

city; hence a statute regulating the right to vote at an election in Bel Air was held valid. *Hanna v. Young*, 84 Md. 181.

While the qualifications of a voter as fixed by this section cannot be enlarged nor curtailed, the legislature may enact rules of evidence by which the facts establishing the right to vote may be proved. The act of 1890, ch. 573, providing that voters who had removed from the state should make an affidavit that they intended to return to the state and that the voter should subsequently return in accordance with the affidavit, held valid. *Southerland v. Norris*, 74 Md. 328.

The portion of this section providing that "all elections shall be by ballot" referred to in deciding that the requirement that the vote on a proposed amendment to the Constitution should be by ballot was not a legislative enactment. A proposed amendment to the Constitution need not be submitted to the Governor for his approval before it is voted on by the people, and the Governor has no authority to veto such a bill. Bills held not to contain distinct legislation; *mandamus. Warfield v. Vandiver*, 101 Md. 108. (See also, dissenting opinion, pages 128-132.)

See notes to art. 33, sec. 13, An. Code.

Sec. 1A. The General Assembly of Maryland shall have power to provide by suitable enactment for voting by qualified voters of the State of Maryland who are absent and engaged in the Military or Naval Service of the United States at the time of any election from the ward or election district in which they are entitled to vote, and for the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent voters may vote, and for the canvass and return of their votes.¹

Sec. 2. No person above the age of twenty-one years convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor, shall ever thereafter, be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship, as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote.

Meaning of "infamous crime" as used in this section. This section referred to in sustaining a demurrer to an indictment for perjury. *State v. Bixler*, 62 Md. 359. Cf. *State v. Floto*, 81 Md. 601. And see, *Garitee v. Bond*, 102 Md. 384.

This section referred to in construing art. 1, sec. 4, of the Constitution of 1864, and art. 1, secs. 1 to 5 of this Constitution—see notes to art. 1, sec. 1. *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 618.

Sec. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present or reward, or any promise, or any security, for the payment or delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him in any way from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate or person proposed, or voted for as the elector of President, and Vice-President of the United States, or Representative in Congress or for any office of profit or trust, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State, or by the Ordinances, or Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter. But the General Assembly may in its discretion remove the

¹ This section was added by act of 1918, ch. 20, ratified November, 1918.