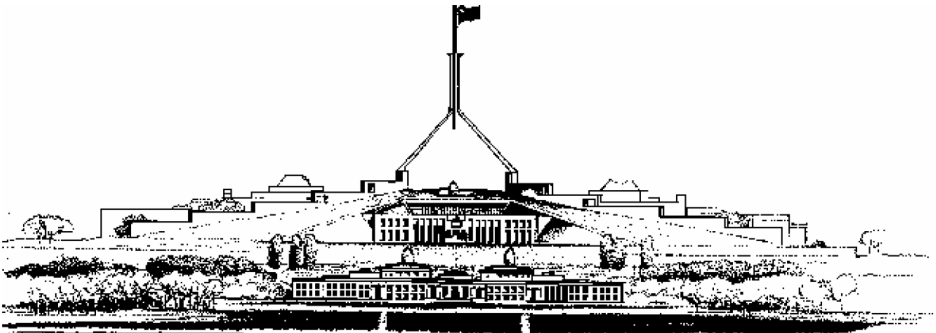




COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES



Senate

Official Hansard

No. 45, 1920
Wednesday, 3 November 1920

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT
FIRST SESSION

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Australia.

Succeeded on 6th October, 1920, by

His Excellency the Right Honorable HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER, 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 GOVERNMENT.

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.
			<i>succeeded by</i>
			The Honorable W. H. Laird Smith (28th July, 1920).
Treasurer	...	...	The Right Honorable William Alexander Watt, P.C.
			<i>succeeded by</i>
			The Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. (28th July, 1920.)
Minister for Defence	...	...	The Honorable George Foster Pearce, P.C.
Minister for Repatriation	...	...	The Honorable Edward Davis Millen.
Minister for Works and Railways	...	...	The Honorable Littleton Ernest Groom.
Minister for Home and Territories	...	...	The Honorable Alexander Poynton.
Minister for Trade and Customs	...	...	The Honorable Walter Massy Greene.
Postmaster-General	...	...	The Honorable George Henry Wise.
Minister for Health	...	...	The Honorable Walter Massy Greene. (10th March, 1921.)
Vice-President of the Executive Council	...	...	The Honorable Edward John Russell.
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable Sir Granville de Laune Rylie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable William Henry Laird Smith. Appointed Minister for the Navy (28th July, 1920.)
Honorary Minister	...	...	The Honorable Arthur Stanislaus Rodgers. (28th July, 1920.)

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

(To 30th June, 1920.)

President—Senator the Honorable Thomas Givens.

Chairman of Committees—Senator John Wallace Shaunon.

¹ Bakhap, Thomas Jerome Kingston	...	...	Tasmania.
Barker, Stephen	...	...	Victoria.
Barnes, John	...	...	Victoria.
Bolton, William Kinsey	...	...	Victoria.
¹ Buzacott, Richard	...	...	Western Australia.
Crawford, Thomas William	...	...	Queensland.
de Largie, Hon. Hugh	...	...	Western Australia.
Earle, Hon. John	...	...	Tasmania.
Fairbairn, George	...	...	Victoria.
Ferricks, 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.
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'Loghlin, 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, 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 Temporary Chairman of Committees.

(From 1st July, 1920.)

President—Senator the Honorable Thomas Givens.

Chairman of Committees—Senator Thomas Jerome Kingston Bakhap.

Adamson, John, C.B.E.	...	...	Queensland.
Bakhap, Thomas Jerome Kingston	...	...	Tasmania.
Benny, Benjamin	...	...	South Australia.
Bolton, William Kinsey, C.B.E., V.D.	...	...	Victoria.
¹ Buzacott, Richard	...	...	Western Australia.
Cox, Charles Frederick, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	...	...	New South Wales.
Crawford, Thomas William	...	...	Queensland.
de Largie, Hon. Hugh	...	...	Western Australia.
Drake-Brockman, Edmund Alfred, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	...	...	Western Australia.
Duncan, Walter Leslie	...	...	New South Wales.
Earle, Hon. John	...	...	Tasmania.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—continued.

v

EIGHT PARLIAMENT—continued.

Elliott, Harold Edward, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. ...	Victoria.
Fairbairn, George	Victoria.
Foll, Hattil Spencer	Queensland.
Foster, George Matthew	Tasmania.
Gardiner, Albert	New South Wales.
Givons, Hon. Thomas	Queensland
Glasgow, Sir Thomas William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	Queensland.
Guthrie, James Francis	Victoria.
*Guthrie, Robert Storrie	South Australia.
Henderson, George	Western Australia.
Keating, Hon. John Henry	Tasmania.
Lynch, Patrick Joseph	Western Australia.
Millen, Hon. Edward Davis	New South Wales.
Millen, John Dunlop	Tasmania.
*Newland, John, C.B.E.	South Australia.
Payne, Hon. Herbert James Mockford	Tasmania.
Pearce, Right Hon. George Foster, P.C.	Western Australia.
*Plain, William	Victoria.
*Pratten, Herbert Edward	New South Wales.
Reid, Matthew	Queensland.
Rowell, James, C.B., V.D.	South Australia.
Russell, Hon. Edward John	Victoria.
Senior, William	South Australia.
Thomas, Hon. Josiah	New South Wales.
*Vardon, Edward Charles	South Australia.
Wilson, Reginald Victor	South Australia.

1. Temporary Chairman of Committees.—2. Decease reported, 6th April, 1921.—3. Resignation reported, 24th November, 1921.—4. Appointed by State Governor in Council, 18th February, 1921. Appointment having expired, chosen by State Parliament, 9th August, 1921,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

Speaker—The Honorable Sir Elliot Johnson, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees—The Honorable John Moore Chanter.

