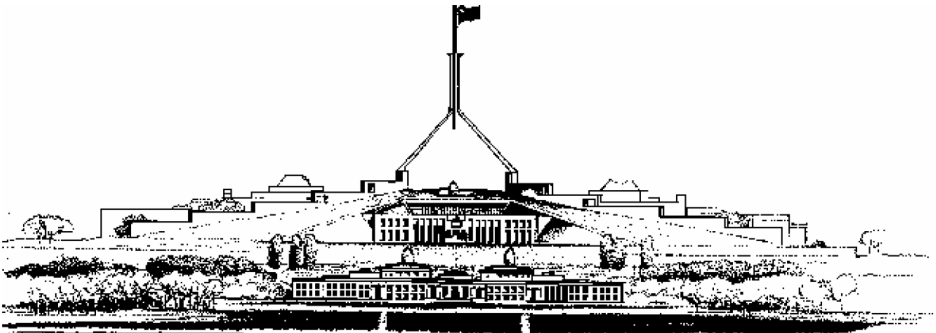




COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES



Senate

Official Hansard

No. 39, 1917

Thursday, 27 September 1917

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT
SECOND SESSION

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir RONALD CRAUFORD MUNRO FERGUSON, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT.

(From 17th February, 1917, to 8th January, 1918.)

Prime Minister and Attorney-General	...	The Right Honorable William Morris Hughes, P.C.
Minister for the Navy	...	The Right Honorable Joseph Cook, P.C.
Treasurer	...	The Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Minister for Defence	...	The Honorable George Foster Pearce.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	...	The Honorable Edward Davis Millen.
		<i>succeeded by</i>
		The Honorable Littleton Ernest Groom (16th November, 1917).
Minister for Repatriation	...	The Honorable Edward Davis Millen (from 28th September, 1917.)
Minister for Works and Railways	...	The Honorable William Alexander Watt.
Minister for Home and Territories	...	The Honorable Patrick McMahon Glynn, K.C.
Minister for Trade and Customs	...	The Honorable Jens August Jensen.
Postmaster-General	...	The Honorable William Webster.
Honorary Minister	...	The Honorable Littleton Ernest Groom.
Honorary Minister	...	The Honorable Edward John Russell.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT.

(From 10th January, 1918.)

Prime Minister and Attorney-General	...	The Right Honorable William Morris Hughes, P.C., K.C.
Minister for the Navy	...	The Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Treasurer	...	The Right Honorable Lord Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
		<i>succeeded by</i>
		The Honorable William Alexander Watt, (27th March, 1918).
Minister for Defence	...	The Honorable George Foster Pearce.
Minister for Repatriation	...	The Honorable Edward Davis Millen.
Minister for Works and Railways	...	The Honorable William Alexander Watt,
		<i>succeeded by</i>
		The Honorable Littleton Ernest Groom (27th March, 1918).
Minister for Home and Territories	...	The Honorable Patrick McMahon Glynn, K.C.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Minister for Trade and Customs	...	...	The Honorable Jens August Jensen.† <i>succeeded by</i> The Honorable William Alexander Watt (13th December, 1918). <i>succeeded by</i> The Honorable Walter Massy Greene (17th January, 1919).
Postmaster-General	...	...	The Honorable William Webster.
Vice-President of the Executive Council...	...	...	The Honorable Littleton Ernest Groom. <i>succeeded by</i> The Honorable Edward John Russell (27th March, 1918).
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable Edward John Russell. Appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council (27th March, 1918).
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable Alexander Poynton.*
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable George Henry Wise.*
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable Walter Massy Greene.* Appointed Minister for Trade and Customs, (17th January, 1919).*
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable Richard Beaumont Orchard.**

* Appointed 26th March, 1918.—† Removed from office, 13th December, 1918.—** Resigned from office, 31st January, 1919.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

President—Senator the Honorable Thomas Givens.

Chairman of Committees—Senator John Wallace Shannon.

¹ Bakhap, Thomas Jerome Kingston	...	...	...	Tasmania.
Barker, Stephen	...	...	...	Victoria.
Barnes, John	...	...	...	Victoria.
Bolton, Lt.-Col. William Kinsey	...	...	...	Victoria.
Buzacott, Richard	...	...	...	Western Australia.
Crawford, Thomas William	...	...	...	Queensland.
de Largie, Hon. Hugh	...	...	...	Western Australia.
Earle, Hon. John	...	...	...	Tasmania.
Fairbairn, George	...	...	...	Victoria.
Fericks, Myles Aloysius	...	...	...	Queensland.
Foll, Hattil Spencer	...	...	...	Queensland.
Gardiner, Hon. Albert	...	...	...	New South Wales.
Givens, Hon. Thomas	...	...	...	Queensland.
Grant, John	...	...	...	New South Wales.
Guthrie, Robert Storrie	...	...	...	South Australia.
Guy, James	...	...	...	Tasmania.
Henderson, George	...	...	...	Western Australia.
Keating, Hon. John Henry	...	...	...	Tasmania.
* ¹ Long, Hon. James Joseph	...	...	...	Tasmania.
Lynch, Hon. Patrick Joseph	...	...	...	Western Australia.
Maughan, William John Ryott	...	...	...	Queensland.
¹ McDougall, Allan	...	...	...	New South Wales.
Millen, Hon. Edward Davis	...	...	...	New South Wales.
† Mulcahy, Hon. Edward	...	...	...	Tasmania.
Needham, Edward	...	...	...	Western Australia.
¹ Newland, John	...	...	...	South Australia.
O'Keefe, Hon. David John	...	...	...	Tasmania.
O'Loughlin, Lt.-Colonel Hon. James Vincent, V.D.	...	...	...	South Australia.
Pearce, Hon. George Foster	...	...	...	Western Australia.
Plain, William	...	...	...	Victoria.
Pratten, Herbert Edward	...	...	...	New South Wales.
Reid, Matthew	...	...	...	Queensland.
Rowell, Colonel James, C.B.	...	...	...	South Australia.
Russell, Hon. Edward John	...	...	...	Victoria.
Senior, William	...	...	...	South Australia.
Shannon, John Wallace	...	...	...	South Australia.
Thomas, Hon. Josiah	...	...	...	New South Wales.

¹ Appointed Temporary Chairman of Committees, 12th July, 1917.—* Resignation reported, 20th December, 1918.—† Appointed by State Parliament, 15th January, 1919. Sworn, 26th June, 1919.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Speaker—The Honorable William Elliot Johnson.

Chairman of Committees—The Honorable John Moore Chanter.

¹⁰ Abbott, Lieut-Colonel Percy Phipps, C.M.G.	...	New England. (N.S.W.)
Anstey, Frank	...	Bourke. (V.)
Archibald, Hon. William Oliver	...	Hindmarsh. (S.A.)
⁴ Atkinson, Llewelyn	...	Wilmot. (T.)
⁴ Bamford, Hon. Frederick William	...	Herbert. (Q.)
Bayley, James Garfield	...	Oxley. (Q.)
Best, Hon. Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.M.G.	...	Kooyong. (V.)
Blakeley, Arthur	...	Darling. (N.S.W.)
³ Boyd, Hon. James Arthur	...	Henty. (V.)
Brennan, Frank	...	Batman. (V.)
⁹ Bruce, Stanley Melbourne	...	Flinders. (V.)
Burchell, Reginald John	...	Fremantle. (W.A.)
Catts, James Howard	...	Cook. (N.S.W.)
Chanter, Hon. John Moore	...	Riverina. (N.S.W.)
Chapman, Hon. Austin	...	Eden-Monaro. (N.S.W.)
⁴ Charlton, Matthew	...	Hunter. (N.S.W.)
Considine, Michael Patrick	...	Barrier. (N.S.W.)
Cook, Right Hon. Sir Joseph, P.C., G.C.M.G.	...	Parramatta. (N.S.W.)
¹³ Corboy, Edwin Wilkie	...	Swan (W.A.)
³ Corser, Edward Bernard Cresset	...	Wide Bay. (Q.)
Falkiner, Franc Breton Sadleir	...	Hume. (N.S.W.)
Fenton, James Edward	...	Maribyrnong. (V.)
Finlayson, William Fyfe	...	Brisbane. (Q.)
Fleming, William Montgomerie	...	Robertson. (N.S.W.)
¹¹ Forrest, Right Hon. Lord, P.C., G.C.M.G.	...	Swan. (W.A.)
Foster, Hon. Richard Witty	...	Wakefield. (SA.)
Fowler, Hon. James Mackinnon	...	Perth (W.A.)
¹⁴ Gibson, William Gerrand	...	Corangamite (V.)
Glynn, Hon. Patrick McMahon, K.C.	...	Angas. (S.A.)
Greene, Hon. Walter Massy	...	Richmond. (N.S.W.)
Gregory, Hon. Henry	...	Dampier. (W.A.)
Groom, Hon. Littleton Ernest	...	Darling Downs. (Q.)
Heilmann, Edward Ernest	...	Kalgoorlie. (W.A.)
Higgs, Hon. William Guy	...	Capricornia. (Q.)
¹⁶ Hill, William Caldwell	...	Echuca (V.)
¹ Howroyd, Charles Richard	...	Darwin (T.)
Hughes, Right Hon. William Morris, P.C., K.C.	...	Bendigo. (V.)
⁷ Irvine, Hon. Sir William Hill, K.C.M.G., K.C.	...	Flinders. (V.)
Jensen, Hon. Jens August	...	Bass. (T.)
Johnson, Hon. William Elliot	...	Lang. (N.S.W.)
⁶ Jowett, Edmund	...	Grampians (V.)
Kelly, Hon. William Henry	...	Wentworth. (N.S.W.)
Lamond, Hector	...	Illawarra. (N.S.W.)
Leckie, John William	...	Indi. (V.)
Lister, John Henry	...	Corio. (V.)
Livingston, John	...	Barker. (S.A.)
Lynch, John	...	Werriwa. (N.S.W.)
Mackay, George Hugh	...	Lilley. (Q.)
Mahony, William George	...	Dalley. (N.S.W.)
Maloney, William	...	Melbourne. (V.)
¹² Manifold, Hon. James Chester	...	Corangamite. (V.)
Mathews, James	...	Melbourne Ports. (V.)
Maxwell, George Arnot	...	Fawkner. (V.)
McDonald, Hon. Charles	...	Kennedy. (Q.)
⁸ McGrath, David Charles	...	Ballarat. (V.)
McWilliams, William James	...	Franklin. (T.)
Nicholls, Samuel Robert	...	Macquarie. (N.S.W.)
Orchard, Richard Beaumont	...	Nepean. (N.S.W.)
Page, Hon. James	...	Maranoa. (Q.)

