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(Continued from page 2.)

the course of employment which results in personal injury or death, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and that in consideration of such insurance the employer shall be relieved from the consequences of acts or omissions by reason of which he would without such contract become liable toward such employe or toward the legal representative, widow, widower, or next of kin of such employee.

SEC. 2. Such insurance shall be effected in some casualty company organized under the yaws of the State of Maryland or admitted to do business in this State, provided that any employer employing not less than fifteen hundred (1500) employes may establish an insurance fund from sums contributed by himself and his employes upon condition that he undertake and agree to make up any deficiency in insurance benefits that may arise out of the inadequacy of such fund. Such funds shall be inviolably appropriated as a trust fund for the purposes of such insurance and shall not be invested otherwise. Provision shall be made for the election by the insured employes of an advisory committee, which shall be kept informed regarding the state of the insurance fund, and shall have the right to examine the books kept in connection therewith. Such books shall also be subject to the inspection of the Insurance Comissioner of this State in the same manner as books of insurance companies doing business in this State.

Upon the request of the employer or upon the request of the advisory committee, the Insurance Commissioner shall act as depositary of the securities in which such funds may be invested.

If an employer desires to discontinue an insurance fund maintained by him, or if he discontinues his business without transferring the same to a successor or assign, taking over and agreeing to maintain such funds, he shall notify the Insurance Commissioner of his purpose, who shall thereupon supervise the disposition of the insurance fund. Such funds shall be destributed among those equitably entitled to it according to their contribution (not taking into consderation expenses of the management), and where those entitled to any part of the fund can not be discovered or ascertained, the moneys remaining unclaimed shall be paid into the Insurance Department, to be held and disposed of as may be provided by law.

The Insurance Commissioner shall be entitled to be paid out of such fund the reasonable expenses of his supervision, including a compensation not to exceed ten dollars per day for the time of any person or persons (other than a salaried employee of his office) employed by him for the purpose of such supervision necessarily spent in connection therewith.

Compensation Regardless of Negligence.

SEC. 3. Such insurance shall cover the risk of personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of the employment resulting in death, provided death occur within twelve months from the time of such injury, or resulting in disability, whether the same be total or partial, permanent or temporary. But no one shall be entitled to any benefit hereunder where the injury is the result of the employees intoxication, or wilful or deliberate act or deliberate intention to produce such injury.

SEC. 4. The insurance in case of death shall be for the benefit of such persons being the widow, widower, father, mother son or daughter, as are dependent wholy or in part for their support upon the earnings of such employee (all of which persons are hereinafter designated as dependents of such employee), or of such of them as may be named in the contract or policy to which it refers and the person for whose benefit such insurance is made should be bound by the agreement authorized by the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. In order to satisfy the requirements of this act, the benefits payamle under such insurance shall be at least as follows:

(I) In case of death:

(a) If the employee insures for the benefit of any dependent wholly dependent upon his wages at the time of his death, a sum equal to his wages in the employment of said employer during a period of three years next preceding the accident, but not less in any case than the sum of one thousand dollars; provided that, the aomunt of any weekly payments made under such insurance or any lump sum paid in redemption thereof, may be deducted from such sum; and if the period of the employee's employment by said employer has been less than said three years, then the amount of his earnings during sad three years shall be deemed to be one hundred and fifty-six times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment by said employer.

(b) If the employee insures for the benefit only of persons partly dependent upon his wages at the time of his death, then a sum equal to the payments provided for the benefit of persons wholly dependent, less six times the average annual earnings; or if employed for less than a year, then less than three hundred times the average weekly earnings of said dependent person or persons partly dependent on his wages.

