

4. After Regulation 21 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“21A. If any person—

(a) without lawful authority or excuse kills, wounds, molests, or takes any carrier or homing pigeon not belonging to him; or

(b) having found any such carrier or homing pigeon dead or incapable of flight, neglects forthwith to hand it over or send it to some military post or some police constable in the neighbourhood, with information as to the place where the pigeon was found; or

(c) having obtained information as to any such carrier or homing pigeon being killed or found incapable for flight, neglects forthwith to communicate the information to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

5. At the end of Regulation 29A the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment.”

6. After Regulation 37 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“37A. Every British ship of five hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom on or after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be provided with suitable hand-flags for signalling by the semaphore code, and with an efficient flash lamp adapted for the transmission of signals by the Morse code, and of such power and size that the signals made with it are distinctly visible at a distance of three miles on a dark night in clear weather:

“Provided that the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order—

(a) postpone the application of this regulation to any ship or class of ships specified in the order;

(b) relax, as respects any ship or class of ships, the requirements of this regulation as to the range of visibility of such flash lamp as aforesaid;

(c) exempt any ship or class of ships from the requirements of this regulation;

and upon the making of any such order the regulation shall, as respects any ship or class of ships to which the order relates, have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

“If this regulation is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.”

7. For Regulation 40 the following regulation shall be substituted:—

“40. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant—

(a) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicat-

ing it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy; or

(b) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when not on duty with the intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties; or

(c) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when on duty either with or without any such intent as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

“If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply any intoxicant to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when proceeding to a port for embarkation on board ship, or when at any port for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“For the purposes of this regulation the expression ‘intoxicant’ includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.”

8. After Regulation 46 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“46A. If any person assists any prisoner of war or interned person to escape, or knowingly harbours or assists any such person who has escaped, or without lawful authority transmits, either by post or otherwise, or conveys to any prisoner of war or interned person any money or valuable security or any article likely to facilitate the escape of any prisoner of war or interned person, or in any way to interfere with the discipline or administration of any place of detention for prisoners of war or interned persons, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.”

9. In Regulation 55 after the words “suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations” there shall be inserted the following words:—

“On a person being taken into custody under this regulation he may apply to the competent naval or military authority for release on bail, and if the competent naval or military authority so directs in writing, any officer of police who, under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts has power to release on bail any person apprehended without warrant, may discharge the person so in custody upon his entering into a recognizance, or, in Scotland, finding caution, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear at such time and place, to be named in the recognizance, or caution, as may be fixed by the competent naval or military authority.”

At the end of paragraph (10) of Regulation 56 the following proviso shall be inserted:—

“Provided that the alleged offender so in custody may apply to the competent naval or military authority, and if the competent naval or military authority signifies in writing that in his opinion the case is a proper one for bail, the alleged offender may apply to a justice of the peace for bail, and such justice may, on such application, admit him to bail in like manner as if he had been committed by such justice for trial for a felony, and nothing in this regulation shall affect any power of the High Court to admit any person to bail. In Ireland the powers conferred by this proviso on Justices of the Peace shall be exercisable by Resident Magistrates and Dublin divisional justices only.”