

Legislative Assembly,

Wednesday, 1st February, 1911.

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The SPEAKER took the Chair at 2.30 p.m., and read prayers.

PETITION—EMPIRE CELEBRATION.

Mr. PRICE presented a petition from 577 citizens praying that His Majesty the King be petitioned that his coronation should be annually celebrated on Empire Day, that the coronation be commemorated by the minting of new Empire coins, and that the present condition of the Empire be graphically represented by an Empire flag, an Empire anthem, and an Empire citizens' name.

Petition received and read.

Mr. PRICE moved—

That the petition be printed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Standing Order 100 no member shall move that a petition be printed unless he intends to take action and informs the House thereof.

Mr. PRICE: I intend to take further action.

Mr. SCADDAN: I second the motion.

Mr. TAYLOR: I think somebody should step in at this stage and consider the expense of printing this petition and the value of it. While I have every respect for the signatures of any people of this State, I think the House would be ill-advised if it sanctioned the printing of this petition, notwithstanding the hon. member's assurance that he desires to take

action. I do not see what action the hon. member can take, and I am sorry that he did not indicate the course he intends to pursue. The petition should rest at being read, although I am sorry that so much of the time of the House has been taken up with even reading it. I will certainly oppose the printing of this petition.

Mr. GEORGE: I agree with what the member for Mt. Margaret said. The author of that petition is fairly well known in this State, and whilst he may have estimable qualities in some respects, he has an enormous capacity for not only boring hon. members but for delaying the business of the House and boring the people of the State. It must be some 14 or 15 years ago that I was pestered by this individual, who at one time had been a teacher in a school, and he made a big fuss over £5 which he alleged had been paid to the Education Department but which on inquiry proved to be only £1.

Mr. Scaddan: What has that got to do with it?

Mr. GEORGE: It shows that he has a bee in his bonnet, and that there is no necessity for us to waste further time.

Mr. PRICE: Those hon. members who opposed the printing of the petition regretted the waste of time in presenting it. The names on that petition demand at least that they should receive some courtesy and some consideration; the names are not those of any irresponsible citizens but many of them are members of this Chamber, and others are those of persons holding high and responsible positions in the State. It is because of the signatures to the petition that I presented it to the House, believing that it would receive at least that courteous consideration which it deserves. The petition is intended to be presented later on to the King with certain proposals contained in the prayer, and if hon. members say that the prayer of responsible citizens who approach His Majesty on certain matters is one that should be rejected by this Chamber I must bow to the ruling of the majority; but I do think that the desire of these 577 citizens, who signed this petition, should at least receive con-

sideration, and that the petition should be printed.

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	11
Noes	..	..	..	24

Majority against .. 13

AYES.

Mr. Augwin	Mr. Price
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Collier	Mr. Troy
Mr. Gill	Mr. Walker
Mr. Holman	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Hudson	(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Carson	Mr. Monger
Mr. Cowcher	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Murphy
Mr. Draper	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. O'Loughlen
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Hardwick	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Harper	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Horan	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Jacoby	Mr. Layman
Mr. Male	(Teller).
Mr. Mitchell	

Question thus negatived.

QUESTION—RAILWAY SERVICE, PINJARRA-DWELLINGUP.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN asked the Minister for Railways: 1, Is he aware that the service provided on the Pinjarra-Dwellingup Railway is the most inadequate of any line in the State? 2, Will the department make an effort to establish a daily service?

The MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS replied: 1, No. The Commissioner advises that the service is adequate for all present requirements. 2, The service will be increased as soon as the traffic warrants it.

QUESTION—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, DWELLINGUP-HOTHAM.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN asked the Minister for Works: 1, When is it proposed to commence the construction of the Dwellingup-Hotham Railway? 2, In view of the special circumstances will the depart-

ment proceed at once to build three miles as promised by the Premier some time ago?

The MINISTER FOR WORKS replied: 1 and 2, Instructions have been issued to proceed with this work as early as possible now that the Bill has received the assent of Parliament.

QUESTION—WATER SUPPLY BULLFINCH, PRICE.

Mr. HORAN asked the Minister for Works: 1, Has he received a petition signed by 70 residents of Bullfinch praying for a reduction in the price of water at that centre? 2, Is he aware that owing to departmental methods the man in charge of the standpipe is debarred from supplying water on Sundays? 3, Is he aware that a large concourse of people had decided, under the special circumstances, to set the law and departmental regulations at defiance, and break the pipes to ensure a supply? 4, Will he take immediate steps to remedy this condition of things, and let the House know at its next sitting if the Government feel justified in continuing the charge of 5s. per hundred gallons, and if so, for what reason?

The MINISTER FOR WORKS replied: 1, No. 2, It was at first arranged that water would not be sold on Sundays, but last Sunday the attendant supplied a number of people. A petition asking that Sunday sales be arranged for was received by me yesterday, and I immediately issued instructions that water should be sold for two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon. 3, The standpipe attendant has reported that on Sunday last he was just in time to prevent several persons breaking the lock in order to fill their water bags. 4, It is necessary to retain the price of 5s. per 100 gallons because at the present rate of supply, sales at this price will be quite insufficient to recoup the actual expense of the temporary main. The capital cost of the main is about £7,000, but as it is contemplated that it will meet requirements for only about twelve months and will then be relifted, the cost of the single year's supply includes the

whole expense of laying and relifting it. On this basis the actual cost of a year's supply exclusive of the cost of delivering the water at Southern Cross, is £3,910, made up as follows:—haulage and laying and jointing, £1,990; relifting, £420; depreciation of pipes, £470; interest at 4 per cent. on £7,000, £280; maintenance, patrolling, standpipe attendance and other expenses of water selling, £750; total, £3,910. Prior to this supply, the price of water at Bullfinch was as high as 4d. per gallon. The Government took the risk of providing this expensive temporary main in order to avert a threatened water famine and to assist in the development of the district. The local progress association and the owners of the leading mines, when the matter was discussed with them, readily agreed to the price of 5s. per 100 gallons. The present price does not involve an unduly high weekly expense to prospectors and working miners for the small quantity of domestic water used at each camp under present conditions.

QUESTION — LAND RESUMPTION FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES, PERTH.

Mr. FOULKES asked the Attorney General: 1, Is it not a fact that a search was recently made by the Crown Law Department in the Titles Office to ascertain the names and addresses of all the owners of land lately resumed by the Government, situate in Perth, adjoining the Eastern Railway? 2, Is it not a fact that such search showed the dates when each person acquired the ownership of the various lots of ground resumed by the Government? 3, Is there any objection to a statement being provided showing the names and addresses of all the owners who acquired the ownership of such lands so resumed within the last two months? 4, If there is no such objection will the Attorney General arrange to have such information supplied at once?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied: 1. No, but on the publication of notice of resumption all certificates of title affected thereby were so endorsed in the

Titles' Office. 2, No, but the dates of registration are recorded. 3, There is no objection, but the only information available is the names and addresses of registered owners. 4, Yes, the information available will be supplied.

QUESTION — PRISON MATRON, FREMANTLE.

Mr. GILL asked the Premier: 1, Has a new matron been engaged for the Fremantle prison? 2, If so, what is the name of the person engaged? 3, Was the appointment made from within the State or from the Eastern States?

The PREMIER replied: 1, A new assistant matron has been temporarily engaged. 2, Miss Amanda Peterson. 3, From within the State.

QUESTION—EDUCATION, TRANS- FER OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. MURPHY asked the Minister for Education: As he has removed the head master from the Fremantle boys' school, and as he is about to remove the head master from the Beaconsfield school, will he see that their successors have the same scholastic qualifications and certificates as the gentlemen removed?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION replied: The head masters to be appointed will have the qualifications and certificates required for schools of the class to which Fremantle boys' and Beaconsfield belong.

HANSARD REPORT, REVISION OF SPEECHES.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before we proceed with the Orders of the Day, I wish to inform hon. members that my attention has been drawn to a sub-leader appearing in last evening's *Daily News* reflecting on the method adopted by members in the revision of their speeches. I have consulted the Chief *Hansard* Reporter on the subject, and he writes to me as follows:—

The statement to which you called my attention is that "some members, it appears, carefully 'revise' out of their

speeches altogether expressions calculated to bring them into disrepute?" As you know, sir, members, on request, are supplied with duplicate copies of their speeches when delivered "in the House," not for revision, but for the correction of errors only, and no member has ever been allowed to "revise out of their speeches expressions calculated to bring them into disrepute." If such attempt were made, when it came under my notice, it would be prevented. In Committee, members are not reported in extenso, many remarks, not relevant to the subject, being cut out. The corrections by members are very few, and are confined to palpable errors only.—J. A. Wigg, Chief *Hansard* Reporter.

BILL—COTTESLOE BEACH RATES VALIDATION.

Mr. FOULKES (Claremont): I beg to ask for leave of the House to introduce a Bill to validate certain rates made by the Cottesloe Beach board of health.

Mr. SPEAKER: Unless the House permits it I cannot allow the hon. member to introduce a Bill at this stage without notice being given.

Mr. FOULKES: I had not much notice myself, but I appeal to hon. members to permit this Bill to be introduced. It is a matter of urgency so far as this particular board of health is concerned. The rates have not been struck in the manner perhaps they should have been and the board ask to have an Act passed to validate the rates struck.

Mr. George: What do the ratepayers say?

Mr. FOULKES: They will have to pay sooner or later.

Mr. Draper: What do they want, is it entirely their fault?

Mr. FOULKES: The chairman of this board of health has omitted for two or three years to put his name at the foot of each page of the rate book. It is an error, and I ask the leave of the House to introduce the Bill. It is similar to those Bills which are introduced every session to validate rates. It means a great deal to this board of health. Members will understand that it is necessary in every dis-

trict to carry out certain sanitary measures and if the board cannot get the funds it will seriously affect the health of the residents.

Mr. George: How have they done the work during the last three or four years?

Mr. FOULKES: They have been able to collect certain rates. There are some ratepayers who pay voluntarily at once and others who if they find out a flaw refrain from paying.

Mr. Scaddan: You have leave, sit down. Leave given.

Bill introduced and read a first time.

BILL—CRIMINAL CODE ACT AMENDMENT.

Read a third time and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

BILL—ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT.

Third Reading.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. J. L. Nanson) moved—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	20
Noes	..	..	..	16

Majority for .. 4

AYES.

Mr. Carson	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Cowcher	Mr. Monger
Mr. Daglish	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Draper	Mr. Murphy
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Piesse
Mr. Hardwick	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Harper	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Layman	(Teller).
Mr. Male	

NOES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Collier	Mr. Troy
Mr. Gill	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Holman	Mr. Ware
Mr. Horan	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Hudson	Mr. Heltmann
Mr. O'Loughlin	(Teller).
Mr. Price	

Question thus passed.

Bill read a third time, and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

BILL—LOAN, £2,100,000.

First Reading.

The PREMIER (Hon. F. Wilson) moved for leave to introduce a Bill for "An Act to authorise the raising of a sum of two million and one hundred thousand pounds by loan for the construction of certain public works and for other purposes, and the re-appropriation of certain loan moneys."

Question passed; Bill introduced and read a first time.

Second Reading.

The PREMIER (Hon. Frank Wilson) in moving the second reading said: In dealing with this motion I propose to follow the procedure adopted some two years ago by myself when Treasurer, and also, I think, followed by the ex-Premier, Sir Newton Moore, last year; that is, to move the second reading of the Bill and ask the leader of the Opposition to adjourn the debate; then to move the second resolution that the House go into Committee in order that I may briefly introduce the Loan Estimates, and then ask the leader of the Opposition to move to report progress. By doing this we shall be able to proceed to-morrow in like order on the Estimates. This procedure, I think, has met the approval of the House on previous occasions, because it is realised that a Loan Bill and the Loan Estimates are so intimately associated that the remarks on the introduction of the Loan Bill must of necessity refer to the items on the Loan Estimates, and *vice versa*. The schedule of the Loan Bill is embraced in the general summary of the Loan Estimates, and the items contained therein are fully explained in that summary, whilst being set forth in the schedule as a whole. As hon. members are aware, the Loan Bill gives me, as Treasurer, authority to raise money for specific works set forth in the schedule, and the Loan Estimates, on the other hand, give us year by year authority to expend such money on the construction of works which are laid down in those

Estimates. Neither the Loan Bill nor the Loan Estimates, however, authorise the construction of such works as railways, which are always authorised by the passage of special Bills. These railways which we have in the schedule of the Bill, with the exception of one or two, have been authorised by the House during the present session, so it will be needless for me to comment at all in detail on works which have been fully considered and already sanctioned by the House. As hon. members will see, the present Loan Bill gives authority to raise £2,100,000 for the purpose of constructing the works to which I have referred as being in the First Schedule.

Mr. George: Does this sum include the entire cost?

The PREMIER: No; of course not. If the hon. member will look at the summary at the back of the Estimates he will find the fullest detailed information as to the present year's expenditure, the expenditure which we anticipate will take place in the first nine months of the following year, and the expenditure necessary to complete the works. I was remarking that this amount included the works which are embraced in the First Schedule of the Bill, together with an amount of £151,500, which is set down for discounts and flotation expenses. The Budget Speech delivered by me at the end of October last included a general review of the condition of the State, and also the anticipations of the Government with regard to future expansion; and I am happy to think this afternoon that the policy embraced by the present Bill has already received the endorsement of Parliament. The position of our General Loan Fund on the 30th June last is, of course, shown in detail on page 93 of the Public Accounts. Hon. members will there see exactly how our total authorisations with regard to loan moneys stand. The amount at the present time is £23,527,253. Of this amount discounts and flotation expenses represent £1,045,296, leaving a net balance available for works and services up to date since Responsible Government of £22,481,957. Out of this sum we had

expended to the end of June last £20,565,011. This is also shown in the Public Accounts, on pages 82 and 83. The unexpended balance of loan authorisations at that time, namely, 30th June last, amounted to £1,916,945, and this is shown on the Loan Estimates, in Column 3 of the summary sheet, to which I again refer the member for Murray. Against this amount during the first half of the present financial year, that is the six months ending 31st December last, we expended from Loan Fund some £580,690, and from Loan Suspense Account £88,873; also from Loan Suspense Account, expenditure prior to 30th June last, that is in the previous financial year, £6,707. This is shown also in the schedule of the Estimates. This makes the total loan moneys expended during the present financial year from Loan Suspense Account £676,270, so that we had a balance in hand of Loan Fund on 1st January of the present year of £1,240,675. The estimated expenditure for the present financial year, that is up to the 30th June next, including recoups to Loan Suspense Account, is £1,743,488. And as we have the unexpended portions of authorisations which, on the 30th June last amounted to £1,916,945, it will be seen that we have, as a matter of fact, sufficient loan funds in hand to carry us on to the close of the present financial year, leaving a balance of about £178,000; but there is an account which hon. members are acquainted with, that of General Stores, which is paid for out of these moneys, that is, out of general loan moneys held by the Treasurer; and as that amounts to something like £392,543, we should, if we had no other funds available, have no authorisation; and if we expended the full amount set down for expenditure during the present financial year on our Loan Estimates, we should be at the end of the financial year short by a sum of about £200,000. The necessity, therefore, for power to raise further loan funds is due to the fact that our developmental policy must go on. I think all hon. members, no matter on what side of the House they may sit, are agreed in that respect. The railways now authorised must be carried

to completion; the harbour and river improvements, and the works which have been authorised from time to time by the House, and which are now in hand, must be carried on to completion; water supplies, the development of our goldfields, the development of agriculture and the building of roads and the erection of public buildings, I maintain, must all be proceeded with with the utmost despatch in order to give our citizens those facilities which make life pleasurable, not to say bearable; and it is necessary that I should be granted the power to go into the money market to raise money for this purpose, even though I may have some in hand at the present moment, to keep works going till the next financial year. But not only are we to look to the end of the financial year, we must have money to carry us on into the next financial year to keep them all in full swing during the first nine months at any rate, that is, to the 31st March, 1912. This is the position which I have attempted to cover by the schedule to this Bill and the amount the raising of which I am asking Parliament to approve, so that the first nine months' anticipated expenditure of the new financial year, as set forth in column 6 of the summary at the back of the Loan Estimates, is covered by this Bill, and so that we shall have sufficient money, when this loan is raised, to carry us on, at any rate until that date. Further, I hold that it is necessary the Treasurer should always have by him an authorisation from Parliament to raise moneys in order that he may be able to take the first favourable opportunity for raising loan moneys as they are needed in the interests of the State. The loan authorisations, as I pointed out in delivering my Budget Speech, were exhausted by the loan we floated during last year. There is another point which appeals to me in this connection, and that is that our neighbours in the Eastern States of the Commonwealth have been particularly active in passing works Bills and in adopting works policies and in passing loan authorisations in order that their several Governments may go on the market. It will be noted that the mother State, New South Wales, gave authority

during the recent session of Parliament, for raising no less than £7,000,000, and in Queensland a Loan Bill has been passed for £9,991,500. It is desirable that our financial advisers in the old country, and also the Agent General, shall be in a position to take their turn when a favourable opportunity offers for going on the loan market to raise the necessary money required by the State.

Mr. Heitmann: I think there will be some dear money in the next few years.

The PREMIER: I do not think so. I have not much objection to the price of money going up, but I think there is any amount of money available for investment, especially for such fields of investment as the States of the Commonwealth are able to offer. The Australian Colonial loans are undoubtedly some of the safest investments capitalists can put money into if they want an investment and not a gamble, from the very patent fact that there is such a large percentage of loan moneys expended in Australia in constructing reproductive works such as railways. Both the increase in our local revenue and the additions to our population fully justify the policy which this Parliament in its wisdom has indorsed, fully justify the Loan Bill which I am now introducing. The expansion of our revenue in Western Australia during the last few years has been phenomenal and must be gratifying to every representative of the people, and, I think, must carry conviction to the minds of all that Western Australia has entered upon a prosperous period of her history. I would like to point out that, exclusive of Commonwealth returns, our revenue in Western Australia for the year 1906-7 amounted to £2,621,188. That was one of the years of our depression. It is quite true the clouds were beginning to roll back at that time, but just beginning; we did not feel the effect to any appreciable extent. The following year, 1907-8, we still were labouring under that depression, and the State revenue amounted to £2,623,131, almost the same as in the previous year. In 1908-9 things were looking somewhat better, yet we did not have a very big, though an appreciable,

increase. The State revenue amounted to £2,650,190, something like £27,000 in excess of the previous year. In 1909-10, last year, we found a wonderful improvement. Our internal revenue amounted to no less than £2,953,947, a very marked difference from the previous year. During the present year, 1910-11, it is estimated that the revenue will reach £3,155,813. We have every prospect of that estimate being fully realised; and if it does, the increase during the past three years, indeed the last two years, will be no less than £505,623. That is an increase within our own boundaries exclusive of the sum assured to us by the Commonwealth by way of return out of net customs and excise revenue. The increase in our population for the twelve months ended 30th June last was 7,359 souls, while the increase for the six months ending 31st December last year was 6,191 souls. So it will be seen at once that not only is our internal revenue looking up very magnificently, but our population is steadily increasing at an advanced ratio over previous years.

Mr. Foulkes; Still, comparatively it is very small.

The PREMIER: I admit it, but if the hon. member will compare it with the population of 280,000 he will recognise that even a 12,000 increase per annum is nothing to be treated with contempt or to be thought small.

Mr. Foulkes: The births come to about 6,000.

Mr. Angwin: And that is the best immigration we can get.

