

An. Code, 1924, sec. 205. 1912, sec. 190. 1908, ch. 737, sec. 160J. 1910, ch. 741, sec. 160M (p. 127).

243. Each of said judges appointed under this sub-title shall have power to cause the arrest of any one violating any of the provisions hereof, and in the absence of any person authorized by law to make arrests said judge may designate some person for that purpose, and each of the judges shall be conservators of the peace in their respective primary election polls, at which they may act as such judges, and may, in the manner herein provided, cause the arrest of any person disturbing the peace, and cause the party so arrested to be committed for the action of the grand jury or a justice of the peace, as the case may be.

Cited but not construed in *Cochran v. State*, 119 Md. 547.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 206. 1912, sec. 191. 1908, ch. 737, sec. 160K. 1910, ch. 741, sec. 160N (p. 127).

244. Any judge or clerk of such primary election, or any member of any committee, or of the governing body of any political party participating in primary elections under this sub-title, or any delegate to a convention or party executive, on whom any duty is required in this sub-title to be performed, who shall be guilty of any wilful violation of any provision of this sub-title, or of any neglect or corrupt practice in executing the same, not otherwise provided for herein, he or they shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

This section was not repealed nor in any way affected by act of 1912, ch. 2, and there is nothing in sec. 242 as re-enacted by said act which imposes any additional penalty or affects the rights of any person under sec. 242 or under this section, of which traverser can complain. Indictment held to correctly charge offenses set out in this section. Since an indictment was based upon this section, an instruction is erroneous which directs jury that sec. 140, which makes wilful neglect of duty the offense, was applicable. Punishment imposed held to be altogether different from that prescribed by this section; remand of record for entry of proper judgment. *Cochran v. State*, 119 Md. 547.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 207. 1912, sec. 192. 1908, ch. 737, sec. 160P. 1910, ch. 741, sec. 160-O (p. 127).

245. If any clerk or judge of any such primary election, or any person performing the duties thereof shall wilfully keep a false poll list or the book of registry or shall knowingly insert in his poll list or the book of registry any false statement or name or statement or abbreviation of a word or any check, alteration or mark, except as in this sub-title provided, or who is guilty of concealing, wilfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, falsifying or fraudulently removing or secreting the whole or any part of any record registry of voters, return or statement of votes, poll list or any papers, documents, ballots, envelopes or papers of any description in this sub-title directed to be made, filed or preserved permanently or until after the votes are canvassed and the results finally announced, or who shall fraudulently make an entry, erasion or alteration therein, except as allowed and directed by the provisions of this sub-title to do, or who permits or encourages any other person to do so, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in jail for not less than ninety days and not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, the informer to receive one-half of the fine collected.

For abolition of informer's fees, see art. 38, sec. 3.