

or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

4. After Regulation 8 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

"8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material;

(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops,

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

5. At the end of the first paragraph of Regulation 14, the following proviso shall be inserted:—

"Provided that if the person with respect to whom it is proposed to make such an order as aforesaid undertakes to comply with such conditions as to reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, the order may, instead of requiring him to cease to reside in any locality, authorise him to continue to reside therein if he complies with such conditions as to the matters aforesaid as may be specified in the order, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

6. In Regulation 22, after the words "without the written permission of the Postmaster-General" there shall be inserted the word "make," and after the words "no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid" there shall be inserted the words "and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct."

In the second paragraph of the same Regulation, after the words "any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy" there shall be inserted the words "wireless telegraphy."

7. For Regulation 24 the following Regulations shall, as from the fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen, be substituted:—

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United King-

dom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

This Regulation shall not apply to "ship-owners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908, nor to any other class of letters or written messages that may be for the time being exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

"24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter or other document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or some other treatment, he shall be guilty of any offence against these Regulations."

8. In Regulation 45 the following words shall be inserted after the words "has been duly issued":—

"or allows any other person to have possession of any pass, permit, or passport issued to him, or applies to any building, structure, premises or vehicle, any lights, letters or marks, for the time being used to indicate that buildings, structures, premises, or vehicles, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive."

9. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 56:—

(1) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, a person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these Regulations may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury, or by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which is by these Regulations declared to be a summary offence he may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

(3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these Regulations to be a summary offence, the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a minor character as can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

(5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a minor character as aforesaid, the offender may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

(6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, then—

(a) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter pro-