

and getting no farther. If we had good roads and drains and improved methods of farming, our railway system would be paying well. We must pay more attention to the finishing of the undertakings we begin. I very much doubt whether the success of our promised immigrants will be all that we desire. If we are to achieve success with them, it will only be by placing them on land served by railways.

Mr. Clydesdale: Start an instructional school.

Mr. MONEY: I do not mind what it is, so long as it will give the required results. Our task will never be finished until we endeavour to finish it. Never was there such opportunity in Western Australia for a man to show his statesmanship. It is only when difficulties confront a man and he has to get his back against the wall, that one can determine what he is made of. No man ever achieved anything unless he made up his mind to do it.

Mr. O'Loughlen: A Government without an Attorney General could not be expected to make good.

Mr. MONEY: That is a matter for the Government to settle. I have put forward these several questions because I am convinced we shall have to pay more attention to those parts of the State which enjoy the utilities for which we owe so much in loan money and interest and sinking fund, those utilities, those business undertakings, which are to a large extent responsible for our financial position. We all recognise that we have been suffering from the errors of judgment or want of efficiency in that department which has carried out so many of our big public works. It must be acknowledged.

Mr. Pickering: It is so obvious.

Mr. MONEY: I am not saying anything against the Minister for Works, but it is so very obvious that we have been suffering severely in this direction. Can anyone forget the Perth septie tanks, the Wyndham Meat Works, the Bunbury Harbour Works, the Harvey drainage scheme? In addition to these, many more, no doubt, if investigated by an impartial tribunal would be shown to have been carried out to the disadvantage and the extravagant cost of the people of the State. How do we know that all this is going to be altered? Are steps being taken to prevent a repetition? Have we any table showing the cost of administration in respect of works already accomplished? This matter should have the closest investigation. We cannot recover what we have lost, but it is our duty to see that the loss shall not recur. If we take no steps now, it becomes our own fault. On another point, perhaps hon. members will not be so ready to agree with me: I wonder how much time we have wasted, and what we have cost the State by not adhering strictly to the subjects of debate in this Chamber.

Mr. O'Loughlen: There is no restriction in this debate.

Mr. MONEY: I am not referring to the present debate in particular, but to debates of the past, which we cannot alter. Improvement is necessary for the present and for the future. If we could look more into the future, and treat the past simply as an index of warning for the future, I think it would result in a marked improvement. I mention this because there have been introduced into the debate on the Address-in-reply subjects which have no bearing whatever on the deficit. One hon. member spoke for an hour and another for three-quarters of an hour without uttering one word with reference to the Governor's Speech or the deficit. I shall always support any effort to bring about a limitation of speeches.

Mr. Pickering: That is not included in the subjects for discussion.

Mr. O'Loughlen: The member for Sussex does not approve of the limitation of speeches.

Mr. Pickering: No, by Jove, and you will realise it presently.

Mr. MONEY: With the idea of keeping the subject of the deficit well before the House, I would have the amount posted above your Chair, Sir, regularly every month. Money is being sent out of the State to Tasmania and Queensland. If we cannot stop this money going out of the State any other way, why not have a Tattersall's sweep on the amount of the deficit for the ensuing month and thus retain within the State a lot of the money which is now sent away. I think this would be a good idea, and make the people interested in the question. The deficit is undoubtedly the most important question with which we have to deal. When so much money is being sent out of the State for sweep purposes, we ought to make an effort to retain some of it. We try to deal with questions such as the deficit not too seriously, because undue worry might tend to operate in the wrong direction. I was pleased to hear the offers of help from both sides of the House, and if members only act up to their promises to assist to cope with the deficit, that end is possible of attainment even now, bad though the position is. Frequently we hold up America as an example. Although there may be many things in America which we do not admire, we cannot withhold our admiration for American efficiency and despatch. Applying a typical American saying to the problems confronting us and so urgently in need of attention, I would say "Do it now."

Mr. MARSHALL (Murchison) [5.17]: As a new member I desire to thank the older campaigners who have extended to me, in common with other new members, their congratulations on my presence in this Chamber. I join with other members in congratulating the member for West Perth (Mrs. Cowan) on the unique position she has attained of being the first lady to be returned to a seat in any Parliament of the Commonwealth. I believe we shall reap some advantage from the pre-

sence of ladies in this Chamber. I say for the ladies that they could never make as many mistakes as my own sex has been guilty of in matters of legislation in the past.