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

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SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—continued.

*Palmer, Albert Clayton	Echuca. (V.)
Pigott, Henry Robert Maguire	Calare. (N.S.W.)
Poynton, Hon. Alexander	Grey. (S.A.)
Riley, Edward	South Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Rodgers, Arthur Stanislaus	Wannon. (V.)
Ryrie, Major-General Sir Granville de Laune, C.B., K.C.M.G.	North Sydney. (N.S.W.)
*Salmon, Hon. Charles Carty	Grampians. (V.)
Sampson, Sydney	Wimmera. (V.)
Sinclair, Hugh	Moreton. (Q.)
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C.	Parkes. (N.S.W.)
Smith, Hon. William Henry Laird	Denison. (T.)
*Spence, Hon. William Guthrie	Darwin. (T.)
Story, William Harrison	Boothby. (S.A.)
*Thomson, John	Cowper. (N.S.W.)
Tudor, Hon. Frank Gwynne	Yarra. (V.)
Wallace, Cornelius	West Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Watkins, Hon. David	Newcastle. (N.S.W.)
Watt, Hon. William Alexander	Balaclava. (V.)
Webster, Hon. William	Gwydir. (N.S.W.)
West, John Edward	East Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Wise, Hon. George Henry	Gippsland. (V.)
Yates, George Edwin	Adelaide. (S.A.)

1. Decease reported 17th June, 1917.—2. Elected 30th June, 1917. Sworn 11th July, 1917.—3. Sworn 11th July, 1917.—4. Appointed Temporary Chairman of Committees, 18th July, 1917. 5. Decease reported 18th September, 1917.—6. Elected 27th October, 1917. Sworn 9th January, 1918.—7. Resignation reported 5th April, 1918.—8. Sworn 19th April, 1918.—9. Elected 11th May, 1918. Sworn 22nd May, 1918.—10. Sworn 7th June, 1918.—11. Decease reported 18th September, 1918.—12. Decease reported 30th October, 1918.—13. Elected 26th October, 1918. Sworn 20th November, 1918.—14. Elected 14th December, 1918. Sworn 25th June, 1919.—15. Decease reported, 14th August, 1919.—16. Elected 20th September, 1919.

COMMITTEES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

STANDING ORDERS.—The President, the Chairman of Committees, Senator Barnes, Senator de Largie, Senator Foll, Senator Guthrie, Senator McDougall, Senator O'Keefe, and Senator Thomas.

LIBRARY.—The President, Senator Lt.-Col. Bolton, Senator Gardiner, Senator Keating, Senator Lynch, Senator Maughan, and Senator Pratten.

HOUSE.—The President, Senator Bakhap, Senator Buzacott, Senator Lt.-Col. O'Loughlin, Senator Needham, and Senator Col. Rowell.

PRINTING.—Senator Barker, Senator Guy, Senator Newland, Senator Plain, Senator Reid, and Senator Senior.

DISPUTED RETURNS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—Senator Barnes, Senator Keating; Senator Lynch, Senator Maughan, Senator Pratten, and Senator Senior.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Senator Henderson, Senator Needham, and Senator Newland.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Senator Crawford†, Senator Earle, Senator Fairbairn*, and Senator McDougall.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR: SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO EFFECT ON AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS, ETC.—Senator Thomas, Senator Lt.-Col. Bolton, Senator Buzacott, Senator Foll, Senator Grant, Senator Guy, and Senator Col. Rowell.

* Discharged from attendance, 2nd May, 1918

† Appointed 29th May, 1918.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STANDING ORDERS.—Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister, the Chairman of Committees, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Poynton, and Mr. Tudor.

LIBRARY.—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Glynn, Mr. Higgs, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. Fowler*, and Mr. Wise.

HOUSE.—Mr. Speaker, Mr. R. W. Foster, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Page, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Laird Smith, and Mr. Watkins.

PRINTING.—Mr. Bamford, Mr. Fenton, Mr. McWilliams, Mr. Riley, Mr. Sampson, and Mr. West.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Gregory, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Laird Smith.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Atkinson, Mr. J. H. Catts, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Poynton, and Mr. John Thomson.

* Appointed 17th July, 1919.

ACTS OF THE SESSION.

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT (No. 8 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 26th April, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

AMENDMENTS INCORPORATION ACT (No. 32 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Amendments Incorporation Act 1905. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 11th July, 1917. Assented to 11th December, 1918.]

APPLE BOUNTY ACT (No. 21 of 1918)—

An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty on the Export of Evaporated Apples from the Commonwealth. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt for Mr. Jensen, 7th June, 1918. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

APPROPRIATION ACT 1916–17 (No. 12 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and to appropriate the Supplies granted by the Parliament for such year. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 12th July, 1917. Assented to 27th July, 1917.]

APPROPRIATION ACT 1917–18 (No. 20 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to appropriate the supplies granted by the Parliament for such year. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 14th June, 1918. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

APPROPRIATION ACT 1918–19 (No. 42 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and to appropriate the supplies granted by the Parliament for such year. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th December, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1916–17 (No. 13 of 1917)—

An Act to appropriate the supplies granted by the Parliament out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 12th July, 1917. Assented to 27th July, 1917.]

APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1917–18 (No. 17 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to appropriate such sum. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 22nd August, 1917. Assented to 28th August, 1917.]

APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1918–19 (No. 23 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to appropriate such sum. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 16th October, 1918. Assented to 19th October, 1918.]

APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1919–20 (No. 12 of 1919)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to appropriate such sum. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 15th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

AUDIT ACT (No. 32 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Audit Act 1901-1912. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 19th September, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION ACT (No. 37 of 1917)—

An Act to make provision for the Repatriation of Australian Soldiers. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 13th July, 1917. Assented to 28th September, 1917.]

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION ACT (No. 15 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1917. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 10th April, 1918. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

BEER EXCISE ACT (No. 31 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Beer Excise Act 1901-1912. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr Jensen, 3rd October, 1918. Assented to 11th December, 1918.]

CHIEF JUSTICE'S PENSION ACT (No. 38 of 1918)—

An Act to provide for the Grant of a Pension to the First Chief Justice of Australia. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 16th December, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES ACT (No. 3 of 1919)—

An Act relating to certain Commercial Activities carried on by the Commonwealth in time of War. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 2nd July, 1919. Assented to 3rd September, 1919.]

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ACT (No. 27 of 1917)—

An Act to provide for the Appointment of the Joint Committee of Public Accounts during the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Commonwealth. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 23rd August, 1917. Assented to 21st September, 1917.]

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT (No. 39 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 16th December, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL ACT (No. 27 of 1918)—

An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Parliamentary Elections and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Glynn, 3rd October, 1918. Assented to 21st November, 1918.]

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL ACT (No. 31 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 3rd October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL (WAR TIME) ACT (No. 29 of 1919)—

An Act relating to the method of voting by Members of the Forces at Elections and Referendums, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 17th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

COMMONWEALTH INSCRIBED STOCK ACT (No. 7 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911-1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 10th May, 1918. Assented to 28th May, 1918.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE ACT (No. 18 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902-1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 18th July, 1917. Assented to 28th August, 1917.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE ACT (No. 46 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902-1917. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 12th December, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE ACT (No. 26 of 1917)—

An Act to provide for the appointment of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works during the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Commonwealth. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 23rd August, 1917. Assented to 21st September, 1917.]

COMMONWEALTH RAILWAYS ACT (No. 31 of 1917)—

An Act relating to the Construction and Management of Commonwealth Railways. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th July, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (LEGISLATIVE POWERS) ACT—

An Act to alter Section Fifty-one of the Constitution. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 1st October, 1919. Awaiting Referendum.]

