

APPENDIX.

Recent information and returns which have come to hand since the various sections of this book were sent to press, are given hereunder.

SECTION III.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

§ 1. General Description of Australia.

In the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth, No. 5, pages 51 to 80, the latest available information at that date regarding the islands off the coast of each State was given. A subsequent Admiralty survey of the north-west and Kimberley Coasts of Western Australia has resulted in the following list of islands being added to those already given:—

Name.	Geographical Position.		Approx. Distance from Main-land.	Area in Acres.	Name.	Geographical Position.		Approx. Distance from Main-land.	Area in Acres.
	Lat.	Long.				Lat.	Long.		
Koolan ...	16.7	123.46	1	7,200	Allora ...	16.25	123.10	5	720
Longitude ...	16.5	123.22	15	20	Red ...	15.14	123.14	6	160
Margaret ...	16.22	123.23	8	40	Dégerando ...	15.21	123.12	18	630
Wall ...	16.22	123.23	9	30	White ...	15.4	123.21	17	30
Gregory ...	16.19	123.19	15	270	Lucas ...	15.12	124.31	4	650
Doris ...	16.18	123.18	15	40	Commerson ...	15.9	124.39	7½	280
Gibson ...	16.19	123.18	15	180	d'Aguesseau ...	15.10	124.34	5	40
Salier ...	16.19	123.16	18	270	Forbin ...	15.4	124.42	11½	70
Wood ...	16.24	123.20	10	540	Desfontaines ...	15.0	124.50	7	1,170
Leila ...	16.31	123.23	2½	30	Bernouilli ...	15.0	124.46	11½	110
Wybron ...	16.27	123.21	8	5	Desaix ...	14.41	124.53	12	80
Vickery ...	16.29	123.21	5	20	Fontanes ...	14.41	124.56	10	120
Scott ...	16.29	123.21	4½	20	Mably ...	14.45	124.42	11	60
Kessel ...	16.29	123.22	4½	10	Augereau ...	14.43	125.9	†	360
Pope ...	16.30	123.22	4	20	Tournefort ...	14.50	125.3	8½	100
Whipp ...	16.30	123.22	3½	10	Corvisart ...	14.32	125.1	15	80
Honey ...	16.30	123.23	2½	270	Suffren ...	14.33	124.57	21	60
Pasco ...	16.31	123.24	2	900	Combe ...	14.26	125.3	17	40
Hazel ...	16.31	123.23	2½	180	Water ...	14.20	125.30	5	50
MacMahon ...	16.30	123.22	4	200	Warn ...	14.20	125.20	17	30
Dean ...	16.23	123.12	9½	20	Lavoisier ...	14.13	125.39	1	150
Hunt ...	16.24	123.13	10	210	Laplace ...	14.11	125.40	4	200
Holtham ...	16.27	123.7	2½	40	Oliver ...	14.5	125.44	13	450
Lyra ...	16.27	123.6	2	280	Berthoud ...	14.17	125.50	7	120
Middle ...	16.27	123.5	1½	60	Racine ...	14.15	125.50	7	160
Jackson ...	16.26	123.6	2	540	Moliere ...	14.14	125.50	7½	150
Talboys ...	16.24	123.4	4	20	Lagrange ...	14.13	125.46	5	120
Rees ...	16.23	123.5	4	30	White ...	14.11	125.50	9	110
Apex ...	16.24	123.3	1½	10	Lafontaine ...	14.10	125.47	9	360
Leonie ...	16.25	123.6	2½	30	Montesquieu ...	14.6	125.44	10	810
Tallon ...	16.25	123.7	4	540	Borda ...	14.14	126.00	3	2,340
Salural ...	16.23	123.7½	5	30	Steep Head ...	14.27	125.58	2	720
Poolingin ...	16.24	123.8	6	50	Clerk ...	14.24	125.19	9	15
Imp ...	16.23	123.8	5	50	Monge ...	14.12	125.37	2½	40*
Lalowan ...	16.27	123.9	5	630	Louis ...	14.1	126.36	2	110†
Packer ...	16.33	123.48	½	400	Governor ...	13.57	126.42	1	500†
Swan ...	16.21	123.48	9	30					

* Three islands. † Two islands. ‡ Four islands.

