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SECTION XXV.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Federal Parliament, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General, who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State there is a State Governor, who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State, and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office, and by the instructions, which inform him in detail of the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State is also bi-cameral, and consists of (a) a Legislative Council and (b) a Legislative Assembly, or House of Assembly, the legislative powers of these chambers being delimited by the Commonwealth and the State Constitutions. The latter chamber, which is the larger, is always elective; the qualification for the franchise varies in character. The former chamber is, in the case of New South Wales and Queensland, nominated by the Governor-in-Council, but in the other States it is elective, the constituencies being differently arranged and some property qualification for the electorate being required. In the Federal Parliament, however, the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses. A brief account of the constitutional history of each of the States was given in previous issues of this book (see especially Year Book No. 4, pp. 27 to 32).

2. **Number of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shows the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and in each State at 1st August, 1920 :—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA, 1920.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Upper House ..	36	68	34	64	20	30	18	270
Lower House ..	75	90	65	72	46	50	30	428
Total	111	158	99	136	66	80	48	698

The use of the expressions "Upper House" and "Lower House" in the above statement, though not justified constitutionally, is convenient, inasmuch as the legislative chambers are known by different names in the Commonwealth and in some of the States.

In the Commonwealth Parliament the Upper House is known as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council. The Lower House is known as follows:—In the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly.

3. **The Cabinet and Executive Government.**—The Sections of the Commonwealth Constitution Act dealing with the Executive Government will be found on page 24 hereinbefore. In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototype, the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth and in the State Governments are vested in the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in the majority of the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

(i) *The Executive Council.* This body is composed of the Governor and the Ministers of State holding office for the time being. The latter are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the different administrative departments. It should be observed that all persons living who have held Ministerial office under former Governments are also technically members of the Executive Council, and are thus liable to be specially summoned for attendance at meetings of that body. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of the proceedings. At these meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form and made effective, appointments are confirmed, resignations accepted, proceedings ordered, and notices and regulations published.

The official members of the Executive Council in August, 1920, have been previously specified (see page 37). In addition, all living members of past Ministries (see following pages) are technically liable to be officially summoned to attend meetings of the Executive Council.

Particulars of previous Commonwealth Ministries are given on pages 33 to 36 hereinbefore.

(ii) *The Cabinet.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. No one is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is taken of the proceedings. The members of the Cabinet, being the leaders of the party in power in Parliament, control the bent of legislation, and must retain the confidence of the people and also of the Governor-General (or Governor), to whom they act as an advising body. They also in effect wield, by virtue of their seats on the Executive Council, the whole executive force of the community. In summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General (or Governor) is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally in no way bound to accept such advice. The following statement gives the names of the Ministers of State for the Commonwealth who have held office since the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government:—

**MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM
1st JANUARY, 1901, to AUGUST, 1920.**

HOME AND TERRITORIES. (Previous to 14/11/16 known as External Affairs).			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C. (a) (b)	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C.	1/1/01	24/7/03
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a)	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k)	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER (h)	26/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C. (a) (g)	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. McLEAN	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a)	4/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	29/4/10	f 9/10/11	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. L. E. GROOM	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. J. A. ARTHUR	17/9/14	f 9/12/14	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	17/9/14	14/9/16
Hon. HUGH MAHON	14/12/14	14/11/16	Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C.	29/9/16	14/11/16
Hon. F. W. BAMFORD	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.	17/2/17	3/2/20	Hon. J. A. JENSEN	17/2/17	13/12/18
Hon. A. POYNTON	4/2/20	(e)	Hon. W. A. WATT (n)	13/12/18	17/1/19
			Hon. W. M. GREENE	17/1/19	(e)
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			TREASURER.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. A. DEAKIN	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	26/4/04
Hon. J. G. DRAKE	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON (a)	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C.	26/4/04	17/8/04	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.	17/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l)	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. I. A. ISAACS	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	11/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER (a) (h)	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k)	12/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l)	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. P. M. GLYNN	2/6/09	29/4/10	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a)	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k)	29/4/10	24/6/13	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l)	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C. (j)	24/6/13	17/9/14	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a)	17/9/14	27/10/15
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (a) (k)	17/9/14	(e)	Hon. W. G. HIGGS	27/10/15	27/10/16
			Hon. A. POYNTON	24/11/16	17/2/17
			Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l)	17/2/17	27/3/18
			Hon. W. A. WATT (n)	27/3/18	15/6/20
			Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH COOK, P.C., G.C.M.G.	28/7/20	(e)
WORKS AND RAILWAYS. (Previous to 14/11/16 known as Home Affairs).			DEFENCE.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	7/8/03	Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	f 10/1/01
Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l)	7/8/03	26/4/04	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l)	17/1/01	7/8/03
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	7/8/03	23/9/03
Hon. D. THOMSON	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. L. E. GROOM	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. T. T. EWING (c)	11/10/06	23/1/07	Hon. J. W. McCAY (m)	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. J. H. KEATING	23/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	4/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G.	23/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. J. COOK (t)	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK (a) (i)	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. K. O'MALLEY	27/10/15	14/11/16	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	17/9/14	(e)
Hon. P. J. LYNCH	14/11/16	17/2/17			
Hon. W. A. WATT (n)	17/2/17	27/3/18			
Hon. L. E. GROOM	27/3/18	(e)			

(a) Prime Minister. (b) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc. (c) Afterwards the Hon. Sir T. T. Ewing, K.C.M.G. (d) Afterwards the Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G. (e) Still in office. (f) Died while holding office. (g) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (h) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. A. Fisher, P.C. (i) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. (j) Afterwards the Hon. Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C. (k) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C. (l) Afterwards Lord Forrest of Bunbury. (m) Afterwards the Hon. Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G. (n) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. A. Watt, P.C.

MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM
1ST JANUARY, 1901, TO AUGUST, 1920—*continued.*

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST,			Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR,		
P.C., G.C.M.G. (i) ..	1/1/01	17/1/01	K.C. ..	1/1/01	23/9/03
Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	5/2/01	7/8/03	Hon. T. PLAYFORD ..	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH,			Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
K.C.M.G. ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. H. MAHON ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. T. T. EWING (c) ..	4/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. S. SMITH ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	11/10/06	19/2/07
Hon. A. CHAPMAN ..	4/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST,		
Hon. S. MAUGER ..	29/7/07	12/11/08	K.C.M.G. ..	19/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir J. QUICK ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. C. E. FRAZER ..	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. J. H. MCCOLL ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. AGAR WYNNE ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. GARDINER ..	17/9/14	27/11/16
Hon. W. G. SPENCE ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. W. G. SPENCE ..	27/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. W. WEBSTER ..	27/10/15	3/2/20	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. G. H. WISE ..	4/2/20	(e)	Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	16/11/17	27/3/18
			Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ..	27/3/18	(e)
THE NAVY.			REPATRIATION.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	12/7/15	17/2/17	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	28/9/17	(e)
Rt. Hon. J. COOK, P.C. (i)	17/2/17	28/7/20			
Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	28/7/20	(e)			
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.					
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. N. E. LEWIS (d) ..	1/1/01	23/4/01	Hon. W. H. KELLY ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH,			Hon. H. MAHON ..	17/9/14	14/12/14
K.C.M.G. ..	23/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/9/14	12/7/15
Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ..	17/9/14	27/3/18
Hon. S. MAUGER ..	11/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. J. H. COOK ..	28/1/08	12/11/08	Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. J. HUTCHISON ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. POYNTON ..	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. G. H. WISE ..	26/3/18	4/2/20
Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON,			Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	26/3/18	17/1/19
C.M.G. ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. R. B. ORCHARD ..	26/3/18	31/1/19
Hon. E. FINDLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. Sir G. de L. RYRIE,		
Hon. C. E. FRAZER ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	K.C.M.G., C.B. ..	4/2/20	(e)
Hon. E. A. ROBERTS ..	23/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	4/2/20	28/7/20
Hon. J. S. CLEMONS ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. S. RODGERS ..	28/7/20	(e)

See notes on previous page.

(iii) *Constitution of Ministries.* The subjoined table shows the constitution of the Ministries in the Commonwealth and the State Governments at 1st August, 1920:—

CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRIES, 1920.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ..	9	11	8	8	4	6	5	51
Total ..	12	13	12	9	6	8	7	67

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in August, 1920, are shewn in the following statement :—

MEMBERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1920.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier—</i>	<i>Minister for Public Instruction and Local Government—</i>
HON. JOHN STOREY.	HON. T. D. MUTCH.
<i>Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing—</i>	<i>Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests—</i>
HON. JAMES DOOLEY.	HON. P. F. LOUGHLIN.
<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i>	<i>Treasurer—</i>
HON. W. F. DUNN.	HON. J. T. LANG.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Justice—</i>	<i>Minister for Public Health and Motherhood—</i>
HON. E. A. MCTIERNAN.	HON. J. J. G. MCGIRR.
<i>Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways—</i>	<i>Assistant Minister for Justice—</i>
HON. J. ESTELL.	HON. W. J. MCKELL.
<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry—</i>	<i>Solicitor-General—</i>
HON. G. CANN.	HON. R. SPROULE, M.L.C.
	<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i>
	HON. E. J. KAVANAGH, M.L.C.

VICTORIA.—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey—</i>	<i>Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Water Supply—</i>
HON. H. S. W. LAWSON.	HON. F. G. CLARKE, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Public Health—</i>	<i>Minister of Railways and Mines—</i>
MAJOR THE HON. M. BAIRD.	HON. S. BARNES.
<i>Treasurer—</i>	<i>Minister of Agriculture—</i>
HON. W. M. MCPHERSON.	HON. D. S. OMAN.
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—</i>	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i>
HON. A. ROBINSON, M.L.C.	HON. J. MCWHAE, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Forests—</i>	HON. H. J. M. CAMPBELL.
HON. W. HUTCHINSON.	HON. D. MACKINNON.
	HON. A. HICKS, M.L.C.

QUEENSLAND.—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Chief Secretary—</i>	<i>Secretary for Railways—</i>
HON. E. G. THEODORE.	HON. J. LARCOMBE.
<i>Treasurer, Secretary for Public Works, and Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i>
HON. J. A. FIBELLY.	HON. J. HUXHAM.
<i>Home Secretary—</i>	<i>Secretary for Mines—</i>
HON. W. McCORMACK.	HON. A. J. JONES, M.L.C.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i>	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i>
HON. J. H. COYNE.	HON. W. N. GILLIES.
	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i>
	HON. J. MULLAN.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MINISTRY.

Premier and Attorney-General—

HON. H. N. BARWELL.

Treasurer and Minister for Education—

HON. G. RITCHIE.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine—

HON. J. G. BICE, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Railways and of Industry—

HON. W. HAGUE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Repatriation—

HON. G. R. LAFFER.

Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Mines—

HON. T. PASCOE, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MINISTRY.

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister for Lands and Repatriation—

HON. JAMES MITCHELL, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—

HON. F. T. BROWN.

Minister for Health, Education, and the North-West—

HON. H. P. COLEBATCH, M.L.C.

Minister for Mines, Railways, Industries, and Woods and Forests—

HON. J. SCADDAN.

Attorney-General—

HON. T. P. DRAPER, K.C., C.B.E.

Minister for Works, Trading Concerns, and for Water Supply—

HON. W. J. GEORGE.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. F. E. S. WILLMOTT.

HON. C. F. BAXTER, M.L.C.

TASMANIA.—MINISTRY.

Premier and Chief Secretary and Minister for Education—

HON. W. H. LEE, Kt.

Attorney-General and Minister for Railways—

HON. W. B. PROPSTING, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister for Mines—

HON. SIR N. E. LEWIS, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Works—

HON. J. B. HAYES.

Minister for Lands—

HON. A. HEAN, C.M.G.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. T. SHIELDS, M.L.C.

HON. H. HAYS.

4. **The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.**(a)—Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 6, page 942.)

5. **Enactments of the Parliament.**—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act (see pp. 21–24 hereinbefore). In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal Assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitution. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

(a) See Jenks' "Government of Victoria," pp. 269 et seq.

6. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the Governors.**—The Governor-General and the State Governors act under the authority of the Commissions by which they are appointed and the Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to instructions issued by the Colonial Office and passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth was constituted by Letters Patent issued on the 29th October, 1900, in pursuance of the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act (see page 15 hereinbefore). The powers and duties of the Governor-General were further defined by Royal instructions issued on the same date. The principal and most important of his functions, legislative as well as executive, are expressly conferred upon him by the terms of the Constitution itself. He is the custodian of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and has the appointment of political officers to administer Departments of State of the Commonwealth.

His legislative functions are exercised with respect to proposed laws as finally passed by the Federal Houses of Parliament. Such Bills are presented to the Governor-General for his assent in the King's name, on receiving which they become law throughout the Commonwealth. The Governor-General may, however, withhold his assent, or may reserve any Bill for the King's pleasure. He may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law with suggested amendments. The King may disallow any law within one year from the date on which it was assented to by the Governor-General.

