and over.	Total.	
LIBERAL PARTY.												
Bass	4944	1567	239	...	1806	6750	73.25	23.21	3.54	...	26.75	100
Darwin	4332	706	292	...	998	5330	81.27	13.25	5.48	...	18.73	100
Denison	8875	349	...	...	349	8924	96.09	3.91	...	...	3.91	100
Franklin	7320	701	...	...	701	821	91.26	8.74	...	...	8.74	100
Wilmot	5181	1938	243	11	2192	7373	70.27	26.29	3.30	.14	29.73	100
Total Liberal	30,352	5261	774	11	6046	36,398	83.38	14.46	2.13	.03	16.62	100
LABOUR PARTY.												
Bass	7244	1202	30	1	1233	8477	85.46	14.18	.35	.01	14.54	100
Darwin	4754	996	34	...	1030	5784	82.20	17.22	.58	...	17.80	100
Denison	4911	1575	566	232	2373	7284	67.42	21.62	7.77	3.19	32.58	100
Franklin	4780	1733	55	5	1793	6573	72.72	26.36	.84	.08	27.28	100
Wilmot	3483	1483	114	2	1599	5082	68.54	29.18	2.24	.04	31.46	100
Total Labour	25,172	6989	799	240	8028	33,200	75.82	21.05	2.41	.72	24.18	100
INDEPENDENT PARTY.												
Bass .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwin	1428	139	329	1	469	1897	75.28	7.33	17.34	.05	24.72	100
Denison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmot .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Independent	1428	139	329	1	469	1897	75.28	7.33	17.34	.05	24.72	100
INEFFECTIVE EXHAUST VOTES. (Including Lost Fractional Remainders).												
Bass .....	...	426	90	3	519	519	...	82.48	17.34	.58	100	...
Darwin .....	...	51	429	1	481	481	...	10.60	8.19	.21	100	...
Denison .....	...	305	329	153	787	787	...	38.75	41.81	19.44	100	...
Franklin .....	...	20	275	446	741	741	...	2.70	37.12	60.18	100	...
Wilmot .....	...	361	117	13	491	491	...	73.52	22.83	2.65	100	...
Total Ineffective .....	...	1163	1240	615	3019	3019	...	38.52	41.08	20.40	100	...
GRAND TOTAL (GROSS). (Including Ineffective Exhaust Choices).												
Bass	12,188	3195	359	4	3558	15,746	77.40	20.29	2.27	.04	22.60	100
Darwin	10,514	1892	1084	2	2978	13,492	77.93	14.03	8.02	.02	22.07	100
Denison	13,486	2229	895	285	3509	16,995	79.36	13.12	5.26	2.26	29.64	100
Franklin	12,100	2454	330	451	3235	15,335	78.91	16.00	2.15	2.94	21.09	100
Wilmot	8664	3782	474	26	4282	12,946	66.92	29.22	3.65	.21	33.08	100
Grand Total	56,952	13,552	3142	868	17,562	74,514	76.42	18.19	4.22	1.17	23.58	100
GRAND TOTAL (EFFECTIVE). (Excluding Ineffective Exhaust Choices).												
Bass	12,188	2769	269	1	3039	15,227	80.94	18.18	1.77	.01	19.96	100
Darwin	14,514	1841	655	1	2497	13,011	80.81	14.15	5.03	.01	9.19	100
Denison	13,486	1924	566	232	2722	16,208	83.21	11.87	3.49	1.43	16.79	100
Franklin	12,100	2434	55	5	2494	14,594	82.91	16.68	.38	.03	17.09	100
Wilmot	8664	3421	357	13	3791	12,455	69.56	27.47	2.85	.12	30.44	100
Grand total effective, G.E., year 1916	56,952	12,389	1902	252	14,543	71,495	79.66	17.33	2.66	.35	20.34	100
Ditto, ditto, G.E., year 1909	36,176	6843	2479	1403	10,725	46,901	77.13	14.59	5.28	3.00	22.87	100
Ditto, ditto, G.E., year 1913	54,994	7253	1872	1376	10,501	65,495	83.97	11.07	2.86	2.10	16.03	100
Average of three general elections—1909, 1913, and 1916	49,374	8828	2085	1010	11,923	61,297	80.55	14.40	3.40	1.65	19.45	100

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS—GENERAL ELECTION, 1916.

TABLE IX.—Showing specific Sources of Informality in each Electoral District.

DISTRICTS.	Bass.	Darwin.	Denison.	Franklin	Wilmot.	All.
Total number of Ballot-papers Polled	16,462	14,343	18,009	16,421	13,749	78,984

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, INDICATING SOURCES OF INFORMALITY.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(1) Postal and Absent Voters Ballot-papers—						
(a) Counterfeit or not signed, blank, or otherwise defective .....	...	11	20	7	21	59
(b) Signature or voter or Counterfeit not duly witnessed .....	...	1	...	12	6	19
Total (1).....	...	12	20	10	27	78
(2) Defective Preference Numbering—						
(a) No Candidate marked No. 1	23	22	...	24	33	102
(b) Less than three Candidates marked in order of preference	75	95	3	19	99	291
(c) Same number opposite more than one Candidate, or preference 2 or 3 unmarked	113	72	192	113	150	630
Total (2)	211	189	195	186	282	1033
(3) Use of marks which failed to distinguish preferences—						
(a) Each choice marked uniformly <input type="checkbox"/> 1	99	117	142	144	105	617
(b) Each choice marked uniformly <input type="checkbox"/> ×	330	359	521	654	225	2089
(c) Each choice marked uniformly <input type="checkbox"/> —	4	2	...	4	3	13
Total (3).....	433	488	663	802	333	2719
(4) Various other defective Ballot-papers—						
(a) Names merely struck out	9	8	11	5	8	41
(b) Figure not recognisable	11	25	15	13*	10	74*
(c) Blank Papers	47	42	84	49	36	258
(d) Ballot-papers not initialled .....	...	17	...	5	18	40
(e) Voter not enrolled for district .....	...	64	...	16*	42*	122*
(f) Voter identifiable by writing	1	4	6	...	2	13
(g) Ballot-papers mutilated or otherwise defective	4	2	20	21	45*	92*
Total (4).....	72	162	136	109	161	640
Grand Total of Informal Ballot-papers.....	716	851	1014	1086	843	4470
Per centage of Informal Ballot-papers to total Papers polled	3·88	5·93	5·63	6·61	5·84	5·60

* Estimated approximately.

TABLE X.—Elections held in Tasmania, 1903 to 1916.—Informal Ballot-papers.