The PREMIER: I should like to see the births increase by double that number. I agree with the member for East Fremantle that certainly it is the best increase in population we can have. Our railways, which I may refer to as the directly reproductive works on which the bulk of our loan moneys is expended, as compared with the railways of the Commonwealth show very favourably. Last year they earned a total of 4.75 per cent. on the capital expended, as against 4.11 per cent. for the whole of the railway systems of the remainder of the Commonwealth. When I point out that

at least half of this Loan Bill, more than half, is intended to be expended on the extension of our railway system, it must be evident to all who are interested that it is a sound and payable proposition, not only so far as we are concerned but so far as the investors are concerned. It is interesting to know the position of Western Australia, taking the percentage of the interest bill to the total revenue, and that our position is exceptionally sound. On the basis of the estimates of the present financial year I find that throughout the Commonwealth we have this position: the interest bill of New South Wales is 24.30 per cent. of her gross revenue, that of Victoria 23.01 per cent., that of Queensland 32.41 per cent., and that of South Australia 26.09 per cent., whereas in Western Australia it is only 21.44 per cent. Up to date our railways have earned £135,000 this financial year more than in the corresponding period last year, whereas my estimated increase for the whole year was £106,000. Now, leaving this financial aspect of the question alone for a moment, I would ask members to turn to the schedule of the Loan Bill, and it will be there found that under the heading of railways and railway construction we propose to raise £1,009,100 which, in addition to railways authorised by special Acts of Parliament passed this session and in previous years, covers the following main items. The first of these I will call attention to is "Additions and Improvements to Opened Railways." A sum of £160,000 is required for this purpose, and the principal works proposed to be carried out under this heading are additions to the Midland Junction workshops including machinery, the whole of which will probably cost almost £100,000 when completed. Of this sum £66,000 will be represented in buildings and £33,000 in the machinery and equipment for the shops. Of this £100,000 £74,000 is now being provided. Not only is it necessary to provide the funds for the extension of these workshops in order to keep up with the expansion of our railway system generally, that is, to enable the ordinary repairs of rolling stock to be kept up-to-date; and I may say in passing that the

rolling stock very shortly will be nearly double what it was when the shops were first erected, showing that there is necessity for increasing facilities for repairs to maintenance, but also do we want the extension for the purpose of the manufacture of locomotives and boilers. It is estimated when we get the extensions completed that we shall be able to turn out at least double the value of rolling stock we are able to turn out at the present time. Our efforts as far as the manufacture of locomotives is concerned up to the present time have been confined to the building of some five locomotives from the spare parts which have been imported with locomotives from the old country, and what has been required in addition to the spare parts, has been supplied by the workshops, and the whole put together to form new locomotives. We have turned out five locomotives of this description during the year, and five are now in hand. My latest information tells me that three of these five have either gone into use or are ready to go into use. We propose to go a step further, namely, to enter upon the construction of locomotives and authority has been issued for the construction of ten Class C locomotives at the Midland Junction workshops. Of course, as I will point out later on when I come to the item of rolling stock, the demands are so great that we shall have to import a considerable number of locomotives still. In the meantime it is intended that the additions to the workshops shall be pushed on as expeditiously as possible in order that at the earliest possible moment they may be able to turn out the requirements of the State as far as locomotives are concerned as they are doing now in the way of wagons and carriages.

Mr. Scaddan: That order for locomotives outside the State is entirely due to the lack of foresight in previous years.

The PREMIER: The hon. member did not foresee what was coming; all he saw was disaster staring us in the face, and he was always urging the Treasury to cut down expenses and not to borrow money and to go on marking time.

Mr. Collier: Look out, or I will bring in the Minister for Works.

The PREMIER: We saw it coming and set to work to meet the demand, and the Government take some credit for it.

Mr. Collier: And Parliament, too.

The PREMIER: Yes, and Parliament also. At North Fremantle out of this item we propose to expend nearly £10,000 for re-arranging sidings and laying in new lines in the yards to the grain sheds and wharves. This work is already well in hand. Then also there is the continuation of the relaying of the Great Southern Railway from Beverley to Katanning, a distance of 126 miles, with 60lb. rails; 16 miles of this work were completed in 1908 from Narrogin to Yornaning and since then relaying has been continued a further 20 miles, bringing it to four miles beyond Pingelly, and sufficient rails are now on order to build the section to Beverley. When the work is completed we shall have a heavy track from Perth to Katanning and, of course, subsequently it is intended to relay from Katanning to Albany. In passing I may say that we commenced at Narrogin and proceeded north towards Beverley, and now we propose not only to carry that on until we reach Beverley but also to go south to Katanning from Narrogin. Then there is another important work which is embraced in this item, and that is the commencement of the erection of the long wanted Melbourne-road bridge.

Mr. Gill: Does that come under additions and improvements?

The PREMIER: Yes. Then the land resumptions at Perth and Fremantle form a fairly big item.

Mr. Angwin: Not very big at Fremantle.

The PREMIER: The hon. member thinks of Fremantle always. At North Fremantle the resumptions are extensive. The necessity for land resumption in Perth is apparent to everyone. We have only two roads running in from East Perth to the central station, and it has become imperatively necessary that two more roads should be put in. We have a double track coming from the goldfields and from the Great Southern lines into

East Perth, and we have a double track from the South-Western districts, and it is necessary that we should have these two sets of roads running into the central station in order that the South-Western traffic may be carried independently to that of the main lines of the Eastern Railway. In addition it is necessary that we should look ahead, and more especially are we justified in doing that in view of the promise made for an early commencement of the Transcontinental railway. We should therefore provide sufficient space so that when the time does come when we are linked up by an iron road with our neighbours of the Eastern States we shall have a Transcontinental railway to Perth on the broad gauge of 4ft. 8½in.

Mr. Angwin: That will go down the south side of the river.

The PREMIER: No matter how ambitious the hon. member is about the south side of the river it cannot miss Perth, because Perth is the capital of Western Australia, and the Transcontinental railway must come to the capital even though it be carried to the port of Fremantle.

Mr. Scaddan: What contingency are you providing for that line?

The PREMIER: None at the present time. We are resuming land in order to secure the necessary space to carry that line into the central station, but what do I want to make further provision for at this stage? We shall wait until authority has been given to construct the line and until the Federal Government have raised the money and started the works, and the right people are here to construct that line to Kalgoorlie. Does the hon. member suggest that the Government should ask for authority now to raise a million of money to bring that line down to Perth?

Mr. Troy: Last year you talked about building the railway altogether.

The PREMIER: I am quite willing to ask for the money at the earliest date it is required. The leader of the Opposition and his colleagues need not be afraid, because whenever it is necessary to ask Parliament to raise funds I shall not be backward, if I am in authority, in asking

for that permission, and further than that, I can vouch that the hon. member can rest assured that the State will not be backward in doing its part as soon as the Federal authorities have coupled up with Kalgoorlie. The State will then be in the position to bring trains right through to Perth on the broad gauge.

Mr. Scaddan: You are talking now.

The PREMIER: We have not only been talking but we have been performing. The hon. member has never done anything else but talk all his life. I hope that a commencement will be made with the Transcontinental railway at an early date and that within the next two or three years we will find it to be a reality.

Mr. Scaddan: You have procrastinated in the past.

The PREMIER: The leader of the Opposition cannot lay a charge of procrastination at my doors. Have not the Government spent £30,000 in finding water on the route of the railway? There is nothing whatever now to prevent the construction of the line if it is undertaken at once.

Mr. Scaddan: They will do that.

The PREMIER: I am glad to hear that.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! There are too many interjections and so much conversation is going on that I cannot hear what the Premier is saying.

The PREMIER: I should have thought that this hot weather would have taken the vitality out of the hon. member, but he seems to have become more aggressive with the heat. In addition to the space required we must have space for two back-shunts to serve the different sidings on both sides of the main line, making provision for seven roads running into the central station. There is also land resumption necessary at West Perth locomotive depot will have to be remodelled and extended, and it is of course anticipated that shortly the West Perth locomotive depot will have to be removed elsewhere. The goods yard to-day, notwithstanding the large increase in the traffic, is exactly or practically the same as it was in 1899, some 12 years ago, hence the necessity for this land resumption at West Perth for railway purposes.

At North Fremantle land has been resumed for the purpose of putting in lines and sidings, to which I have already referred, from the North Fremantle yard to the sheds and wharves, and a considerable quantity of land has had to be acquired there for this purpose.

Mr. Bolton: And more to follow.

The PREMIER: In all probability. The next item I wish to draw special attention to is that of rails and fastenings. This item of £83,000 plus the unexpended balance of previous authorisation of £320,000 provides sufficient money for rails and fastenings which will be required up to the 31st March of next year. This amount includes a sum of £95,000 to provide for 60lb. rails, which will be necessary for relaying, or mainly that at any rate. The next item is that of rolling stock. We have a sum of £201,000 providing for rolling stock and an unexpended balance of £84,000, so that we have a sum of £285,000 to be expended by the end of March, 1912. This expenditure will include some 36 locomotives, out of which we have placed orders in Great Britain for six Garrett locomotives, and tenders are being invited for 20 Class "E" locomotives, while 10 are to be constructed at our own workshops. It also includes 31 passenger cars and vans, 21 of which are to replace those destroyed by that disastrous fire at Midland Junction and 732 cattle, louvre, coal, and ordinary wagons. All these are to be built within the State. In addition to the rolling stock above mentioned it will be necessary shortly to call tenders for a further 25 locomotives, namely, 15 Class "D" suburban, and 12 Class "F" heavy goods. The construction of passenger cars and wagons, in addition to the numbers I have mentioned as being already in hand, will have to be continued, of course, and as the requirements of the railways, including the new lines which are opened from time to time, go on increasing, so will our workshops be called upon to supply the demands in this direction. Under "Harbours and Rivers" the principal items are the Bunbury harbour works, an extension of the jetty by 504 feet, which is almost com-

pleted; the supply and erection of electric cranes which are expected to arrive in the State during the present year, and also, of course, the supply of a considerable number of coal boxes which are required to facilitate the bunkering operations at that port. The Fremantle dock and slip must be proceeded with as fast as possible. It is true that certain difficulties are being experienced at the present time and the engineers are busy coping with these difficulties and finding a satisfactory solution, but, nevertheless, that work must be pressed on as fast as the engineers can carry it to completion. The other works, such as the erection and equipment of grain sheds at North Fremantle are included in this item, whilst, in addition to these, we have the wood-blocking or asphaltting, as the case may be, of the approach roads to Victoria Quay in Cliff Street, and the building of approach roads to the North Quay. It is also intended to put in hand immediately dredging to give a further 1,000 feet of berthage accommodation on the north side of the river. Plans are now in progress for a general increase of harbour accommodation at Fremantle, and this item will provide the necessary funds in order that we can bring these plans to a conclusion and lay a scheme before Parliament for the general increase of accommodation so that the growing tonnage of that port may be properly dealt with. Under the heading of "Development of Agriculture" it is only necessary for me to mention one item at the present juncture, and that is the item, agricultural immigration. It will be noted that I have divided agricultural immigration from that of immigration generally, which is provided for under sundries. This has become necessary owing to the Auditor General having objected to permit the cost of bringing female domestic servants to the State being debited to the vote for agricultural immigration. Hon. members will therefore see that, notwithstanding the fact that a number of these female domestic servants have gone into agricultural centres and accepted employment on farms, the Auditor General has conscientious scruples as to debiting

to agriculture the cost of bringing them in, and I have divided the items so that he may be satisfied. The amount set down against these two items is £145,000, which, together with the unexpended balance of £10,000 brought forward, will, it is estimated, be sufficient, but just barely sufficient, to carry us on until March, 1912. Female domestic servants are brought out to the State free; that is, they have to deposit the sum of £2 when they are approved by the Agent General or the immigration officers in London, and this £2 is returned to them when they have arrived in Western Australia and accepted a situation with some family in the State.

Mr. George: How much per head does it cost you for these immigrants?

The PREMIER: I think about £10 all round. A number of agricultural immigrants are brought out for the sum of £12, the immigrant providing the £2 and the State paying the balance of £10. I venture to say that this is a profitable investment so far as the State is concerned, when we consider that every man, woman, and child whom we assist to come to Western Australia brings us in 25s. per head from the Commonwealth. This is a good return on the investment of £10 per head—

Mr. Heitmann: The Government are taking on a big expense.

The PREMIER: Not taking into consideration the great value of every able-bodied man and woman indirectly to the State.

Mr. Angwin: What commission are you paying the shipping companies in England?

The PREMIER: I think it is about 25 per cent., but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of that figure.

Mr. Heitmann: You ought to assist young Australians.

The PREMIER: What does the hon. member want?

Mr. Heitmann: I want you to give some encouragement to those with large families and to build them a maternity home.

The PREMIER: We have a maternity home in progress now.

Mr. Heitmann: You have not.

The PREMIER: I cannot deal with that contradictions of that nature. The next item I wish to draw attention to is roads and bridges. I have provided £96,000 in the Loan Bill, and with £34,000 unexpended balance of authorisations, I hope we will be able to expend, if the Loan Estimates are passed by this Committee, £30,000 during the next six months. In addition to that I want authority to spend £50,000 for the first nine months of the succeeding year, making £130,000 in all. The great bulk of this amount is to be expended on roads in agricultural areas and in country and goldfields districts in order to provide feeders for our new railways. The roads in the new areas which are being cut up for selection are being roughly cleared, whilst the surveying and classification of the lands by the Lands Department is in progress; and it is necessary, if we are to bring success to the doors of these settlers, that we should follow up the building of railways with the construction of roads where necessary. I do not mean to say that every hundred miles of roads cleared—and some 300 miles were cleared by the Lands Department during the last financial year—must of necessity be macadamised, but there are portions of these roads which are practically impassable, and as we know that the strength of a chain is to be judged by the strength of its weakest link, so the weakest point of a track rigidly controls the load that can be carried over that track. I am certain that the Committee cannot go wrong at the present juncture in voting any money required, not only to expend on agricultural railways, but also in seeing that the tracks leading to the railways are made passable. Under the heading "Sundries" we have the purchase of and improvement to the stations which have been acquired for the purpose of forming aborigines' reserves. Explanations of this purchase have already been given on previous occasions, but I may say that three adjoining properties in West Kimberley, containing 850,000 acres and estimated to carry 15,000 head of cattle were purchased on the recommendation of a board consisting of Messrs. Paterson, Johnston, and Weir, and cost the Gov-

ernment some 30s. per head for the stock, including all improvements.

Mr. O'Loughlen: Did the board visit the stations?

The PREMIER: I believe Mr. Weir has been on the property, but I do not know about the other two gentlemen.

Mr. George: Who were the stations purchased from?

The PREMIER: I cannot tell the hon. member at present, but I can ascertain for him. These stations are estimated to be sufficient to accommodate some 500 or 600 natives, including many old offenders, and it is hoped that they will be at least self-supporting. A manager has been appointed and has gone north to take charge of them. In addition to the cattle taken over there were some 283 horses on the station, and horse-breeding is to be one of the directions of energy, and it is expected that we shall derive considerable benefit by the provision of remounts for our police force.

Mr. Jacoby: Under whose department is it?

The PREMIER: The Colonial Secretary's department. The next item on the "Sundries" is the purchase of the Crawley Park estate, a deal which requires very little comment by me. I feel very proud of that purchase, for I was able to acquire that estate for £15,500, and, as it is well known to hon. members, it is needless to emphasise the great boon to the citizens of Perth and surrounding district which the acquirement of that property means. To have a stretch of foreshore as we have there, running past Crawley round the point and extending towards Nedlands free of access to the citizens of Western Australia, and used, as no doubt hon. members have seen it used during the recent holiday season, is an advantage and a boon that cannot be overlooked.

Mr. George: Are you going to purchase Gallop's property?

The PREMIER: My purpose is briefly this: I have had Gallop's property offered to me, but I do not think that the State need incur an expenditure of some £18,000 for the sake of getting a track on the low-lying land beside the

water through this property. I have given instructions to have a new road surveyed from the Fremantle-road, keeping it as far back from the beach as possible, past the front fence of Crawley House, thence to the lake or swamp, which may be converted into a lake by and by, and coming out at Nedlands. This will give us three to four chains from the beach to the road, which will be free to the public for all time. The foreshore at Nedlands has already been vested in the Subiaco council and the Claremont roads board; therefore the public will have a road right through to Gallop's fence. I purpose then taking it up the high land, behind Gallop's homestead, right through until it strikes the Old Men's Depot, having, as I believe it will, a view of the water all the way, or nearly all the way. The new road will pass the Old Men's Depot and junction with the road round Freshwater Bay into Claremont. By this means I hope we shall acquire a water-frontage drive extending from the Causeway, when we get the reclamation works completed, right through to Claremont. I am only sorry that our predecessors had not the forethought or the foresight to see that the water frontages were not retained for the people of the State for all time on both sides of the river Swan. I hope at any rate that we shall be able to do something which will remedy the evil which was perpetrated many, many years ago when such valuable frontages were practically given away by the powers that then existed. The only other item it is necessary to refer to is that of public buildings, for which a sum of £50,000 is provided. This, together with the balance brought forward of unexpended authorisations of £85,000, gives us a sum of £135,000 to expend by the end of March, 1912. The principal buildings included in the item, as members will see by the details on the sheets of the Estimates, include a further section of the Perth Technical school, a new wing for the Perth Public Library, the completion of the Perth Secondary school, and an extension, the first extension, of the Perth Parliamentary buildings.

Mr. O'Loghlen: We will oppose you on that.

Mr. Troy: Good old Perth. and half the schools are vacant.

The PREMIER: The hon. member is hardly correct, because we have. I think, broken the record, as far as a school building record is concerned, on the Estimates this year. With regard to the first Perth Technical school members will be in accord with me, and the more quickly we can press on with the school the better it will be for the State. With regard to the Perth Public Library, it has been a crying want for many years. I have visited the institution and seen tons upon tons of books stowed away in galleries which have never seen the light of day, and which are, therefore, of no service to the citizens. More space is absolutely required for these books.

Mr. Heitmann: Why purchase them then?

The PREMIER: You must keep a reference library up to date. I intend to ask the House to authorise the erection of a new wing for that institution which, to my mind, is one of the best educational facilities that we have second to that of our own public schools, and the University which it is proposed to erect shortly.

Mr. O'Loghlen: What will the extension cost?

The PREMIER: About £10,000.

Mr. O'Loghlen: This?

The PREMIER: I will come to that directly. The completion of the Perth Secondary school will cost some £9,000, and on the extension of Parliament House I propose to expend, this financial year, a sum of £12,000. It is the intention of the Government to endeavour to complete the whole of this building within the next three or four years. I think if there is one monument that has been made a disgrace to Western Australia it is this building from the outside.

Mr. Troy: Why, the place is toppling over, it is cracking all about.

The PREMIER: If that be so all the more reason why we should push on with

the completion and have the defects which the hon. member has referred to remedied and put in order. At any rate, I certainly hold a very strong opinion that we should make a determined effort to finish the building in accordance with the original design as far as the outward appearance is concerned, for it is a very beautiful design; and we should finish the grounds and terrace them down to St. George's terrace. By that time I hope we shall be able to sweep away the unsightly barracks and have a building here which will do us credit and be a credit to the State generally.

Mr. George: What are you going to do with this building when we are to be abolished in three years time?

The PREMIER: I am not looking so far ahead as the abolition of State Parliaments. As far as I am concerned I shall fight all I know against Unification and the abolition of State Parliaments. Then we have Perth Central Board of Health offices which are in hand, and the Government Stores are almost completed. We have also £36,000 provided out of this item, contrary to the interjection of members opposite, for the purpose of school buildings throughout the State. This concludes the remarks I have to make as far as the Loan Bill and the Loan Estimates generally are concerned. I think the programme that can be read from those documents by those who wish to understand them is that it should receive the unanimous support, I hope, of the whole of the members of the House, and by the support which they will give the Government to raise the necessary funds to carry on that policy with energy and determination, we shall bring about a state of prosperity and advancement to our country generally in excess of our best ambition in that direction. I have much pleasure in moving—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. DRAPER (West Perth): It is, perhaps, somewhat unusual for another member on this side of the House to get up without the intervention of the leader of the Opposition, but it is owing to the courtesy he has extended to me to-day

that I have taken this opportunity of addressing a few words to the House on the loan policy of the Government, for it is possible I may not be here to-morrow when the debate is resumed. I must congratulate the Government generally upon their loan policy. There are many works which it is necessary should be constructed in the interests of the State, and most of those works require, unfortunately, that they should be constructed out of loan moneys generally. The Government, I think, have provided for almost every possible railway that we can anticipate for some little time. It may be that all these railways have not been fully justified, but generally members must be of the opinion by the votes they have cast that the railways are necessary for the development of the State. While making these few remarks I should like to point out to the Government that everything in the garden is not necessarily rosy, and when you are borrowing money for the people who are responsible for repayments. It is the duty of the Government also to see that they get the best possible value for the money they borrow, and also that the people, who are ultimately responsible for the repayment of the loan, are not put to further expense than is necessary. As an instance of what I refer to—I give it to the House solely as an instance—let me take the expenditure to be incurred on the metropolitan sewerage and water scheme. In dealing with that what do we find, that Parliament has prescribed that certain works should be constructed throughout the metropolitan area, and they compel the inhabitants of that area which extends over a considerable distance, to connect up with these works when required by notice. I say it from the little experience which we have had so far that it is evident that the Government did not realise—from what cause I know not, but I will try to point out—that they are putting unnecessarily a heavy burden on the inhabitants by the cost of these connections.