The Governor-General's executive functions are, under ordinary circumstances, exercised on the advice of his responsible Ministers. Various specific powers are vested in him by the Constitution; he may summon or prorogue Parliament and may dissolve the House of Representatives. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the Commonwealth, and is invested by the Crown with the prerogative of mercy in cases of offences committed against the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Governor-General is also invested with authority in certain matters of Imperial interest, such as the control of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth; the observance of the relations of foreign States to Great Britain, so far as they may be affected by the indirect relations of such States to the Commonwealth; and the treatment of neutral and belligerent ships in Commonwealth waters in time of war.

The Governor-General may not leave the Commonwealth without having first obtained leave from the Imperial Government, to whom alone he is responsible for his official acts.

The powers and functions of the State Governors are, within their respective States, very similar to those exercised by the Governor-General for the Commonwealth, and are defined by the terms of their Commissions and by the Royal instructions accompanying the same. A State Governor is the official head of the State Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Bills passed by the Parliament, except those reserved for the Royal Assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills, which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the instructions issued by the Imperial Government. The Governors are, under ordinary circumstances, guided by their Executive Councils, the chief matters in which the exercise of discretion is required being the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; the appointment of a new Ministry; or the assenting to, vetoing, or reserving of Bills passed by the legislative chambers. The Governors are authorised, under certain restrictions, to administer the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within their jurisdiction, and to remit fines and penalties due to the Crown. All moneys to be expended for the public service are issued from the Treasury under the Governor's warrant.

In a recent work* in which the above matters are exhaustively discussed, it is indicated that there are important functions in the hands of a Governor, and that his influence may extend beyond what is anticipated by those who are unfamiliar with the activities of actual government. This is, however, essentially a matter of individual character. A Governor is entitled to the fullest confidence of his Ministers, to be informed at once of any important decisions taken by his Cabinet, and to discuss them with the utmost freedom. He can point out objections, give advice, deprecate measures, and

* "Responsible Government in the Dominions," A. B. Keith, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912, Vol. I.

urge alterations, subject, however, to his remaining always behind the scenes. It should be remembered, moreover, that the State Executive Councils owe their existence to the Royal Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor and that, in law, the Governor is never bound to accept the advice of his Ministers. He cannot indeed do many things without their advice, for it is provided by law (either in the Constitution or Interpretation Acts, or by authoritative usage) that a Governor-in-Council must act on the advice of the Council. He cannot therefore perform any act in Council without a majority, though he can always refuse to act, and thus force his Ministers either to give way on the point at issue or to resign their posts. Even in the case of a ministerial act he can forbid a Minister to take any action on pain of dismissal. Nominally a Governor will, of course, be justified in accepting the advice of his Ministers as being a correct statement of the facts and law, but he is not bound to be so satisfied, and in matters of law he must exercise his own judgment if he be in doubt. A Governor is not, however, entitled to refuse to act on the advice of his Ministers because he personally does not approve of their action or policy; his duty is not to his own conscience, but to the people of the State which he governs, and he should execute that duty independently of every other consideration.

Although the above furnishes a brief résumé of the powers of a Governor from a legal point of view, in practice the exercise of his powers is generally limited by his ability to persuade his Ministers as to the desirability of any particular course of action. Disagreement with Ministers is only justifiable in extreme cases, and even then it involves the responsibility of finding other Ministers, who must either shew that they have as much support as any other party, or be prepared to administer during a dissolution, pending an appeal to the people. It may be remarked that a Governor who cannot work with Ministers possessing the support of the people must be recalled, unless he has acted on Imperial grounds, and the dispute is not one between him and Ministers, but between the Imperial and State Governments.

It may also be pointed out that a Governor, besides acting according to law, has, within the range of what is lawful, to act according to the instructions of the Secretary of State. He is called upon to do so by the instruments which create his office and appoint him Governor, and he obeys the Secretary of State as the mouthpiece of the Crown. Historically, there have been many cases in which these instructions have placed Governors in opposition to their Ministers.

The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable LORD HENRY WILLIAM FORSTER OF LEPPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. He assumed office on the 6th October, 1920. Particulars of previous Governors-General are given on p. 33 hereinbefore.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth :—

New South Wales ..	SIR WALTER EDWARD DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G.
Victoria	Colonel GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MOWBRAY ROUS, EARL OF STRADBROKE, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Queensland	Lieutenant-Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G.C.M.G.
South Australia ..	Lieutenant-Colonel SIR WILLIAM ERNEST GEORGE ARCHIBALD WEIGALL, K.C.M.G.
Western Australia ..	SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania	SIR WILLIAM LEONARD ALLARDYCE, K.C.M.G.

7. **Cost of Parliamentary Government.**—The following statement shews the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended the 30th June, 1919. In order to avoid any incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1918-19.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.* Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,750	33,750
Official Secretary's salary ..	650	400		300		350		
Governor's establishments ..	3,611	255	4,290	838		1,548	450	22,566
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ..	4,390	1,019		1,662	1,153	1,265	385	
Miscellaneous	5,224	2,374	(e) 321	1,475	136	10	397	9,937
Total	23,875	9,048	9,611	7,275	5,289	7,173	3,982	66,253
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers	172	100	640	20		350		1,282
Other expenses	5	12	20	61		9		107
Total	177	112	660	81		359		1,389
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers	15,300	11,040	8,400	3,300	5,000	6,133	3,200	57,373
Other expenses	148	843	(d)			2,751	496	4,238
Visits of Commonwealth Ministers to London ..	10,300							10,300
Total	25,748	11,883	8,400	8,300	5,000	8,884	3,696	71,911
4. Parliament—								
A. The Upper House :								
Allowances to members	20,760			1,500	3,600	9,600	3,000	38,460
Railway passes	(a) 8,913	8,849	(e) 5,000	(f)	800	(f)	750	24,312
Other expenses of members ..	364				142	72	5	583
B. The Lower House :								
Allowances to members	42,261	40,743	17,400	32,028	8,017	15,074	5,100	162,123
Railway passes	(b)	11,705	(e)	(f)	1,840	(f)	1,250	14,795
Other expenses of members ..	(b)	1,777		1,536	398	223	62	3,996
C. Miscellaneous :								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	15,613	21,927	12,856	4,167	5,186	3,354	2,898	66,001
Printing	19,836	10,452	1,865	3,131	4,296	649	2,601	42,830
Hansard	15,833	7,162	7,751	8,358	4,087	3,882		47,073
Library	4,385	767	933	1,299	656	400		
Refreshment rooms	1,264	(c)	1,818	1,000	1,443	1,406		
Water, power, light, and heat ..	797	508	550	479	680		853	35,827
Postage, stores, and stationery ..	2,071	686	449	382	327			
Miscellaneous	7,289	2,109	821	670	354			
Total	139,386	106,685	49,443	55,450	31,826	36,091	16,519	436,000
5. Electoral Office—								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	41,821	1,301	828	2,481	4,120	2,188	5,207	133,047
Other expenses	42,798	(i)	18,211	11,644	1,853	595		
Total	84,619	1,301	19,039	14,125	5,973	2,783	5,207	133,047
6. Cost of Elections	2,459	8,534	1,858		23	12	(g)	12,886
7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees	10,737	10,466	2,706	4,395	4,385	652	915	34,256
GRAND TOTAL	287,001	148,029	91,717	89,626	52,496	56,554	30,319	755,742
<i>Cost per head of population ..</i>	<i>1s. 1.7d.</i>	<i>1s. 6.4d.</i>	<i>1s. 3.4d.</i>	<i>2s. 7.0d.</i>	<i>2s. 4.3d.</i>	<i>3s. 7.3d.</i>	<i>2s. 10.8d.</i>	<i>3s. 0.1d.</i>

* See preceding paragraph. (a) Including Lower House. (b) Included in Upper House. (c) Included in Miscellaneous. (d) See note (e). Ministers are allowed £1 per day when travelling. (e) £5,000 is paid to the Railway Department to cover issue of passes to State Governor and Staff, members of Parliament of Victoria and other States, and Executive Councillors. (f) Not available. Each member of both Houses has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (g) Included in Electoral Office. (h) Exclusive of travelling expenses of members, free passes, special trains, etc. (i) Included in cost of elections.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The conspectus in § 4 of this section gives particulars as to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shews concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, are generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Parliament.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution a certain number retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows :—New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5—total, 75. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, each State is counted as a single electorate, but an elaborate scheme of subdivision had to be undertaken in order to provide workable electorates in each State for members of the House of Representatives. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £1,000 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given on pages 16 to 20 hereinbefore.

Particulars of Elections. There have been six complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The dates of the opening and dissolution of these Parliaments are given on page 32. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 27th June, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 27 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after a specified interval, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the fifth Parliament, and, in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. The first session of the eighth Parliament opened on the 26th February, 1920. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections may be found in the tables given hereunder :—

FEDERAL ELECTION, MARCH, 1901.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors who Voted.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In contested Districts for the House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
New South Wales ..	331,765	317,902	218,456	211,035	65.81	66.38
Victoria ..	280,661	233,051	149,012	130,610	53.09	56.04
Queensland ..	103,806	103,806	51,336	62,656	49.45	60.35
South Australia ..	154,281	154,281	62,952	62,892	40.80	40.76
Western Australia ..	87,920	70,230	28,733	25,945	32.68	36.95
Tasmania ..	39,528	39,528	18,822	18,572	47.62	46.99
Commonwealth ..	997,961	918,798	529,311	511,710	53.04	55.69

FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16th DECEMBER, 1903, 12th DECEMBER, 1906, 13th APRIL, 1910, 31st MAY, 1913, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1914, 5th MAY, 1917, AND 19th DECEMBER, 1919.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
THE SENATE.										
New South Wales	1903	360,285	326,764	687,049	189,877	134,487	324,364	52.70	41.16	47.21
	1906	392,077	345,522	737,599	229,654	151,692	381,346	58.57	43.90	51.70
	1910	444,269	390,393	834,662	301,167	211,635	512,802	67.79	54.21	61.44
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
	1914	576,809	506,820	1,083,629	407,464	294,939	702,403	70.70	58.19	64.85
	1917	666,345	528,489	1,094,834	430,514	343,143	773,657	76.02	64.93	70.66
	1919	650,363	529,076	1,079,439	400,177	317,088	717,265	72.77	59.93	66.48
Victoria	1903	302,069	310,403	612,472	171,839	141,648	313,487	56.89	45.63	51.18
	1906	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,252	171,933	381,185	62.30	51.14	56.72
	1910	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,663	222,869	468,532	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1913	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
	1914	401,055	419,685	820,740	335,057	309,841	644,898	83.54	74.90	79.15
	1917	393,794	425,913	819,707	345,804	342,131	687,935	87.81	80.33	83.92
	1919	403,650	433,758	837,408	323,187	314,911	638,098	80.07	72.60	76.20
Queensland	1903	127,914	99,106	227,020	79,398	44,569	124,967	62.49	44.94	54.83
	1906	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,567	44,972	124,539	53.03	37.14	45.94
	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
	1913	209,727	156,355	366,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
	1914	207,587	160,620	368,207	163,709	112,695	276,404	78.86	70.16	75.07
	1917	204,280	174,016	378,296	183,486	153,265	336,751	89.82	88.08	89.02
	1919	209,437	179,763	389,200	176,489	153,742	330,231	84.27	85.52	84.85
South Australia	1903	85,947	95,664	181,611	35,736	19,049	54,785	41.58	23.28	32.65
	1906	97,454	106,664	204,118	43,318	27,199	70,517	44.45	28.43	36.51
	1910	105,301	102,354	207,655	63,384	47,119	110,503	60.19	46.03	53.22
	1913	124,222	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
	1914	131,758	125,595	257,353	110,049	96,195	206,244	83.52	76.59	80.14
	1917	132,260	133,519	265,779	103,707	87,471	191,178	78.41	65.51	71.93
	1919	132,541	135,694	268,235	97,284	80,808	178,092	73.40	59.55	66.40
Western Australia	1903	74,754	42,188	116,942	26,878	6,270	33,148	35.96	14.86	28.35
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	37,180	15,532	52,712	40.67	28.74	36.23
	1910	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1913	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
	1914	107,005	75,102	182,107	79,150	50,984	130,134	73.97	67.89	71.46
	1917	93,049	74,981	168,030	76,518	54,154	130,672	82.23	72.22	77.77
	1919	87,921	75,623	163,544	60,731	42,504	103,235	69.07	56.21	63.12
Tasmania	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,292	37,021	54.53	34.30	45.00
	1906	47,306	42,903	90,209	29,164	19,715	48,879	61.65	45.95	54.18
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,559	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
	1914	54,754	51,225	105,979	44,504	37,749	82,253	81.28	73.69	77.61
	1917	54,405	54,276	108,681	44,834	37,974	82,608	82.04	69.96	76.01
	1919	53,906	56,130	110,036	36,366	29,350	65,716	85.05	52.29	58.66
Commonwealth	1903	994,484	899,102	1,893,586	527,997	359,315	887,312	53.09	39.96	46.86
	1906	1,114,187	995,375	2,109,562	628,135	431,033	1,059,168	56.38	43.30	50.21
	1910	1,186,783	1,071,699	2,258,482	802,030	601,946	1,403,976	67.58	56.17	62.16
	1913	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66
	1914	1,478,463	1,333,047	2,811,510	1,139,933	902,403	2,042,336	77.10	67.69	72.64
	1917	1,444,133	1,391,194	2,835,327	1,184,663	1,018,138	2,202,801	82.03	73.18	77.69
	1919	1,439,818	1,410,044	2,849,862	1,094,534	938,403	2,032,937	76.02	65.55	71.33

