

delegates to conventions, state and national, fill vacancies on the ticket, provide for the nomination of presidential electors and perform all other functions inherent to such organization, the same as though this act had not been passed: *Provided*, That in no instance shall any convention have the power to nominate any candidate to be voted for at any primary election.

Fill vacancies on ticket.

Limitation.

Passed the Senate March 11, 1943.

Passed the House March 10, 1943.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1943.

CHAPTER 170.

[S. S. B. 69.]

FOOD AND SHELLFISH.

AN ACT relating to food fishes and shellfishes; specifying for certain officers the power to search and to arrest for violations in connection therewith; defining offenses and providing penalties; amending section 8, chapter 31, Laws of 1915 (sec. 5660, Rem. Rev. Stat.) and amending section 31, Laws of 1915 by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 8A.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. That section 8, chapter 31, Laws of 1915 (sec. 5660, Rem. Rev. Stat.) be amended to read as follows:

Amendments.

Section 8. The Director of Fisheries, and any Fisheries Inspector, or Deputy Fisheries Inspector shall have authority to arrest, without writ, order or process, any person in the act of violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules, regulations, or orders made by the Director of Fisheries, and they are hereby made peace officers for such purpose. If any person knowingly or wilfully resists or opposes such officer in the discharge of his said duties, he shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Power of arrest.

Penalty for resisting arrest.

Amendment
by adding
new section.

SEC. 2. That chapter 31, Laws of 1915 be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 8A, reading as follows:

Power to
search
without
warrant.

Section 8A. The Director of Fisheries, and any Fisheries Inspector, or Deputy Fisheries Inspector shall have the power to search without warrant, any person, boat, fishing appliance, cannery, and any property used in catching, packing, curing, preparing or storing food fish or shellfish or any vehicle, conveyance, container, receptacle, cold storage plant, warehouse, market, tavern, restaurant, club, hotel or other place, except any private domicile used exclusively as such or any quarters in any building or boat used exclusively as a private domicile, where he has reason to believe that food fish or shell fish are kept for sale, barter, or other purpose and which he has reason to believe contain evidence of violations of this act or of any rule, regulation or order made by the director of fisheries and any hindrance or interference with any such officer while engaged in making such search shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person interfering with or hindering such officer is guilty of a violation of this act. Any of the officers above named may at any time seize and take possession of any food fish or shellfish which has or have been unlawfully caught, taken or killed or which is unlawfully possessed in violation of the provisions of this act or of any order, rule or regulation made by the Director of Fisheries and the same shall be confiscated to the state.

Exception.

Interference
prima facie
evidence of
violation.

Power of
seizure.

Passed the Senate February 23, 1943.

Passed the House March 10, 1943.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1943.