CABINET 22 (24).

MEETING of the Cabinet to be held at 10 Downing Street, S.W.1, on Thursday, March 27th, 1924, at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. HOUSING PROGRAMME.
   (To ascertain Progress).

2. THE COUNTY COURTS BILL.
   Memorandum by the Lord Chancellor,
   (C.P. 206 (24) - already circulated).

3. SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT ORGANISATION.
   Note by the Home Secretary covering Conclusions
   of Sixth Meeting of Emergency Committee,
   (C.P. 211 (24) - already circulated).

4. INDIAN POLICY.
   Telegram to the Viceroy,
   (C.P. 164 (24) - already circulated).
   Telegram from the Viceroy,
   (C.P. 203 (24) - already circulated).
   Report of Cabinet Committee (if ready).

5. IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.
   Memorandum by the Lord Chancellor,
   (C.P. 207 (24) - already circulated).
6. **TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS STRIKE.**

Report of Emergency Committee (if ready)

7. **HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.**

Consideration of recommendations on the following subjects:

(a) The National Health Insurance Bill
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) Minute 1).

(b) The British Empire Exhibition (Amendment) Bill
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) Minute 2).

(c) The Imperial Institute Bill
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) Minute 3).

(d) The Borough Councillors (Alteration of Number) Bill
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) Minute 4).

(e) The Coast-Guard Bill
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) Minute 5).

(f) The Sale of Bread Bill
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) Minute 6).
   (H.A.C. 7th Conclusions (24) – already circulated).

(Signed) M.P.A. HANKEY,
Secretary, Cabinet.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.,
26th March, 1924.
CONCLUSIONS of a Meeting of the Cabinet held at 10, Downing Street, S.W.1., on THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1924, at 10.30 a.m.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P./
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. (In the Chair).

The Right Hon.
Lord Parmoor of Frieth, K.G.V.O., Lord President of the Council.

The Right Hon.
J. R. Clynes, M.P.,
Lord Privy Seal.

The Right Hon.
A. Henderson, M.P., Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The Right Hon.
Stephen Walsh, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

Brig.-General The Right Hon.
Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O., Secretary of State for Air.

The Right Hon.
Sidney Webb, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

The Right Hon.
Charles Trevelyan, M.P., President of the Board of Education.

The Right Hon.
Tom Shaw, C.B.E., M.P., Minister of Labour.

The Right Hon.

The Right Hon. F.W. Jowett, M.P.,
First Commissioner of Works.

* Present for first two and last two items only.

# Present for first two items only.

CABINET 23 (24).

CONCLUSIONS of a Meeting of the Cabinet, held at 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, on THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924, at 10.30 a.m.

THE OMNIBUS AND TRAMWAY STRIKE.
Supply and Transport Organisation.

1. The Cabinet had before them the Conclusions reached by the Cabinet Emergency Committee on the previous evening in regard to the action required for dealing with the London omnibus and tramway strike (Paper C.P.-218 (24)).

During the Meeting, copies of a draft Proclamation and draft Emergency Regulations under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, were handed round.

The Home Secretary, as Chairman of the Emergency Committee, gave the Cabinet particulars of the measures proposed.

After considerable discussion the Cabinet agreed --

(a) To approve the draft Proclamation of Emergency submitted by the Emergency Committee (Appendix I), as well as the draft Message to Parliament (Appendix II);

(b) To approve the Code of Emergency Regulations (Appendix III) submitted by the Emergency Committee, subject to reconsideration by the Cabinet Committee of Regulation 16 on the subject of Compensation (See the following conclusion):
(c) That the Cabinet Committee should make further inquiry as to whether it was necessary and desirable to include Regulation 10., on the subject of Compensation, or whether some modification should be made therein:

(d) That the Clerk of the Council should immediately take His Majesty's pleasure as to the holding of a meeting of the Privy Council on the following day for the purpose of approving the Emergency Order in Council and the Emergency Regulations, and that the Lord President of the Council and the Secretary of State for Air should attend the meeting (which was to be held at Knowsley):