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (a)

New South Wales	1903	303,254	274,763	578,017	164,133	118,381	282,514	54.12	43.08	48.88
	1906	363,723	314,777	678,500	216,150	141,227	357,377	59.43	44.87	52.67
	1910	431,702	379,927	811,629	204,049	207,868	501,917	68.11	54.71	61.84
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
	1914	491,086	429,906	920,992	351,172	257,581	608,753	71.51	59.92	66.10
	1917	484,854	447,437	932,291	370,618	292,925	663,543	76.44	65.47	71.17
	1919	527,779	508,129	1,035,908	385,614	308,183	693,797	73.06	60.65	66.97
Victoria	1903	241,134	247,089	488,223	142,460	120,329	262,789	59.08	48.70	56.83
	1906	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,266	171,999	381,265	62.30	51.16	56.73
	1910	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,663	222,869	468,532	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1913	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
	1914	321,655	336,781	658,436	272,622	256,757	529,379	84.76	76.24	80.10
	1917	340,025	366,135	706,160	299,173	295,404	594,577	87.99	80.68	84.20
	1919	381,581	412,129	793,710	306,547	300,229	606,776	80.34	72.85	76.45
Queensland	1903	114,550	88,375	202,925	74,042	41,689	115,731	64.64	47.17	57.03
	1906	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,540	44,942	124,482	53.01	37.12	45.92
	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
	1913	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	71.92	77.26
	1914	163,836	138,534	302,370	132,782	98,074	230,856	81.05	70.79	76.35
	1917	204,280	174,016	378,296	183,486	153,265	336,750	89.82	88.08	89.02
	1919	209,437	179,763	389,200	176,487	153,742	330,229	84.27	85.52	84.85

(a) For the House of Representatives the number of electors enrolled in contested divisions only is given.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16TH DECEMBER, 1903, 12TH DECEMBER, 1906,
13TH APRIL, 1910, 31ST MAY, 1913, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, 5TH MAY, 1917,
AND 19TH DECEMBER, 1919—*continued.*

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

South Australia	1903	23,856	25,789	49,645	12,394	7,728	20,122	51.95	29.97	40.53
	1906	42,065	38,578	80,643	19,850	12,669	32,519	47.19	32.84	40.32
	1910	59,581	61,594	121,175	37,189	29,852	67,041	62.42	48.47	55.33
	1913	90,009	85,304	175,313	74,316	65,704	140,020	82.57	77.02	79.87
	1914	116,594	111,372	227,966	97,182	84,956	182,138	83.35	76.28	79.90
	1917	116,568	114,749	231,317	91,642	75,540	167,092	78.61	65.75	72.23
	1919	132,541	135,694	268,235	97,284	80,808	178,092	73.40	59.55	66.40
Western Australia	1903	41,500	28,324	69,824	16,824	4,409	21,233	40.54	15.57	30.41
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	36,976	15,740	52,716	40.44	29.12	36.24
	1910	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1913	87,570	62,088	149,658	65,754	44,310	110,064	75.09	71.37	73.93
	1914	89,824	64,736	154,560	66,221	44,456	110,677	73.72	68.67	71.61
	1917	74,370	61,940	136,310	61,531	45,112	106,643	82.74	72.83	78.24
	1919	87,921	75,623	163,544	60,731	42,504	103,235	69.07	56.21	63.12
Tasmania	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,284	37,013	54.53	34.28	44.99
	1906	37,779	34,839	72,618	23,753	16,441	40,194	62.87	47.19	55.35
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.33	51.51	58.51
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
	1914	42,995	41,122	84,117	34,789	30,314	65,103	89.91	73.72	77.40
	1917	42,430	43,661	86,091	35,103	30,770	65,873	82.73	70.47	76.52
	1919	55,906	50,130	112,036	36,366	29,330	65,716	65.05	52.29	58.66
Commonwealth	1903	767,809	703,098	1,470,902	432,582	305,820	739,402	56.47	43.50	50.27
	1906	1,020,917	899,480	1,920,397	585,535	403,018	988,553	57.35	44.81	51.48
	1910	1,128,496	1,020,473	2,148,969	768,714	580,912	1,349,626	68.12	56.93	62.50
	1913	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	876,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.56	73.49
	1914	1,225,990	1,122,451	2,348,441	954,768	772,138	1,726,906	77.88	68.79	73.53
	1917	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30
	1919	1,395,165	1,367,468	2,762,633	1,063,029	914,816	1,977,845	76.19	66.90	71.59

In the Senate the figures for the year 1906 shew that ballot-papers were issued to 50.21 per cent. of the electors, and are a slight improvement on those for the year 1903, when only about 47 per cent. of the electors visited the polls. There was, however, a substantial increase in the number of electors who voted at the 1910 elections, 62.16 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising the franchise. The elections of 1913 shewed a gratifying increase over those of 1910, no less than 73.66 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising their right to vote, while in 1914, the percentage was almost as high, viz., 72.64 per cent. It will be seen from the foregoing table that the electors of the Commonwealth are setting a higher value on the privilege of the franchise. The percentage of female voters in 1914, while still considerably below that of the males, shews a marked increase on that of female voters in the earlier years of Federation. At the elections in 1917, the proportion of voters of both sexes was the highest yet recorded. In 1919 the proportion is lower, approximating to the results of the 1913 and 1917 elections.

3. Commonwealth Referenda, 26th April, 1911.—Two proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution were submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection on the 26th April, 1911. They were (a) The Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910, and (b) the Constitution Alteration (Monopolies) 1910. If, in a majority of the States, a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed laws, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve them, they are presented to the Governor-General for the King's assent. Particulars of the alterations proposed have already been given (see page 21).

Results of the Referenda of 1911 are given in the following table, which shews the number of electors enrolled, electors to whom ballot papers were issued, and the number of votes in favour of, and against, each of the proposed laws. As will be seen, neither of the proposed laws was approved by the people.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA (LEGISLATIVE POWERS AND MONOPOLIES),
TAKEN ON 26th APRIL, 1911.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Legislative Powers.		Monopolies.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Total Number of Votes given in Favour of the Prop'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given Not in Favour of the Prop'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given in Favour of the Prop'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given Not in Favour of the Prop'd Law.
N.S.W. . .	461,196	406,998	868,194	233,668	150,520	384,188	135,968	240,605	138,237	238,177
Victoria . .	355,381	367,096	722,377	236,194	212,372	448,566	170,238	270,390	171,453	268,743
Q'land . . .	167,725	125,278	293,003	101,245	60,890	162,135	69,552	89,420	70,259	88,472
S. Aust. . .	110,217	105,810	216,027	72,761	61,041	133,802	50,358	81,904	50,835	81,479
W. Aust. . .	89,850	54,847	138,697	42,598	18,884	61,482	33,043	27,185	33,592	26,561
Tasmania . .	54,008	48,318	102,326	33,103	24,950	58,053	24,147	33,200	24,292	32,960
Totals for C'wealth	1,232,377	1,109,247	2,341,624	719,569	528,657	1,248,226	483,356	742,704	488,668	736,392

4. Commonwealth Referenda, 31st May, 1913.—At the general elections that took place on 31st May, 1913, the question of altering the Constitution so as to extend the powers of the Commonwealth was again submitted to the people. The particulars of the proposed laws have been given on page 21 hereinbefore. The results of the Referenda of 1913 are given below, and, as will be seen, none of the proposed laws was approved by the electors.

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA (LEGISLATIVE POWERS) TAKEN ON 31st MAY, 1913.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W. . .	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
Victoria . .	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland . .	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
South Aust. . .	124,222	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
Western Aust.	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
Tasmania . .	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
Totals for Com- monwealth	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66

The following table shows the number of votes cast for and against each of the proposed laws in each of the States :—

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA, 31st MAY, 1913.—RESULTS OF THE VOTING ON EACH PROPOSED LAW.

State.	Trade and Commerce.		Corporations.		Industrial Matters.		Railway Disputes.		Trusts.		Nationalisation of Monopolies.	
	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.
N.S.W. . .	317,848	359,418	317,668	361,255	318,622	361,044	316,928	361,743	319,150	358,155	301,192	341,724
Victoria . .	297,290	307,975	298,479	308,915	297,892	309,804	296,255	310,921	301,729	305,268	287,379	298,323
Q'land . . .	146,187	122,813	146,936	123,632	147,171	123,554	146,521	123,859	147,871	122,088	139,019	117,609
S. Aust. . .	96,085	91,144	96,309	91,273	96,626	91,361	96,072	91,262	96,400	90,185	91,411	86,915
W. Aust. . .	66,349	59,181	66,595	59,445	66,451	59,612	65,957	59,965	67,342	58,312	64,938	57,184
Tasmania . .	34,660	42,084	34,724	42,304	34,839	42,236	34,625	42,296	34,839	41,935	33,176	40,189
Totals	958,419	982,615	960,711	986,824	961,601	987,611	956,358	990,046	967,331	975,943	917,165	941,947

5. Commonwealth Referendum, 28th October, 1916.—A special referendum was held on the 28th October, 1916, when the following question with regard to military service was submitted to the people:—"Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of this War, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?" In New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia the majority of voters were not in favour of the prescribed question; and in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania the majority of votes were cast in its favour, the net result being a majority of 72,476 votes not in favour.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM (MILITARY SERVICE), TAKEN ON
28th OCTOBER, 1916.**

State .	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
N.S.W. ..	556,187	499,799	1,055,986	475,669	382,730	858,399	85.52	76.58	81.29
Victoria ..	398,975	425,997	824,972	354,067	342,617	696,684	88.74	80.43	84.45
Queensland ..	199,602	166,440	366,042	173,448	136,473	309,921	86.90	81.99	84.67
South Australia	131,636	131,145	262,781	113,461	97,791	211,252	86.19	74.57	80.39
Western Aust.	94,456	73,146	167,602	82,067	58,581	140,648	86.88	80.09	83.92
Tasmania ..	54,758	53,117	107,875	47,020	41,211	88,231	85.87	77.59	81.79
Federal Territories ..	3,296	1,276	4,572	2,576	892	3,468	78.16	69.91	75.85
Total ..	1,438,910	1,350,920	2,789,830	1,248,308	1,060,295	2,308,603	86.75	78.49	82.75

The following table shows the number of votes cast in each State in favour and not in favour of the prescribed question:—

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM, 28th OCTOBER, 1916.—RESULTS OF VOTING
ON THE PRESCRIBED QUESTION.**

State.	Votes given in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Votes given Not in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Percentage of Votes recorded in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	
			To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.
New South Wales ..	356,805	474,544	42.92	33.79
Victoria ..	353,930	328,216	51.88	42.90
Queensland ..	144,200	158,051	47.71	39.39
South Australia ..	87,924	119,236	42.44	33.46
Western Australia ..	94,069	40,884	69.71	56.13
Tasmania ..	48,493	37,833	56.17	44.95
Federal Territories ..	2,136	1,269	62.73	46.72
Total ..	1,087,557	1,160,033	48.39	38.98

6. Commonwealth Referendum, 20th December, 1917.—A further referendum was held on 20th December, 1917, the question being, "Are you in favour of the proposal of the Commonwealth Government for reinforcing the Australian Imperial Force oversea?" The proposal was that, while voluntary enlistment was to continue, compulsory reinforcements should be called up by ballot to make the total reinforcements up to 7,000 per month. In New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia the majority of voters were not in favour of the prescribed question; and in Western Australia, Tasmania and the Federal Territories, the majority of votes were cast in its favour, the net result being a majority of 166,588 votes not in favour.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM (MILITARY SERVICE), TAKEN ON
20th DECEMBER, 1917.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W. ..	540,713	515,170	1,055,883	473,693	380,201	853,894	87.61	73.80	80.87
Victoria ..	383,511	423,820	807,331	348,211	330,595	678,806	90.80	78.00	84.08
Queensland ..	202,656	175,722	378,378	175,959	134,205	310,164	86.83	76.37	81.97
South Aust. ..	129,249	132,412	261,661	107,116	90,854	197,970	82.88	68.61	75.66
Western Aust. ..	88,126	74,221	162,347	81,365	54,223	135,593	92.33	73.06	83.52
Tasmania ..	53,030	53,773	106,803	43,981	34,811	78,792	82.94	64.74	73.77
Federal Territories ..	2,855	1,182	4,037	2,254	748	3,002	78.95	63.28	74.36
Total ..	1,400,140	1,376,300	2,776,440	1,232,579	1,025,642	2,258,221	88.03	74.52	81.34

The votes cast in each State were as follows :—

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM, 20th DECEMBER, 1917.—RESULTS OF
VOTING ON THE PRESCRIBED QUESTION.**

State.	Votes given in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Votes given Not in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Percentage of Votes recorded in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	
			To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.
New South Wales ..	341,256	487,774	41.16	32.32
Victoria ..	329,772	332,490	49.79	40.85
Queensland ..	132,771	168,875	44.02	35.09
South Australia ..	86,663	106,364	44.90	33.12
Western Australia ..	84,116	46,522	64.39	51.81
Tasmania ..	38,881	38,502	50.24	36.40
Federal Territories ..	1,700	1,220	58.22	42.11
Total ..	1,015,159	1,181,747	46.21	36.56

7. Commonwealth Referenda, 19th December, 1919.—Referenda were taken on 19th December, 1919, regarding a constitutional extension of Commonwealth powers in legislation and the nationalization of monopolies. In each case the majority of votes was not in favour of the proposed extension.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA (LEGISLATIVE POWERS AND
NATIONALIZATION OF MONOPOLIES), 19th DECEMBER, 1919.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W. ..	550,363	529,076	1,079,439	400,477	317,088	717,565	72.77	59.93	66.48
Victoria ..	403,650	433,758	837,408	323,187	314,911	638,098	80.07	72.60	76.20
Queensland ..	209,437	179,763	389,200	176,489	153,742	330,231	84.27	85.52	84.85
South Aust. ..	132,541	135,694	268,235	97,284	80,808	178,092	73.40	59.55	66.40
Western Aust. ..	87,921	75,623	163,544	60,731	42,504	103,235	69.07	56.21	63.12
Tasmania ..	55,066	56,130	111,036	36,366	29,350	65,716	65.05	52.29	58.66
Total ..	1,439,818	1,410,044	2,849,862	1,094,534	938,403	2,032,937	76.02	65.55	71.33

The votes cast in each State for each of the questions were as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA, 19th DECEMBER, 1919.—RESULTS OF VOTING ON THE PRESCRIBED QUESTIONS.