SECTION IV. POPULATION.

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

3. **Net Immigration, p. 100.**—The following table gives particulars of net immigration for the year 1914 :—

NET IMMIGRATION,* 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
Arrivals ...	+396,370	305,451	120,544	105,007	27,270	42,647	1,102	‡	111,086
Departures ...	+401,558	306,622	117,146	111,555	31,097	47,005	778	‡	128,456
Excess of arrivals over departures	+—5,188	—1,171	3,398	—6,548	—3,827	—4,358	324	—‡61	—17,370

* Figures for States and Territories represent Interstate, Interterritorial and Oversea migration; those for Commonwealth represent Oversea migration only. † Including Federal Territory. ‡ Included with New South Wales migration.

5. **Total Increase, p. 103.**—The following table gives particulars of the total increase in population for each State and Territory and for the Commonwealth during the year 1914 :—

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
Excess of births over deaths ...	34,921	19,719	13,151	8,191	6,161	4,099	—23	44	86,263
Excess of arrivals over departures	—5,115	—1,171	3,398	—6,548	—3,827	—4,358	324	—73	—17,370
Total increase	29,806	18,548	16,549	1,643	2,334	—259	301	—29	68,893

NOTE. — signifies excess of departures over arrivals.

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

5. **Estimates of Population, pp. 114 to 117.**—The following table shows the estimated population of each State and the Commonwealth on the 31st December, 1914 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
Males ...	966,675	712,594	364,526	220,550	179,188	103,590	3,252	1,056	2,551,431
Females ...	894,847	718,073	312,181	221,140	143,830	97,826	721	903	2,389,521
Total ...	1,861,522	1,430,667	676,707	441,690	323,018	201,416	3,973	1,959	4,940,952

SECTION V.
VITAL STATISTICS.

§ 1. Births.

1. **Male and Female Births, p. 145.**—The total number of male and female births registered, and the birth rates per 1000 of the population in each State and Territory and in the Commonwealth, during the year 1914, were as follows:—

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal	
Males ...	27,452	18,545	10,120	6,668	4,663	3,094	31	31	70,604
Females ...	26,189	17,677	9,762	6,236	4,541	2,923	27	24	67,379
Total ...	53,641	36,222	19,882	12,904	9,204	6,017	58	55	137,983
Birth rates ...	28.96	25.45	29.46	29.33	28.45	30.33	15.46	20.79	28.05

§ 2. Marriages.

1. **Marriages, p. 159.**—The following statement shews the number of marriages registered in each State and Territory and in the Commonwealth, and the marriage rates per 1000 of the mean population, during the year 1914:—

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES, 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal	
No. of marriages	17,357	11,829	5,894	4,010	2,660	1,543	17	1	43,311
Marriage rates*	9.37	8.31	8.73	9.11	8.22	7.78	4.53	0.38	8.80

* Number of marriages, not persons married, per 1000 of mean population.

§ 3. Deaths.

1. **Male and Female Deaths, p. 166.**—The number of deaths registered in each State and Territory and in the Commonwealth during 1914, and the death rates per 1000 of the mean population, are shewn in the following table:—

MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal	
Male ...	10,984	9,017	4,132	2,321	1,942	1,063	69	7	29,835
Female ...	7,736	7,486	2,599	2,092	1,101	855	12	4	21,885
Total ...	18,720	16,503	6,731	4,713	3,043	1,918	81	11	51,720
Death rates...	10.11	11.59	9.97	10.71	9.41	9.67	21.59	4.16	10.51

SECTION VII. PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ 1. Initiation and Growth of Pastoral Industry.