(e) That in regard to the organisation of alternative transport facilities, the Government should, for the present, confine its activities to providing means for the transportation of Government employees, hospital patients and similar essential services. The arrangement proposed by the Emergency Committee, that the Ministry of Transport should organise the use of char-a-bances but not of omnibuses, should not be announced. In any public announcement it should be intimated that all vehicles that might be found necessary would be employed:

(f) That the Emergency Committee should, if possible, include in the Emergency Regulations power to regulate omnibus fares, if necessary:

(g) That as regards the general public, apart from (f) above, the Government would offer adequate protection to any omnibus, Tube or tram services that found themselves able to run. The proposal of the Committee to make a general appeal to the motor-owning public to render any assistance in their power was not approved. The Emergency Committee were asked further to consider the provision of facilities to the general public:
(h) That the protection which the Government could offer could not be supplied by the ordinary Police service, and that it would be necessary to employ Special Constables.

(i) That the arrangement made by the Emergency Committee, under which the Admiralty were at once to begin preparations for having the necessary Naval Ratings ready for use in power-stations, should be confirmed, but that no emergency action should be taken until after the issue of the Proclamation (See also Conclusion 2):

(j) That the Attorney-General should be added as a permanent member of the Emergency Committee.
2. After the decisions recorded in Conclusion 1 had been taken, the Cabinet were informed that Mr Webb and other representatives of the Electrical Trades Union had called at 10, Downing Street.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Home Secretary and the Minister of Labour, then left the Cabinet and conferred with these gentlemen.

On his return, the Prime Minister informed his colleagues that Mr Webb and his friends were anxious to avoid being drawn into the Strike, and had intimated that if Naval Ratings were put into Lots Road electrical power-station the disturbance was likely to spread to other power-stations. After the attitude of the Government had been explained to them, Mr Webb and his friends had made the suggestion that if the employers would offer an increase in wages of 5/-s. a week to the whole of the tramway men, with whom the Strike originated, reserving the additional 3/-s. demand as a subject for arbitration, the Electrical Trades Union might take the view that there was no justification for continuing the Strike. Eventually, Mr Webb and his friends had left to visit Mr Ernest Bevin, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and afterwards Mr Bromley, of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

After some further discussion the Cabinet agreed --

(a) That the Prime Minister should invite the following representatives of the Unions directly or indirectly concerned in the Strike to meet him at the House of Commons the same evening at 6 p.m., namely,
Mr Ernest Bevin, the leader of the tramway and omnibus workers,
Mr Bromley, of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen,
Mr Cramp, of the National Union of Railwaymen,
Mr Webb, of the Electrical Trades Union;

and that at this meeting the Prime Minister should, if he deemed expedient, having regard to Conclusion (b) below, sound them as to the possibility of a settlement on the lines of an immediate increase of 5/- a week to the whole of the tramway men affected by the Strike, the additional demand of 3/- being reserved for arbitration:

(b) That the Minister of Labour should immediately get into touch with the representatives of the employers concerned, with a view to sounding them, either personally or by arranging for an interview between the employers and the Prime Minister, as to whether they would be prepared to offer a settlement on the basis proposed in (a) above:

(c) That in reply to a Private Notice Question by Viscount Curzon, asking for further particulars as to the measures proposed by the Government for dealing with the Strike, the Prime Minister should intimate that the Government had not abandoned hope of bringing together the parties to the dispute, and were conferring with all the organisations concerned. If possible, he would make a statement before the House rose.
3. After consideration of a Memorandum by the Lord Chancellor, setting forth the serious results which would follow if the County Courts Bill did not become law at a very early date (Paper C.P.-206 (24)), the Cabinet agreed —

