

political faith from that of the majority of said supervisors) of general circulation therein, except in Howard County, where the Supervisors of Elections may publish in one newspaper the notice above required, and in the City of Baltimore, by advertisement in all the daily newspapers which will publish the same at their current rate of advertising. And the Sheriff of Baltimore City and of each county shall no longer publish such notices of election, but in Howard County the Sheriff shall set up the handbills hereinbefore referred to, which handbills the Board of Supervisors shall have made up and give to the Sheriff for the purpose of setting them up. Said Board shall make all necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Article, with reference to the registration of voters and the conduct of elections, and they shall have charge of and make provision for all elections, general, special, local, municipal, State and county, and for all others of every description, to be held in such city or county, or any part thereof, at any time; all questions shall be decided by a majority of the Board, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Article; provided, however, that in any incorporated city or town in this State (other than the City of Baltimore) in which the municipal or charter elections thereof are now regulated by the Public Local Laws of the State, the conduct of such municipal or charter elections shall continue to be so regulated as heretofore and such Public Local Laws shall continue in force therein. The provision hereinabove contained in reference to handbills shall not apply to Baltimore City or Washington County, nor, after the year 1940, shall the provision for notice of the time and place of registration and of revision thereof apply to Baltimore City or Washington County.

Act of 1896, ch. 202, did not repeal local act of 1894, ch. 533, relative to elections in Annapolis. Judges of election must be controlled, however, in the execution of their duties and in conduct of elections by former act, and they are subject to the penalties provided thereby. *Jones v. Monroe*, 86 Md. 334.

This section referred to in construing Secs. 264-282. *Norris v. Jackson*, 172 Md. 685. See sec. 212.

Registration.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 16. 1912, sec. 15. 1904, sec. 15. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 14. 1918, ch. 393, sec. 15. 1937, ch. 95, sec. 16.

17. Each judge of election appointed in the City of Baltimore up to and including the year 1939, and each of the two judges of election appointed before the first day of July in counties, as provided in Section 9, shall also be an officer of registration in the district or precinct for which he shall be appointed, and the judges so appointed when duly qualified shall for their respective districts or precincts, collectively, constitute the board of registry thereof. Said officers of registration, and each of them, in addition to the power hereinafter conferred upon them as judges of election shall have, during the respective times of the appointed sittings of said board of registry, authority to keep the peace and to preserve order and enforce obedience to their lawful commands at and around their places of registration; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed, to prevent and suppress riots, tumult, violence and disorder, any violation of this Article, and all other improper practices at and around their place of registration tending to intimidation or to the obstruction of their work; they may compel by summons or attachment the presence of witnesses before them for any purpose connected with the duties of their office, and may commit for trial any person committing at or around their place of registration any breach of the peace or other offense forbidden by this