3. Increase in Numbers (p. 276).—The following table shows the estimated number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the Commonwealth at 31st December, 1914 :—

PRELIMINARY FIGURES—LIVE STOCK AT END OF 1914.

States and Territories.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	710,000	2,590,000	36,287,000	*287,896
Victoria	552,053	1,862,542	12,051,685	243,196
Queensland	784,912	5,869,741	22,977,996	164,500
South Australia... ..	267,877	300,579	4,208,461	69,893
Western Australia*	156,636	834,265	4,421,375	47,966
Tasmania*	43,941	205,743	1,745,356	37,990
Northern Territory*	22,792	417,643	67,109	1,018
Federal Territory	1,700	7,000	136,000	*194
Commonwealth	2,489,911	11,087,513	81,894,982	852,653

* 1913 figures, number for 1914 not yet available.

SECTION VIII. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

§ 4. Wheat.

1. Progress of Wheat Growing, p. 310.—The following table shows the estimated area under wheat and the prospective yields of wheat in each State and the Commonwealth for the season 1914-15 :—

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER WHEAT AND PROSPECTIVE YIELDS, 1914-15.

Particulars.	N.S.W.*	Vic.†	Q'land.†	S. Aust.†	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Estimated area ... Acres	3,423,888	2,863,535	126,880	2,502,630	‡	20,487	\$8,937,420
Prospective yield Bush.	12,784,529	3,940,947	1,582,427	3,527,428	2,700,000	371,229	24,906,560
Average yield per acre ..	3.73	1.38	12.47	1.41	‡	18.12	\$2.48

* Including Federal Territory. † Final figures. ‡ Not available. § Exclusive of Western Australia.

§ 21. Government Loans to Farmers.

4. Transactions in each State, p. 363.—The following table gives particulars of transactions of the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia for the year 1913 :—

AGRICULTURAL BANK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1913.

Amount advanced to 30th June, 1913.	Improvements Effected to 30th June, 1913.							Total.
	Clearing.	Culti- vating.	Ring- barking.	Fencing.	Draining.	Wells & Reser- voirs.	Build- ings.	
£ 2,582,938	£ 1,471,636*	£ 124,893†	£ 246,472	£ 429,782	£ 5,945	£ 138,615	£ 87,075	£ 2,518,204

* Including £40,877 for poison and blacklog grubbing. † Including £4321 for orchards.

SECTION XII.

MINES AND MINING.

§ 2. Gold.

2. **Production of Gold at Various Periods, p. 396.**—The Australian gold yield for 1914 is shewn in the subjoined table. The figures are open to final revision, but the totals will not be materially altered :—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALIA, 1914.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
Quantity Fine ozs.	124,507	409,706	248,395	6,258	1,232,977	26,244	2,532	...	2,050,619
Value £	528,873	1,740,320	1,055,114	26,581	5,237,351	111,475	10,757	...	8,710,471

§ 8. Iron.

2. **Production of Iron, p. 415.**—On the 2nd June, 1915, the iron and steel works of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited at Port Waratah, Newcastle, were officially opened. The works, which cover an area of over 300 acres, were erected at a cost of nearly £1,500,000. The steel is made by the open hearth process. While the operations of the works will at first be practically confined to the manufacture of steel rails, it is intended to extend the industry so as to include the production of bar, rod, angle, and sheet iron.

SECTION XIX.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

§ 5. War Finance (p. 710).

On page 710 a short sketch was given of the measures which were taken to ensure the stability of Australian finance upon the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914. In view of the importance of the subject, a further note is appended, shewing the situation as disclosed by the Federal Prime Minister as at 14th April, 1915. In the interim it had been found that the Imperial loan of £18,000,000, to which reference was made on page 710, was insufficient to defray the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces. The British Government consequently agreed to advance a further £6,500,000 for war purposes, making a total of £24,500,000 to be received by the Commonwealth Government up to 31st December, 1915. Furthermore, the British Government agreed to advance an additional sum of £3,500,000 in order that Commonwealth works, already in progress, might continue without hindrance. These new advances constitute a fresh Imperial loan of £10,000,000.

