

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*Ninety-Eighth Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

VOLUME II

1957

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

ter, Etna; Carter, Newport; Carville, Caswell, Childs, Christie, Crockett, Curtis, Davis, Calais; Day, Edgerly, Emerson, Emery, Flynn, Foss, Frazier, Fuller, Graves, Hatfield, H a t h a w a y, Haughn, Hughes, Hutchinson, Leathers, Libby, Lindsay, Mathieson, Maxwell, Morrill, Quinn, Rich, Roberts, Rowe, Limerick; Sanborn, Shepard, Smith, Falmouth; Tarbox, Turner, Walker, Webber, Williams, Wood.

ABSENT: Hoyt, Jack, Jewell, Lane, Violette.

Yes: 93. No: 53. Absent: 5.

The SPEAKER: Ninety-three having voted Yes and fifty-three having voted No, and five absentees, the motion does not prevail. The Chair must declare that the Amendment fails of passage and it will be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Ross of Bath was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker, that was certainly a very close vote, I would say. I did not use the parliamentary procedure of changing my vote. I did not want to do that. The friends in the House who voted against me are Republicans with honest convictions and I certainly respect those convictions. Perhaps your convictions are right and mine are wrong. I know that this will have nothing to do with our continued friendship, and I certainly will continue to cooperate to the very best of my ability in all our future legislation. Thank you. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The House will be at ease for ten minutes.

#### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: At this time the Chair would like to state that if any members who spoke previously on the matter just disposed of have got a written speech or any memoranda of any kind in writing, it would help the House Reporter who is laboring singlehanded and under great difficulties if you would give him your written words to be inserted in the record. The Chair is advised that if you wish them back you will get them back after he has entered them in the record.

The Chair would also request that when the House reconvenes this afternoon, that the attendance be as good as it was this morning. We have several more important issues coming up immediately on reconvening and in view of the excellent attendance this morning, we hope for the sake of those involved in these issues that the attendance will be here in good shape at one-thirty.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Leathers of Hermon,

Recessed until one-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.

#### After Recess

1:30 P.M.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

On the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on

Bill "An Act relating to Injury to Monuments and Places of Burial" (H. P. 920) (L. D. 1310) the Speaker appointed the following Conferees on the part of the House:

Messrs. QUINN of Bangor  
FRAZIER of Lee  
SHAW of Bingham

On the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on

Bill "An Act relating to Hours of Selling Liquor" (H. P. 429) (L. D. 605) the Speaker appointed the following Conferees on the part of the House:

Mrs. CHRISTIE of Presque Isle  
Mr. CROCKETT of Freeport  
Mrs. HENDRICKS of Portland

THE SPEAKER: The House is proceeding under Enactors and the item before the House is item number three.

#### Constitutional Amendment

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Changing the Date of the General Election (H. P. 66) (L. D. 93)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Much was said this morning during the course of debate concerning political parties, political make-ups of bills, and

decisions within ourselves. I would like to state my position by telling the members of this body that I am a member of the Democratic Party. I always was. I always will be. I feel also that I am a politician. I may have had a birthday a few days ago, and I was wished well by you members on my birthday, but I don't think that I'm six foot under; I don't think I'm a statesman; I'm in no cribbage game here. I'm in politics, and I love it.

Concerning this change of the election date, politically speaking, it has been indicated that I have somewhat cooled off on the subject. My reasons, however, for having introduced the bill for the sixth time are twofold. The first is economy. The second is the possibility of further enlightening the electorates of our state in that it concerns presidential year's elections, and I will go into that shortly. This measure has been presented eighteen times since 1909. It has been defeated seventeen times. The history of this bill is rather interesting, and it is also truthfully said that some time we get interested in legislation to a point where we make some sort of a study on it. I have no prepared remarks. I listened intently to the remarks of the gentlemen this morning, and all spoke very well pro and con. I did make some notes.

