

順天盟主林 為祝 天灝示以安民心以保農樂事思得居官
愛民如子總稱為民父母也今據雲湧皆貪官污吏擾害生靈
本帥不忍不誅以技吾民特懸義旗當 天盟誓下仁不義必禁
刀之下致蒙 上天保持必將彰化頃刻成灰如順天歸北所過之屬書
疊：哪：相迎本帥嚴諭軍伍不許系毫髮取到大甲一跪究裡一
路后攏一跪安穩無疑昨日到中港遇官兵截戰聞有義民聞時相
混殊覺駭異且甚不解繼而又聽得本帥番有言公作此少兄弟與廣
東百姓如何開事安屬不該現查出軍緊迫嗟苦理已不及出示
寬限限軍回師查實究辦如 軍不是失一賠二焚茅暗瓦仍究明
辦某君 民不該亦照法究嚴本帥至云無私者不必懷疑致傷和膝
除寬限究辦外 軍亦有無辜者 上天不吝 聖鉄石更應
吾民不信是以祝 天灝明以斷天良出示曉諭為此示仰開粵民
大知悉自示之後爾等務宜安分科由長常候回軍究賠勿因小
忍取生開殺釀成殺身之禍各宜遵毋違特示

天運南午年十二月
日給
發加冬抗賊諭

林爽文起義【告示】。(乾隆五十一年)

Sumber : Guo Ren De (郭仁德), "Kongsi Gelap yang sebenar (揭開私會 黨的真面目)," Persatuan Budaya Cina Malaysia (馬來西亞華人文化協會), Kuala Lumpur, 1992, hlm. 189.

Lampiran 2 : Notis Pengharaman Tian Ti Hui

閩浙經督臣伍拉納福建巡撫臣徐嗣曾跪
 奏為審明會匪陳魁等切實根由定擬具奏仰祈
 聖鑒事上年十一月內據平和漳浦二縣拿獲天地會匪陳魁僧行義二犯解省
 經前督臣福康安會同臣徐嗣曾提犯嚴訊緣犯供稱移徙展未盡確寔高
 等語臣等先訊情形先行具
 奏嗣經
 諭旨天地會匪但數到展傳教誨民心必當設法嚴拿究辦以期靜盡根株
 今既據行義供認係父提喜即洪二和尚是提喜為此案傳教正犯無義者得
 捕捕獲一務向行義設法嚴刑究訊伊父所傳之人除趙明德外尚有何人逐一
 供出姓名全務獲提喜一犯是否尚在即或病故亦須得有確據不可因
 行義病故之供遂爾不行究以致要犯得以漏網等因欽此查提喜一
 犯先經福康安同臣徐嗣曾將陳魁僧行義隔別研訊據供定係四十四年二

Sumber : Guo Ren De (郭仁德), "Kongsi Gelap yang Sebenar (揭開私會黨的真面目)," Persatuan Budaya Cina Malaysia (馬來西亞華人文化協會), Kuala Lumpur, 1992, hlm. 190.

Lampiran 3 : Adat Penerimaan Ahli Kongsii Gelap

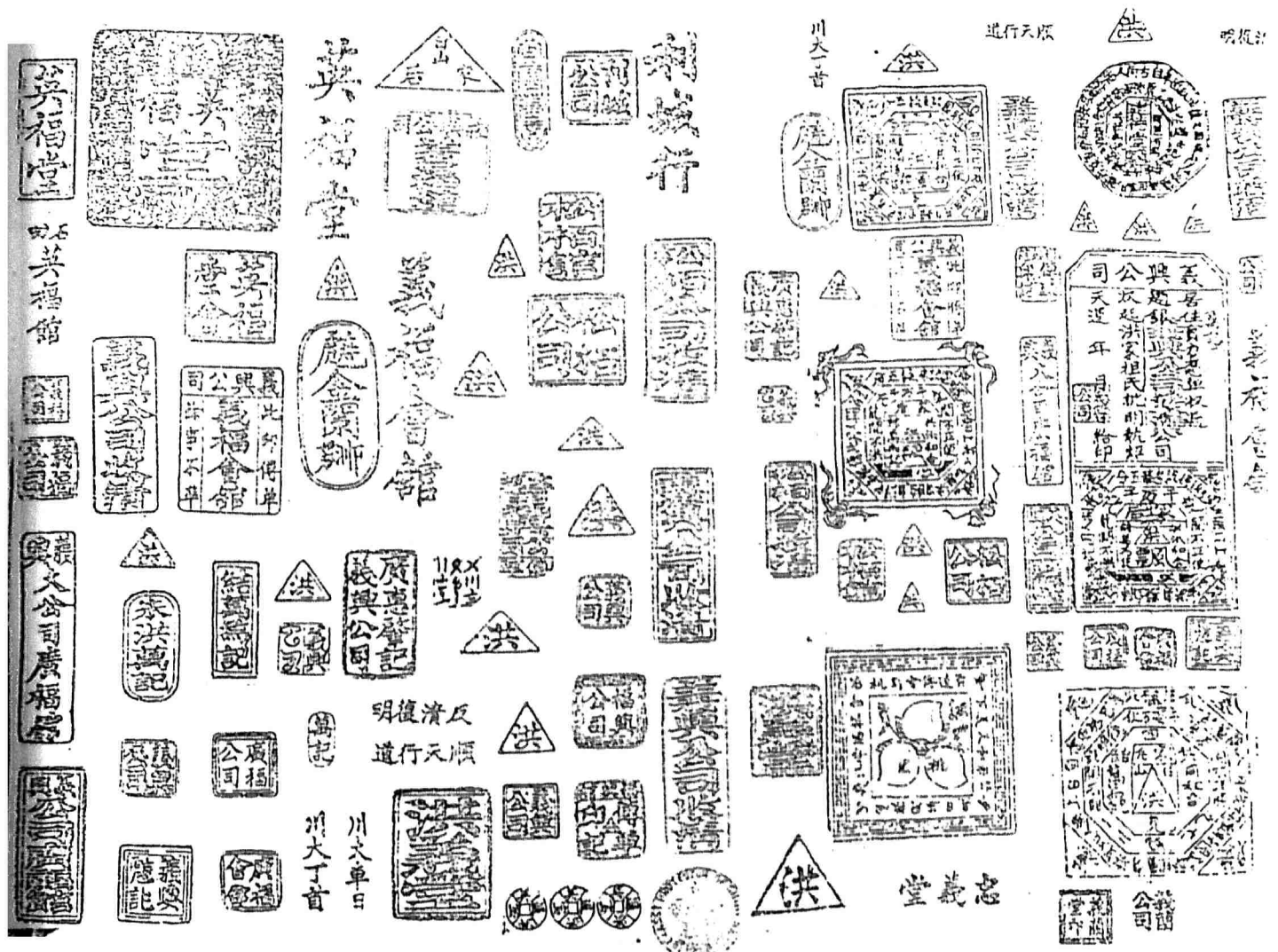


Sumber : Irene Lim, **Secret Societies in Singapore** , National Heritage Board ,
Singapura , hlm. 40-41.

無極之神，通威靈顯赫，救大眾同脫迷津。
同集至誓，共立大誓，竊念吾等，昔分
英城，今聚一堂，外是長為兄弟，指
大地作父母，人人無同面，面面爭峰，而
各入一心，心心皎潔，果必同謀，爰必同愛，生不同
生，但願同死，患難相扶，疾病相持，有榻同享，有
禍同受，要効桃園之金蕉八拜兄弟，既列名表于上，
終身肝胆無貳，自願誠意投入洪門組織，加入
洪門廿一公司旗下，尊奉守失遺訓卅六訓誓
——廿一條例，以及公司之規律，若有存心不仁，則
失其外，亦非違我誓章，以及今晚之誓詞，
我始無終者，天昭其上，冥冥其旁，刀劍斬其身，
常定滅其跡，永遠沉于地底，萬幸不得超生，但願
生生相會，世世相逢，永無間阻，友如今日，眾人當
天立誓，插香為憑，插血為証，永無反悔，以成文舉
只認分明，若果忠信義氣，尊守誓章，萬代
昌隆，福壽双收，神天共察
宣誓人：

Sumber : Guo Ren De , " Kongsi Gelap Yang Sebenar (揭開私會 黨的真面目)
," Persatuan Budaya Cina Malaysia (馬來西亞華人文化協會), Kuala
Lumpur, 1992 , hlm. 4.

Lampiran 5 : Cop-cop Yang Digunakan Oleh Kongsis Gelap



Sumber : Irene Lim, **Secret Societies in Singapore** , National Heritage Board ,
Singapura , hlm. 80.



Sumber : Xun Gen - Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban , 1992, hlm. 26.



Sumber : Xun Gen - Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban , 1992, hlm. 27.

Lampiran 8 : Bangsa Pelombong Pada Tahun 1914

Bangsa	Bilangan Pelombong
Cina	9019
Melayu	117
India	17
Eropah	6
Lain-lain bangsa	-

Sumber : FMS Report on the Administration of the Mines Department and on the Mining Industries 1914 , Arkib Negara , Kuala Lumpur.

Lampiran 9 : Pelombong Cina Di Negeri Sembilan Mengikut Daerah Pada Tahun 1900

Daerah	Bilangan Pelombong Cina
Seremban	2379
Mantin	934
Titi	883
Kuala Pilah	570
Kuala Kiawang	339
Rasa	460

Sumber : Banci Negeri-negeri Melayu Bersekutu 1901 , Arkib Negera , Kuala Lumpur.

Lampiran 10 : Cara Perlombongan Timah Di Negeri Sembilan

Cara Perlombongan / Tahun	1913	1914
<i>Open-cast Surface</i>	7,180	5,963
Bawah tanah	1,443.	1,815
Hydraulik dan melampan	1,436	1,391
Kapal korek	-	-

Sumber : FMS Geologist's Annual Report For 1914 , Arkib Negera , Kuala Lumpur.

Lampiran 11 : Duti Timah (\$) Yang Dikutip Dari Sungai Ujong

Tahun	Duti Timah (\$)
1889	49,586
1890	48,771
1891	49,445
1892	53,647
1893	69,606

Sumber : Annual Report of the States of Sungai Ujong dan Jelebu 1893, Arkib Negara , Kuala Lumpur.

**Lampiran 12 : Keuntungan Yang Diperolehi Dari Perusahaan Perlombongan Timah ,
Sungai Ujong**

Tahun	Keuntungan (\$)
1891	48,771
1892	53,647
1893	69,606
1894	73,747
1895	91,606

Sumber : Annual Report Negeri Sembilan 1895 , Arkib Negara , Kuala Lumpur.