In purely local finance the most important events are the payment of 3,000,000 sovereigns by the banks into the Treasury vaults, the consequent large expansion of the note issue, and the advances by the Commonwealth Government to the States in pursuance of the agreement referred to already on page 710. Appended is the Australian Notes Account as at 12th April, 1915, which summarises the situation :—

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ACCOUNT, 12th APRIL, 1915.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Gold in Treasury	10,109,165	Notes in circulation	26,664,329
Account current in bank	19,523	Net interest	601,460
Investments	11,016,750		
(a) Loans to States—			
New South Wales	2,466,668		
Victoria	1,650,000		
South Australia	966,668		
West Australia	1,033,332		
Tasmania	333,332		
	27,595,438		
Deduct amount which shortly will be obtained by the issue of Australian notes, but which has been temporarily advanced to the States out of general funds	329,655		
	£27,265,783		£27,265,783

(a) Instalments of the total loan of £18,000,000.

SECTION XXV.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

7. **The Parliament of Queensland, p. 842.**—On the 22nd May, 1915, Parliamentary elections were held in Queensland, at which, for the first time in Australian history, voting on the part of all adults was compulsory. At the time of going to press, the actual returns of the voting were not available, but it would appear that about 95 per cent. of the electors voted. It is intended to institute legal proceedings against those who have wilfully failed to comply with the Act.

The result of the election was that the Government of the day were defeated. The following is a list of the members of the new Cabinet (see page 833):—

Premier, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Secretary for Mines,	Hon. T. J. RYAN.
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works	Hon. E. G. THEODORE.
Home Secretary	Hon. D. BOWMAN.
Secretary for Agriculture	Hon. W. LENNON.
Secretary for Lands	Hon. J. MCE. HUNTER.
Secretary for Railways	Hon. J. ADAMSON.
Secretary for Public Education	Hon. H. F. HARDACRE.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. W. HAMILTON.

8. **The Parliament of South Australia, p. 843.**—At the general elections held on the 27th March, 1915, out of 19 districts only 14 were contested.

The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls in the contested districts, and the numbers of electors who voted:—

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1915.

State.	Electors on Rolls.			Electors who Voted.*			Percentage of Electors Voting.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
South Australia ...	91,815	89,701	181,516	70,853	65,168	136,021	77.17	72.65	74.93

* Subject to slight amendment.

On the same day a referendum was held as to the hour for the closing of bar-rooms in licensed premises (see page 1078). Out of a total of 178,362 votes, 100,418 were cast in favour of closing bar-rooms at 6 p.m., those in favour of closing at 11 p.m. being 61,362. Electors had the choice of voting for hours other than the two mentioned, but the votes so cast were comparatively few.

SECTION XXVIII.

DEFENCE.

§ 5. Australian Contingents.

4. **The European War, 1914, p. 954.**—The First Australian Division and the First Light Horse Brigade which left the Australian rendezvous on 1st November, 1914, and the Fourth Brigade which left about two months later, landed in Egypt, for the defence of that newly-declared province of the Empire, and to undergo further war training in the vicinity of Cairo. Towards the end of April, 1915, these troops left Egypt for the Dardanelles, and on the 25th April came under fire. Acting in conjunction with British, Indian, and French troops, and under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, who, as Inspector-General of Oversea Forces, had visited Australia shortly before the outbreak of war (see Official Year Book No. 7, p. 1067), they attacked positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula (Dardanelles). The operation is regarded as having been exceedingly difficult, but the allied troops effected a landing in the face of determined resistance, and have firmly established themselves in Turkish territory. The number of casualties announced by the Defence Department to 8th June, 1915, are as follows:—

Particulars.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Died*	128	913	1,041
Wounded	245	5,409	5,654
Missing	14	96	110
Sick	9	134	143
Total	396	6,552	6,948

* Killed in action, died of wounds, illness, etc.