Anstey, Frank	Bourke. (V.)
¹ Atkinson, Llewelyn	Wilnot. (T.)
¹ Bamford, Hon. Frederick William	Herbert. (Q.)
Bayley, James Garfield	Oxley. (Q.)
Bell, George John C.M.G., D.S.O.	Darwin (T.)
Best, Hon. Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.M.G.	Kooyong. (V.)
Blakeley, Arthur	Darling. (N.S.W.)
Blundell, Hon. Reginald Pole	Adelaide. (S.A.)
Bowden, Eric Kendall	Nepean. (N.S.W.)
Brennan, Frank	Batman. (V.)
Bruce, Stanley Melbourne, M.C.	Flinders (V.)
Burchell, Reginald John, M.C.	Fremantle. (W.A.)
Cameron, Donald Charles, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Brisbane. (Q.)
Catts, James Howard	Cook. (N.S.W.)
Chanter, Hon. John Moore	Riverina. (N.S.W.)
Chapman, Hon. Austin	Eden-Monaro. (N.S.W.)
¹ Charlton, Matthew	Hunter. (N.S.W.)
Considine, Michael Patrick	Barrier. (N.S.W.)
¹ Cook, Right Hon. Sir Joseph, P.C., G.C.M.G.	Parramatta. (N.S.W.)
Cook, Robert	Indi. (V.)
Corser, Edward Bernard Cresset	Wide Bay. (Q.)
Cunningham, Lucien Lawrence	Gwydir. (N.S.W.)
Fenton, James Edward	Maribyrnong. (V.)
Fleming, William Montgomerie	Robertson. (N.S.W.)
¹ Foley, George James	Kalgoorlie. (W.A.)
Foster, Hon. Richard Witty	Wakefield. (SA.)
Fowler, Hon. James Mackinnon	Perth. (W.A.)
Francis, Frederick Henry	Henty. (V.)
Gabb, Joel Moses	Angas. (S.A.)
Gibson, William Gerrand	Corangamite (V.)
Greene, Hon. Walter Massy	Richmond. (N.S.W.)
Gregory, Hon. Henry	Dampier. (W.A.)
Groom, Hon. Littleton Ernest	Darling Downs. (Q.)
Hay, Alexander	New England. (N.S.W.)
Higgs, Hon. William Guy	Capricornia. (Q.)
Hill, William Caldwell	Echuca. (V.)
Hughes, Right Hon. William Morris, P.C., K.C.	Bendigo. (V.)
¹ Hunter, James Aitchison Johnston	Maranoa. (Q.)
Jackson, David Sydney	Bass. (T.)
Johnson, Hon. Sir Elliot, K.C.M.G.	Lang. (N.S.W.)
Jowett, Edmund	Grampians. (V.)
¹ Kerby, Edwin Thomas John	Ballarat. (V.)
¹ Lambert, William Henry	West Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Lamond, Hector	Illawarra. (N.S.W.)
Lavelle, Thomas James	Calare. (N.S.W.)
Lazzarini, Hubert Peter	Werriwa. (N.S.W.)
Lister, John Henry	Corio. (V.)
Livingston, John	Barker. (S.A.)
Mackay, George Hugh	Lilley. (Q.)
¹ Mahon, Hon. Hugh	Kalgoorlie. (W.A.)
Mahony, William George	Dalley. (N.S.W.)
Makin, Norman John Oswald	Hindmarsh. (S.A.)
Maloney, William	Melbourne. (V.)
Marks, Walter Moffitt	Wentworth. (N.S.W.)
Marr, Charles William Clanan, D.S.O., M.C.	Parkes. (N.S.W.)
Mathews, James	Melbourne Ports. (V.)
Maxwell, George Arnot	Fawkner. (V.)
McDonald, Hon. Charles	Kennedy. (Q.)
¹ McGrath, David Charles	Ballarat. (V.)
McWilliams, William James	Franklin. (T.)

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT—continued.

Moloney, Parker John	...	...	...	Hume. (N.S.W.)
Nicholls, Samuel Robert	...	...	...	Macquarie. (N.S.W.)
Page, Earle Christmas Grafton	...	...	...	Cowper. (N.S.W.)
⁹ Page, Hon. James	...	...	...	Maranoa. (Q.)
Poynton, Hon. Alexander, O.B.E.	...	...	...	Grey. (S.A.)
Prowse, John Henry	...	...	...	Swan. (W.A.)
Riley, Edward	...	...	...	South Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Rodgers, Arthur Stanislaus	...	...	...	Wannon. (V.)
¹⁰ Ryan, Hon. Thomas Joseph, K.C.	...	...	...	West Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Ryrie, Sir Granville de Laune, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.	...	...	...	North Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Smith, Hon. William Henry Laird	...	...	...	Denison. (T.)
Stewart, Percy Gerald	...	...	...	Wimmera. (V.)
Story, William Harrison	...	...	...	Boothby. (S.A.)
Tudor, Hon. Frank Gwynne	...	...	...	Yarra. (V.)
¹ Watkins, Hon. David	...	...	...	Newcastle. (N.S.W.)
Watt, Right Hon. William Alexander, P.C.	...	...	...	Balaclava. (V.)
West, John Edward	...	...	...	East Sydney. (N.S.W.)
Wienholt, Arnold, D.S.O., M.C.	...	...	...	Moreton. (Q.)
Wise, Hon. George Henry	...	...	...	Gippsland. (V.)

1. Temporary Chairman of Committees.—2. Resignation reported 11th November, 1921.—3. Elected 18th December, 1920.—4. Elected 30th July, 1921.—5. Election declared void, 2nd June, 1920.—6. Elected 3rd September, 1921.—7. Expelled and seat declared vacant, 12th November, 1920.—8. Elected 10th July, 1920.—9. Decease reported, 3rd June, 1921.—10. Decease reported, 2nd August, 1921.

COMMITTEES OF THE SESSION.

SENATE.

DISPUTED RETURNS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—Senator Fairbairn, Senator Gardiner, Senator Sir T. W. Glasgow, Senator Keating, Senator Lynch, Senator Pratten,† and Senator Senior.

STANDING ORDERS.—The President, the Chairman of Committees, Senator Crawford,* Senator de Largie, Senator Duncan, Senator Earle, Senator Elliott, Senator Foll, Senator Gardiner, and Senator Lynch.

LIBRARY.—The President, Senator Benny, Senator Bolton, Senator de Largie, Senator Gardiner, Senator Keating, Senator J. D. Millen,† and Senator Pratten.‡

HOUSE.—The President, the Chairman of Committees, Senator Buzacott, Senator J. F. Guthrie, Senator Rowell, Senator Thomas, and Senator Wilson.

PRINTING.—Senator Adamson, Senator Cox, Senator J. D. Millen, Senator Newland, Senator Plain, Senator Reid, and Senator Senior.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (JOINT).—Senator Bolton, Senator Buzacott, and Senator J. D. Millen.

PUBLIC WORKS (JOINT).—Senator Foll, Senator Newland, and Senator Plain.

SENATE OFFICIALS: SELECT COMMITTEE.—Senator de Largie, Senator Drake-Brockman, Senator Duncan, Senator Earle, Senator Elliott, Senator Reid, and Senator Senior. Progress report presented 12th May, 1921. Final report presented 31st August, 1921.

CAPTAIN J. STRASBURG: SELECT COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS OF.—Senator Gardiner, Senator Cox, Senator Drake-Brockman, Senator Foster, Senator Sir T. W. Glasgow, Senator Henderson, and Senator Wilson.†††

* Appointed 14th April, 1921. —† Appointed 7th December, 1921. —‡ Resignation reported 24th November, 1921.
††† Appointed 8th December, 1921.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

LIBRARY.—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Higgs, Mr. Lamond, Mr. Mackay, Dr. Maloney, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. McDonald.

HOUSE.—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Foster, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Mathews, Mr. James Page,‡ Mr. Rodgers, and Mr. Watkins.

PRINTING.—Mr. Bamford, Mr. Bowden, Mr. Corser, Mr. Fenton, Mr. McWilliams, Mr. Riley, and Mr. West.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (JOINT).—Mr. Bayley, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. West.