Lampiran 13 : Output Timah Di Negeri Sembilan

Tahun	Output (Pikul)
1898	45,708
1899	57,295
1900	72,252
1901	75,242
1902	73,511
1903	85,497
1904	85,044
1905	85,132
1906	77,765

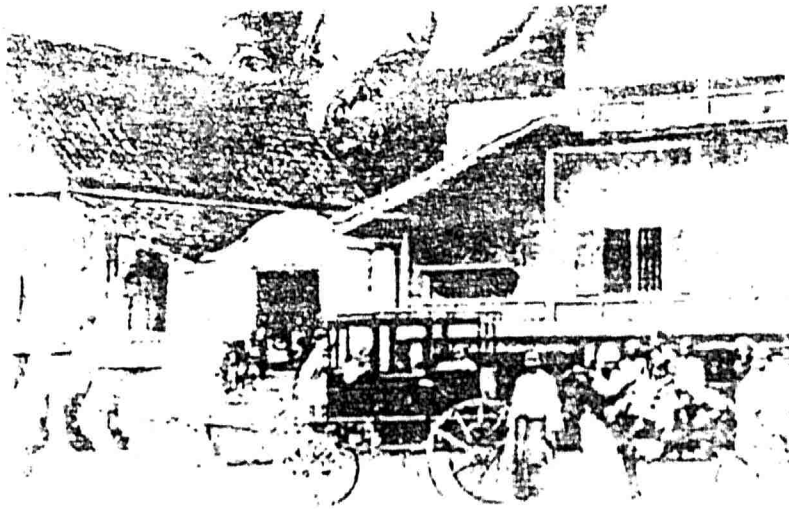
**Sumber : Report on Mines Department 1899 , Annual Report 1900 on the FMS ;
FMS : State of Negeri Sembilan On The Mines Department 1900 ;
FMS Negeri Sembilan Administration Report 1902 ; FMS : Report on
the Administration of the Mines Report 1903 dan FMS Negeri Sembilan
Administration Report 1909, Arkib Negara , Kuala Lumpur.**

Lampiran 14 : Eksport Timah Di Negeri Sembilan

Tahun	Timah	Timah Ore
1887	18,712.57	2,896.73
1888	19,920.25	4,215.75
1889	17,847	4,857.64
1893	-	22,831
1894	-	-
1895	410,618	298,456
1896	509,599	204,721
1897	20,412	28,578
1898	16,008	30,133
1899	16,097	41,197
1900	14,844	57,407
1901	31,831.73	43,410.98
1902	33,942.37	39,569.28
1903	43,009	47,488
1904	49,810	35,234
1905	48,997	36,135

Sumber : "Returns For The Year 1889 ," dari Audit of Sungai Ujong , 31 Mac 1890 , *Aud 446 / 90* ; Annual Report Sungai Ujong dan Jelevu 1893 ; Annual Report 1895 , Annual Report 1896 ; Annual Report Relating to the FMS 1904 ; FMS Annual Report 1910 ; FMS Financial Report for 1902 ; Annual of Statistics Relating to the FMS 1904 ; FMS Negeri Sembilan Administration Report 1905 dan FMS Negeri Sembilan Administration Report 1904 , Arkib Negara , Kuala Lumpur.

Lampiran 15 : Kereta Kuda Sebagai Alat Pengangkutan Yang Utama Di Sungai Ujong
Pada Tahun 1874



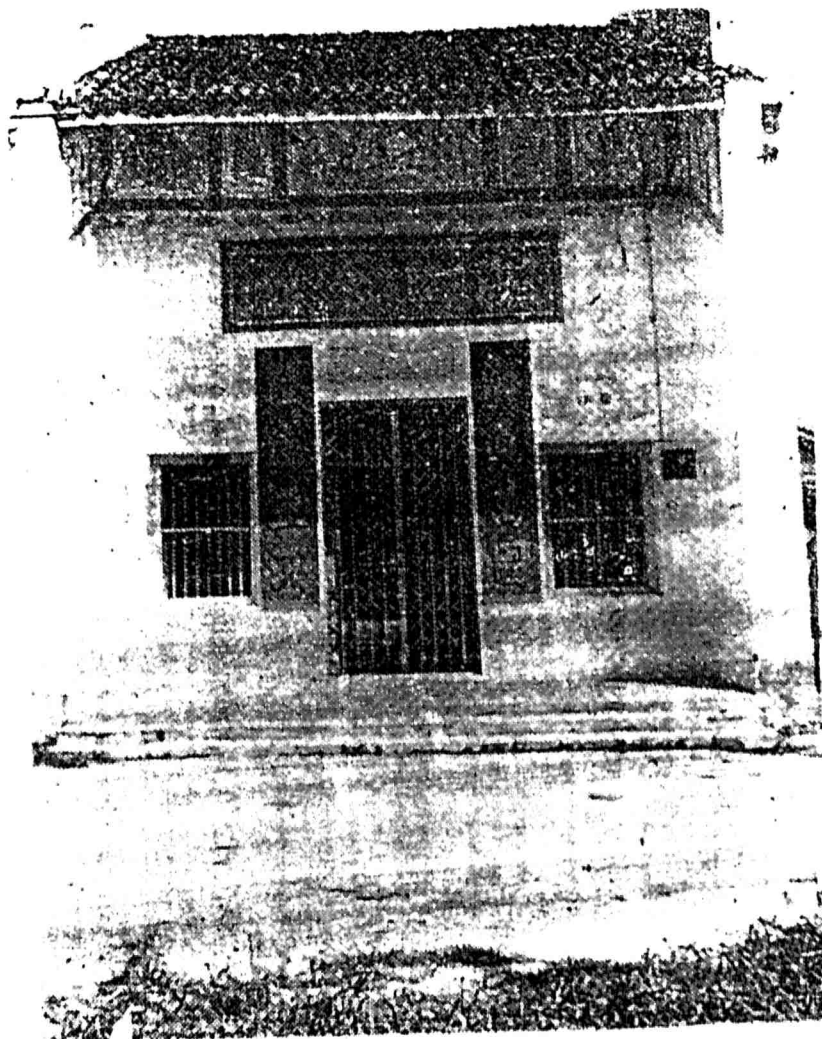
Sumber : Xun Gen- Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban , 1992 , hlm. 5.

Lampiran 16 : Kuil Xian Shi Ye Di Sungai Ujong



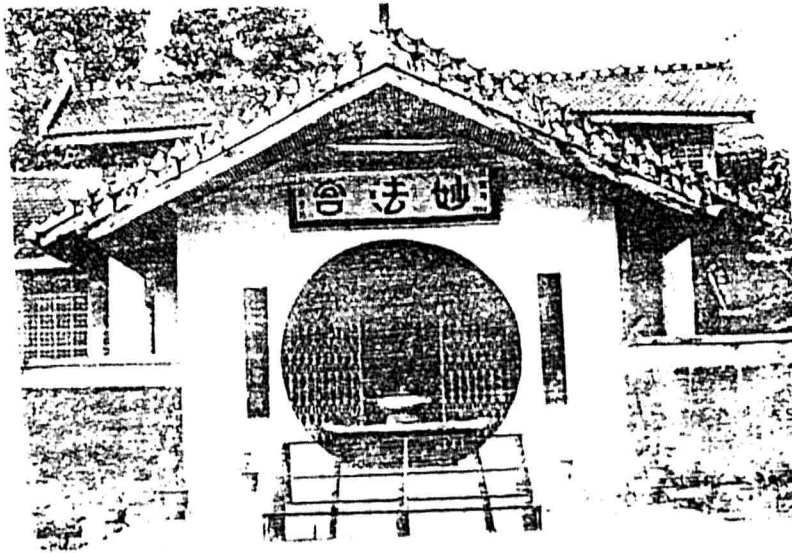
Sumber : Xun Gen - Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban , 1992, hlm. 6 .

Lampiran 17 : Hai Lu Hui Guan Di Sungai Ujong



Sumber : Xun Gen- Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban , 1992 , hlm. 27.

Lampiran 18 : Tokong Miao Fa Gong Yang Dibina Oleh Kapitan Cina , Li Sam



Sumber : Xun Gen- Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban , 1992 , hlm. 28.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

ENACTMENT No. 16 of 1901.

An Enactment to declare certain Lotteries illegal.

[9th October 1901.]

D. H. WISE,

Acting British Resident.

It is hereby enacted by His Highness the Yang di Permaisuri Chiefs in Council as follows:—

1. This Enactment may be cited as "The Prohibition of Lotteries Enactment, 1901," and shall come into operation upon the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*.

2. (i.) This Enactment shall, apply exclusively to the following Chinese public lotteries and to such other lotteries whether Chinese or other, as the British Resident, at any time to time order by notification published in the *Government Gazette*—viz., Pak Kop Pin, Tin Pin, San Pin, Wai Sing, Fa, Hoa Hoe or Wha Whe.

(ii.) The British Resident is authorised to exempt from the operation of this Enactment, by notification published in the *Government Gazette*, any lottery which is hereby or may hereafter be brought under the operation of this Enactment, and to bring such exempted lottery again under the operation of this Enactment.

3. "Lottery" includes any game, method, operation whereby money or money's worth is distributed or allotted in any manner depending upon or to be determined by chance or lot, whether the same be held, drawn, received, or otherwise within or without the State.

"Public lottery" means a lottery to which the public or any class of the public has or may have access, and any lottery shall, until the contrary be proved, be deemed to be a public lottery.

"Lottery ticket" includes any paper or figure, or symbol, or other article whatsoever, which either expressly or tacitly entitles, or purports to entitle, the holder thereof to any other person to receive any money or money's worth, or the happening of any event or contingency connected with a public lottery.

"Place" means any house, office, or room, or building, or any place or spot, whether open or enclosed, and including a ship, boat, or other vessel, whether afloat or not, and any vehicle.

A place in which lottery tickets are sold or distributed shall be deemed to be used for the purpose of a public lottery.

A place shall be deemed to be "used" for a purpose if it is used for that purpose even on one occasion only.

Every person who demises or lets to hire a place shall be deemed the owner thereof.

The expression "instruments or appliances for gaming" shall include all articles which are used for the purpose of a lottery.