(1.) *Australian Imperial Force.*—The number despatched or in training for service in Europe was, on the 14th April, 1915, as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Unit.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	Horses.	Vehicles.
1st Australian Division—					
Headquarters					
Three Infantry Brigades	698	17,677	18,375	5,857	1,331
Divisional Troops					
1st Light Horse Brigade	100	1,868	1,968	2,027	168
2nd Light Horse Brigade	92	1,876	1,968	2,024	168
3rd Light Horse Brigade	92	1,876	1,968	2,024	168
4th Infantry Brigade	148	4,391	4,539	527	188
Lines and Communication Units—					
Reserve Park					
Divisional Ammunition Park					
Divisional Supply Column	89	1,727	1,816	430	323
A. M. C. Hospitals					
A. S. C., A. V. S., and A. P. C. details...					
First Reinforcements	36	2,795	2,831	2,000	...
Second Reinforcements	44	3,183	3,227	2,000	...
Third Reinforcements	44	3,183	3,227	2,000	...
Fourth Reinforcements	44	3,183	3,227	2,000	...
Fifth Reinforcements	44	3,183	3,227	2,000	...
Sixth Reinforcements	44	3,183	3,227	2,000	...
Seventh Reinforcements ... ..	...	2,580	2,580	2,000	...
Royal Australian Naval Reserve Bridging Train	7	278	285	418	61
Australian Flying Corps	4	41	45	...	...
4th Light Horse Brigade	93	1,906	1,999	2,058	175
5th Infantry Brigade	148	4,403	4,551	527	172
6th Infantry Brigade	148	4,403	4,551	527	172
7th Infantry Brigade	108	4,403	4,511	527	172
Total	1,983	66,139	68,122	30,946	3,098

Recruiting has continued since the above table was prepared. The latest available total is given on the following page.

(2.) *Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force.*—This force was raised and despatched for service in German New Guinea. It consisted of—

Unit.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Australian Naval Reserve	18	420	438
Infantry	44	1,040	1,084
Total	62	1,460	1,522

The above force served from 15th August, 1914, to 4th March, 1915, and is now disbanded. The casualties were :—

Particulars.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed in action	2	5	7
Wounded	1	5	6
Died ... ..	...	7	7
Total	3	17	20

German New Guinea is now occupied by a later unit, despatched on and after 28th November, 1914, and consisting of 29 officers and 428 other ranks.

(3.) *Total Commonwealth Expeditionary Forces.*—The following table shows the total Commonwealth forces, serving and training, and including casualties, from the commencement of the war to 31st May, 1915:—

**STRENGTH OF COMMONWEALTH FORCES, DESPATCHED, AND IN TRAINING,
TO 31st MAY, 1915.**

Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
2,758	79,516	82,274

§ 6. Special Defence Legislation.

1. **War Precautions Act 1914.**—On the outbreak of war in Europe, the Federal Parliament passed an Act to enable the Governor-General to make regulations and orders for the safety of the Commonwealth during the state of war. The following are the provisions of the Act, as assented to on the 29th October, 1914, and amended on the 30th April, 1915:—

1. This Act may be cited as the *War Precautions Act 1914*, and shall be incorporated and read as one with the *Defence Act 1903-1912*.

2. (i.) This Act shall continue in operation during the continuance of the present state of war, and no longer.

(ii.) For the purposes of this Act, the present state of war means the period from the fourth day of August One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at the hour of eleven o'clock post meridiem reckoned according to Greenwich standard time, until the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General that the war between His Majesty the King and the German Emperor and between His Majesty the King and the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary has ceased.

3. All regulations and orders made by the Governor-General since the commencement of the present state of war shall be deemed to have been made in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be an offence against this Act and shall be punishable accordingly.