Mr. George: Ruinous.

Mr. DRAPER: When you compare the cost of the connections with the cost in the other States and make allowance,

which is the usual bugbear always trotted out when comparing Western Australia with the other States, that the cost is necessarily higher, after making that allowance you can only come to one conclusion that there is some loophole somewhere, some slackness of administration, possibly some mistake in administration, but from what cause I know not, still the fact remains that the cost of connections is very much higher than it ought to be. Let us take what is the probable cost. The people here have not had very much to do with deep drainage, and it may be that the staff in the department is not sufficient to deal in a thoroughly efficient manner with the scheme which is before them. I do not say that is so, but it is probable, and it may be also that the plumbers are insufficient in number, and that the plumbers, who are the contractors for the work, when it is done by contract, when making the contracts do not understand the risks they are incurring, and naturally as business men make an allowance for every possible risk. They are experimenting at the expense of the public as the department is experimenting at the expense of the public. Not only do we find the department possibly getting experience at the public expense but the contractor is also getting experience at the public expense, and the merchants in the towns, realising the necessity under which citizens are compelled by law to incur the expense, we find them charging as much as 30 per cent. for necessary articles over and above what the articles can be supplied by the Government. In making that statement I am telling what I have seen. I have seen tenders in the Public Works Department. The department will always give any member inquiring all the information he may ask for; they never refuse to give you information, and they very courteously placed at my disposal certain tenders. I will not mention these at length, but will refer the House simply to one article which was to be supplied by a merchant in Perth, the quotation being 25s. That article cost the department, I think, 15s. That is what the

department could get it for, and they could retail that, covering all expenses, at 17s.

Mr. Collier: Do they not retain it?

Mr. DRAPER: I am coming to that point. The position is the department have not the authority of the House to undertake the work of connections as a departmental job. Apparently it would cost the department an immense amount of extra work, and so they have followed the ordinary system of allowing contractors to contract for the work. Consequently a person who requires a connection to be made has to go to an outside merchant and purchase the material at 30 per cent. above what it could be supplied at by the Government. Wherever we go we find the unfortunate inhabitants of the metropolitan area being experimented upon by the department and by the plumbers, and we find also the greed of the merchants being exaggerated by the necessity of the citizen. Surely when we have conditions of this kind, when we have work forced on the inhabitants of the metropolitan area by Parliament, it is the duty of Parliament to see that the work is carried out, not at the undue expense of those who have to pay, but that it should be carried out in the most economical manner and that every endeavour should be made by the department to see what that most economical manner really means. The position is this: I doubt very much whether the department have the men to carry out the works departmentally. It has been suggested we could force the department to do it. Under the Act, it is true, the department call upon an owner or occupier to connect, and if no notice whatever is taken of that demand the department say "We will do the work and will charge you with it, spreading the payments over a series of instalments." But they do not encourage that sort of thing, because if it once became generally known to the public that they could get the work done by the department more cheaply than by the contractors, the department would be flooded with work. They call upon a citizen to connect and if he does not connect within a certain time the department can do it at his expense.

The Minister for Works: They say they will do it.

Mr. DRAPER: But they do not encourage it. What happens? The owner or occupier calls for tenders for his connections; he has to get a contractor to do the work and has to go to the merchant for the material, with the result that he pays far more than he ought to pay for the job. It is the duty of the Government in these circumstances, even if it means doubling the staff of the Public Works Department for the time being, to see that the work is carried out with the least possible expense to the citizens. But I am coming also to another point: I propose to tell the House what the contractors and merchants say about the Government. They say "You have made regulations which provide for supervision, regulations which have not been practised in any other part of Australia. In addition to that we point out that owing to your regulations we cannot use the standard size of articles required for connections. Under these regulations we require particular things, which, while being useful for this place, yet, owing to some small difference in the manufacture, are useful for this place alone." And these articles the merchants are afraid to keep in stock because they recognise that at any time these regulations may be altered, in which case their stock would be useless. Another matter which it is only fair should be considered from their point of view is that there is no certainty as to what they will be required to provide, with the result that we have to pay about 30 per cent. more than we ought to pay. I am drawing the attention of the Government to these points and I hope they will take steps to improve the existing condition of things. To show that what I have said is really founded upon reasonable grounds, I will read to the House portions of a letter received, the facts in which can, generally speaking, be verified by the Works Department itself. This letter, addressed to me, reads as follows:—

My residence has a bath room, kitchen, washhouse, and one closet. I asked a plumber for a price to connect

with the sewer, the extreme length of connection being 64ft. The plumber told me it would cost considerably over £50. Knowing from my Adelaide sewers experience that this was absurd. I said so. The plumber then showed me a departmental plan of connections for a small house in Hay-street recently built by H. Fales, architect, and informed me the price tendered was £80.

Here is another instance—

House, King's Park road, not yet connected with sewer, but all ready. approximate cost, £150.

That is not mine, it is somebody else's.

City Council, one closet and stable connected with a sewer, about 60ft. away, accepted tender £78. A batch of five small tenements at East Perth, as one job, cost £96. Another job of small tenements, tender over £200. Owner states he intends to demolish the cottages rather than incur this cost. Esplanade Hotel and adjacent buildings, cost to date over £600, expected £300 more to complete. . . . An architect practising in Perth, who was practising in Adelaide many years ago, informs me he carried out numerous of these works in Adelaide in the early eighties. They cost from £14 to £40 each, the general average being £15 to £25. This bears out my own recollections when I was engaged in the Adelaide sewerage operations. . . . Laying 4-inch earthenware drain pipes in sand formation recently cost, in one case, 8s. 6d. per foot; in another 5s. 6d. A fair price would be 1s. The difference is said to be due entirely to unreasonable testing and supervision. One plumber told me in order to clean the inside of a joint to suit the inspectors it was most difficult to avoid breaking the joint itself, so that it would not stand the subsequent test.

A little further on, in connection with fittings, the letter states—

One fitting shown me is for a junction with a ventilator termed cap and lining. Melbourne fittings for the same purpose cost 2s. 6d., and I understand similar fittings were sold here

at 2s. The departmental fittings cost 8s. 6d. at first and now 12s. 6d.

These are some instances. More recently the same correspondent wrote to Adelaide and Melbourne and asked for a quotation as to the cost for a small house. He wrote as follows:—

Would you be so obliging as to inform me of the average cost of connections, including fittings, such as W.C. flush tanks, traps, vents, etc., for say, a six-roomed house having one W.C., kitchen, bath, and wash-house, containing, say, three wash-troughs with, say, a total length of 60 feet, 4-inch earthenware pipe drain either as part of new building or conversion in the case of old building.

The reply was, in effect, that that class of work in Adelaide would cost, in soil about £10, in rock about £14. Of all the connections I have mentioned I think the lowest cost is about £40, and it would be perfectly safe to take it for granted that the cost of connections in the metropolitan area will be at least 40 per cent. over those in Melbourne or Adelaide. I believe myself it will be very much higher. Now when dealing with the administration of the Loan Fund, for which the inhabitants of the metropolitan area are responsible and have to pay their share, I say it is only reasonable they should not be put to further expense by reason of experiments made at their cost or by reason of an insufficient staff in the Public Works Department. I trust the Minister who has charge of this sewerage scheme will investigate the matters I have ventilated and which he can easily satisfy himself are correct, and that he will also devise, he must devise, some method by which these grievances can be remedied.

Mr. GEORGE (Murray): In connection with this particular subject dealt with by the member for West Perth, the best thing for the Government to do would be to hold a thorough inquiry. It is not a question of politics, it is a question of what is the right thing to do. The property owners and the people who rent the houses have had an expense thrust upon them by the Government. The hon.

member has given us some instances. I did not come here primed with instances to-day, but it is only a couple of months or so ago when I was informed by a leading architect in this place and a gentleman who, besides being a professional architect is a tradesman and essentially a practical man, that in some portions of these specifications the department actually insisted upon a joint being made in neat cement through the brick work. With such a joint, if anything goes wrong, the joint has to be undone before the workmen can pursue their investigations. This joint is made in neat cement and has to be chipped out with a cold chisel.

The Premier: You would not want a faulty joint in brickwork.

Mr. GEORGE: It is not a question of faulty work. These particular joints can be properly made so that there is no question of escape of sewer gas or smell. They can be made so that they can be got at easily and cheaply when repairs are necessary. I do not want to enter into a diatribe against the officers of the department, or those connected with it; that is a question the Minister will have to satisfy himself on, with his commonsense, as to whether regulations are or are not oppressive, or likely to be oppressive; but I want to impress on the House and on the Government that when the sewerage scheme was adopted it was stated that the probable cost of the connections would be comparatively slight, about £15 to £20. Now what has been read by the member for West Perth—and I have seen the letter and I know the man who has written it, and that he is one who can be relied on—is an instance which can be multiplied by a great number in the City.

The Premier: Are they not connections by private contractors? The department have done the work on the figures given to the House. I do not want the hon. member to be misled.

Mr. GEORGE: I quite approve of the interjection, and I value it. I hope the Premier will take what I am saying in the spirit in which I am saying it. I have no desire to slight the department, or pitch into the Government; but I want to impress on the Government as a whole,

and on the Minister in charge of the department particularly, that the sewerage scheme will be a big burden on owners and occupiers, even at the cheapest cost; and the Government, having brought in the scheme, are, from my point of view, responsible to see, as far as reasonably can be expected, that the extra costs in connection with these matters should be within the means of those who own property, and within the means of those who pay the rents. There is no doubt if a man having a four-roomed cottage for which he may be getting from 10s. or 12s., or 14s. a week, according to where it may be, has to spend anything from £40 upwards for connecting, in order to recoup himself he must exact an extra rent from the people who occupy the cottage; or, if we are to judge from the statements in this letter—and I do not mind telling the House that I am judging it from my private capacity at the present time—it is a question whether the owner could not better afford to pull his house down rather than have the connections made. There are a number of small tenements where the rents run from 5s. to 6s. a week. Suppose we say 7s. 6d. a week. I know men who get even less than that. If a man has to plank £40 or £50 to make a closet connection he will say to himself, "It will take me three years from my rentals, after I have paid my taxes, before I get my outlay back again."

Mr. Collier: The house connection should be done for about £14.

Mr. GEORGE: Yes, but there is another point I want to make. The owner of a number of small tenements may say to himself, "I have put single closets for the pan system for each house, but when I have to give water closets at this cost I must make one closet which will be applicable, if the regulations will allow it, for the whole of the people that are there." Now, that is a menace to health. I have seen it done in the old country, and in a number of places, and if it occurred here, as it might, it will be a menace to health. At any rate the main point of the member for

West Perth and myself is this, that if the connections and other things in connection with these works are designed by the Public Works Department, not so much in the interests of cheap construction but in the interests of making a first-class job and putting a polish on where it is not needed, I think that the Minister's commonsense should come to his assistance and make him say we do not want jewellery work in connection with these affairs. The cap and lining the member for West Perth spoke of, which cost in Melbourne 2s. 6d., and costs 8s. here, afterwards going up to 12s. 6d. or 15s., is a case in point. It carries with it the whole condemnation of the scheme when we see the cost of these connections. We might just as well ask a man to dress himself in an evening suit to go out and do work for which a suit of dungarees would be almost too good. We do not require finish for this particular job, or to have this expense thrust on the owners and afterwards on the occupiers. I think I have said sufficient, with what the member for West Perth has said, on those two points, and I hope the Government will not think me egotistical when I express the desire that they take some notice of it. The member for West Perth drew attention to the way some of the inspectors require work done, that is likely to be dangerous to the life of the work, because it will require extra cleaning and so forth. I have had a fair amount of experience of inspectors in Australia in connection with railway work, and what I think is going on in this sewerage work is what we experienced under the Railway Bill in Victoria in 1885. They had so many railways in hand that the job was, not to get tradesmen to act as inspectors, but tradesmen who had sufficient experience of inspection to know how to properly and fairly interpret the specifications. The problem at the present time here is that the department have just the same difficulty in getting inspectors who, while they understand what work is, have sufficient experience and self-reliance to deal with the speci-

fications from the ordinary common sense point of view. I have seen in connection with timber for bridges and sleepers, timber thrown out—sleepers, beams, walings and cross-heads to bridges—that was some of the finest timber one could possibly get hold of, because there might be a little bit of a gum vein in it that would be no detriment to the work it had to do, simply because the specifications said there must be no gum veins. I have seen sleepers thrown out because of gum veins, though we know that the most lasting timber is that which has some amount of gum vein in it. It is possible that is the trouble the Works Department are experiencing now, and that is where the common sense of the Minister should come in and induce him to deal with the engineer and say, "See that the whole system is guarded, that there is no work slummed or any thing of that sort, but remember that our duty is that, while we must insist on the work being properly done, we must not make it a burden on those who have to pay for it." With regard to the Loan Bill itself, I suppose the Premier is satisfied that asking for two millions is enough in the circumstances, and I should be very glad to see that he is able to carry out the work laid down in the Loan Bill in the time he has put down, but I must confess I have misgivings about it. Judging from the rails and fastenings put down and taking the amount of money for the dozen or so railways, he has about 170 miles of railways to do. That would be about 10 miles on each line. He cannot do it all by day work; he cannot start it all by day work; he has not the plant to do it; and if he is going to call tenders for these different lines he will need a lot more money than he has put down here to do the work; but I suppose he will get the money, as he generally does, and we will have to trust him to that extent.

The Premier: There are unexpended balances brought forward.

Mr. GEORGE: There are still a few half-crowns in the purse, but we will have

to leave it to the Premier until we come back next session, and then we will be able to do the blackguarding.

Mr. Bolton: He will do the blackguarding himself.

Mr. GEORGE: We never know what our luck will be. However, on the question of relaying, the Premier said he required a certain amount of rails and fastenings for relaying existing lines. I do not know what principle the Premier has laid down, but at the same time a fair principle is that when charging up this relaying business the Existing Lines Branch will get credit for the rails that come away, and the difference should be brought forward and spread over the number of years which are considered to be the life of the rails. The cost should not be charged to fit in one particular year. If the life of a rail is considered to be 12 years, the cost of relaying should be an annual charge on that 12 years until it is wiped out. I would like to say a few words to the Premier in connection with the rolling stock. I do not consider that the programme of rolling stock is half enough for what is required in the State to enable us to be anything like comfortable. I would like the Premier to understand that while he has laid down a certain amount of money for rolling stock I do not think he has made provision for half enough to deal with the requirements of the State. We are putting out our feelers to a tremendous extent, and it is the length of time it takes the truck to come back again that is the factor in deciding on the quantity of rolling stock required. Further than that, I would point out that years ago we embarked, and rightly so, upon the principle of building our rolling stock in Western Australia. We ought never to hesitate or delay in our programme with regard to building wagons and carriages. Rolling stock is too short altogether; we should not start hysterically building it now, and then, when we have done that, break off. We should go forward increasing it with every mile of line put down. With every additional mile put down I would like to see at least a carriage and engine, and half a dozen trucks.

Mr. Bolton: For every mile?

Mr. GEORGE: Yes.

Mr. Bolton: Now you are hysterical; that is over the fence.

Mr. GEORGE: I find that with a certain class of people it is necessary for me to make what may be hysterical statements to draw their attention. I am not quite solid as to having a locomotive for every mile; but having gained the attention of the member for North Fremantle and other hon. members, I hope they will remember it and will give us the rolling stock we want. The next thing I want to speak about is a matter that concerns my own electorate. I am disappointed with this Government, the same as I have been disappointed with every Government for the last 16 or 17 years. We have a Minister for Works who is new to the job, and whose common sense has not yet managed to get itself obscured by the green tape or yellow tape used in the department. I want to impress on him that there is a place called Mandurah, and at Mandurah there is a bar. This bar has been brought before each succeeding Minister for the last 17 years, either by myself, or the other member for Murray, when I was in my temporary retirement. I want to point out to hon. members that it is not a laughing matter for the people of Mandurah at the present time any more than it was years ago, because there has been so much drainage work done in the Harvey agricultural area. The water finds its way into the estuary, and from there into Mandurah, and last year Mandurah itself was flooded. This drainage scheme is being extended, and as the work of ringbarking and blackboy cutting continues more and more water comes down, and then the necessity for having the bar opened becomes more apparent. I believe an hon. member of another place has brought this matter before that Chamber, and I wish to bring it before this House. Another thing in connection with that bar is that the fishing industry at Mandurah has suffered by the impounding of such a large quantity of fresh water. The result is that the fish which could be obtained in large quanti-

ties are no longer obtainable, because the fresh water has acted prejudicially on them. Apart from that the bar requires to be cut through, first for drainage, and secondly to allow boating traffic to go through. I do not think I need say much more. At this stage I do not think it is wise that we should say too much about money obligations. We have to go on to the market in April for a redemption loan, and so I think we may as well be quiet on that point. Turning back to rolling stock, I would like to say that tenders are being called for locomotives. I think that the worst thing which was ever done by a Government in this State was the selection of locomotives in 1902 when, for the sake of £25 per engine, the Government took the tender away from Beyer, Peacock, & Co., who are world renowned as manufacturers of locomotives, and gave it to some people who had never made locomotives before. These people had the machinery, and they were able to put in a tender, and for the sake of about £25 per locomotive, their tender was accepted. Those locomotives must have cost the State anything up to £250 each to put them into decent running order. Even then the State did not get locomotives which were of the quality of those which had previously been obtained from Beyer, Peacock, & Co. All the old-established firms have gone through the experimental stage, and if for the sake of a few pounds we give a big order to people who are just starting in the business, the result is that we pay for their experiments. We cannot afford to do that. It is not fair to those who have to run the engines, and it is absolutely unfair for those who have to work on the footplates to deal with locomotives of that description.

Mr. Bolton: The fire box stays had to be taken out of those locomotives.

Mr. GEORGE: As the member for North Fremantle has pointed out, the whole of the fire box stays had to be taken out of the locomotives. Those who had built these engines were apparently experimenting, and we had to pay for the cost of the experiment.

Mr. Jacoby: Where were our inspectors?

Mr. GEORGE: The inspectors cannot get into the metal. A locomotive is one of the most complex of machines it is possible to get hold of, and it has to be built to stand sudden and successive shocks, and every bit of the work about a locomotive has to be done in first class style, otherwise it is only a question of time before it will rattle like any old rattle-trap motor we hear about the streets. We can buy a motor car for about £250, and also buy one for £1,000, but the motor car that is bought so cheaply will not last, while the first-class car will go along smoothly and without the slightest noise for a considerably longer period, and so it is exactly with regard to locomotives. I would impress upon Ministers the fact that it is not a fair thing to ask men to drive locomotives unless we can give them the finest machines it is possible to get. I hope when tenders are called for further locomotives it will not be a question of cutting the cost down to the extent of a few pounds, but that the order will be given to some maker whose reputation will be a guarantee that the State will get full value for the money which will be expended. We did not get this last time, and the State had to pay very dearly.

Mr. Heitmann: Why not make them at Midland Junction?

Mr. GEORGE: They are being manufactured at Midland Junction, but a sufficient number cannot be made in the time. Locomotives must be secured as quickly as possible, and that is another special reason why I urge that the orders should be placed with the best manufacturers. The Midland Junction workshops have done good work in the way of building locomotives, while, with regard to boilers, these workshops have turned out better and cheaper boilers than it is possible to import, but there is not the plant there with which to tackle 50 or 100 locomotives.

Mr. Heitmann: Well, start and build them; we shall want them five years hence.

The Premier: We are doing that.

Mr. GEORGE: I would like to inform the hon. member that I would like to see every part of our locomotives and rolling

stock built in the State, and built out of Australian wood and Australian iron and steel. But, at the present time we are not prepared to do all that. In 1902, before I took on the management of the railways, when the late Mr. Rotherham came over here, the State was very short of locomotives. They got American locomotives in a big hurry, and it was only by a stroke of luck that they were able to get them, and they were the salvation of the railway system at that time. Let the member for North Fremantle speak on his earlier experiences of the earlier engines of well known makers.

Mr. Bolton: They went as sweet as a whistle, and are running to-day.

Mr. GEORGE: A number of these engines are fit for even another 25 years' work. But the only difficulty is that they are not powerful enough for the work for which locomotives are required at the present time.

On motion by Mr. Troy debate adjourned.

LOAN ESTIMATES, 1910-11.

In Committee of Supply.