4. Whoever (a) being the owner or occupier, or having a place temporarily or otherwise, thereof, keeps or uses a place, or permits another person to keep or use such place, for the purpose of a public lottery; or

(b) Has the care or management of or in any manner assists in the management of a place kept or used for the purpose of a public lottery, or assists in carrying on a public lottery; or

(c) Receives directly or indirectly any money or money's worth for or in respect of any chance in or event or contingency connected with a public lottery, or sells or offers for sale, or delivers any lottery ticket; or

(d) Draws, throws, declares, or exhibits, expressly or otherwise, the winner or winning number, ticket, lot, figure, sign, symbol, or other results of any public lottery; or

(e) Writes, prints and publishes, or causes to be written, printed and published, any lottery ticket or list of prizes, or any announcement of the result of a public lottery, or any announcement relating to a public lottery; or

(f) Announces or publishes, or causes to be announced or published, either orally or by means of any print, writing, design, sign, or otherwise, that any place is open, kept, or used for the purpose of a lottery, or in any other manner invites or solicits any person to commit a breach of section 7 hereof, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or with imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

5. Whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of a public lottery shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or with imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

6. A person found in a place used for the purpose of a public lottery, or found escaping therefrom on the occasion of a public lottery, shall be deemed to be a person committing a breach of section 7 of this Enactment.

7. (i.) Whoever, either personally or by an agent, pays or deposits any money or money's worth to or with any person concerned in the business of any place used for the purpose of a public lottery, for or in respect of any event or contingency connected with a public lottery, or buys a lottery ticket, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or

(ii.) A person in whose possession a lottery ticket is found shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have purchased the same.

(iii.) Every lottery ticket brought or introduced into or being within the State shall be forfeited to the Government, and it shall be the duty of every police officer or other public servant to seize such ticket wherever found.

8. Any money or money's worth paid or deposited in or in respect of any such event or contingency as aforesaid, or in respect of the purchase of a lottery ticket, shall be recoverable as money had and received to or for the use of the person from whom the same was received.

9. Every sale or contract for sale of a lottery ticket is hereby declared to be void, and no action shall be maintained by any person in respect of any such sale or contract, except by the purchaser for the return of the money or other consideration, if any, paid thereon.

10. (i.) A Magistrate, on being satisfied, upon written and attested information, and after any further enquiry which he may think necessary, that there is good reason to believe that any place is kept or used for the purpose of a public lottery, may, by warrant, authorise any police officer, with such force and by such force as may be necessary by night or by day, to enter or go to such place and to search the same, and all persons found therein, and to seize all instruments or appliances and all money, securities for money, and other articles or property, which may be found in such place or on any such persons, and also to detain all such persons until they find the said place shall have been searched. If any of the things or circumstances, which are made by this Enactment prima facie evidence of guilt, are found in such place or on any person therein, every person found therein shall be taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

(ii.) All instruments or appliances, money, securities for money, and other articles found in a place used for the purpose of a public lottery, or on any persons found therein or in possession thereof, and which the Magistrate is of opinion were used or intended to be used for any lottery, shall be declared by him to be forfeited to the Government and shall be dealt with accordingly.

11. All offences under this Enactment shall be punishable summarily by any Magistrate of the first or second class.

12. The Magistrate may direct any fine or any portion of any fine imposed and levied under this Enactment to be paid to the informer or informers.

Sumber : The Laws of Negeri Sembilan, 1883-1902, Fraser and Neave, Singapore, 1904, hlm. 926-929.

PART II.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

8. (i.) It shall be lawful for the Protector, or for any person authorised in that behalf by the Protector in writing, to require any woman or girl of Chinese nationality who may at any time be entering the State and any person or persons who may appear to have the custody or control of such woman or girl to appear before the Protector at any reasonable time and at any convenient place, and it shall be lawful for the Protector to examine such woman or girl as to her reasons for entering the State and to examine such person or persons respecting such woman or girl, and such woman or girl and such person or persons shall be legally bound to answer such questions truly to the best of their ability.

(ii.) If the Protector shall reasonably suspect—

- (a) That any woman or girl has been brought into the State either having been purchased or by fraud, misrepresentation or under any false pretence—
- (1.) For immoral purposes; or
- (2.) For purposes of emigration;
- (b) Or that any woman or girl has been purchased in the State with a view of being trained or disposed of as a prostitute, or is being detained against her will—
- (1.) For immoral purposes; or
- (2.) For purposes of emigration;
- (c) And that in any case within clause (a) or clause (b) any woman or girl from fear, ignorance or any other cause is unable or unwilling to disclose the true circumstances of the case,

the Protector may require any person in whose custody or under whose control she appears to be to furnish him with her photograph and to provide security, in a reasonable amount, to the satisfaction of the Protector, that such woman or girl shall not leave the district in which she then is without the previous consent in writing of the Protector, and that she shall not be produced before the Protector whenever he requires it; and further, in cases where the Protector may think such a condition necessary, that she shall not be trained or disposed of as a prostitute or for immoral purposes.

(iii.) In default of such photograph and security then furnished the Protector may, by warrant under his hand and seal, order that such woman or girl be removed to a place of safety and there detained until she can be returned to the place whence she was brought or otherwise proper provision can be made for the protection of her interests and liberty.

(vi.) The security to be furnished under this section shall be a personal bond with one or more sureties in the form specified in schedule IV. or in such other form as is for the time being prescribed by the Resident.

9. (i.) Whenever it shall appear to the Protector, after Power to such inquiry as is mentioned in the last preceding section, that any woman or girl whose condition or circumstances are such as in that section mentioned is about to leave the district in which she may then be, the Protector may, either in addition to or in lieu of such photograph and security as are mentioned in the said section, require the person in whose custody or control such woman or girl appears to be to furnish security, in a reasonable amount, to his satisfaction, that such woman or girl shall present herself within a certain period at her destination to such Government officer as may be specified in the bond, whether such destination be within or without the State.

(ii.) In any legal proceedings to enforce such security the affidavit or statutory declaration of the officer referred to in the bond, purporting to be under his hand and to be attested by a magistrate, to the effect that such woman or girl has failed to so present herself shall be conclusive evidence of such failure.

(iii.) The security to be furnished under this section shall be a personal bond with one or more sureties in the form specified in schedule V. or in such other form as is for the time being prescribed by the Resident.

10. The Protector, if after due enquiry he is satisfied that, Removal of any girl is under the age of sixteen years and is being used for immoral purposes or lives in or frequents any brothel or in place of habitually in the company of prostitutes or brothel keepers or safety procurers or persons employed or living in brothels or persons directly interested in the business carried on in brothels or by prostitutes, may by warrant under his hand and seal order such girl to be removed to a place of safety and there detained until further order or until she attains the age of nineteen years or marries, whichever first happens.

11. (i.) Every woman or girl detained under the provisions of this Enactment shall be subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf by the Resident with the approval of the President-General and duly published in the *Gazette*, and every such woman or girl who, contrary to such regulations, leaves any place of safety in which she is so detained may be arrested without warrant by any police officer, or by any person authorised in writing by the Protector, and taken back to such place of safety.

(ii.) Any person who, by any means, induces or assists any woman or girl so detained as aforesaid to leave contrary to such regulations as aforesaid the place in which she is detained or knowingly harbours any such woman or girl, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable, on conviction before the court of law,

magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both.

(iii.) Any person loitering about the precincts of any place of safety in which any woman or girl is detained under this Enactment with the intention of communicating with such woman or girl, or of intimidating her, or of inducing her to leave such place of safety, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Power to make provision for maintaining places of safety.

12. (i.) It shall be lawful for the Resident to provide such land as shall be necessary and to erect a suitable building or buildings on it as a place of safety for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Enactment, and to defray the cost of the care, maintenance and education of all woman and girls detained therein.

(ii.) Any building or buildings erected as a place of safety under the provisions of this section shall be declared by the Resident by notification in the *Gazette* to be a place of safety for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Enactment, and no other place shall be used as a place of safety within the meaning of, and for the purposes of, this Enactment.

Power of detention and appeal.

13. (i.) Any person aggrieved at the detention by the Protector in a place of safety of any woman or girl under the provisions of this Enactment may appeal to the Resident recting the grounds of the complaint in writing, and the Resident may, after reference to the Protector, if he considers it necessary, appoint a Committee of Enquiry, with or without Chinese Assessors, to investigate the complaint, and, after receiving the report of the Committee of Enquiry may issue such order with reference to the woman or girl so detained as appears to him just.

(ii.) A Protector, in charge of a place of safety established under the provisions of this Enactment, shall exercise the power of detention conferred therein in the following manner, and be subject to the following conditions:—

Each year in the month of January the Protector shall furnish the Resident with a list of the women and girls detained in the place of safety who appear to be over the age of nineteen years, and shall state the length of the detention undergone by each, the reason for her continued detention and the estimated duration of the further detention of such women and girls as far as can be foreseen.

(iii.) All women and girls detained in a place of safety by the Protector under the provisions of this Enactment are hereby exempted from the operation of such parts of the Criminal Procedure Code in force for the time being as deal with directions of the nature of a *Habeas Corpus*.

14. (i.) If the keeper of a brothel permits any woman suffering from any contagious disease to be or remain in such brothel for any purpose of prostitution, such keeper shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction before the court of a magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both; and if any keeper of a brothel who has been previously convicted of an offence, under this section shall again be found guilty of such an offence, the Resident may issue an order on behalf of the Ruler of the State, banishing such person from the State for such period and generally in such manner as may seem expedient, and upon the issuing of such order the like consequences shall ensue in all respects as though such order had been issued under the powers conferred by the Banishment Enactment, 1901.

(ii.) For the purpose of any proceedings under this section whenever an inmate of a brothel suffers from contagious disease the keeper of the brothel shall be deemed to be cognizant of the fact.

(iii.) In any proceedings under this section, proof that any woman in such brothel is or was suffering from venereal disease shall be deemed sufficient evidence until the contrary is proved that she was or is in such brothel for the purpose of prostitution.

15. (i.) Every male person who—

(a) Knowingly lives wholly or in part on the proceeds of prostitution, or

(b) In any public place persistently solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding three months.

(ii.) If it be made to appear to a magistrate by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any house or any part of a house is used by a female for the purposes of prostitution and that any male person, residing in or frequenting the house, is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, the magistrate may issue a warrant authorising any police officer to enter and search the house and to arrest that male person.

(iii.) When a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in company of a prostitute and has no visible means of subsistence except such as he may derive from such prostitute he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

PART III.

SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS.

16. (i.) Whenever any house or any portion thereof is used as a brothel or lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons it shall be lawful for a magistrate of the first class or

Persons trading in prostitution.

the Protector at any time to issue a summons in writing in the form of schedule VI. to the tenant, occupier or keeper of the said house or portion thereof, and, if the said magistrate or Protector is satisfied that the said house or any portion thereof is used as a brothel or lodging house for prostitutes or disorderly persons, he shall order the tenant, occupier or keeper to discontinue such use of it within a fixed time not exceeding thirty days and may take such other measures as may be necessary for carrying the order into effect.