4. (i.) The Governor-General may make regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the Commonwealth, and in particular with a view—

- (a) To prevent persons communicating with the enemy, or obtaining information for that purpose or for any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces, in Australia or elsewhere, or the forces of His Majesty's allies, or to assist the enemy; or
- (b) To prevent the transmission abroad, except through the post, of any letter, post-card, letter-card, written communication, or newspaper; or
- (c) To secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication or of any railways, ports, harbors, or public works; or

- (d) To prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or public alarm, or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers ; or
- (e) To secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Naval Board ; or
- (f) Otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered,

and for conferring such powers and imposing such duties as he thinks fit, with reference thereto, upon the Naval Board and the Military Board, and the members of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth, and other persons.

(ii.) Any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment (whether of the Commonwealth or a State), order, by-law, regulation, or provision as to pilotage.

(iii.) The Minister may—

- (a) Require that there shall be placed at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof are manufactured ; and
- (b) Take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof ;

and the power to make regulations under this Act shall extend to the making of regulations in relation to the matters specified in this sub-section.

5. (i.) The Governor-General may by order published in the *Gazette* make provision for any matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the public safety and the defence of the Commonwealth, and in particular—

- (a) For prohibiting aliens, either generally or as regards specified places, and either absolutely or except under specified conditions and restrictions, from landing or embarking in the Commonwealth ;
- (b) For deporting aliens from the Commonwealth ;
- (c) For requiring aliens to reside and remain within certain places or districts ;
- (d) For prohibiting aliens from residing or remaining in any areas specified in the order ;
- (e) For requiring aliens residing in the Commonwealth to comply with such provisions as to registration, change of abode, travelling, trading, or otherwise as are specified in the order ;
- (f) For applying to naturalised persons, with or without modifications, all or any provisions of any order relating to aliens ;
- (g) For requiring any person to disclose any information in his possession as to any matter specified in the order ;
- (h) For preventing money or goods being sent out of Australia except under conditions approved by the Minister ;
- (i) For appointing officers to carry the order into effect, and for conferring on such officers and on the Minister, and on the Naval Board and the Military Board such powers as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order ; and
- (j) For conferring on such persons as are specified in the order such powers with respect to the administration of oaths, arrest, detention, search of premises and persons, inspecting, impounding, or retention of books, documents and papers, and otherwise as are specified in the order, and for any other matters necessary or expedient for giving effect to the order.

(ii.) Any provision of any order made under this section with respect to aliens may relate either to aliens in general or to any class or description of aliens.

6. (i.) Any person who contravenes, or fails to comply with, any provision of any regulation or order made in pursuance of this Act shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(ii.) An offence against this Act may be prosecuted either summarily or upon indictment, or, if the regulations so provide, by court-martial, but an offender shall not be liable to be punished more than once in respect of the same offence.

(iii.) The punishment for an offence against this Act shall be as follows:—

(a) If the offence is prosecuted summarily—a fine not exceeding One hundred pounds or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both;

(b) If the offence is prosecuted upon indictment—a fine of any amount or imprisonment for any term, or both:

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy the person convicted of such an offence shall be liable to suffer death;

(c) If the offence is prosecuted by court-martial—the same punishment as if the offender had been a person subject to military law and had on active service committed an offence under section 5 of the Army Act:

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy the person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(iv.) For the purpose of the trial of a person summarily or upon indictment for an offence against this Act the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which it actually was committed or (subject to the Constitution) at any place in which the person may be.

(v.) For the purpose of the trial by court-martial of a person for an offence under the regulations the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law and had on active service committed an offence under section 5 of the Army Act.

(vi.) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, no person other than an alien enemy or a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law shall be tried by court-martial for an offence against this Act:

Provided that before the trial of any person to whom this sub-section applies and as soon as practicable after arrest the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given in the prescribed form of his rights under this sub-section.