State.	Proposed Law.	Votes given in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes given Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Percentage of Votes recorded in Favour of Proposed Law.	
				To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.
New South Wales	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	259,751	390,450	39·95	24·06
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	227,156	365,847	38·31	21·04
Victoria	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	369,210	201,869	64·65	44·09
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	324,343	188,129	63·29	38·73
Queensland	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	175,225	130,299	57·35	45·02
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	162,062	122,650	56·92	41·64
South Australia	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	40,520	119,789	25·28	15·11
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	38,503	112,259	25·54	14·35
Western Australia	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	48,142	44,892	51·75	29·44
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	45,285	38,584	53·99	27·70
Tasmania	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	18,509	36,861	33·43	16·52
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	16,531	31,982	34·08	14·76
Total	Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919	911,357	924,160	49·65	31·98
	Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919 ..	813,880	859,451	48·64	28·56

8. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—The Legislative Council in this State is a nominee chamber, the Legislative Assembly being an elective body. Theoretically the Legislative Council may contain an unlimited number of members, but in practice the number is restricted to about sixty, the members at the latest available date being sixty-eight. The tenure of the seat is for life; four-fifths of the members must be persons not holding any paid office under the Crown, but this is held not to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. The

Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. Nine electorates return five members each, and fifteen return three members each. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years.

Particulars of Elections. Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-four complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-third opened on the 23rd December, 1913, and closed on the 21st February, 1917. The average duration of the Parliaments was two years and five months. The twenty-fourth Parliament was opened on the 17th April, 1917, and it was dissolved on the 18th February, 1920. The next Parliament was elected on the 20th March, 1920, under the proportional representation system. Complete details of the voting are not yet available. Particulars of voting at elections from 1894 to 1917 are given below :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1894 TO 1917.

Date of Opening of Parliament.	Electors upon the Roll.	Members Returned.	Members Unopposed.	Contested Electorates.			
				Electors upon the Roll.	Votes Recorded.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.	Percentage of Informal Votes.
7th August, 1894	298,817	125	1	254,105	204,246	80.38	1.62
13th August, 1895	267,458	125	8	238,233	153,034	64.24	0.88
16th August, 1898	324,339	125	3	294,481	178,717	60.69	0.92
23rd July, 1901	346,184	125	13	270,861	195,359	72.13	0.79
23rd August, 1904 { Males	363,062	90	2	304,396	226,057	74.26	0.59
{ Females	326,428			262,433	174,538	66.51	
2nd October, 1907 { Males	392,845	90	5	370,715	267,301	72.10	2.87
{ Females	353,055			336,680	204,650	60.78	
15th Nov., 1910.. { Males	458,626	90	3	444,242	322,199	72.53	1.78
{ Females	409,069			400,139	262,154	65.52	
23rd Dec., 1913 .. { Males	553,633	90	3	534,379	385,838	72.20	2.10
{ Females	484,366			468,437	302,389	64.55	
17th April, 1917 { Males	574,308	90	8	525,681	328,030	62.40	0.94
{ Females	535,522			487,585	295,354	60.57	

The franchise was extended to women (*Women's Franchise Act*) in 1902, and was exercised for the first time at a State election in 1904.

9. *The Parliament of Victoria.*—Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in March, 1920, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act 1908*. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may only vote once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

Particulars of Elections. Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-four complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-fourth closed on the 23rd October, 1917. The first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament

opened on the 27th November, 1917, and closed on the 9th April, 1918; the second session was opened on the 9th July, 1918, and closed on the 7th January, 1919; the third session was opened on 8th July, 1919, and closed on 7th January, 1920.

PARTICULARS OF VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1902 TO 1919.

Year.	Legislative Council.				Legislative Assembly.			
	Electors on Roll.	Electors in Contested Districts.	Voters in Contested Districts.	Per-centage.	Electors on Roll.	Electors in Contested Districts.	Voters in Contested Districts.	Per-centage.
1902..	134,087	(a)	(a)	(a)	290,241	216,063	141,471	65.47
1904..	172,526	104,865	66,182	63.11	264,709	223,600	149,192	66.72
1907..	180,738	78,512	27,152	34.58	261,088	191,131	117,098	61.26
1908..	185,234	(a)	(a)	(a)	263,876	164,919	88,461	53.64
1910..	240,520	136,479	40,053	35.21	487,661	(a)	(a)	(a)
1911..	249,481	(a)	(a)	(a)	701,451	619,644	394,189	63.61
1913..	270,175	99,646	47,719	47.89	670,775	(a)	(a)	(a)
1914..	284,089	(a)	(a)	(a)	810,026	593,334	319,950	53.92
1916..	300,321	92,421	34,853	37.71	767,378	(a)	(a)	(a)
1917..	308,339	(a)	(a)	(a)	828,230	658,488	356,999	54.21
1918..	310,987	(a)	(a)	(a)	816,172	(a)	(a)	(a)
1919..	317,593	133,058	40,393	30.35	805,703	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not contested.

As the table shews, the number of voters for the Legislative Council is considerably less than that for the Legislative Assembly.

10. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—No limit is set by the Constitution Act to the number of members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, the total at the latest available date being sixty-four. Members are appointed by the State Governor, and it is provided that not less than four-fifths of the members must consist of persons not holding any office under the Crown, except officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. The members are nominated for life. The Legislative Assembly is composed of seventy-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. A modified system of optional preferential voting is in operation in Queensland. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1183.)

Particulars of Elections. Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been nineteen complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the first session of the twentieth Parliament opened on the 12th July, 1915. At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. It will be seen that of the total number of electors enrolled, 88.14 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding the last eight elections are given below:—

ELECTIONS FOR QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1902 TO 1918.

Year.	Number of Seats.	Number of Candidates Nominated.	Candidates sent to the Poll.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors Voting in Contested Electorates.		
				Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1902	72	159	154	108,548	..	108,548	80,076	..	80,076	78.88	..	78.88
1904	72	140	117	103,943	..	103,943	60,265	..	60,265	74.16	..	74.16
1907	72	185	179	125,140	95,049	220,189	(a)	(a)	152,049	73.42	68.64	71.61
1908	72	137	125	117,385	88,507	205,892	77,632	61,115	138,747	66.13	69.05	67.39
1909	72	145	133	135,841	106,913	242,754	89,609	66,809	156,418	75.34	69.36	72.67
1912	72	144	139	173,801	135,789	309,590	122,844	95,795	218,639	75.92	75.02	75.52
1915	72	148	138	184,627	150,568	335,195	140,396	125,844	266,240	86.46	90.09	88.14
1918	72	(b)	149	233,342	191,074	424,416	176,768	163,901	340,669	75.75	85.78	80.27

(a) Incomplete; percentages based on available returns.

(b) Not available.

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under the *Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905*. Some of the returns did not separate the sexes in the figures respecting the number of electors who voted, and the percentage of males and females was therefore calculated on the total returns where the subdivision was made.

11. **The Parliament of South Australia.**—In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with forty-six members, both chambers being elective. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council. For the House of Assembly, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

Particulars of Elections. Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857, and dissolved on the 1st September, 1859, while the twenty-second was opened on the 8th July, 1915, and terminated on the 28th February, 1918. The first session of the new Parliament was opened on the 25th July, 1918. Particulars of voting at the different elections from the year 1900 are given below :—

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1918.

Year.	Electors on Rolls.			(a) Electors who Voted.			(a) Percentage of Electors Voting.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1900	..	38,688	9,854	48,542	21,403	3,907	25,310	55.32	39.65
1902	..	38,413	13,496	51,909	29,978	7,940	37,918	78.04	58.83
1905	..	39,011	13,873	52,884	28,820	8,328	37,148	73.88	60.03
1910	..	48,145	16,157	64,302	32,540	9,356	41,896	81.84	65.89
1912	..	59,228	19,985	79,213	40,709	13,016	53,725	80.91	72.56
1915	..	66,614	21,635	88,249	11,436	4,808	16,244	75.69	71.25
1918	..	71,510	23,461	94,971	42,987	11,800	54,787	60.11	50.30

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1902	..	77,147	72,030	149,177	53,471	36,545	90,016	39.31	50.73
1905	..	95,396	92,249	187,645	64,330	50,246	114,576	67.43	54.47
1906	..	96,724	93,438	190,162	60,109	45,997	106,106	62.14	49.22
1910	..	94,656	88,762	183,418	73,464	56,830	130,294	77.61	64.03
1912	..	117,440	106,971	224,411	87,530	73,732	161,262	74.53	68.93
1915	..	128,594	124,797	253,391	70,898	65,157	136,055	77.22	72.64
1918	..	126,669	132,043	258,712	71,501	62,742	134,243	56.45	47.52

(a) In contested districts.

It is interesting to note that South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the *Constitution Amendment Act 1894*), the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on the 25th April, 1896.

12. **The Parliament of Western Australia.**—In this State both chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, while the Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. At the expiration of two years from the date of election to a seat in the Legislative Council, and every two years thereafter, the senior member for the time being for each province retires. Seniority is determined (a) by date of election, (b) if two or more members are elected on the same day, then the senior is the one who polled the least number of votes, (c) if the election be uncontested, or in case of an equality of votes, then the seniority is determined by the alphabetical precedence of surnames and, if necessary, Christian names. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

Particulars of Elections. Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been nine complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the first session of the tenth Parliament commenced on the 20th November, 1917. Women's suffrage was granted by the *Electoral Act* of 1899. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to the last seven Assembly and six Council elections are given in the tables below :—

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1918.

Year.	Electors on the Roll.			In Contested Districts.			Votes Recorded.			Percentage of Electors Voting.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 ..	74,874	16,648	91,522	67,967	14,775	82,742	29,832	8,255	38,087	44	56	46
1904 ..	108,861	54,965	163,826	88,524	49,791	138,315	43,285	23,500	66,785	49	47	48
1905 ..	79,025	42,697	121,722	65,296	36,706	102,002	33,482	19,435	52,917	51	53	52
1908 ..	83,060	52,919	135,979	69,277	44,804	114,081	46,411	29,412	75,823	67	66	66
1911 ..	91,814	60,831	152,645	71,675	50,700	122,375	53,355	38,281	91,636	74	75	75
1914 ..	126,558	88,143	214,741	96,503	72,043	168,546	54,612	41,993	96,605	57	58	57
1917 ..	93,106	73,845	166,951	76,445	61,310	137,755	45,453	40,167	85,620	59	65	62

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1901 ..	74,874	16,648	91,522	67,967	14,775	82,742	29,832	8,255	38,087	44	56	46
1904 ..	108,861	54,965	163,826	88,524	49,791	138,315	43,285	23,500	66,785	49	47	48
1905 ..	79,025	42,697	121,722	65,296	36,706	102,002	33,482	19,435	52,917	51	53	52
1908 ..	83,060	52,919	135,979	69,277	44,804	114,081	46,411	29,412	75,823	67	66	66
1911 ..	91,814	60,831	152,645	71,675	50,700	122,375	53,355	38,281	91,636	74	75	75
1914 ..	126,558	88,143	214,741	96,503	72,043	168,546	54,612	41,993	96,605	57	58	57
1917 ..	93,106	73,845	166,951	76,445	61,310	137,755	45,453	40,167	85,620	59	65	62

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1908 ..	29,255	6,543	35,798	19,233	4,508	23,741	10,210	2,283	12,493	53	51	52
1910 ..	31,983	7,553	39,536	31,290	7,495	38,785	12,020	2,461	14,481	38	33	35
1912 ..	36,716	10,437	47,153	33,490	9,818	43,308	20,733	5,552	26,285	62	57	59
1914 ..	43,299	12,423	55,722	36,793	9,822	46,615	22,963	5,556	28,519	62	57	61
1916 ..	45,325	13,683	59,008	19,950	4,877	24,827	10,672	2,464	13,136	53	51	53
1918 ..	46,272	14,700	60,972	35,962	12,348	48,310	14,043	3,930	17,973	39	31	37

13. **The Parliament of Tasmania.**—In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. There are five House of Assembly districts corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral districts, each returning six members, who are elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1185.) Women's suffrage was first granted in this State under the *Constitution Amendment Act 1903*.