(ii.) If the order is not complied with within such time not exceeding thirty days as the magistrate or Protector by his order may fix, the tenant, occupier or keeper of such house shall be liable upon conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, and shall be further liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every day that the said house or any portion thereof shall be so used after the time fixed by the order of the said magistrate or Protector.

(iii.) Where the tenant, occupier or keeper of any premises (not being the owner thereof) has been convicted of an offence under this Enactment in respect of such premises, the owner of such premises, having received notice of the first conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for any subsequent conviction of any person of a like offence in respect of the same premises during his ownership thereof.

Liability of
the owner.

PART IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

17. The Resident may appoint such officers as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Enactment and may, subject to the approval of the Resident-General, make regulations for the conduct of their duties.

18 (i.) Whenever the Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have reasonable cause to suspect that there is in any ship, house, building or other place any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, the Protector shall have power to issue a warrant authorising the person named therein to enter and search any such ship, house, building or other place and remove therefrom such woman or girl to a place of safety, to be there detained until her case has been enquired into.

(ii.) The Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have power to enter and search any ship, house, building or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, and may remove any such woman or girl to a place of safety to be there detained until her case has been enquired into.

Provisions as
to officers.

Provisions as
to search.

pose of ascertaining whether there is therein any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, and may remove any such woman or girl to a place of safety to be there detained until her case has been enquired into.

(iii.) The Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have power to enter and search any brothel as often as may be necessary and to examine or question any prostitute in it for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, and may remove any such woman or girl to a place of safety to be there detained until her case has been enquired into.

(iv.) (a) In carrying out any search under the provisions of this section the Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have power to examine or question or give any such order or direction as may be necessary, to the inmates of any ship, house, building, brothel or other places for the purpose of carrying out such search.

(b) The inmates of any such ship, house, building, brothel or other place shall be legally bound to state the truth and answer any question put to them by the Protector or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, and to obey any order or direction given by him touching any matter or any person connected with such search.

(c) Any person who disobeys any direction or order given by the Protector or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, in order to carry out any such search in any ship, house, building, brothel or other place, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to both.

(d) Any person who by force, restraint, fear or other unlawful means forces, induces or otherwise causes any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment to conceal herself in or leave any ship, house, building, brothel or other place being searched or about to be searched by the Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, under the provisions of this section, with the result that the search of the Protector or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, is thereby evaded and made ineffectual or is attempted to be evaded and made ineffectual, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, on conviction before the court of a magistrate for the first offence, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both.

Power to
summon
persons for
examination
and procedure
on enquiries
by Protector.

19. (4.) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Enactment it shall be lawful for the Protector to summon any person whom he may have reason to believe can give information or evidence respecting any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, and the person so summoned shall be legally bound to attend at the time and place specified in the summons and to produce all documents in his custody, possession or power relating to such woman or girl, and to answer truthfully all questions which the Protector may put to him respecting such woman or girl or in any way relating to the matter being enquired into, and also, if required by the Protector, to produce such woman or girl in the absence of reasonable excuse, proof whereof shall be on the person summoned.

(ii.) The Protector shall at any enquiry held by him under section 10 make complete notes of the evidence taken by him upon such enquiry and of his decision thereon.

(iii.) The Protector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code and may administer affirmations or oaths to and examine on affirmation or oath any person summoned before him for the purposes of this Enactment.

20. Whenever the Protector, after enquiry, has reason to believe that a breach of any of the provisions of this Enactment is about to be or has been committed by any person or persons, it shall be lawful for the Protector to direct that such person or persons be photographed at such time and place and in such manner and way as he may think fit, and the person or persons so directed shall be legally bound to submit to be photographed at such time and place and in such manner and way as the Protector thinks fit, and in default of so doing shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to both.

21. (i.) Every woman or girl detained in a place of safety under a warrant of detention and safe-keeping issued under the hand and seal of the Protector under this Enactment may, on the application of the Protector to the Resident of the State, and which such warrant was issued, be removed by order under the hand of the Resident from such place of safety in such State to such place of safety in another State as the Resident may direct, and the order of removal shall be carried out in such way and in such manner as the Resident thinks fit.

(ii.) No such order shall be made except with the consent of the Resident of the State to which such woman or girl is to be removed, and such consent shall be expressly set forth under the hand of the said Resident on the face of the said order.

22. Whenever the Protector is dealing with any woman or girl under the provisions of this Enactment and any such woman or girl is in the public office of the Protector or is being removed to it or from it, if any brothel keeper or other person

present, who appears to be in charge of or to have authority over such woman or girl, whether by word or gesture or any other means induces any such woman or girl to refuse to remove to a place of safety or to otherwise disobey the lawful orders of the Protector or by word or gesture intimidates any such woman or girl with intent that she shall be afraid to disclose the true circumstances of her case, it shall be lawful for the Protector to forthwith order any such person to leave the neighbourhood of the public office and to abstain from holding any further communication with such woman or girl until the Protector gives permission, and any person who disobeys such order shall be guilty of an offence and be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to both.

23. (i.) All processes, notices and other documents issued under this Enactment shall be deemed to have been validly and effectually served if served on or left with the person intended to be served or, if he cannot be found, if left at his last known place of business or abode by any person authorised in that behalf by the Protector.

(ii.) It shall be lawful for the Protector and any officer of his department and all police officers to arrest without warrant and take before a magistrate any person found committing any offence punishable under this Enactment.

24. Every warrant purporting to be issued in pursuance of this Enactment and to be under the hand and seal of the Protector shall be received in evidence in every court of the State without further proof, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein, and all acts done in pursuance of such warrant shall be deemed to have been authorised by law.

25. (i.) All security bonds made under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Enactment shall be made with the Protector for the time being.

(ii.) In the case of bonds so made, upon each occurrence of a change of Protector the new Protector shall be deemed to take the place of and be substituted for the Protector whom he succeeds, as party obligee to the contract on the bonds, and shall become such party as fully and completely in all respects as if he were originally made such party on the occasion of the making of the bond.

(iii.) All moneys recovered by the Protector on any bond shall be paid to the Treasurer for the benefit of the public revenue of the State.

(iv.) The Protector may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, refuse to accept any person offered as a surety on any bond under the provisions of this Enactment, if he has reason to suspect or to believe that the surety so offered is a person who

Power to
Protector to
compel per-
sons to be
photographed.

Power to
Resident to
order removal
of woman or
girl to place
of safety in
another State.

Provision
against in-
timidation of
woman or
girl.

Presumption
in favour of
warrants.

Provision a
made with the
Protector.

is in any way connected with the buying and selling of women and girls for immoral purposes or is otherwise an unfit person.

Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Protector under this sub-section may appeal to the Senior Magistrate, who may either confirm the refusal of the Protector or may make such order as may be in the opinion of the Senior Magistrate be just.

(v.) No stamp fees shall be charged on security bonds made under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Enactment.

Protection of persons acting under this Enactment.

26. (i.) Any suit or prosecution against any person for any thing done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Enactment, or of any rules made thereunder, shall be commenced within three months after the thing done and not otherwise.

(ii.) Notice in writing of such suit or prosecution and of the cause thereof shall be given to the intended defendant at least one month before the commencement of the same.

(iii.) In any such suit or prosecution the defendant may set up by way of special defence that the act complained of was done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Enactment, or of any such rules as aforesaid, and may give this Enactment and such rules and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

(iv.) The plaintiff shall not recover if tender of sufficient demands is made before suit brought or if, after suit brought, a sufficient sum of money is paid into court by or on behalf of the defendant.

(v.) If a decree is given for the defendant or the plaintiff becomes non-suited or discontinues the suit, the defendant shall recover his full costs and shall have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law for costs in other cases.

(vi.) Though a decree be given for the plaintiff, he shall not have costs against the defendant unless the magistrate before whom the trial is had certifies his approbation of the suit.

27. (i.) The Resident, with the approval of the Resident-General, may from time to time make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Enactment, and such rules when published in the Gazette shall have the force of law.

(ii.) Any person disobeying or infringing any such rule shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or to both.

SCHEDULE I. (Section 4.) SECURITY BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound to the Protector for the time being, in the sum of \$ to be paid to the said Protector, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.

Dated this day of 190

Now the condition of this obligation is:—

(1) That if the girl who is now in the charge, shall not, whether by way of adoption or otherwise, be transferred by the said to the care or charge of any other person except with the previous permission in writing of the said Protector;

(2) And further, that if the said girl shall not quit or be taken or removed from the district of without the previous permission in writing of the said Protector;

(3) And further, that if the said girl shall not at any time be brought up in improper company or be trained or disposed of as a prostitute or for immoral purposes;

(4) And further, that if the said girl shall be produced from time to time before the said Protector within twenty-four hours after notice has been given to any or either of the said and requiring such production then this obligation shall be null and void but otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named

In the presence of

[L. S.]
[L. S.]
[L. S.]

SCHEDULE II. (Section 5.)

NOTICE ISSUED BY THE PROTECTOR OF CHINESE TO PROSTITUTES.

Whenever a prostitute has any grievance, she may come to the Protectorate, District Office or Police Office and complain. Anyone daring to prevent her will be arrested and punished. These tickets are to be always kept by you on the person.

[Reverse]

帶在身切勿給與別人
嚴拿究辦此紙必須携
得攔阻如敢攔阻定必
巡捕廳處報明別人不
如有免屈事情可隨時
到本署或地方官或
待諭各妓婦知悉汝等

SCHEDULE III. (Section 7.)

Women and girls! if any of you have been kidnapped, purchased, seduced, deceived or pledged for money; or have been forced to swear before entering the brothel that you will act as prostitutes for a certain term of years—understand clearly that anyone who has committed any of these offences against you, and is detaining you in a brothel against your wishes, is breaking the law and will, if detected, be punished. If therefore you have any grievance, do not be afraid to tell the Protector on his visit of inspection or come in person to this office or go to the police station and report the matter at any time you please. If you want to leave the brothel and follow a protector the Government will certainly let you do what you like and will not allow you to be detained against your will. All persons residing in the State are free agents and cannot be kept under the restraint of others. Be all of you then watchful! Be not deceived by anyone! Observe this notice!

Office of Protector,

Dated this

day of

190.

SCHEDULE III. (Section 7.)

四州府總華民政務司○

札諭華籍各婦女知悉爾等如有被人拐賣誘騙或有被父母賣入妓院或將爾身按人銀兩或被脅脅願迫爾為娼者如此行為實干例禁一經國家查確定必嚴行懲辦爾婦女若遇有此冤情待本司巡查娼寮時可據實面稟或親到本司案前報知或到巡理府署或到附近碼呀寮稟明自必即行伸理倘有立意從良不欲為妓者國家必聽其自便不准強留各宜猛省勿為歹人所惑也此諭

年 月 日

SCHEDULE IV. (Section 8.)
SECURITY BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound to the Protector for the time being, in the sum of \$ to be paid to the said Protector, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.