Election.	Total Number of Ballot-papers.	Number of Informal Papers.	Percentage of Informal Papers.	Method of Marking Papers.
General Election for House of Assembly, 2nd April, 1903 (31 contested electorates)	23,261	345	1·48	Striking out all names but one
Federal Senate, 16th Dec., 1903 . . .	35,580	1441	4·05	Cross in square opposite three names
Federal House of Representatives, 16th Dec., 1903	35,849	1164	3·25	Cross in square opposite one name
General Election for House of Assembly, 1906 ¹⁹⁰⁷ March, 1906 (27 contested electorates)	40,322	487	1·21	Striking out all names but one
Federal Senate, 12th Dec., 1906	48,879	2192	4·48	Cross in square opposite three names
Federal House of Representatives, 12th December, 1906 (four contested divisions)	40,194	1583	3·94	Cross in square opposite one name
General Election for House of Assembly, 30th April, 1909	50,402	1442	2·86	At least three candidates to be numbered in order of preference
Federal Senate, 13th April, 1910	57,609	1893	3·29	Cross in square opposite three names
Federal House of Representatives, 13th April, 1910	57,609	1447	2·51	Cross in square opposite one name
Federal Referendum (Legislative Powers), 26th April, 1911	58,020	673	1·16	Cross in square
General Election for House of Assembly, 30th April, 1912	76,052	2166	2·85	At least three candidates to be numbered in order of preference
General Election for House of Assembly, 23rd January, 1913	70,812	2035	2·87	Ditto
Federal Senate, 31st May, 1913	80,084	4927	6·15	Cross in square opposite three names
Federal House of Representatives, 31st May, 1913	80,084	2470	3·08	Cross in square opposite one name
General Election for House of Assembly, 1916 ¹⁹¹⁷ March, 1916	78,984	4470	5·66	At least three candidates to be numbered in order of preference <i>vote for 2 candidates in order of preference.</i>

CURIOUS EFFECT OF EVEN AND ODD NUMBERS IN THE TOTAL FIXED NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES.

TABLE XI.—Assuming that the Proportional Strength of Parties remained constant, the following Table illustrates the curious effect of Even and Odd Numbers (in the Fixed Total Number of Representatives) in modifying, to a slight extent, the true or exact Proportional Effective Strength of Parliamentary Party Representation caused by the peculiar rhythmic changes of Dominant Fractional Remainders of Units, accordingly as the total number of Members to be Elected be Even or Odd.

Assumed Total Number of Representatives to be Elected.*	Exact Fractional or Ideal Proportion.				Nearest Equitable Proportion Practicable in Whole Numbers.				Nearest Equitable Proportion Practicable in Whole Numbers.					
	A		C		A		C		A		C		Total Excess of A over B.	
	Liberal.	Labour.	Liberal.	Labour.	Liberal.	Labour.	Liberal.	Labour.	Liberal.	Labour.	Liberal.	Labour.	Ind.	Reps.
25	12.98	11.45	.57	25	1.53	13	11	1	25	1.12	13	11	1	25
26	13.49	11.90	.61	26	1.59	13	12	1	26	1.17	13	12	1	26
27	14.01	12.36	.65	27	1.65	14	12	1	27	1.22	14	12	1	27
28	14.53	12.82	.68	28	1.71	14	13	1	28	1.27	14	13	1	28
29	15.05	13.27	.70	29	1.78	15	13	1	29	1.32	15	13	1	29
30	15.57	13.73	.73	30	1.84	15	14	1	30	1.34	15	14	1	30
31	16.08	14.19	.75	31	1.89	16	14	1	31	1.38	16	14	1	31
32	16.61	14.65	.77	32	1.96	16	15	1	32	1.43	16	15	1	32
33	17.13	15.10	.77	33	2.03	17	15	1	33	1.48	17	15	1	33
34	17.65	15.56	.79	34	2.09	18	15	1	34	1.53	17	16	1	34
35	18.16	16.02	.82	35	2.14	18	16	1	35	1.57	18	16	1	35
36	18.68	16.48	.84	36	2.20	19	16	1	36	1.62	18	17	1	36
37	19.20	16.94	.86	37	2.26	19	17	1	37	1.66	19	17	1	37
38	19.72	17.39	.89	38	2.33	20	17	1	38	1.71	19	18	1	38
39	20.24	17.85	.91	39	2.39	20	18	1	39	1.76	20	18	1	39
40	20.76	18.31	.93	40	2.45	21	18	1	40	1.80	20	19	1	40
41	21.28	18.77	.95	41	2.51	21	19	1	41	1.85	21	19	1	41
42	21.80	19.23	.97	42	2.57	22	19	1	42	1.87	21	20	1	42
43	22.32	19.69	.99	43	2.63	22	20	1	43	1.93	22	20	1	43
44	22.84	20.15	1.01	44	2.69	23	20	1	44	1.96	22	21	1	44
45	23.36	20.60	1.04	45	2.76	23	21	1	45	2.02	23	21	1	45
49	25.44	22.42	1.14	49	3.00	26	22	1	49	2.19	25	23	1	49
50	25.95	22.89	1.16	50	3.06	26	23	1	50	2.24	26	23	1	50
100	51.90	45.77	2.33	100	6.13	52	46	2	100	4.47	51	46	3	100
500	259.50	228.40	11.60	500	30.60	259	239	12	500	22.40	255	232	13	500

* Practically it has been shown that the greater relative excess between Party A and Party B curiously remains continuously in favour of the odd numbers within Series X; and within Series Y it remains continuously in favour of even numbers.

Note. Section I. } Party B curiously remains continuously in favour of the odd numbers throughout the whole limits of Series X; and (Y.) }
 Section II. } curiously remains in favour of the odd numbers throughout the whole limits of Series (X) and (Y).

TABLE XII.
DISTRICT OF BASS.
(Quota 2250.)