PUBLIC WORKS (JOINT).—Mr. Atkinson*, Mr. Bamford, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Jackson†, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Parker Moloney.

SEA CARRIAGE SELECT COMMITTEE.—Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Burchell, Mr. Corser, Mr. Foster, Mr. Mahony, Mr. McWilliams, and Mr. Watkins. Final report presented 20th October, 1920.

* Resigned 12th May, 1921. —† Appointed 19th May, 1921. —‡ Decease reported 3rd June, 1921.

ACTS OF THE SESSION.

AIR NAVIGATION ACT (No. 50 of 1920)—

An Act relating to Air Navigation. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 4th November, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

ALIENS REGISTRATION ACT (No. 49 of 1920)—

An Act relating to the Registration of Aliens. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 21st April, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

APPROPRIATION ACT (1919-20) (No. 15 of 1920)—

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 twenty, and to appropriate the supplies granted by the Parliament for such year. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 19th May, 1920. Assented to 29th May, 1920.]

APPROPRIATION ACT (1920-21) (No. 42 of 1920)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for the services of the year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and to appropriate the supplies granted by the Parliament for such year. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 18th November, 1920. Assented to 27th November, 1920.]

APPROPRIATION ACT (1921-22) (No. 13 of 1921)—

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 twenty-two, and to appropriate the supplies granted by the Parliament for such year. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 3rd December, 1921. Assented to 14th December, 1921.]

APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1920-21 (No. 26 of 1920)—

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-one, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to appropriate such sum. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 23rd September, 1920. Assented to 30th September, 1920.]

APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT 1921-22 (No. 11 of 1921)—

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-two, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to appropriate such sum. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 22nd November, 1921. Assented to 26th November, 1921.]

ARBITRATION (PUBLIC SERVICE) ACT (No. 28 of 1920)—

An Act relating to the settlement of matters arising out of employment in the Public Service. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 22nd July, 1920. Assented to 7th October, 1920.]

AUDIT ACT (No. 23 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Audit Act 1901-1917. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 19th March, 1920. Assented to 14th September, 1920.]

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE CANTEENS' FUNDS ACT (No. 3 of 1920)—

An Act to make provision for the administration and disposal of the Funds of Australian Force Canteens, and for other purposes. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 25th March, 1920. Assented to 18th May, 1920.]

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION ACT (No. 6 of 1920)—

An Act to make provision for the Repatriation of Australian Soldiers and for other purposes. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 12th March, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION ACT (No. 34 of 1921)—

An Act to amend section twenty-three of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Rodgers, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 17th December, 1921.]

BUTTER AGREEMENT ACT (No. 20 of 1920)—

An Act relating to the Exportation of Butter from the Commonwealth. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 29th July, 1920. Assented to 3rd September, 1920.]

CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT (No. 33 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Census and Statistics Act 1905. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 22nd July, 1920. Assented to 11th October, 1920.]

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ACT (No. 14 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Committee of Public Accounts Act 1913, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 19th May, 1920. Assented to 29th May, 1920.]

COMMONWEALTH BANK ACT (No. 43 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act 1911–1914, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 2nd September, 1920. Assented to 30th November, 1920.]

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT (No. 31 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook for Mr. Hughes, 6th August, 1920. Assented to 11th October, 1920.]

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT (No. 29 of 1921)—

An Act to amend sections fourteen, twenty-four, and twenty-nine of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 8th December, 1921. Assented to 16th December, 1921.]

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL ACT (No. 14 of 1921)—

An Act to repeal and re-enact with modifications section seventy of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1919, and for purposes relating thereto. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL (WAR-TIME) REPEAL ACT (No. 44 of 1920)—

An Act to repeal the Commonwealth Electoral (War-time) Act 1917–1919. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 4th November, 1920. Assented to 30th November, 1920.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE ACT (No. 19 of 1921)—

An Act to amend section fifteen of the Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act 1913–1914. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 5th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

CUSTOMS ACT (No. 41 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901–1916. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 19th March, 1920. Assented to 10th November, 1920.]

CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT (No. 25 of 1921)—

An Act relating to Duties of Customs. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 8th July, 1921. Assented to 16th December, 1921.]

CUSTOMS TARIFF (INDUSTRIES PRESERVATION) ACT (No. 28 of 1921)—

An Act relating to certain Special Duties of Customs. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 16th December, 1921.]

CUSTOMS TARIFF (NEW ZEALAND PREFERENCE) ACT (No. 27 of 1921)—

An Act relating to Preferential Duties of Customs on certain Goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 16th December, 1921.]

EXCISE TARIFF ACT (No. 26 of 1921)—

An Act relating to Duties of Excise. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 8th July, 1921. Assented to 16th December, 1921.]

FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS ACT (No. 15 of 1921)—

An Act to approve the Agreement made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia in relation to the repayment of the War indebtedness of the Commonwealth and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 6th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

HIGH COURT PROCEDURE ACT (No. 35 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the High Court Procedure Act 1915, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 28th April, 1920. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

IMMIGRATION ACT (No. 51 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Immigration Act 1901–1912. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 24th March, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

INCOME TAX ACT (No. 37 of 1920)—

An Act to impose Taxes upon Incomes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 28th September, 1920. Assented to 30th October, 1920.]

INCOME TAX ACT (No. 33 of 1921)—

An Act to impose Taxes upon Incomes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 17th December, 1921.]

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT* ACT (No. 32 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the Income Tax Assessment Act 1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 8th December, 1921. Assented to 17th December, 1921.]

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT ACT (No. 31 of 1921)—

An Act to amend sections three, four, fourteen, eighteen and nineteen of ; to repeal sections thirty-seven, thirty-eight and forty of ; and to insert new sections ten A, twelve A, twenty-three, thirty-six A, thirty-eight and forty in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1915-1918, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 10th December, 1921. Assented to 17th December, 1921.]

INDUSTRIAL PEACE ACT (No. 21 of 1920)—

An Act relating to Industrial Matters and the Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 28th July, 1920. Assented to 13th September, 1920.]

INDUSTRIAL PEACE ACT (No. 55 of 1920)—

An Act to amend section fourteen of the Industrial Peace Act 1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 25th November, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY ACT (No. 22 of 1920)—

An Act relating to the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 28th April, 1920. Assented to 14th September, 1920.]

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS APPROPRIATION ACT (No. 4 of 1920)—

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 Joseph Cook, 5th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS ACT (No. 53 of 1920)—

An Act to amend section twenty-four of the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908-1919 by increasing the limit of pension and income together in case of blind pensioners. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 18th November, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS APPROPRIATION ACT (No. 16 of 1921)—

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 Mr. Groom, 6th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTY ACT (No. 30 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the Iron and Steel Bounty Act 1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 17th December, 1921.]

JUDICIARY ACT (No. 38 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Judiciary Act 1905-1915, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 12th March, 1920. Assented to 30th October, 1920.]

KALGOORLIE TO PORT AUGUSTA RAILWAY LANDS ACT (No. 36 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands Act 1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 26th February, 1920. Assented to 20th October, 1920.]