Dated this 190 day of

Now the condition of this obligation is that if one who is now residing at shall not quit or be taken or removed from the district of without the previous permission in writing of [and shall not be trained or disposed of as a prostitute or for immoral purposes,] and also if the said shall be produced from time to time before the said within twenty-four hours after notice in writing has been given to any or either of the said and requiring such production, then this obligation shall be null and void, but otherwise shall remain in full force.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]
[L. S.]Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named
In the presence ofSCHEDULE V. (Section 9.)
SECURITY BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we

are held and firmly bound to the Protector for the time being, in the sum of \$ to be paid to the said Protector, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.

Dated this 190 day of

Now the condition of this obligation is that if one now at and purposing to proceed to shall present herself within days from this date to at then this obligation shall be null and void, but otherwise shall remain in full force.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]
[L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named

and
In the presence of

保良局條例

第一款此局原為禁除拐帶及拯救被拐之婦女幼童俾得交還其家或其戚友等事而設

第二款凡住本埠之人每年簽銀有至二元者即視為局內同人

第三款在新嘉坡局內管理事務者為正值事其在檳榔嶼及麻叻呷者則為

副值事局所設之值事多者不過十位少者亦必至五位每週三位會齊便有權辦理局內事務

第四款新嘉坡檳榔嶼之正副華民護衛司錄其職權該為此二埠局內之

主席至於麻叻呷則正巡捕官以責任斯職

第五款除主席之外其各值事每年於英正月由眾大會公舉一次倘或選舉不足致有缺任則督憲大人可能命人以補之

第六款眾值事可於值事中公舉一人以當書寫及司理銀項之職并設記事錄一本以誌局內所行之事值事會議之事及局內數目其數目每年須

呈與 國轄盤驗一次

第七款此局必竭力相助查察拐匪使之解案明正其罪其被拐之婦女幼童等則必設法遣之回籍其或無家可歸者則亦設法以安其身焉本坡

國轄業經建造房屋一所任從局內值事用以收養婦女幼童

第八款該值事等可以隨時設立新章或更改章程以為公局辦事之用但此

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Papers laid before the Legislative Council by command of
His Excellency the Governor.

3RD OCTOBER, 1872.

Report of the Inspector-General of Police on the working of
Ordinance No. XIX. of 1869, "the Dangerous Societies
"Suppression Ordinance."

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

Singapore, 24th September, 1872.

SIR,—In accordance with the Minute of His Excellency the Governor, dated 21st September, 1872, I have the honor to furnish the following report of the working in Singapore of Ordinance No. XIX. of 1869, "An Ordinance to provide for the Suppression of Dangerous Societies."

On being appointed Inspector-General in September, 1871, I found that all the Societies in Singapore had been registered. It was not, however, until after the riots in October and November that my attention was called to the manner in which the registration had been carried out.

I then found that only one Headman in each Society was registered as Manager, and that in many cases the names given were not the names of the real Head of the Society, and had been put down from hearsay, and not from the admission of the party himself or from the evidence of the books of the Society, and that in fact the registration was useless for any practical purpose.

I accordingly opened a new book for registering Societies, and beginning with the Hokien Ghee Hin Society, obtained possession of all their books, and entered the names of the Managers, ninety-four in number, from them, and got the greater part of these Managers to sign their names and swear to the truth of their being Managers in the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Whampoa, and Tan Kim Ching, Esquire, Justices of the Peace. In the same way I have been gradually registering the other Societies, twelve of which are now registered.

Beyond registering the Societies under Section 1 of the Ordinance in question as above, I have not thought it necessary to apply to His Excellency to put in force any of the other parts of the Ordinance.

Since the riots in October last, there have been no disturbances of the peace between any Secret Societies, which have not been easily put down in a few days by the ordinary methods of swearing their Headmen as Special Constables, and these disturbances have been almost exclusively confined to attempts on the part of the Hye San Kongsee and the Say Lim to break up the Ghee Hock Society.

In only one instance, in the month of January, did these disturbances extend to the country, and then only for one day when two houses were robbed of pigs, &c., but were confined entirely to the Ghee Hok quarter of the town. The following is a list of all disturbances between Secret Societies in Singapore since October last, and in most of these cases the disturbances did not amount to actual rioting:—

The Hon'ble

The Colonial Secretary,

Straits Settlements.

Sumber : "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance," dari Setiausaha
Kolonial Negeri-negeri Selat, 24 September 1872, C.O. 273, 60/11459.

A BILL

intituled

*An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to
Dangerous Societies.*

[1884.]

WHEREAS Chinese societies based on or connected with the association known as the Triad Society in China and commonly known as Hooyes have long existed in this Colony and have been registered under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869"; and whereas it is inexpedient that British subjects should be members of such societies; and whereas separate societies of persons not connected by origin or language with China have of late been established at the several Settlements under the name of the Red Flag Society and the White Flag Society having for their object purposes incompatible with the maintenance of good order and constituted authority and affording by means of secret agencies facilities for the commission of crime and for the escape of criminals, and it is expedient that the same should be suppressed:

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Dangerous Societies Ordinance, 1884," and shall be read as part of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869," which last mentioned Ordinance is hereby declared to be perpetual. Short title.
Ord. XIX of 1869.

2. The Ordinances specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule. Repeal.

3. The societies known as the Red Flag Society and the White Flag Society and all similar associations, by whatever name the same may be known, are hereby declared to be unlawful societies, and shall not be registered under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869," and any person acting as manager or office-bearer or assisting in any way in the conduct of the business of or in managing the affairs of any such unlawful society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description, for any period not exceeding twelve months: and Declared to be unlawful
and not to be registered.
Ord. XIX of 1869.
Penalty for managers, &c.

member of any such unlawful society or who subscribes or pays money or gives aid or procures from others subscriptions money or aid for or towards the maintenance of any such unlawful society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding six months.

Amendments. 4. The following amendments shall be made in "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" that is to say:—

In section 1. (i).—In lines 4 and 5 of section 1 for the words "at the office of the Commissioner of Police of the Settlement, hereinafter referred to as the Registering Officer," the following words shall be substituted:—"at such place and by such officer hereinafter referred to as the Registering Officer as the Governor may from time to time appoint,".

In line 12 of the same section, after the words "to be conducted," the words "the number of members," shall be added.

Section 3. (ii).—In lines 33 and 36 of section 3, after the words "office-bearers," the words "and members" shall be added.

Sections 7 and 23. (iii). For the expression "Commissioner of Police" in sections 7 and 23, the expression "Chief Police Officer, as interpreted in 'The Police Force Ordinance, 1872'" shall be substituted.

Sections 7, 8, and 11. (iv).—The expression "Police Officer" as used in sections 7, 8, and 11 shall have the meaning prescribed in section 1 of "The Police Force Ordinance, 1872."

Sections 13 and 23. (v).—At the end of section 13 and after the words "Chief Police Officer" as substituted for the words "Commissioner of Police" in line 3 of section 23, the words "or Registering Officer" shall be added.

Sections 13 to 21. (vi).—In sections 13 to 21 both included for the expressions "indictment" "indictable" and "indicted" the expressions "charge" "chargeable" and "charge" shall be substituted.

Ord. XIX of 1869, § 2. 5. For section 2 of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869," the following section shall be substituted that is to say:—

Penalty for managing, &c. 2. Any person managing or assisting in the management of any society not duly registered in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to both: and

for being a member any person attending any meeting of any such society, or otherwise acting as a member of any such society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

No prosecution shall be instituted under this section without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony.

Presumptive proof of membership. 6. When any of the banners or insignia or writings of any unlawful society are found in the possession custody or control of any person it shall be presumed, until the contrary be shown that he is a member of such unlawful society.

If any such banners, insignia or writings are found at any mosque it shall be presumed until the contrary be shown that they are in the joint and several possession, custody or control of the Penghulu Masjid Imam Khatib and Bilal of the mosque.

7. For section 4 of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" the following section shall be substituted that is to say:—

Particulars
to be
submitted to
Governor in
Council.

4. The additional particulars furnished under the last preceding section or notice that such additional particulars have been called for and have not been furnished as required by the said section and all relevant information received by the Registering Officer relating to the society shall be submitted by the Registering Officer to the Governor who shall consider the same in Council; and after considering such particulars and information and notice and after such further inquiry as to the Governor in Council may seem proper.

After con-
sideration.

(i).—if it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the society is not a dangerous society and may properly be registered under section 3 hereof it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council to authorise the Registering Officer to register such society accordingly subject to such special conditions and restrictions relating to insignia banners paintings drawings writings or other articles tendered for registration under the said section 3 and subject to such other conditions and restrictions as to the Governor in Council may seem fit; but

If society not
dangerous,
may be regis-
tered.

Conditions
and restric-
tions.

(ii).—if it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the society is dangerous to the public peace he may call upon some one or more of the managers or office-bearers thereof by notice in writing to show cause before the Governor in Council at a time and place to be mentioned in the notice why such society should not be suppressed.

If society
appears dan-
gerous.

Notice to
show cause.

In default of such cause being shewn or if the Governor in Council should after cause being shewn consider the said society dangerous to the public peace, or, in the case of a society registered subject to special conditions or restrictions, if any of such conditions or restrictions shall be broken, the Governor in Council may order the society to be suppressed.

Order of sup-
pression.

8. All property moveable and immovable belonging to or held in trust by any person for the use or benefit of any society ordered to be suppressed under section 7 hereof shall be deemed to have vested in Her Majesty the Queen Her Heirs and Successors for the use of the Colony as on the day of the date of the notice requiring additional particulars or, in the case of a society suppressed for the breach of any special condition or restriction, as on the day of the date of such breach and may be forthwith taken possession of by any person or persons authorised thereto in writing by the Governor.

Property on
suppression
to be forfeit-
ed.

9. Any person managing or assisting in the management of or acting as manager or office-bearer of any society ordered to be suppressed under section 7 hereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months; and

Penalty for
managers.

any person attending any meeting of any such society or otherwise acting as a member of any such society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

Penalty for
attending
meeting.

Prohibition by Order in Council of membership to persons other than Chinese subjects.

10. The Governor in Council may from time to time by Order declare with respect to any Chinese society or Hocky in such Order mentioned that it is unlawful for any person other than a Chinese subject born in China of Chinese parents to be a member thereof. Any person not being a Chinese subject born in China of Chinese parents who after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the publication of such Order in the *Government Gazette* shall be found to be a member of such society shall, in the absence of proof that he had no knowledge of such Order, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Orders to be published in the *Government Gazette* and copies served.