Subdistrict.	Electors.				First Choices obtained by Candidates. (a)										Votes.					
	On Roll.		Who Voted. (a)		Liberal.					Labour.					Independent (Russell).	Informal.	Total Recorded.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Hayes.	Marshall.	Newton.	Sadler.	Total.	Becker.	Guy.	Howroyd.	McDonald.	Sheehan.				Total.		
Fingid	787	713	1500	589	544	1143	98	172	33	27	330	402	86	109	170	8	775	5	33	1143
Flinders	245	139	384	163	70	233	26	21	1	42	90	19	43	37	12	25	136	1	6	238
George Town	292	264	556	194	179	373	36	70	8	69	183	51	35	35	41	3	165	7	18	373
Laurieston, Central	1333	1858	3191	867	1197	2064	74	452	172	325	1023	195	197	270	111	148	901	35	105	2064
" East	1536	2185	3721	1108	1451	2559	99	728	224	305	1356	240	220	319	151	139	1069	51	83	2559
" North	1691	1877	3568	1117	1232	2349	64	324	99	199	686	261	354	543	160	200	1518	20	125	2349
" West	1444	1722	3166	1024	1166	2190	57	373	137	205	792	215	252	350	167	295	1279	13	106	2190
Lilydale	805	667	1472	558	413	971	302	216	38	56	512	123	41	89	45	20	318	17	24	971
Portland	520	366	886	358	237	595	58	118	14	11	201	173	22	41	108	16	300	13	21	595
Ringarooma	1405	976	2381	1005	664	1669	225	247	29	60	561	500	86	200	151	46	983	37	88	1669
Scottsdale	716	674	1390	568	485	1053	516	150	22	12	700	105	41	64	56	15	281	20	52	1053
St. Leonards	380	371	751	252	231	483	51	58	35	99	243	99	25	62	9	21	216	5	19	483
Postal Votes	—	—	—	70	103	173	16	44	12	26	98	8	20	26	5	10	69	2	4	173
Absent Votes	—	—	—	480	127	607	41	128	25	65	259	89	73	74	53	24	313	3	32	607
Total	11,154	11,812	22,966	8363	8039	16,402	1663*	3101*	869	1501*	7134	2480*	1495*	2199*	1239	970	8383	229	716	16,462

* Elected.

NOTE.—(a) The Electoral Act permits electors to vote in any sub-district of their district. The votes arranged as above according to the sub-districts in which they were actually recorded and not according to the sub-district of enrolment; Postal and Absent votes are stated separately.

DISTRICT OF DARWIN.
(Quota 1928).

TABLE XIII.

Sub-district.	Electors.				First Choices Gained by Candidates.										Votes.			
	On Rolls.		Who Voted. (a)		Liberal.					Labour.					Independent (Whitsitt).	Informal.	Total Recorded.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Hobbs.	Margells.	Payne.	Pullen.	Total.	Belton.	Bennett.	Ogden.	Watkins.				Total.
Cronhar Head	1259	872	2131	844	1873	128	94	216	60	498	583	26	38	37	634	151	90	1373
Emu Bay	1483	1351	2834	1056	1986	119	181	386	108	794	455	112	95	62	724	307	111	1936
Gormanston	713	267	980	524	747	6	15	37	29	87	95	89	317	92	593	17	50	747
King Island	350	234	584	204	386	40	21	68	14	173	110	3	7	2	122	22	19	386
Leveu	1559	1401	2960	1119	2138	730	95	320	228	1373	375	42	73	15	505	141	119	2138
Penguin	660	575	1235	531	978	134	38	123	323	618	167	7	193	564	1156	130	163	1603
Queenstown	1431	902	2333	946	1603	44	32	59	19	154	127	272	61	8	254	8	17	325
Strahan	258	214	472	182	325	11	20	12	3	46	24	51	61	118	254	402	88	1963
Table Cape	1453	1177	2630	1076	1963	219	468	146	154	987	359	63	48	16	486	402	35	782
Waratah	724	411	1135	584	782	20	17	38	49	124	173	108	234	63	578	45	35	1536
Zeehan	1134	981	2115	818	1536	64	44	71	18	197	66	165	956	34	1221	47	71	1536
Postal Votes .....	...	...	...	34	91	7	4	9	...	20	8	7	43	7	65	3	3	91
Absent Votes .....	...	...	...	350	535	35	28	54	34	151	109	33	100	29	271	59	61	535
Total	11,024	8885	19,409	8168	14,343	1557*	1057*	1569*	1039	5222	2601*	978	2216*	1047*	6842	1428*	851	14,343

* Elected. (a) See footnote Table XII.

TABLE XIV.
DISTRICT OF DENISON.
(Quota, 2428).

Subdistrict.	Electors.						First Choice obtained by Candidates (a).						Votes.					
	On Rolls.			Who Voted (a).			Liberal.			Labour.			Informal.	Total Recorded.				
	Males.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Burgess.	Fullerton.	N. E. Lewis.	McPhee.	Total.	Clery.			Cosgrove.	J. J. Lewis.	Shortland.	Woods.	Total.
Hobart Central	1504	1661	3165	789	915	1704	184	155	206	134	679	99	77	104	397	241	918	1704
" East	1221	1276	2497	1863	1200	3153	502	227	468	227	1424	225	143	214	609	347	1538	3153
" North	2050	2528	4578	1343	1651	3004	326	318	360	388	1392	162	148	119	473	593	1495	3004
" South	1725	2350	4075	1074	1517	2611	347	259	472	256	1334	165	108	166	419	268	1124	2611
" West	1523	1804	3327	854	1115	1969	175	171	210	300	736	247	135	121	378	315	1096	1969
New Town	1595	1977	3573	1090	1410	2499	316	328	421	321	1386	82	72	80	547	180	961	2499
Queenborough	1168	1648	2816	773	1010	1783	211	216	310	175	942	79	72	80	324	186	741	1783
Absent Votes .....	...	...	...	429	368	797	105	77	127	48	357	63	21	30	147	109	370	797
Postal Votes .....	...	...	...	180	309	489	92	54	105	44	295	72	10	21	33	51	187	489
Total	10,787	13,244	24,031	8414	9595	18,009	2258*	1805*	2700*	1793	8565	1194*	784	935	3327*	2190*	8430	18,009

(c) See Footnote Table XII. • Elected.

TABLE XV.
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN.
(Quota 2191.)

