or electricity, it shall be the duty of the owner of the undertaking and of every officer and servant of the owners and where the owners are a company of every director of the company to comply with any directions which may be given by the Board or Minister, and any person failing so to comply shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

14A.—(1) The Board of Trade may by order direct that all lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or their use restricted to such extent, between such hours, within such area, and in such places of entertainment, hotels, clubs or other premises as may be specified in the order, and if any person having control of any light, or occupying or having control of, or managing, or being in charge of, premises in or in connection with which any light is used, acts in contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) The Board of Trade or the Minister of Transport may by order direct that the use of lights in public vehicles shall be restricted to such extent as may be specified in the order, and if any person being in charge of any public conveyance in which any light is used acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

15.—(1) The Board of Trade may by order prohibit or regulate the sale, supply, delivery or use of motor spirit, and require any persons owning or having the power to sell or dispose of motor spirit to place the same at the disposal of the Board or of any person authorised by them.

(2) In this regulation the expression " motor spirit " includes any inflammable liquid substance capable of being used for the purpose of driving motor vehicles.

(3) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

16. It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to direct that telegraphic messages of such classes or descriptions as he may prescribe shall not be accepted for transmission.

17.—(1) A Secretary of State may by order in any area specified in the order, prohibit either absolutely or subject to such exceptions as he may prescribe, the buying, selling or otherwise dealing in any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, and may by such order require all persons having in their possession any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances to keep the same in a secure place approved by the chief officer of police, or to remove them to any place directed by such chief officer of police, and if any person contravenes such an order or direction he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) A Secretary of State may by order, in any area specified in the order, prohibit either absolutely or subject to such exceptions as he may prescribe, the carrying or use of arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces or any police constable or member of any fire brigade or other person who is charged with the execution of any duties under these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(4) If any person attends or takes part in any meeting or procession having in his possession any firearms or ammunition or any other weapon of offence or explosive substance or any stone or other dangerous missile, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(5) In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to a Secretary of State shall be construed as references to the Secretary for Scotland.

18.—(1) If any person injures, or does any act calculated to injure or to prevent the proper use or working of, any public building, railway, canal, bridge, road, tramway, vehicle, telegraph or telephone line, cable, or plant, mine, shop, factory, waterworks, gasworks, electric generating station, or any works or plant used or adapted for use for the production, supply, storage, or transport of food, fuel, munitions, water, light, heat or power, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) If any person approaches or is in the neighbourhood of or enters any such place as aforesaid with intent to do injury thereto he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and notwithstanding that no such act or injury is committed by him, he shall be deemed to be guilty of such an offence if by reason of his being in possession of any explosive or incendiary substance or lethal weapon or dangerous missile, or otherwise from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was to so such injury.

19. If any person attempts or does any act calculated or likely to cause mutiny, sedition or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces, or among the members of any police force, or any fire brigade, or among the civilian population, or to impede, delay or restrict any measures taken for securing and regulating the supply or distribution of food, water, fuel, light or other necessities for maintaining the means of transit or locomotion, or for any other purposes essential to the public safety or the life of the community, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under this regulation by reason only of his taking part in a strike or peacefully persuading any other person to take part in a strike.

20. Where there appears to be reason to apprehend that the assembly of any persons for the purpose of the holding of any meeting will give rise to grave disorder, and will thereby cause undue demands to be made upon the police or military forces, or that the holding of any procession will conduce to a breach of the peace or will promote disaffection, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, or for any mayor, magistrate, or chief officer of police who is duly authorised by a Secretary of State, or for two or more of such persons so authorised, to make an order prohibiting the holding of the meeting or procession, and if a meeting or procession is held or attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition, it shall be lawful to