11. Every Order in Council made under sections 7 and 10 hereof shall be published in the *Government Gazette* of the Colony and a copy thereof shall be served on a manager or office-bearer of the society to which such Order relates or if no such manager or office-bearer can conveniently be found then the copy shall be affixed in a conspicuous manner on any building used by such society for its meetings or at the Chief Police Office at the Settlement; and in the case of societies carried on or partly carried on in Province Wellesley the copy may be affixed at the Chief Police Court in Province Wellesley.

Naturalization may be cancelled.

Ord. VIII of 1867.

12. On the conviction of any person to whom a certificate of naturalization shall have been granted under the Naturalization Act 1867 for any offence under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" or under this Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council to declare such certificate of naturalization to be null and void and from and after the publication of such order in the *Government Gazette* all the rights privileges and capacities conferred by such certificate shall cease to exist.

Powers in holding inquiry.

Ord. XIX of 1869

13. The Governor in Council when acting under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" shall have the powers of the Supreme Court in so far as may be necessary for holding inquiries for securing the attendance of managers office-bearers and members of societies and other persons parties and witnesses to be examined and for the examination of such persons parties and witnesses and for the production of articles of evidence.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Ord. XIX of 1869.	"The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869."	Sections 2, 4, 28 and 31.
Ord. XVI of 1870.	"The Dangerous Societies Suppression Continuation Ordinance, 1870."	The whole.
Ord. V of 1872.	"The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1872."	The whole.
Ord. IV. of 1882.	"The Dangerous Societies Ordinance, 1882."	The whole.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been prepared in consequence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies having raised certain objections to Ordinance IV of 1882.

The principal objection was to the provisions of section 11 of that Ordinance which rendered it an offence punishable with six months' rigorous imprisonment "for any person not born in China of Chinese parentage, and any person being a British born subject" to be found to be a manager, office-bearer, or member of any society, as to which additional particulars are required to be furnished under section 8 of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869." To render the objection intelligible it will be necessary to state what was the state of the law at the date of the passing of the Ordinance in question. "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" requires (see section 17) every society of whatever nature except those coming within the Joint Stock Company's Acts and except Freemason's Lodges, to be registered. If any society failed to register itself it was the duty of the Registering Officer to call upon it to register within a limited time, and if this requisition was not complied with, a fine was imposed on the managers (Ordinance XIX of 1869, section 2). By section 8 of the same Ordinance the Registering Officer was empowered, under certain circumstances, to call upon the managers to furnish for registration additional particulars as to various matters there specified. In this state of the law Ordinance IV of 1882, section 11 came into force, and the result was, as pointed out by the Secretary of State, to empower the Registering Officer by an *ex-post facto* order to make a person who, up to the date of the order, was acting within the limits of legality liable to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In addition to this, section 2 of the original Ordinance was repealed by section 4 of Ordinance IV of 1882, and a new section substituted which made it an offence punishable by three months' rigorous imprisonment to be a member of a society not registered in accordance with Ordinance XIX of 1869. Having regard to section 1 of that Ordinance it would be interesting to enquire how many Europeans in the Colony are now liable to that penalty.

This Bill repeals Ordinance IV of 1882, and practically re-enacts it with the exception of the two clauses to which I have referred. With reference to the first of these clauses, section 11, its object appears to have been to prevent persons other than China born Chinese from belonging to Hoeyas. The Bill therefore proposes (section 10) to effect this object by empowering the Governor in Council to issue an order respecting any particular Hoey confining its membership to China born Chinese. If after this order any other person is found a member of the Hoey, he will be liable to punishment.

Section 5 of the Bill deals with the other clause to which I have referred re-enacting it in substance but providing that no prosecution shall be instituted under it without the previous sanction of the Attorney-General. This will secure the section from being used for purposes of private malice or revenge.

Section 7 contains the substance of sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance IV of 1882, but simplifies the process of suppression.

There are a few other trifling alterations but they are for the most part merely verbal and need not be mentioned in detail.

J. W. BONSER,
Attorney-General, S. S.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
Singapore, 23rd June, 1884.

Number: "Dangerous Societies Bill," C.O. 273, 128/13531.

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Secret and other Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Secret and other Societies :

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Secret Societies Ordinance 1888" and shall come into operation at such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. Short title and commencement.

2. On the commencement of this Ordinance "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance 1869" and "The Dangerous Societies Ordinance 1885" shall be repealed. Repeal.

3. In this Ordinance,—
"Society" includes any club company partnership or association of ten or more persons whatever be its nature or object and whether formed for religious or social or other purposes but does not include:— Interpretation.

- (a) Any company registered under the law for the time being relating to Joint Stock Companies.
- (b) Any company or association constituted under Royal Charter or Royal Letters Patent or any Imperial Act or any Ordinance.
- (c) Any Lodge of Freemasons regularly constituted under any of the recognised governing bodies of Freemasons in the United Kingdom.
- (d) Any Society expressly exempted from registration by order of the Governor in Council.

4. (1)—No Society shall be formed after the date of the commencement of this Ordinance unless the same be duly registered under this Ordinance and with respect to Societies in existence at the commencement of this Ordinance the same shall be dissolved unless so registered within three months from such date. Societies not to exist unless registered.

(2)—A Society capable of being registered under this Ordinance which is not so registered shall be and be deemed to be an unlawful Society.

5. No Society shall be registered without the previous approval of the Governor in Council.

No Society to be registered without the approval of the Governor in Council.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint an Officer at each of the Settlements of the Colony to be styled the Registrar of Societies and such other Officers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance and to incur such expense as may be necessary for the purpose. Appointment of Officers.

Penalties on managers or assistant managers.

7. Any person managing or assisting in the management of an unlawful Society shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three years and in addition to such punishment the Governor in Council may issue an order banishing such person from the Colony for such period and generally in such manner as to the Governor in Council may seem expedient and upon the issuing of such order the like consequence shall ensue in all respects as though such order had been issued under the powers conferred by "The Banishment Ordinance 1888."

Penalties on members or persons attending meeting of unlawful Society.

8. Any person being or acting as a member of an unlawful Society or attending a meeting of an unlawful Society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

Prosecutions.

9. (1)—No prosecution shall be instituted under sections seven or eight without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony.

(2)—In any prosecution under sections seven or eight it shall not be necessary to prove that the Society consisted of ten or more members but it shall be sufficient to prove the existence of a Society and that the same was not registered under this Ordinance and the onus shall then rest with the accused to prove that the number of members did not amount to ten.

Governor in Council may order dissolution of any Society.

10. The Governor in Council may at any time if it seems to him expedient order any Society whether registered under this or under any Ordinance hereby repealed to be dissolved and thereupon the same shall be *ipso facto* dissolved. Every Order in Council made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette* and a copy thereof shall be affixed in a conspicuous manner on any building used by such Society for its meetings and at the Police Station of the district.

Consequences upon the dissolution of a Society.

11. Upon the dissolution of a Society under the last preceding section the following consequences shall ensue :—

- (a) The property of the Society within the Colony shall forthwith vest in the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy or some other officer appointed by the Governor.
- (b) The Official Assignee in Bankruptcy or such other officer shall proceed to wind-up the affairs of the Society and after satisfying and providing for all the debts and liabilities of the Society and the costs of the winding-up shall divide the surplus assets (if any) of the Society amongst the members of the Society according to the rules of such Society (if any) or if there are no such rules applicable to such case then equally but if by reason of the great number of members or the difficulty of ascertaining the persons entitled to such assets or if from any other cause such a division as aforesaid is in the opinion of the Official Assignee or such other officer as aforesaid impracticable the Official Assignee shall prepare and submit to a Judge of the Supreme Court for his approval a scheme for the application of such surplus assets to purposes for the benefit of that portion of the public to which the members of the Society more particularly belonged or of the public generally.
- (c) Such scheme when submitted for approval may be amend-

ed by the Judge in such way as he shall think proper under the circumstances of the case.

- (d) The approval of the Judge to such scheme or amended scheme shall be denoted by the endorsement thereon of a memorandum of such approval signed by the Judge and by the same being sealed with the seal of the Court and upon this being done the surplus assets the subject of such scheme shall be held and applied by the Official Assignee or such other officer as aforesaid upon the terms and to the purposes thereby prescribed.

12. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to enter with or without assistance or to order any Police Officer or other person in his presence to enter with or without assistance using force in either case if necessary into any dwelling house or other building or into any place in which he may have reasonable ground to believe that a meeting of any Society registered under the provisions of section four of this Ordinance is being held ~~contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance or that five or more persons belonging to a Society not registered are unlawfully assembled~~ ^{Magistrates &c. may enter house &c. where unlawful meeting held} and to arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found at any such meeting ~~or assembly~~ ^{and may arrest and seize persons and property found.} and to search the premises and seize or cause to be seized all books papers documents flags insignia arms and other articles which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any Society or to be in any way connected with the purposes of the meeting ~~or assembly~~.

13. All persons so arrested and all articles so seized may be detained in custody till they can conveniently be brought before a Magistrate where they shall be dealt with according to law. ^{Persons and property so seized to be taken before Magistrate.}

14. If at any such meeting or assembly any oath or any engagement obligation or promise other than or differing from those declared to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him as the engagements obligations or promises of the Society, be administered to or tendered to any person or if any form of oath be found or if copies of any rules or regulations or engagements obligations or promises or lists or names of members of any Society other than or differing from those furnished to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him or if any insignia banners writings paintings drawings or other articles of a character not divulged to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him be found the finding thereof or the fact of an oath or of an engagement obligation or promise other than or differing from those declared to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him having been administered or tendered at the meeting or assembly shall be *prima facie* evidence that the meeting or assembly was an unlawful assembly. ^{What to be deemed *prima facie* evidence of unlawful assembly.}

15. Any person attending an unlawful assembly as defined in this Ordinance knowing that the assembly was an unlawful assembly and any person continuing to attend such an assembly after having been warned by any Magistrate Justice of the Peace or Police Officer that the assembly is an unlawful assembly shall be liable ^{Penalty for attending unlawful assembly.}

on conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months or to both.

persons
allowing
unlawful
assembly
their
premises.
penalty.

16. Any person knowingly allowing ~~an unlawful assembly or a meeting or assembly contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance~~ to be held in any house building or place belonging to or occupied by him or over which he has control shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or to both.

Societies on
declaration
to be entitled
to
enjoying
privileges;

17. Every Society registered under this Ordinance declaring by its managers its desire in this behalf shall upon such declaration made to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him be entitled to the benefit of the following provisions that is to say:—

property how
it is to be
used.