That the Lord Privy Seal should explain the urgency of this Bill to the Chief Whip, and should endeavour to arrange for the necessary Parliamentary facilities.
4. After consideration of a Memorandum by the Lord Chancellor, drawing attention to the anomalous position in regard to the representation of Ireland in the House of Lords by Irish Representative Peers (Paper C.P.-207 (24)), the Cabinet agreed —

To accept the view of the Lord Chancellor that for the present no action should be taken.
5. After consideration of a Memorandum by the Minister of Health, covering the draft National Health Insurance Bill (Paper C.P.-196 (24)) and the recommendation of the Committee of Home Affairs thereon (H.A.O. 7 (24), Para. 1), the Cabinet agreed—

To authorise the Minister of Health to arrange for the introduction forthwith in the House of Commons of the National Health Insurance Bill, 1924, in the form of the draft annexed to C.P.-196 (24), with a view to the passage into law of the Bill on the earliest practicable date.
6. After consideration of a Memorandum by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, covering the draft British Empire Exhibition (Amendment) Bill, 1934 (Paper C.P.-194 (24)), and the recommendation of the Committee of Home Affairs thereon (H.A.C. 7 (24), Cabinet 2, Con-Para. 2), the Cabinet agreed—

To authorise the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade to arrange with the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury for the introduction forthwith in the House of Commons of the British Empire Exhibition (Amendment) Bill, 1934, in the form of the draft annexed to C.P.-194 (24).
7. After consideration of a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering the draft Imperial Institute Bill (Paper C.P.-195 (24)), and the recommendation of the Home Affairs Committee thereon (H.A.C. 7 (24), Para. 3), the Cabinet agreed —

(a) To authorise the Secretary of State for the Colonies to arrange for the introduction of the Imperial Institute Bill in the form of the draft annexed to C.P.-195 (24):

(b) To take note that the Committee of Home Affairs accept in principle the offer of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to give the War Museum some additional space in the Galleries, if available.
6. After consideration of a Memorandum by the Home Councillors (Alteration of Number) Secretary, covering the draft Borough Councillors (Alteration of Number) Bill, (Paper C.P.-193 (24)), and the recommendation of the Committee of Home Affairs thereon (H.A.C. 7 (24), Para. 4), the Cabinet agreed —

To authorise the introduction of the Borough Councillors (Alteration of Number) Bill in the form of the draft annexed to C.P.-193 (24), on the understanding that it would not be possible for the Government to regard the Bill as of so urgent a character as to justify giving it any special precedence.
3. After consideration of a Memorandum by the President of the Board of Trade, covering the draft Coast-Guard Bill (Paper C.P.-192 (24)), and the recommendation of the Committee of Home Affairs thereon (H.A.C. 7 (24), Para.5), the Cabinet agreed --

To authorise the President of the Board of Trade to arrange for the introduction of the Coast-Guard Bill in the form of the draft annexed to C.P.-192 (24), on the understanding that it would not be possible for the Government to regard the Bill as of so urgent a character as to justify giving it any special precedence.
10. After consideration of a Memorandum by the President of the Board of Trade, covering the draft Sale of Bread Bill (Paper C.P.-199 (24)), and the recommendation of the Committee of Home Affairs thereon (H.A.C. 7 (24), Para.6), the Cabinet agreed --

To authorise the President of the Board of Trade to arrange for the introduction of the Sale of Bread Bill in the form of the draft annexed to C.P.-199 (24).
After consideration of a telegram to the Viceroy of India (Paper C.P.-164 A (24)), a telegram from the Viceroy of India (Paper C.P.-203 (24)), a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India (Paper C.P.-208 (24)), and a draft telegram proposed by the Cabinet Committee, the Cabinet agreed --

That the Secretary of State for India should be authorised to send the following Private and Secret telegram to the Viceroy:

"I have now considered with my colleagues your private and secret telegram of 21st March. The idea underlying my telegram of 12th March was desire of Prime Minister and his Cabinet to establish contact and understanding between themselves and the leaders of Indian opinion. You and your colleagues do not agree to the plan we proposed with this object, but we imagine you are at one with us in desiring to attain it. Can you suggest any alternative plan which would seem to you preferable to that of His Majesty's Government?"