LAND TAX ACT (No. 45 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Land Tax Act 1918 as amended by the Land Tax Act 1919. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 10th November, 1920. Assented to 30th November, 1920.]

LOAN ACT (No. 29 of 1920)—

An Act to authorize the Raising and Expending of a sum of Four million two hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and ninety pounds for certain purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 23rd September, 1920. Assented to 7th October, 1920.]

LOAN ACT (No. 9 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the raising of the sum of Five million pounds for certain purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 14th October, 1921. Assented to 11th November, 1921.]

LOAN ACT (No. 17 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the raising of the sum of Four million five hundred thousand pounds for certain purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 6th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

LOAN APPROPRIATION ACT (No. 13 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the issue and application of the sum of Eight million three hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and six pounds. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 22nd November, 1921. Assented to 7th December, 1921.]

LOANS REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION ACT (No. 18 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the paying off, re-purchasing, redeeming and converting of Loans and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 6th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

NATIONALITY ACT (No. 48 of 1920)—

An Act relating to Nationality and Aliens. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 18th August, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

NAVIGATION ACT (No. 1 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the Navigation Act 1912–1919. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 6th May, 1920. Reserved, 17th November, 1920. Royal Assent proclaimed 3rd March, 1921.]

NEW GUINEA ACT (No. 25 of 1920)—

An Act to make provision for the Acceptance of a Mandate for the Government of certain Territories and Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and to make immediate provision for the Civil Government of the said Territories and Islands, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 18th August, 1920. Assented to 30th September, 1920.]

OIL AGREEMENT ACT (No. 13 of 1920)—

An Act to approve the agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Limited. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 28th April, 1920. Assented to 29th May, 1920.]

PAPUA ACT (No. 32 of 1920)—

An Act to amend section twenty of the Papua Act 1905. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 22nd July, 1920. Assented to 11th October, 1920.]

PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES ACT (No. 12 of 1920)—

An Act relating to the Allowance to Members of each House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 20th May, 1920. Assented to 22nd May, 1920.]

PASSPORTS ACT (No. 46 of 1920)—

An Act relating to Passports. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 21st April, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

PATENTS ACT (No. 24 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the Patents Act 1903–1909 and for other purposes. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 6th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES ACT (No. 27 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902–1918. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Wise, 17th September, 1920. Assented to 1st October, 1920.]

QUARANTINE ACT (No. 47 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Quarantine Act 1908–1915. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 22nd July, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

REPATRIATION LOAN ACT (No. 38 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the raising and expending of the sum of Ten million pounds for Repatriation of Soldiers. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Rodgers, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

RETURNED SOLDIERS' WOOLLEN COMPANY LOAN ACT (No. 37 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the making of a loan to the Geelong R. S. and S. Woollen and Worsted Co-operative Manufacturing Company Limited. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Rodgers, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December 1921.]

RIVER MURRAY WATERS ACT (No. 56 of 1920)—

An Act to ratify an Agreement for the Variation of the Agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other Waters, and to amend the River Murray Waters Act 1915. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 24th November, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

SHALE OIL BOUNTY ACT (No. 6 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the Shale Oil Bounty Act 1917. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 21st July, 1921. Assented to 2nd September, 1921.]

SUGAR PURCHASE ACT (No. 11 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Sugar Purchase Act 1915-1917. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 5th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

SUGAR PURCHASE ACT (No. 52 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Sugar Purchase Act 1915-1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 18th November, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT (1917-18) (No. 7 of 1920)—

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 eighteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 6th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT (1918-19) (No. 8 of 1920)—

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 nineteen. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 6th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT (1919-20) (No. 40 of 1921)— o

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 twenty. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT (1920-21) (No. 42 of 1921)—

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 twenty-one. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ACT (1921-22) (No. 39 of 1921)—

An Act to grant and apply a further 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-two. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 9th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT (1917-18) (No. 9 of 1920)—

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 eighteen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 6th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT (1918-19) (No. 10 of 1920)—

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 nineteen, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, 6th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT (1919-20) (No. 41 of 1921)—

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 twenty, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (WORKS AND BUILDINGS) ACT (1920-21) (No. 43 of 1921)—

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 twenty, for the purposes of Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 4) 1919-20 (No. 1 of 1920)—

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, 27th February, 1920. Assented to 18th March, 1920.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 1) 1920-21 (No. 16 of 1920)—

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-one. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 20th May, 1920. Assented to 29th May, 1920.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 2) 1920-21 (No. 19 of 1920)—

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-one. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 29th July, 1920. Assented to 6th August, 1920.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 3) 1920-21 (No. 24 of 1920)—

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-one. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 14th September, 1920. Assented to 16th September, 1920.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 4) 1920-21 (No. 34 of 1920)—

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-one. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 7th October, 1920. Assented to 14th October, 1920.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 1) 1921-22 (No. 3 of 1921)—

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-two. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 24th June, 1921. Assented to 30th June, 1921.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 2) 1921-22 (No. 5 of 1921)—

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-two. [Initiated in the House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 21st July, 1921. Assented to 26th July, 1921.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 3) 1921-22 (No. 7 of 1921)—

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-two. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 12th October, 1921. Assented to 13th October, 1921.]

SUPPLY ACT (No. 4) 1921-22 (No. 10 of 1921)—

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-two. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 9th November, 1921. Assented to 11th November, 1921.]

TARIFF BOARD ACT (No. 21 of 1921)—

An Act relating to the Tariff Board. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 6th July, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT (No. 23 of 1921)—

An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act 1914-16. [Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 2nd December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

TREATY OF PEACE (GERMANY) ACT (No. 39 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the Treaty of Peace Act 1919. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom for Mr. Hughes, 22nd October, 1920. Assented to 10th November, 1920.]

TREATY OF PEACE (HUNGARY) ACT (No. 20 of 1921)—

An Act to carry into effect the Treaty of Peace with Hungary. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Greene, 5th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

TREATIES OF PEACE (AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA) ACT (No. 40 of 1920)—

An Act to carry into effect the Treaties of Peace with Austria and Bulgaria. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom for Mr. Hughes, 22nd October, 1920. Assented to 10th November, 1920.]

WAR GRATUITY ACT (No. 2 of 1920)—

An Act relating to the Payment of the War Gratuity. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 19th March, 1920. Assented to 30th April, 1920.]

WAR GRATUITY ACT (No. 17 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the War Gratuity Act 1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes 19th May, 1920. Assented to 29th May, 1920.]

WAR LOAN ACT (No. 18 of 1920)—

An Act to authorize the raising and expending of the sum of Twenty million pounds for War purposes. [Initiated in the House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 19th May, 1920. Assented to 29th May, 1920.]

WAR PENSIONS APPROPRIATION ACT (No. 5 of 1920)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for War Pensions. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 5th May, 1920. Assented to 19th May, 1920.]