A few years ago while I was doing a little research work on this measure, I noticed that in 1911 the bill was presented by a Democrat. The House, the Senate and the Governor's office were occupied in majority by Democrats at the time. The bill was defeated by the Democrats. In 1913 the Governor's office was occupied by a member of the Republican Party as well as the House and Senate holding a majority. The bill was again introduced and it was again defeated, this time by the Republicans. So that truthfully speaking, it could be said if we are going to talk politics that if it is expeditious for one party to make a change, they do it. If it is not, they don't. In my humble opinion, it is as simple as that. In the five previous times that I have presented the bill, the Committee report in 1945 was nine - one "Ought

not to pass." The bill was defeated 107 to 14. In 1947, the "Ought not to pass" report was unanimous. It was defeated 79 to 49. In 1949, again straight "Ought not to pass." The bill was defeated 88 to 38. In 1951, again straight "Ought not to pass." The bill was defeated 109 to 27. In 1953, a divided report five and five. The bill failed of enactment by five votes, 91 yes and 51 noes. I think possibly the success of the 1953 session was largely due to the fact that the bill was debated for three hours on the floor of the House, and I never got up to make one statement. The bill in the past has been introduced by members of both parties, and also in doing a little research work, I found that four times the bill was presented by Senator Boynton of Lincoln County and I know our affable Clerk would enjoy this. In those days Lincoln County was as Democratic as Lewiston.

Going into the meat of this bill. It was interesting to me to listen to my good friend the gentleman from Harrison, Mr. Morrill, yesterday, in that he made these remarks stating that this changing of date of elections would be a financial blow to some of the areas of this state where some so-called summer residents' residences are held. In the western part of the state where many people from all the eastern states, some from Texas, who are changing their legal residences to the State of Maine so as to be able to vote in the yearly elections. Many of these people are spending more and more of their time in the State of Maine each year, and as this is one phase of the economy of the state that is building up, and our early elections are helping this cause, I am for the early elections. Therefore, I am going to move the indefinite postponement of this bill and its accompanying papers. The fact on these remarks, and I certainly respect the gentleman who made them, is that the bill is intended to help our Maine people who do not participate in our elections.

The first time that this was ever discussed was in 1819 when our good forefathers were studying, having—holding their constitutional debates. The book is about 600 pages long and the only comment on it is, was

made by a Mr. Holmes who said that it was the object of the Committee to fix on a date between the former and latter harvest, as the least busy season, and they considered the second Monday of September as coming nearest that purpose. Dr. Phelps moved to strike out "second" and insert "third Monday." Col. Moody thought it was best as it stood; the third Monday coming so near the equinox, the weather would not probably be so favorable. This motion was also lost, and the fourth section passed without amendment.

The facts are that the weather vanes change and that we enjoy beautiful weather in November. The facts are that during the time when our election comes about between the fifth or sixth to the eighteenth or nineteenth of September, our good friends in the garden spot of Maine are busy doing their work, and there are thousands of people in other areas who are doing their harvest and they cannot participate in these elections. The facts are also true, and I think last year indicated it, that the Democratic Party held its convention in Chicago at a late date and the Republican Party held their national election much later so that these good candidates in either party were caught betwixt and between. If they were participating in party conventions as delegates or alternates, they would neglect their campaign. I think that is an important point. Also it's only after the conventions are held that congressional candidates receive literature, comments, suggestions from national headquarters.

Now, some opposition to this measure is based on the fact that Maine rates a great deal of publicity by holding a September election. On the other side of that picture, is it not true that Maine loses a lot of publicity because we are out of the picture and out of step, if I may say so, with the rest of the nation during the September to November months. Another argument is the fact that it is very difficult to get to the people during the summer months. They're on vacation. The weather is rather warm and there's not too great an interest. Between September and November our children are back in school and more time could be devoted to an elec-

tion. The proof of that is that in 1940, sixty-five thousand more people voted in November than in September. In 1944, eight thousand; in 1948, forty-one thousand; in 1952, one hundred and two thousand; in 1956, forty-eight thousand. That indicates that there is more interest.

