

be, who shall pay the same by warrant drawn upon the proper officers of their county or of said city.

County commissioners, held to be required to make a levy to pay an indebtedness contracted by supervisors for primary election voting booths, ballots, etc., incurred in accordance with a local law. *Kenneweg v. Allegany County*, 102 Md. 129.

An. Code, sec. 3. 1904, sec. 3. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 3.

4. Before entering upon the duties of their office said supervisors of elections shall each take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the sixth section of the first article of the constitution and also an oath to perform faithfully and honestly the duties imposed upon them by law. These oaths shall be taken before and duly recorded by the clerk of the circuit court for the county or of the superior court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, who shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each oath, to be paid by the supervisor. Within twenty days after their appointment the supervisors of election for each county and for the city of Baltimore, respectively, shall organize as a board by electing one of their number as president; and they shall hold office for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, for good cause shown, by the governor who shall have power to so remove them at any time upon written charges, after notice and hearing.

This section referred to and the case of *Sappington v. Slade*, 91 Md. 640, distinguished in deciding that members of a racing commission did not come within the purview of art. 1, sec. 6, of the Md. Constitution. *Clark v. Harford Assn.*, 118 Md. 616.

The Governor alone can remove a supervisor for good cause shown, upon written charges, and after notice and hearing. *Coffin v. Brown*, 94 Md. 195.

An. Code, sec. 4. 1904, sec. 4. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 4.

5. In case of any vacancy in the number of said supervisors of election occurring when the legislature is not in session, the governor shall appoint some eligible person to fill such vacancy during the remainder of the term of office of the person originally appointed; but if the latter was appointed as the representative of a political party, then only a person belonging to the same political party shall be eligible as his successor; and it shall be the duty of the governor before appointing such successor to request the State central committee representing such political party in the county or city, as the case may be, to designate candidates for such successor in the same manner as in the case of an original appointment; and if the governor shall see fit not to appoint any one of the persons so designated, he shall file his reasons for not doing so as in the case of an original appointment, and he shall appoint as and from list as provided in case of an original appointment.

Where a new law provides that supervisors holding under the old law should continue to hold as though they had been appointed under new law, there is no vacancy which Governor is authorized to fill, although supervisors cannot, under the new law, enter upon the discharge of their duties until a subsequent date. *Munroe v. Wells*, 83 Md. 509.

This section construed in connection with art. 70, sec. 11, of the Code and art. 2, sec. 11, of the Maryland Constitution. If this section undertakes to extend the term of appointee to fill a vacancy, beyond end of next legislative session, it must yield to the above constitutional provision. *Sappington v. Slade*, 91 Md. 647.