WAR PENSIONS APPROPRIATION ACT (No. 8 of 1921)—

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for War Pensions. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 12th October, 1921. Assented to 17th October, 1921.]

WAR PRECAUTIONS ACT REPEAL ACT (No. 54 of 1920)—

An Act to repeal the War Precautions Act 1914–1918, and to provide for certain matters arising out of such repeal, and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook for Mr. Hughes, 18th November, 1920. Assented to 2nd December, 1920.]

WAR PRECAUTIONS ACT REPEAL ACT (No. 36 of 1921)—

An Act to amend section seven and repeal section nineteen of the War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 7th December, 1921. Assented to 22nd December, 1921.]

WAR PRECAUTIONS (COAL) ACT (No. 22 of 1921)—

An Act to amend section three of the War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 8th December, 1921. Assented to 15th December, 1921.]

WAR SERVICE HOMES ACT (No. 35 of 1920)—

An Act to amend the War Service Homes Act 1918–1919. [Initiated in Senate by Senator E. D. Millen, 18th August, 1920. Assented to 19th October, 1920.]

WAR SERVICE HOMES COMMISSIONER VALIDATING ACT (No. 4 of 1921)—

An Act to validate certain acts performed by persons purporting to act as War Service Homes Commissioner and Acting War Service Homes Commissioner respectively, and to validate the appointment of a person as Acting War Service Homes Commissioner. [Initiated in Senate by Senator E. D. Millen, 29th June, 1921. Assented to 15th July, 1921.]

WESTRALIAN FARMERS AGREEMENT ACT (No. 30 of 1920)—

An Act to approve the Agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and Basil Lathrop Murray, of Perth, in the State of Western Australia, Managing Director of the Westralian Farmers Ltd., and for other purposes. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 2nd September, 1920. Assented to 11th October, 1920.]

WESTRALIAN FARMERS AGREEMENT ACT (No. 2 of 1921)—

An Act to authorize the Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with Basil Latrop Murray, Esquire, and the West Australian Grain Growers' Co-operative Elevators Limited, varying and supplementing the Agreement contained in the Schedule to the Westralian Farmers Agreement Act 1920. [Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 12th May, 1921. Assented to 27th May, 1921.]

BILLS OF THE SESSION.

AIR DEFENCE BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 17th November, 1920; lapsed at prorogation.]

AUSTRALIAN NOTES BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives given to Mr. Hughes, 28th April, 1920; Bill not brought in.]

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' REPATRIATION BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives given to Mr. Rodgers, 7th December, 1921; Bill not brought in.]

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF COMMERCE BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 4th November, 1920; lapsed at prorogation.]

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 2nd December, 1921; Bill withdrawn 8th December, 1921.]

CONSTITUTION CONVENTION BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 22nd November, 1921; Order of the Day for second reading discharged 10th December, 1921.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 22nd July, 1920; lapsed at prorogation.]

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Russell, 7th April, 1921; lapsed at prorogation.]

CUSTOMS BILL—

[Leave to introduce in Senate given to Senator Russell, 22nd July, 1920; Bill not brought in.]

DEFENCE BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Pearce, 7th April, 1921; lapsed at prorogation.]

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, 28th September, 1920; second reading negatived in Senate.]

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 2nd December, 1921; second reading negatived in Senate.]

INDEMNITY BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, 19th March, 1920; lapsed at prorogation.]

INTER-STATE COMMISSION BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 4th November, 1920; lapsed at prorogation.]

KATHERINE RIVER TO MATARANKA RAILWAY BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, 23rd November, 1920; lapsed at prorogation.]

LANDS ACQUISITION BILL—

[Leave to introduce in Senate given to Senator Russell, 22nd April, 1920; Bill not brought in.]

NATURALIZATION BILL—

[Leave to introduce in Senate given to Senator Russell, 21st April, 1920; Bill not brought in.]

NAVIGATION BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives given to Mr. Hughes, 28th April, 1920 ; Bill not brought in.]

PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Prowse, 25th November, 1920 ; Order of the Day discharged 25th November, 1921.]

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives given to Mr. Groom, 28th April, 1920 ; Bill not brought in.]

POST AND TELEGRAPH BILL—

[Initiated in House of Representatives by Mr. Wise, 21st July, 1921 ; lapsed at prorogation.]

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES BILL—

[Initiated in Senate by Senator Millen, 29th July, 1920 ; Bill discharged 23rd November, 1920.]

WAR PRECAUTIONS (COAL) REGULATIONS BILL—

[Leave to introduce in House of Representatives given to Mr. Groom, 28th April, 1920 ; Bill not brought in.]

PARLIAMENT CONVENED.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

(*Gazette No. 20, 1920.*)

Parliament was convened by the following Proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION

COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA TO-WIT:
R. 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 Act 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: Now therefore I, Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General aforesaid, in exercise of the power conferred by the said Act, do by this my Proclamation appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and twenty, as the day for the said Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs: And all Senators and 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 the hour of 10.30 o'clock a.m., on the said Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia aforesaid this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, in the tenth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

(l.s.)

LITTLETON E. GROOM,
for Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

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Senate.

Wednesday, 3 November, 1920.

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

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Senator DE LARGIE.—I ask the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) whether he is yet in a position to reply to the question put to him by Senator Gardiner, in reference to soldiers' homes, as far back as the 17th September last?

Senator PEARCE.—When the question was asked by Senator Gardiner, the reply given was that the desired information was being compiled. The statement is of a very lengthy character, and I shall, therefore, lay it upon the table of the Senate.

PAPERS.

The following papers were presented:—

Defence Act.—Regulations amended.—Statutory Rules 1920, Nos. 178, 179, and 180.

Distillation Act.—Regulations amended.—Statutory Rules 1920, No. 184.

Excise Act.—Regulations amended.—Statutory Rules 1920, No. 183.

Houses built by War Service Homes Commissioner up to 31st July, 1920—Particulars *re* (in answer to question by Senator Gardiner).

Public Service Act.—

Appointment of A. Dunn, Department of the Treasury.

Promotion of F. C. Lindsay, Attorney-General's Department.

Railways Act.—By-law No. 16.

ADJOURNMENT (Formal).

PILFERING ON WHARFS.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. T. Givens).—I have received from Senator Earle an intimation that he desires to move the adjournment of the Senate in order to call attention to a matter of urgent public importance, and one involving the good name of Australia, viz., "the pilfering which is alleged to be going on upon the wharfs of the Commonwealth."

Senator EARLE (Tasmania) [3.4].—
I move—

That the Senate, at its rising, adjourn until
9 a.m. to-morrow.

*Four honorable senators having risen
in their places in support of the motion,*

Senator EARLE.—I have submitted
this motion in order that a question
which is of vital importance to the good
name of Australia may be discussed, and,
if possible, some effort made towards the
maintenance of that good name, assum-
ing that the statements which I am about
to read should prove to be true. These
statements are contained in the *Indus-
trial Australian and Mining Standard* of
Tuesday, 28th October last. Before in-
dulging in any comment, I propose to
read a few extracts from two articles ap-
pearing in that publication, which will,
I think, impress honorable senators with
the necessity for taking some action in
this connexion.