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (NATIONALIZATION OF MONOPOLIES) ACT—

An Act to alter the Constitution. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 2nd October, 1919. Awaiting Referendum.]

CONTROL OF NAVAL WATERS ACT (No. 28 of 1918)—

An Act relating to Control of Naval Waters. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 25th September, 1918. Assented to 27th November, 1918.]

CUSTOMS TARIFF VALIDATION ACT (No. 17 of 1919)—

An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Tariff Proposals. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 16th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

DAYLIGHT SAVING REPEAL ACT (No. 35 of 1917)—

An Act to repeal the Daylight Saving Act 1916. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 13th July, 1917. Assented to 25th September, 1917.]

DECEASED SOLDIERS' ESTATES ACT (No. 44 of 1918)—

An Act relating to the Estates of Deceased Soldiers. [Initiated in the Senate by Senator Pearce, 13th December, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

DECEASED SOLDIERS' ESTATES ACT (No. 23 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Deceased Soldiers' Estates Act 1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Wise, 9th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

DEFENCE ACT (No. 36 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Defence Act 1903–1915. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 10th April, 1917. Assented to 25th September, 1917.]

DEFENCE ACT (No. 16 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Defence Act 1903–1917. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 10th April, 1918. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

DEFENCE ACT (No. 47 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Defence Act 1903–1918. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 25th September, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

DEFENCE (CIVIL EMPLOYMENT) ACT (No. 17 of 1918)—

An Act relating to Civil Employment in the Department of Defence. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 16th May, 1918. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

DISTILLATION ACT (No. 34 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Distillation Act 1901. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Jensen, 26th September, 1918. Assented to 12th December, 1918.]

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX ACT (No. 25 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Entertainments Tax Act 1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 10th October, 1918. Assented to 7th November, 1918.]

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX ACT (No. 11 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Entertainments Tax Act 1916–1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 15th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

EXCISE ACT (No. 26 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Excise Act 1901. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Jensen, 26th September, 1918. Assented to 7th November, 1918.]

EXCISE TARIFF VALIDATION ACT (No. 18 of 1919)—

An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Excise under Tariff Proposals. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom. 16th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS ACT (No. 20 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Freight Arrangements Act 1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 24th August, 1917. Assented to 13th September, 1917.]

INCOME TAX ACT (No. 39 of 1917)—

An Act to impose Taxes upon Incomes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 23rd August, 1917. Assented to 28th September, 1917.]

INCOME TAX ACT (No. 41 of 1918)—

An Act to impose Taxes upon Incomes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 31st October, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

INCOME TAX ACT (No. 9 of 1919)—

An Act to impose Taxes upon Incomes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 8th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT ACT (No. 18 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Income Tax Assessment Act 1915–1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 18th September, 1917. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS ACT (No. 22 of 1917)—

An Act to amend Sections Four and Twenty-two of the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908–1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 19th July, 1917. Assented to 13th September, 1917.]

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS ACT (No. 22 of 1919)—

An Act to amend Sections Twenty-four and Twenty-six of the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908–1917. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 24th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS APPROPRIATION ACT (No. 19 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for Invalid and Old-age Pensions. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 24th August, 1917. Assented to 13th September, 1917.]

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTY ACT (No. 36 of 1918)—

An Act to provide for the Payment of Bounty on the Manufacture of Black Steel Sheets and Galvanized Sheets in the Commonwealth. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 21st November, 1918. Assented to 20th December, 1918.]

KALGOORLIE TO PORT AUGUSTA RAILWAY LANDS ACT (No. 4 of 1918)—

An Act relating to Lands required for the purposes of the Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Glynn, 10th April, 1918. Assented to 16th May, 1918.]

LAND, MINING, SHARES, AND SHIPPING ACT (No. 27 of 1919)—

An Act to continue in force for a limited time the War Precautions (Enemy Shareholders) Regulations, the War Precautions (Land Transfer) Regulations, the War Precautions (Mining) Regulations, and the War Precautions (Shipping) Regulations. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 22nd October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

LANDS ACQUISITION (DEFENCE) ACT (No. 5 of 1918)—

An Act to enable the Commonwealth to acquire certain Lands for Defence purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Glynn, 10th April, 1918. Assented to 28th May, 1918.]

LAND TAX ACT (No. 30 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Land Tax Act 1910–1914. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th November, 1918. Assented to 2nd December, 1918.]

LAND TAX ACT (No. 10 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Land Tax Act 1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 15th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS CONTROL ACT (No. 30 of 1919)—

An Act relating to certain Legal Proceedings. [Initiated in House of Representatives 21st October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

LIGHTHOUSES ACT (No. 6 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Lighthouses Act 1911–1915. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 26th June, 1919. Assented to 2nd October, 1919.]

LOAN ACT (No. 30 of 1917)—

An Act to authorize the Raising and Expending of the sum of One million eight hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds for certain purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 12th September, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

LOAN ACT (No. 33 of 1918)—

An Act to authorize the Raising and Expending of the sum of One million two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-four pounds for certain purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 17th October, 1918. Assented to 12th December, 1918.]

LOAN ACT (No. 13 of 1919)—

An Act to authorize the Raising and Expending of the sum of One million one hundred and seven thousand six hundred and two pounds for certain purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 16th October, 1919. Assented to 23th October, 1919.]

LOANS SECURITIES ACT (No. 25 of 1919)—

An Act to authorize the issue of Securities in relation to Loans and for other purposes in connexion therewith. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 23rd October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

LOANS SINKING FUND ACT (No. 6 of 1918)—

An Act to provide a Sinking Fund for Loans and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 10th May, 1918. Assented to 28th May, 1918.]

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES (EXPEDITIONARY FORCES) ACT (No. 15 of 1919)—

An Act to apply the Imperial Act known as the Matrimonial Causes (Dominion Troops) Act 1919 to the Commonwealth of Australia. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 9th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

MINISTERS OF STATE ACT (No. 40 of 1917)—

An Act to increase the maximum number of Ministers of State from eight to nine, and to increase the amount appropriated for their salaries from Thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty pounds to Fifteen thousand three hundred pounds. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 26th September, 1917. Assented to 28th September, 1917.]

MORATORIUM ACT (No. 2 of 1919)—

An Act to continue in force certain Regulations intituled the War Precautions (Moratorium) Regulations and the War Precautions (Active Service Moratorium) Regulations. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom for Mr. Watt, 16th July, 1919. Assented to 3rd September, 1919.]

NATURALIZATION ACT (No. 25 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Naturalization Act 1903. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Glynn, 19th July, 1917. Assented to 20th September, 1917.]

NAURU ISLAND AGREEMENT ACT (No. 8 of 1919)—

An Act to approve the agreement made between His Majesty's Government in London, His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, and His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, in relation to the Island of Nauru. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 18th September, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

NAVAL DEFENCE ACT (No. 45 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Naval Defence Act 1910–1912. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 25th September, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

NORTHERN TERRITORY ACCEPTANCE ACT (No. 24 of 1919)—

An Act to ratify an Agreement for the variation of the Agreement for the Surrender and Acceptance of the Northern Territory, and to amend the Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 21st October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES ACT (No. 24 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902-1913. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 16th October, 1918. Assented to 19th October, 1918.]

REFERENDUM (CONSTITUTION ALTERATION) ACT (No. 14 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906-1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Glynn, 15th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

SERVICE AND EXECUTION OF PROCESS ACT (No. 29 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Service and Execution of Process Act 1901-1912. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce for Senator Millen, 25th September, 1918. Assented to 27th November, 1918.]

SHALE OIL BOUNTY ACT (No. 29 of 1917)—

An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty on the production of Crude Shale Oil. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Jensen, 13th September, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

SPIRITS ACT (No. 35 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the Spirits Act 1906-1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Jensen, 26th September, 1918. Assented to 12th December, 1918.]

STATES LOAN ACT (No. 16 of 1917)—

An Act to authorize the raising of Moneys to be loaned to, and the advancing of Moneys to, certain States. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 22nd August, 1917. Assented to 23rd August, 1917.]

SUGAR INDUSTRY COMMISSION ACT (No. 16 of 1919)—

An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to hold an Inquiry into the Sugar Industry in Australia. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 9th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

SUGAR PURCHASE ACT (No. 21 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Sugar Purchase Act 1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 24th August, 1917. Assented to 13th September, 1917.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT 1915-16 (No. 9 of 1918)—

An Act to appropriate a further sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ended the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th April, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT 1916-17 (No. 11 of 1918)—

An Act to appropriate a further sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ended the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th April, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1915-16 (No. 10 of 1918)—

An Act to appropriate a further sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ended the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th April, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1916-17 (No. 12 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ended the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 19th April, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 6) 1916-17 AND (No. 1) 1917-18 (No. 9 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the years ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen respectively. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 14th June, 1917. Assented to 15th June, 1917.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 2) 1917-18 (No. 11 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 11th July, 1917. Assented to 13th July, 1917.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 3) 1917-18 (No. 38 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 21st September, 1917. Assented to 28th September, 1917.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 4) 1917-18 (No. 1 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 10th January, 1918. Assented to 11th January, 1918.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 5) 1917-18 (No. 2 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 18th January, 1918. Assented to 26th January, 1918.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 6) 1917-18 (No. 3 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 10th April, 1918. Assented to 19th April, 1918.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 1) 1918-19 (No. 19 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nineteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 12th June, 1918. Assented to 19th June, 1918.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 2) 1918-19 (No. 22 of 1918)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nineteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 10th October, 1918. Assented to 17th October, 1918.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 1) 1919-20 (No. 1 of 1919)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 25th June, 1919. Assented to 3rd July, 1919.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 2) 1919-20 (No. 5 of 1919)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 10th September, 1919. Assented to 19th September, 1919.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 3) 1919-20 (No. 21 of 1919)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 23rd October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

SUPPLY ACT (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) (No. 5) 1916-17 (No. 10 of 1917)—

An Act to grant and apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 14th June, 1917. Assented to 15th June, 1917.]