Subdistrict.	Electors.				First Choices Obtained by Candidates (a).										Votes.		
	On Rolls.		Who Voted (a)		Liberal.					Labour.					Informal.	Total Recorded.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Barbury.	Cotton.	Evans.	Hearn.	Total.	Dicker.	Earle.	Martin.	Shoobridge.			Total.
Bothwell	411	308	274	192	466	92	34	33	21	180	25	176	14	49	264	22	466
Brighton	931	851	657	527	1184	325	127	118	114	684	83	296	22	83	436	64	1184
Campbell Town	635	602	488	448	931	159	92	43	40	334	45	386	32	77	540	57	931
Clarence	739	871	1610	582	1154	218	111	184	233	746	68	186	15	88	357	51	1154
Esperance	1057	857	1914	789	1343	122	38	171	72	403	387	324	54	102	867	79	1349
Glenmorgan	241	232	473	173	366	68	70	9	8	155	26	127	3	33	189	22	366
Glenorchy	426	413	889	274	683	94	66	119	48	327	38	167	9	91	305	51	683
Hamilton	545	442	987	380	649	95	109	56	23	283	28	214	32	57	331	35	649
Huon	1009	871	1880	743	1316	173	107	445	59	784	173	180	22	39	414	118	1316
Kingborough	1067	909	1976	779	1373	180	75	400	100	755	108	319	36	67	530	88	1373
New Norfolk	1428	1203	2631	1101	1943	244	141	120	147	652	86	341	363	325	1115	176	1943
Oatlands	838	715	1553	613	1073	421	62	38	30	551	31	305	30	92	458	64	1073
Port Cygnet	731	662	1353	549	981	67	28	300	46	441	129	194	72	68	463	77	981
Richmond	523	450	973	380	658	206	48	32	43	329	26	206	14	44	290	39	658
Sorell	620	519	1139	487	846	142	42	20	368	572	27	178	16	26	247	27	846
Spring Bay	206	168	374	172	301	74	28	3	33	138	21	84	10	29	144	19	301
Tasman	396	280	676	320	529	35	43	85	181	294	40	137	4	26	207	28	529
Postal Vote.....	...	...	40	70	114	25	11	32	6	74	12	19	3	3	37	3	114
Absent Votes .....	...	...	237	288	503	79	38	69	50	236	32	104	16	51	203	66	503
Total	11,803	10,813	22,116	9162	16,421	2819*	1270	2277*	1572*	7898	1333*	3943*	769	1350*	7397	1086	16,421

(a) See footnote Table XII. * Elected.

TABLE XVI.

DISTRICT OF WILMOT.
(Quota, 1850)

Subdistrict.	Electors.				First Choices obtained by Candidates.										Votes.							
	On Rolls.		Who Voted (a)		Liberal.					Labour.					Independent. (Cameron).	Informal.	Total Recorded.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Connell.	Hays.	Hingston.	Lee.	Mulcahy.	Stokes.	Total.	Hefferman.				Lyons.	McFie.	O'Keefe.	Total.	
Beaconsfield	1040	1007	2047	706	670	1376	71	50	38	24	316	95	14	608	10	55	11	572	648	29	91	1376
Deloraine	1531	1346	2877	1127	845	1972	338	15	46	244	262	110	11	1026	73	447	24	76	620	225	101	1972
Devonport	1380	1476	2856	1087	1090	2177	120	13	362	16	218	181	148	1058	143	439	289	36	907	100	112	2177
Evandale	965	961	1926	722	661	1383	80	110	18	44	282	87	13	634	35	401	27	105	568	53	128	1383
Kenish	1587	1179	2766	1094	783	1877	483	18	233	47	229	124	24	1158	30	350	45	70	495	150	74	1877
Latrobe	992	966	1958	632	635	1267	131	24	161	13	170	94	25	618	47	276	34	78	435	117	97	1267
Longford	1094	1118	2212	767	758	1525	46	28	19	18	544	71	16	742	79	440	50	103	672	47	64	1525
Westbury	1109	1048	2157	878	754	1632	157	25	49	100	523	130	9	993	56	268	21	141	486	63	90	1632
Postal Votes .....	...	...	...	28	55	83	4	2	8	5	19	5	4	47	4	20	2	5	31	2	8	83
Absent Votes .....	...	...	...	279	178	457	47	7	22	11	68	29	12	196	16	116	13	59	204	14	43	457
Total	9698	9101	18,799	7320	6429	13,749	*1477	292	*956	522	*2631	*926	276	7080	493	*2312	516	*1245	5066	800	803	13,749

(a) See footnote Table XII. (*) Elected.

LIQUOR REFERENDUM.

TABLE XXII.—Abstract of the Result of the Referendum upon the Question of the Closing Time at Night for the Sale and Supply of Liquor in Hotels, Publichouses, and Clubs, duly taken upon the Twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, pursuant to "The Closing Time for the Sale and Supply of Liquor on Licensed Premises Referendum Act, 1915" (Act 6 Geo. V. No. 53).

Districts.	6 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	8 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	10 o'clock.	11 o'clock.	Total Valid Votes.	Informal.	Grand Total.
Bass.....	8713	54	186	379	5923	137	15,392	1040	16,432
Darwin ...	7425	63	217	384	4966	94	13,149	1202	14,351
Denison ...	10,309	77	165	246	5817	103	16,717	1285	18,002
Franklin ...	8627	153	356	558	5099	163	14,956	1445	16,401
Wilmot ...	7639	80	169	304	4348	63	12,603	1132	13,735
Total All									
Hours ...	42,713	427	1093	1871	26,153	560	72,817	6104	78,921
Per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.27	7.73	100
Per cent.—									
Valid ...	58.66	.57	1.50	2.57	35.92	.77	100	...	...

TABLE XIX.

Ballot Papers :—

Issued..... 18,009
 Informal..... 1014
 Valid 16,995

GENERAL ELECTION, 25TH MARCH, 1916.

DISTRICT OF DENISON.

Detailed Summary of Results.

Quota $\frac{16,995}{7} \times 1 = 2428$.