Senator ELLIOTT.—Who wrote the
articles?

Senator EARLE.—One was written by
the editor of the journal in question, and
the other article is unsigned, but was
published with the authority of the
paper. The first extract from the lead-
ing article to which I desire to direct at-
tention reads—

The facts and statistics which we publish in
another column indicate that the annual toll
exacted by the water-front thieves exceeds
£500,000. But this estimate is evidently far
under the mark, for it takes no account of the
immense number of petty pilferings which, al-
though vast in aggregate bulk, are considered
individually too small to warrant special
claims on the shipping and insurance com-
panies, and are suffered by the victims in
silence. Were a strict census to be made of
these larcenies, the yearly pillage would prob-
ably be found to amount to substantially up-
wards of £1,000,000.

Senator KEATING.—In Australia?

Senator EARLE.—Yes. Another ex-
tract reads—

That is to say, the thieves, in addition to
their wages, earn in the neighbourhood of
£1,000,000 per annum by barefaced robbery,
by brazenly looting the goods committed to
their charge.

Another extract says—

We prefer to state our opinion with stark-
ness and candour. Our deliberate opinion is
that a large proportion of the men working
on the Australian water front is thoroughly
corrupt.

These statements are indeed alarming. I
come now to the special article to which
I have previously referred, an extract
from which reads—

An organized gang of thieves, banded to-
gether as a bunch of conspirators, is included
amongst the select and exclusive organization
of workers who operate on the wharfs of Com-
monwealth ports.

Still another extract reads—

If our water fronts are to be made the happy
hunting grounds of gangs of the worst type
of criminals, and if to clear our ships we must
employ such creatures, then, indeed, it is time
we considered whether a White Australia is
worth while. We pride ourselves in the knowl-
edge that Australia is white—skin deep—but
a black soul is infinitely worse than a black
skin. We challenge the Waterside Workers Fed-
eration of Australia to deny that it has in its
membership lists men who, combined, comprise
a gang of the worst type of thief. The Water-
side Workers Federation, as far as we are able
to ascertain, has taken no steps whatever to
cull out the criminal from its ranks. Con-
viction for pilfering is no bar to membership
of this organization. A member caught red-
handed taking that which is not his is re-
garded as unlucky—"stiff" as the "wharfies"
term it. After being fined, or after serving a
short term of imprisonment, he returns to the
wharf, is "picked up," and those who own
the ships and the cargo the ships carry,
dare not point the finger at him. If this con-
victed thief is refused work, the charge of
victimization is hurled at the employer. Such
is the condition of labour on the water front.

The article then proceeds to give a num-
ber of the claims made last year for com-
pensation, either from shipping or insur-
ance companies, for pillage from dif-
ferent ships. These claims number
seventy-eight, and involve a loss of
£5,127 17s. They run from a few shil-
lings up to £900. Included among them
are the *Sussex*, Philadelphia to Mel-
bourne, £15 15s.; *Ormonde*, London to
Melbourne, £9 13s.; *Demosthenes*, Lon-
don to Melbourne, £242; *Demosthenes*,
London to Melbourne, £108; *Ceylon*,
Ceylon to Sydney, £29 14s.; *Waitemata*,
Sydney to Auckland, £34 8s. 8d.; *Euri-
pides*, London to Melbourne, £350; and
the *Marathon*, London to Melbourne,
£900. There are a few cases of pillage.

Senator CRAWFORD.—Were not all
these claims made on one insurance com-
pany?

Senator EARLE.—The article says:—
"The following claims in respect of miss-
ing goods are made on the company." I
am not sure about it, but the article
would lead one to believe that those were.

claims on one company only, because the aggregate amount for the year's operations is £500,000, and the writer is of opinion that the total would be nearer £1,000,000 if the whole of the losses were taken into consideration. This statement is one of the most serious stigmas ever cast, not only on the men actually working on the water front, but on the good name of Australia. It behoves every one of us, whether we are private citizens, or members of the Waterside Workers' Federation, or members of the Federal Parliament, to do our utmost to ascertain whether these things are actually true, and, if true, remedied, or, if untrue, then thoroughly and effectively contradicted. If the statements are true, the newspaper deserves the very greatest credit for having exposed what is going on in this fearless manner. If they are untrue, then it is the duty of those interested in the welfare of Australia to see that the lie is, metaphorically speaking, rammed down the throat of the paper. I hold that there are three parties who ought to be active in the investigation of this wrong, and in either its eradication or the exoneration of those who are now under suspicion.

Senator R. STORRIE GUTHRIE.—How can you do it?

Senator EARLE.—That is what I want to know. Those three parties are the Federal Parliament and Government, who are the custodians of the good name of the Commonwealth; the State Governments, who are the custodians of the good name of the trading interests of the different States, and the waterside workers themselves, who are the custodians of the good name of their members. Those three bodies should act jointly, in order to sift this matter to the very foundation.

Senator R. STORRIE GUTHRIE.—Suppose the pilfering takes place on the other side of the world. How are you to get at it?

Senator EARLE.—That is what I also want to find out. If you remain silent and shut your eyes to the fact that these things are happening, hiding your head in the sand like an ostrich, and thinking that your enemies cannot see you because you cannot see them, you can accomplish nothing. If the thefts are taking place in some other part of the world, and our men are innocent, it is our duty to try to exonerate them, and remove from them the stigma now cast upon them.

There are other phases of this question which are also interesting to a very large number of the people of the Australian States. A good number, who claim to be losers by this system of wholesale robbery, make no "bones" about inferring that the police are in collusion with the thieves on the waterside front. They say that pianos, and cases of boots, could not be removed surreptitiously and unknown to the police. This is a thing which affects the honour of the police of the different States as well as the waterside workers themselves. There is in the minds of a large number of people very grave suspicion that a serious combination is operating in Australia, and extending beyond Australia, for the robbery of the people at the different ports. As an indication of that sort of thing, it is stated in the article that boots were favorite objects for pillage, and an exporter, in order to protect himself, shipped boots in sections—the left boots in one ship, and the right boots in another. According to the article, the cases arrived; but when they were assembled, two cases of left boots were missing from one ship, and two of right boots from the other. This clearly indicates that a world-wide organization is at work.

Senator. WILSON. — They regulate things pretty well, then.

