

mons, Smoot, Walbach, Benson, Cockey, Fitzsimmons, Green, Stevenson, Collins, Dodson, Jackson, Milbourne, Miles, Riggan, Hopkins, Wingate, Jones, Murphy, of Dorchester; Keys, Kirk, Fryer, Hill, Ray, Tigbe, Wells, Walls, Butler, Wilson, Carey, Dennis, Kirbin, Crawford, Harrison, Harry, Hiteshew, Andrew, Carroll, Hitchcock, McComas, Goslin, Willey, Becker, Bosse, Evans, Lipman, Norris, Reed, Hall, Morrison, Murphy, of Baltimore city; Orem, Roth, Trager, Bouchet, Dawkins, Durham, Grant, Linthicum, Moore, Bald, Godwin, Henkel, Lock, Miller Pairo, Baker, Bingham, Charles, Mitchell, Tennant, Amiss, Johnston, Lansdale, Williams, Drumm, Feaga, Stump, Jenkins, Fuss, Haines, Kain, Oursler, Gill, Pearre, Bennett, Hearn, Messick, Harvey, Howard—99.

---

Mr. Atkinson arose to a question of personal privilege, and delivered the following remarks:

I rise to a point of personal privilege.

Last week I supported the movement to advance to enactment the so-called Worthington Amendment to Constitution. I was sincere then in that support and I am sincere in the position I shall take on the same measure today.

Upon careful investigation I have been convinced that the Worthington Amendment should not be further pressed upon this House for the following reasons:

First. Because there is in the minds of many of the leading lawyers of the State and Nation a doubt as to its constitutionality.

Second. Because its main feature is a *property qualification* which not only may alarm non-property holding white men; but alters, in this State at least, a principle of suffrage which has always been maintained, that man upon attaining the age of twenty-one years is inherently entitled to a vote and a share of responsibility in the Government he is compelled to exist under, whether he had acquired property or not; provided, he had been convicted of no crime or was not considered by a majority of his fellow-men to be a menace to good government. In addition to convicted criminals, there are, as I understand it, three