Mr. Pickering: That is a rash statement.

Mr. MARSHALL: I regret that I do not agree with the hon member, but probably he is not married.

Mr. Pickering: Oh yes, I am.

Mr. MARSHALL: It has been very interesting to me to note how many members on the Government side have endeavoured to impress on the House that they enjoy freedom of action and opinion irrespective of their political party. I do not think it matters much to anyone whether those members are bound or not, but we shall soon see where they stand when reforms designed for the benefit and progress of the State are brought before the House. It is quite unnecessary for any member to say whether he is tied or free. So much time has been devoted by members to the endeavour to convince us that they are not bound that I have been forced to the conclusion there is some ground for the charge, and I am satisfied that the public will come to the conclusion that there is an ulterior motive behind their efforts to maintain that they enjoy absolute freedom of action.

[The Speaker resumed the Chair.]

Mr Pickering: We did not make the assertion.

Mr. MARSHALL: Of course the hon. member would not do so. Whatever mistakes I may make in my endeavour to place my views before the House and the country, I hope will be overlooked by older members who are accustomed to face attacks which must be embarrassing to a new member. The views of some members on the Government side of the House regarding the deficit are rather discouraging. It has been said that if we all pull with the Government and give the best that is in us to the country at this time, we shall succeed in wiping out the deficit. Similar statements were made in this House three years ago. I read the reports of many speeches delivered in this House during the last Parliament, all in a similar strain. Now I would like to ask members, "Have we accomplished it?" We have not. Our deficit has continued uninterruptedly; it has increased rapidly, and I agree with the member for Bunbury (Mr. Money) that this is one of the most important problems we have to face. Some members here, who hold views different from mine, have come to realise where the trouble originates, but they seem to have some horror of tackling the problem. Reference has been made to the amount of capital eaten up by that particular section of the community who do not apply themselves to one minute's usefulness in the interests of society in the course of 12 months. I refer to the middleman. The producer and the consumer are not getting a fair deal, and therein lies the trouble. If we tackled that problem

and sought a remedy even by nationalising the means of production, distribution and exchange, I believe the economy effected would not only wipe out the deficit, but leave a large margin to credit. This would be a far better policy than the one we have been adopting and as a result of which the State has been falling further and further behind. It is the duty of every member to support the Government in any action which is calculated to be in the best interests of the State. I am desirous of doing this, but difficulty would arise if the policy of the Government did not coincide with my views. In that event I could not promise my support. Two men may hold different opinions; they desire to go in opposite directions and each thinks he is right. It is impossible for two such men to pull together. If the Government bring down proposals which are not acceptable to this side of the House, they cannot expect my support. I doubt whether the Government will bring down any proposal to prevent the exploitation of the community by the middleman who is robbing the consumer and the producer alike. The middleman is of no use to the community. He is an idler and a parasite, and the sooner we legislate against him and compel him to do his day's work, as other people have to do, the sooner we shall get down to the bottom of our trouble. Statements have been circulated throughout the State that the financial troubles of the Government are due to industrial disturbances. I want the Government to explain why it is that, while thousands of bushels of our wheat rot on the Fremantle wharf, bread is being sold at such a price that it is hard for working people to secure bread to-day. Will the Government explain why it is that, while cold storage and freezing works, not only in this State, but throughout the Empire are crammed with meat, a majority of the workers can hardly afford meat on account of the high price? The Government should tell the people why millions of bales of wool are being held up and kept out of use, pending the manufacturing of a value for the wool, while at the same time we cannot buy woollen goods because they are so expensive. I want the Government above all things, to tell us why in this land of full and plenty there should be hunger and destitution. I am an industrialist from an industrial centre, and I wish the Government to understand that these matters are agitating the minds of the workers. Upon the industrialists, the success of the State depends. If there is no inducement for them to work, if the little pinpricks they are suffering are allowed to continue, the men will cease work, and once this occurs, the trade and commerce of the whole State which naturally brings revenue to the Treasury, will be dislocated. The Premier and other members have endeavoured to explain to the House the cause of the deficit. While the Leader of the Opposition was speaking numerous interjections were made by members on the cross benches that the State's deficit was due to industrial disturbances.