Senator EARLE.—Evidently. If that statement is true, the thieving is not going on solely at our ports, and a combination of very much greater magnitude must exist. It behoves us, therefore, to take steps to ascertain the truth of these assertions. If they are true, it is our duty to eradicate the evil, no matter what it costs. If they are false, it is our duty to exonerate those who are now accused. During the last five years Australia became better known throughout the world than it has been for generations past, in consequence of the work done by our boys at the war. They built up a great name for Australia, and it is our duty to do our utmost to retain it, and to resent a statement which brands us as a combination of thieves. If we do not resist the thefts, we must take the responsibility of being charged with them. I say that also candidly to the members of the Waterside Workers Federation. I know some members of that body in my own State, and am absolutely confident that individually they are honorable men; but I tell them

that if they do not become active in resisting this system, or proving that it does not exist, then they become corrupt, although they may not be corrupt as individuals. They must take the responsibility of having associated themselves with those who are corrupt, unless they make an effort to purge their organization of that class of man.

There are many possibilities in connexion with this matter. Senator R. Storrie Guthrie suggested by interjection that the thefts might take place on the other side of the world.

Senator WILSON.—That cannot be so. The honorable senator has read a statement that when men return to work after being convicted, a fuss is made of them.

Senator EARLE.—That is what the paper says. The statement is that they are not in any way penalized by the organization for having been convicted. The paper may be quite right in saying that they are hailed as unfortunates and excused for their crime, but they may have a different story to tell. We do not know. We cannot take that statement *ex parte*.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—We know there have been many convictions here.

Senator EARLE.—Yes; but we do not know to what extent the offenders have been punished. We want to know whether the organization does not value its good name, and whether it is prepared to co-operate with the Federal and State Governments in order to clear itself. If it will not its members must be regarded as guilty by condoning the action of those with whom they are associated. There are many kinds of dishonest people, the actions of whom are brought under our notice from time to time. There are some who endeavour to defraud the public by selling goods not true to name, and I hold that a man who will sell footwear, consisting of wood, paper, and leather as a leather article is as great a thief as the one who deliberately steals boots from a case. It is quite possible, as suggested by Senator R. Storrie Guthrie, that some of the pillaging is done before the cargoes arrive here.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN. — Three rolls of silk were recently taken from a place on the wharf which had a double lock.

Senator EARLE.—If that is so, we want to know how such cases can occur. I have moved the motion in the hope that this matter will be taken up in other quarters, and that an agitation will be set on foot which will either prove the innocence or guilt of the men. If they are proved to be guilty of contaminating the good name of Australia they should be placed in a position where they will not be able to carry on their nefarious occupation.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—How can we overcome the difficulty?

Senator FOLL.—By utilizing the Commonwealth police.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN. — The wharfs are under the control of the States, and the Customs under the control of the Commonwealth.

Senator EARLE.—The difficulty can be overcome by the Commonwealth deputing the whole of its authority, as far as criminal jurisdiction is concerned, to the States which control the police. It is surely the duty of the police to prevent pillaging, and although the wharfs are under the control of the States that is no reason why the law should not be satisfactorily administered.

Senator CRAWFORD.—Pilfering is not an offence against the Customs Act.

Senator EARLE.—No; but it is an offence against the common law of any State.

Senator CRAWFORD.—Is not this wholly a State matter?

Senator EARLE.—Yes; but it is the duty of the Commonwealth to interfere if the States are not carrying out their duty. If we find that the States are remiss in administering the law to prevent theft and robbery it is the duty of the Commonwealth, in maintaining and defending the good name of Australia, to take some action, even if it is necessary to appoint police of our own, as suggested by Senator Foll.

Senator FOLL.—I did not suggest appointing Commonwealth police, but utilizing the services of those already appointed.

Senator PEARCE.—There are no Commonwealth police at present.

Senator EARLE.—I know that. If it can be done in no other way the good

name of Australia is of sufficient importance to warrant the Government in appointing special police to serve on all the wharfs throughout Australia if the laws are not being properly administered by the State police.

Senator WILSON.—What would the honorable senator suggest?

Senator EARLE.—I suggest that the Commonwealth Government should confer with the State Governments to ascertain what they intend doing. In the first place, inquiries could be made to see if the statements are true, and, if they are, investigation should be made to ascertain how thefts can occur unknown to the police.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—Strong boxes have been erected on the wharfs, and still the stuff gets away.

Senator EARLE.—Then there cannot be any police supervision.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—There is supposed to be police supervision.

Senator EARLE.—Then it cannot be very rigid. It is difficult to understand how a strong box could be opened, or how a piano or cases of goods could be removed from the wharfs unknown to the police. I can only suggest that an effort be made to arouse public opinion, and that something be done to more effectively organize police supervision on the wharfs. It is certainly the duty of the State Governments to make a stronger effort to prevent the wholesale thieving which is going on at present.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.27].—I think Senator Earle has done right in directing the attention of the Senate and of the people generally to this alarming statement, because it is alarming if goods to the value of £500,000 are illicitly disappearing from the wharfs in different parts of the Commonwealth. Senator Earle has said that the circumstances set out in the article constitute a stigma upon the good name of Australia, and especially upon that section of Australian labour charged with the crime. I do not quite follow Senator Earle when he says that there are three parties directly concerned—namely, the Federal Government, the State Government, and the waterside

workers' organization. It seems to me quite clear that if the charges are true they constitute a challenge to the police control provided by the States, and amount to a charge of ineptitude on the part of the police. It is clearly the duty of the State police to safeguard property and life, irrespective of whether the property happens to be on ships or on wharfs, and in that regard the good name of Australia is in the hands of the State Governments. The fact that we have a Federal Government does not give us more authority to guard the good name of Australia than is contained in our Constitution, and the work is clearly that of the States. I think Senator Earle has been forced to that conclusion, and in the article he quoted there was a suggestion that in many instances pilfering could not have been carried out except by collusion with the police.

Senator EARLE.—I said that was the suspicion held by many people; the article does not infer that.

Senator PEARCE.—Senator Earle seemed to think that because the Commonwealth took a certain degree of control through the Customs Department, that fact, in some way or other, made the Commonwealth the guardian of property which was the subject of Customs duty. Such is not the case. Customs control is for a definite purpose, namely, the collection of revenue. The Customs Department is not concerned to know whether an article under its control reaches its proper owner, but that it does not escape taxation. To that extent only is the Commonwealth, by its Customs control, concerned in this matter.

Senator DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—The Customs authorities levy on an article whether it reaches its owner or not.

Senator PEARCE.—They are responsible for seeing that the thief does not become also a smuggler.

Senator KEATING.—Once an article passes through the Customs, it becomes general property, and thus is subject to the control of the State.

Senator PEARCE.—The inference contained in the article is that pilfering takes place before articles have passed through the Customs; that is, while they are actually in the ship.

Senator KEATING.—Under our Sea-Carriage of Goods Act we have thrown a heavy responsibility on the ship-owner.

Senator PEARCE.—We have. The control of the Customs is not a control against theft, but against smuggling. It is a responsibility of the Commonwealth to see that revenue is not affected; but it is the duty of the police to see that property is not stolen. Senator Earle has made the suggestion that the Commonwealth Government should endeavour to get into communication with the State authorities in order to bring about concerted action.

Senator EARLE.—If necessary.