I. The property moveable and immoveable of such Society if not vested in trustees shall be deemed to be vested for the time being in the governing body of such Society and in all proceedings civil and criminal may be described as the property of the governing body of such Society by their proper title.

Society how
sue and be
sued.

II. Every such Society may sue or be sued in the name of such one of its members as shall be declared to and registered by the Registrar of Societies as the public officer of the Society for this purpose and if no such person shall be registered it shall be competent for any person having a claim or demand against the Society to sue the Society in the name of any one of the managers registered under section 1.

its not to
abate by
death &c.

III. No suit or proceeding in any Civil Court shall abate or discontinue by reason of the person by or against whom such suit or proceeding shall have been brought or continued dying or ceasing to fill the character in the name whereof he shall have sued or been sued but the same suit or proceeding shall be continued in the name of or against the successor of such person.

judgments
not to be
revoked.

IV. No judgment in any suit shall be put in force against the person or property of the person sued but against the property of the Society. The application for execution shall set forth the judgment the fact of the party against whom it shall have been recovered having sued or having been sued as the case may be on behalf of the Society only and shall require to have the judgment enforced against the property of the Society.

if
proceedings
not
sustained.

V. Any member who may be in arrear of a subscription which according to the rules of the Society he is bound to pay or who shall possess himself of or detain any property of the Society in a manner or for a time contrary to such rules or shall injure or destroy any property of the Society may be sued for such arrear or for the damage accruing from such detention injury or destruction of property in the manner hereinbefore provided. But if the defendant shall be successful in any suit or other proceeding brought against him at the instance of the Society and shall be adjudged to recover his costs he may elect to proceed to recover the same from the officer in whose name the suit shall be brought or from the Society and in the latter case shall have process against the property of the said Society in the manner above described.

of
defendant if
successful.

VI. Any member of the Society who shall steal purloin or embezzle any money or other property or wilfully and maliciously destroy or injure any property of such Society or shall forge any deed bond security for money receipt or other instrument whereby the funds of the Society may be exposed to loss shall be subject to the same prosecution and if convicted shall be liable to be punished in like manner as any person not a member would be subject and liable to in respect of the like offence. Criminal
prosecutions
against
members.

VII. Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any Society may determine that it shall be dissolved forthwith or at the time then agreed upon and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of the Society its claims and liabilities according to the rules of the said Society applicable thereto if any and if not then as the governing body shall find expedient provided that in the event of any dispute arising among the said governing body or the members of the Society the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the Supreme Court and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it shall deem requisite. Provided that no Society shall be dissolved unless three-fifths of the members shall have expressed a wish for such dissolution by their votes delivered in person or by proxy at a general meeting convened for the purpose. Dissolution
of Societies
how may be
had.

Provided.

Sumber : "An Ordinance to Amend the Law Relating to Dangerous Societies",
1888, C.O. 273 , 153/14607 .

Lampiran 25 : Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899

*Published in the Negri Sembilan Government Gazette
of July 29, 1904, No. 22, Vol. IX., Notification No. 294.*

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

"SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS ENACTMENT, 1899."

UNDER the provisions of section 32 of the "Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899," the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, with the sanction of the Resident-General, authorises the Protector of Chinese, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, to exercise the powers conferred upon the Secretary for Chinese Affairs by the "Banishment Enactment, 1900," to the following extent: that is, to take action under section 4 subsection (i.) of the "Banishment Enactment, 1900," in cases of the banishment of—

- (i.) Headmen and members of secret and unlawful societies ;
- (ii.) Habitual criminals ;
- (iii.) Dangerous criminals.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

"SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS ENACTMENT, 1899."

UNDER section 32 of the "Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899," the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Federated Malay States, with the sanction of the Resident-General, delegates his powers as follows:—

TO THE PROTECTOR OF CHINESE, SELANGOR AND NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1. Power to summon persons for examination under sub-sections (ii.) and (iii.) of section 2 and sections 3 and 4.
2. Power to appear in Court in certain cases under sub-sections (i.) and (ii.) of section 6.
3. Power to hear arbitration cases or hold enquiries under sections 7 and 11.
4. Power to hold enquiry into cases of custody and guardianship and adoption and betrothals under sub-sections (i.) and (iii.) of section 14 and in cases of women leaving their lawful guardians under section 16.
5. Power to enquire into cases of intestacy under section 17.
6. Power to deal with persons practising extortion in brothels under section 25.
7. Power to register recruiters of Chinese immigrants under section 26.
8. Power to register and control Chinese passenger lodging houses under section 27.
9. Power to take photographs for future identification of persons under section 34.
10. Power to take action under section 4 sub-section (a) of the "Banishment Enactment, 1900," in cases of the banishment of habitual offenders and other criminals from the State Gaols.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs may, when present in the State, exercise any of the powers delegated in manner aforesaid.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

"SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS ENACTMENT, 1899."

ORDER made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, with the sanction of the Resident-General, on the 9th day of September, 1904.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 32 of the "Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899," the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, with the sanction of the Resident-General, hereby authorises the officer from time to time holding, or acting in, the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Negri Sembilan, to exercise the power entrusted to the said Secretary by section 4 of "The Banishment Enactment, 1900," that is to say the power of making written information to the Resident, in the case of persons of Chinese nationality with a view to the banishment of such persons. Provided that the authority hereby given shall not interfere with the exercise by the said Secretary, or any other person duly authorised by him in that behalf, of any power conferred by the said section 4.

9th September, 1904.

Sumber : Negeri Sembilan Enactment, 1904.

Lampiran 26 : Enakmen XIL, 1900 : Enakmen Persatuan, 1900
(Enactment XII of 1900 : Societies Enactment, 1900)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

ENACTMENT XII. OF 1900.

An Enactment to Repeal and Re-enact with an Amendment the Law relating to the Registration of Societies and for the Suppression of all Societies having objects incompatible with the peace and good order of the State.

D. H. WISE,
Acting British Resident.

[15th August, 1900]

It is hereby enacted by His Highness the Yang di-Pertuan Muda and the Chiefs in Council as follows:—

Short title,
commence-
ment and
repeal.

1. (i.) This Enactment may be cited as the Societies Enactment, 1900," and shall come into force upon its publication in the *Gazette*.

(ii.) The Enactment specified in the schedule hereto shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Interpreta-
tion.

2. In this Enactment "the Secretary" means the Secretary for Chinese Affairs of the Federated Malay States, and includes any club, company, partnership and association of two or more persons, whatever be its nature or object, and any branch of such association, but does not include—

(a) Any company, association or partnership registered under the law for the time being in force relating to companies, or formed and maintained for the purpose of carrying on any lawful business.

(b) Any lodge of Freemasons regularly constituted under any of the recognised governing bodies of Freemasons in the United Kingdom;

(c) Any society or class of societies exempted from registration by order of the Resident.

3. It shall be lawful for the Resident, by notification in writing, to appoint, by name or office, one or more officers, to be called "Registrars of Societies."

Appointment
of officers.

4. (a) A society, whether existing at the commencement of this Enactment, or formed after such date, may be registered under this Enactment by a registrar of societies in any district. (b) A society so registered in one district shall be deemed to be registered in every other district unless it is also registered for such purpose by a registrar of societies or unless a registrar of societies has granted a certificate in writing exempting it from registration in any district.

Registration
of societies.

5. Registration shall not render lawful any society formed for any unlawful purpose or having among its objects any object incompatible with the peace and good order of the State.

6. (1) Subject to the next following sub-section, every society not registered under this Enactment shall be deemed to be an unlawful society.

Unlawful
societies.

(2) Nothing in the last preceding sub-section shall render unlawful any society which is, at the commencement of this Enactment, duly registered under any enactment thereby repealed, and which is again registered under this Enactment.

7. (1) Any person managing or assisting in the management of an unlawful society shall be liable, on conviction before a court of the first class, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Penalties on
managers or
assistant
managers.

(2) If the magistrate before whom the charge is brought considers that a *prima facie* case is made out by the evidence, he may commit the accused for trial before the Senior Magistrate. (3) Any person convicted under this section shall be liable on conviction before a court of the first class, to a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three years.

8. (1) Any person being or acting as a member of an unlawful society, or attending a meeting of an unlawful society, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate of the first class, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Penalties on
members of
unlawful
societies.

8. Any person knowingly allowing a meeting of a band, society or of members of an unlawful society for the purpose of such society to be held in any house, building or place, whether or occupied by him, or over which he has control, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate of the first class, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

9. (4.) In any prosecution under this Enactment it shall not be necessary to prove that the society consisted of more members, but it shall be sufficient to prove that a number of such society within the State or any other Federal Territory, State, or the Colony, and that the same was not registered under this Enactment, and it shall then be incumbent upon the accused to prove that the number of members did not amount to ten, and that the society was one which did not require to be registered under this Enactment.

(ii.) When any banners, insignia or writings of any individual or society are found in the possession, custody or control of any person it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that he is a member of such society and that such society is engaged in works and advances its purposes and objects within the United Malay States, where the same has been found.

10. Any person found in possession of, or having under custody or control of, any of the banners, insignia or emblems of any of the Triad societies or branches thereof shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate of the first class to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment either description for a period not exceeding six months.

11. Every register book of societies kept by any religious society shall be received in evidence in every court in this State without further proof, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

12. The Resident may at any time if it appears to him necessary for the public safety or welfare, order any building, whether registered or exempted from registration under any provisions of this Enactment, to be dissolved, and thereupon such order shall be published in the *Gazette*, and thereupon such order shall become and be an unlawful society, and one copy of the order shall be affixed in a conspicuous manner in any building used by such society for its meetings and another copy and one copy shall be posted at the chief police station of the district.

13. (i.) Upon the dissolution of a society the Registrar may, by notification in the *Gazette*, allow such society to wind up its own affairs.

(ii.) In the absence of any such notification, the Secretary of the society within the State shall forthwith wind up the affairs of the society.

(10) Any person aggrieved by anything done by the Registrar in the course of the winding-up may appeal to the National Commissioner, provided that such appeal shall be brought within 30 days of the act complained of.

The Resident may at any time, if it appears to him Suspension of society for the public safety or welfare, order, by notification in the *Gazette*, that any society, whether registered or exempted therefrom,

that no registration under any of the provisions of this Enactment, shall be suspended for such time as he may think fit, and the same shall thereupon become an unlawful society and continue so to remain during each period of suspension, and all buildings in the occupation of such society and used as meeting-places or otherwise for the general purposes of the same, may be closed during each period of suspension.