(c) If the employee leaves no dependents, then the reasonable expense of his medical attention shall be paid, and in addition burial expenses not less than seventy-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

And the contract or policy therein referred to may provide for the payment, instead of a lump sum, of a week's sum which, in the case of persons wholly dependent, shall not be less than the weekly payment in case of total disability hereinafter provided for, and which, in the case of persons partly dependent, shall not be less than the weekly payment in case of total disability, less the amounts earned by the persons partly dependent, and which sum may be divided between the dependents in such a manner as such contract or policy may provide as may otherwise be agreed upon; or such contract or policy may provide for a combination of lump sums, weekly payments, or for the substitution of one for the other.

(II) In case of injury not resulting in death when total disability results from the injury, a weekly payment during the period of such disability shall be paid to the insured, which shall not be less than fifty per cent. of his average weekly wages during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed by the contracting employer; if not, then a weekly benefit during such shorter period as he has been in the employment of said employer.

(III) In case of injury not resulting in death, where partial disability results, such weekly payments shall be made during the period of such partial disability as is equal to the difference between the weekly benefit payments during the period of total disability and the average amount which the injured person is able to earn after the accident.

Loss by actual separation at or above the wrist or ankles of both hands and both feet, or of one hand and one foot, or the irrevocable loss of both eyes, shall be deemed to be equal to total disability.

The loss by actual separation at or above the wrist or ankle of one hand or one foot shall be equal to one-half of total disability, and the loss of one eye shall be equal to one-fifth total disability. Total disability shall be deemed to mean inability to carry on any gainful occupation.

The contract or policy herein referred to may provide that no benefits shall be paid in case of any injury which does not incapacitate the employe for a period of at least one week from earning full wages at the at the work which he is employed at the time of the accident.

SEC. 6. Any contract in order to satisfy the requirements of this act shall provide that the employer shall contribute not less than fifty per cent. of the insurance premiums and the employees shall contribute the remainder of the premiums.

In case the employer provides any insurance fund out of contributions made by himself and his own employees as above provided, such employer shall pay the whole of the expenses of the management of such fund, and all contributions shall be paid into such fund without any deduction by reason of such expense.

SEC. 7. The contract may provide that upon penalty of forfeiture of the benefits of the insurance, the employee shall give reasonable and timely notice to his employer, to be fixed by the terms of this contract, of any accident which may entitle him to the benefit of such insurance; and that he shall submit himself to medical examination as required by the employer at the employers expense.

Sec. 8. The contract may provide that the premium payable by the employees shall be deducted from their wages.

An employer who shall willfily and feloniously appropriate the amounts so deducted from the wages to any use other than the payment of insurance premiums as stipulated in the contract shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 9. The contract between the employer and employes may provide that the insurance premiums shall be paid into the hands of a treasurer to be elected or appointed by the employees or by the employer and the employees in such manner and under such voting arrangement as the contract may specify.

The payment of the premiums to the treasurer shall relieve the employer, and the penalty above prescribed for misappropriation of the funds required to be applied to insurance shall apply to such treasurer.

Sec. 10. In case of non-payment of the premiums within a month after the same are payable the insurance company shall within 3 months after the expiration of such month send notice of such default by mail to the insured and to the Insurance Commissioner of the State.

The insurance policy or contract between the employer and employe may specify a shorter period than the one herein provided for.

Until the required notice shall have been sent, the policy shall not be forfeited for non-payment of the premium.

Sec. 11. The employer may also advance the premiums of insurance for such number of employes and at such rates as may be agreed upon between him and the insurance company, and may thereupon be subrogated by the insurance company with the rights of any beneficiary under the provisions of this Act, and to sue executed by him as agent of such company, and he may thereupon reimburse himself for the amounts payable to the employee by deducting the same from the wages of such employee.

Sec. 12. Such contract may provide that upon termination of his employment from any cause whatever the employee and his dependent shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of such insurance except as regards accidents occurring before the termination of his employment.

Arbitrat.

Sec. 13. Such contract may provide that any controversy regarding the extent of disability or the extent of dependency, or any controversy between dependents as to the amounts payable to them respectively, shall be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators to be named by mutual consent of the parties; and should the parties fail to agree upon an arbitrator, then the arbitrator to be named a judge of the Circuit Court of the County or City of Baltimore in which the accident happened, and the award of such arbitrator shall be binding upon both employer and employee or dependents, as the case may be.