The Premier himself interjected that the chief cause of the deficit was traceable to industrial disturbances, and he actually quoted the amount of the loss, which was a big sum. I am satisfied with the Premier's explanation, but what I cannot understand is that, when the Treasury received an unusually large amount of revenue, it was ascribed to prosperity. Does this imply that industrial disturbances were responsible for the creation of a big deficit and were also instrumental in bringing about prosperity? There is an inconsistency somewhere, and this can be put right no doubt by those people who have the necessary facts and figures at their disposal. This is the only conclusion I can arrive at; there is a link missing, and it should be found. I wish to protest against the declaration of the Government that they have done all they could to foster the industries of the State, particularly that appertaining to mining. As an industrialist of 22 years experience I can speak with some degree of authority upon the question, and I trust the Government will take into consideration the suggestions I have to offer. Certain reforms are essential in order to bring about an expansion of the mining industry. If it had not been for the goldfields of Western Australia many people would have held less comfortable positions than they hold to-day. When I see the decline that has taken place in the production of gold, notwithstanding the assertions of the Government I can only conclude that they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg by choking it with hot pollard. As a fact the Government have not done anything in particular to foster the industry, but have done very much in the direction of taxing it out of existence. We know that production from our mines has decreased. There is a section of the Mines Regulation Act which states that the owners of mines shall keep certain medical requisites on hand in case of fatal or minor accidents. I believe the Government are sincere in their desire to preserve the lives of the miners in Western Australia. They have become a valuable asset to the State. Experienced miners and prospectors are becoming so scarce that it may soon be necessary for the Government to get a specimen of them to put in the museum. This shortage of men is due to the fact that the Government have not given them the necessary consideration in the past, and have not seen meted out to them that justice which their arduous occupation warrants. I have been unfortunate enough, as a first aid man, to witness four fatal accidents in Western Australia. The position that arises when a man is seriously injured down one of the mines is really deplorable. If any hon. member were to witness one of these accidents I am sure he would be greatly upset. The Government have not seen to it that proper provision is made for an injured man when he comes to the surface. In all such cases

there should be some small clean chamber, equipped with surgical requisites, kept in proper order and condition, always ready for emergencies. Under present conditions an injured man is brought up from underground. He is rolled up in dirty flannels or a dirty pair of trousers from the crango room, and taken to the hospital for treatment. It is true the regulations provide that certain surgical requisites shall be always on hand, but the nature or the number of these requisites is not clearly laid down. The result is that the most that is kept at the mines to-day for this purpose is a bottle of Three Star brandy and a little waste in the locker. I have seen the comrades of a stricken miner rushing hither and thither in their anxiety to render aid to him, and be able to find only dirty vessels and dirty waste with which to bathe and clean the lacerated wounds on the body or the skull. It is only by good fortune that we have not buried some of these men through septic poisoning. Very little expense would be involved in the erection of a small chamber. The surgical requisites should be kept clean and tidy so that a man who is brought up badly injured may receive prompt and efficient attention. This question is of vital importance to the industry, and I hope the House will give early consideration to it. The system of rising in mines is one of the most dangerous that could be adopted. It is possibly a little cheaper to rise than to sink a winze, but if the system were abolished it would not mean much extra expense to the industry. When it comes to a choice between the Wooroloo Sanatorium or the Karrakatta cemetery and the lives of our citizens, the Government should not hesitate. They are in duty bound to protect those lives. Most hon. members will know that one can put in a winze as conveniently as a rise, but that the latter method is cheaper than the former, and is usually adopted by the companies. During the times when miners were plentiful the mine owners used to say that it was cheaper to get miners than it was to get timber. They placed a smaller value upon the lives of their employees at that time than they do now. Times have changed since then, and companies have become a little more humanitarian in their views. The matter, however, is agitating the minds of the miners to-day. Unless it is attended to the industry will come under the control of unscrupulous men who will foist further burdens upon it. One experienced man is as good as, if not better than, three inexperienced men. There are one or two sections of the Mining Act which have become obsolete, and therefore are out of touch with the industry. One of these sections deals with the power that is vested in the Minister for Mines. I am not making any personal attack upon the Minister, but I say that the system is bad. In Victoria the sole authority is not vested in the Minister. There are mining leases in this State, containing valuable ore channels, which are