Back in 1945 when I first presented this measure, I sent out a questionnaire to the towns and cities. Two questions were on the questionnaire. One, do you favor having our state election in November instead of September, thus doing away on presidential year with the September election? Two, how much does the September election cost your city or town? One hundred seventy-six answered "yes", seventeen "no", and two gave no opinion. I computed the costs, and found that the cost to the towns was \$45,000.00. Estimated that the loss of time of city and town officials was \$10,000.00. The state election division costs, \$24,000.00. Extra clerk hire, \$10,000.00. Figuring that time is at least worth something, I arrived at the figure of 50 cents per voter to go to the polls, so that if our state's expenditures since 1945 have tripled themselves, it is fair to assume that these expenditures have certainly doubled themselves. I contend that if the publicity that we get by our September election overshadows the publicity that we lose by not having a November election, certainly it must be a fact that the money that could be saved could certainly be used to real good advantage.

I have attended oftentimes town meetings, which is the basic make-up of our great country, and I have listened many times to good sound debates in that it concerned a very few dollars. In my own city it runs into a great sum of money. I could talk on this subject at length. I have attempted to give you my sound arguments, I believe, and I will now yield to other proponents or opponents, and possibly get up for a few brief moments in rebuttal. I now move the passage of this bill to finally be enacted.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Haughn.

Mr. HAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, first I am a Republican. Secondly, I am not a politician but a statesman, I

hope. Thirdly, I am not playing a cribbage game either. Fourthly, I disagree with my good colleague and friend the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, which is our second round. I think shortly the third round will be coming up. It appears to me in reply to one answer that he related to us in regard to expenditures, what he calls economy, I call false economy. I believe, as any big company does, that when they advertise their products they do it for a purpose, to keep before the public eye and also to be able to create in the minds of the people what the problem is, what the merchandise is, and we in the State of Maine are in a similar situation.

And as for spending the sum as he says was so staggering, I disagree once again because in my figures it runs roughly \$35,000. He estimates at triple that amount. We have agencies within the State of Maine which spend vastly far as to publicize the State of Maine for the same purpose of which our present election day is held which gives us favorable publicity and for returns that we gain from national recognition and by making people curious as to what our state is and bringing in the returns to us that it does, he and I certainly disagree once again.

As far as that date of the year for getting more people out to vote, we go in the northern end of the counties where they are apt to have snow or such extreme bad weather, although they may want to vote and they may be interested, they still won't turn out. I think if we within our own political parties, our activities to bring the people out more than it is he specifies that particular time of year to do it. And I will do as the previous bill will specify that I hope this will not be indefinitely postponed, and I so move the roll call vote be taken by the yeas and nays when it is taken, and the merits of this bill be decided by this body, and of all the opportunities my good friend the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, has had to pass this bill, I hope his previous record will not be unbroken and we will not accept his report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recog-

nizes the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Beyer.

Mr. BEYER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words in support of the motion of my colleague the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert. In a partisan note to my fellow Republicans, I would certainly like to say that it is not clear any more to me from the last two state elections that we can count any longer on the overwhelming victory at the polls in Maine to set a tone of confidence for the rest of the country in November. I know for some time that was the main theme of the Republicans, especially our representatives in Washington.

It is not just the economic side of this question that should be a factor in its favor, although I definitely don't think that it should be overlooked; none of us can afford to overlook that item these days. But to me it is the "Get-out-the vote" theme that I think should be stressed in urging that our state election be changed to November. There are two items in this "Get-out-the-vote" theme that have been brought out before, and I don't think it would do any harm to bring them out again. You have already heard from the other speakers that many of our people are still away on vacations from the summer months because the warm weather is still with us, and I certainly do concur that the seasons seem to have changed somewhat. We get less warm weather in the spring and more in the fall. Others are away on business because the vacation land business as such is beginning to taper off and the winter markets are developing.

Now, this may not be as important a factor as the final one that I'd like to bring out, and that is the important factor of the lack of interest in campaigning for the respective parties during the summer months in pre-election activities. In our town a year ago, we tried to drum up a lot of enthusiasm for our Republican candidates, and we were constantly running into the problem of vacation absenteeism and of general warm weather apathy. I do feel that the experience of other states have shown that in the cooler weather, when people are

back in the track of their business, and come from their summer places, they are more interested in going to the polls and taking part in their political activities, and I know that this has been a long day so I won't continue my remarks any longer except to hope that you take those considerations into effect.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs.

