

officers of registration, so far as may be in his power, to inform himself as to all persons whose names may be on such suspected list.

The phraseology of portion of this section with reference to suspected persons, compared with that of sec. 41 specially applicable to Baltimore City. This section seems originally to have applied to Baltimore City. *Wilson v. Carter*, 103 Md. 123.

This section referred to in construing sec. 29. *Collier v. Carter*, 100 Md. 385.

See notes to secs. 19 and 24.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 25. 1912, sec. 23. 1904, sec. 22. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 21. 1902, ch. 133.

26. On Tuesday three weeks preceding such regular election said board of registry shall again meet at the place designated and they shall remain in session during the hours prescribed in section 19 for the sole purpose of revising their registry, and no new name shall be added. At the beginning of the session the officers of registration to whom such suspected list was delivered shall make affidavit as to the mailing of the notices sent by them, and to whom directed and where and as to the personal service upon such person or as to the leaving of the same at his place of residence so designated, and if any person to whom such notice was sent shall appear before the board of registry during that session he shall make and sign an affidavit in substance as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States and that I have resided in the _____ precinct of the _____ ward in the city of _____ (or _____ district of _____ county), in the State of Maryland, from the _____ day of _____ up to the _____ day of _____, 19____, and that I have not since acquired a legal residence giving me the right to vote elsewhere." If it is charged that he has been convicted of any infamous crime and has not been pardoned he shall further make oath that he has never been so convicted, or if convicted, that he was pardoned at a time stated. This affidavit shall be signed and sworn to before one of such board of registry and it shall be preserved and filed in the office of the said board of supervisors of elections. Thereupon said board of registry shall further examine him and shall also swear the officer of registration who has made the inquiry and hear him upon the question, and they shall also have the power to examine on oath any other witness that may appear or be produced before them in regard to the matter and make any further examination or inquiry that they may deem proper; and if after such further examination and hearing the majority of said board are of the opinion that such person is not a qualified voter in such precinct they shall draw a line in red ink through his name and through all other entries on the line on which said name is written, but so that the name and said other entries shall remain legible, which memorandum in case of any registration shall indicate that the name of such person is erased from the registry and such person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is restored as hereinafter provided. During the last hour of said session if any person so notified to appear at such session has not yet appeared and shown cause why his name should not be erased from the registry the name shall be so erased in the manner aforesaid, unless a majority of the board are satisfied of their own knowledge or upon competent testimony that such person is entitled to have his name retained on the registry, and under the head of "remarks," opposite each name erased, shall be stated the facts as to such erasure, the date of the making the same and the grounds and evidence on which it is made.

Where a foreigner applies to the registers sitting in September, stating that he would be of age October 13th following and would then apply for naturalization and present his papers to the registers, and registration is refused him, he may be registered by registers sitting under this section. *Barret v. Taylor*, 85 Md. 175.