The House having resolved into Committee of Supply for the purpose of considering the Loan Estimates, Mr. Taylor in the Chair,

The PREMIER and TREASURER (Hon. Frank Wilson) said: It will be unnecessary for me to detain hon. members more than a few minutes, as I indicated pretty clearly that the speech in connection with the Loan Bill would practically cover the Estimates as well; therefore I propose to confine my remarks principally to a brief explanation of the Estimates which are now before members. This is the custom which has been followed in the past four or five years to my knowledge, and I presume it will meet with the acceptance of members of the Committee. It will be seen that we propose to expend this year £1,742,632. The different items are set forth, and they are:—Departmental, Railways, Harbours and Rivers, Water Supply and Sewerage, Development of Goldfields and Mineral Re-

sources, Development of Agriculture, Roads and Bridges, and Sundries. During last year, as I mentioned in introducing the Loan Bill, we had up to the 31st December, that is the first six months of the present financial year, expended £676,270, and that leaves us a balance of £1,066,262 to expend during the second half of the financial year. Hon. members will say at once, seeing that we expended only £660,000 in round figures during the first six months of the financial year, how are we going to expend over a million during the second six months? The details of the proposed expenditure are given on pages 4 and 5 of these Estimates. It is only necessary for me to briefly draw attention to the fact that in this expenditure is included £205,000 for rails and fastenings, the bulk of which are not yet paid for, and which will come in during the next six months. Rails and fastenings are manufactured under contract in the old country and are paid for on delivery on board the vessels which bring them to Western Australia. Then, again, we have rolling stock for which £135,000 is set down, mostly for expenditure in the next six months. Then there are locomotives ordered, and locomotives which we have authorised to be constructed in our own shops, and there are of course wagons and carriages the construction of which is in hand. The immigration vote will be very heavy during the next six months. It was comparatively light during the past six months. The roads vote, which I have referred to and which was approved of by this Committee, will be distributed and expended almost entirely during the next six months. Of course the Works Department cannot possibly expend £80,000 on roads by itself during the next six months; we, therefore, propose to enlist the services of the different local authorities to assist them in this great work. Consequently a large proportion of this sum will have to be expended judiciously by the local authorities under the direct instruction and supervision of the Works Department. The expenditure on some of the railways will be heavier than previously, because we have not only works already in progress, but we will be starting a great number of

these new lines. For instance, the Bullfinch line, which was authorised just a couple of months ago, and is practically completed at the present date, had only £1,000 charged to it on the 31st December last, and the whole of the balance of the cost will come into the final half of this financial year. So far as the estimated departmental expenditure on salaries is concerned, it will be noted that it is low, slightly over five per cent. of the cost of construction. That I do not claim as any great virtue in the Works Department, because the departmental cost, as compared with the expenditure, has been fairly regular during the past few years, and only varies according to the amount of work carried out. Some of the reductions shown in these Estimates are due largely to such items as I have referred to, viz., the purchase of rails and fastenings, and rolling stock, and money given out in grants for the construction of roads, the supervision of which by the Works Department is merely nominal. Of course if we expend half a million pounds in the purchase of rails and fastenings in the old country, the administrative cost to the department is infinitesimal. Nevertheless I am happy to say that the Works Department is still working on economical lines, sometimes perhaps rather too economical, but the officers have a ready eye to watch any excess of expenditure, and I believe that the funds of the State are being conserved, as far as possible, consistent with the exigencies of the department. On pages 8 to 25 hon. members will see the usual details of the unexpended balances of authorisations. The expenditure proposed, or estimated, for the present year is shown in column 3, and the estimated balance of authorisations at the end of the financial year in column 4. In columns 5 and 6 the usual information is provided as to the progress which has been made during the past financial year, and the work which is expected to be accomplished during the present year is shown in column 6. The details of the estimated expenditure, which I have referred to, can be more fully discussed as we come to the items, and Ministers controlling the departments af-

ected by those items will be prepared to give all the information which hon. members may require. The summary sheet at the end of the Estimates gives the usual fund of information, and I know of no sheet attached to any Estimates in connection with other Parliaments which gives the information that hon. members have there. In addition to dealing with the expenditure for the present year, it forecasts the probable expenditure for the first nine months of the next financial year, and in column 7 is shown the estimated amount required to complete the works which are projected. With this information hon. members can see how far they are committing the country, and what the Government will expect to undertake on purely Supply Bills, which do not give detailed information, during the first three-quarters of the next financial year. The last column in that summary coincides with the Schedule in the Loan Bill. Generally, the Estimates are designed with the one object of carrying out the developmental policy of this Parliament, to encourage immigration, and to improve the well-being of our citizens, by the construction of the railways authorised (and others which, I hope, will be projected later on), roads, water supplies, sewerage, and public buildings, and more especially in this latter respect, public buildings in connection with our great educational system. I hope that these items will be favourably received by the Committee, and that the generous vote of the House will provide funds for His Majesty's Government to carry out these works that are so much required in the State. I have much pleasure in moving—

That the first item be agreed to.

Mr. FOULKES (Claremont): The Premier referred in his closing remarks to the fact that these Estimates dealt with water supplies, railways, and many other public works, but I regret that no provision has been made for improving the water supply in the metropolitan area. The district I am connected with—

The Premier: They can do it themselves.

Mr. FOULKES: The Premier suggests that these local authorities can provide a

water supply by obtaining money from the Savings Bank, but that is too great a burden for them to undertake.

Mr. HEITMANN: Yes, Claremont is a poor district.

Mr. FOULKES: I am not speaking of Claremont alone. In the various suburban districts there are serious complaints in regard to the quality of the water.

The Premier: There is plenty of money provided for water supply and sewerage. There is an unexpended balance of £146,000, and a further £60,000 provided in the Estimates, making a total of over £200,000.

Mr. FOULKES: I want to bring before the Government the urgent necessity for improving the water supply in the suburban districts. In the districts of Claremont and Cottesloe the water supply is exceeding poor. It is true that they are only paying the usual amount in water rates, but the hardship felt by the residents is that the water supply is so very poor; in fact, I doubt very much whether, if some of the ratepayers were to refuse to pay these water rates on the ground that the water is not sufficiently good and its potability is doubtful, the Government could recover the amount. I know that in Subiaco the residents complain of the quality of the water, and I believe the people of Perth are frequently complaining, and any Government who are in office will have to face the question of providing an improved water supply for the metropolitan area. During the last few years the people in the metropolitan area have recognised that a serious depression has existed, and they have shown their unselfishness by not coming forward and claiming to have these works constructed, but the Government should recognise that with the great changes which have taken place in the material development of the State, the time has come for providing a better water supply for the city and its suburbs.

Mr. JACOBY (Swan): The Loan Estimates are a sufficient evidence of the almost boundless prosperity which we are now enjoying in this State, and the only doubt that one can feel in scanning these Estimates is whether there will be a suffi-

ciency of labour available to put the projected works into operation. The position in the country generally at the present time is that a large number of works are being held up owing to the fact that labour cannot be obtained.

Mr. O'Loghlen: Whereabouts?

Mr. JACOBY: All over the country. In the Darling Ranges for instance, it is impossible to get men for clearing. In the circumstances, I presume that the Government will be somewhat hampered in their desire to immediately expend this money. I would like to ask the Premier what provision is being made for the transport of the many immigrants who have passed our immigration officers in the old country. It seems clear from the figures quoted, and the cables published, that even the arrangements recently made with the Australind line will not be sufficient, and that we shall have to take other means if we are to get these people to our country. I understand that applications have been received and people have been agreed to, but there is no possibility of getting them transported to the country inside of six months. I presume that the rush to Western Australia is not diminishing, in fact is must be increasing, and unless there is greater provision than is now being made for the transport of these people we will suffer the loss of a large number of desirable settlers whom we should have here. On the Estimates provision was made for abattoirs and sale-yards to be erected at Fremantle. Had the Premier given consideration to the suggestion which he (Mr. Jacoby) made when speaking on this subject previously as to the advisability of obtaining a report from an independent expert from the Eastern States as to the site of the works? The opinion was strongly held against the placing of the works near Fremantle, under the circumstances it was only right, when an independent report was asked for, that the request should receive attention. Action had been taken by the Government to resume a good deal of city land for the purpose of providing a larger number of lines in the metropolitan area; this was to be welcomed and it was to be regretted that action had not been taken

earlier. The public were anxious to know if the Government intended to run the lines on the present level, or in some way get over the difficulty caused by cutting the city in halves. In some continental cities railways were run in open subways or cuttings and the whole of the bridges went over the cuttings at the ordinary level. It was apparent that not only would it be necessary to build a bridge over Melbourne-road, but other bridges would have to be built. In this connection he thought some steps should be taken by the Government to make inquiry into the position of the line on the south side of the Swan river. This proposal no doubt would be brought up for consideration next Parliament, and might he suggest to the Premier that some data should be collected so that Parliament would have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon that railway, for it seemed to him the railway must come.

The Premier: Instructions had been given already.

Mr. JACOBY: Whatever was done as to the South Swan railway all the lines necessary to be run into the central station would have to be built. The works at Midland Junction were to be increased and he presumed the extension was necessary. Had the promise of the Government for the provision of trucks for the necessary carriage of perishable goods been carried out? Some 60 trucks of a certain pattern were to be put in hand and he hoped the difficulties at Midland Junction were not such as would prevent the trucks being built. He welcomed the substantial provision on the Estimates for building roads. The expenditure this year of £83,000 for the building of roads on the goldfields and in the agricultural districts would have a very marked effect on the production from the soil in this State. He could hardly imagine the Government succeeding in spending £83,000 within the financial year, but he hoped they would try. He welcomed the provision very heartily and he was confident that the Premier, when looking at the result of this expenditure in a year or two, would be able to say that the new works now in progress had done more, when

compared with the amount expended, to increase the production of the State at a greater rate than had been done previously. If there was one section of the State where roads were essential it was in those portions where fruit was the main production of the soil. Other classes of production could be got over bad roads, but for the development of the fruit industry good roads were necessary. He congratulated the Government on the necessity for bringing in this schedule of works because it provided, if any evidence were wanted, that the policy adopted by the Government, particularly in connection with agriculture, had resulted in assured prosperity to the country.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN (Forrest): In regard to the establishment of schools in country districts and in reference to the increase in the educational vote generally, while giving the Government every credit for the work done in regard to the provision for schools, he wished the Government would do a little better for they were not keeping pace with the demand. Many country districts were sadly in need of educational facilities, and these needs were not being met. He desired to see more expedition and not the hanging up for 12 months of works which were necessary, and he trusted in the future the Works Department would show some expedition in giving educational facilities to the people in the country.

The Premier: I wish you could give us a few carpenters and joiners.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: The member for Swan said in this connection that in the near future we should not be able to get labour and he further stated that the local authorities were unable to find employees to carry on their works, but the hon. member failed to give members one instance where public works had been hung up for want of labour. The member for Swan had asked that extra ships should be put on to bring immigrants to this country; he should have stated where the works in progress were being hung up for want of labour. The hon. member stated there was a scar-

city of labour in the Darling Ranges, and the same remark was applicable to the whole of the State if one could judge by the reports before the House. He had before him a report from the officer in charge of the Labour Bureau on the labour market generally, and the necessity for getting more people into the country. The greatest drawback in getting labour was the low rate of wages paid in the country districts. In response to a request made by the officer of the department it was invariably pointed out that the wages offered were £1 to 25s. a week and the report also showed that employers were not only not prepared to pay a fair rate of wages, but they were hard to please in other respects. The secretary of the Brunswick Farmers' Association stated that men for burning and clearing were very scarce; skilled farm labourers were, generally speaking, a thing of the past. The wages paid in the district were 20s. to 25s. a week and keep, occasionally up to 30s., for men who understood farm work, but 15s. a week for pick-up hands. The secretary of the Denmark Settlers' Association stated that both farm workers and men to clear land were scarce, whilst wages were high, 8s. per day was the minimum wage paid at present, the prospects for employment were good, but the chief work was fencing, ringbarking, and clearing. Then the secretary of the Harvey Farmers' Club stated that good hands were not to be had, but men to clear land were plentiful. The wages were 6s. to 8s., drainers 9s. to 10s., or 20s. to 30s. a week and keep, or £6 to £8 per month and find themselves. Most farmers were forced to curtail the employment of labour as far as possible owing to the indifferent or worthless character of the worker available, and this was the prime reason for so much land being in idleness. What tommy rot it was to say that owing to the indifferent or worthless character of the labour that land was held in idleness, he was not prepared to accept such statements.

The Minister for Mines: But there was a great scarcity of labour now.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: That he was not prepared to admit. Things were far more buoyant and prosperous than they were and there was great activity in different parts of the State, but he did not accept the sweeping assertion of the member for Swan that it was impossible to get men to carry on public works, and that labour was scarce. If labour received more appreciation and remuneration the scarcity would not be so noticeable. The secretary of the Jennapullen Agricultural Society stated that there was the greatest difficulty in getting competent men for farm work, those being able to work the machinery used on a farm now being the exception rather than the rule. Men complained of the low wages being offered, yet they were put down at 25s. a week, and these men had to work complicated machinery. Further on the secretary of the Moora Agricultural Society stated that wages were 20s. to 30s. a week and keep, and the secretary of the Talbot Progress Association of York wrote that competent farm workers who understood horses could get permanent work on any of the established farms all the year round and that wages were from 25s. to 40s.

The Minister for Lands: What is wrong with that?

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: Very few indeed got 40s. The great bulk of them received only 25s. The West Albany Settlers' Association had reported that wages were from £1 to £1 5s. with keep, that good men were scarce, and that some of the employers were very hard to please. In that the report hit the nail on the head. If our farmers and settlers opening up the land desired to secure an efficient class of labour they would have to pay more than had been paid in the past.

Mr. Jacoby: Trained orchard hands are practically unprocurable.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: The hon. member would find the supply exceeded the demand.

Mr. Jacoby: You cannot get them at all.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: Judging by letters he had in his possession, the farm work-

ers in the Eastern States were paid £2 per week and keep. He knew instances of their getting £2 10s. a week and keep in South Australia. Right through that State wages were increasing.

Mr. A. E. Piesso: Do they pay £2 a week all the year round, or during harvest only?

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: That was for all the year round. He was speaking of the northern areas. His own brothers were receiving that wage.

Mr. Jacoby: Are they managers?

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: No; they were ordinary farm hands. The Labour party were not objecting to immigration, further than merely demanding that the State should bring in the right class of immigrants, and place them on arrival. A great number of immigrants who had come into the State during the last three months were absolutely unfitted for the work available for them in the country districts.

Mr. Jacoby: They all have to be knocked into shape.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: It was rather that they were physically incapable of doing the work. The men asked to go navvying on the timber stations were wholly unfitted for the task. A friend of his in the Beverley district requiring 10 men at £2 a week and keep, had stipulated that there should be no immigrants among them. This was in consequence of the bitter experience his friend had had with immigrants.

Mr. Angwin: I suppose they have not had the experience.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: It was not a matter of experience. There were hundreds of billets to-day filled by immigrants which had been filled by our own people.

Mr. Angwin: I think there is a good deal of prejudice in all this.

Mr. O'LOGHLEN: Good tradesmen were everywhere unemployed, while immigrants were taken on. The only objection he had to the immigration policy was that we were bringing in men physically incapable of doing the heavy work required in developing the country, and a great number of them were driven back into the towns, where, by accept-

ing cut wages, they were ousting Australians from employment. If the men who were opening up the country, and who although having hard times just now could see a competency ahead, were not prepared to pay farm labourers more than 25s. a week, they were not going to get a satisfactory class of labourer.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Pilbara): The farm labourer was becoming as extinct as the bunyip, having been wiped out by the disgraceful sweating wages offered him by the prosperous farmers. No more disgraceful sweating took place in any part of the world than on Australian farms. Mr. Jacoby had complained that there were no trained orchard hands available. The reason for this was that some of the best vine cutters ever seen in Western Australia or South Australia were to be found in the North-West, and on the Murchison goldfields, whither they had gone in search of a living wage. The wages paid by orchardists were absolutely disgraceful, while the quarters and food supplied by these charitable employers were unfit for Asiatics. The result was no trained orchard hands were to be had.

Mr. Jacoby: It is the best job one could get.

Mr. UNDERWOOD: The proof of which was that nobody was following the occupation. Men could be persuaded to dig in the bowels of the earth, but they could not be induced to dig as farm labourers or orchardists, for the reason that the farm and orchard owners were the greatest sweaters on earth. He had no sympathy whatever with Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Piesse, and Mr. Hayward when they were looking for men. In regard to the immigration policy and the bringing in of agricultural labourers, as a matter of fact not 10 per cent. of them knew anything about agriculture, and not two per cent. were competent to go into the bush at all. They were brought here with a view to providing sweated labour for our prosperous farmers and big land holders. The farmer steadfastly refused to pay a living wage, ground the hearts out of all his men, and then strutted about as the backbone of the country. It was no wonder the country showed signs of rickets when sweaters such as the farmers constituted

its backbone. For his part he was paying £4 10s. to the men he employed. Members seemed astounded to learn that farm labourers were getting £2 a week and keep all the year round. It indicated what members were prepared to pay. We desired to obtain competent men for farm labourers. It took more time to learn farm labouring properly than to be a blacksmith or a carpenter. If the farmers were prepared to pay a decent wage they would get thousands of good Australians who would work for them; but if we asked them to work for sweating wages upon which a man could not live respectably and keep a wife and family, Australians would not accept the work.

On motion by Mr. Troy progress reported.

BILL.—LICENSING.

Council's Amendments.

Schedule of the 140 amendments requested by the Legislative Council now considered.

In Committee.

Mr. Brown in the Chair; the Attorney General in charge of the Bill.

No. 1—Clause 1, in line two of clause strike out all the words after "on" and insert "a day to be fixed by proclamation."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Bill originally provided that the Act would come into operation on the 1st of January, 1911. The Council suggested that it should be put into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. It would not be possible to bring the Act into operation in time for the March sitting of the licensing courts, but it was hoped it would be possible to proclaim the Act immediately after the sitting of those courts and should the Bill become law, no time would be lost in proclaiming it. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. BOLTON: It would be more advisable to fix a date. He was prepared to accept the word of the Attorney General that no time would be lost, but the general public would not accept it, as they did not believe in the sincerity of the

Government in regard to the Bill. The proclamation might be withheld until all the preliminary arrangements in regard to compensation were under weigh. We should insert the 1st of March in lieu of the 1st January.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Having given assurance that the Bill would be proclaimed at the earliest possible moment, he did not propose to fix a date. It was not conceivable that any Government would be so foolish as to spend the time spent on this Bill with the idea when it passed of not proclaiming it. If the Committee thought the Government were not to be trusted to proclaim the Act after the assurance given, they could express their opinion accordingly.

Mr. Bolton: Just what one would expect from you. You are not a bit generous in regard to your Bill.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: I do not believe in giving way when my word is questioned.

Mr. Bolton: I accepted it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: But you said the people outside would not.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

(Mr. Taylor took the Chair.)

No. 2—Clause 4, add at the end of the clause the following:—"The authority conferred by any such license shall, at the commencement of this Act, become such (and such only) as would be conferred on the holder of a license of the same designation issued hereunder; but if no provision is made hereby for the issue of a license of the same designation, the authorities of the licensee shall, until the expiry or sooner determination of his license, remain unaltered, subject however to the general provisions (except those relating to renewal) applicable in respect of licenses issued under this Act."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: By an amendment carried in the Council the character of Australian wine and beer licenses was altered by enlarging their scope so as to make the licenses embrace the power to sell all Australian wines. The first part of the amendment now before the Committee was to provide that licenses which had their nature altered

by the Act should have their scope enlarged at the commencement of the Act. The second part provided that where a license was abolished by the Act it should exist for the remainder of the twelve months for which it was issued. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 3, Clause 6, line 21.—Strike out "one-tenth" and insert "one-fifth."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This amendment provided that the lowest penalty should be one-fifth of the maximum instead of one-tenth. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The Minister should give some reason why he intended to double the minimum penalty for that was what the amendment meant. Take the instance of persons who might be found after 11.30 p.m., playing billiards in a hotel, the maximum penalty which could be inflicted would be twenty pounds; the minimum according to the clause as it originally stood would be £2. The Legislative Council, however, decided to make it £4.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The general opinion was expressed when the Bill was being discussed in another place, that there was a tendency on the part of the justices to inflict the lowest possible penalty, and the opinion was strongly expressed that the penalty should be increased. His (the Attorney General's) desire was to meet as far as possible the wishes of the Legislative Council. He wanted to see the Bill become law and unless the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council were of a far-reaching character, it was his intention to ask the Committee to agree to them.