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I shall not speak on the merits of this measure, I would only like to bring out one very, which I believe, good point, and that is this, that I hope that the Republican members of this House shall vote their convictions on this matter, and if they are of the opinion that the change of election date is good for the State of Maine then I hope that the Republicans shall vote for it, but if you are of the opinion it is not going to be beneficial for the State of Maine, please vote against it. But I urge you please do not make a political football out of our Constitution.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: If my memory serves me correctly, the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, spoke for a constitutional amendment a short while ago, and I would ask him a question through the Chair: Is that not the only vehicle whereby the people have an opportunity to vote on a constitutional amendment?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, has addressed a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, who may answer if he chooses.

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As I pointed out this morning when I spoke on the four-year term for governor, the gentleman's statement is correct, but I also, in order to fully answer the question, shall say that before it goes to the people, the Constitution has determined that two-thirds of the members of the legislature should believe that the matter has

merit. Now, if the framers of our Constitution were of the opinion that all matters should go directly to the people, they certainly would never have required a two-third vote. The way the Constitution is set up is the people are the final protectors of our Constitution, but our feelings should not be secondary. Our primary object should be our convictions, and we should vote for what we think is for the best, and in the best interest for the people of this state.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Perham, Mr. Bragdon.

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker, I think we may as well have the yeas and nays, and I would so move.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker, I can't go along with that handsome twenty-nine year old Democratic gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, because I have different ideas on the resolve that is now before us, and I would like to express some of the reasons why I can't go along with him.

The election date on the second Monday in September brings us a time of the year when generally our weather is good, very much like today. That is not always true on the second Monday in November. Frequently we have unexpected heavy snow fall at that time of the year at a time when the trucks and plows are not ready to take care of the winter plowing, and makes roads inaccessible. Further than that by the second Monday in September most of the summer people that are away from their homes because of summer vacations have returned to their homes. They usually return about Labor Day. That is the week before the state election because the schools all start within a day or two, the local schools, within a day or two of Labor Day. On the other hand, those students who are in college have not returned to college by the second Monday in September, and those who are eligible to vote have an opportunity to vote before returning to college. On the other hand, they're at college on the second Monday in November, and that

opportunity is not available to them unless they exercise their rights by absentee ballots. Further than that, many of our residents, particularly older residents, leave for the south early in the fall to spend the winter months in the southern climate. They will not have done so by the second Monday in September, and they too will be able to go to the polls and vote before going to the South land whereas they might overlook getting an absentee ballot if they had gone by the second Monday in November.

By having our election the second Monday in September, we get a national-wide coverage of newspapers and magazines as to our election which is most valuable to the State of Maine. If we had our election in November, we would also be one of the others that ran. We would be lost in the publicity given to local elections all over the country in the other states. By having our election in September, that election is publicized all over the country. I want to refer to an editorial which appeared in one of the leading, or the leading newspaper in the state, and you know what newspaper that is, and it is to this effect. The title is "A Tradition Worth Keeping"—"To those members of the Legislature who are inclined to favor a constitutional change which would shift Maine State election from September to November, please think again. Such a change would break the tradition, a tradition that has brought Maine a great deal of agreeable fame and some influence in the national elections. Granted that as Maine goes so goes the nation doesn't hold true, the fact remains that Maine's unique September voting is closely watched by the nation. Political leaders and commentators are seeking straws in the wind. The party that makes an extraordinarily good showing in Maine triumphs and trumpets the news across the continent in the final weeks of the national campaign. The party that does poorly on the other hand is roused to run scared. Thus, Maine plays a role far out of proportion to its population size, which amounts to about 170th part of the nation's population. An annual publicity appropriation of one million dollars couldn't buy the

attention that the September election brings to the state. Shift the date to November, and Maine will be relegated to political oblivion."