TASMANIAN LOAN REDEMPTION ACT (No. 19 of 1919)—

An Act to authorize the raising of moneys for paying off, repurchasing or redeeming certain Debentures issued by the State of Tasmania. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 16th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR (DEFINITION) ACT (No. 26 of 1919)—

An Act to make provision for determining the Date of the Termination of the Present War and for purposes connected therewith. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 22nd October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

TRADE MARKS ACT (No. 7 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the Trade Marks Act 1905–1912. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 26th June, 1919. Assented to 2nd October, 1919.]

TREATY OF PEACE ACT (No. 20 of 1919)—

An Act to carry into effect the Treaty of Peace with Germany. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 9th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS ACT (No. 14 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Unlawful Associations Act 1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 18th July, 1917. Assented to 27th July, 1917.]

WAR LOAN ACT (No. 23 of 1917)—

An Act to authorize the raising and expending of the sum of Eighty million pounds for War Purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 6th September, 1917. Assented to 15th September, 1917.]

WAR LOAN ACT (No. 13 of 1918)—

An Act to authorize the raising and expending of the sum of Eighty Million pounds for War Purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 17th May, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

WAR LOAN SECURITIES REPURCHASE ACT (No. 14 of 1918)—

An Act to provide for the repurchase of War Loan Securities [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 10th May, 1918. Assented to 11th June, 1918.]

WAR LOAN (UNITED KINGDOM) ACT (No. 24 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the War Loan (United Kingdom) Act 1914–1916, and the War Loan (United Kingdom) Act 1915–1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 24th August, 1917. Assented to 20th September, 1917.]

WAR PRECAUTIONS ACT (No. 37 of 1918)—

An Act to extend the duration of the War Precautions Act 1914–1916 and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 21st November, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

WAR SERVICE HOMES ACT (No. 43 of 1918)—

An Act to make provision for Homes for Australian Soldiers and female dependants of Australian Soldiers. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 11th December, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

WAR SERVICE HOMES ACT (No. 28 of 1919)—

An Act to amend the War Service Homes Act 1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 17th October, 1919. Assented to 28th October, 1919.]

WAR-TIME PROFITS TAX ACT (No. 34 of 1917)—

An Act to impose a Tax upon Profits. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 21st September, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

WAR-TIME PROFITS TAX ASSESSMENT ACT (No. 33 of 1917)—

An Act relating to the Imposition Assessment and Collection of a Tax upon Profits. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir John Forrest, 19th July, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

WAR-TIME PROFITS TAX ASSESSMENT ACT (No. 40 of 1918)—

An Act to amend the War-time Profits Tax Assessment Act 1917. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 27th November, 1918. Assented to 25th December, 1918.]

WHEAT STORAGE ACT (No. 15 of 1917)—

An Act relating to Wheat Storage. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 12th July, 1917. Assented to 27th July, 1917.]

WOOD PULP AND ROCK PHOSPHATE BOUNTIES ACT (No. 28 of 1917)—

An Act to amend the Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphate Bounties Act 1912. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Jensen, 13th September, 1917. Assented to 22nd September, 1917.]

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT (No. 4 of 1919)—

An Act to amend Section Two of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905–1915. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 26th June, 1919. Assented to 8th September, 1919.]

BILLS OF THE SESSION.

ALIENS REGISTRATION BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 26th June, 1919 ; lapsed at prorogation.]

ARBITRATION (PUBLIC SERVICE) BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Needham, 26th September, 1917. Second reading negatived 30th May, 1918.]

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION APPROPRIATION BILL—

[Appropriation recommended to House of Representatives, 25th September, 1917 ; Bill not proceeded with.]

COMMERCE (TRADE DESCRIPTIONS) BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Jensen, 10th April, 1918 ; Bill not brought in.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Joseph Cook for Mr. Hughes, 10th April, 1918 ; Bill not brought in.]

COMMONWEALTH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Needham, 18th September, 1917 ; Bill withdrawn.]

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Groom for Mr. Hughes, 9th August, 1917 ; Bill not brought in.]

CUSTOMS BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 7th August, 1919 ; lapsed at prorogation.]

ESTATE DUTY ASSESSMENT BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Sir John Forrest, 26th September 1917 ; Bill not brought in.]

IMMIGRATION BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Glynn, 13th August, 1919 ; lapsed at prorogation.]

INDEMNITY BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 23rd October, 1919 ; lapsed at prorogation.]

INDUSTRIAL PEACE—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Joseph Cook for Mr. Hughes, 10th April, 1918 ; Bill not brought in.]

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 25th September, 1918 ; lapsed at prorogation.]

LANDS ACQUISITION BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Glynn, 10th April, 1918 ; Bill not brought in.]

NORTHERN TERRITORY (ADMINISTRATION) BILL—

[Leave to introduce in Senate obtained by Senator Russell, 26th June, 1919 ; Bill not brought in.]

PASSPORTS BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Glynn, 3rd October, 1919; Bill not brought in.]

POST AND TELEGRAPH BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Webster, 10th April, 1918; Bill not brought in.]

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Webster, 10th April, 1918; Bill not brought in.]

SHIPBUILDING BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives obtained by Mr. Groom for Mr. Poynton, 16th December, 1918; lapsed at prorogation.]

WAR LOAN BILL—

[Appropriation recommended to House of Representatives 1st August, 1917. Order of the Day for the consideration of Governor-General's Message read and discharged, 29th August, 1917.]

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Watt, 9th October, 1919; lapsed at prorogation.]

PARLIAMENT CONVENED.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

(*Gazette No. 104, 1917.*)

Parliament was convened by the following Proclamation :—

PROCLAMATION

COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA TO WIT.
H. M. FERGUSON,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution it is, amongst other things, enacted that the Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the Sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and also from time to time by Proclamation or otherwise prorogue the Parliament: And whereas on the sixteenth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, the Parliament was prorogued until the eleventh day of July, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen: NOW THEREFORE I, the Governor-General aforesaid, in exercise of the power conferred by the said Constitution, do by this my Proclamation appoint the said Wednesday, the eleventh day of July, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, as the day for the said Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of business. And all members of the Senate are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly, in the building known as the Houses of Parliament, situate in Spring-street, in the City of Melbourne, at Eleven o'clock a.m. on the said Wednesday, the eleventh day of July, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen. And all members of the House of Representatives are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly, in the building known as the Houses of Parliament, situate in Spring-street, in the City of Melbourne, at Three o'clock p.m. on the said Wednesday, the eleventh day of July, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia aforesaid, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

(L.S.)

JOHN FORREST,
for the Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

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Senate.

Thursday, 27 September, 1917.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens) took the Chair at 3 p.m., and read prayers.

MR. JUSTICE HIGGINS.

Senator GARDINER.—Has the attention of the Leader of the Senate been directed to a report in this morning's newspaper of a question asked in another place with regard to Mr. Justice Higgins? Is he aware that Mr. Livingston asked whether, in view of the fact that Mr. Justice Higgins —

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—In asking a question the honorable senator will not be in order in quoting a newspaper extract except to direct attention to the subject-matter.

Senator GARDINER.—Not to base a question upon it?

The PRESIDENT.—The rule with regard to the asking of questions is that they must be put only for the purpose of eliciting information, and shall contain no statement, argument, or expression of opinion.

Senator GARDINER.—I regret, sir, that the rule does not permit me to read the newspaper report of the question. Is the Leader of the Senate aware that a question has been asked in another place as to whether it was the intention of the Government to give honorable members an opportunity of considering the advisability of dealing with the term of Mr. Justice Higgins' appointment, and that an answer was given by the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) reflecting upon a recent decision of the Judge and intimating that the House would be afforded an opportunity of discussing the curtailment of the period of his appointment? Has the Minister seen that statement in the press, and if so is it the intention of the Government to take any steps to invite Parliament to deal with the matter foreshadowed?

Senator MILLEN.—I have seen the statement and it is a correct indication of the attitude of the Government on this matter.

Senator GARDINER.—It indicates their attitude!

Senator MILLEN.—Yes.

Later.

Senator GARDINER.—In view of the reply to my question, and in view of the serious position which is created by a Government with a majority in both Houses, and with the power by a vote of both Houses to remove a gentleman from the High Court —

Senator NEEDHAM.—The Arbitration Court.