Mr. FOULKES: The desire of the Attorney General to meet the wishes of another place could be understood, because the other place had reinstated all the provisions which the Government had inserted in the Bill originally, and which the Legislative Assembly had rejected. It was only natural, therefore, that the Attorney General should desire to agree to

the amendments of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council had called attention to the fact that the licensing magistrates did not do their duty and had shown their resentment by increasing the penalty.

Mr. ANGWIN: When the Bill went through the Legislative Assembly it was considered that the penalties which were provided were quite sufficient. If there was a desire to condemn justices or magistrates, it should be done openly. The member for Claremont was continually condemning those who presided over our police courts, and said that they were not carrying out their duties. The hon. member did it under cover of some Bill. Unfortunately when members of the Opposition desired to condemn members of the Bench, they did so without using the same tact. With regard to the amendment under discussion, either the Legislative Assembly had regarded the offence too leniently or else something had taken place since the Bill had left the Chamber which warranted the Attorney General accepting the amendment of the Legislative Council.

Mr. GORDON: While he was anxious to see the Bill become law, there was no reason why we should run riot and accept every amendment made by the Upper House. The original penalty in this clause passed by the Legislative Assembly was quite sufficient and he would therefore move against the Legislative Council's amendment.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	14
Noes	..	..	..	21
				—
Majority against	..	..	..	7
				—

AYES.

Mr. Carson	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Cowcher	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Nanson
Mr. Draper	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. F. Willson
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Layman
Mr. Harper	(Teller).
Mr. Male	

NOES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Jacoby
Mr. Bolton	Mr. McDowall
Mr. Brown	Mr. Monger
Mr. Collier	Mr. O'Loughlin
Mr. Davies	Mr. Osborn
Mr. George	Mr. Price
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Troy
Mr. Hardwick	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Holman	Mr. Ware
Mr. Horan	Mr. A. A. Willson
Mr. Hudson	(Teller).

Question passed; the Council's amendment not made.

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

No. 4, Clause 8, Subclause (2).—Strike out all the words after "persons" in line two of subclause and insert "to be appointed from time to time by the Governor":

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: The effect of this amendment was to re-instate a nominated licensing bench as originally appeared in the Bill. On two occasions the Government, believing in a nominated bench, had sought to induce the Committee to agree to the bench being nominated, but on each occasion the Committee had rejected the proposal and had insisted on the bench being elected. On the measure going to another place the Colonial Secretary, loyally respecting the wishes of this Committee, had asked members to carry the Bill as it then stood. On a division, however, the nominated bench had been restored by a majority of nearly two to one, the Colonial Secretary being in the minority. It was his intention to move that the amendment be agreed to. It was not necessary to repeat the arguments for and against nominated benches, but he would merely content himself by informing the Committee that he had been given to understand that very great store was set on the nominative principle in another place. If this Committee insisted on an elective bench the Bill would be seriously endangered. He mentioned that by way of information rather than by way of persuasion, but he would urge those members who were opposed to the principle of nominated benches to remember that they had done everything in their power to secure the adoption of the elective prin-

ciple. Now it had become a question of whether the opposition to the nominative principle should be carried further, and he did not think that it should. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. FOULKES: Since this clause had been previously discussed a fresh aspect had been given members of the opinions of the Ministry with regard to licensing matters. He did not forget that the Attorney General had fought strenuously to have the hours of public houses extended from 11 to 11.30. That being the case, he did not feel sufficient confidence in the Government that they would appoint the right men to act on nominated benches. The Government had also allowed provision to be made that any person interested in public houses, or holding financial interests in a brewery, should be entitled to act as a licensing magistrate, and at the same time they had classed women with lunatics and convicts, as being ineligible to sit on a licensing bench. He did not propose to agree to the amendment.

The Attorney General: That is absurd. You would say that the man who has not the property qualification is classed with lunatics and convicts.

Mr. BOLTON: It was somewhat surprising to hear the Minister move that the amendment be agreed to. The principle of an elective board having had two decisive victories in this Committee, it would be better that this Bill should be endangered rather than that the principle should be surrendered. Surely it would have been better for the Minister to have again asked another place to reconsider this matter, before asking members of this Committee to forego a principle which had been twice adopted by large majorities. If this amendment were agreed to, the Bill would not be acceptable to the people.

Mr. HARPER: On a previous occasion he had supported an elective board, but having gone further into the matter since he now thought that it would be better to have a nominated bench. We had just as much right to debar members of clubs from sitting on a licensing bench as shareholders in breweries or owners of licensed

premises. This Bill was in the interest chiefly of clubs and the privileged classes, and clubs were becoming more like hotels every day. They abused the privileges which were granted to them which was not fair to the licensed houses. It was only right that good hotels in Western Australia should be encouraged. He was prepared now to support the nominated bench rather than the elective bench.

Mr. GEORGE: There was no possibility of any friction between this Chamber and another place over this amendment and members were not justified in going back on their previously expressed convictions. When the Bill was last before the Chamber it was decided, and he supported that decision, that the chairman of the board should be appointed by the Governor and that the other two members should be elected, and he knew of no reason why he should alter his determination. This was not a matter that affected the fate of the Government, for a licensing Bill should be approached apart from party. If it was a question of wrecking the Bill then one might have to choose the lesser of two evils, but he did not believe it was a question of wrecking the Bill. There should be a conference between the two Chambers to see if a *via media* could not be arranged.

Mr. SCADDAN: There was no need for a long discussion on this matter. If a suggestion had been made in another place to amend the proposal passed by the Committee then we should have had something to discuss, but the amendment of the Council was a reversal of the decision of this House—

Mr. Draper: Which was a compromise.

Mr. SCADDAN: The Committee first considered the question of having three members elected, but it was ultimately decided that the chairman should be appointed by the Governor and that two members should be elected. That was a fair compromise. Now the Council reversed that decision and placed the original clause in the Bill again. If members were of opinion that the method in the Bill was better than that suggested by the Council then they should vote according to their opinion.

Mr. DRAPER: There was some little misapprehension on this question, for it was said that unless we agreed to the amendment of another place the Bill would be lost. He could not imagine that attitude being placed before members when one looked at the short history of the clause. Many members believed in elective boards and many in nominated boards. He (Mr. Draper) believed in nominated boards, but there was an undoubted compromise between the two parties in the House as to what the measure should be, and it was no doubt a fair compromise. In the face of that compromise he did not feel disposed to agree to the request of another place.

Mr. OSBORN: The clause as it left the Chamber was undoubtedly a compromise, which he, Mr. Osborn, suggested originally and again when the Bill was before the Chamber. He had supported the nominee board as long as he was able to, but he had accepted the compromise and did not feel disposed to again open the question. It was a fair compromise and should be acceptable to another place. If members of another place were in earnest that the Bill should be come law they would accept this compromise.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	18
Noes	..	..	..	20
Majority against	..	..	2	

AYES.

Mr. Brown
Mr. Carson
Mr. Daglish
Mr. Davies
Mr. Gregory
Mr. Hardwick
Mr. Harper
Mr. Hayward
Mr. Jacoby
Mr. Layman

Mr. Male
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Monger
Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Nanson
Mr. Piesse
Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Gordon
(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Angwin
Mr. Bolton
Mr. Draper
Mr. Foulkes
Mr. George
Mr. Gill
Mr. Heltmann
Mr. Holman
Mr. Horan
Mr. Hudson
Mr. McDowall

Mr. O'Loghlen
Mr. Osborn
Mr. Price
Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Swan
Mr. Troy
Mr. Ware
Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Underwood
(Teller).

Question thus negatived; the Council's amendment not made.

No. 5, Clause 8—Strike out subclauses (3), (4), and (5). No. 6.—Strike out Clauses 9 to 16 inclusive.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Nos. 5 and 6 were consequential on No. 4. Seeing that the Committee had objected to No. 4 he moved—

That Nos. 5 and 6 be not made.

Question passed; the Council's amendments not made.

No. 7, Clause 18.—Add at the end of clause "and may be appointed deputy chairman of two or more courts."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The object of the suggested amendment was to enable a resident or police magistrate to be the chairman of the licensing bench, and to sit as deputy in two or more courts. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed, the Council's amendment made.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: A further amendment had been carried in the Council, but inadvertently had not been placed on the Notice Paper. However, it appeared in *Hansard*. The effect of it was that the chairman of any court should be eligible for the appointment of deputy chairman in another court. There was a distinct advantage in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee had only power to deal with the schedule of amendments on the Notice Paper. He had no warrant for accepting any amendments outside those on the Notice Paper.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: That being so he was afraid he would have to allow the amendment to lapse.

No. 8, Clause 19.—Add at the end of the clause "Provided that one of such members shall be chairman or deputy chairman."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: On leaving this Committee the clause had read, "Any two members of a licensing court shall form a quorum for the constitution of the court." The Council had suggested that this clause should be amended by adding the words, "Provided that one of such members shall be the chairman or the deputy chairman."

There was a decided advantage in the suggested amendment. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 9, Clause 20.—Strike out all the words after "present" in line 3 of the clause and insert "The decision of the chairman or deputy chairman shall prevail."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This dealt with Clause 20. When that clause left the Committee it provided that every application made to a licensing court should be decided by a majority of the members, and in the case of a disagreement, where only two members were present, the proceedings should be adjourned until three members were present. The Council had struck out the words, "proceedings of the court shall be adjourned until three members are present" and had inserted, "the decision of the chairman or deputy chairman shall prevail." The reason for making that amendment was that considerable delay might be involved in obtaining the presence of three members, and so it had been thought well to follow the usual practice of giving a casting vote to the chairman. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. GEORGE: The effect of the amendment would be to make it unnecessary for more than one member to be present in court. It would be almost as well to say that the chairman should constitute the court. In his opinion the court should not be held unless all three members were present.

Mr. BOLTON: The danger was that if a member of the court who virtually represented the Licensed Victuallers' Association were to remain away, the court, then constituted of the representative of the temperance organisations, with the chairman, would be absurd; as a matter of fact it would not be a court at all. If one elected member of the court stayed away the other elected member would be at the mercy of the chairman.

(Mr. Jacoby took the Chair.)

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The member of an elective licensing board might be absent for six months and there was no provision for making him vacate his position until he was absent from three consecutive meetings. It therefore became necessary to make some provision in the event of the absence of a member, and we followed the precedent of other courts by giving the chairman, the resident magistrate, a casting vote.

Mr. ANGWIN: There was always the possibility of one member being absent through illness, and seeing we adopted the precedent in other courts we could safely give the casting vote to the resident magistrate.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 10.—Clause 25, line 3 of clause, after the word "district" insert "on the first Monday."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: There were four amendments dealing with Clause 25. The first provided that the sittings of the court should be held on the first Monday in March, June, September, and January. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 11.—Clause 25, line 4 of clause, strike out "on a day to be" and insert "or on such other day as may be."

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL the Council's amendment made.

No. 12.—Clause 25, line 24 of page, strike out "Court" and insert "Governor."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: What difference would it make? Surely it would be better to let the court decide when there should be a special sitting of the licensing court.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: In practice the chairman of the licensing court would be consulted as to a convenient date. The amendment was merely to simplify the procedure. It was not necessary to call a meeting of the court to fix the precise date of a special meeting.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 13.—Clause 25, line 25 of page, strike out "seven" and insert "fourteen."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: There was no objection to the amendment which provided that 14 days' notice of a special sitting of the court be given. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 14.—Clause 28, insert after paragraph (c) a paragraph to stand as (d) "Australian Wine and Beer licenses."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: On the recommittal of the Bill, undertaking was given that existing Australian wine and beer licenses should be retained, and the amendment had that object. There was a proviso inserted that no hotel license or Australian wine and beer license should be granted except for premises licensed at the commencement of the Act. It was pointed out that buildings costing a considerable sum of money had been erected for these licenses and he had given assurance that the license would be retained so far as the existing premises were concerned.

Mr. BOLTON: The impression was that it would only apply to the licensee. If it was to apply to the building of course those licenses existing would continue so long as the premises were kept in order. But did these licenses come under the local option clause? If the assurance were given to the Committee, we must accept the Minister's word, but no such promise should have been given, because the Committee were very decisive in striking out gallon licenses, hotel licenses, and Australian wine licenses which now appeared in the Bill again.

Mr. ANGWIN: There was no promise about the matter at all; it was only carrying out the intention the Attorney General had when he introduced the Bill. It was to be hoped that the Committee would not go back on their previous decision.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Hotel licenses and Australian wine and beer licenses would come under the local option vote, but it would not be possible to vote that these particular licenses be increased. It would be possible to vote

that they continue, or that they be struck out.

Mr. GILL: The fact that the Attorney General made a promise that he would insert this addition, did not influence him. He distinctly remembered the Attorney General making that promise to some hon. member, but it was not the unanimous desire of the Committee that the Attorney General should give that promise. The Committee at this stage should prevent these licenses being included in the Bill. It would inflict a little hardship on someone no doubt, and some member had mentioned a particular house at Geraldton as the one which was concerned.

Mr. Price: There is more than one; there is one at Albany.

Mr. GILL: The Committee should not legislate specially for one house of this kind.

Mr. FOULKES: When the clause was previously before the Committee the member for Brown Hill moved "That Australian Wine and Beer licenses be struck out," and that was supported by one other member and it was passed.

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	18
Noes	..	..	..	13

Majority for .. 5

AYES.

Mr. Carson	Mr. Male
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Davies	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Draper	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Gregory	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Hardwick	Mr. Layman
Mr. Hayward	(Teller).
Mr. Jacoby	

NOES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Hudson
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Swan
Mr. Gill	Mr. Ware
Mr. Heltmann	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Holman	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Horan	(Teller).

Question thus passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 15, Clause 28.—Insert after paragraph (m) a paragraph to stand as (n) as follows:—"Gallon licenses":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The effect of this amendment was to reinsert gallon licenses. The Assembly struck out very emphatically gallon licenses, but another place after debating the matter at length with equal emphasis reinserted it. Since the matter had been dealt with in the Assembly, he (the Attorney General) had since the Police report, in which a good account was given of these licenses as far as the police were concerned. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. FOULKES: In order to meet the argument of another place, the Assembly might agree to cancel gallon licenses in the metropolitan and Fremantle areas, and allow them to exist in all other places.

Mr. ANGWIN: Gallon licenses were not included in the local option vote. One of the greatest improvements made in our licensing laws was effected when these gallon licenses were struck out of the Bill. No matter whether they were in the metropolitan area, or whether they were in the interior, the gallon licenses, commonly termed grocers' licenses, had been one of the greatest curses known. This was one of the licenses which he believed a majority of the people would wipe out even more readily than the general publican's license if they had an opportunity of doing so. The licenses were responsible for the bringing about of unfair trade. A grocer who had a license attached to his premises could command a trade which the man who did not have a license was not able to get. He had known instances of a grocer having gone out and purchased liquor to supply his customers because he had not a license, and he had to do that or lose his customer. That was not fair competition in trade, and by removing this license altogether all grocers would be placed on an equal footing. These licenses allowed liquor to be bought under some other heading, and only recently he had heard of whisky being sold and booked up as oil. He trusted that members would adhere to their former decision, especially as there was no longer an opportunity of submitting these licenses to the local option vote.

Mr. BOLTON: The Committee had decided with no uncertain voice to delete these licenses, and another place had equally emphatically decided to reinsert them. Again he said that another place should be asked to give way instead of this Committee being asked to agree to every alteration. He would sooner lose the Bill than have this parrot-like repetition of the motion that the amendments should be agreed to.

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	18
Noes	..	..	..	13

Majority for 5

AYES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. Male
Mr. Carson	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Daglish	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Davies	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Piesse
Mr. Hardwick	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Hayward	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Jacoby	(Teller).
Mr. Layman	

NOES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Hudson
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Draper	Mr. Swan
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Ware
Mr. Gill	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Heltmann	Mr. Price
Mr. Horan	(Teller).

Question thus passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 16.—Clause 28, Subclause 3—Strike out all the words after "person" to "duly" inclusive, and insert "who is not a natural born or":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

This was merely a drafting amendment intended to better express the opinion arrived at by the Committee on a previous occasion. The intention of the Committee had been that these licenses should be confined to British subjects. Of course the place of birth did not necessarily determine nationality, and therefore a slight alteration in verbiage had been made.

Question put and passed: the Council's amendment made.

No. 17—Clause 28, Subclause 4.—Insert "No hotel license or Australian wine and beer license shall be granted except for premises so licensed respectively at the commencement of this Act."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

This was the restriction placed by the Assembly on the granting of hotel licenses extended to Australian wine and beer licenses as provided when the Bill was previously before the Committee.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 18.—Clause 30—Omit the proviso at the end of the clause:

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

This proviso had been included in amendment No. 17 and was therefore not necessary in this clause.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 19, Clause 32, line 4 of clause.—Strike out the words "to be named in the license":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: When the Australian wine licenses had been under discussion in another place it had been pointed out that the intention of the legislature was to assist the sale of West Australian wine by providing that separate licenses should be required for the wine of each State. The object of the legislature in making that amendment was to secure the increased sale of West Australian wine, but he understood that that provision had not resulted altogether as hon. members had anticipated, and it seemed that instead of the provision assisting the sale of West Australian wine it had prejudiced its sale. The effect was that a person wishing to take out an Australian wine license took out a license to sell South Australian or Victorian wine, or both, but did not sell West Australian wine at all. The Legislative Council had brought the Australian wine license back to its old form with the laudable desire to provide that if a person took out an Australian wine license, although he might sell South Australian or Victorian wine, or both, he might also sell West Australian wine. He understood that at present the majority of licensees

would not take out more than one license and their preference generally was for South Australian wine. If that were so it was advisable for the Committee to consider whether it would not be in the interests of the locally made wines to revert to the Australian wine license in its old form. Clause 32 provided that wine should not be fortified with more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit. At the time the Bill was in Committee he (the Attorney General) was under the impression that that was the percentage provided for in the Commonwealth law. It had since been ascertained that the Commonwealth provision was 40 per cent. proof spirit, and it was essential that the State law and the Commonwealth law should be alike in respect to the percentage. He moved—

That the amendment be made subject to a further amendment, that the word "thirty-five" in the clause be struck out and "forty" inserted in lieu.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment could not be accepted; it had no bearing on the suggested amendment of the Council, for the Council's amendments could only be accepted with or without modifications.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The section of the Constitution Act gave very wide powers to amend.

Mr. ANGWIN: To enable the Attorney General to look up the matter he moved—

That progress be reported.

Motion put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	15
Noes	..	..	..	19

Majority against.. 4

AYES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Price
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Swan
Mr. Gill	Mr. Troy
Mr. Heltmann	Mr. Ware
Mr. Holman	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Horan	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Hudson	(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. Male
Mr. Carson	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Daglileb	Mr. Monger
Mr. Davies	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Draper	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Gregory	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Hardwick	Mr. Layman
Mr. Jacoby	(Teller).

Motion thus negatived.

The CHAIRMAN: The Attorney General desired to modify the amendment, and the section of the Constitution Act bearing on the question read as follows:—

In the case of a proposed Bill, which, according to law, must have originated in the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council may at any stage return it to the Legislative Assembly with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein; and the Legislative Assembly may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

He had ruled that he could not accept the amendment in view of that section, while perhaps the Committee might be anxious for the amendment. If he accepted the amendment he would be establishing a precedent which might be very far-reaching, and therefore he was not prepared to do so.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: It was to be regretted that the Chairman could not accept the amendment. The word "modifications" might be interpreted in a wider sense.

Mr. JACOBY: This was a very serious matter and the position had arisen through an error on the part of the Crown Law Department. If the clause contained 35 per cent., the wine makers in Western Australia were placed in an extraordinary position as compared with the wine makers in other parts of Australia, for port wines and sherries imported into Australia from overseas were admitted, provided they were not of greater strength than 40 per cent. of proof spirit. The Commonwealth Government, when originally bringing in the Distillation Act, provided that the strength should be 35 per cent.

After going into the matter and examining the position it was found that the Australian manufacturers would be placed at a disadvantage; they would not be enabled to compete in London with wines from Portugal and Spain if they were not allowed to make the strength exactly the same as the imported wines. Under the Distillation Act any wine grower in the State could fortify his wine to 40 per cent. with proof spirit. It was to be hoped the Chairman would be able to stretch his powers.

The CHAIRMAN: It had been ruled that the amendment could not be accepted. He was desirous of preventing the establishment of a precedent, which at some future time might militate against the progress of the Committee, although he recognised that the amendment was absolutely necessary. Standing Order 327 read as follows:—

Whenever the Governor shall transmit by message to the Assembly any amendment which he shall desire to be made in any Bill presented to him for His Majesty's assent, such amendment shall be treated and considered in the same manner as amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.