[illegible]

16. It shall be lawful for any magistrate or registrar of Magistrate, or any justice of the peace or police officer not being under the rank of an inspector, to enter house, etc., may enter, with or without assistance, into any dwelling-house or etc., and search and seize articles belonging to any unlawful society, and to search for and seize, or arrest persons in possession of same.

17. (c). All persons arrested and all articles seized under the Persons and Articles Clauses of the two last preceding sections shall be detained in the custody till they can conveniently be brought before a Magistrate, when they shall be dealt with according to law.

(4). All such articles shall, if found to be connected with the purposes of an unlawful society, be confiscated by the order of a magistrate and entrusted to the custody of a registrar of magistrates.

Registrar to have power to summon witness.

18. (i.) A registrar of societies may summon the foreman of any person whom he has reason to believe to be able to give information as to the existence or operations of any society or suspected unlawful society, or as to the operations of any registered society, and the person so summoned shall be legally bound to attend at the time and place in the summons specified, and to produce all documents in his custody, possession or power relating to such society or suspected society, and to answer truthfully all questions which such registrar may put to him.

(ii.) Every registrar of societies shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code, and shall administer oaths or affirmations to, and examine on oath or affirmation, any person summoned before him under the provisions of this Enactment.

19. It shall be lawful for the Resident to issue a warrant in order that any society shall not hold any meeting unless at least twenty-four hours' notice thereof shall have been given by the registered manager of the same to a registrar of societies, and out the day, hour, place and objects of the meeting. Any registered manager or other person who shall knowingly disobey such order shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate of the first class, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

Society may be ordered to give notice of meeting.

Consequence of disobedience.

Magistrate, etc., entitled to attend meeting.

20. (i.) Any magistrate, registrar of societies, or police officer not being under the rank of inspector, or any person authorised on the written authority of any one of them, shall have a right to attend any such meeting, and any person preventing or obstructing any person hereby authorised from so entering shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate of the first class, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

(ii.) Any magistrate, registrar of societies, or police officer not being under the rank of inspector, may take any order he thinks fit of the proceedings at such meeting, and any person in opinion such proceedings are likely to lead to a breach of the peace or are seditious or incentive to sedition, he may direct the registered manager or other person conducting the proceedings to close the meeting and may order the members to disperse, and any registered manager or other person refusing to obey such direction or order shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate of the first class, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

False or incomplete registration.

21. Any manager or other person giving to a registrar of societies an incomplete or false statement of any particulars concerning any society required to be registered

shall be exempted from registration, under this Enactment, and any person so registered as a manager of any registered society, as managers, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

22. Any person holding out threats of any kind or using violence or force to induce anyone against his will to be a member of any unlawful society, or to so force or induce him to be a member of any such society, or who joins such society, or who induces anyone to join such society, or who requires from anyone an oath of any nature, or any other engagement, obligation, or promise, to do any unlawful act, or on behalf of any such society, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate of the first class, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months.

23. All processes, notices and other documents issued under this Enactment shall be deemed to have been validly and actually served if served on or left with the person intended to be served, or, if he cannot be found, if left at his last known place of business or abode by any person authorised on that behalf by the registrar of societies.

Service of processes.

24. Every society registered or exempted from registration under this Enactment shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this Enactment—that is to say:

(i.) The property, movable and immovable, of such society shall be deemed to be vested for the purposes of the law in the governing body of such society, and in all proceedings civil and criminal may be described as the property of the governing body of such society by their proper title.

(ii.) Every such society may sue or be sued in the name of the society, how such one of its members as shall be declared to and registered by the registrar of societies as the public officer of the society for any purpose; and if no such person shall be registered, it shall be competent for any person having a claim or demand against the society to sue the society in the name of any person registered as a manager of the society.

(iii.) No suit or proceeding in any civil court shall abate by the death of any person, by reason of the person by or against whom such suit or proceeding shall have been brought or continued dying, or of any change in the character in the name whereof he shall have been sued, but the same suit or proceeding shall be continued in the name of or against the successor of such person.

(iv.) No judgment in any suit shall be put in force against the society, or against any person, how to be put in force against the property of the person sued, but against the property of the society. The application for execution shall be made to the registrar of societies, and the fact of the party against whom it shall be made shall be proved by the registrar of societies.

have been recovered having sued or having been sued, in any case may be, on behalf of the society only, and shall require to have the judgment enforced against the property of the society.

(v.) Except under an Order of Court, no immovable property belonging to the society shall be sold or charged without the consent in writing of the registrar of societies for the district in which such immovable property is situate, and any sale or charge made in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be null and void.

Civil proceedings against members.

(vi.) Any member who may be in arrear of a subscription which according to the rules of the society he is bound to pay or who shall possess himself of or detain any property of the society in a manner or for a time contrary to such rules, or who shall injure or destroy any property of the society, may, before such arrears or for the damage accruing from such destruction, injury or destruction of property in the manner herebefore provided. But if the defendant shall be successful in any suit or other proceeding brought against him at the instance of the society and shall be adjudged to recover his costs, he shall be liable to proceed to recover the same from the officer in whose name the suit shall be brought or from the society, and in either case shall have process against the property of the society in the manner above described.

Dissolution of societies: how may be had.

(vii.) The majority of the governing body for the time being resident in the State or district may determine that the society shall be dissolved forthwith or at the time then chosen upon, and all necessary steps shall be taken for the dissolution and settlement of the property of the society, its claims and liabilities according to the rules of the said society, applicable thereto, any, and if not, then as the governing body shall consider expedient. In the event of any dispute arising, during proceedings under this sub-section, either between the members of the governing body, or between the governing body or any of them and the members of the society or any of them, such dispute may be decided by the Secretary, and any person aggrieved by any decision of the Secretary may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner, provided that such appeal shall be brought within ten days from the date of the decision appealed against.

The registrar to approve of societies collecting subscriptions in certain cases.

25. (i.) No member of any society, whether registered or exempted from registration, shall collect subscriptions or circulate subscription lists for the benefit of such society among persons of Chinese nationality outside the limits of the district in which such society is registered until a registrar of societies has in writing approved of the objects and purposes of the said collection.

(ii.) No member of any society established in the Colony or in any other of the Federated Malay States, whether registered or exempted from registration in the Colony or in any other of the

Registrar shall, without the written sanction of the registrar of societies for the district, collect subscriptions or circulate subscription lists for the benefit of such society amongst persons of Chinese nationality in any district of the State.

(24.) Any person acting in contravention of sub-section (23) shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate of the second class, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(25.) No prosecution under this section shall be brought without the written sanction of the registrar of societies for the district.

(26.) Any magistrate, registrar of societies or police officer may, without warrant, arrest any person found committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Enactment.

(27.) Every prosecution brought under the provisions of this Enactment shall be conducted by the Secretary or by some person authorised in writing by the registrar of societies to appear on his behalf.

(28.) (a.) The registrar of societies for a district may direct the managers of any society registered in the district to appear for his inspection any minutes or written proceedings of the society or of its governing body.

(b.) With the previous approval in writing of the Registrar of societies for a district may direct the principal officers of any society in the district exempted from registration to appear for his inspection, any minutes or written proceedings of the society or of its principal officers.

(c.) Any registered manager or principal officers of any society who refuse or neglecting to comply with any direction of the registrar under sub-sections (i.) or (ii.) shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate of the first or second class, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(29.) (a.) The Registrar, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner, may make rules for the purposes following, or any of them:

- (i.) To prescribe the manner in which societies may be registered under this Enactment;
- (ii.) To prescribe the manner in which the managers of registered societies may be selected and registered;
- (iii.) To prescribe the fees which may be charged and taken in connection with the registration of societies;
- (iv.) To prescribe the forms which may be used for carrying out the provisions of this Enactment;
- (v.) Generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Enactment in relation to any matters, whether similar or not to those above-mentioned, as to which it may be expedient to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette* and shall have the force of law.

(iii.) The Resident, when making any rules under this section, may, in any case in which he shall think necessary, impose a fine for the breach thereof not exceeding fifty dollars.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
Enactment XXII. of 1899.	Societies Enactment, 1899.	The whole.

RULES made by the Resident, with the approval of the Resident-General, under the provisions of section 2 of the "Societies Enactment, 1900."

1. Registers of Societies shall be kept in the Office of the Registrar of Societies.

2. The Register of Societies shall contain the following particulars:—

- (i.) The title of the society.
- (ii.) The object and constitution of the society.
- (iii.) The place or places where its business is conducted and its meetings are held.
- (iv.) Particulars of all immovable property owned by the society, with the names of the Trustees, and of any other persons in whom the same is vested.
- (v.) List of the office-holders of the society, comprising the following particulars:—
 - (a) Their tribe (when Chinese);
 - (b) The rank or office held by them in the society;
 - (c) Their occupations;
 - (d) Their places of abode.
- (vi.) A statement giving the total number of members belonging to the society.
- (vii.) A statement giving the names and occupations of all or any members of the society, if so required by the Registrar.

SOCIETIES.

(iii.) A statement showing what festivals are observed by the society and what subscriptions are paid by members.

(b) All the above information shall be supplied to the Registrar by the president and secretary (or analogous officers), in writing, at the time of registration; and the Registrar may cause to be registered the society unless and until such information is supplied to his satisfaction.

(c) All officers shall, if required by the Registrar, sign the Registrar's and the Registrar may refuse to register the society unless and until this is done.

Once a year, in January or July, as the Registrar directs, the president and secretary (or analogous officers) shall submit to the Registrar, in writing, particulars of all changes among the officers of the society for the previous twelve months, and a statement of the number of members who have joined or left the society since the last return.

(d) The president and secretary (or analogous officers) shall communicate, in writing, to the Registrar, in January or July, each year, all changes during the previous twelve months in the immovable property owned by the society.

(e) The Registrar of Societies may require the title deeds in the immovable property of a society to be produced for his inspection before registering the society, and may refuse to register the society unless and until this is done.

(f) The Registrar of Societies may require the president or secretary of a society to produce for his inspection at any time the register of the members belonging to it, and all or any of the names, insignia, or writings of such society.

(g) The president and secretary (or analogous officers) shall produce, if required by the Registrar, in writing, in January, or in the case of Chinese societies, in the first moon of each Chinese year, a balance sheet showing the receipts and expenditure in detail of the society for the previous year.

(h) At the time of registration the Registrar of Societies shall require the president or secretary of the society to furnish him with a copy of any writing, ticket, badge, or token which is issued by the society to its members in token of membership, together with a list showing all the insignia of the society.

(i) Any person acting in contravention of any of these Rules shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate of the first or second class, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

(j) These Rules may be cited as the "Societies Rules."