The PRESIDENT.—Order!

Senator GARDINER.—In view of the seriousness of the position created by the Leader of the Government with a majority in both Houses, and with the power to remove a member from the High Court bench, will the Government consider the advisability of not permitting this Judge to continue to occupy his position with a threat of removal hanging over him, but instead of adjourning Parliament ask it to decide the matter at once in the interests of justice?

Senator MILLEN.—I think that the honorable senator has read into the words of the Prime Minister something more than they are capable of fairly bearing. However, the suggestion he makes I shall have much pleasure in conveying to the Cabinet.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

General report of the Committee on Public Accounts presented by Senator McDougall and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ADJOURNMENT.

Senator THOMAS.—Does the Vice-President of the Executive Council intend to ask the Senate to adjourn as soon as the Government measures now before the Senate have been dealt with by the House of Representatives?

Senator MILLEN.—I hope to do so.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Senator FOLL.—Will an instruction be issued to the Public Service Commissioner to the effect that, should a public servant who is a returned soldier be absent from duty on account of the wounds or illness he met with while serving with the A.I.F., he shall not lose pay for the time he is so absent from duty?

Senator MILLEN.—I hesitate to say that an instruction exactly in those terms would be issued, but I shall have the matter considered immediately and see what action can be taken, with the view to seeing that the assurances given to these men are faithfully carried out.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

WITHDRAWAL FROM FIGHTING LINE.

Senator GARDINER.—I have made a public statement that the Australian Imperial Force was not withdrawn from the Western front for a period of three months between the 1st June, 1916, and the 1st January, 1917. I ask the Minister for Defence whether that statement is untrue or incorrect?

Senator PEARCE.—I believe that the statement is partly correct. I am not prepared to say that the troops were withdrawn for a complete period of three months, but they were withdrawn between these two dates for a period very nearly approaching to three months.

Senator McDougall.—A section; not all at one time.

COMPANY FLOTATION.

LABOUR NEWSPAPER.

Senator MAUGHAN.—Referring to my question of yesterday as to the refusal to register a Labour newspaper at Toowoomba, Queensland, and the reply given by the Vice-President of the Execu-

tive Council on behalf of the Treasurer, and in which it was stated that the only consent given to the formation of a company in Western Australia to publish a newspaper was given in August, 1916, is the honorable senator aware that two newspapers, namely, the *Periscope* and the *Australian*, have recently been registered in Perth, Western Australia?

Senator MILLEN.—I was under the impression that the answer I gave yesterday disclosed an absence of knowledge on that point. In view of this further inquiry, I will see that the question is again placed before the Treasurer.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Senator THOMAS.—In view of the statement by the Vice-President of the Executive Council that it is intended to adjourn the Senate as soon as the Government business has been put through, will he be prepared to give me an early opportunity, after the Senate re-assembles, to move the motion which stands in my name, and which in the ordinary course of business would have been reached today?

Senator MILLEN.—In view of the importance of the matter covered by the motion, I shall have every pleasure in making an opportunity for the honorable senator to submit it to the Senate shortly after it re-assembles.

CENSORSHIP: "THE FIDDLERS."

Senator GARDINER.—In view of the extracts I read to the Senate from a book called *The Fiddlers*, will the Minister for Defence be prepared to withdraw the censorship from the book if the part to which he takes particular exception, that is the part referring to Australia, is cut out?

Senator PEARCE.—As I pointed out in my speech yesterday, I take exception to more than the part relating to Australia. I take exception also to the parts reflecting on Canadian and British soldiers.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Senator O'KEEFE.—Has the Minister representing the Minister for the Navy received the information I asked for recently as to the expenditure and receipts in connexion with the radio stations, so far as private business is concerned?

Senator MILLEN.—The honorable senator was temporarily absent from the

chamber yesterday, when, in dealing with the Supply Bill, I intimated that the desired information was now being gathered, that it was anticipated that its collection would take a few days, and that when available I would see that it was conveyed to him.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

Senator PRATTEN.—In view of it being the announced policy of the Government that enemy aliens are required to report to the police weekly, or at such shorter intervals as may be fixed, will the Minister for Defence say whether that is being done, and, if it is not being done, will he issue imperative instructions to the responsible officers that all enemy aliens shall report to the police weekly, or oftener if required, when they are physically able to do so?

Senator PEARCE.—Instructions to that effect have already been issued, and I assume that my officers are carrying them out. It should not be necessary, nor do I think it is necessary, to issue a direction that the instructions already issued shall be carried out. If any person can bring to my notice evidence that the officers are not carrying out the instructions, then it will be my duty, not to issue another instruction, but to deal with the officers who are not obeying existing instructions.

STEAMER SERVICE: TASMANIA.

Senator BAKHAP.—Has the Minister controlling shipping any information available in connexion with the question I put yesterday respecting the maintenance of steam communication between the mainland and Launceston, Tasmania?

Senator RUSSELL.—The reply to the question reads as follows:—

Unfortunately there is a great strike, but every effort is being made to restore steamer communication with Tasmania.

KALGOORLIE TO PORT AUGUSTA RAILWAY

Senator NEEDHAM.—Can the Minister representing the Minister for Works and Railways, inform the Senate as to the likely date for the ceremony in connexion with the completion of the east-west railway?

Senator RUSSELL.—I have to ask the honorable senator to give notice of the question. If I can get the information later in the day I will.

Senator NEEDHAM.—Will the honorable senator give us the information before we adjourn?

Senator RUSSELL.—I will, if I can get it this afternoon.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

SONS OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Senator McDougall.—Is the Minister for Defence aware that a number of sons of enemy subjects are employed on the wharfs in Sydney with volunteers, and will he see that they are carefully watched so that they can do no damage?

Senator PEARCE.—I am under the impression that this allegation, in the form of a question, has already been made in another place, and denied by the Minister for the Navy. I will bring it under his attention, but I feel confident that no such happenings are allowed.

Senator McDougall.—They are there all the same.

STEAMER CUMBERLAND.

Senator GUTHRIE.—I ask the Vice-President of the Executive Council if it is possible to lay upon the table of the Senate a copy of the report of the statutory inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Cumberland*? Have the Federal Government made any inquiry into this matter, and, if so, can they supply honorable senators with a copy of the report?

Senator MILLEN.—I cannot speak definitely, but I should assume that it would not be desirable at the present juncture to make public the result of the inquiries so far held.

GAS CONSUMPTION.

Senator NEEDHAM.—In connexion with the restriction on the consumption of gas for household purposes, will the Minister representing the Minister for the Navy assure the people that the gas bills at the end of the month will be reduced in proportion to the reduction in gas consumption during the operation of the restriction?

Senator PEARCE.—I remind the honorable senator that while the Minister for

the Navy controls warships and such matters, he does not control gas meters.

INCOME TAX BILL.

Bill returned from the House of Representatives with a message intimating that the House had made the amendments requested by the Senate.

Bill read a third time.

MINISTERS OF STATE BILL.

Bill received from the House of Representatives.

Standing and Sessional Orders suspended, and Bill read a first time.

SECOND READING.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.18].—I move—

That this Bill be now read a second time.

As honorable senators are aware, the purpose of the Bill is to provide for the appointment of a Minister controlling repatriation. There can be no doubt, in the minds of those acquainted with the repatriation scheme, that it can only be made effective by appointing a Minister and making him responsible for its administration, in the same way as other Ministers are responsible for the administration of their respective Departments. There may be some criticism concerning the increase in the number of salaried Ministers during a time of war and financial stress, but I would like to bring before the Senate certain facts relating to the increased functions of the Government, largely attributable to war conditions.

I have before me some figures showing that the trading functions of the Government directly connected with, and caused by, the war represent a gross total of sales of produce, &c., of £102,317,140, while the increased cost of war services is £47,168,000. Everybody knows that these increases must mean a considerable addition to the work which falls upon responsible Ministers, and, therefore, necessitate an addition to the number of salaried portfolios. I should like to indicate briefly the increased activities of the Commonwealth since the outbreak of the war. In regard to shipping, there has been the provision of freight for wheat, chartering, &c.; the control of freight rates in Australian waters; the

purchase of the Commonwealth Government line of steamers and the management of same; the establishment of a Shipping Board to control all freight matters and the management of ex-enemy and interned ships used for commercial purposes. The wheat scheme has involved the creation and management of the Wheat Pool. On the military side there has been the necessity to provide troops for active service abroad, including their equipment, supply of stores, transport, &c.; the administration of enemy territory in Commonwealth military occupation, and, in addition to this, there has been the censorship, apart from the control of news. In finance there has been need to negotiate war loans, provide for increased taxation, income tax, entertainments tax, and control of the raising of money for amusements, the flotation of companies, &c., as well as to provide the machinery for war pensions. On the industrial side it has been necessary to take steps to prevent Australian coal from reaching the enemy or enemy sympathizers, while at the same time not interfering with the Australian trade in coal, as well as the need to control the distribution of coal owing to industrial unrest. It has further been necessary to take steps to prevent trading with the enemy, and to promote Australian trade. In metals we have had to provide for the elimination of enemy influence and the establishment of an Australian Metal Exchange to register contracts and to provide for the encouragement of ore-refining in Australia, and generally to assist the base metal industry. In science, the war has rendered advisable the establishment of the Commonwealth Advisory Council, and in regard to produce we have had to create machinery to fix the maximum prices of foodstuffs, create pools to handle certain lines, to establish a Leather Industries Board to insure adequate supplies for military purposes, and to meet the requirements of local manufactures and control the export trade. Then the Government have arranged for the sale of this season's frozen rabbits to the Imperial Government, and have assumed control of sugar supplies. A public trustee has been appointed to hold and deal with enemy property, provision has been made for the suspension and avoidance of enemy patents and trade marks, and a directorate has been appointed to insure an increase in supply of the

material for munitions purposes. Passports have also been dealt with, the Government have assumed control of the wool production, have given assistance to the fruit industry, and arranged for the disposal of jam and canned fruits. In addition, we have rendered assistance in the sale of surplus butter and cheese to the Imperial Government.