Particulars of Elections. The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been nineteen complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. The first session of the twentieth Parliament opened on 22nd July, 1919. Particulars of the voting at the last eight elections are given hereunder:—

ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TASMANIA, 1900 TO 1919.

Year.	Electors on Roll.		Electors in Contested Districts.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Electors Voting.		Percentage of Informal Votes on Votes Recorded
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1900	39,002	..	29,022	..	18,872	..	65.02	..	..
(a) 1903	43,999	..	40,267	..	23,766	..	59.87	..	1.48
1906	47,400	41,629	37,120	33,415	23,128	17,194	62.30	51.46	1.21
(b) 1909	50,221	45,563	50,221	45,563	30,509	19,893	60.74	43.67	2.66
1912	52,853	50,660	52,853	50,660	40,713	35,337	77.03	69.73	2.85
1913	53,372	51,920	53,372	51,920	38,700	32,102	72.51	61.83	2.87
1916	54,466	52,855	54,466	52,855	41,427	37,557	76.06	71.05	5.66
1919	53,205	54,336	53,205	54,336	37,037	34,027	69.61	62.62	3.96

(a) Manhood suffrage, Act 64 Vic., No. 5. Universal adult suffrage, Act 3 Edward VII., No. 17, has been prescribed in all subsequent elections. (b) First election with six-member districts and simple transferable vote.

During the same period, the percentages of informalities in Senate elections in Tasmania were 4.05, 4.48, 3.29, 6.15, and 3.72.

§ 3. Administrative Government.

In previous issues of the Official Year Book a conspectus was given in tabular form of the various departments in each State, together with a list of the principal Acts administered by them and the matters dealt with by them or under their control. See Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 924 *et seq.*

§ 4. Conspectus of Acts relating to the Constitutions of the Commonwealth and the Australian States.

The following pages contain in summarized form the principal provisions of the Acts at present in force relating to the Constitution of the Commonwealth and the six States:—

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
A.—THE			
(i) <i>Dates of Acts authorizing—</i>			
(a) Nominated Council	..	1823 .. .. .	..
(b) Partly Elective Council	..	1842	1850
(c) Responsible Government	1900	1853 (assented to in 1855)	1855
(ii) <i>Boundaries of States</i>	..	All that portion of Australia lying between the 129th and 154th degrees of East longitude, and northward of the 40th degree of South latitude, including all the islands in the Pacific within such limits, and Lord Howe Island, excepting the territories comprised within the boundaries of South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, Norfolk Island, and the Federal Capital area	A straight line from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, thence along the course of that river to the eastern boundary of South Australia along that boundary to the sea
(iii) <i>The Legislature—</i>			
(a) Name	The Parliament, or The Parliament of the Commonwealth	..	The Parliament of Victoria
(b) Constitution	Senate and House of Representatives	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly
(c) How summoned	Governor-General may appoint such times for holding sessions of Parliament as he thinks fit. Parliament to be summoned not later than 30 days after the day appointed for return of writs at a general election	Governor may fix time and place for holding sessions, and may vary such time and place	Governor may by proclamation summon Council and Assembly not less than six days from the date of such proclamation
(d) How prorogued and dissolved	Governor-General may by proclamation or otherwise prorogue Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives	Governor may prorogue the Legislative Council and Assembly whenever he deems it expedient	Governor may prorogue and dissolve Parliament
(e) Sessions of Parliament	There must be a session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next session	There must be a session of both Houses at least once a year so that a period of twelve months does not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next	Same as New South Wales
(f) Privileges of Parliament	Such as are declared by Parliament, and until declared those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom at the establishment of the Commonwealth	..	Both Houses enjoy and exercise the like privileges, immunities, and powers as those of the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland at the time of passing the Constitution Act

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
LEGISLATURE.			
<p>..</p> <p>1859 (Letters Patent) ..</p> <p>1859</p>	<p>1842.. .. .</p> <p>1850.. .. .</p> <p>1856.. .. .</p>	<p>1842.. .. .</p> <p>1869.. .. .</p> <p>1889.. .. .</p>	<p>1828</p> <p>1850</p> <p>1854</p>
<p>Northward of a line commencing on the sea coast at Point Danger in latitude about 28° 8' South, and following the range thence which divides the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane rivers, westerly to the great dividing range between the waters falling to the east coast and those of the River Murray, following the great dividing range southerly to the range dividing the waters of Tenterfield Creek from those of the main head of the Dumaresq River, and following that river downward to its confluence with the Macintyre River, thence following that river to the 29th parallel of South latitude, and following that parallel westerly to the 141st meridian of East longitude, thence northerly along that meridian to the sea, together with adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean</p>	<p>Between the meridians of the 129th and 141st degrees of East longitude and between the Southern Ocean and the 26th degree of South latitude</p>	<p>Not given in Act ..</p>	<p>Not given in Act</p>
<p>Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>The Parliament of South Australia</p> <p>Legislative Council and House of Assembly Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>The Parliament of Tasmania</p> <p>Legislative Council and House of Assembly Same as New South Wales</p>
<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Governor may prorogue Parliament, and dissolve the House of Assembly whenever he deems expedient, but not the Legislative Council, except in case of a deadlock</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Governor may prorogue the Council and Assembly, and dissolve the Assembly whenever he thinks fit</p>	<p>Same as South Australia</p>
<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Same as New South Wales</p>
<p>Each House may order or summon persons to attend and produce any required documents</p>	<p>Both Houses hold the same privileges, immunities, and powers as those held by the Commons House of Parliament at the time of the passing of the Constitution Act with the limitations set forth in Act 430 of 1888, but such privileges, &c., must not exceed those held by the latter at that date.</p> <p>Both Houses may summon persons to attend</p>	<p>Both Houses enjoy and hold the same privileges, immunities, and powers as the Commons House of Parliament</p> <p>Both Houses have power to order any person to attend and produce documents as required</p>	<p>Same as Queensland</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
A.—THE			
(iii) <i>The Legislature—continued.</i>			
(g) Settlement of deadlocks between the two Houses	<p>If the House of Representatives passes any law and the Senate rejects it, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if, after three months, the former House passes it again and the latter rejects it again, the Governor-General may dissolve both Houses simultaneously, but such dissolution may not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.</p> <p>If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the law and the Senate again rejects it, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of both Houses at which, if the law is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of members of both Houses, it is presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent</p>		<p>If the Assembly passes a Bill and the Council rejects it, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the Assembly will not agree, and if not later than six months before the date of the expiry of the former by effluxion of time the Assembly is dissolved on account of the disagreement, the Assembly again passes the Bill and the Council again rejects it, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the Assembly will not agree, the Governor may, not less than nine months nor more than twelve months after such dissolution, dissolve both Houses simultaneously</p>
(h) Money Bills	<p>Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation may not originate in the Senate. The Senate may not amend such laws, but may request the omission or amendment of any provisions therein, which the House of Representatives may accept if it sees fit. Such laws must be recommended in the same session by message of the Governor-General</p>	<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any rate, tax, or impost must originate in the Assembly</p> <p>A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed</p>	<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue or for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent or impost must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, which may suggest certain amendments</p> <p>A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed</p>
(i) Power to alter the Constitution	<p>Any law for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House, and not less than two nor more than six months thereafter be submitted to a referendum of the electors. In the event of a deadlock, such law may be submitted directly to a referendum. A majority of the electors in a majority of the States and a majority of all electors is necessary for passing a law submitted to a referendum</p>	<p>The Legislature may alter the laws concerning the Legislative Council and may provide for the nomination or election of another Council. A Bill for such a purpose must be reserved and laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for 30 days at least before His Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon</p>	<p>The Legislature has full power to repeal or alter any of the provisions of the Constitution Act provided that any Bill for the alteration of the Constitution of the Legislative Council or Assembly or of the Civil List must have had its second and third readings passed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of both Houses, and be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure thereon</p>
(j) Power to alter the system of representation	<p>Subject to the Constitution, Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of members of the House of Representatives. No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House nor the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or altering the limits of a State, may become law unless a majority of electors in the State approve</p>	<p>The Legislature may alter the number and extent of electoral districts, the apportionment of representatives and the number of representatives, and may alter and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers, and make new provisions for the issue and return of writs and the time and place of holding elections</p>	<p>The Legislature may alter the qualifications of electors and members of both Houses, establish new or alter electoral provinces or districts, increase or decrease the number of members in each electorate, increase the whole number of members, regulate the appointment of Returning Officers, and make provision for the return of writs and the time and place of holding elections</p>

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania
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LEGISLATURE—*continued.*

First Rejection.—When a Bill is passed by the Assembly not less than one month before the close of the session, and rejected by the Council

Second Rejection.—When not less than three months from its first rejection it is in the next session again passed by the Assembly, and not less than one week before the close of the session rejected by the Council

Referendum.—When a Bill has thus been twice rejected by the Council, the Governor may direct that a referendum of the electors be held, and if it results in its favour, the Bill becomes law on receiving the assent of the Governor

All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any new rate, tax or impost must originate in the Assembly

A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed

The Legislature has full power to alter the laws concerning the Legislative Council, and to provide for the nomination and election of another Council

The Legislature may alter the divisions represented in the Assembly, establish new divisions, alter the apportionment or representatives, alter the number of representatives, and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers, the issue of writs, and the time and place of holding elections.

Whenever any Bill has been passed by the Assembly and failed to pass the Council, and the same or a similar Bill has also been passed by the Assembly during the next Parliament, a general election having taken place between such two Parliaments, and the second and third readings have been passed in the second instance by an absolute majority of all the members, and such second Bill has also failed to pass the Council, the Governor may, but it is not obligatory, within six months, either dissolve both Houses, or issue writs for nine more members of the Council. In the latter case no further members are to be elected to the Council until the numbers are as before

All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue or other public money or dealing with taxation, or guaranteeing any loan, or for providing for the repayment of any loan, must originate in the Assembly
A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed

Parliament has full power to repeal, alter, or vary the provisions of the Constitution Act, provided that a Bill for altering the Constitution of the Council or Assembly must be passed in its second and third readings by an absolute majority of all the members of such House, and be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure thereon

(Included in (i) above)

Same as Queensland

The Legislature has full power to repeal or alter any provisions of the Constitution Act provided that a Bill for changing the Constitution of the Council or Assembly may not be presented for Royal Assent unless the second and third readings are passed by an absolute majority of all members of both Houses. Any Bill altering the Civil List must be reserved for Royal Assent

(Included in (i) above)

All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue or for imposing any tax, rate, duty or impost must originate in the Assembly and be first recommended by the Governor during the session in which they are passed

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
A.—THE			
(iii) <i>The Legislature—</i> continued. (k) Bills to be reserved for Royal Assent (Imperial Act applying to all States)	..	A Bill altering the Constitution of either House. A Bill affecting the salary of the Governor. Any Bill which under any Act of Legislature of the State itself is required to be reserved. A Bill need not be reserved which (i) creates, alters or affects any district which returns one or more members to either House; or (ii) fixes or alters the number of members to be elected for a district; or (iii) increases or decreases the total number of elective members; or (iv) concerns the election of elective members or the qualifications of electors or elective members.	