× Count.	Details of 1st Choice, Transfers and Re-transfers.										Distribution of Votes at Various Stages.															
	General Description.					Votes Assigned to each Operating Transfer Choice.					Liberal.				Labour.				Grand Total Effective Votes.	Ineffective.		Net Grand Total.				
	Later Holder at × Count	Original Holder of 1st Choice.		Number of Ballot Papers Counted.	Transfer Value.	Votes Transferred.	1	2	3	4 and Over.	All.	Burgess.	Fullerton.	N. E. Lewis.	McPhee.	Total.	Cleary.	Cosgrove.		J. J. Lewis.	Sheridan.		Woods.	Total.	Exhaust.	Fractional Remainder.
Name.	Choice.																									
PRELIMINARY.																										
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2258	1805	2709	1793	8565	1194	784	935	3327	2190	8430	16,995	...	...	...
LIBERAL.																										
17	Burgess ...	Burgess ...	2	136	1	129	...	129	...	...	129	...	51	...	26	77	...	...	...	...	...	77	51	1	129
3	N. E. Lewis	N. E. Lewis	2	2709	·1037	281	...	281	...	...	147	70	...	54	271	1	1	2	...	...	4	275	2	4	281
7	Cosgrove ...	"	3	16	·0125	—1	...	—1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1	...	...	...	—1	—1	1	1	...
11	J. J. Lewis	"	3	28	·0714	—2	...	—2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	—2	—2	1	1	...
	Total ...	"	...	...	...	281	...	278	3	...	281	147	70	...	54	271	1	...	...	...	1	272	3	6	281
	Total—Liberal...	...	...	...	...	410	...	407	3	...	410	147	121	...	80	348	1	...	...	...	...	349	54	7	410
LABOUR.																										
2	Sheridan ...	Sheridan ...	2	...	...	899	...	899	...	...	5	6	...	11	22	51	69	65	...	690	875	897	...	2	899
6	Cosgrove ...	"	3	258	·2674	—69	...	—69	69	...	...	2	...	1	3	32	—69	23	...	...	—14	—11	8	3	...
8	"	"	4	659	·1760	—116	...	—116	—116	116	...	1	...	1	2	53	—116	37	...	...	—26	—24	22	2	...
10	J. J. Lewis...	"	3	241	·2697	—65	...	—65	65	...	...	...	...	1	1	46	...	—65	...	...	—19	—18	15	3	...
12	"	"	4	1023	·1759	—180	...	—180	—180	180	...	...	...	2	4	134	...	—180	...	...	—46	—42	42	...	...
13	"	"	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	"	"	5	88	·2614	—23	...	—23	—23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—23	...	...	—23	—23	22	1	...
16	"	"	5	214	·1729	—37	...	—37	37	37	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	—37	...	...	—37	—35	35	...	...
	Total ...	"	899	...	409	134	356	899	5	12	...	17	34	316	—116	—180	...	690	710	744	144	11	899
5	Cosgrove ...	Cosgrove ...	2	784	1	784	...	784	...	...	8	56	...	25	89	297	...	306	...	...	603	692	92	...	784
13	J. J. Lewis...	"	3	306	1	—306	...	—306	306	...	...	11	...	9	20	...	...	—306	...	...	—306	—286	286	...	...
	Total ...	"	5	...	...	784	...	478	306	...	784	8	67	...	34	109	297	...	...	...	297	406	378	...	784
18	Cleary ...	Cleary ...	5	759	·0382	29	...	29	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	29
9	J. J. Lewis...	J. J. Lewis...	2	935	1	935	...	935	...	...	935	136	60	...	60	256	526	...	...	...	526	782	153	...	935
4	Woods ...	Woods ...	3	2555	·1769	452	...	—482	452	...	452	3	7	...	12	22	123	116	180	...	419	441	7	4	452	
	Total Labour	3099	...	1851	892	356	3099	152	146	...	123	421	1262	...	—	—	690	1952	2273	709	17	3099

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST CHOICES, TRANSFERS AND RE-TRANSFERS.

Transfers by Liberal Party to ...	410	...	407	3	...	410	147	121	...	80	348	1	...	...	...	1	349	54	7	410	
Transfers by Labour Party to ...	3099	...	1851	892	351	3099	152	146	...	123	421	1262	...	...	...	690	1952	2373	769	17	3990
Total Transfers ...	3509	...	2258	895	351	3509	299	267	...	203	769	1263	...	...	...	690	1953	2722	763	24	3509
Gross Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2557	2072	2709	1996	9334	2457	784	935	3327	2880	10,383	19,717	...	...	...
Less No 1's Transferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	281	...	410	29	784	935	899	452	3099	3509	...	...	...
Total Net Result at Final Stage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2428	2072	2428	1996	8924	2428	...	...	2428	2428	7284	16,208	763	24	16,995

(a) Elected. (b) Eliminated at last stage, but not distributed.

TABLE XX.

Ballot Papers :—

Issued 16,421
 Informal 1086
 Valid 15,335

GENERAL ELECTION, 25TH MARCH, 1916.

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN.

Detailed Summary of Results.

Quota $\frac{15,335}{7} + 1 = 2191$.

X Count.	Details of 1st Choice, Transfers, and Re-transfers.										Distribution of Votes at Various Stages.											Net Grand Total.			
	General Description.						Votes Assigned to each Operating Transfer Choice.				Liberal.					Labour.					Grand Total Effective Votes.		Ineffective.		
	Later Holder at X Count.	Original Holder of 1st Choice.		No. of Ballot Papers Counted.	Transfer Value.	Votes Transferred.	1	2	3	4, and Over.	All.	Burbury.	Cotton.	Evans.	Hean.	Total.	Dicker.	Earle.	Martin.	Shoobridge.			Total.	Exhaust.	Fractional Remainder.
PRELIMINARY DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST CHOICE VOTES.																									
1	15,335	15,335	2819	1270	2277	1572	7938	1335	3943	769	1350	7397	15,335
TRANSFERS BY LIBERAL PARTY.																									
3	Burbury ...	Burbury ...	2	2819	·2227	628	...	628	...	...	...	458	...	137	595	12	...	5	11	28	623	2	3	628
7	Martin	"	3	26	·2227	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	4	1	...
	Total .....	" .....	...	2845	·2227	628	...	623	5	628	...	458	...	137	595	12	...	...	11	23	618	6	4	628
4	Evans	Evans	2	2277	·0377	86	...	86	...	...	...	38	...	43	81	1	...	1	1	3	84	...	2	86
8	Martin	"	3	37	·0377	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Total .....	" .....	...	2314	·0377	86	...	85	1	86	...	38	...	43	81	1	...	...	1	2	83	...	3	86
	Total Liberal .....	...	...	5159	...	714	...	708	6	714	...	496	...	180	676	13	...	...	12	25	701	6	7	714
TRANSFERS BY LABOUR PARTY.																									
2	Earle	Earle	2	3945	·4443	1752	...	1752	...	...	...	22	...	39	61	551	...	631	505	1687	1748	1	3	1752
6	Martin	"	3	1421	·4443	631	...	631	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	495	...	631	...	436	131	129	2	...
10	Dicker	"	4	1115	·4045	451	...	451	451	...	...	3	...	2	5	451	...	...	...	451	446	444	2	...
	Total	"	6491	...	1752	...	1121	180	451	1752	...	26	...	45	70	595	505	1100	1171	574	7	1752
5	Martin	Martin	2	769	1·	769	...	769	...	...	...	20	...	24	44	248	...	...	468	716	760	9	...	769
9	Shoobridge..	"	3	968	·1048	144	...	144	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	144	144	138	136	2	...
	Total .....	" .....	...	1737	·4427	769	...	625	144	769	...	22	...	28	50	248	...	...	324	572	622	145	2	769
	Total Labour	8228	...	2521	...	1746	324	451	2521	...	48	...	73	121	843	829	1672	1793	719	9	2521
SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST CHOICES, TRANSFERS AND RE-TRANSFERS.																									
Transfers—																									
By Liberal Party to																									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	6	...	714	...	496	...	180	676	13	...	...	12	25	701	6	7	714
By Labour Party to																									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1746	324	451	2521	...	48	...	73	121	843	...	...	829	1672	1793	719	9	2521
Total Transfers and Re-transfers																									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2454	330	451	3235	...	544	...	253	797	856	...	...	841	1697	2494	725	16	3235
Gross Total												2819	1814	2277	1825	8735	2191	3943	769	2191	9094	17,829	1
Less No. 1's Transferred												628	...	86	...	714	...	1752	769	...	2521	3235
Total Net Result at Final Stage												2191 (a)	1814 (b)	2191 (a)	1825 (a)	8021	2191 (a)	2191 (a)	...	2191 (a)	6573	14,594	725	16	15,335

(a) Elected.

