RIGHT OF COMMENT ON TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL CASE.—At common law the accused in a criminal case was incompetent to testify in his own behalf.¹ Statutory conferment of competency in the United States began in 1864, and in only one state, Georgia, does the common law disqualification now remain in effect.² In Missouri it was removed by the statute of 1877.³ That statute provided that "no person shall be incompetent to testify in criminal cases by reason of being the person on trial or examination." Such a statute does not violate the constitutional provision against compulsory self-incrimination, since the tender of testimony is always voluntary and constitutes a waiver of exemption.⁴ And since the statute contained no limitation on the right of the state to cross-examine a defendant who took the stand, it was held that he might be treated as any other witness and fully questioned concerning

2. Wigmore on Evidence, § 488; and § 579 where the statutes are collected and compared.