The Prime Minister, who was out of the room when this decision was reached, subsequently expressed his agreement in the terms of the telegram.
12. Arising out of the discussion on the Bills submitted by the Committee of Home Affairs, the attention of the Cabinet was drawn to the difficulty which was likely to be encountered in the present state of Parliamentary business, in securing the passage of many of the measures already approved for introduction.

The Lord Privy Seal informed his colleagues that a programme of Parliamentary business for the present Session had been drawn up, and communications were taking place with the other Parties in the House of Commons with a view to expediting business, although up to the present time the other Parties had not been very accommodating.

The Cabinet invited the attention of the Lord Privy Seal to the importance of the following measures:—

THE WAR CHARGES VALIDITY BILL.

THE WEST INDIES TELEGRAPHS BILL (which, the Cabinet were informed, was down in the programme for April 10th.)
13. The Minister of Health made to the Cabinet a statement as to the progress which had been made in the regard to Housing Scheme. He read to his colleagues a Memorandum containing a forecast of the forthcoming Report of the House-Building Committee. He undertook to circulate the latter Report to the Cabinet confidentially.

The Cabinet agreed —

(a) That it was desirable for the Minister of Health to make a short general statement to Parliament in regard to the present position of the Government's Housing Policy, as a preliminary to a discussion of these proposals with the Local Authorities. The statement should not be for purposes of Parliamentary debate, but merely to give the House information before it was given outside. It could be explained to the House of Commons that details could not be given until they had been discussed with the Local Authorities;

(b) That the Lord Privy Seal should endeavour to arrange for this statement at an early date;

(c) To take note that the Minister of Health proposed to ask the Local Authorities to appoint a Committee to meet him, and to prepare his Bill after his discussions with the Committee.
14. The Prime minister asked members of the Cabinet to hold themselves in readiness for an emergency meeting at any time during the next 48 hours if the developments in connection with the tramway and omnibus strike should render this necessary.

Subject to this, the next meeting of the Cabinet was fixed for WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2nd, at 11 a.m.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1,
March 27, 1924.
WHEREAS by the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, it is enacted that if it appears to Us that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any persons or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be calculated, by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel or light, or with the means of locomotion, to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of the essentials of life, We may, by proclamation, declare that a state of emergency exists:

AND WHEREAS the present withdrawal of certain transport services ordinarily available to the general public in and around London does, in Our opinion, constitute a state of emergency within the meaning of the said Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the said Act, We do, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereby declare that a state of emergency exists.

GIVEN at Our Court at this in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty- , and in the year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.
APPENDIX II.

MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT.

GEORGE R.I.

The Emergency Powers Act, 1920, having enacted that if it appears to His Majesty that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any persons or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be calculated, by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel or light, or with the means of locomotion, to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of the essentials of life, His Majesty may, by proclamation, declare that a state of emergency exists; and the withdrawal of certain transport services ordinarily available to the general public in and around London having in His Majesty's opinion, constituted a state of emergency within the meaning of the said Act:

His Majesty has deemed it proper, by proclamation made in pursuance of the said Act and dated the day of to declare that a state of emergency exists.
Arrangement of Regulations.

1. Power to take possession of land, etc.
2. Road Transport
3. Tramways and light railways.
4. Power to direct traffic on highways.
5. Priority in transport.
6. Driving licences.
7. Gas, water and electricity.
8. Lights.
10. Injury to property.
11. Employment of His Majesty's Forces.
14. Effect of notice of intention to take possession of property.
15. Delegation of powers.
17. Penalties
18. Arrest without warrants, &c.
19. Attempts to commit offences.
20. Effect of regulations on contracts.
21. Interpretation.
22. Printing of regulations.
At the Court at

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, it is provided, amongst other things, as follows:

1. (1) If at any time it appears to His Majesty that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any persons or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be calculated, by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, or light, or with the means of locomotion, to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of the essentials of life, His Majesty may, by proclamation (hereinafter referred to as a proclamation of emergency), declare that a state of emergency exists.