(b) Eliminated at last stage, but not distributed.

FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST CHOICE VOTES.

TABLE VII.—Showing for Each District and Party the Final Distribution of the Original 1st Choice Votes; also showing in detail the Number and Percentage Proportion of Total 1st Choice Votes—(1) Not Transferred; (2) Transferred to Own Party; (3) Transferred to Opposing Party; (4) Total Transferred; (5) Percentage of Votes Transferred to Own and Opposing Parties in relation to Total Votes Transferred by Each Party respectively.

District.	Final Distribution of Original 1st Choice Votes.													Votes Gained by Transfers from Opposing Parties.		Net Effective Votes Credited at Final Stage of Election.	
	Numerical.						Per Cent. to Total 1st Choice Votes.						No. and Percentage of Votes Transferred to Opposing Party's Candidates to Total Votes Actually Transferred.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
	Distributed to Party's own Candidates.			Transfers to Opposing Party's Candidates.	Portion of Transfers Lost by Exhausted Choices.	Total Original 1st Choices Recorded.	Distributed to Party's own Candidates.			Transfers to Opposing Party's Candidates.	Portion of Transfers Lost by Exhausted Choices.	Total Original 1st Choices Recorded.					
	Portion not Transferred.	Share of Portion Transferred.	Total (a)				Portion not Transferred.	Share of Portion Transferred.	Total.								
BY LIBERAL PARTY.																	
Bass.....	5014	1576	6590	142	402	7134	70.29	22.07	92.38	1.99	5.63	100	No. %	160	2.24	6750	...
Darwin	4183	984	5167	48	7	5222	80.11	18.84	98.95	.92	.13	100	8.26	163	3.12	5330	...
Denison	8155	348	8503	1	61	8565	95.21	4.07	99.28	.01	.71	100	4.65	421	4.91	8924	...
Franklin	7224	676	7900	25	13	7938	91.00	8.52	99.52	.31	.17	100	.29	121	1.52	8021	...
Wilmot	5159	1721	6880	66	134	7080	72.86	24.32	97.18	.93	1.89	100	3.57	493	6.96	7373	...
Total Liberal	29,735	5905	35,940	282	617	35,939	82.74	14.76	97.50	.78	1.72	100	3.69	1358	3.78	36,398	...
BY LABOUR PARTY.																	
Bass.....	7174	1069	8297	81	65	8388	85.57	12.68	98.25	.97	.78	100	7.08	240	2.86	8477	...
Darwin	4903	867	5770	598	474	6842	71.65	12.67	84.32	8.75	6.93	100	40.82	14	.20	5784	...
Denison	5331	1952	7283	421	726	8430	63.23	23.16	86.39	5.00	8.61	100	17.74	1	...	7284	...
Franklin	4876	1672	6548	121	728	7397	65.91	22.61	88.52	1.64	9.84	100	6.75	25	.34	6573	...
Wilmot	3505	1405	4910	89	68	5066	69.18	27.74	96.92	1.74	1.34	100	5.89	172	3.40	5082	...
Total Labour	25,789	6959	32,748	1309	2061	36,118	71.40	19.27	90.67	3.62	5.71	100	15.83	452	1.25	33,200	...
BY INDEPENDENT PARTIES.																	
Bass.....	...	...	...	177	52	229	...	...	...	77.30	22.70	100	100.	...	...	...	...
Darwin	1428	...	1428	...	...	1428	100	...	100	...	...	100	...	469	20.48	1897	...
Denison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmot .....	...	...	...	511	289	800	...	...	...	63.88	36.12	100	100.	...	...	...	...
Total Independent	1428	...	1428	688	341	2457	58.12	...	58.12	28.00	13.88	100	100.	469	19.00	1897	...
BY ALL PARTIES.																	
Bass.....	12,188	2639	14,827	400	519	15,746	77.40	16.76	94.16	2.54	3.30	100	13.16	400	2.54	15,227	...
Darwin	10,514	1851	12,365	646	481	13,492	77.93	13.72	91.65	4.79	3.56	100	25.87	646	4.79	13,011	...
Denison	13,486	2300	15,786	422	787	16,995	79.35	13.53	92.88	2.49	4.63	100	15.50	422	2.49	16,208	...
Franklin	12,100	2348	14,448	14	741	15,335	78.90	15.32	94.22	.95	4.83	100	5.85	146	.95	14,594	...
Wilmot	8664	3126	11,790	665	491	12,946	66.92	24.15	91.07	5.14	3.79	100	17.54	665	5.14	12,455	...
Total All Parties.	56,952	12,264	69,216	2279	3019	74,514	76.43	16.46	92.89	3.06	4.45	100	15.67	2279	3.06	71,495	...

(a) Exclusive of Effective Votes gained by Transfers from Opposing Parties.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1912, 1913, AND 1916.

TABLE V.—*Brief Tabular Summary Contrasting the General Results of Elections held in Tasmania in the Years 1912, 1913, and 1916.*

GENERAL ELECTION, APRIL 30, 1912.																				
District.	Liberal.					Labour.					Independent.					Total.				
	1st Choice Votes.	Loss by Exhausts and Fr. Rrs.	Net Gain or Loss from Cross-Voting.		Net Effective Votes at Final Stage.	1st Choice Votes.	Loss by Exhausts and Fr. Rrs.	Net Gain or Loss from Cross-Voting.		Net Effective Votes at Final Stage.	1st Choice Votes.	Loss by Exhausts and Fr. Rrs.	Net Gain or Loss from Cross-Voting.		Net Effective Votes at Final Stage.	1st Choice Votes.	Loss by Exhausts and Fr. Rrs.	Gain or Loss from Cross-Voting.		Net Effective Votes at Final Stage of Transfer.
			Gain.	Loss.				Gain.	Loss.				Gain.	Loss.				Gain.	Loss.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4		
Bass	7526	487	353	...	7502	7109	428	...	363	6318	...	...	...	...	...	14,735	915	...	...	13,820
Darwin	6484	508	...	84	5892	7259	39	84	...	7304	...	...	...	...	...	13,143	547	...	...	13,196
Denison	8355	1178	...	150	6927	7901	55	150	...	7996	...	...	...	...	...	16,156	1233	...	...	14,923
Franklin	9300	210	...	16	9074	6939	118	16	...	6837	...	...	...	...	...	16,239	328	...	...	15,911
Wilmot	7202	54	...	58	7090	4426	515	...	191	3720	1385	...	249	...	1634	13,013	569	...	...	12,444
Total	38,867	2437	363	308	36,485	33,634	1155	250	554	32,175	1385	...	249	...	1634	73,886	3592	...	...	70,294