All these functions have added to the responsibility of the Government, and yet there are people outside who will say that there is no need for an increase in the number of Ministers, or that if an increase is made there should be no addition to the salaries paid. I want to point out, however, that the membership of the British Government has been increased considerably since the commencement of the war, the following appointments having been made—Minister of Munitions, appointed in 1915, at a salary of £5,000 per annum; the Minister of Pensions, appointed in 1916, at an annual salary of £2,000; Minister of Labour, Minister of Food, Minister of Shipping, appointed in 1916, at an annual salary of £2,000 each; Minister of National Service, appointed 1917, at an annual salary of £2,000. In the sister Dominion of New Zealand also, where the amount of work entailed by the war has been very much less than in Australia, it has been found necessary to appoint two additional Ministers since the war began. I think, therefore, there is ample justification for the course that is now being taken.

The scope of the duties of the new Minister will be considerable, because not only will he be required to administer repatriation, but he also will be the connecting link between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of the States in so far as land settlement is concerned. The Prime Minister has already announced that Senator Millen, the Leader of the Government in this Chamber, will take the new portfolio, and I am sure he will fill the position with credit to himself and the Senate.

Senator GARDINER. (New South Wales) [3.35].—I have no objection to the principles of the Bill. If the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) has proved anything at all, he has proved too much by the long list of additional duties quoted as having fallen upon the Government owing to the war, and it

looks as if not one, but two or three more Ministers are required.

Senator DE LARGIE.—You are looking forward.

Senator GARDINER.—Yes. In reply to Senator de Largie, I may say that I am looking forward with hope—

Senator DE LARGIE.—Hear, hear!

Senator GARDINER.—Bright hope, notwithstanding the efforts of the one-time Labour Senator de Largie and the one-time Labour man, Senator Reid, in organizing “scab” unions.

Senator DE LARGIE.—Mr. President, I take exception to the statement made by Senator Gardiner, who has used a term which I regard as extremely offensive as well as untrue, and I ask that he be called upon to withdraw it.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—I remind Senator de Largie that it is equally out of order to characterize any statement made by another honorable senator as untrue.

Senator DE LARGIE.—But I raised a point of order.

The PRESIDENT.—And I shall deal with the point of order. Senator Gardiner has used a term which Senator de Largie regards as offensive. Such a remark must not be made, and if made must be withdrawn, so I ask Senator Gardiner to withdraw it.

Senator GARDINER.—I shall obey your ruling, Mr. President. It is, however, quite true, and was published only yesterday in the press, so the facts are there. I withdraw the remark because it is unparliamentary, and not because Senator de Largie says it is untrue.

The PRESIDENT.—Order! I now ask Senator de Largie to withdraw his statement that what Senator Gardiner had said was untrue, because that remark was equally out of order.

Senator DE LARGIE.—I withdraw it, Mr. President.

Senator GARDINER.—When interrupted by Senator de Largie I was proceeding to show that the Minister for Defence had proved too much by quoting a long list of additional duties, and I said that there appeared to be need, not for one additional Minister, but for several. I point out that the framers of the Constitution limited the amount of money to be appropriated for the salaries of Ministers, and although there has been a considerable increase in the functions of the Government since then, I think the Go-

vernment, elected as a Win-the-war Ministry—which implied the necessity for rigid economy—should not, in a time of war, seek to increase the amount of money to be appropriated for Ministerial salaries. That, to my mind, is an objectionable feature of the present Bill.

Senator GUTHRIE.—Should they do additional work for nothing.

Senator GARDINER.—Yes; at a time like this, when the whole world is making sacrifices, additional work should not be made a plea for additional pay.

Senator FOLL.—Do you not think that the Ministers will be “scabbing” if they work for nothing.

Senator GARDINER.—I do not like the way in which the honorable senator has put it. No Minister, in my opinion, is ever called upon to work for nothing, and as to whether at a time like this the suggestion I am making can be regarded as asking Ministers to work for nothing, it seems to me that it is simply a question of how you look at it.

This is a time which calls for the closest consideration of every proposal for increased pay. If, in introducing the Bill, the Minister for Defence had stated that during the war no additional amount would be appropriated for Ministerial salaries, but that the Minister for Repatriation would have the full status of a Minister with portfolio, and on the conclusion of the struggle in Europe would be paid his full salary, I would have taken no exception to it.

Senator DE LARGIE.—That would have been a very good practice for the honorable senator himself to follow.

Senator GARDINER.—My colleagues in the late Ministry know perfectly well that the question of pay never troubled me. But I would remind honorable senators that Australia occupies to-day a very different position from that which it occupied two years ago. Our expenditure is continually climbing. Only a few days ago this branch of the Legislature affirmed that a man who is not earning £50 per year will have to contribute £5 annually towards the repatriation scheme. Yet it is now proposed that the Minister who will control that scheme shall be provided with a salary of £1,650 per year. There is a logical mind in the community, and we cannot enforce taxation upon people who have not, while increasing the

emoluments of those who have, without drawing from the public a judgment which will be unfavorable to us. I do hope that the Government will postpone the proposed appropriation on behalf of the Minister for Repatriation until after the war.

The other day, when we were dealing with a proposal to tax the single men of this community, I expressed the view that the position was not so grave that we could not afford to exempt men who were in receipt of only £156 per year. But the Committee decided that there should be no exemptions. Senator Needham subsequently moved that single men who are in receipt of incomes of only £100 per year should be exempted from the operation of the tax. His proposal was rejected. Senator Barnes then moved to exempt single men who are in receipt of only £50 per year, and once more the Committee affirmed that the money was needed, and must be paid. Yet, we have now submitted for our consideration a measure connected with repatriation, under which it is proposed to provide a salary of £1,650 per year for an additional Minister. I do not object to Ministers being well paid. They have to shoulder enormous responsibilities. They are frequently criticised unfairly, and held responsible not merely for their own misdoings, but also for the mistakes of their officers. They are in no way overpaid. But I object to the hypocrisy that is involved in compelling a man with no income to contribute £5 a year towards the repatriation scheme, while providing the Minister who controls that scheme with a salary of £1,650 a year. There is nothing personal in my criticism. I simply say that the time is inopportune to increase the pay either of Ministers or of members of Parliament.

Senator REID.—Does not the honorable senator think that a good Repatriation Minister will be worth many thousands of pounds to the Commonwealth?

Senator GARDINER.—Any man who wins his way to Ministerial rank proves, before he attains it, that he is worth all the money he will receive. I am not discussing the principle of payment for services. I am merely debating this proposal to increase the burden of taxation on the people of this country when we are up against the question of increasing the

taxation of those who will have to pay these salaries.

Senator REID.—Does the honorable senator think that the Minister should do the work for nothing?

Senator GARDINER.—If the work were being done for nothing there might be something in the interjection of the national organizer, Senator Reid, as to doing the work for nothing. The work is not being done for nothing.

Senator REID.—The Vice-President of the Executive Council is not getting paid as a Minister.

Senator GARDINER.—This is merely a proposal to increase the pool out of which Ministers are paid to £15,300 annually. At a time when this Chamber has determined to tax everybody in order to make our repatriation scheme a success, we ought not to increase the salaries that are payable to Ministers.

If this is a sample of the economy which the Government can exercise, we cannot expect any more from their efforts in that direction than we can from their efforts to win the war.

Senator FOLL.—The honorable senator's party fought against the appointment of honorary commissioners under the Repatriation Bill.

Senator GARDINER.—I do not mind admitting that it will be cheap for Parliament to pay any person who is required to render services under that measure, and to pay him well. Quite recently we have passed a Bill under which excess profits made by any person during the war will be taxed to the extent of 50 per cent. during the first year, and of 75 per cent. during the second year. When a new Minister is appointed, and Ministerial salaries are increased, surely it must be admitted that these increases represent war-time profits. I agree that there is not only a necessity for the appointment of an additional Minister, but that there is need for the appointment of several additional Ministers. I am in accord with the principle of the Bill, but upon the clause which provides for the appropriation of more money for the Ministerial pool I shall press for a division in Committee.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee:

Clauses 1 to 3 agreed to.