No such proclamation shall be in force for more than one month, without prejudice to the issue of another proclamation at or before the end of that period.

(2) Where a proclamation of emergency has been made the occasion thereof shall forthwith be communicated to Parliament and, if Parliament is then separated by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within five days, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of Parliament within five days, and Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit upon the day appointed by that proclamation, and shall continue to sit and act in like manner as if it had stood adjourned or prorogued to the same day.

2. (1) Where a proclamation of emergency has been made, and so long as the proclamation is in force, it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council, by Order, to make regulations for securing the essentials of life to the community, and those regulations may confer or impose on a Secretary of State or other Government Department, or any other persons in His Majesty's service or acting on His Majesty's behalf, such powers and duties as His Majesty may deem necessary for the preservation of the peace, for securing and regulating the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, light, and other necessaries, for maintaining the means of transit or locomotion, and for any other purpose essential to the public safety and the life of the community, and may make such provisions incidental to the powers aforesaid as may appear to His Majesty to be required for making the exercise of those powers effective:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorise the making of any regulations imposing any form of compulsory military service or industrial conscription;

Provided also that no such regulation shall make it an offence for any person or persons to take part in a strike,
power to take possession of land, etc.

1. It shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, and any other Department approved by His Majesty for the purpose, and any person duly authorized by a Department on whom powers are conferred by or under this Regulation, where it appears necessary to do so, to take possession of any land, buildings or works (including works for the supply of gas, electricity or water and of any sources of water supply) and any property (including plant, machinery, equipment and stores) used or intended to be used in connection therewith.

Road transport.

2. (1) The Minister of Transport may by orders—
(a) regulate, restrict, or give directions with respect to, the use for the purposes of road transport or the sale or purchase of any horses or vehicles in use or capable of being used for the purpose of road transport;
(b) take possession of any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid, or require them to be placed at the disposal of the Minister, or of any person specified by the Minister in that behalf, either absolutely or by way of hire, and either for immediate or future use;
(c) require persons owning, or having in their possession or under their control, any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid to make to the Minister, or to any person specified by the Minister in that behalf, returns giving the prescribed...
particulars with respect to those horses and vehicles, and require any such returns to be verified in the prescribed manner;

(d) require persons owning, or having in their possession or under their control, any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid to give notice in the prescribed manner before disposing thereof, or allowing it to pass out of their possession or control;

(e) prohibit the carriage of goods of any class by road, and prescribe the radius or distance within which goods or goods of any class may be carried by road;

(f) provide for the giving of directions with respect to the carriage of goods on any particular vehicles, or by any particular route or to any particular clearing house or depot;

(g) regulate the priority in which goods are to be carried by road and vehicles used for the purposes of road transport;

(h) prescribe the conditions on which, and the rates at which horses or vehicles may be hired for the purpose of road transport and goods carried by road, and the conditions on which goods so carried or to be carried are to be loaded or discharged;

(i) make such other provisions in relation to road transport as appear to the Minister necessary or expedient.

Any order under this regulation may be made so as to apply either generally to all horses and vehicles, or to horses or vehicles of any class, or to horses or vehicles belonging to any particular owner.

(5) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Minister under this regulation, or of obtaining information in the case of failure to make a return, or to give any prescribed notice, any person authorised in that behalf by the Minister may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person who has made or has failed to make the return, or on which the person so authorised has reason to believe that any horses or vehicles with respect to which a return has been required under this regulation are kept, and may carry out such inspection and examination (including the inspection and examination of books) as he may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return, or for obtaining such information.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed by any person except for the purpose of a prosecution under this regulation.