(vii.) In the event of any special military emergency arising out of the present war the Governor-General may, by proclamation, forthwith suspend the operation of sub-section (vi.) of this section, either generally or as respects any area specified in the proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court:

Provided that while such proclamation is in force, any sentence passed by a court-martial against a person to whom sub-section (vi.) of this section applies shall be referred to the Governor-General for confirmation, mitigation, or remission.

(viii.) The regulations may authorise a civil court or court-martial, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against this Act has been committed.

7. Whoever aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned, in the commission of any offence against this Act, shall be deemed to have committed that offence, and shall be punishable accordingly.

8. (i.) When any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the Court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to or in lieu of any punishment provided for the offence, require him to enter into recognisances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of the regulations or order in relation to which the offence was committed.

(ii.) If any person fails to comply with an order of the Court requiring him to enter into recognisances, the Court may order him to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months.

9. If any question arises on any proceedings under any order made in pursuance of this Act, or with reference to anything done or proposed to be done under any such order, whether any person is an alien or not, or is an alien of a particular class or not, the onus of proving that that person is not an alien, or, as the case may be, is not an alien of that class, shall lie upon that person.

10. The Governor-General may, by order published in the *Gazette*, revoke, alter, or add to any order made in pursuance of this Act as occasion requires.

11. All powers given under this Act, or under any instrument issued in pursuance of this Act, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers exercisable apart from this Act.

2. Enemy Contracts Annulment Act.—This Act was passed by the Commonwealth Government, and assented to on the 24th May, 1915. The following are the provisions of the Act :—

1. This Act may be cited as the *Enemy Contracts Annulment Act 1915*.

2. In this Act, "enemy subject" means—

- (a) Any person who is an enemy within the meaning of any Proclamation relating to trading with the enemy made by the King or the Governor-General and published in the *Gazette*, or
- (b) Any person, firm, or company, the business whereof is managed or controlled, directly or indirectly, by or under the influence of enemy subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of enemy subjects, notwithstanding that the firm or company may be registered or incorporated within the King's dominions.

3. (i.) In this section, "enemy contract" means any contract—

- (a) To which an enemy subject is a party, or
- (b) In which an enemy subject has, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, a material interest, or
- (c) Which is or is likely to be for the benefit of enemy subjects or of enemy trade.

(ii.) Any party to a contract may file with the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth a copy of the contract, and apply to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth for a declaration that the contract is or is not an enemy contract within the meaning of this section.

(iii.) If the Attorney-General declares that the contract is an enemy contract, then, upon the publication of his declaration in the *Gazette*, the contract shall be deemed to be an enemy contract.

(iv.) If the Attorney-General declares that the contract is not an enemy contract, then, upon the publication of his declaration in the *Gazette*, the contract shall be deemed not to be an enemy contract.

(v.) Every enemy contract made before the commencement of the present war is hereby declared to be and to have been null and void, as from the commencement of the present war, as regards all rights and obligations thereunder except such rights and obligations as relate to goods which had already been delivered or acts which had already been performed at that time, or such as arise out of, or in consideration for, such delivery or performance.

(vi.) Every enemy contract made before or after the commencement of this Act, during the continuance of the present war, is hereby declared to be null and void, and of no effect whatever.

4. (i.) Either party to a contract to which this section applies may, by notice in writing to the other party, terminate the contract as regards all rights and obligations relating to any future supply or delivery under the contract.

(ii.) A contract to which this section applies is any contract for the sale or delivery of goods, the performance of which—

(a) Is by operation of law or by the terms of the contract suspended, or

(b) Is or may be by act of a party suspended, or

(c) Is claimed by the party against whom the notice is given to be suspended, during or on account of the present war.

(iii.) A notice of termination of a contract, given before the passing of this Act, shall be as good and effective to terminate the contract as if this Act had been passed before the notice was given.

(iv.) No action shall be brought against any party to a contract, to which this section applies, by reason of any non-performance of the contract after the commencement of the war.