Sec. 14. Any insurance paid in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall not be liable to attachment by trustee, garnishee or other process, and shall not be seized, taken, appropriated or applied by any legal or equitable process or operation of law, to pay any debt or liability of the insured or any beneficiary, nor shall any claim to insurance money be assignable by payee be the same is paid.

Sec. 15. A contract of insurance in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall not relieve the employer from liability for any accident directly due to his failure to supply any safeguard required to be provided for the protection of any employees, by or pursuant to any statute or ordinance, or any regulation under any statute or ordinance, unless it shall have been impossible to comply with such requirements by the time the accident happened, or unless the enforcement thereof has been suspended or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 16—Every employer shall file with the Insurance Commissioner a copy of the form of contract and policy which he shall use under the provisions of this Act, and in the event of such form being departed from in any particular case shall also file a copy of such particular contract.

If he shall fail to do so, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars in each case, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the State.

17. A quarterly report of all settlements and payments of insurance benefits shall be filed by the employer with the Insurance Commissioner. If such employer shall fail to make such report in thirty days after demand by the Insurance Commissioner, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the State.

Sec. 18. The Insurance Commissioner shall prepare blanks of contracts and policies complying with the provisions of this Act, and shall distribute the same, upon application, free of charge.

Sec. 19. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as authorizing any employer, or any officer or agent of such employer to require any employee or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment or of the continuance of such employment, to enter into a contract, or to continue in such contract, such as is authorized to be made by Section 1 of this Act.

Sec. 20. All provisions in the statutes inconsistent with ths Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 21. This Act shall take effect and be in force from the date of its passage.

Approved April 15, 1912.

PUBLIC DRINKING CUPS.

CHAPTER 156.

AN ACT to restrict the use of common drinking cups and to prevent the communication of infectious diseases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the use of the common drinking cup, an undoubted source of communication of infectious diseases, is hereby prohibited in all public places within this State and upon all railroad trains carrying passengers and all boats carrying passengers while in this State, and the State Board of Health shall have full authority to establish such reasonable rules and regulations to make this prohibition effective as in their judgment seems wise and proper.

Sec. 2. All persons and corporations failing to observe the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health made in relation thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon proof and conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs for each offense, provided that any person or persons, firm or corporation shall have the right of appeal to the Public Service Commission from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act to become effective from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1912.

APPEALS AND ERRORS.

CHAPTER 662.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with 5 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland of 1904, title "Appeals and Errors," sub-title "Appeals from Justices of the Peace."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 88 of Article 5 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland of 1904, title "Appeals and Errors," sub-title "Appeals from Justices of the Peace," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

Section 88. On the party signifying his intention to appeal, it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace to enter the appeal, with the date thereof, upon his docket, within five days after the party shall have signified his intention to appeal, and to transmit the papers in the cause to the clerk of the Circuit Court, or the clerk of the Baltimore City Court within thirty days after such party shall have signified his intention to appeal.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take ecect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 11, 1912.

TESTAMENTARY LAW—STOCKS.

CHAPTER 148.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments section 78 of Article 93 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904, title "Testamentary Law."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 78 of Article 93 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland of 1904, title "Testamentary Law," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

78. No such foreign executor or administrator shall be authorized to transfer any such stock until after he shall have given at least one month's notice by advertisement published once a week for four weeks in one daily newspaper of the City of Baltimore, stating therein the death of his testator or intestate and the amount and description of stock intended to be transferred.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1912.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

CHAPTER 228.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments sections 162, 165, 166, 167, 168 and 173 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," sub-title "Corrupt Practices."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 162, 165, 166, 167 and 173 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections" and sub-title "Corrupt Practices", as said sections were enacted by Chapter 122 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1908, and also section 168 of said Article 33, title, "Elections," subtitle, "Corrupt Parctices," as said section was enacted by Chapter 427 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1910, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so that said sections, severally and respectively, shall be and read as follows, to wit:

162. The term "Political Committee," within the meaning of this act, shall include every committee or combination of two or more persons to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party or principle in any election, or of any proposition submitted to vote at a public election, or to aid or take part in the nomination or election of any candidate for public office. The term "Treasurer," shall include all persons appointed by any political committee or candidate for nomination or election to any public office, to receive or disburse moneys to aid or promote the success of any such party, principle or candidate. The term "Political Agent" shall include all persons appointed by any candidate before any election, or primary election, to assist him in his candidacy. No person shall act as any such treasurer or political agent unless, after his appointment, and before the primary or election for which he is appointed, a writing signed by the political committee or candidate appointing him and designating him as such treasurer or political agent, shall be filed with the Secretary of State, except that in case the duties of such treasurer or political agent shall relate to any county, city or ward district election exclusively, or to any primary election preliminary thereto, such writing shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county within which such treasurer or political agent resides, or with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, if such treasurer or political agent resides in Baltimore City, instead of with the Secretary of State. Every such writing shall designate the particular period, election or primary election within which such treasurership of political agency shall continue. Nothing in this act shall prevent the treasurer or political agent of any candidate from being the treasurer or political agent of any other candidate, but no candidate for public office or nomination therefor may designate himself as his own political agent or act as the political agent or treasurer of any other candidate. No person shall be appointed or act as treasurer or political agent in any election or primary election who is not a citizen and resident of the State of Maryland.

165. No person other than a treasurer or political agent shall pay any of the expenses of any election or primary election, except that a candidate may pay his own expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning stationery, printing advertising, publishing, expressage and travelling and board. The payments, expenditures, promises and liabilities which any candidate for nomination or for election may make or incur, directly or indirectly, whether in money or other thing of value, under this or the preceding section, shall not exceed in the whole ten dollars for each one thousand (or the major portion thereof) up to fifty thousand, and five dollars for each one thousand (or the major portion thereof) in excess of fifty thousand of the registered voters qualified to vote for the office in question at the next preceding election therefor, all to be paid, handled and disbursed by a treasurer or political agent, and not otherwise; and any payment, contribution, expenditure of, or promise or liability to pay, contribute or expend any money or valuable thing in excess of said sum shall be unlawful; provided, however, that a candidate for nomination or for election may pay personally in addition to said sum or valuable thing or things amounting thereto, his own expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, advertising, publishing, expressage, traveling and board; provided, further, that any payment, expenditure, contribution, promise or liability which may be made or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the wife of any candidate for an office or nomination shall be charged against the candidate as if made by the candidate himself; and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to prohibit the chairman of the State Central Committee of the State or of any county or of the City of Baltimore of any political party from soliciting contributions for campaign purposes, which contributions, however, shall be expended in accordance with and subject to the provisions and restrictions of this act.