Further than that I favor the September election for our Maine election because of our issues, our state issues. In November, our issues are national issues and never the twain should meet. There is no connection between them. They should be kept separate. We hold our primaries for our state election in June. We nominate our candidates and, certainly, the time between the primaries in June and September is a long enough period of time for any kind of campaigning. By the time September comes, people get sick and tired of hearing political talks on the radio and TV. They'd all lose their effectiveness if it is continued to November. And in a presidential year, the issues shouldn't be mixed up. They should be kept clear cut and distinct, and the only way you can do that is to have the two separate periods of election. On this particular resolve I found no general demand for a change. I found no reaction from my constituents; no request that I support this matter one way or the other, but was left to use my best judgment, and I base that judgment on the reasons that I have just given to you. Therefore, I hope that when the time comes to vote, you will see the light and continue September elections in Maine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would remind the gentleman that he has spoken twice to the motion.

Mr. JALBERT of Lewiston: Mr. Speaker, did I not speak in question the second time?

The SPEAKER: The Chair is corrected, I believe you are right.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I know that the hour is getting on and I am sorry to have to take issue with my good friend, the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn. I would like to submit that is it not a fact that possibly the publicity Maine would get if we did change the election date for that one day would be worth a great deal of money. Concerning the interest, back a few years ago I sent out some petitions and I got back some fifty thousand names, all signing the petitions that they wished to change.



Bear in mind that this is only a referendum question. In so far as the statement that we should keep the presidential year separate, by that same token then, should we elect our United States Senators and Congressmen separately? In so far as the primary date is concerned, we would not have, we could very easily change the date of the primary. We would not have to do by amending the Constitution.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, that Resolve Proposing and Amendment to the Constitution Changing the Date of the General Election, House Paper 66, Legislative Document 93, shall be finally passed. This being a constitutional change it requires the approval of two-thirds of the House. The gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Haughn, has requested a roll call.

Will those who desire a roll call please rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

Obviously more than one-fifth of the House having expressed their desire for a roll call the roll call is ordered.

Those who favor the final passage of Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Changing the Date of the General Election will say yes when their name is called; those who oppose the final passage of this Resolve will say no. The Clerk will call the roll.

### ROLL CALL

YEA — Andrews, Babineau, Bean, Winterport; Beane, Augusta; Beyer, Blanchard, Broderick, Browne, Bangor; Carey, Caswell, Cole, Cormier, Cote, Couture, Bath; Couture, Lewiston; Coyne, Cyr, Davis, Westbrook; Denbow, Desmarais, Dostie, Dudley, Dumais, Duquette, Earles, Elwell, Emmons, Ervin, Farmer, Frazier, Frost, Fuller, Gallant, Hanscomb, Hanson, Harriman, Harrington, Harris, Hatch, Heald, Hendricks, Hendsbee, Hersey, Hickey, Hilton, Hughes, Jacques, Jalbert, Johnson, Jones, Karkos, Kelly, Kinch, LaCasce, Lane, Latno, Letourneau, Mann, Mathieson, Maxwell, Maynard, Miller, Morway, Nadeau, Needham, Pierce, Plante,

Porell, Prue, Rancourt, Rankin, Rollins, Ross, Bath; Ross, Brownville; Rowe, Madawaska; Roy, Saunders, Shaw, Shepard, Smith, Portland; Stanley, Storm, Tevanian, Thackeray, Totman, Vaughan, Wade, Walker, Walsh, Walter, Warren, Wheaton, Whiting.

NAY — Allen, Anthoine, Bartlett, Besse, Bragdon, Brewer, Brockway, Bruce, Burnham, Call, Carter, Etina; Carter, Newport; Carville, Childs, Christie, Crockett, Curtis, Davis, Calais; Day, Edgerly, Emerson, Emery, Flynn, Foss, Graves, Hancock, Hatfield, Hathaway, Haughn, Hutchinson, Jack, Jewell, Knapp, Leathers, Libby, Lindsay, Morrill, Quinn, Rich, Roberts, Rowe, Limerick; Sanborn, Smith, Falmouth; Tarbox, Turner, Webber, Williams, Winchenpaw, Wood.