§ 7. Internment of Enemy Subjects.

The following table shews the estimated number of male enemy subjects (natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, whether naturalised or otherwise, but exclusive of persons of British parentage), in each State at the 31st July, 1914, the estimated number naturalised, and also the number interned in each military district at 27th May, 1915. While the States and military districts are not quite conterminous, they approximate sufficiently to admit of the comparison :—

MALE ENEMY SUBJECTS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, SHEWING THE NUMBERS NATURALISED AND INTERNED.

State and Military District.		Male Enemy Subjects.*	Number Naturalised.*	Number not Naturalised.*	Number Interned.†
Queensland	1st Military Dist.	8,080	6,640	1,440	137
New South Wales	2nd " "	6,460	4,330	2,130	1,342
Victoria	3rd " "	4,920	3,300	1,620	420
South Australia	4th " "	3,270	2,630	640	355
Western Australia	5th " "	3,190	1,280	1,910	628
Tasmania	6th " "	380	320	60	58
Total	... ..	26,300	18,500	7,800	2,940

* These figures are based on Census returns, and can only be considered as a rough approximation. † Including a small number of naturalised subjects.

The number of female enemy subjects in the Commonwealth at 31st July, 1914, is estimated at about 12,000.

SECTION XXII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

§ 5. Universities.

4. University Extension.—*Educational Conference on Trade Unionism.* The first Australian Educational Conference on Trade Unionism was held in Sydney on the 5th and 7th June, 1915. This conference was held under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales, the New South Wales Trade and Labour Council, and the Sydney Economic Research Society. This Conference was the first of its kind held in Australia, and represents a useful extension of the activities of the Workers' Educational Association, a body whose main object is to bring the workers into direct touch with the higher sources of learning (see page 781 hereinbefore). The importance of the conference lies not only in the varied nature of the papers discussed, but also in the combination of interests represented, and in the active discussion on the several papers. The number of delegates present was considerably over 100. About 65 of these were delegates from trade unions, including many of the most important unions in the Commonwealth. The other delegates comprised members of the Federal and State Legislatures, and of the staff of Sydney University, ministers of religion, members of the learned professions, and of the Commonwealth and State Public Services. Papers were read on the following subjects, viz.:—"The Relationship of Trade Unionism to Co-operation, Co-partnership, and Profit-sharing;" "Trade Unionism and Industrial Efficiency;" "Trade Union Administration and Industrial and Craft Unionism;" "The Historical Development of Trade Unionism in Australia;" "The Effect of Industrial Legislation in the Aims and Ideals of the Workers;" and "The Relation of Industrial Arbitration to Socialism."

It is understood that one result of the conference is that a considerable stimulus will be given to the study of social and industrial problems of vital importance not only to trade unionists but to other sections of the community also.

SECTION XXXIII.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Control of Trade and Prices during War.—Shortly after the outbreak of war, steps were taken to hold a conference of Federal and State Ministers to discuss the financial position and other matters, and it was decided that for the purpose of controlling the prices of foodstuffs, each State should introduce *uniform* legislation, since it was obvious that this was necessary in view of all the circumstances.

Particulars of the various Acts passed by the State Governments will be found in Labour Bulletin No. 6, September, 1914, pages 132-147.

As a further outcome of the conference, in addition to the various State Boards and Commissions, a Federal Royal Commission, consisting of the Hon. Alfred Deakin (chairman), the Hon. Dugald Thomson, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, and Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician, was appointed to collect information and report upon such matters as the supply of foodstuffs and other necessaries required by and available for Australia during the war; the amount then available and likely to be so for export, having due regard to the requirements of Australia; the development of fresh sources of supply; and any other important matters relating to conditions of trade and industry arising from the war. This commission ceased to exercise its functions after the 30th October, 1914.

Further information regarding the operations under the various Acts will be published in future issues of the Labour Bulletin.