166. It shall be lawful for any treasurer or political agent in connection with any election, or primary election, and in making provisions therefor, to pay the following expenses: (a) of hiring of halls and music for conventions, public meetings and public primaries and for advertising the same; (b) of printing and circulating political articles, circulars, pamphlets and books; (c) of printing and distributing sample or specimen ballots and instructions to voters, subject, however, to such prohibitions or restrictions as may be imposed by this article upon the publication and distribution of such sample or specimen ballots or instructions; (d) of renting rooms and headquarters to be used by political committees; (e) of compensating clerks stenographers and typewriters employed in the committee rooms, and also of challengers and watchers employed in the registration rooms, in the voting rooms and at the polls; (f) the travelling and other legitimate expenses of political agents, committees and public speakers; (g) of necessary postage, telegrams, telephoning, printing expenses and conveyance charges for carrying persons to and from the polls, or to and from the office of registration; (h) the cost and expenses of messengers sent by the direction of the chairman of the State Central Committee of any political party in connection with party matters or interests, and also the cost and expenses of any person or persons summoned by or at the instance of the chairman of the State Central Committee of any political party to the committee's headquarters or offices in connection with party matters or interests and also for the accomodation and entertainment of such persons; (i) all expenses incurred by or under the authority of the chairman of the State Central Committee of any political party inproviding accomodation and entermainment for the members of the State Central Committee or for the transportation of such members, when assembling for any meeting of said committee or visiting the headquarters of said committee in connection with party matters or interests. No treasurer or political agent shall incur any expense or liability or make any payment for any purpose not authorized by this section, and every liability incurred and payment made shall be at a rate which is proper and reasonable and fairly commensurate with the service rendered. It shall not be lawful for any treasurer or any political agent to expend any money for printing or publication of any political matter whatsoever which shall not purport on its face to be printed or published by the authority of said treasurer or political agent, and which, if published in any newspaper or other periodical, shall not be marked as an advertisement. The treasurer appointed and acting for or in connection with the State Central Committee of the State of any political party shall not expend or disburse any money or valuable thing, or incur any liability whatsoever, except by the authority and subject to the direction of the chairman of the State Central Committee of the State for or in connection with which said treasurer may be appointed or acting. Every person expendning money in violation of this section or of sections 164 or 165 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than two years or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court.

167. Within twenty days after every election, or primary election, every treasurer and every political agent shall file a full, true and detailed account and statement, subscribed and sworn to by him before an officer authorized to administer oaths, in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such treasurer or political agent resides, or in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, if such treasurer or political agent resides in said city, which statement shall include the amount or property in each case received or promised, the name of the person from whom it was received, or by whom it was promised, the amount of every expenditure made or promised, or valuable thing given or promised, or liability of any sort incurred, the name of the person to whom such expenditure, gift or promise thereof was made or to whom such liability was incurred, and shall clearly state the purpose for which such money or property was so expended, given or promised, or for which such liability was incurred, separating expenditures, gifts and liabilities for elections and primary elections. Such statement shall also set forth all unpaid debts and obligations, if any, of such treasurer or political agent, with the nature and amount of each, for what purpose incurred and to whom owing, and if there are no unpaid debts or obligations of such treasurer or political agent, such statement shall state such fact. Every treasurer and every political agent and every person who shall at any time act as treasurer or political agent, shall keep detailed, full and accurate accounts in a proper book or books, to be called "Account Books," to be provided and preserved by him, of all money or valuable things received by or promised to, and of all expenditures, disbursements and promises of payment or disbursements of money of valuable things made by any political committee, or any of its officers or members, or by any person acting under its authority, or on its behalf, or by such treasurer or political agent, and setting forth in such statement and accounts the sum or valuable things so received or disbursed, or promised, as the case may be, and the date when the person from whom received or promised, or to whom paid or promised, as the case may be, and the object and purposes for which sum, or other valuable thing, was received, or disbursed, or promised, as the case may be. Every treasurer and political agent, as defined by this act, who shall fail or refuse to make out, verify and file with the clerk of the Circuit Court the statement required by this section of this article, or who shall fail to provide, keep and preserve the book or books of accounts and the entries and statements therein as aforesaid, or any of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the Court. The provisions of this section, including the provisions with respect to the time of filing said reports, shall be mandatory and not directory, and must be strictly performed as above described. Any money or other thing of value received from any unknown person or source by any political treasurer or any political agent or other persons or committee authorized to incur obligations or to pay or defray obligations or expenses under the provisions of this sub-title, shall not be used for any political purpose whatever, but shall be paid by the treasurer, political agent or other person or committee so receiving same, to the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, and by him credited for the fund for the construction or maintenance of State Roads.

168. Every candidate for public office, including candidates for the office of Senator of the United States, shall within thirty days after the holding of the primary election to nominate for such office make out and file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such candidate resides, or with the clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, if such candidate resides in said city, the statement hereinafter provided.