being held up under all forms of exemption, some under the concentration of labour provision, and some under other provisions, according to the money which has been expended upon them. There are individuals who seem to be endeavouring to hang up the industry by continual applications for exemption. There is one man in particular who seems to have been very successful in holding up a group of leases for eight years. His manager has admitted that there is valuable ore upon them, but he refuses to work them because it is desired to sell the leases and obtain the lion's share of the capital and shares involved in the sale. After years of idleness in connection with the leases this man on the 20th March last secured a further six months' exemption from the Minister. We should eliminate the possibility of such action being taken in the future by following the example set, I think, under the Victorian Act. Under that Act, if the registrar or warden has not dealt justly with any application for exemption it goes to the Minister, who has the right to refer it back to the registrar or warden pointing out where, in his opinion, proper consideration had not been given to the application. Unfortunately, continual changes are taking place amongst those holding the office of Minister. This makes it possible for a Minister who desires to be agreeable to certain individuals to be the means of leases being held up and of depriving the State of revenue. The man to whom I am alluding in connection with these leases is well known, and is the most fluent impostor I have ever met. No facilities are offered to prospectors to find out the value of shows or mines which have already been worked. Apparently there is a record in the Mines Department showing the value of ore that goes over the plates, but it goes no further. If a prospector wishes to find out anything about a show in Katgoorlie he has to hunt all round the country to get the information. I admit that it is possible to ascertain the exact value of a mine, and it would be available at the Department if they would add to the value of the ore passed over the plates the value of the sands and slimes. When a company has ceased to work a mine the management should be compelled to leave a record of the amount of work done in the mine so that prospectors may be able to ascertain, without great expense, the information they desire in connection with it.

Mr. Boyland: The Government are issuing a book upon this very matter.

Mr. MARSHALL: A great deal has been said about the demands of labour driving capital out of the State. I do not think that the demands of labour are doing as much harm as some of those individuals who make a living by boosting up certain ore channels and reporting them to contain values which are not there. We have had examples of that sort of thing in connection with Bullfinch, and more recently at Hampton Plains. At the latter place we were supposed to have 62 miles of ore channel carrying high values,

and the result was that people started rushing hither and thither to get into those speculations, and a good deal of money also came from the other States, when suddenly it was found that there was nothing at Hampton Plains. That kind of thing is not fair to the people of the State, and neither is it fair to the Government, because when a genuine line of reef is discovered, and capital is required to exploit it, it will be quite impossible to get it. The Government should see that flotations of this kind are not carried out, at any rate not until such time as the State Mining Engineer has presented his report on what has been found. On the publication of such a report, if the public are still keen on investing, then it will be their own affair. The Government should not permit particular individuals, who have never done anything else but exploit the public, to appear on the scene on occasions such as these and carry on the flotation of companies with the sole object of gain to themselves. The Government, of course, are not in favour of centralisation, but I wish to show that this is induced by existing legislation and especially taxation. I intend to refer only to that part of the taxation which deals with the rank and file. It is a remarkable thing that no allowance is made for those people who go out for the purpose of developing the industries of the State. If an employee or a worker in the metropolitan centre, in receipt of £300 a year, is compared with the worker on the goldfields at the present time, earning a similar wage, we soon find out which of the two is the more seriously affected. One has all the comforts that civilisation can offer. He enjoys city life and its recreations, such as the ocean beach and the river in the summer, and he has also the best of food—clean, fresh and wholesome. The workers on the goldfields do not enjoy such privileges.

Hon. W. C. Angwin: Where?

Mr. MARSHALL: On the Murchison.

Hon. W. C. Angwin: There is plenty of fresh beef up there and it is cheaper, too.

Mr. MARSHALL: It is dearer, and we do not get our vegetables on the Murchison until five days after they have left Perth.

Hon. W. C. Angwin: Why do you not grow them up there?

