

Continued

medium of voting will be dispensed with.

It is equally obvious that, in such case, many of the provisions of the Election Law regulating the arrangements of polling places with particular reference to the use of paper ballots become wholly inapplicable and illogical if Voting Machines are substituted for paper ballots.

The provision of the Election Law requiring the Supervisors to provide a voting booth, or compartment, for every one hundred voters, and not less than five for any polling place in the City (Article 33, Section 73) clearly refers to the antecedent provision of the same Code Section requiring the Supervisors to "provide in each room designated by them as a polling place, a sufficient number of voting booths, or compartments, in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots".

Likewise the provision in Section 75 of Article 33 that: "No voter shall remain in or occupy a booth \* \* \* longer than seven minutes" is a regulation having specific reference only to the purpose, as expressed in the very same paragraph of the same Section, of enabling the voter "to prepare his ballot".

It is wholly illogical, and leads to incongruous and absurd consequences, to say that an Election Law which authorizes the use of Voting Machines in lieu of paper ballots, also requires a "voting booth or compartment for every one hundred voters" in which they can "conveniently mark their ballots"; or requires five "voting booths" in each polling place in the City; or requires that each voter using the Voting Machine shall be allowed seven minutes "in which to prepare his ballot". The Act of 1914, authorizing the use of Voting Machines in lieu of paper ballots, does not require any of these wholly inappropriate arrangements, and does not purport to specify any particular number of Voting Machines which must be used at each polling place, and does not purport to specify the number of minutes each voter must be allowed to register his vote upon a Voting Machine.

As to all of these matters, the Act authorizing the use of Voting Machines specifically and in terms clothes the Supervisors with full power, authority and discretion to make "such rules and regulations as said Election Supervisors may deem advisable, or necessary".

While, therefore, the Supervisors, in the exercise of their discretion and authority, may require the use of five Voting Machines at each polling