Every candidate for public office, including candidates for the office of Senator of the United States, shall within thirty days after the holding of the election to fill such office, make out and file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court o fthe county in which such candidate resides, or with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, if such candidate resides in said city, the statement hereinafter provided.

It is hereby made the duty of the Supervisors of Elections, within three days after certification to them of any nomination for any office of place, to certify to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of their county or the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, the names and addresses of al candidates, including delegates to conventions, including for offices or places within their respective counties, or the City of Baltimore, as the case may be, together with the name of the office or place for which each is nominated. The said clerk of the Circuit Court shall, thereupon, furnish to each person nominated a blank form upon which to make the statement required by this section.

The said above required statement shall be a full, true and itemized statement in writing, which statement and duplicate shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidates before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth in detail all moneys or other valuable thing or things contributed, expended or promised by him to aid and promote, or in any way in connection with his nomination or election, or both as the case may be, or for other political purposes in connection with the election of any other person at said election, and all existing and unfilled promises or liabilities in that connection remaining uncancelled and inforce at the time such statement is made, whether such expenditures, promises or liabilities were made or incurred before, during or after such election, and showing the dates when the person to whom, and the purposes for which each and all of said sums or valuable things were paid, exended or promised, or said liabilities incurred. Such statement shall also set forth that the same is as full and explicit as the affiant is able to make it.

No person shall be deemed elected to any elective office under the laws of this State, or enter upon the duties thereof, or receive any salary or emoluments therefrom, until he shall have filed the statement provided for in this section of this article; and no officer authorizd by the laws of this State to issue commissions or certificates of election shall issue a commission or certificate of election to any person claiming to be elected to any office, until such statement as aforesaid shall have been made, verified and filed by such person with such officer.

Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court.

Ten days after the period above ascertained for the filing of said original statement shall have expired the officer with whom the same is by this section required to be filed shall notify the proper prosecuting officer of his county or Baltimore City, as the case may be, of any failure to file such stateemnt on the part of any candidate and within fifteen days thereafter such prosecuting officer shall proceed to prosecute for such offense.

The provisions of this section, including the provisions with respect to the time of filing said reports, shall be mandatory and not directory and must be seriely performed as above prescribed.