Mr. MARSHALL: We would readily grow them if the Government would condescend to give us water cheap enough to enable us to do so. So far as these people are concerned—I am speaking more particularly of those who go out into the back country—they should have a great deal more consideration than is extended to them. At the present time they receive none at all. The Government declare that they are against centralisation and at the same time if a worker starts to go out into the back blocks to develop the industries of the State, he is persecuted by the Government from the moment he goes through the turnstile at the railway station. I would like the Government to take into consideration the difference in the lives led by the people who work in the far out gold-

fields and those who are more comfortably situated in the metropolis. It is no use my dealing with taxation as it applies to the prospector. Hon. members are aware of the inequity of this tax and while the State tax is not as bad as the Federal tax, it is certainly bad enough. I am glad to see that the Government intend to introduce a Bill for the purpose of treating the prospector fairly in this regard. On the subject of prospecting I heard it said by an hon. member last night that, in his opinion, no more Golden Miles would be found in Western Australia, and that so far as he knew only one had been allotted to each State. The Lord must be a cursed individual if he has done as the hon. member says. We have a vast undeveloped interior, but it is known in many places to be highly auriferous, and I and many others still have great hopes that not one but many golden miles will be discovered in Western Australia. Unfortunately, the system adopted by the Government in regard to the encouragement of prospecting is absolutely useless. What can a man do with £1 a week and equipment, for that is the extent of the help which the Government give. It is impossible to get single men to go out prospecting. Moreover, the single young men know nothing about prospecting. Prospectors are middle-aged men and men of advanced years, who have had vast experience, and these are the men on whom we must depend. They have to go out into the wilderness and if they receive only £1 a week, what are they to do for their wives who are left behind? The Government must act more liberally if it is desired that prospecting shall be carried out in a systematic way. A sum of at least £3 a week should be given to a bona fide prospector. Until that is done we need not expect any result. That brings me back to the assertion I made in regard to the Government and the policy of protecting industries and working for their expansion. I desire to reveal the amount of consideration given by the Government to two of the finest copper belts in the State at Ilgarri and Cammerina. The prospectors developed those leases in the pioneering stages and while the price of copper was high, and in order to get the best value they could for their labour, they took the trouble to classify the ore to send to Fremantle. It was ore which carried a big percentage of metallic copper. This procedure cost a considerable amount and I am sorry to say that when it came to railing the ore from Meekatharra to Fremantle, it was singled out by the Railway Department for preferential treatment, and freight was charged according to the high value. This was backloading so far as the Railway Department were concerned, and the only expense was that connected with the consumption of coal and water. The trucks would have had to be taken back to Fremantle in any case. I would like to know why the department went out of their way to inflict a penalty on these pioneers to the extent of 62s. 7d. when the scale provides that copper

ore of a value of £30 per ton shall be carried at 26s. 6d. This is not the way to foster an industry. It was mentioned by the Premier the other evening that it was his intention to assist the miners who had been unfortunate enough to contract the malady which is peculiar to the industry by providing land for them in the south-western part of the State. I do not know why the Premier has such a love for the South-West. I suppose he could tell us if he would. But I would remind him that the unfortunate men who have contracted miner's complaint are not in a fit condition to do what the Premier suggests they should. There are able-bodied men who should be chosen for this particular work. The Premier could select immigrants to develop the South-West. In my opinion it would be a wiser policy for the Government to resume leases adjacent to some of the goldfields railways, cut them up into fair-sized blocks and put the afflicted men on those. In this way the railway revenue would benefit and the occupant of the lease would, whenever he felt so inclined, go out prospecting. Who knows but that in this way some new and important discoveries might be made? Hon. members have taken some credit for the establishment of the Wooroloo Sanatorium. I admit that there is every reason to be proud of the manner in which that institution is conducted, but I hold that very few cases from the goldfields need be sent there. The Government should see that a medical examination is made of those engaged in mining operations every six months, and when the first symptoms of the complaint show themselves, the men should then be removed to a different sphere. In that way the disease would be arrested and there would be no necessity for providing accommodation at Wooroloo. I am quite in accord with all that was said by the member for Gaseoyne (Mr. Angelo) regarding the development of the North-West, and also regarding the development of the pastoral industry, which is practically paralysed. It is time the Government took up the question of North-Western development with every degree of seriousness. That procedure would prove cheaper than the system they have adopted. The pastoral leases of the North are held not by individuals or by companies, but by combines and trusts. It is a gross iniquity and a crying shame that any section should be allowed to hold up the natural heritage of the children of Australia. Those pastoral leaseholds are the property of the State, and only need to be resumed. The holders of those areas took them up knowing that the Government could resume and would resume; and I say the Government should resume, and then give preference to Australians, while also preparing lands in the North for immigrants. I am very much in favour of the taxation of unimproved land values. That subject has, I understand, been discussed here previously. Outside it has been discussed by practically every organised body that is interested in the progress of Western