The Minister, therefore, could avail himself of that Standing Order. He (the Chairman) would rule the amendment out of order. The question before the Chair was "That the amendment be made as requested."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: While unhesitatingly accepting the ruling that the words "with or without amendment" applied to the amendment, and not to the clause as a whole he would submit that the amendment he sought to have inserted was one which really did relate to the amendment before the Chair.

Mr. SCADDAN: On a point of order, whenever any hon. member attempted to discuss a ruling given by the Chair, the Attorney General was the first to insist that that hon. member must take the proper procedure of moving to dissent from the ruling. The Attorney General should set an example. The Chairman had given a ruling, and it could not be discussed, except on a motion to dissent.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: There was no wish to delay the business of the Chamber. His desire was to assist the Chairman in the discharge of his duties, and while accepting the ruling—

Mr. SCADDAN: Was the Attorney General in order in discussing the ruling of the Chair without having first moved to dissent from it?

The CHAIRMAN: The point of order raised was perfectly correct. Neither the Attorney General nor any other member was in order in discussing the ruling of the Chair, except on a motion to dissent.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The desire was merely to put a certain aspect of the case before the Chair.

Mr. SCADDAN: The Minister was discussing the ruling of the Chair. Once the Chairman had given his ruling no member had the right to discuss that ruling, except on motion to dissent. The Attorney General was for ever correcting others on this very point.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The desire was merely to expedite the business of the Committee. If the hon. member persisted in his attitude, and if the Chairman did not feel justified in giving him (the Minister) permission to lay a certain aspect of the case before the Chair, he (the Minister) would be compelled to move that the ruling of the Chair be dissented from. He wished to put before the Chair a certain aspect of the question; then if that aspect did not appeal to the Chairman he (the Minister) would leave himself in the Chairman's hands.

The CHAIRMAN: If the Minister desired to place something new before the Chair, to make some explanation bearing on the question, then he (the Chairman) was in duty bound to hear that explanation. When he thought it went beyond an explanation, he would pull the Minister up.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: It was his desire to point out the amendment he asked the Committee to agree to was one providing that instead of having a number of separate wine licenses for each State one Australian wine license should enable the holder of that license to sell the wine of any State. That being

the case it became a matter of importance vitally connected with the amendment that we should have one uniform strength for the wine sold. He would justify this modification or amendment on the ground that as there was only one license for all Australian wines, it was advisable to adopt the standard of the Australian maximum strength of 40 per cent., instead of 35 per cent. If the Chairman ruled against him he would submit to the ruling and move—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. Price: He has ruled twice already.

The CHAIRMAN: A ruling had already been given, and he saw no reason to depart from it. The question was "That the amendment be made as requested."

Mr. JACOBY: The Attorney General would be well advised if he took the course suggested by the Chairman. An important issue was involved.

Mr. ANGWIN: It was to be hoped hon. members would not agree to the amendment. The arguments used by the Attorney General went to show that if the amendment were not agreed to, none but West Australian wine would be sold in the State. A popular argument in favour of the retention of wine licenses was that they helped to build up a large industry in the State. But if, as the Attorney General had said, nobody would take up a wine license for the purpose of selling West Australian wines, what was the use of retaining wine licenses at all?

Mr. JACOBY: After all, the amendment was not of very great importance. The Minister must have been misinformed as to the number of people who held licenses to sell West Australian wine. A great many persons held licenses to sell West Australian wine only. One did not understand why the member for East Fremantle was continually condemning West Australian wines. There might be some bad samples as there were in every country, but at the last two brewers' exhibitions in London, Western Australian wines in competi-

tion with all comers held their own in their particular class.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 20 (consequential) made.

No. 21.—Clause 33, insert at the end of the clause the following:—"Provided also that a packet license shall not authorise the sale of liquor upon any Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day on any vessel whilst such vessel is in any river or estuary."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Council amended the clause to provide that the holders of packet licenses should not sell liquor on Sundays, Christmas Day or Good Friday within any river or estuary. The Assembly having come to the conclusion this license should be allowed, he moved—

That the amendment be not made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The Council should have gone further and provided that liquor should not be sold on these boats anywhere on Sundays. The Council, having allowed Sunday trading by introducing the bona fide traveller clause, considered it was not advisable to permit these small excursion steamers to pull off a few yards from a jetty and start selling liquor on Sundays. We should treat all alike. For years past he had been fighting against these packet licenses. There was more drunkenness on these steamers on Sundays than anywhere else where liquor was sold.

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	12
Noes	19

Majority against	..	7
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AYES.

Mr. Daglish
Mr. Gregory
Mr. Hayward
Mr. Hudson
Mr. Male
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. S. F. Moore

Mr. Nanson
Mr. Plesse
Mr. Swan
Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Underwood
(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Heilmann
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Holman
Mr. Brown	Mr. Horan
Mr. Carson	Mr. Jacoby
Mr. Draper	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. George	Mr. Troy
Mr. Gill	Mr. Ware
Mr. Gordon	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Hardwick	(Teller).

Question thus negatived.

Council's amendment made.

No. 22, Clause 34.—Add at the end "Provided that Sections 96 and 97 of this Act shall not apply to a Railway Refreshment Room license."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The object was to provide that a railway refreshment room should not be compelled to close after 11 on Sunday, and thus prevent the travelling public obtaining refreshments on a journey. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 23, Clause 35.—Add at the end, "Provided further that Sections 96 and 97 of this Act shall not apply to a Railway Restaurant Car license."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This amendment was of a similar nature as the previous one except that it applied to a restaurant car. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 24, Clause 40.—Add at the end: "Provided that no temporary license shall be granted so as to permit of the sale or supply of liquor at any military encampment of cadets or at any athletic or aquatic sports, games or contests wholly or mainly held or engaged in by scholars of any educational establishment, or by members of any association or society the majority of the members whereof are minors."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This seemed to be an advisable amendment; it limited the bestowal of the granting of these temporary licenses. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 25, Clause 41.—Add at the end, "Provided that no liquor shall by virtue of an occasional license be sold or consumed at any public bar on the licensed premises."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: If a publican obtained a license of that kind in the case of say where a dinner was being held in his house, it was not intended that because he was allowed to supply drinks at the dinner that the whole house should be kept open. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 26, Clause 42, line 7 of page.—After "granted" inserted "or renewed."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This amendment was necessary to supply an obvious omission. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 27, Clause 44, line 19 of page.—Strike out the words after "provided that" down to "district," inclusive, and insert "except when Resolution 'D' has been carried and is in force in the district."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: It might happen in some places, such as Bullfinch, that there might be the necessity to grant a license without waiting for the local option poll in favour of an increase, and the amendment was inserted to provide that if there be no license within a distance of 15 miles the discretion was given to the licensing bench to grant a license, provided that in the local option district Resolution "D" had not been carried. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Would it be possible to move the amendments *en bloc*?

The CHAIRMAN: If the hon. member desired he could move a series of amendments together, beginning say at No. 28 and ending at 40 inclusive.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: That perhaps would be the better way to pro-

ceed. No. 28 dealt with Clause 25. The amendment was merely to protect applicants in the event of a notice being torn down. In Nos. 29 and 30 the word "forfeiture" was struck out and in that way the power to forfeit a license was not confined to the licensing court. No. 31 dealt with Clause 49; the object there was to make it clear what place the police station had to be nearest to. No. 32 dealt with Clause 53 and an amendment had been inserted in order to make the clause more clear. No. 33 provided for the addition of a new subclause as follows:—"At least seven days before the hearing of an application under this section, the application shall be lodged with the clerk of the licensing court, and a copy thereof served on the officer in charge of the police station nearest to the licensed premises, and a copy thereof published in a newspaper circulating in the district." Under the Bill the transfer operated to vest the license in the transferee up to the end of the term of the license. It was thought right, therefore, that notice of any application should be given so that any proposed transfer to an undesirable character might be prevented. No. 34, while not strictly necessary, was wholly unobjectionable, and therefore he did not propose to offer any opposition to it. Nos. 35, 36, and 37 dealt with amendments made in Clause 54. The object of that clause was to enable any lessor or mortgagee having the right of entry to enter and preserve the license when a licensee had suffered forfeiture. The benefit of the clause was limited to those having the right of entry, because from the nature of things it would not be practicable for anyone to preserve the license unless he could get possession of the premises. In order, therefore, to put mortgagees and lessors in a position to protect themselves, the right of entry was given them on a licensee suffering forfeiture. This was reasonable where the business carried on by the licensee was the main business of the premises; but in other cases where the business conducted under the license was a mere side line it would be unfair to give the lessor or mortgagee the right to entry simply because the licensee

did not renew his license or had forfeited it. He moved—

That amendments Nos. 28 to 37, inclusive, be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendments made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL amendments Nos. 38 to 44 made.

No. 45, Clause 75.—Add at the end of Subclause (1) the following:—"Provided that the local option vote shall not be taken in April, 1920, and in the month of April in every third year thereafter, but shall be taken in April, 1921, and in the month of April in every third year thereafter."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This dealt with a notice to be given before the existing license could be abolished by a local option vote. The intention of this Chamber had been that a licensee should be given 10 years' notice, but according to the Bill as it left the Assembly the first vote, which included retention and no-license, could not be taken till the year 1923. The Council desired that Resolution A. (continuance) should not be submitted until after the end of the year 1920. With this proposed amendment he would take also Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50, all of which were dealing with Clauses 75 and 76. Under the Bill as it left the Assembly the resolutions for continuance or increase could be submitted before the date mentioned. It had been considered in the Council that there were many people who would strongly object to voting for either of those resolutions, and it was proposed, therefore, to submit the resolutions for increase or no increase. If the amendment were carried it would involve some alteration of the voting paper when we came to the Schedule. He moved—

That amendments Nos. 45 to 50 be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendments made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, amendments Nos. 51 to 61 made.

(Mr. Jacoby took the Chair.)

No. 62, Clause 95.—Strike out this clause.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This amendment had for its object the striking

out of Clause 95, which provided that the license should be and continue in the custody of the licensee, and should not be subject to detention by reason of any lien by any other person. This clause had been inserted in consequence of a suggestion by Mr. Roe. It stated what was in effect the existing law, since the right of the licensee to retain the license was the result of his liability to produce it on demand, a liability which existed now, and which it was proposed should continue to exist. The mover of the amendment saw that he could not achieve his object by merely striking out Clause 95, so Clause 121 had been struck out also. A kind of precedent for Clause 95 existed in regard to certificates of registration of ships under Section 15 of the Imperial Merchant and Shipping Act, 1894. Under this Bill there would be even less necessity for a mortgagee having a right to retain the license than there was under the existing law, for if he had the right of entry on the premises he could get a confirmation of his or his agent's title endorsed on a duplicate or copy without producing the original. He, therefore, moved—

That the amendment be not made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment not made.

No. 63, Clause 96, paragraph (b), line 24.—Strike out the words "half past":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This was a somewhat important amendment, because it dealt with the hours of closing of public houses. When the Bill left this Chamber the Committee had provided that the hour of closing should be 11.30 p.m. Another place had reduced the hour to 11 o'clock continuing the law as it was at present, with the exception that under the existing law the magistrate had power to extend the hour. He did not propose to enter into any discussion as to what was the more suitable time, but, in order to obtain an expression of opinion from the Committee, he moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. BROWN: In the metropolitan area it was very necessary that hotels should be kept open until 11.30. Theatre-going people who desired to have a little supper at a café after the performance would be

unable to obtain liquor if the amendment were agreed to. At the present time the saloon bars in the hotels at Fremantle were kept open until 11.30, but the Police Magistrate in Perth insisted that they should not remain open after 11 o'clock. Some members had claimed that it would be an injustice to country hotel-keepers to extend the hours of closing, because they did not desire to remain open late; but provision was made in the Bill that no licensee need keep open later than 10 o'clock, so that it would be optional with the publican whether he kept his premises open till 11.30 or not.

MR. FOULKES: The amendment should be agreed to. The Perth Police Magistrate had power to extend the hours of closing till 11.30, but that gentleman had now ceased to grant such permits, and his reason was that the publicans had abused the privilege. Both the Chief Justice of the State and Mr. Justice McMillan had reported to the Attorney General that the extension of hours was responsible for a great number of the crimes and drunkenness that took place in Perth; and, how in the face of that fact members could have the audacity to support an extension of hours, was beyond his comprehension. Members of another place had been practically unanimous in making this amendment, and he hoped the Government would bring the same influence to bear to have it carried as they had exercised in the case of previous amendments.

(Mr. Taylor resumed the Chair.)

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	24
Noes	..	..	..	10
Majority for	..	..	..	14

AYES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Male
Mr. Bolton	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Carson	Mr. Nanson
Mr. Collier	Mr. O'Loughlin
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Draper	Mr. Price
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. George	Mr. Troy
Mr. Gill	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Gregory	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Hayward	Mr. Hellmann
Mr. Jacoby	(Teller).
Mr. McDowall	

NOES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. Monger
Mr. Davies	Mr. Swan
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Holman	Mr. Hardwick
Mr. Horan	(Teller).
Mr. Hudson	

Question thus passed: the Council's amendment made.

[Mr. Jacoby took the Chair.]

No. 64, Clause 96, Subclause (2).—Strike out this subclause and insert, "But this section shall not prohibit the sale or consumption of liquor to or by any bona fide traveller, lodger, or inmate if the liquor is not drunk at the public bar of the licensed premises":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—
That the amendment be made.

The object of this clause was to provide that a bona fide traveller, lodger, or inmate might claim to be supplied with liquor in a public house after closing hours provided that the liquor was not drunk in the public bar.

Mr. Angwin: What was the meaning of the word "inmate"?

The Attorney General: Persons living on the premises, a servant for instance.

Question passed, the Council's amendment made.

No. 65, Clause 97.—Add a subclause to stand as Subclause 2 as follows:—"But this section shall not prohibit the sale or consumption of liquor to or by any bona fide traveller, lodger, or inmate if the liquor is not drunk at the public bar of the licensed premises":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—
That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN moved an amendment—
That the amendment be made subject to the deletion of the words "bona fide traveller."

The clause allowed the selling of liquor to bona fide travellers on Sundays, but hotel-keepers were anxious to close their hotels on Sundays. They knew that if this provision to sell to bona fide travellers was retained they could not refuse to sell liquor to persons they knew not to be travellers, because they would lose the custom of those persons during week days, and if they supplied drink to those persons the police might drop in on them

at any time. Mr. Harrison, a prominent member of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, in an interview with the Press, stated that he would prefer that all hotels closed on Sunday so long as steamers and clubs were not allowed to sell on Sundays.

Amendment (Mr. Angwin's) put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	9
Noes	..	..	..	20

Majority against .. 11

AYES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Bolton	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Collier	Mr. Troy
Mr. Foulkes	Mr. Heilmann
Mr. Gill	(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Carson	Mr. Nanson
Mr. Daglish	Mr. O'Loghlen
Mr. Davies	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Draper	Mr. Swan
Mr. George	Mr. Ware
Mr. Gregory	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Hayward	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Horan	Mr. Gordon
Mr. McDowall	(Teller).
Mr. Maie	

Amendment thus negatived.

Question put and passed, the Council's amendment made.

No. 66—Clause 98, Subclause 1, line 6.—Strike out "two pounds" and insert "for a first offence ten pounds, for any subsequent offence thirty pounds":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: In Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 the Council had increased the penalties provided for in Clauses 98, 100 and 108. The alteration was not so severe now that we had declined to make the amendment suggested by the Council to Clause 6 to provide that the minimum penalty should be one-fifth of the penalty provided. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed, the Council's amendment made.

Mr. ANGWIN: It was not fair to push these matters through so rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN: Was the hon. member reflecting on the Chair?

Mr. ANGWIN: The Chairman had asked him to resume his seat and when he

had done so the amendments were rushed through.

No. 67, Clause 98, Subclause 2, line 14.—Strike out "two pounds" and insert "for a first offence ten pounds, for any subsequent offence thirty pounds."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: It had been his intention to point out the inconsistency of hon. members with regard to the bona fide traveller clause. Hon. members had voted in favour of bona fide travellers drinking on Sunday, and everyone knew that while this was permitted the law was violated.

Mr. Scaddan: You would not support limited opening; you would not take half measures so you lost the lot.

Mr. ANGWIN: The position now was that while members had allowed hotel-keepers to open on Sunday, they imposed a fine, the maximum of which was £30.

Mr. Scaddan: It was £10 for a first offence and now it is one-fifth of that.

Mr. ANGWIN: The Committee had put temptation in the way of these people to break the law on Sunday.

The Attorney General: They will not break the law if they are bona fide travellers.

Mr. ANGWIN: That was ridiculous. It was known that none of them were bona fide travellers. The penalty was too high, and the effect of the whole thing was that wives and families of these offenders were penalised severely, especially when the penalties were made so heavy. These penalties would mean that wives and families would have to go short of the necessities of life, and simply because we had declared that we would allow men to obtain drink provided they walked a few miles.

Mr. SCADDAN: Was there any interpretation of bona fide traveller?

The Attorney General: The limit is 10 miles.

Mr. SCADDAN: If the Chamber was of opinion that no other person, excepting the one who had travelled that distance, would be entitled to obtain a drink on Sunday the thing was absurd.

Mr. Angwin: I would sooner have opening hours on Sunday.

Mr. SCADDAN: It was too late for the hon. member to take up that attitude now. When he (Mr. Scaddan) moved in that direction the hon. member voted against it. We had got back to the old position. Everybody knew the system was abused and the law broken. The Council's amendment provided for a penalty for the first offence of £10 and for the second offence of £30. We should see that the punishment provided fitted the offence. It was an absurd penalty. One shilling would meet the case. It would be much wiser to allow hotels to open during certain hours on Sundays.

Mr. Heitmann: Why?

Mr. SCADDAN: For reasons he had given fully on a previous occasion. If a penalty of whipping were provided there were on the goldfields men who would still have their drink on Sundays. Were we to make a criminal of a man who, at Kalgoorlie, where the temperature had been over 100 in the shade for 14 consecutive days, insisted upon having a drink on Sundays?

Mr. ANGWIN: The penalty suggested by the Council was out of all reason. A poor misguided individual who, having had too much drink on Saturday night, was found still hanging about a hotel on the Sunday morning would have great difficulty in convincing the magistrates that he was not there in search of a drink. And for a second offence such a man would be liable to a penalty of £30. The infliction of so brutal a fine would mean that for months the wife and family of the offender would have to go without necessary requirements in order that the fine might be paid. We should not impose penalties disproportionate to the offence. If these hotels were strictly closed there would be no temptation for these men to hang around the hotel premises in order to get drink. We had agreed to place the temptation there, and at the same time we were making the penalty so heavy as to keep the family in distress for years.

Question put and declared negatived.

The Attorney General: What has happened to the question, sir?

The CHAIRMAN: The question has been defeated.

The Attorney General: Will you put the question again?

The CHAIRMAN: No; there was no call from the Ayes.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The question had arisen suddenly whilst he was looking at some other amendments, and before he knew that the question was being put it was declared negatived. He had never known a request for the question to be put a second time refused.

The CHAIRMAN: I put this question and waited, but there were no calls from the Ayes. In the circumstances I cannot put it again.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Chairman was absolutely inconsistent. There were several other amendments to Clause 98, and to refuse to make one amendment when others were carried was ridiculous. Frequently the question had been put a second time; in fact that had been done by Mr. Taylor this evening.

Mr. Gordon: For the member for East Fremantle.

Mr. Scaddan: No; he was ruled out of order.

The CHAIRMAN: This was no fault on the part of the Chair.

Mr. Gordon: Is it possible for me to rule that this amendment be disagreed with?

The CHAIRMAN: There was nothing before the Committee unless the hon. member wished to disagree with the ruling. He did not know how the hon. member could do that. There was no call from the Ayes and he had given his decision in favour of the Noes.

The Attorney General: I am in great difficulties, and I certainly think I am entitled to some indulgence.

The CHAIRMAN: If the Committee would permit the question to be put again he would put it, but he could not do so if the Committee objected.

Mr. MONGER: I move that the Chairman's ruling be disagreed with.

The CHAIRMAN: There was no point of order; no ruling had been given.

Mr. George: Would it be in order to move that the question be put to the Committee?

The CHAIRMAN: No; the Chair could not stultify itself in that way.

