

thief or pickpocket since his last conviction or acquittal, and it shall be necessary to charge in the indictment only that the person is a common thief or common pickpocket, and any evidence, either of facts or reputation, proving that such person is habitually and by practice a thief or pickpocket, shall be sufficient for his conviction if satisfactorily establishing the fact to the court or jury by whom he is tried, and there shall be no discretion in any police officer or commissioner of the District Court to discharge or release any person who is by such proof before them or knowledge on their part shown to be a thief or pickpocket as aforesaid, but such person shall be bailed or committed according to law or rule of court for trial; and no conviction or charge of or for being a common thief or pickpocket shall prevent any such person from being tried and convicted for any particular [act of larceny] THEFT he may have committed.

594B.

(d) A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant if he has probable cause to believe:

(1) That an offense listed in subsection (e) of this section has been committed, and

(2) That the person has committed such offense, and

(3) That unless the person is immediately arrested,

(i) He may not be apprehended, or

(ii) He may cause injury to the person or damage to the property of one or more other persons, or

(iii) He may tamper with, dispose of, or destroy evidence.

(e) The offenses referred to in subsection (d) of this section are:

(1) Those offenses specified in the following sections of Article 27, as they may be amended from time to time:

(i) Section 8 (relating to burning barracks, cribs, hay, corn, lumber, etc.; railway cars, watercraft, vehicles, etc.);

(ii) Section 11 (relating to setting fire while perpetrating crime);

(iii) Section 36 (relating to carrying or wearing weapon);

(iv) Section 111 (relating to destroying,