B.—THE			
(i) Name	The Senate	The Legislative Council ..	The Legislative Council ..
(ii) <i>Members—</i> (a) Nominated or elected	Elected, except in case of a casual vacancy, when one is chosen by the Houses of Parliament of the State sitting and voting together, or, if the Houses are not in session, by the Governor-in Council, until the expiration of the term or until a successor is elected	Nominated	Elected
(b) Number of members	Thirty-six (six for each State)	(No limit)	Thirty-four
(c) Term of office ..	Six years	Term of natural life ..	Six years from date of taking poll at general or periodical election. After general election half the members sit for three years only
(d) Qualifications ..	Any person who (i) is of the full age of 21 years, an elector entitled to vote or qualified to become an elector and for three years a resident in the Commonwealth; and (ii) is a natural-born subject or for at least five years is naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a State, or of the Commonwealth	Any person who is of the full age of 21 years and a natural-born subject of His Majesty, or naturalized in Great Britain or in New South Wales	Any male person who (i) is of the full age of 30 years; and (ii) is a natural-born subject of His Majesty, or has been naturalized and has resided in Victoria for ten years prior to election; and (iii) has for one year previous to election been seized of a freehold estate of the clear annual value of £50
(e) Persons not qualified for nomination or election	Any person who (i) is a member of the other House of Parliament; or (ii) is under any acknowledgment of allegiance to or is a subject of a foreign power; or (iii) is attainted of treason or has been convicted or is under sentence for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer; or (iv) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; or (v) holds any office of profit or pension under the Crown, except as a Minister of State or in receipt of naval or military pay or pension and not wholly employed by the Commonwealth; or (vi) has any pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company consisting of more than 25 persons	Any person who directly or indirectly holds any contract or agreement on account of the Public Service, during the time he holds such contract or agreement. This does not apply to a contract with an incorporated or trading company of over twenty persons	(i) A Member of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly (ii) A Judge of any Court in Victoria (iii) A Minister of Religion (iv) A person who has been attainted of any treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of His Majesty's dominions (v) A person who is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent (vi) A person directly or indirectly concerned in a contract with His Majesty, except in a contract with a company, partnership or association of more than twenty persons, or for a lease, sale or purchase of land, or for a loan

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
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LEGISLATURE—*continued.*

A Bill altering the Constitution of either House.
 A Bill affecting the salary of the Governor.
 Any Bill which under any Act of Legislature of the State itself is required to be reserved.
 A Bill need not be reserved which (i) creates, alters or affects any district which returns one or more members to either House; or (ii) fixes or alters the number of members to be elected for a district; or (iii) increases or decreases the total number of elective members; or (iv) concerns the election of elective members or the qualifications of electors or elective members.

UPPER HOUSE.

The Legislative Council	The Legislative Council	The Legislative Council	The Legislative Council
Nominated	Elected	Elected	Elected
(No limit)	Twenty	Thirty	Eighteen
Term of natural life ..	Six years (except when filling the unexpired term of a vacated seat)	Six years	Six years
Any person who is of the full age of 21 years and is a natural-born subject of His Majesty, or naturalized by an Act of the Imperial Parliament or by an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales before separation, or by Act of this Colony	Any person of the full age of 30 years, a natural-born subject of His Majesty or legally made a denizen of the State, who has resided within the State for three years Any alien who has received a certificate of naturalization and has resided five years in the State, unless it is expressly stated on such certificate that he is not eligible	Any man of the full age of 30 years who is not subject to any legal incapacity and is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King. If a naturalized subject, he must have been naturalized for five years previous to election and have resided in Western Australia during that period	Any person who (i) is 30 years of age; and (ii) is entitled to vote at an election, or qualified to become an elector; and (iii) has been resident in Tasmania continuously for five years at any one time and for at least two years immediately preceding election; and (iv) is a subject of the King, who is natural-born or has been naturalized for five years
Same as New South Wales	(i) A Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) A contractor, while engaged in a contract, who (a) takes part in a contract for the Government; or (b) furnishes in pursuance of such contract money to be transmitted abroad; or (c) furnishes any wares to be used in the service of the public; or (d) holds any position in a company formed for the construction of any public work, the payment or interest on the cost of which is guaranteed by Government. This does not extend to contributions to loans, to incorporated or trading companies with over twenty members, or to the sale or occupation of Crown lands (iii) A Judge of any Court (iv) A clergyman or officiating minister of religion	(i) A Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) A member of the Legislative Assembly (iii) A Judge of the Supreme Court (iv) A sheriff of Western Australia (v) A clergyman or minister of religion (vi) An undischarged bankrupt or debtor against whom there is a subsisting order in bankruptcy (vii) A person who has been in any part of His Majesty's dominions attainted or convicted of treason or felony (viii) A person who holds a contract for the Public Service, or knowingly furnishes in pursuance of such contract money to be remitted abroad or goods to be used in the service of the public, or is a member of a company formed for the construction of a public work the cost or interest on the cost of which is guaranteed by the Government. This does not apply to a member of an incorporated company of over twenty members nor to persons contributing to a loan	(i) A Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) A Judge of the Supreme Court (iii) A person holding any office of profit or emolument by the appointment of the Governor, except the office of a Minister of the Crown (iv) A person of unsound mind or in receipt of aid from a public charitable institution except as a hospital patient (v) A person who has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence in any part of His Majesty's dominions unless he has received a pardon or undergone his sentence (vi) A person who directly or indirectly holds a contract on account of the Public Service while holding such contract. This does not apply to a member of an incorporated or trading company of over six persons, nor to the lease, sale or purchase of lands from the Crown

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
<p>(ii) <i>Members</i> — continued.</p> <p>(f) Number of members allowed to hold an office of profit under the Crown</p> <p>(g) Reasons for which seats are declared vacant</p> <p>(h) Penalty for sitting or voting when disqualified</p>	<p>(i) Failing to attend for two consecutive months of any session without permission of the House</p> <p>(ii) Becoming subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in (e)</p> <p>(iii) Taking the benefit of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors</p> <p>(iv) Taking any fee for services rendered to the Commonwealth or in the Parliament to any person or State</p> <p>£100 per diem</p>	<p>Not less than four-fifths of the members must consist of persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown. Officers in the Navy or Army on full or half pay or retired on pensions are not deemed to hold such an office</p> <p>(i) Failing for two consecutive sessions to attend unless excused by His Majesty or the Governor</p> <p>(ii) Taking any oath or declaration of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iii) Doing any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(iv) Becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(v) Becoming a public contractor or defaulter</p> <p>(vi) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime</p> <p>£500</p>	<p>President, Chairman of Committees, and two Ministers of the Crown</p> <p>(i) Being elected a Member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing to attend for one entire session without Council's permission</p> <p>(iii) Taking any oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming a bankrupt or insolvent debtor</p> <p>(vi) Being convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(vii) Becoming <i>non compos mentis</i></p> <p>(viii) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(ix) Participating in a contract on behalf of His Majesty</p> <p>(x) Accepting an office of profit under the Crown, except as President, Chairman of Committee, or Minister</p> <p>(xi) Selling his property qualification</p> <p>£200 for each day he sits or votes</p> <p>Penalty for accepting office of profit while member or within six months of ceasing to be so, £50 per week</p>
<p>iii) <i>Sessions of the Council</i>—</p> <p>(a) When Council may meet for the despatch of business</p> <p>(b) Quorum . . .</p> <p>(c) Voting on questions</p>	<p>The Senate may proceed to business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation.</p> <p>One-third of the whole number of Senators</p> <p>Questions determined by a majority of votes. President is entitled to a vote. When votes are equal, the question passes in the negative</p>	<p>One-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President. Where the whole number of members is not exactly divisible by four, the quorum consists of such number as is next greater than one fourth of the members</p> <p>Questions decided by majority of votes of members present. President has only casting vote when the votes of other members are equal</p>	<p>No omission or failure to elect a member prevents Council from meeting so long as there is a quorum present</p> <p>One-third of the members, exclusive of the President, or such integral number as is next greater than one-third if the total number of members is not exactly divisible by three</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
Same as New South Wales	President, Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown	Same as South Australia	Same as South Australia
<p>(i) Failing to attend for two successive sessions without permission of His Majesty or of the Governor</p> <p>(ii) Taking an oath or declaration of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iii) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(iv) Becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(v) Becoming a public contractor or defaulter</p> <p>(vi) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(vii) Continuing to hold his seat after having entered into a contract on account of the Public Service</p>	<p>(i) Being elected a member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for one month to attend without permission of the Council</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming bankrupt or taking benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(vi) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vii) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(viii) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(ix) Accepting an office of profit or pension from the Crown except as in paragraph (f)</p> <p>(x) Becoming a contractor in the same way as in paragraph (e)</p>	<p>(i) Being elected a Member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for two consecutive months to attend without the Council's permission</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Ceasing to be qualified to be a member</p> <p>(vi) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(vii) Accepting a pension or office of profit from the Crown other than as a naval or military officer on full, half, or retired pay, or an executive Minister</p>	<p>(i) Being elected a Member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for one entire session to attend without Council's permission</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming bankrupt or taking benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(vi) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vii) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime</p> <p>(viii) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(ix) Accepting a pension from the Crown or an office of profit by the appointment of the Governor, except that of Minister of the Crown</p> <p>(x) Entering into a contract with the Government</p>
£500	£500.. ..	£500	£500
Same as Victoria ..	Ten members, including the President or his substitute	Council may meet notwithstanding that any of the writs of election not exceeding two have not been returned, or that in any electorate the electors have failed to elect a member	One-third of the members, exclusive of the President
Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Nine members, including the President
Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
(iv) <i>President of the Council—</i> (a) How appointed	One Senator chosen by the Senate before proceeding to the despatch of any other business	One member appointed by the Governor under the Great Seal	One member elected by the Council at the first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business. Governor may disallow Council's election
(b) Salary of President	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act	Not fixed by Act
(c) Salary of Chairman of Committees	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act	Not fixed by Act
(v) <i>Payment of Members—</i> (a) Amount ..	£1,000 per annum from the day of election; except in the case of a Senator chosen to fill a place vacant by rotation, from 1st July Leader of the Opposition £200 additional	Nil	Nil (Members were paid £300 per annum from 1870-1880)
(b) Members not entitled to allowance	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(c) When payment of members first introduced	1901 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(vi) <i>Electoral Districts—</i> (a) Number of districts	Six. Each State is an Electoral District	.. ..	Seventeen Provinces
(b) Number of members elected in each district	Six .. ..	.. ..	Two
(vii) <i>Electors—</i> (a) Qualifications ..	Any person not under 21 years of age who— (i) has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and (ii) is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King Also, during a period of three years after the War, any person (including nurses) who has served outside Australia or on a ship of war in the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces, and any worker who has served outside Australia under agreement with the Government, provided that he has lived in Australia for six months continuously and is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King No adult person who has a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of Parliament of a State may be prevented from voting for either House of Parliament of the Commonwealth Enrolment compulsory	.. ..	(a) Every person of the age of 21 years not subject to any legal incapacity, provided that he— (i) owns land or tenements or is mortgagor or mortgagee or the <i>cestui que trust</i> of lands or tenements in actual possession, or in receipt of rents and profits if in one province and rated at £10 per annum; or (ii) is entitled as lessee or assignee for the balance of an original term of five years of property rated at £15 per year; or (iii) occupies property rated at £15 per annum (b) A resident in Victoria who— (i) is a graduate of any university in the British Dominions; or (ii) is a barrister or solicitor; or (iii) is a legally qualified medical practitioner; or (iv) is a duly appointed minister of any church or religious denomination; or (v) is a person possessing a certificate of fitness to teach; or (vi) is an officer or retired naval or military officer; or (vii) is a person who has matriculated at the University of Melbourne

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>House—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>Governor appoints one member under Great Seal, and may remove him</p> <p>£1,000 per annum</p> <p>£700</p>	<p>One member elected by Council at the first meeting and before the despatch of any other business. Election to be notified to the Governor by a deputation of the Council.</p> <p>Not fixed by Act but must be at least equal to that of the Speaker of the Assembly</p> <p>Not fixed by Act, but must be at least equal to that of Chairman of Committees of the Assembly</p>	<p>One member elected by the Council forthwith upon their first assembly after a vacancy in the office</p> <p>£700 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance</p> <p>£500 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance</p>	<p>One member elected by the Council at the first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business</p> <p>£500 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance</p> <p>£350 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance</p>
<p>Nil</p>	<p>£200 per annum</p> <p>Member in receipt of official salary, unless such salary is less than the above allowance—when the difference is paid</p> <p>1887.. .. .</p>	<p>£400 per annum—(i) in case of a seat vacant by rotation, from day on which it became so; (ii) in case of casual vacancy, from day of election</p> <p>President and Chairman of Committees, and Ministers, except Honorary Ministers</p> <p>1900.. .. .</p>	<p>£300 per annum from day of election until ceasing to be a member</p> <p>President and Chairman of Committees</p> <p>1890</p>
<p>.. .. .</p> <p>.. .. .</p>	<p>Five Electoral Districts</p> <p>Four</p>	<p>Ten Electoral Provinces</p> <p>Three</p>	<p>Fifteen Electoral Districts</p> <p>Hobart, three; Launceston, two; others, one each</p>
<p>.. .. .</p>	<p>Any person of the age of 21 years who is a British subject and an inhabitant of the State and has resided therein for six months prior to registration, if he—</p> <p>(i) owns a freehold estate of the clear value of at least £50; or</p> <p>(ii) has a leasehold of the clear annual value of £20, provided that it is registered and was granted for three years or contains an option of purchase clause; or</p> <p>(iii) is a registered lessee of Crown lands upon which are improvements to the value of £50; or</p> <p>(iv) is an inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house</p> <p>Any person under 21 years who has not resided for six months in the State prior to registration and who has served abroad in the Navy or Army and has received an honourable discharge</p>	<p>Any person of the age of 21 years who is a natural-born or naturalized subject, is not subject to any legal incapacity, and has lived for six months in Western Australia, provided that within the province for which he is registered, he—</p> <p>(i) has a freehold estate of the value of £50, and has held it for twelve months next before making his claim;</p> <p>(ii) is a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the annual value of £17, and has occupied the same for a similar period;</p> <p>(iii) has a leasehold of the annual value of £17 held on a lease with at least eighteen months to run;</p> <p>(iv) has a similar leasehold which he has held for eighteen months;</p> <p>(v) has held for a similar period a lease or licence from the Crown at a rental of £10 per annum to depasture, occupy, cultivate or mine upon</p>	<p>Any person of the age of 21 years, not subject to any legal incapacity, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject, or has received letters of denization or a certificate of naturalization, and has been resident in Tasmania for twelve months, if he is owner of a freehold estate of the annual value of £10, or occupier of any property within the district of the annual value of £30</p> <p>A similar person who is resident in Tasmania, provided that he is—</p> <p>(i) a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or an Associate of Arts of Tasmania; or</p> <p>(ii) a legal practitioner on the Roll of the Supreme Court of Tasmania; or</p> <p>(iii) a legally qualified medical practitioner; or</p> <p>(iv) an officiating minister of religion; or</p> <p>(v) a naval or military officer or retired officer, not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Volunteer Force of Tasmania</p>