ABSENT — Baird, Brewster, Brown, Ellsworth; Edwards, Higgins, Hoyt, Stilphen, Violette.

Yes: 93, No: 49, Absent: 8.

The SPEAKER: Ninety - three having voted in the affirmative, forty-nine in the negative, with eight absentees the necessary two-thirds has not been acquired and the motion does not prevail.

Sent to the Senate.

The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to thank all the members who voted with me, I would like to thank all the members who voted against me. I now will the change of election date to any member of the House for the next session. I have had it.

The gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Walsh, was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. WALSH: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: If it will make my colleague, the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, feel any better, I think it might be apropos to read the words of one of our truly great Americans, who happened to be a Republican, Theodore Roosevelt. These are his words. "It is not the critic who counts, and not the man who points out where the strong man stumbled, nor where the

doer of deeds could have done them better, the credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who tries and comes short again and again, who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions and spends himself on a worthy cause, who in the end at best knows the triumph of high achievement, and at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while dying greatly so that his place will never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

#### Constitutional Amendment

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide for Election of Members of the Executive Council (S. P. 95) (L. D. 225)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Haughn.

Mr. HAUGHN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Knowing that this is an important measure too, but to expedite the thinking and feelings of a good many I would now move for the indefinite postponement of this Resolve and all accompanying papers.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs.

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker, through the Chair I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Haughn, if he is aware of the fact that where a motion for indefinite postponement is made it makes a difference only of a majority, and even though the majority is not maintained it will still be necessary then to vote on the passage, and at that time the two-thirds will be necessary—it just could mean the taking of one additional vote.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Haughn.

Mr. HAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, I now withdraw my motion for indefinite postponement, and when the vote is taken I move it be taken by yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands the gentleman from Bridg-

ton, Mr. Haughn, withdraws his motion for indefinite postponement.

The question before the House is the final passage of Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide for Election of Members of the Executive Council. A roll call has been requested.

Will those who desire a roll call please rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

Obviously more than one-fifth having arisen a roll call is ordered. The question before the House is the final passage of Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide for Election of Members of the Executive Council. Those who favor the final passage of this Resolve will say yes when their name is called; those who oppose the final passage will say no.

The Clerk will call the roll.

#### ROLL CALL

YEA—Andrews, Babineau, Beane, Augusta; Broderick, Carey, Cormier, Cote, Couture, Bath; Couture, Lewiston; Coyne, Cyr, Davis, Westbrook; Denbow, Desmarais, Dostie, Dudley, Dumais, Duquette, Elwell, Emmons, Frazier, Frost, Gallant, Hancock, Harrington, Harris, Hendricks, Hendsbee, Hersey, Hickey, Hilton, Jacques, Jalbert, Johnson, Karkos, Kelly, Kinch, Lane, Latno, Letourneau, Maynard, Miller, Morway, Nadeau, Plante, Porell, Prue, Rancourt, Rollins, Rowe, Madawaska; Roy, Saunders, Shaw, Smith, Portland; Tevanian, Thackeray, Walsh, Warren.

NAY—Allen, Anthoine, Baird, Bartlett, Bean, Winterport; Besse, Beyer, Blanchard, Bragdon, Brewer, Brewster, Brockway, Browne, Bangor; Bruce, Burnham, Call, Carter, Etna; Carter, Newport; Carville, Caswell, Childs, Christie, Cole, Crockett, Curtis, Davis, Calais; Day, Earles, Edgerly, Emerson, Emery, Ervin, Farmer, Flynn, Foss, Fuller, Graves, Hanscomb, Hanson, Harriman, Hatch, Hatfield, Hathaway, Haughn, Heald, Higgins, Hughes, Hutchinson, Jack, Jewell, Jones, Knapp, LaCasce, Leathers, Libby, Lindsay, Mann, Mathieson, Maxwell, Morrill, Needham, Pierce, Quinn, Rankin, Rich,