Mr. GEORGE: Whilst agreeing that the Chairman's action was in accordance with the Standing Orders and conformed to the traditions of the Chair, yet seeing that an extraordinary position had arisen, and that the Minister in charge of the Bill had his attention occupied when the question was put, surely it was possible to have the question put again. This was an important matter, and perhaps involved a question of whether the Bill would be thrown out or not.

Mr. Scaddan: If the hon. member had been attending to his work in the Chamber he would have avoided this.

The CHAIRMAN: A motion to put the question to the House again could not be accepted. On a previous amendment the decision of the Chair had been questioned, and he could not go back on it. The Attorney General would have to adopt some other way of attaining his desire.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Never to his knowledge had a request of this kind been refused. The Committee had increased the penalty in one part of Clause 98, and then owing to the hurried putting of the question, the increase in this instance was not made.

The CHAIRMAN: The decision of the Chair had been given and no argument could be allowed.

Council's amendment not made.

No. 68.—Clause 100, Subclause (1), line 24 of page.—Strike out "thirty" and insert "fifty."

Mr. ANGWIN moved—

That progress be reported.

Motion negatived.

The CHAIRMAN: Does the Attorney General make any motion?

The Attorney General: No. I understand there is a motion before the Chair which has not been disposed of.

Mr. SCADDAN moved—

That the amendment be made.

The Attorney General: I thought that progress was moved.

Mr. SCADDAN: The amendment did not matter much.

The Attorney General: It makes it an absurdity; that is all.

Mr. SCADDAN: The amendment just dealt with could be allowed to stand over until next session. Why should the Attorney General carry on in this fashion and get sulky.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: I am not sulky, but I refuse to be hurried. I have already moved that Nos. 66 to 68 be made, and the Chairman has treated them separately.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Nos. 69 and 70 (penalties) made.

Nos. 71 to 73, Clause 111.—Strike out "except during the hours of closing" in Subclauses 1, 2, and 3.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Acting on the presumption that a bar should be kept shut during the hours of the day when liquor was not allowed to be sold, the Council had struck out the words which permitted children to be in bars during the hours of closing. He moved—

That the amendments be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The clause exempted the children of the licensee. These children might have visitors, and might take their friends into the bar during closing hours. Why should the publican, who might be away from the premises, be liable in such a case? The Council's amendments should not be made.

Mr. GEORGE: No child should be allowed in a bar at any time, and to retain the words struck out by the Council was ridiculous.

Mr. PRICE: Certainly children should not be allowed in bars, but justice should be done to the publican equally with those who went to the other extreme. There was no valid objection to a child being allowed in a bar when drink was not being sold on holidays or Sundays.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The clause was originally taken from the English Act, and the words struck out by the Council were included in the English Act because in many old houses in England after closing hours the bars were used as sitting rooms. As conditions were differ-

ent in Australia we could afford to be stricter in this regard. There was no need to keep a public house bar open after hours, even to inmates. The amendments would not inflict any hardship on licensees, and might prevent the law being broken in other ways.

Question passed; the Council's amendments made.

No. 74.—Clause 113, line 5 of clause, strike out "fifty" and insert "one hundred." No. 75.—Clause 113, add at the end "or imprisonment for six months or both." Nos. 76-7.—Clause 119, line 40 of page 44, strike out "thirty" and insert "fifty." No. 78.—Clause 119, line 41, strike out "fifty" and insert "one hundred."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: These dealt with increases in penalties in Clauses 113 and 119. Clause 113 dealt with the penalty for supplying liquor to aborigines. As the clause left the Assembly the penalty was made £50; it had been suggested by the Council that the penalty should be £100, or imprisonment for six months, or both. Clause 119 dealt with liquor hawked about. As the clause left the Assembly the penalty was £30, and it had been increased to £50 for a first offence, and for a subsequent offence £100. He moved—

That the amendments be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendments made.

No. 79.—Clause 121, strike out this clause.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Clause 121 provided that every licensee should, on demand, produce his license to any justices, police officers, or inspector of licensed premises; the Council had suggested that the clause should be struck out. He had dealt with the matter when dealing with Clause 95, which provided "Every license shall be and continue in the custody of the licensee, and shall not be subject to detention by reason of any lien, charge or interest whatever had or claimed by any other person." For the reasons that he had previously given he would move—

That the amendment be not made.

Question passed; the amendment not made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, amendment No. 80 made.

No. 81, Clause 125, Subclause 2.—Add at the end "and shall on demand at his licensed premises by any inspector produce such book and allow the inspector to examine it. Penalty ten pounds."

No. 82, Clause 125, Subclause 3.—Strike out this subclause.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The amendments were necessary, as the subclause provided no penalty. The substance of Subclause 2 was not altered by the amendment.

Mr. Price: Why inspector?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The inspector was the person appointed under the Act. He moved—

That the amendments be made.

Mr. PRICE: Some more definite explanation should be given of the reasons for altering the words "person appointed under the Act" to "inspector." It might be that the person appointed was not an inspector within the meaning of the Act, and consequently no penalty would attach.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: "Inspector" was defined in the definition clause as meaning an inspector of licensed premises or an inspector of liquors. Clause 167 provided how such inspectors were to be appointed. Consequently it was quite clear who the inspector was.

Mr. PRICE: This was dealing with the hours of employment. Any inspector of licensed premises or inspector of liquors could be appointed under the Bill to inspect in accordance with the clause.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The clause did not deal with the appointment of persons. An inspector could only be appointed under Clause 167.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendments made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL amendments Nos. 83 to 84 made.

No. 85.—Clause 131, line 1 of clause, strike out all the words after "may" to the end of the clause and insert "For the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of this

Act which it is his duty to enforce, at all times enter on any licensed premises.

(2.) If any person by himself, or by any person in his employ or acting by his direction or with his consent, refuses or fails to admit any police officer in the execution of his duty demanding to enter in pursuance of this section, that person commits an offence against this Act. Penalty—Twenty pounds."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The suggested amendment made some alteration in the power given to an officer to enter licensed premises. This amendment had been made in the Council at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. In the new wording of the clause the language of the English Act was followed. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL amendment No. 86 made.

No. 87, Clause 138.—Add at end:—"Provided that the supply or delivery of liquor by or on behalf of any registered club to any member for any money consideration paid or agreed to be paid by such member shall not be deemed illegal by reason of the club being incorporated, but such transaction shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have the same effect in law as it would if the club were not incorporated":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: There were two meanings to the word sale—the strictly legal meaning and the popular meaning. The ordinary purchase of drink in a club by a member did not constitute a sale in the legal sense, and would not be punishable under Clause 100, because even before the so-called "purchase" of the drink the member was a part proprietor of the liquor; but if the club was incorporated this reasoning did not apply because in law an incorporated institution was an independent entity entirely distinct from the persons composing it, and a "sale" to a member was in a legal sense a true sale and would be prohibited and punishable under Clause 100. The proviso was intended to place incorporated

clubs on the same footing as unincorporated clubs, and he moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, No. 88 (consequential) made.

No. 89—Clause 140, add at the end the following:—"Provided that a club shall not be prevented from becoming or continuing registered under this Act by reason of the fact that provision is or can be made for payment out of its funds for the burial of deceased members or for the relief of sick, aged, or necessitous members or persons who were dependent or partly dependent on any deceased members or of the fact that the rules do not allow the benefit or advantage of such provision to be shared equally by all the members":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

This amendment, he understood, had been inserted in order to meet the case of the Commercial Travellers' Club in this State, which provided benefits of this description for certain of its members. He did not see any objection to making this amendment because the funds were used only for benefit purposes.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Nos. 90 to 101 (club licenses, verbal) made.

No. 102—Clause 144, Subclause 1, proviso, after "visitors" insert:—"Provided also that it shall be lawful for a member, on giving six hours' notice to the secretary in writing, and subject to the approval of the committee in writing, to invite guests whose names shall be stated in the notice and not exceeding three in number, to the use of the club premises between the hours of 7 p.m. and 12 midnight. Provided also that, on the application of the secretary of any club, the chairman or any two members of the Licensing Court may, by an order in writing, suspend the operation of this section in regard to such club on any special occasion during certain hours to be specified in such order":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN moved—

That the amendment be made subject to the deletion of the words "12 midnight" and the insertion of 11 o'clock p.m." in lieu.

The Committee had previously decided that no strangers or visitors should be admitted to clubs after the closing hour for hotels.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The object of the Council's requested amendment was to enable a member of a club to invite friends to dinner and to enable members of a club to entertain friends at dances or a banquet; it was not for casual visitors. The amendment put the member of a club precisely on the same footing as the lodger at an hotel.

Mr. ANGWIN: The clause allowed only three persons to be invited. What was the use of talking of dances?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: There was a proviso to the clause intended to meet the case of special visitors, allowing those visitors to spend the evening with the members of the club. In the case of hotels, guests of lodgers were not turned out at 11 o'clock, and those guests could obtain drink after 11 o'clock through the lodger, though not at the bar. It would be the same at the club.

Mr. PRICE: There was no provision by which the guest of a lodger in an hotel could secure drink except through the host.

The Attorney General: That is all that can be done here.

Amendment (Mr. Angwin's) put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	12
Noes	..	..	..	17
				—
Majority against	..			5
				—

AYES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Collier	Mr. Troy
Mr. Holman	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Hudson	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. McDowall	Mr. Heltmann
Mr. O'Loughlin	(Teller).
Mr. Price	

NOES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Carson	Mr. Monger
Mr. Daglish	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Davies	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Harper	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Layman	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Male	(Teller).

Amendment thus negatived.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment made.

12 o'clock, midnight.

On motion by ATTORNEY GENERAL, Nos. 103 and 104 made.

No. 105—Clause 146, Subclause 1, paragraph (c), strike out "produce to the licensing court the certificate of the inspector of licensed premises hereinafter mentioned and":

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. PRICE: Why should not a certificate be produced as in the case of an ordinary hotel license?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: If an inspector declined to give a certificate the club would not have an opportunity of bringing the matter before the court and contending that the inspector was wrong. Not having an inspector's certificate the club could not comply with the conditions necessary to be complied with before the hearing of the application. In any case the words were not required because the inspector could easily furnish the court with a copy of the certificate, and the club which obtained the certificate could be entrusted to produce that certificate.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, No. 106 made.

No. 107, Clause 146.—Add a subclause to stand as Subclause (3), as follows:—
 "(3.) Provided that if the application relates to a club for which a certificate granted under the Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act, 1880, Amendment Act, 1893, is in force, it shall not be necessary to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of Subsection 1."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The idea was that it was unnecessary to put well conducted clubs which had been approved of by a licensing bench to the expense of advertising as provided for in Subclause 1, paragraph (b) of Clause 146. An examination was only intended to extend to clubs which were already registered. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL Nos. 108, 109, and 110 made.

No. 111, Clause 154.—Strike out Subclause (4) and insert the following:—“(4.) When any such application is refused the chairman of the court shall pronounce the decision in open court and shall then and there make a statement of the grounds of the refusal and shall cause such statement to be entered on the records of the court.”

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The Committee should not agree to this amendment. Many a good decision had been spoiled by giving reasons. This should be discretionary. If the licensing bench thought it advisable to explain their reasons for arriving at a decision they would do so. Some magistrates preferred not to give reasons for refusing a license.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The subclause which it was desired to strike out had been adopted from the South Australian legislation. The subclause it was proposed to insert had been taken from the New South Wales and Victorian legislation. The choice therefore lay between South Australia on the one hand and Victoria and New South Wales on the other. On looking into the matter he was inclined to think that the amendment improved the clause. If we stated that the bench need give no reasons it might be argued that it looked rather like an invitation to the bench to decide according to prejudice rather than according to reason.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 112, Clause 157.—Strike out paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and insert “The

gross amount paid or payable for liquor purchased for the club, including any duties thereon.”

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. PRICE: The clauses in the Bill were really for the protection of the revenue of the State and if they were struck out there would be no check whatever upon the information which might be supplied.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The amendment had been made by the Legislative Council on the ground that the clauses as passed by the Assembly placed an unnecessary amount of trouble on clubs. It was contended that if these words were added all the information that was necessary in order to enable the court to assess the amount would be forthcoming. It was provided in the clause that an applicant should also, if required by the court, produce books and accounts for inspection. Furthermore it was provided in the event of insufficient information being produced to the court the court should finally and conclusively assess the amount. Therefore if a club declined to give the fullest information it did so at its own peril. There could be no danger in making the amendment.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL Nos. 113, 114 and 115 made.

No. 116, Clause 159, Subclause (2), line 1.—Strike out “supply or.”

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be not made.

The word “sale” was capable of two constructions. In the present case it was used in a popular or in a strictly legal sense. The ordinary transaction of purchase of drink by a member of a club did not constitute a sale in a strictly legal sense. The reason why that was so was that even before the so-called purchase of the drink the member who purchased it was part proprietor of the liquor and the so-called sale to him therefore was not a sale strictly so-called. Popularly it was a sale, and it was even possible the word could be used in that sense in some Acts of Parliament. But Clause 159 was a

penal clause, and there could be no doubt the word as used in this clause would receive a strictly legal construction. The consequence was that if the word "supply" were struck out there would be nothing at all to prevent unregistered clubs selling, in a popular sense, liquor to their members as if this part of the measure were not in existence. There would be no object in clubs registering at all, and the whole of the provisions relating to clubs would be rendered futile and inoperative. The maintenance of the clause as it had passed the Assembly was of vital importance, for unless the supplying of liquor by unregistered clubs were to be prohibited that part of the measure would be useless.

Question passed; the Council's amendment not made.

No. 117, Clause 196.—Strike out this clause.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: It was provided in Clause 196 that with the permission of the chairman or any two members of the licensing court a licensee might surrender his license and thereupon the premises would cease to be licensed. On the goldfields some time ago a licensee had desired to surrender his license, but it was discovered there was no power to allow him to do so. In consequence this clause had been inserted in the Bill. Now the Council had requested that the clause be struck out. The addition of a proviso would probably save the clause and at the same time meet the wishes of the Council. He moved—

That the amendment be modified as follows:—"That the words 'strike out' be struck out and 'amend' inserted in lieu, and that the following words be added after 'clause':—"Provided that no license shall be surrendered unless the consent of every person entitled to any freehold or leasehold interest in the premises in possession remainder or reversion or any mortgagee charge or security affecting such premises shall first be had and obtained."

Question passed, the Council's amendment made as amended.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL No. 118 made.

No. 119.—Add new clauses to stand as numbered (9 to 14)—[Tenure of office—Disqualifications—Resignation—Extraordinary vacancies—Death, etc.—Chairman.]

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: These clauses would not be required, because the Committee had decided to adhere to the system of elective benches. He moved—

That the amendment be not made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The provision that members of the licensing bench should *ex officio* be justices of the peace during their term of office should be retained. A mayor of a municipality was a justice of the peace by virtue of his office, and surely licensing magistrates, who would be elected by a much bigger body of people, should be entitled to the same privilege.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The effect of retaining this clause, now that the licensing magistrates were to be elected, would be that nearly 100 elected justices would be placed on the commission of the peace. He did not think that we should have elective justices of the peace, and although the principle of appointing justices had been encroached upon in the case of mayors of municipalities, he was not prepared to carry the encroachment still further and allow members of the licensing bench, who would be elected and would probably be partisans, to become *ex officio* justices of the peace.

Mr. ANGWIN moved an amendment—

That the amendment be made as regards new Clause 9 (Tenure of office).

Amendment (Mr. Angwin's) put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	8
Noes	..	..	..	18
				—
Majority against	..	..	..	10

AYES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. O'Loughlen
Mr. Collier	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Gill	Mr. A. A. Wiltson
Mr. Hudson	(Teller).
Mr. McDowall	

NOS.

Mr. Brown	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Carson	Mr. Monger
Mr. Daglish	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Davies	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Harper	Mr. F. Willson
Mr. Hayward	Mr. Layman
Mr. Holman	(Teller)
Mr. Male	

Amendment thus negatived.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment not made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, Nos. 120, 121, and 122 (consequential) made.

No. 123.—Add the following new clause to stand as Clause 98:—"Every holder of a publican's general, hotel, way-side house, or Australian wine and beer license shall cause every door or other entrance by which admission can be gained to any bar-room on his licensed premises whether from outside or inside to be kept closed and locked between eleven o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, and during the whole of every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; provided that any such door or entrance may be unlocked and opened at any time between such hours or on such days in order to allow ingress or egress to the licensee or any employee of the licensee for the purpose of enabling such licensee or employee to obtain and bring liquor for delivery to any person to whom he may then lawfully sell liquor or to do any other lawful act. Penalty—Ten pounds.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: It was considered by the Council that if the bar was not kept closed during prohibited hours it greatly facilitated the evasion of the law. There was a possibility of the latter portion of the clause as suggested conflicting to a certain extent with Clauses 125 and 111. In order to avoid this possibility it was advisable to insert the words "subject to the provisions of this Act." He moved—

That the amendment be made subject to the insertion after "enabling" of the words "subject to the provisions of this Act."

Question passed; the Council's amendment, as amended, made.

(Mr. Taylor resumed the Chair.)

No. 124a.—Add the following clause to stand as Clause 99:—"No person shall be deemed to be a *bona fide* traveller within the meaning of this Act unless the place where he lodged during the preceding night is at least ten miles distant from the place where he demands to be or is supplied with liquor—such distance to be calculated by the shortest practicable route along or over any public highway or thoroughfare, or by or across any arm of the sea, inlet, river, or creek between the place of lodging and of supply."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Council suggested the insertion of new clauses to stand as 99, 100, 101, and 102 in regard to *bona fide* travellers. The clauses were necessary whether the proposed restoration of the *bona fide* traveller provisions were agreed to or not. In the definition of a *bona fide* traveller the distance was increased to ten miles and it was made compulsory that a book must be signed. It would be necessary to alter the reference in Clause 101 from Section 110 or 111 to Sections 96 and 97. An additional penalty was necessary in Clause 102.

Mr. HUDSON moved—

That the amendment be made subject to the deletion of the word "ten" before "miles" and the insertion of "three" in lieu.

Mr. GORDON: A three miles' limit should meet all the requirements.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Bill originally introduced by the Government raised the limit to six miles. He was prepared to accept the hon. member's motion if "six miles" was to be inserted in lieu.

Mr. HUDSON: There were severe enough restrictions in the other clauses and the question of miles did not come into consideration much as it was greatly a question of method of locomotion. He altered his amendment to read—

That the amendment be made, subject to the deletion of the word "ten"

before "miles" and the insertion of "five" in lieu.

The Attorney General: I will accept that.

Question passed; the Council's amendment, as amended, made.

No. 124b.—Add new clause (Penalty for obtaining liquor by false representations).

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the Council's amendment made.

No. 124c.—Add new clause (Proof of bona fide traveller).

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the Council's amendment made, subject to the deletion of "Section 110 or 111," and the insertion of "Sections 96 and 97" in lieu.

1 o'clock a.m.

No. 124d.—Add new clause to stand as Clause 102:—"1, If any person on a Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday enters any licensed premises and demands to be served with liquor on the representation that he is a *bona fide* traveller, the licensee, his servant or agent, shall require such person to write his name and where he lodged during the preceding night in a book kept on the licensed premises for the purpose. 2, If on such a demand being made such person refuses so to do, the licensee, his servant or agent, shall refuse to serve the applicant with liquor. 3, Any person who makes a false or fictitious entry in any such book as to his name or the address where he lodged on the preceding night commits an offence against this Act."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved—

That the amendment be made subject to the addition to Subclause 1 of the words "Penalty £10," to Subclause 2 "Penalty £10," and to Subclause 3 "Penalty £5."

Mr. UNDERWOOD: The signing of a book by a thirsty soul would not prevent that thirsty soul from getting a drink and he hoped that the Committee would not inflict upon a very few individuals the heavy penalties which had been suggested.

Mr. HUDSON: The better plan would be to strike out the proposed new Subclauses. They were inquisitive and would

not be likely to work any benefit in the direction of retarding the evil which was supposed to exist regarding Sunday trading. We would be only multiplying the offences without any sense. He moved an amendment—

That the amendment be not made.

Amendment (Mr. Hudson's) put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	17
Noes	..	..	..	13

Majority for .. 4

AYES.	
Mr. Brown	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Davies	Mr. O'Loughlen
Mr. Gill	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Heilmann	Mr. Price
Mr. Horan	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Hudson	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Jacoby	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. McDowall	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Monger	(Teller).
NOES.	
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. George	Mr. Nanson
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Harper	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Hayward	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Holman	Mr. Layman
Mr. Male	(Teller).

Amendment (Mr. Hudson's) thus passed; the Council's amendment not made.