GENERAL ELECTION, JANUARY 23, 1913.																				
Bass	6839	3	121	...	6957	6932	907	...	121	5904	13,771	910	12,861
Darwin	4646	652	...	388	3606	6441	6	113	...	6548	1528	...	275	...	1803	12,615	658	11,957
Denison	7717	1205	...	146	6366	7132	22	146	...	7256	14,849	1227	13,622
Franklin	8566	20	...	13	8533	6677	41	13	...	6649	15,243	61	15,182
Wilmot	6861	34	197	...	7024	4451	5	403	...	4849	977	377	...	600	...	12,289	416	11,873
Total	34,629	1914	...	229	32,486	31,633	981	554	...	31,206	2505	377	...	325	1803	68,767	3272	65,495

GENERAL ELECTION, 25TH MARCH, 1916.																				
Bass	7134	402	18	...	6750	8383	65	159	...	8477	229	52	...	177	...	15,746	519	15,227
Darwin	5222	7	115	...	5330	6842	474	...	584	5784	1428	...	469	...	1897	13,492	481	13,011
Denison	8565	61	420	...	8924	8430	726	...	420	7284	16,995	787	16,208
Franklin	7938	13	96	...	8021	7377	728	...	96	6573	15,335	741	14,594
Wilmot	7080	134	427	...	7373	5066	68	84	...	5082	800	289	...	511	...	12,946	491	12,455
Total	35,939	617	1 76	...	36,398	36,118	2061	...	857	33,200	2457	341	...	219	1897	74,514	3019	71,495

PROPORTION OF 30 ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES ALLOTTED TO EACH PARTY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN YEARS 1912, 1913 AND 1916.

As per Uniform Quota.

Year.	Liberal.		Labour.		Independent.		All. Members Elected.
	Members Elected.	Whole No.	Members Elected.	Whole No.	Members Elected.	Whole No.	
1912 . . .	15·57	15	13·73	14	·70	1	30
1913.....	14·88	15	14·29	14	·83	1	30
1916.....	15·27	15	13·93	14	·80	1	30

Per Centage.

1912.....	51·90	45·77	2·33	100
1913.....	49·61	47·64	2·75	100
1916.....	50·91	46·44	2·65	100

GENERAL ELECTION, 25TH MARCH, 1916.

TABLE IV.—Brief Epitome of the Main Results of Election.

Electoral Districts.	Results of Election, showing at Final Stage the Net Distribution of 1st Choice Votes.				District Quota.	Candidates.			Probable No. of Candidates that would be Elected if Based upon Method of the Uniform Quota.				Further Details of Results of Transfers, including Cross Voting, at the Latest General Election, on 25 March, 1916.											
	1st Choice Votes (Composite).	Loss by Exhaust and Fr. Rr. Votes.	Gain or Loss by Cross Voting.			Net Total Strength at Final Stage.	No. Valid Votes ÷ 7 + 1	No. Contesting.	Elected.		(A.)—By the Single Transfer Vote Method.		(B.)—By the Proportional Limited 4-multiple Party-list Method.		Votes Transferred from Parties to—				Votes Transferred to Parties from—				Balance Gain or Loss.	
			Gain.	Loss.					Whole No.	Equitable Fractional Proportion.	No. Whole.	No. Fractional.	No. Whole.	No. Fractional.	Lib.	Lab.	Ind.	Total.	Lib.	Lab.	Ind.	Total.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
LIBERAL PARTY																								
Bass	7134	402	18	...	6750	2250	4	3	2·66	3	2·83	3	2·83	1576	81	79	1736	1576	142	...	1718	18	...	
Darwin	5222	7	115	...	5330	1928	4	2	2·46	2	2·24	2	2·24	984	163	...	1147	984	14	34	1032	115	...	
Denison	8565	61	420	...	8924	2428	4	3*	3·30	4*	3·74	4*	3·74	348	421	...	769	348	1	...	349	420	...	
Franklin	7988	13	96	...	8021	2191	4	3	3·30	3	3·37	3	3·37	676	121	...	797	676	25	...	701	96	...	
Wilmot	7080	134	427	...	7373	1850	7	4*	3·55	3*	3·09	3*	3·09	1721	88	405	2214	1721	66	...	1787	427	...	
Total	35,939	617	1076	...	36,398	...	23	15	15·27	15	15·27	15	15·27	5305	874	484	6663	5305	248	34	5587	1076	...	
LABOUR PARTY.																								
Bass.....	8383	65	159	...	8477	2250	5	3	3·34	3	3·56	3	3·56	142	1063	98	1303	81	1063	...	1144	159	...	
Darwin	6842	474	...	584	5784	1928	4	3	2·67	3	2·42	3	2·42	14	867	...	881	163	867	435	1465	...	584	
Denison	8430	726	...	420	7284	2428	5	3	2·70	3	3·06	3	3·06	1	1952	...	1953	421	1952	...	2373	...	420	
Franklin	7397	728	...	96	6573	2191	4	3	2·70	3	2·75	3	2·75	25	1672	...	1697	121	1672	...	1793	...	96	
Wilmot	5066	68	84	...	5082	1850	4	2	2·45	2	2·14	2	2·14	66	1405	106	1577	88	1405	...	1493	84	...	
Total	36,118	2061	...	857	33,200	...	22	14	13·86	14	13·93	14	13·93	248	6959	204	7411	874	6959	435	8268	...	857	
INDEPENDENTS.																								
Bass.....	229	52	...	177	...	2250	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	98	...	177	...	177
Darwin	1428	...	469	...	1897	1928	1	1	0·87	1	0·80	1	0·80	34	435	...	469	...	...	...	...	469	...
Denison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmot	800	289	...	511	...	1850	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	106	...	511	...	511
Total	2457	341	...	219	1897	...	3	1	0·87	1	0·80	1	0·80	34	435	...	469	484	204	...	688	...	219	
ALL PARTIES.																								
Bass.....	15,746	519	...	...	15,227	2250	10	6	6	6	6·39	6	6·39	1718	1144	177	3039	1736	1303	...	3039	...	...
Darwin	13,492	481	...	...	13,011	1928	9	6	6	6	5·46	6	5·46	1032	1465	...	2497	1147	881	469	2497	...	...
Denison	16,995	787	...	...	16,208	2428	9	6*	6*	7*	6·80*	7*	6·80	349	2373	...	2722	769	1953	...	2722	...	...
Franklin	15,335	741	...	...	14,594	2191	8	6	6	6	6·12	6	6·12	701	1793	...	2495	797	1697	...	2494	...	...
Wilmot	12,946	491	...	...	12,455	1850	12	6*	6*	5*	5·23*	5*	5·23	1787	1493	511	3791	2214	1577	...	3791	...	...
Total	74,514	3019	...	...	71,495	...	48	30	30	30	30	30	30	5587	8268	688	14,543	6663	7411	469	14,543	...	...