COMPENDIUM OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
(vii) <i>Electors</i> — continued. (b) Joint owners or occupiers	..	..	If the yearly value divided by the amount declared to be a qualification gives a quotient of two or more, so many owners, lessees, or tenants may vote as are equal in number to such quotient
(c) Persons not entitled to be electors	Any person who— (i) is of unsound mind ; or (ii) has been attainted of treason or convicted or is under sentence for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer ; or (iii) is an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific (except New Zealand)	..	No person who is not a natural-born subject is qualified unless— (i) he is a naturalized subject ; and (ii) has resided in Victoria for twelve months previous to the 1st day of January or July in any year ; and (iii) has been naturalized at least three years next preceding that day
(d) Restrictions on voting	..	..	No person may vote unless— (i) his name is on the roll of ratepaying electors for his division of the province ; or (ii) he is the holder of an elector's right for his division of the province and his name is on the ordinary electoral roll
(e) Number of votes allowed to each elector	One .. .. .	..	Not more than one vote for any one and the same province
(f) Female voting introduced	1901 .. .. .	..	1908 (Royal Assent proclaimed 1909)
(viii) <i>Elections</i> — (a) Issue of writs ..	Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for the election of Senators for the State In case of dissolution of the Senate, writs must be issued within ten days of the proclamation of dissolution	..	(i) General Election, by Governor ; (ii) Other vacancies, by President
(b) Day of nomination	Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of the writ	..	Not less than five nor more than nine clear days after the day of issue of writ
(c) Polling day ..	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination	..	Not less than five nor more than nine clear days after the day of nomination
(d) Writs returnable	Must be held on a Saturday Within 90 days after the issue of writ	..	Within fourteen days after polling day
(e) Method of voting	Preferential .. .. .	..	Ordinary balloting ..

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
<p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p>	<p>A joint occupier cannot vote as such</p> <p>No person may vote who has been attainted or convicted of treason or felony or other infamous offence in any part of His Majesty's dominions, unless he has received a free pardon or undergone his sentence</p> <p>No person may vote unless he is registered at the time of the election, and has been registered for one month before the day of issue of the writ</p> <p>One for each seat to be filled in the district for which he is enrolled 1894</p>	<p>Each joint owner or occupier has a vote provided that the value of his individual interest entitles him to one</p> <p>No person may vote who— (i) is of unsound mind ; or (ii) has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer ; or (iii) is an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, or a person of the half blood</p> <p>Same as Victoria 1899</p>	<p>Same as Western Australia</p> <p>No person may vote who at the time of the election— (i) is of unsound mind ; or (ii) is in receipt of aid from any charitable institution except as a patient in a hospital ; or (iii) is in prison under any conviction or has been convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence in any part of His Majesty's dominions, and has not received a free pardon or served his sentence</p> <p>Same as South Australia 1903</p>
<p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p>	<p>All issued by Governor except that, if there is a casual vacancy, the President if within the State may issue writ after two days' notice to Governor</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than twenty-one days after the date of the writ</p> <p>Not less than two nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination</p> <p>Within 50 days after the occurrence of the period or dissolution necessitating the election No time limit for a casual vacancy Ordinary balloting ..</p>	<p>(i) General Election.—Governor by warrant directs Clerk of Writs. Fourteen days' notice of warrant to be published in <i>Gazette</i> (ii) Other vacancy.—President directs Clerk of Writs to issue writ</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 30 days from the date of writ</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination</p> <p>Within 60 days after the issue of the writ</p> <p>Preferential</p>	<p>By Governor If vacancy occurs within four months of periodical election, it need not be filled until such election, otherwise writ must be issued within ten days of vacancy</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of writ. Governor may extend time</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination</p> <p>Within 60 days after the issue of the writ. Governor may extend time</p> <p>Contingent voting compulsory when there are more than two candidates</p>

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
<p>(viii) <i>Elections</i> — continued. (f) Absent voters ..</p>	<p>An elector may vote by post who— (i) will not during the hours of polling be within the State for which he is enrolled; or (ii) will not during the hours of polling be within 10 miles of any polling booth in the State for which he is enrolled; or (iii) will during the hours of polling be travelling under conditions which will preclude him from voting; or (iv) is seriously ill or infirm and therefore, or in case of a woman by approaching maternity, precluded from attending at any polling booth</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>An elector may vote by post who satisfies the Returning Officer that— (i) he resides at least 5 miles, or in a mountainous district 3 miles, from the nearest polling booth; or (ii) he has reason to believe that on polling day he will not be within 5 miles of the nearest polling booth; or (iii) on account of infirmity or ill-health he will be prevented from voting personally</p>
<p>(ix) <i>Election Tribunal</i></p>	<p>Court of Disputed Returns. High Court has jurisdiction either to try an election petition or to refer it for trial to the Supreme Court of the State in which the election was held. The jurisdiction of either Court may be exercised by a single Justice or Judge</p>	<p>Questions concerning vacancies are heard and determined by the Council, with right of appeal to the Privy Council</p>	<p>Committee of Elections and Qualifications, consisting of seven members appointed by the President</p>

C.—THE

<p>(i) <i>Name</i></p>	<p>The House of Representatives</p>	<p>The Legislative Assembly</p>	<p>The Legislative Assembly</p>
<p>(ii) <i>Duration</i> ..</p>	<p>Three years</p>	<p>Three years from the day of return of writs, subject to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor</p>	<p>Three years from the day of the first meeting, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor</p>
<p>(iii) <i>Members</i>— (a) Number of members (b) Persons qualified to be elected</p>	<p>As nearly as possible twice the number of Senators. The number of members in the several States in proportion to the number of inhabitants with a minimum of five for each State. At present 75 Same as Senate ..</p>	<p>Ninety Every person qualified to vote at an election for any district</p>	<p>Sixty-five Any natural-born subject or any alien naturalized by law for five years and resident in Victoria for two years, of the full age of 21 years, provided that he is not subject to any of the disabilities created by the Constitution or any other Act</p>

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
	<p>An elector may after the issue of the writ vote by post, who has reason to believe that—</p> <p>(f) he will not on polling day be within 15 miles of the polling place for which he is registered; or</p> <p>(ii) he will on polling day be in quarantine within the State; or</p> <p>(iii) being a female she will, on polling day, on account of ill-health be unable to attend at a polling place</p>	<p>An elector may vote by post, who—</p> <p>(i) has reason to believe that he will on polling day be more than 7 miles from any polling place at which he is entitled to vote; or</p> <p>(ii) being a woman, believes that she will, on account of ill-health, be unable to attend a polling place; or</p> <p>(iii) will be prevented by serious illness or infirmity from attending a polling place on polling day</p>	<p>An elector may vote by post who—</p> <p>(i) has reason to believe that he will not on polling day be within 7 miles by the nearest road of the polling place for which he is enrolled; or</p> <p>(ii) will be prevented by illness or infirmity from attending the polling place on polling day</p>
Same as New South Wales	Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court or sole Judge of the Supreme Court for the time being acting as such, and four members of the Council elected by the Council after each periodical or general election	Court of Disputed Returns, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court	Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court within the district to which the election relates

LOWER HOUSE.

The Legislative Assembly	The House of Assembly	The Legislative Assembly	The House of Assembly
Three years from the day appointed for the return of writs, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the day on which the House first meets, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the first day of meeting, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the day of return of writs
Seventy-two ..	Forty-six	Fifty	Thirty
Any person, whether male or female, who is qualified to be enrolled for any electoral district	Any person who is qualified and entitled to be registered as a voter	Any man who has resided in Western Australia for twelve months, if of the full age of 21 years and not subject to any legal incapacity and is a natural-born subject, or has been, if not natural-born, naturalized for five years and resided in Western Australia for two years prior to election	Any man who— (i) is entitled or qualified to vote at an election of a member of the Assembly; and (ii) has been resident in Tasmania continuously for a period of five years at any one time or for a period of at least two years immediately preceding the election; and (iii) is a natural-born subject or has been naturalized for five years

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(iii) <i>Members</i> — continued.			
(c) Persons not qualified to be elected	Same as Senate	(i) A Member of the Legislative Council (ii) A person holding an office of profit or pension from the Crown, except executive Ministers and naval and military officers in receipt of pay, half-pay, or pension (iii) A person holding a contract on account of the Public Service, except as a member of an incorporated or trading company of over twenty persons	(i) A Member of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council (ii) A Judge of any Court in Victoria appointed during good behaviour (iii) A minister of any religious denomination (iv) A person who has been attainted of any treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime in any part of His Majesty's dominions (v) An uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent (vi) A person, except a responsible Minister of the Crown, who holds an office or place of profit under the Crown or is employed in the Public Service of Victoria (vii) A person who is concerned in any bargain or contract on behalf of His Majesty, except as member of a company, partnership, or association of over twenty persons, or as to any lease, sale, or purchase of land, loan of money or security for payment of money only
(d) Reasons for which seats are declared vacant	Same as Senate	(i) Failing to attend for one whole session, unless excused by the Assembly (ii) Taking an oath or declaration of allegiance to a foreign prince or power (iii) Doing any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power (iv) Becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors (v) Becoming a public defaulter (vi) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime (vii) Accepting an office of profit or pension under the Crown, except as Minister or naval or military officer (viii) Entering into a contract on account of the Public Service except as member of an incorporated or trading company of over twenty members	Same as Legislative Council
(e) Penalty for sitting or voting when disqualified	Same as Senate	£500	£200 for each day he sits or votes
(f) Are women eligible for election ?	Yes	Yes	No

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—continued.

Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—continued.			
<p>(i) A minister of the Church of England, or a minister, priest, or ecclesiastic of any kind or denomination</p> <p>(ii) A person holding an office of profit under the Crown or having a pension from the Crown, except a Minister of the Crown and a person in receipt of pay, half-pay, or pension as naval or military officer</p> <p>(iii) A member of the Legislative Council</p> <p>(iv) An uncertificated insolvent</p> <p>(v) A person while holding a contract on behalf of the Public Service, except as a member of an incorporated or trading company with over twenty members</p>	<p>(i) A member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) A person who—</p> <p>(a) undertakes any contract or commission for the Government; or</p> <p>(b) furnishes, in pursuance of such contract money to be transmitted abroad; or</p> <p>(c) furnishes any wares to be used in the service of the State; or</p> <p>(d) holds any office or position in a company formed for the construction of any public works the payment for which or the interest on the cost of which has been guaranteed by the Parliament</p>	Same as Legislative Council	Same as Legislative Council
Same as New South Wales	<p>(i) Being elected a member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for one month to attend without permission of the House</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming bankrupt or taking benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(vi) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vii) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(viii) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(ix) Accepting an office of profit or pension from the Crown</p> <p>(x) Becoming a contractor in the same way as in paragraph (e), Upper House</p>	Same as Legislative Council	Same as Legislative Council
£500	£500	£500	£500
Yes	No	No	No

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonweath.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(iv) <i>Sessions of the Assembly—</i> (a) When the Assembly may meet for the despatch of business after a General Election	..	Assembly may proceed to business, notwithstanding that writs, not exceeding five, have not been returned, or that in any electoral district the electors have failed to elect a member	No omission or failure to elect a member prevents the Assembly from meeting so long as there is a quorum present
(b) Quorum ..	One-third of the whole number of members	Twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker	Twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker
(c) Voting on questions	Questions determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. Speaker has only casting vote when votes are equal	Questions decided by majority of votes of members present. Speaker has only casting vote when the votes of other members are equal	Same as New South Wales
(v) <i>Speaker—</i> (a) Election ..	One member elected by the House of Representatives before proceeding to the despatch of any other business	Elected by the members from among themselves upon the first assembling after a general election	Elected from among the members by the Assembly at its first meeting after every general election, and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business
(b) Salary ..	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act ..	Not fixed by Act ..
(c) Salary of Chairman of Committees	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act ..	Not fixed by Act ..
(vi) <i>Payment of Members—</i> (a) Amount ..	£1,000 per annum ..	£500 per annum from the day of election until resignation, vacation of seat, or dissolution or expiry by effluxion of time of Parliament	£300 per annum from the day appointed for taking the poll to resignation or retirement by effluxion of time, or dissolution of Parliament
(b) Members not entitled to payment	..	(i) Holder of an office of profit as Executive Councillor (ii) Holder of any other office of profit which would render his seat vacant (iii) Speaker or Chairman of Committees in receipt of official salaries	A member in receipt of any official salary or annual payment (to the amount of such salary or payment)
(c) Leader of the Opposition	£400 per annum additional	£250 per annum additional	Additional allowance as fixed by Parliament (at present £200 per annum
(d) When payment of members introduced	1901	1889	1870
(vii) <i>Electoral Districts—</i> (a) Number of districts	Each State is distributed into as many Electoral Divisions as there are members to be chosen for the State. Total 75	Twenty-four	Sixty-five
(b) Number of members elected in each district	One for each Electoral Division	Metropolitan and adjacent districts and City of Newcastle, five each; others, three each	One each