No. 125—New clauses (Registration and prohibition of barmaids):

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: The general effect of these proposed new clauses was to prohibit any person becoming a barmaid in future and to provide that all existing barmaids be registered. He moved—

That the amendment be not made.

Mr. UNDERWOOD: The amendment should be made. The occupation of barmaid was not suitable to the ordinary female. He had known many fine women who, induced by fairly high wages to accept positions as barmaids, had eventually succumbed to the temptation to take alcoholic liquor. It required the strongest of strong men to stand in a bar and endure all the circumstances inseparable from the sale of strong drink. Recognising that men were physically stronger

than women he maintained that work behind a bar was no occupation for women. He had seen men made physical wrecks by life in bars, and if the work would break down a man it was no occupation for women. In taking this view he was not prompted by mere "wowsersism" nor was he pleading for the unfortunate youth who would be misled by a pretty face, and as the poet said, "try to bluff on a single ace." He was pleading for womankind. As one who had had experience as publican and barman, he felt it to be his duty to plead that women should be saved from this occupation. The potential mothers of Australia should not be allowed to go behind bars, and he hoped that the Committee would agree to the suggested amendment.

Mr. MONGER: One would be led to think that women who took up the work of barmaids were absolutely unable to take care of themselves, but we had in these advanced days of Australian progress placed women on practically the same footing as men. He would be sorry to think that we were going to follow in the footsteps of South Australia in this matter. Great and good work had been done by the barmaids in the early days of the goldfields, and from Pilbara to Norseman there had been barmaids who had been the saviours of the men who had had the good fortune to receive their care. Indeed, there were some barmaids, who, if their good deeds were made known, would be recorded in history as veritable Florence Nightingales. With all due respect to what a member of another place had said, he would sooner see these women serving in respectable hotels, than see them employed in some of those sweating concerns which that hon. member held in such high regard. He hoped that the member for Pilbara in his future remarks on this question would remember the words of one of England's greatest poets—"Woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together."

Mr. TROY: The member for Pilbara had made out a good case for relieving women from this most pernicious environment. He had an absolute contempt for the man who said that because a woman

served in a bar she was an immoral woman. Some of the noblest souls he had ever met had been barmaids, and so far as immorality was concerned, the percentage of immoral women amongst barmaids was probably no greater than amongst other women. The principal thing which induced women to become barmaids was the high remuneration they received, and many of them, he knew, remained in that occupation because of the assistance they could render to their parents and their younger brothers and sisters. But whilst he had a great respect for many barmaids, he objected to them engaging in that occupation because of its pernicious and polluting environments. The endeavour should be to make other occupations more remunerative and attractive to women. If the member for York who spoke scathingly in regard to establishments that paid sweating wages were sincere, the hon. member would use his influence to provide better occupation for women engaged in public houses. One must agree with the hon. member in regard to the noble deeds done by many of these women in the early days of the goldfields. In times of sickness, in fever-stricken camps, they nursed and tended men whose mates were afraid to do it. They must always be paid a great tribute for their charity and nobility of character. Nevertheless, there were instances in mining centres that were not flourishing where a girl worked in the dining room all day and then went into the bar at night and left the bar only to play the piano in the parlour to entertain a few drunks. After seeing these things, how could one vote to continue women in that sphere of work? There was no desire to condemn decent hotel-keepers who kept only the best women and looked after them. There were good and bad publicans, mostly good; at the same time, he desired to protect the women against the bad, and his vote would go for the abolition of barmaids.

Mr. PRICE: If we followed the same logic as that advanced by the hon. member there would be no occupation for women. In every occupation women were subject to temptation and called upon to do

things they should not be called upon to do. The piano-playing referred to by the hon. member was a matter for the police rather than something to prompt us throwing out of occupation a number of respectable and respected women.

Mr. Hudson: The proposition is not to throw anyone out of employment.

Mr. PRICE: If the environment was not fit for the women it was not fit for the men. Certainly women were attracted to the calling by the high wages paid, and it was pleasing they were paid in accordance with the standard of ability and morality usually to be found. One did not find among barmaids a lower standard of morality than in any other section of the female sex. If we closed this avenue of employment to these women and forced them into the ranks of labour, aptly termed the sweating section by the member for York, would we not tend to demoralise these women? By paying them a high rate of wages there was not that temptation to sell their immortal souls as they had to do when compelled to work for a sweating rate of wage.

Question passed, the Council's amendment not made.

No. 126—First schedule, insert after "1 and 2 Edwd. VII., No. 2," "2 Edwd. VII., No. 4. . . . The Railway and Theatre Refreshment Rooms Licensing Act Amendment Act, 1902."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: This was an oversight that needed to be remedied. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed, the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the ATTORNEY GENERAL No. 127 (consequential on nominated licensing benches) not made; and Nos. 128 to 140 (schedules) made.

Resolutions reported, report adopted, and a Message accordingly returned to the Legislative Council.

2 o'clock a.m.

BILL—BREAD ACT AMENDMENT.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

BILL—NARALING-YUNA RAILWAY.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

BILL—HEALTH.

Council's Amendments.

Schedule of 78 amendments requested by the Legislative Council now considered.

In Committee.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair; the Minister for Mines in charge of the Bill.

On motion by MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 made.

No. 4.—Clause 27, insert a subclause to stand as Subclause (2) as follows:—(2.) "No officer entrusted with moneys under this Act shall be appointed by a local authority until he shall have given such security (if any) for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Commissioner may direct, nor shall any such officer be continued in his office except whilst such security (if any) is subsisting and in force."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The Committee should not agree to the amendment. While he did not object to the whole clause it was his intention to move an amendment as follows:—

That the amendment be made subject to the deletion of the words "as the Commissioner may direct."

Amendment passed; the Council's amendment as amended made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 5, 6, and 7 made.

No. 8.—Clause 39, lines 5 and 6.—In Subclause (1), strike out "upon the capital unimproved value in fee simple."

No. 9.—Clause 39, Subclause (2).—Strike out all the words after "exceed" and insert:—" (a) in districts from time to time declared by the Governor by notice in the *Government Gazette* to be within this paragraph of this subsection —(i.) ninepence in the pound on the annual assessment; or (ii.) when the system of valuation on the basis of the un-

improved value is adopted, one penny farthing in the pound on the capital unimproved value of the land in fee simple; and (b) in other districts—(i.) sixpence in the pound on the annual assessment; or (ii.) when the system of valuation on the basis of unimproved value is adopted, three farthings in the pound on the capital unimproved value of the land in fee simple." No. 10.—Clause 39, Subclause (3).—Insert after "on" the words "the annual rateable value or."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendments be made.

The amendments would restore the clauses which were originally in the Bill. The Legislative Council had seen fit to recommend the procedure which it was originally proposed should be adopted.

(*Mr. Jacoby took the Chair.*)

Mr. ANGWIN: On two occasions the Legislative Assembly rejected the clauses it was now sought to reintroduce. It was an unfair way of dealing with the Assembly. He hoped the Committee would not agree to the amendment.

Mr. OSBORN: The clause merely provided what rightly should be provided, namely, the alternative of rating either on the unimproved capital value or on the annual value. Where the unimproved value system could be adopted no doubt it would be selected. It was a very sensible amendment.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendments made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 9 to 18 made.

No. 19.—Clause 138, Subclause 3.—Strike out at the end "or local authority."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: This provision empowered the local authority to call for a drawing of any particular portion of a building to which they might wish to give special attention.

The Minister for Mines: Clause 122 gives you all you want.

Mr. ANGWIN: The clause would not apply much outside of large towns. In a place like Perth the local authority should have the right to call for special plans of, say, a large theatre. If anything went wrong it would be with the local authority the blame would lay, and not with the Commissioner. The local authority should have power equally with the Commissioner in matters of this kind.

(*Mr. Taylor resumed the Chair.*)

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	15
Noes	..	..	..	14

Majority for 1

AYES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. Male
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. George	Mr. Monger
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Nanson
Mr. Harper	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Hayward	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Jacoby	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Layman	(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Angwin	Mr. Osborn
Mr. Davies	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Gill	Mr. Troy
Mr. Heltmann	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Holman	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Hudson	Mr. Price
Mr. McDowall	(Teller).
Mr. O'Loghlen	

Question thus passed; the Council's amendment made.

(*Mr. Jacoby took the Chair.*)

No. 20.—Clause 138, Subclause (5), strike out "and lodged with the local authority."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: This amendment meant that plans of proposed buildings would not be lodged with the local authority. Surely the Minister would see that it was necessary, even after the Commissioner had approved of the plans, that the local authority should be able to see that the buildings were constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Question put and negatived; the Council's amendment not made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES Nos. 21 and 22 made.

No. 23.—Clause 145, paragraph (2), lines 2 and 3—Strike out "owner and occupier shall be severally" and insert "owner or occupier as the case may be shall be."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This was intended to make the clause clearer that the owner or occupier, as the case might be should be liable for default in connection with the removal of offensive matter. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES Nos. 24 to 27 made.

No. 28.—Clause 169, Subclause 1, paragraph 4, lines 3 and 4.—Strike out the following words "unless such milk shall have been boiled for at least ten minutes."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendment be made.

Provision had been made in the original Bill forbidding impure milk to be fed to pigs unless it had been boiled for 10 minutes, but owing to the impossibility of having supervision to see that the milk was boiled it was thought wise to strike the words out.

Question passed; the Council's amendments made.

No. 29.—Clause 169, Subclause 3.—Insert the words "division of this" before the word "Act."

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES amendment made subject to the striking out of "3" after the word "subclause" and inserting "1, line 31."

No. 30.—Clause 172, Subclause (1), line 2, insert after the word "round" the words "or any part thereof."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This was an amendment dealing with milk rounds. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 31 and 32 (verbal) made.

Mr. UNDERWOOD called attention to the state of the House.

Bells rung, and a quorum formed.

No. 33.—Clause 180, strike out paragraph (b).

The MINISTER FOR MINES: It was held that by striking out this paragraph it would be in the interests of the consumer. It was difficult to prove whether goods were sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. In the following clauses standard foods were provided for. The amendment would give a greater chance of obtaining conviction. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 34 and 35 (verbal) made.

No. 36.—Clause 182, Subclause 2, line 1, strike out "be deemed an offence under the last preceding section of this Act" and insert in lieu thereof "render the offender liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, and for a subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding £50."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This was to bring the penalty into line with other clauses. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 37.—Clause 183, Subclause 1, line 2, after the word "affix" insert the words "and keep affixed thereto."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This amendment provided that where a label was affixed to frozen meat it should be kept fixed.

Mr. Brown: What about the local article, the clause only provided for imported frozen meat?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: It would not necessarily be imported. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 38.—Clause 184, Subclause 2, add at the end "and every person who refuses to submit to such examination on being

required by such officer so to do shall be guilty of an offence against this division."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This made provision for insisting on examinations in connection with the employment of infected persons. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed: the Council's amendment made.

Mr. BROWN: The Chairman had hurried the Committee. He was looking up the provision in regard to frozen meat.

No. 39—Clause 187, line 1, after "time" insert "on the advice of the advisory committee," and strike out the word "Commissioner" and insert "Committee" in lieu thereof.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: The amendment provided that the Commissioner should act on the advice of the advisory committee in regard to the standard of patent medicines. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: The Commissioner should be empowered to take immediate action; with the amendment it would be necessary for the Commissioner to wait for a meeting of the advisory committee.

The Minister for Mines: They will have already made their standard.

Mr. HEITMANN: If the advisory committee found certain patent medicines were dangerous to health they would report to the Commissioner and the Commissioner would take action. The amendment should be made.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: There would be no need for prompt or immediate action. The advisory committee would make investigations into any patent medicines, to see whether they were dangerous to health.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment made.

Mr. BROWN moved—

That progress be reported.

Motion put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	7
Noes	..	..	..	16
				—

Majority against .. 9

AYES.

Mr. Angwin
Mr. Brown
Mr. Holman
Mr. Horan

Mr. Hudson
Mr. Troy
Mr. A. A. Wilson
(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Carson
Mr. Daglish
Mr. Davies
Mr. George
Mr. Gregory
Mr. Heitmann
Mr. Layman
Mr. Male
Mr. Mitchell

Mr. Monger
Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Nanson
Mr. Osborn
Mr. Plesse
Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Gordon
(Teller).

Motion thus negatived.

(Mr. Taylor took the Chair.)

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 40 to 46 made.

No. 47—Clause 202, strike out this clause:

The MINISTER FOR MINES: It was considered by the Legislative Council that this clause was reminiscent of the dark ages and objectionable, and, consequently, they struck it out. It would be wise to agree to the amendment, and he moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. ANGWIN: A clause such as the Council struck out would have greater effect than all the fines and imprisonment that might be imposed in connection with the sale of adulterated food, or anything which affected the people, and the Committee should vote for the retention of the clause.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 48 to 51 made.

No. 52—Clause 229, strike out this clause:

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, consideration postponed.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, No. 53 made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, amendments Nos. 54 and 55 postponed.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, No. 56 made.

No. 57—Clause 253, Subclause 1, line 2, strike out the word "midwives" in line 2 and insert "nurses."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This was dealing with the registration of nurses. The amendment altered the decision arrived at in this Chamber. It was urged that it would be wise to have a nurses' registration board and provide for the registration of nurses as well as of midwives. It was proposed to give the nurses two representatives on the registration board of five. The conditions under which the registration would be granted and regulations made would be found to be in every sense satisfactory. At the very least it was a measure of reform which would probably be followed up later on. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. HEITMANN: As on previous occasions he was going to oppose this amendment. The Committee had previously decided that we should have a midwives' registration board instead of a nurses' registration board. The nurses should be treated in a separate Bill. He was prepared to vote for a midwives' registration board, but it would be better to separate the two and bring in a separate Bill later on.

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	11
Noes	..	..	..	20

Majority against .. 9

AYES.

Mr. Carson	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Daglish	Mr. Monger
Mr. Davies	Mr. Nanson
Mr. Gregory	Mr. F. Wilson
Mr. Layman	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Male	(Teller).

NOES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. O'Loughlen
Mr. Collier	Mr. Osborn
Mr. George	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Gill	Mr. Price
Mr. Harper	Mr. Quinlan
Mr. Holman	Mr. Scaddan
Mr. Horan	Mr. Underwood
Mr. Hudson	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Jacoby	Mr. Heitmann
Mr. McDowall	(Teller).
Mr. Monger	

Question thus negatived; Council's amendment not made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, Nos. 58 and 59 made.

No. 60.—Clause 257, Subclause 2, line 3: Strike out "twelve" and insert "six," and strike out "an approved" and insert "prescribed."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendment be made.

Mr. HEITMANN: There was no reason why we should start a registration board at a low standard. It took fully twelve months for a nurse to become qualified to take upon herself the responsibility of these sometimes highly dangerous cases. A girl having first a general hospital training, and then taking the midwifery course, could become competent after six months; but as a rule a woman who went in for a course of midwifery without having first had a general nurses' training was of mature years, and, consequently, not so adaptable, in addition to which she had not the initial advantage of a general nurses' training. The result was that the character of these women was formed and many of the ideas which they possessed had to be unlearned; it took at least the first term of a general nurse's training to qualify her to sit for one examination in anatomy and physiology. It was absurd to say that because women were taking only the midwifery branch of nursing they should not have a knowledge of general nursing. In Western Australia we found nurses supposed to be competent after three months' training mainly of a theoretical character, but at the present time there were really no means of properly training the nurses in this State. He opposed the motion.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: The Health Department advised that in England only four months' training was provided, and that in the Melbourne hospital also the course was the same.

Mr. Heitmann: Yes four months after 12 months' general nursing.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: It was to be hoped that the hon. member would not press his objection. The system was only now being established in the State and if the regulations were made too stringent and the profession too exclusive, it would press heavily on the poor people.

Mr. HEITMANN: In New Zealand the period of training was 12 months. So far as the poor people were concerned the trouble in the past had not been the cost of nursing but the insufficiency of training possessed by the nurses. He was afraid that if a low standard were set up at the beginning, there would be a difficulty in raising it. The regulations would not press heavily on those already in practice, because provision would be made for them, but the Committee should not consider these nurses, to any great extent, when the lives of the people were at stake. Many of the nurses supposed to have been trained in three months in Perth could barely read a thermometer.

Question put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	14
Noes	..	..	..	14
				—
A tie	..	..	..	0
				—

AYES.

Mr. Carson	Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Daglish	Mr. S. F. Moore
Mr. Davies	Mr. Nanson
Mr. George	Mr. Carson
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Plesse
Mr. Gregory	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Layman	(Teller).
Mr. Male	

NOES.

Mr. Brown	Mr. McDowall
Mr. Collier	Mr. Monger
Mr. Gill	Mr. O'Loughlin
Mr. Harper	Mr. Price
Mr. Holman	Mr. A. A. Wilson
Mr. Horan	Mr. Heitmann
Mr. Hudson	(Teller).
Mr. Jacoby	

The CHAIRMAN: Having to give a casting vote I think that I must vote for the Bill as it left this House. I therefore give my vote for the noes.

Question thus negatived; the Council's amendment not made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES Nos. 61 to 70 (verbal and consequential) made.

No. 71.—Clause 290, Subclause 1. line 1. between "no" and "public" insert "Commissioner of public health or." Line 2. before "concerned" insert "personally." Line 4. strike out "Commissioner" and insert "Government of the

State." Subclause 2, line 1, strike out "officer, member" and insert "Commissioner, official, member."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This was to provide that the Commissioner should be on the same footing as other officers and not able to enter into contracts. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 72.—Clause 293, Subclause 5, line 4, strike out all the words after "premises" to the end of the clause.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: This was an amendment inserted at the instance of Mr. Moss and Mr. Gawler to remove unnecessary restrictions on owners and occupiers.

Mr. Hudson: Will it increase the obligation on short-term tenants?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: No. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

No. 73.—Clause 295, insert a proviso at the end as follows:—"Provided that such regulations shall not authorise any land to be sold except pursuant to an order of a magistrate which shall not be made unless three months before the making thereof notice of intention to apply for such order has been published in the *Government Gazette* and given to every person who upon search in the office of Titles or Registry of Deeds, as the case may require, appears to be entitled to any estate or interest or mortgage or other security in or over the land."

The MINISTER FOR MINES moved—

That the amendment be made.

It gave greater security to the owner of land.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, No. 74 (verbal) made.

No. 75.—New clause (Nurses registration board):

The MINISTER FOR MINES: On the decision already arrived at in regard to general nurses, he moved—

That the amendment be not made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment not made.

No. 76.—Add new clause, to stand as Clause 272, as follows:—"If either House of Parliament, within thirty days next after any regulations or by-laws have been so laid before it, resolves that such regulations or by-laws ought to be annulled, the same shall, after the date of such resolution, be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under the same."

The MINISTER FOR MINES: The Council had inserted the provision taken from the Commonwealth Acts. He did not approve of it but it had been urged to have it passed because in a health Act, which was an Act of regulation, greater power should be given to deal with those regulations than would be the case in regard to other Acts of Parliament. He moved—

That the amendment be made.

Question passed; the Council's amendment made.

On motion by the MINISTER FOR MINES, No. 77 made.

No. 78 (consequential on No. 52) postponed.

Progress reported.

House adjourned at 3.55 a.m. (Thursday).

Legislative Council.

Thursday, 2nd February, 1911.

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The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 2.15 p.m., and read prayers.

PAPER PRESENTED.

By the Colonial Secretary: Report on investigations into the composition of the gases caused by blasting in mines.

QUESTION—RAILWAY PROJECT, WANNEROO.

Hon. V. HAMERSLEY asked the Colonial Secretary: Is it the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill for the construction of a line of railway from Perth to Wanneroo at an early date?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: The Railway Advisory Board has been requested to make an inspection of the Wanneroo district, and submit a recommendation upon the application for a railway from Perth. Upon receipt of the board's report the Government will determine whether the line is one which can be included in the Government programme of public works to be submitted to Parliament next session.

NOTICE OF MOTION—MINING INDUSTRY.

Notice of motion in the name of H. T. F. O. BRIMAGE, to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the mining industry, called on.

Hon. T. F. O. BRIMAGE (North-East): In consequence of the lateness of the session, and also the possibility of the session closing very shortly, it was his intention to ask leave to withdraw the motion. The House would not have sufficient time to give a motion of this importance adequate consideration. The matter was of considerable importance, and he would have liked the House to have had more time to consider it. By leave of the House, therefore, he would withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDENT: Really the motion was not before the House; it had never been moved.