* Indicates that these figures relating to Denison and Wilmot Districts are, alone, affected by difference of Representation, as tested by the several Standards of Equity.

TABLE XVIII.

GENERAL ELECTION, 25TH MARCH, 1916.

Ballot Papers :—
 Issued 14,343
 Informal 851
 Valid 13,492

DISTRICT OF DARWIN.
 Detailed Summary of Results.

Quota $\frac{13,492}{7} + 1 = 1928$

Details of 1st Choice, Transfers, and Re-Transfers.							Distribution of Votes at Various Stages.																		
x Count.	General Description.		No. Ballot- papers Counted.	Transfer Value.	Votes Transferred.	Votes assigned to each Operating Transfer Choice.					Liberal.					Labour.					Ind. Whitsitt.	Grand Total Effective Votes.	Ineffective.		Net Grand Total.
	Later Holder at x Count.	Original Holder of 1st Choice. Name. Choice.				1	2	3	4 & over	All.	Hobbs.	Margetts.	Payne.	Pullen.	Total.	Belton.	Bennett.	Ogden.	Watkins.	Total.			Exhaust.	Fractional Remainder.	

PRELIMINARY DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST CHOICE VOTES.

1	1557	1057	1569	1039	5222	2601	978	2216	1047	6842	1428	13,492
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TRANSFERS BY LIBERAL PARTY.

4	Pullen	Pullen	2	1089	1	1089	...	1089	148	202	649	...	999	...	2	...	13	15	25	1039	1039
7	Payne	"	3	649	-4715	-306	...	-806	306	...	82	208	-306	...	-16	...	1	...	1	2	7	7	4	3	...
11	Bennett	"	3	2	1	-2	...	-2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	-2	...	...	-2	1	...	...	...	...
12	"	"	4	7	1429	-1	...	...	-1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1	...	...	-1	1	...	...	...	...
13	"	"	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	"	...	...	...	1039	...	731	307	1	1039	231	410	343	...	984	...	...	14	14	34	1032	4	3	1039
	Total Liberal	.....	...	...	...	1039	...	731	307	1	1039	231	410	343	...	984	...	...	14	14	34	1032	4	3	1039

TRANSFERS BY LABOUR PARTY.

2	Belton	Belton	2	2601	2588	673	...	673	...	...	19	14	9	9	51	...	298	...	284	582	37	670	...	3	673
5	Pullen	"	3	86	2500	-9	...	-9	9	...	1	...	...	-9	-8	...	1	...	1	2	1	-5	2	3	...
14	Bennett	"	4	4	2500	-1	...	-1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1	...	...	-1	...	...	...	1	...
9	"	"	3	1152	2587	-298	...	-298	298	...	25	4	...	...	29	...	-298	...	...	-298	123	-141	140	1	...
	Total	"	...	...	...	673	...	366	306	1	673	45	18	9	...	72	...	...	285	285	166	523	142	8	673
3	Ogden	Ogden	2	2216	1300	288	...	288	...	...	3	2	7	4	16	...	88	...	166	254	14	284	...	4	288
6	Pullen	"	3	38	1053	-4	...	-4	4	...	...	...	...	-4	-4	...	...	...	1	1	...	-3	1	2	...
10	Bennett	"	3	684	1287	-88	...	-88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-88	...	...	-88	28	-60	59	1	...
	Total	"	...	...	...	288	...	196	92	...	288	3	2	7	...	12	...	...	167	167	42	221	60	7	288
8	Bennett	Bennett	2	978	1	978	...	978	...	...	43	34	...	...	77	...	...	...	794	794	63	934	44	...	978
15	Watkins	"	3	784	4834	-379	...	-379	379	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	-379	-379	164	-218	211	2	...
	Total	"	...	...	...	978	...	599	379	...	978	45	34	...	79	...	...	...	415	415	227	721	255	2	978
	Total Labour	1989	...	1161	777	1	1989	93	54	16	...	163	867	867	435	1465	457	17	1989

TRANSFERS BY INDEPENDENT PARTY.

—	Whitsitt	Nil.
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SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST CHOICE TRANSFERS AND RETRANSFERS—

By Liberal Party to	...	731	307	1	1039	231	410	343	...	984	14	14	34	1032	4	3	1039
" Labour "	...	1161	777	1	1989	93	54	16	...	163	...	...	...	867	867	435	1465	457	17	1989
" Independent "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1892	1084	2	2978	324	464	359	...	1147	...	...	...	881	881	469	2497	461	20	2978
Gross Total	...	1881	1521	1928	1039	6369	2601	978	2216	1928	7723	1897	15,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less No. 1's Transferred	...	...	...	1039	1039	673	978	288	...	1939	...	...	2978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Net Result at Final Stage	...	1881	1521	1928	...	5330	1928	...	1928	1928	5784	1897	13,011	461	20	13,492				

(a) Elected.

TABLE XXI.

GENERAL ELECTION, 25TH MARCH, 1916.

Ballot-papers ... Issued ... 13,749 Informal ... 803 Valid ... 12,946

DISTRICT OF WILMOT.

Quota 12,946 / 7 + 1 = 1850

Detailed Summary of Results.

Main table with columns: Details of 1st Choice, Transfers, and Re-Transfers; Distribution of Votes at Various Stages; Preliminary Distribution of 1st Choice Votes; Transfers by Liberal Party; Transfers by Labour Party; Transfers by Independent Party; Summary of Distribution of 1st Choice Transfers and Retransfers.

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(No. 33.)