(6) If in any case the Minister is of opinion that it is expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any horses or vehicles, the Minister may, without making an order for the purpose, require or authorise any person on his behalf to require that person to furnish him or any person so authorised with that information, and where the Minister or any person so authorised so requires any information to
be furnished the provisions of this regulation shall apply to information furnished and the furnishing of the information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

(6) In this regulation the expression "proscribed" means proscribed by an order made under this regulation, and the expression "horse" includes "mule".

3. (1) The Minister of Transport for the purpose of making the most efficient use of the materials or plant belonging to a tramway or light railway undertaking may by order require the whole or any part of the rolling-stock, materials and plant, including permanent way, of any such undertaking to be placed at his disposal or at the disposal of any person or body of persons named by him.

Where any such order has been made the Minister or any such person or body of persons may take possession of such portions of the rolling-stock, materials or plant of such undertaking as they may require and may remove them and make use of them for the purposes of any other tramway or light railway.

(2) The Minister of Transport may by order restrict in such manner as may be specified in the order the traffic on any tramway or light railway.

(3) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any order made under this regulation or wilfully hinders or impedes the execution of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Where with a view to preventing congestion of traffic, or excessive damage to, public highways the Minister of Transport considers it is expedient to do so, he may by order regulate or provide for the regulation of transport on public highways, and may by such order provide for directions being given for proscribing the routes to be followed and restricting the types of vehicles to be used, and if any person affected by the order fails to comply with the provisions thereof or with any directions given thereunder he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Without prejudice to any other powers possessed by him, whether under these regulations or otherwise, the Minister of Transport may by order regulate the priority in which passengers or goods are to be carried by railway, light railway, tramway, or canal.

4. Where in the course of executing powers vested by these regulations and the provisions of any order made thereunder the owner of any undertaking for the supply of gas, water, and electricity fails to comply with any directions given by the Board of Trade, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Transport respectively by order to require the owners of any undertakings for the supply of gas, water, and electricity to comply with any directions given by the Board or Minister as to the supply thereof.
(2) Where any such order has been issued, or where in pursuance of the powers conferred by any of these regulations possession has been taken of any works for the supply of gas, water 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.

(3) The powers of the Board of Trade and the minister of Health under this regulation may in Scotland be exercised by the Secretary for Scotland.

8. - (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 areas, 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 be 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.

9. - (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.

10. - (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 adopted 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 injury thereto he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and notwithstanding that no such act or injury is committed by him, ho-
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 do such injury.

11. Where a Secretary of State by order has declared that any service is a service of vital importance to the community, it shall be the duty of every person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law or to the Air Force Act to obey any command given by any superior officer in relation to employment upon or in connection with such service, and every such command shall be deemed to be a lawful command within the meaning and for the purposes of the Naval Discipline Act, the Army Act and the Air Force Act.

12. During the continuance in force of these regulations the powers conferred by section 108A of the Army Act and section 108A of the Air Force Act with respect to billeting may, notwithstanding that directions have not been given for embodying all or any part of the Territorial Army be exercised in the same manner in all respects as if such directions had been given, and shall have effect in relation to officers and men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines acting with or attached to any body of His Majesty's military or air forces in all respects as if they were officers and soldiers or officers and airmen of such military or air forces.

13. If any person obstructs, knowingly misleads, or otherwise interferes with or impedes, or withholds any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of any Government Department or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

14. Where any department, or any person authorised by a department, has, in pursuance of powers conferred by any of these regulations, issued a notice that that department or person has taken or intends to take possession of any movable property, any person having control of any such property who, without the consent of that department or person, sells or removes or secretes the same or any part thereof, or parts therewith in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

15. Any Government Department on whom powers or duties are conferred or imposed by these regulations may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department of those powers or duties, and in such case that Department and the officers thereof shall have and may exercise the same powers and duties as are by these regulations conferred on the first mentioned Department and the officers thereof; and the Minister of Health, or as respects
Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, may, by arrangement with any
Government Department on whom powers or duties are conferred or
imposed by these regulations, confer or impose on any local
authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection
with the enforcement of these regulations, and any powers and duties
necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned
to local authorities by any Government Department under these
regulations.

