

101 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1951 Edition), title "Workmen's Compensation", sub-titles "Suit—Method of Insurance" and "Claims and Compensation; Benefits", be and they are hereby repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, and that Section 37A be and it is hereby added to said Article, to follow immediately after Section 37 thereof and to be under the sub-title "Claims and Compensation; Benefits", all to read as follows:

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, THAT SECTION 35 (1) (A) OF ARTICLE 101 OF THE ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND (1951 EDITION) TITLE "WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION", SUB-TITLE "CLAIMS AND COMPENSATION; BENEFITS", BE AND IT IS HEREBY REPEALED AND REENACTED WITH AMENDMENTS TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

14. (a) Every employer subject to the provisions of this Article, shall pay or provide as required herein compensation according to the schedules of this Article for the disability or death of his employee resulting from ~~an~~ accidental] & personal injury sustained by the employee arising out of and in the course of his employment without regard to fault as a cause of such injury, except where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty. Where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty, neither the injured employee nor any dependent of such employee shall receive compensation under this Article.

(b) The liability prescribed by the last preceding paragraph shall be exclusive, except that if an employer fails to secure the payment of compensation for his injured employees and their dependents as provided in this Article, an injured employee or his legal representative in case death results from the injury may, at his option, elect to claim compensation under this Article, or to maintain an action in the Courts for damages on account of such injury; and in such an action the defendant may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant or that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, or that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee. If an employer,