Clause 4 (Salaries of Ministers).

Question—That the clause stand as printed—put. The Committee divided.

Ayes	16
Noes	8

Majority	8
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AYES.

Buzacott, R.	Pratten, H. E.
Earle, J.	Reid, M.
Fairbairn, G.	Rowell, Colonel
Foll, H. S.	Russell, E. J.
Guthrie, R. S.	Shannon, J. W.
Henderson, G.	Thomas, J.
Newland, J.	
Pearce, G. F.	<i>Teller:</i>
Plain, W.	De Largie, H.

NOES.

Barker, S.	Needham, E.
Barnes, J.	O'Keefe, D. J.
Gardiner, A.	
Maughan, W. J. R.	<i>Teller:</i>
McDougall, A.	Grant, J.

PAIRS.

Crawford, T. W.	Long, J. J.
Senior, W.	O'Loughlin, Lt.-Colonel
Keating, J. H.	Guy, J.

Question so resolved in the affirmative.

Clause agreed to.

Title agreed to.

Bill reported without amendment; re-port adopted.

Bill read a third time.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION BILL.

Bill returned from the House of Representatives with a message intimating that it had agreed to the same with amendments, with which it desired the concurrence of the Senate.

Message ordered to be considered forthwith.

In Committee:

Clause 4 (Definitions).

House of Representatives' Amendments.—Insert following new definition:—"Child" means a son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, adopted son, or adopted daughter, and includes an ex-nuptial child."

Omit sub-clause 2, and insert the following sub-clause:—

"(2.) For the purposes of this Act any person who—

(a) is or has been, during the present war, a member of the Naval or Military Forces enlisted or appointed for, or employed on active service outside Australia or employed on a ship of war; or

(b) is or has been during the present war a member of the Army Medical Corps Nursing Service, accepted or appointed by the Director-General of Medical Services for service outside Australia; or

(c) is serving or has served during the present war in the Naval or Military Forces of any part of the King's Dominions, other than the Commonwealth, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commission, that he had, before his enlistment or appointment for service, resided in the Commonwealth; or

(d) is or has been, during the present war, a member of the Army Medical Corps Nursing Service of any part of the King's Dominions, other than the Commonwealth, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commission, that she had, before her acceptance by or appointment to that service, resided in Australia, shall be deemed to be an Australian soldier within the meaning of this Act."

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [3.45].—I move—

That the amendments be agreed to.

The first of these amendments will, I think, commend itself to the Committee. It defines what is meant by the term "child," which, under the Acts Interpretation Act also means "children." The second amendment may seem long, but it is, so far as the two first paragraphs are concerned, a mere restatement, in more ample terms, of the definition contained in the Bill as it left this Chamber. The later paragraphs introduce fresh matter, and that is the provision for the inclusion of Australians who have served with the Imperial or Dominion Forces, and also of nurses who have served similarly with the nursing staffs associated with, or attached to, military units of the Imperial authorities, or any of the sister Dominions.

Senator Colonel ROWELL.—Will this apply to nursing sisters who have served without going out of Australia?

Senator MILLEN.—If attached to the Australian Imperial Force, yes.

Motion agreed to.

Clause 7—

(2) The Governor-General shall . . . appoint six other persons to be Commissioners.

House of Representatives' Amendment.—Insert, after "Commissioners," the words, "two of whom shall be returned soldiers or sailors."

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [3.48].—I move—

That the amendment be agreed to.

I do not think it needs any words of mine to commend the principle of this amendment to the Committee. When the Bill was originally before us, I intimated that it was the intention to appoint two returned soldiers on all the Boards, and the other House has deemed it desirable to make such a provision a portion of the clause itself.

Senator GUTHRIE (South Australia) [3.51].—The amendment may mean that two soldiers will be appointed to the Commission.

Senator MILLEN.—Or sailors.

Senator GUTHRIE.—I should like it made clear that the representatives of the men shall be one soldier and one sailor, so as to secure representation of both branches of the service.

Senator GARDINER.—Move that there be one sailor in addition to the two soldiers.

Senator GUTHRIE.—That, I think, would be a fair proportion, and I move—
That after the word "soldiers" the word "or" be left out.

If this amendment be agreed to, I shall move for the insertion of the words "and one sailor."

Senator GARDINER (New South Wales) [3.52].—I should think that it only needs the suggestion of Senator Guthrie to have this amendment accepted by the Minister. Personally, I think that every member of the Commission should be a returned man. We have sent, or may send, some 400,000 of the physically fittest and best men in Australia to participate in the war; and who shall say that out of that number we cannot find men able to conduct the whole of this repatriation business? Failing that, the representation of the men ought certainly to consist of two soldiers and one sailor.

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [3.55].—I am sorry that I am not able to accept the amendment proposed by Senator Guthrie. Both Chambers debated whether the representation should consist of three, and both have decided in favour of two as a fair allotment, in view of the fact that the general public interest has to be considered and conserved on the Commission. Senator Thomas reminds me that the House of Representatives' amendment will not prevent the Minister, if it be deemed desirable, appointing more than two representatives, which is the minimum number. No one

wishes to decry the magnificent work done by the naval branch of the Defence Force; but of the 5,000 men on the water, 3,000 are permanent, and hardly eligible for positions on the Commission. It does not seem reasonable to ask that 3,000 men shall have 50 per cent. of the representation when 370,000 men are concerned.

Senator GUTHRIE.—That is presuming that all the sailors go to "Davy Jones' locker."

Senator MILLEN.—Supposing all the sailors come back, they will still, if the amendment be carried, have 50 per cent. of the representation so far as the Military and Naval Forces are concerned. Senator Guthrie can rest assured that the soldiers' representatives and the other members of the Commission will give every consideration to both sailors and soldiers.

Senator GUTHRIE (South Australia) [3.56].—The men who joined the Navy are now serving on the ships, and running as many, if not more, risks than the soldiers at the Front, and for smaller pay. Why? Because the sailors have not had representation in Parliament to advance their claims. The soldiers are paid 6s. per day while the sailors receive only 5s.

Senator MILLEN.—Senator Guthrie was not here yesterday when I said that the Minister for the Navy had an amount on the Estimates to level up that difference.

Senator GUTHRIE.—The amount on the Estimates will not level up the difference by a long way. It is not only the sailors, but the admirals, lieutenants, and engineers who are to have their salaries levelled up, and these latter will absorb nearly the whole of the £60,000 allotted for the purpose. I should be prepared to accept the representation of one soldier and one sailor, but the Navy ought to be represented, and I shall do my level best to see that it is. We know that, as a rule, there is a good deal of jealousy between the two arms of the service arising from a fear that one may be getting more advantages than the other, and I desire to do away with that jealousy by making their pay equal.

Senator GARDINER (New South Wales) [3.58].—Senator MilLEN has said that Senator Guthrie's proposal would give the sailors 50 per cent. of the representation of the fighting Forces; but what will happen if we do not adopt the amendment? The sailors must have the representation, or they will have no

representation at all; and the amendment presents the lesser of two evils.

Senator MILLEN.—You might as well appoint a nurse and a doctor!

Senator GARDINER.—I see no objection to that. I venture to say that if some of the old derelicts, who are generally hovering round for positions on Commissions of the kind, are appointed, nurses and doctors would be found very useful adjuncts. My desire is that the Commission shall be composed of active, live persons.

Senator PEARCE.—The honorable senator is leaving out the airmen.

Senator GARDINER.—Yes; and I recognise that owing to the illogical attitude of the Government many interested in the scheme will be left out. This Commission should consist wholly of persons who have served in the Forces.

Senator PRATTEN.—To spend the taxpayers' money!

Senator GARDINER.—They are a big percentage of the taxpayers. I support the amendment moved by Senator Guthrie, because it is evident from the Minister's remark that, unless it is accepted, the naval branch will have no chance of being represented.

Senator FOLL (Queensland) [4.0].—I was under the impression when it was decided to constitute this Commission that there would be no sectional representation—that if soldiers were appointed, they, along with other members, would represent, not only the soldiers and sailors, but the wives, widows, and children, and all concerned.

Senator GARDINER.—Evidently the other House did not understand that.

Senator FOLL.—We have operating throughout Australia to-day a Returned Soldiers and Sailors League. There are not separate associations of returned soldiers and returned sailors; the two branches of the service have combined forces. Although I know that in the Old Country there is a certain amount of feeling between the two arms of the service, I think Senator Guthrie is quite wrong in suggesting that there is any such feeling in Australia. There is just as strong a comradeship between our returned soldiers and sailors as there is amongst the soldiers themselves.

It is unnecessary, in my opinion, to deal with this question as some honorable senators have done. Every soldier on the Commission will represent every person to whom this repatriation scheme applies,

and the same may be said of any sailor or civilian who may be appointed to it. Senator Gardiner, like every other honorable senator, desires that every possible assistance should be given to our returned soldiers and sailors, but we must not forget that there are two classes to be represented on this Commission—the class that is to pay, and the class that is to receive. The representation proposed by the Government is very fair, and I believe that the majority of the members of the Commission will be chosen from the ranks of the returned soldiers. I have no fear that this Bill, framed as it is, will fail to provide ample representation for returned soldiers and sailors, as well as for their dependants.