Australia. What I have said about pastoral leaseholds I apply also to other leaseholds. I look upon the whole of the lands of this country as the natural heritage of the children of Australia; and I refuse to be a party to permitting any exploiter to use the land to the detriment of its rightful owners. The land exploiter, the land monopolist, is the greatest criminal at present to be found in this State. I would support any measure designed to force such monopolists to let the land pass to the people, who will apply labour to it, and thus produce wealth for the benefit of the community as a whole. It is not exactly a pleasant ordeal to be making one's first effort in this Chamber. By the time I have been here as long as various other members, I may be as great a nuisance to a new member as those hon. members are to me. Still, they have treated me fairly well. No matter what my views are, or what the views of other members may be, other members have a right to voice their opinions, and I have a right to voice mine. Finally, let me say that as an Australian I want to leave this country a better and a happier one than I found it upon entering it.

Mr. PICKERING (Sussex) [6.4]: During the whole of the period that it has been my privilege to represent the Sussex electorate in this Chamber, I have never heard such a deluge of congratulations as have been uttered this session.

Mr. O'Loughlen: Are you going to perpetuate them?

Mr. PICKERING: I am not. When I look around the Chamber and miss the faces of old companions—leal men and true—I deeply regret their absence. I know very well that the new members will, after the next general election, be very pleased to see themselves back in their places here, just as I feel pleased to-day. But we are too ready to welcome the new and to forget the old. Several of the members whom we have lost from this Assembly are worthy citizens, and have served the State faithfully and well for many years. We hear no expressions of sympathy with them, but only congratulations to the new members. It would be absurd for me to fall on the neck of the member for West Perth (Mrs. Cowan).

Mrs. Cowan: Hear, hear!

Mr. PICKERING: The member for West Perth knows just as well as I know that to my lot fell the distinction of being the one member of the Western Australian Legislature who had the courage to vote against the admission of women to this Parliament.

Mrs. Cowan: That was because you could not help it.

Mr. PICKERING: It was not a matter of compulsion with me; I exercised my choice when I took my seat on the "No" side of the Chamber on the occasion in question. My vote was cast from choice and from conviction. In the former member for West Perth, the then Attorney General, we lost a very able

representative. In my opinion, the Government, in losing their Attorney General, have suffered considerable and serious damage; and, as a result, this House is going to find itself in a serious dilemma.

Mr. O'Loughlen: The Government do not think so, or they would have appointed a lawyer to follow the late Attorney General. The member for Bunbury could fill the position.

Mr. PICKERING: Various questions arose in this Chamber upon which the Assembly had to rely entirely upon the interpretations of the Attorney General. I regret to say that in more than one instance the former Attorney General's interpretations proved not to be correct. Then, how much more difficult will our position be without the advice and assistance of an Attorney General! However, I hope I am a good sport, and although the attitude I adopted towards the recent change in the Constitution met with defeat, I must stand up to it. Accordingly, I must join other members in welcoming the lady to this House.

Mrs. Cowan: That is very nice of you.

Mr. PICKERING: I say it because of the force of circumstances. Personally, I have a great admiration for the member for West Perth.

Mrs. Cowan: Oh!

Mr. PICKERING: I recognise that the lady has exercised her talents to the advantage of Western Australia in those spheres which peculiarly belong to women. The only difference in the present situation is that I do not consider the sphere in which the lady now finds herself is one that belongs to her sex. I never was a believer in petticoat government. I may perhaps be permitted to reply to the adverse criticism which has fallen from various members on the Opposition side of the Chamber regarding the Country Party. With the member for Murchison (Mr. Marshall), I must say that the matter is not one which is vital to the legislation of this Parliament. Still, when certain imputations are cast upon the party with which I am associated, I think it necessary that they should be refuted. I claim to know the Country Party from its initial stage. As a matter of fact, with the late Mr. M. H. Jacoby, I can claim to be a father of the Country Party. I fought for "politics for farmers" from the moment that the Farmers and Settlers' Association started in this State. From the very inception of that body I was interested in its platform and its constitution. Seeing that I have been so intimately associated with the Country Party, it is only natural that I should know the constitution and the platform and the conditions governing our work. The platform was framed in consultation with representatives of the industry for which we particularly stand, and with regard to which we have all along been practically united. Accordingly, there is no reason whatever why any member of the Country Party should entertain any objection to signing the platform and observing its tenets. We of the Country