**Compensation.**

16. - The compensation payable in respect of any property which is
requisitioned or of which possession is taken under these regulations
shall be such as may be determined in default of agreement by a
single arbitrator appointed in England by the Lord Chancellor and
in Scotland by the Lord President of the Court of Session, and in
assessing the amount of compensation payable in any particular case,
regard shall not be had to any increase in the value of the
property which is due to the emergency nor to any consequential loss.

**Penalties.**

17. - (1) If any person contravenes or otherwise fails to comply with
any of the provisions of these regulations or any order or direction
made or given thereunder, or is guilty of an offence against these
regulations, or obstructs any police or other officer or any other
person in the execution of his duties under these regulations, he
shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or
without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a
fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment
and fine, and shall be liable to forfeit to the Crown any goods or
money in respect of which the offence was committed.

(2) Where the person guilty of any such offence is a corporation,
company or society, any director, officer, or trustee, or other
person concerned with the management thereof, shall be guilty of the
like offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without
his knowledge or consent.

(3) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence
against these regulations, such offence shall be deemed to have been
committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed
or at any place in which the offender may be.

**Arrest without warrant, &c.**

18. - (1) Any police constable may arrest without warrant any person who
so acts as to endanger the public safety, or who is guilty, or is
suspected of being guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) Any police constable may, if authorised by order of a
Secretary of State or of a chief officer of police, enter, if need
be by force, any premises or place suspected of being used for
purposes so endangering the public safety, and may search any part
of such place or premises and may seize and detain anything found
therein which is suspected of being used for such purposes as
aforesaid, or the keeping of which in such place or premises
involves the commission of an offence against these regulations,
and may deal with the things so seized in such manner as the
Secretary of State may determine.
(3) Any police constable may search any person whom he believes to be in possession of, or to be using or carrying any article, the possession, use or carrying of which by such person is an offence against these regulations, and may seize and detain any such article found on such person.

(4) Any police constable may stop and search any vehicle which he has reason to suspect to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety, or contrary to these regulations, or to be carrying any article, the possession, use or carrying of which is an offence against these regulations, and may seize and detain any such vehicle or any such article found therein.

(5) In the application of this regulation to Scotland "the Secretary for Scotland" shall be substituted for "a Secretary of State".

19. - Any person who attempts to commit, or solicits or incites, or endeavours to persuade another person to commit or procure, aids, or abets or does any act preparatory to, the commission of any act prohibited by these regulations, or any order, directions, rules, or other instrument made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

20. - If the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with these regulations or any order or direction thereof, that necessity shall be a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

21. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to these regulations as though they were an Act of Parliament.

22. - (1) Where by any Order in Council or by any Resolution of both Houses of Parliament, for the time being in force, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from these regulations, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in these regulations, then copies of these regulations, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, after such direction takes effect, may be printed with regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words, as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and these regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time when such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission or substitution.

(2) A reference in any document to these regulations or to any provisions thereof shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as referring to these regulations as amended by any Order in Council or Resolution of both Houses of Parliament for the time being in force.

33. - (1) The powers conferred by these regulations shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any prerogative right or other power vested in His Majesty.
(2) Any powers conferred on any department or person by any of these regulations shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of that department or person whether conferred by statute, regulation or otherwise.

(3) Any order, direction or instrument which may be made or given by any government department or other authority under these regulations may be added to, revoked or varied from time to time by such department or authority while these regulations continue in force.

(4) References in these regulations to a person authorised to act on behalf of any department shall include the holder for the time being of any office designated for the purpose by the department.

Short title. - These regulations may be cited as the Emergency Regulations, 1924.