Senator PEARCE.—I shall take steps to bring his suggestion under the notice of the Government; but it appears strange, if the offence is as serious as is represented by the article, that the commercial community, with its well-known influence, has not been able to secure some inquiry by the State Governments. I have not noted any very energetic representations in that regard. Perhaps the commercial community fears reprisals of the nature indicated by Senator Earle.

Senator WILSON.—It often pays better to accept a loss rather than go to the expense of getting the Government to move.

Senator PEARCE.—That may be so; but no self-respecting organization, whether of labour or of capital, would sit quiescent, I should think, under such charges as have been made. One would, at any rate, expect some reply, some form of denial, some attempt on the part of the organizations whose members are implicated to answer the allegations.

Senator KEATING. — The Tasmanian Chief Justice passed sentences of five years each upon a few of these thieves some weeks ago.

Senator PEARCE.—The general tenor of the article quoted indicates that it is almost impossible to catch the culprits. I have heard that detectives have been placed on duty, but that their lives have been rather unsafe. If a detective happens to go down a hold, he may become endangered owing to a case of goods falling down. One can conceive the possibilities in such circumstances.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

Assent to the following Bills reported:—

Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands Bill.

Income Tax Bill.

Judiciary Bill.

NAVIGATION BILL.

Bill returned from the House of Representatives with a message notifying that it did not insist on its amendment No. 9, disagreed to by the Senate, that it had agreed to the amendments made by the Senate in clause 23, and that it had agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to amendment No. 11 of the House of Representatives.

TREATY OF PEACE (GERMANY) BILL.

Bill received from House of Representatives, and (on motion by Senator PEARCE) read a first time.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.38].—In moving—

That so much of the Standing and Sessional Orders be suspended as would prevent the Bill being passed through all its stages without delay.

I desire to intimate that it is not intended to exercise to the full the powers which I have just proposed. I intend to move the second reading at a later stage. The measure is a formal one, and I suggest that, following upon the motion for the second reading, the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

TREATIES OF PEACE (AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA) BILL.

Bill received from House of Representatives, and (on motion by Senator PEARCE) read a first time.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.39].—I move—

That so much of the Standing and Sessional Orders be suspended as would prevent the Bill being passed through all its stages without delay.

I intend to ask the Senate to adopt the same procedure with this measure as with

that preceding it. At a later stage I shall move the second reading, after which, I suggest that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

CUSTOMS BILL.

Bill received from the House of Representatives, and (on motion by Senator RUSSELL) read a first time.

QUARANTINE BILL.

Bill returned from the House of Representatives with an amendment.

TREATY OF PEACE (GERMANY) BILL.

SECOND READING.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.42]. — In moving—

That this Bill be now read a second time,

I may point out that it amends, in a certain unimportant particular, the Act providing for the ratification of peace with Germany. When the Treaty of Peace Bill was passed, provision was not made extending it to the Territories of the Commonwealth, and it is necessary now that this should be expressly provided for, hence the introduction of this measure, which provides that the Treaty of Peace Act 1919 shall apply to the Territories under the control of the Commonwealth, including any Territory governed by the Commonwealth under a mandate. It will be seen, therefore, that the amendment is purely technical in character.

Debate (on motion by Senator DE LARGIE) adjourned.

TREATIES OF PEACE (AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA) BILL.

SECOND READING.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.43]. — I move—

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The measure is of special interest to me, because on the 10th September, 1919, I had the honour of representing the Commonwealth at the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Austria at Saint Germain-En-Laye, in France. It was a most interesting ceremony, and one that I shall always remember, but

it was of less significance to Australia than the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany. Nevertheless, it is necessary that Australia, as one of the parties to the Treaty, should now ratify it. On the 27th November, 1919, the High Commissioner, as representing Australia, signed the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria. Copies of these Treaties have been before honorable senators for some time, and I take it that they have had an opportunity of perusing them. It is now proposed, by this Bill, to make the necessary provision to carry into effect the terms of the Peace Treaty, by empowering the Governor-General to make regulations and to do such other things as may appear to be necessary. Power is also given in the Bill to impose penalties for breaches of these regulations. The omission in the German Peace Treaty Act has been overcome in this Bill, which provides that the measure shall extend to the Territories under the authority of the Commonwealth, including those over which we have a mandate.

Debate (on motion by Senator DE LARGIE) adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—WAR GRATUITY BONDS.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.45]. — In moving—

That the Senate do now adjourn,

it would, perhaps, be just as well if I gave some indication of the business the Senate will be called upon to consider. The Bills which I have submitted this afternoon are very largely technical in character, and will be proceeded with. My colleague (Senator Russell), the Minister representing the Minister for Trade and Customs, will move the second reading of the Customs Bill, which will be circulated now that it has been read a first time. I hope, also, to have the draft of the Air Navigation Bill, and to move the first and possibly the second readings to-morrow. I understand that this will about exhaust the business available to the Senate, owing to the fact that another place is not dealing with measures quite as quickly as we do. A number of honorable senators will be absent next

week, and in order that honorable senators may make their arrangements, I think it only right that I should intimate now that, probably, the Senate will not be meeting next week.

Senator FOLL (Queensland) [3.46].—I desire to draw the attention of the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) to the position with regard to the war gratuity bonds, which is causing a certain amount of dissatisfaction to a number of returned soldiers in my State, and, I doubt not, in other States as well. Honorable senators will remember that when the regulations dealing with the issue of war bonds were framed provision was made for the payment of cash in certain circumstances. In a number of cases soldiers who were not anxious at the time for cash, applied for bonds, feeling that they would be a better investment. Since then, owing to altered financial circumstances, they are now in need of cash, but unfortunately are precluded from obtaining it in return for their bonds, although, I understand, they came under the regulations entitling them originally to payment in cash. One very sad case has come under my notice, and I have communicated with the Treasurer (Sir Joseph Cook), but not having that gentleman's permission I cannot quote it as an individual case. It appears to me to be rather unfair that, because a man did not originally ask for cash, although he was entitled to it, but decided, in the interests of his country to apply for bonds, he should now be unable to draw cash. I ask the Minister to bring this matter under the notice of the Treasurer, to see what can be done.

Senator PEARCE (Western Australia—Minister for Defence) [3.48].—I take it the honorable senator has already brought this matter under the notice of the Treasurer.

Senator FOLL.—As an individual case, but not as a general principle.

Senator PEARCE.—Of course, I am not entitled to speak for the Treasurer, but I am inclined to think that he will not be disposed to lay it down as a general principle that a returned soldier who applies for bonds and subsequently changes his mind shall be entitled to get cash now.

Senator FOLL.—I am referring to men who were entitled to cash originally.

Senator PEARCE.—There may be a considerable number even of those cases. I will put the matter as it has been represented by Senator Foll to the Treasurer. It seems to me, however, that it is a question of the submission of individual cases to the Treasurer rather than one of asking him to lay down a general rule such as that to which I have referred. I will obtain a reply from the Treasurer, which I will forward to the honorable senator.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Senate adjourned at 3.51 p.m.