173. At any time within thirty days after any election or primary election held under the laws of this State, any defeated candidate at such election, or any ten duly qualified voters at such election, may present to the Circuit Court of any county, or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, a petition setting forth under oath that corrupt practices, contrary to the provisons of any section of this article, were committed at or preliminary to such election, within the county or city aforesaid, naming the successful candidates or candidates as defendants, and praying that the facts alleged may be inquired into. The Court upon said petition and the affidavit or affidavits filed therewith, shall promptly order such reasonable notice of such petition to be given to the defendant or defendants, and require him or them, within as short a time as may be reasonable, to answer, show cause or otherwise defend as the Court may deem just and reasonable, upon the petitioners giving security for costs in such sum of money as the Court shall deem reasonable. Such petition shall be tried without a jury, unless any of the parties thereto shall elect to have the same tried by a jury. The case shall be tried not later than fifteen days after such petition has been filed and within such period if possible, and shall be given priority over other Court business, and when a jury trial is demanded by any one of the parties to such petition, the jury for said term shall try it; and if the jury for said term shall have been dismissed, the Court shall recall said jury for the purpose of trying said case. If such case arises during any non-jury term of any of said Courts, the Court shall recall and reassemble the jury which served during the last preceeding jury term of said Court, for the purpose of trying said case, and such jury so called and reassembled shall have the power to try said case as fully as if the same had arisen during the term for which they shall have previously served. In every case in which a jury trial shall be demanded, the judge shall frame and submit to the jury for its decision and verdict all appropriate and necessary issues of fact presented by the pleadings in such case or by the scope of the inquiry or inquiries presented by said case. The Court shall bring said cause to determination and judgment as speedily as a just regard for the rights of the parties concerned may permit and shall expeditiously inquire into, or, when a jury is demanded, cause the jury to inquire into all the facts and circumstances and into such violations of or failure to comply with the provisions of this article, as may be alleged in any such petition, or into such other facts and circumstances relative to any election or to any contribution, expenditure or liability made, or any corrupt practice committeed, in connection therewith, which at any time the Court holding such inquest or presiding in said cause shall deem necessary to secure compliance with the provisions of this act, or to punish for a violation thereof. All persons whom the Court shall deem proper or necessary to join or bring in as parties to any such proceeding in order to make its orders, judgments, or writs effective may be joined as parties in such manner and upon such notice as the Court may direct. In case such petition relates to the election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, a Senator of the United States, a Representative in Congress, or the Governor, or Attorney-General, or a Senator or a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland, or a Judge or a Clerk of a Court of Law, of a Register of Wills, or a State's Attorney, the trial judge or judges shall have no power to declare any such election void, but shall file his or their finding or, in a case where a jury shall have been demanded, the finding or verdict of such jury, as to whether or not the succsesful candidate, or any political committee or treasurer, or subtreasurer, or political agent acting for or on behalf of such candidate, was so guilty of corrupt practices, with the Secretary of State, together with the transcript of the evidence, and the Secretary of State shall thereupon submit the same to the Governor of Maryland, when the election is for electors of President or Vice-President of the United States, or for Attorney-Genenral of the State; or when the election is for a Representative in Congress, shall submit the same, certified under the seal of the State, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; or whn the election is for Senator of the United States, or for a member of the State Senate, shall submit the same to the President of the Senate of Maryland; or when the election is for Governor or Delegate to the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, or a Judge, or a Clerk of a Court of Law, or a Register of Wills, to the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, or when the election is for a State's Attorney, to the Judges having criminal jurisdiction of the county and city wherein he shall be elected. In case such petition relates to any other office than those above referred to, the trial judge or judges shall file immediately with the Governor his or their decision or the finding or verdict of the jury in cases where there has been a jury trial, as to whether or not the successful candidate, or political committee or treasurer or political agent acting for or in his behalf, was so guilty of corrupt practices, and said trial judge or judges shall also file with the Governor his or their decision, and as to whether or not, upon the findings in such case, such election was void as hereinafter provided. If the said case shall be heard and tried by two judges, and they shall differ as to whether any such candidate in person, or in the person of his political agent, was so guilty of corrupt practices, or whether any such election was so void, they shall immediately so certify to the Secretary of State, or to the Governor as the case may be, and they shall also file a transcript of the evidence with such certificate. In case the decision or finding so to be filed with the Governor shall be that any successful candidate so petitioned against was in person, or in the person of a treasurer or sub-treasurer or his political agent, or through any political committee acting for or in his behalf, so guilty of corrupt practices ,such election shall be void, except as hereinafter provided, and in case of such void election the Governer shall, within five days after the receipt of such decision, issue his proclamation declaring such election void, and the vacancy in the office to have been filled by said election shall be filled in the same manner as would be required by law in case said vacancy had arisen from the death of the successful candidate after his election. If any candidate shall have been so found or decided to have been so guilty in person of corrupt practices, he shall be ineligible to election or appointment to any public office or employment for the period of four years from the date of said election; but the mere finding or decision that his political agent was so guilty shall not render him eligible to office, but where the judge or judges shall decide or certify upon his or their jury's findings in any case that any such successful candidate was guilty of corrupt practices only in the person of his agent, and that (a) no corrupt practice was committeed by the candidate personally and the offense was committed contrary to his order and without his sanction or connivance; (b) the offense was of a trival, unimportant and limited character; (c) in all other respects such election was free from corrupt practice on the part of such candidate and of his political agent, then the election of such candidate shall not be void, nor shall the candidate be subject to any ineligibility therefore.

SEC. 2. And be it further enteted. That this act shall not impair, prevent, prejudice or preclude, or in any manner operate or affect any presentment, indictment or prosecution which may or might have been brought or

(Continued on page 4.)

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