Senator GRANT (New South Wales) [4.3].—I think that the representation of the taxpayers by the Minister, as Chairman of the Commission, should be amply sufficient for their protection, and I favour the selection of every other representative from the ranks of those who have gone to the Front. With the exception of the Minister, members of the Commission should be drawn from those who have been in the fighting line, whether they be nurses, doctors, soldiers, or sailors. I have the suspicion that a number of the seats of this Commission are being reserved for those who have "reneged" on the Labour movement. I should like such gentlemen to be effectually cut out. Senator Foll appears to think that if the Commission consisted solely of returned soldiers and sailors, it might play ducks and drakes with the public finances.

Senator FOLL.—I am not afraid of that.

Senator GRANT.—The Minister, as Chairman of the Commission, will take care that nothing of the sort occurs. The amendment hardly goes far enough, but if I cannot get anything better, I shall support it.

Senator GUTHRIE (South Australia) [4.5].—I do not desire, at this juncture, to delay the consideration of this matter. I am very anxious that the proposal embodied in my amendment should be carried out. It is immaterial to me, however; whether it is or is not inserted in the Bill, provided I can obtain from Senator Milten the assurance that, if a suitable naval officer can be found for the purpose, a naval representative will be

appointed to the Commission. I would remind the Committee that naval men may be left in any part of the world, and that soldiers do not recognise the work that will be involved in returning them. The whole consular system of the British Empire is familiar to the average naval man, whereas soldiers know nothing about it. I shall not press my amendment if Senator MilLEN will give me the assurance for which I have asked.

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [4.7].—I think I shall be able to make a statement that will satisfy Senator Guthrie. I cannot give him an assurance that a naval man will be appointed to the Commission, but I will faithfully promise to scrutinize the list of names, with a view of obtaining the best men for these positions. If one of the number is a naval man, so much the better. I cannot go further than that. If any one knowing these men cares to submit the name of a competent person, I will give it the same consideration that I shall give to the names of members of any other branch of the service.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out be left out (Senator GUTHRIE's amendment)—put. The Committee divided.

Ayes	9
Noes	16
Majority	7

AYES.

Barker, S.	McDougall, A.
Barnes, J.	Needham, E.
Gardiner, A.	O'Keefe, D. J.
Guthrie, R. S.	Teller:
Maughan, W. J. R.	Grant, J.

NOES.

Buzacott, R.	Pratten, H. E.
de Largie, H.	Reid, M.
Earle, J.	Rowell, Colonel
Fairbairn, G.	Russell, E. J.
Foll, H. S.	Shannon, J. W.
Henderson, G.	Thomas, J.
Millen, E. D.	
Newland, J.	
Pearce, G. F.	

Teller:

Plain, W.

PAIRS.

O'Loughlin, Lt.-Colonel	Senior, W.
Long, J. J.	Crawford, T. W.
Guy, J.	Keating, J. H.

Question so resolved in the negative.

Amendment negatived.

Motion agreed to.

House of Representatives' amendments in clauses 8, 10, 19, and 22 agreed to.

Resolutions reported; report adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Motion (by Senator MILLEN, *by leave*), agreed to—

That leave of absence be granted to every member of the Senate from the determination of the sitting this day to the day on which the Senate next meets.

CENSORSHIP. "THE FIDDLERS."

QUOTATIONS IN "HANSARD" REPORT.

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [4.17].—I ask leave to move, without notice, the following motion:—

That the quotations given in the debate in the Senate on Tuesday, 25th September, 1917, from a publication called *The Fiddlers*, be expunged from *Hansard*.

Senator GARDINER.—Not all the quotations?

Senator MILLEN.—Yes.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—Is it the pleasure of the Senate that the Minister have leave to move the motion indicated?

Senator GARDINER.—If the Minister will limit the motion to the expunging of quotations of an objectionable kind—

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—One objection will be fatal to the motion being moved without notice.

Senator GARDINER.—I object.

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [4.18].—I propose to submit the motion anyhow. I understand that I have now to move the suspension of the Standing Orders.

The PRESIDENT.—The motion can only be moved without notice by the suspension of the Standing Orders.

Senator MILLEN.—I can only regret that a misunderstanding has happened which compels me to take this step. I certainly understood Senator Gardiner to agree to the course I proposed to take. I move—

That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would prevent a motion being moved without notice for the deletion of quotations in *Hansard* from a publication entitled *The Fiddlers*.

Senator GARDINER (New South Wales) [4.19].—I made certain quotations from a publication which I thought should not have been censored. Some of the quotations were reports of police court proceedings and other unsavoury details reflecting on Australian soldiers, which I did not wish to give additional publicity

to. I was quite willing that those quotations should be struck out of the report of my remarks, and should not appear in *Hansard*. But when a motion was brought forward to strike out the whole of the quotations, many of them bearing valuable testimony to the effect which the drink traffic is having on our resources, I certainly objected.

Senator MILLEN.—I pointed out to the honorable senator that a wrong impression would be conveyed if only certain passages were deleted from *Hansard*. I thought that he understood the force of my remark, and quite agreed with the course I proposed to take.

Senator GARDINER.—I thought that the only parts which Senator Millen wished to remove from *Hansard* were the parts—although vouched for by Mr. Marion, of the temperance party, and mostly taken from police court reports—reflecting on our soldiers and the people connected with them. I have no desire to use Parliament as a vehicle for spreading matter which, even though true, reflects on our soldiers. But I am not going to be put in the position of saying that all the other matter to which no sane man can take exception should not appear in *Hansard*. If I left the Minister open to a misapprehension, I am sorry, but the thought never entered my mind that Ministers desired to strike out other than the objectionable passages from the report of my speech.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [4.21].—May I point out to Senator Gardiner that, unless the whole of the quotations are struck out, a very wrong impression will be created? He practically set up this position, that these quotations should not have been censored, and all his remarks centred on that point. If only portions of the quotations are expunged from *Hansard*, and the rest stand as they are, members of the public who read the report will say, "This is what was censored. What is there in it to justify such a proceeding?" The other portions will appear linked up with Senator Gardiner's statement as the parts which were censored. Therefore, he will see, on reflection, that all the quotations should be deleted.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—Order! The discussion must be confined to the giving of reasons

why the Standing Orders should, or should not, be suspended.

Senator PEARCE.—I ask Senator Gardiner to reconsider his attitude, because the Standing Orders will need to be suspended for the purpose of submitting a motion to expunge the quotations. This is the last opportunity that we shall have to deal with the matter, and I think that it justifies a suspension of the Standing Orders. I appeal to the honorable senator not to oppose this motion. He has given as a reason for his opposition the fact that it is proposed to expunge the whole of the quotations, but I point out to him that if anything less is done a false impression will be created. I do not think that he wants to create a false impression.

Senator GARDINER.—I do not.

Senator PEARCE.—Surely the honorable senator does not want temperance people who read the report to say, "What on earth is there in the book to cause it to be censored? Yet they have expunged other parts!" That will be the impression created. I appeal to the honorable senator's sense of fair play not to oppose our proposal.

Question put. The Senate divided.

Ayes	18
Noes	7

Majority	11
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AYES.

Bakhap, T. J. K.
Buzacott, R.
Earle, J.
Fairbairn, G.
Foll, H. S.
Guthrie, R. S.
Henderson, G.
Millen, E. D.
Newland, J.
Pearce, G. F.

Plain, W.
Pratten, H. E.
Reid, M.
Rowell, Colonel
Russell, E. J.
Shannon, J. W.
Thomas, J.

Teller:
de Largie, H.

NOES.

Barker, S.
Barnes, J.
Gardiner, A.
Grant, J.

McDougall, A.
O'Keefe, D. J.
Teller:
Needham, E.

PAIRS.

Senior, W.
Keating, J. H.
Crawford, T. W.

O'Loughlin, Lt.-Colonel
Guy, J.
Long, J. J.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—The result of the division is—Ayes, 18; Noes, 7. As there is not the necessary majority of the whole Senate present, and voting in the affirmative, the motion is lost.

SPECIAL ADJOURNMENT.

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales
—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [4.27].—I move, by leave—

That the Senate, at its rising, adjourn until 3 p.m. on a day to be fixed by Mr. President, which day of meeting shall be notified by Mr. President to each senator by telegram or letter.

Honorable senators who sat in the last Parliament will understand the reason why this motion is submitted. I have no doubt that new members of the Senate understand the reason also, but in order to make the matter quite clear, let me say that the object is to leave Parliament in such a position that, should any event occur to necessitate its being summoned at short notice, it will be competent to re-assemble here.

Senator GARDINER.—Can you give us an idea of the date of meeting in the event of nothing unforeseen happening?

Senator MILLEN.—Between the middle and the end of November, probably in the third week of that month.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

ADJOURNMENT.

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales
—Vice-President of the Executive Council) [4.29].—I move—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

In view of the intimation I have just made, honorable senators will understand that we shall not be meeting here for a short time, at any rate. I take the opportunity of expressing the hope that they will get the utmost benefit they can out of the short holiday.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Senate adjourned at 4.30 p.m.
