



## **DEFENCE OF THE REALM.**

---

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased, by Order in Council under the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914, dated the 10th March, 1916, to extend to the Isle of Man the Regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Act by Order in Council dated the 27th January, 1916, subject to the following adaptations:—

In Regulation 13A, for the words "*paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Vagrancy Act, 1898, or of the Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Act, 1902,*" there shall be read the words, "*sub-section (b) of section 2 of the Vagrancy Act Amendment Act, 1906.*"

In the paragraph to be inserted at the end of Regulation 29*a*, for the words, "*Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875,*" there shall be read the words, "*Factories and Workshops Act, 1909, Dangerous Goods Acts, 1871 to 1894.*"

In Regulation 37A, for the words "*United Kingdom,*" there shall be read the words, "*Isle of Man,* and at the end of such regulation there shall be added the words, "*(being Acts of the Imperial Parliament)*"

In the paragraph to be inserted in Regulation 55, for the words, "*Summary Jurisdiction Acts,*" there shall be read the words, "*Petty Sessions and Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1908,*" and delete the words "*or in Scotland finding caution,*" and the words, "*or caution.*"

In the amendment to paragraph (2) of Regulation 56, after the words, "*Naval Discipline Act,*" where they last occur, insert the words, "*(being an Act of the Imperial Parliament).*"

By Order.

B. E. SARGEAUNT,

Government Secretary.

Government Office

Isle of Man,

17th March, 1916.

The principal Regulations made under the above Order are the following:—

13A.—Where a person who has been convicted of any offence in connexion with the keeping, managing, or assisting in the management of a brothel, or of any offence as a prostitute, or of any offence under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section one of the Vagrancy Act, 1898(a) or of the Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Act, 1902, (b) or of contravening any provision in any Act, whether public, general or local, or any bye-law, for the prevention of indecent conduct in public places, resides in or frequents any place where any bodies of His Majesty's forces are assembled or the vicinity thereof, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit such person from residing in or frequenting such place or the vicinity thereof, and if the person to whom the order relates contravenes any of the provisions of the order, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

19—No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of—

- (a) any place or thing within an area for the time being specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, with the approval of the Admiralty or Army Council, as being an area within which the making of such representations is prohibited;
- (b) any naval or military work, or any dock or harbour work, wherever situate;
- (c) any other place or thing of such a nature that such representations thereof are calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy;

and no person in any such area or in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

If any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work, place, or thing of such a nature that it is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

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.

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.

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 communicating 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 a ship, or when at any port for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any member of the crew of a ship belonging to, or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by, the Admiralty or Army Council, without lawful authority gives, sells, procures or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant, to or for any member of His Majesty's forces embarked as a passenger on board the ship, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

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.