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
<p>Assembly may meet notwithstanding that any of the writs, not exceeding five, have not been returned, or that in any district the electors have failed to elect a member</p> <p>Sixteen members, exclusive of the Speaker</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>..</p> <p>Fifteen members, including the Speaker or his substitute</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Assembly may proceed to business notwithstanding that any of the writs (not exceeding five) have not been returned, or that in any district the electors have failed to elect a member</p> <p>One-third of the members exclusive of the Speaker</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>..</p> <p>Twelve members, including the Speaker or his deputy</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>
<p>Same as New South Wales</p> <p>£1,000</p> <p>£700</p>	<p>Elected forthwith from among the members upon first assembling after general election. Election to be notified to the Governor by deputation</p> <p>Not fixed by Act; at present £600 per annum</p> <p>Not fixed by Act; at present £400 per annum</p>	<p>Elected forthwith from among the members upon assembling after general election</p> <p>£700, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p> <p>£500, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p>	<p>Same as Victoria</p> <p>£500, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p> <p>£400, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p>
<p>£500 per annum from the day of polling until the day appointed in the writ for taking the poll for the election of a successor. Also travelling expenses (one journey in any one session) between place of nomination and place where Parliament is appointed to sit, except when adjournment extends over 30 days, in which case expenses are again payable</p> <p>£700 per annum ..</p> <p>1886</p>	<p>£200 per annum ..</p> <p>A member while in receipt of any official salary, unless his salary is less, when the difference is paid</p> <p>£100 per annum additional</p> <p>1887</p>	<p>£400 per annum from the day of election until the next following election</p> <p>A member in receipt of any official salary except in as far as such payment may exceed the amount of official salary</p> <p>£200 per annum ..</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>£300 per annum from the day of election until ceasing to be member. In case of dissolution or expiry by effluxion of time of Parliament until polling day of next General Election</p> <p>Speaker and Chairmen of Committees</p> <p>£100 per annum additional</p> <p>1890</p>
<p>Seventy-two</p> <p>One each</p>	<p>Nineteen</p> <p>Eight districts, three each, eleven districts, two each</p>	<p>Fifty</p> <p>One each</p>	<p>Five</p> <p>Six each</p>

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(viii) <i>Electors</i> — (a) Persons qualified to be electors	Same as Senate	Every person, of the age of 21 years, absolutely free, a natural-born or naturalized subject, who has resided or had his principal place of abode within the Commonwealth for six months and within New South Wales for three months, both periods after naturalization (if any), and for one month in the electoral district prior to the day on which he applies to be registered, unless disqualified or incapacitated	Any person of the full age of 21 years, who— (i) is not subject to any legal incapacity; and (ii) is a natural-born or naturalized subject; and (iii) has resided in Victoria for six months and in the district for one month prior to the date of any electoral canvass or claim for enrolment Any similar person whose name is enrolled in respect to residence and who— (i) has a freehold estate in another district and whose name appears on the citizen or Burgess roll or separate list for the City of Melbourne or City of Geelong, or a separate voters' list for any municipality; or (ii) is lessee under an unexpired lease of one year and similarly enrolled on a municipal list
(b) Persons not qualified to vote	Same as Senate	Any person who, at the time of holding the election— (i) is of unsound mind; or (ii) is in receipt of aid from any charitable institution, except as a hospital patient; or (iii) is in prison; or (iv) has been convicted of any crime or offence, punishable in New South Wales by death or penal servitude, and has not received a free pardon or served his sentence; or (v) during the six months preceding the election has been imprisoned for three months without the option of a fine; or (vi) within one year prior to the election has been convicted of an election offence; or (vii) within the same period has been convicted of being an habitual drunkard, an idle and disorderly or an incorrigible rogue, or a rogue and vagabond; or (viii) has against him an unsatisfied maintenance order; or (ix) within one year of the election has been convicted of having committed an aggravated assault upon his wife	Any person who— (i) at the date of the electoral canvass or claim or election is receiving relief as inmate of any charitable institution other than a hospital; or (ii) during the preceding three years has been imprisoned for three months without the option of a fine; or (iii) during the preceding three years has been convicted of any offence under sections 310 to 315, 321 to 323 of <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915</i> or sections 150 to 152 of the <i>Local Government Act 1915</i> ; or (iv) during the preceding year has been convicted of having been a habitual drunkard, or an idle and disorderly person or an incorrigible rogue, or a rogue and vagabond; or (v) has been convicted of an aggravated assault upon a woman or child; or (vi) has an unsatisfied order against him for the maintenance of his wife or children or for confinement expenses

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
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HOUSE—*continued.*

<p>Any person of the age of 21 years, if not disqualified, who—</p> <p>(i) being a natural-born or naturalized subject has lived within the Commonwealth for a continuous period of six months and in Queensland for a continuous period of three months, both periods after naturalization (if any); and</p> <p>(ii) has lived in an electoral district for one month preceding the day on which he makes a claim to be enrolled; and</p> <p>(iii) has his name enrolled on the electoral roll for such district</p> <p>(i) A person of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(ii) A person who has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's Dominions by imprisonment; or</p> <p>(iii) An aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa or the Islands of the Pacific</p>	<p>Any person, if not disqualified, who—</p> <p>(i) is of the age of 21 years; and</p> <p>(ii) is a British subject; and</p> <p>(iii) is an inhabitant of the State and has resided therein for at least six months prior to registration</p> <p>Any person who—</p> <p>(i) is of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(ii) has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer</p>	<p>Every person, not under 21 years of age, who—</p> <p>(i) is a natural-born or naturalized subject; and</p> <p>(ii) has lived in Western Australia for six months continuously; and</p> <p>(iii) has lived in the district for which he claims to be enrolled for a continuous period of one month immediately preceding the date of his claim</p> <p>Any person who—</p> <p>(i) is of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(ii) is wholly dependent upon relief from the State or from any charitable institution subsidized by the State, except as a hospital patient; or</p> <p>(iii) has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer; or</p> <p>(iv) is an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, or a person of the half blood</p>	<p>Every person of the age of 21 years not subject to any legal incapacity who is a natural-born or naturalized subject and has been resident in Tasmania continuously for twelve months and whose name is on the electoral roll of any Assembly district</p> <p>Same as Legislative Council</p>
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CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
<p>(viii) <i>Electors</i> — continued. (c) Restrictions on voting (d) Number of votes to which each elector is entitled (e) When female voting introduced</p>	<p>One 1901</p>	<p>No person may vote unless he— (i) is enrolled for the district; and (ii) retains the qualifications and fulfils the conditions and requirements in respect of voting One 1902</p>	<p>One residential and one property if in another district; but no person may vote more than once at any election 1908</p>
<p>(ix) <i>Elections</i>— (a) Issue of writs .. (b) Day of nomination (c) Polling day .. (d) Return of writs (e) Method of voting (f) Is voting compulsory? (g) Absent voters ..</p>	<p>(i) General Election. Issued by Governor-General in Council within ten days of the expiry of the House of Parliament or the proclamation of the dissolution thereof (ii) Vacancy. Speaker issues writ Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of writ Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after date of nomination. Must be a Saturday Within 90 days after the issue of writ Preferential No Same as Senate ..</p>	<p>(i) General Election. Issued by Governor within four days of the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament (ii) Vacancy. Speaker issues writ Stated on writ Twenty-eighth day from the date of issue of the writ Not later than the sixtieth day after the issue of the writ, or on such later day as Governor may direct Proportional representation. Governor makes regulations prescribing the method of voting and counting votes No An elector may vote by post, who— (i) will on polling day not be within 15 miles by the nearest route of any polling booth; or (ii) will on polling day be travelling under conditions which will preclude him from attending at any polling booth; or (iii) is seriously ill or infirm, or in the case of a woman will by approaching maternity, be precluded from attending at any polling booth</p>	<p>(i) General Election. Issued by Governor within seven days of dissolution (ii) Vacancy. Speaker issues writ within one month Not less than five nor more than nine days after the day of issue of writ Not less than five nor more than nine days after nomination day Within 21 days after the day of polling Preferential voting .. No Same as Legislative Council</p>

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—continued.			
<p>..</p> <p>One</p> <p>1905</p>	<p>An elector must be registered at the time of the election and have been so for one month before the day of issue of the writ</p> <p>One for each seat to be filled in the district in which enrolled</p> <p>1894.. .. .</p>	<p>..</p> <p>One</p> <p>1899.. .. .</p>	<p>..</p> <p>One</p> <p>1903</p>
<p>General Election. Writs sent to the Minister directed to the proper returning officers respectively</p> <p>By-election. Writ sent by the Speaker direct to the proper returning officer</p> <p>Named on writ ..</p> <p>Named on writ ..</p> <p>Named on writ ..</p> <p>Electors may record contingent votes, but it is not compulsory</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>An elector who, on polling day, is absent from his district, may vote at any other polling place.</p> <p>An elector who has reason to believe that he will not on polling day be within any district may vote at any time after the issue of writ and before polling day</p> <p>An elector who by reason of ill-health will be unable on polling day to attend at a polling place may vote by post, provided that he is able to write his name</p>	<p>All writs issued by Governor except that in case of a casual vacancy, if Speaker is within the State, he may issue writ after giving two days' notice to Governor</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of writ</p> <p>Not less than two nor more than 30 days after nomination day</p> <p>Within 50 days after the occurrence of the period or dissolution necessitating the election. No time limit for a casual vacancy</p> <p>Ordinary balloting ..</p> <p>No</p> <p>Same as Legislative Council</p>	<p>(i) General Election. Governor by warrant directs Clerk of Writs to issue writs not later than 21 days after dissolution or expiry of Parliament; fourteen days' notice of warrant to be published in <i>Gazette</i></p> <p>(ii) Casual vacancy. Speaker may direct Clerk of Writs to issue writ</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 30 days from the date of writ</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination</p> <p>Not later than 60 days after the issue of the writ</p> <p>Electors may record contingent votes, but it is optional</p> <p>No</p> <p>Same as Legislative Council</p>	<p>Issued by Governor within ten days of cessation or dissolution of Parliament or vacancy. In case of casual vacancy, in which vacating member does not become candidate, the candidate who received the next largest number of preferential votes at preceding general election may be elected</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of the writ. The Governor may extend the time</p> <p>Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination</p> <p>Not later than 60 days after the issue of the writ. Governor may extend time</p> <p>Contingent voting compulsory for at least three candidates, where one member is to be elected and where there are more than two candidates</p> <p>Where there is more than one candidate to be elected, an elector must vote for at least three candidates in order of preference</p> <p>No</p> <p>Same as Legislative Council</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(x) <i>Election Tribunal</i>	Same as Senate ..	In first session, within seven days after election of Speaker and in other sessions within seven days of commencement, Speaker appoints nine members to be "The Committee of Elections and Qualifications"	The Speaker appoints seven members to be "The Committee of Elections and Qualifications"
D.—THE			
(i) <i>The Executive Council</i> (a) Number of Members	Not to exceed nine ..	Executive Council to consist of persons who were members prior to Letters Patent, or of such other persons as the Governor shall, from time to time, appoint under the Public Seal of the State (Letters Patent constituting an Executive Council)	Not to exceed eight. Four must be Members of Council or Assembly: not more than two to be Members of Council or six of Assembly. No Minister to hold office for more than three months without becoming a Member of the Council or Assembly
(b) Salaries of Members	£15,300 in all, with £800 per annum to each Minister of State in addition to the emoluments of his office	Premier, in addition to salary as Minister, £500 Six Ministers each £1,370 Attorney-General, £1,520 Solicitor-General, £1,000 Vice-President of the Executive Council, £800	£8,400 in all

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
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HOUSE—*continued.*

Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in the Court House at the place of nomination, or in such other place there as he may appoint	Junior Puisne Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court, or Sole Judge of the Supreme Court for the time being acting as such, and four Members of the Assembly elected by the Assembly after each general election	Court of Disputed Returns, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court	Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court within the district to which the election relates
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Not exceeding eight. Not more than seven to be Members of the Assembly	Not exceeding six, of whom one must be honorary. Not more than four may be Members of the Assembly	Six principal officers of State drawing ministerial salaries and Honorary Ministers. No limit to number of Honorary Ministers. One salaried Minister must be a Member of the Legislative Council	£700 each in addition to allowance as member Premier, additional £200
£1,000 each One member designated by the Governor an additional £300	Not to exceed £5,000 in all	£6,200 in all	