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SECTION II.

DISCOVERY, COLONISATION, AND FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.

§ 1. Early Knowledge of Australia.

A brief, though fairly comprehensive, account of the discovery and early knowledge of Australia was given in Year Book No. 1 (pp. 44 to 51). This account appeared in a condensed form in Year Books Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Bibliographical references to the subject were also given in Year Book No. 1 (p. 49). Exigencies of space prevent the inclusion of any further reference to this subject in the present issue.

§ 2. The Taking Possession of Australia.

Reference was made to the more important facts relating to the taking possession and annexation of Australia in each of the first four issues of this book: see preferably Year Book No. 4 (pp. 15 and 16). In so far as the annexation of the eastern parts is concerned, a full historical account of the period may be found in the "Historical Records of New South Wales," Vol. I., parts 1 and 2. For an account of the annexation of Western Australia, reference may be made to the West Australian Year Book 1905, Part 1.

§ 3. The Creation of the Several Colonies.

1. **Introduction.**—A historical summary of the facts relating to the creation of the several colonies, the separation of Victoria and Queensland, and the changes in the boundaries of certain of the colonies has appeared in previous issues of this book: see Year Book No. 4 (pp. 16 to 23). The main facts in this connection may be traced by reference to the maps in preceding issues [see Year Book, No. 4, pp. 17 and 18].

2. **No further Creation of Colonies after 1859.**—Since the separation of Queensland in 1859 no other creation of colonies has taken place in Australia, though the boundaries of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia were altered later, and the control of the Northern Territory was transferred from South Australia to the Commonwealth in 1911. In 1914, the boundary between Victoria and South Australia, which had been in dispute, was determined by the High Court. The dates of foundation of the Australasian colonies, and their areas at the close of 1859, were as shewn in the following table :—

DATES OF FOUNDATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND AREAS AS AT END OF 1859.

Colony.	Date of Annexation.	Date of Creation.	Date of First Permanent Settlement.	Area. Square Miles
New South Wales	1770	1786	1788	1,020,412
Tasmania	1788	1825	1803	26,215
South Australia	1788	1834	1836	309,850
Victoria	1770	1851	1834	87,884
Queensland	1770	1859	1824	554,300
Western Australia	1829	1829	1829	975,920
New Zealand	1840	1841	1814	104,471[1]

1. By proclamation dated 10th June, 1901, the area of the Dominion was increased by 280 square miles, making it now 104,751 square miles, by the inclusion of the Cook Group and other islands.

3. **Australasia, 1863 to 1900.**—The immense area generally known as Australasia had, by 1863, been divided into seven distinct colonies, the areas of which are shewn below. The areas of the Northern Territory and the Federal Capital Territory, which are now under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, are given separately.

On the 1st January, 1901, the colonies mentioned above, with the exception of New Zealand, were federated under the name of the "Commonwealth of Australia," the designation of "Colonies" being at the same time changed into that of "States." The total area of the Commonwealth is, therefore, 2,974,581 square miles; the dates of creation and the areas of the separate colonies and territories, as determined on the final adjustment of their boundaries, are shewn in the following table:—

DATES OF CREATION AND AREAS OF THE SEVERAL COLONIES AND TERRITORIES.

Colony.	Year of Formation into Separate Colony.	Present Area in Square Miles.	Colony.	Year of Formation into Separate Colony.	Present Area in Square Miles.
New South Wales ...	1786	309,460[1]	New Zealand ...	1841	104,751
Tasmania	1825	26,215	Victoria	1851	87,884
Western Australia ...	1829	975,920	Queensland ...	1859	670,500
South Australia (proper)	1834	380,070	Northern Territory	1863	523,620
			Fed. Capital Ter'y	1911	912[2]
Commonwealth		2,974,581 square miles.			
Australasia		3,079,332 square miles.			

1. Exclusive of Federal Capital Territory.
2. Prior to 1911 included with New South Wales.

4. **British New Guinea or Papua.**—Under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, is British New Guinea or *Papua*, finally annexed by the British Government in 1884. This territory was for a number of years administered by the Queensland Government, but was transferred to the Commonwealth by proclamation on the 1st September, 1906, under the authority of the Papua Act (Commonwealth) of 16th November, 1905. The area of Papua is about 90,540 square miles. More extended reference to this dependency of the Commonwealth will be found in Section xxix.

5. **Transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth.**— On the 7th December, 1907, the Commonwealth and the State of South Australia entered into an agreement for the surrender to and acceptance by the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory, subject to approval by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the State. This approval was given by the South Australian Parliament under the Northern Territory

Surrender Act 1907 (assented to on the 14th May, 1908), and by the Commonwealth Parliament under the Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910 (assented to on the 16th November, 1910). The Territory accordingly was transferred by proclamation to the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1911. Further information may be found in the section of this book (xxxii.) on "*The Northern Territory.*"

6. **Norfolk Island.**—Although administered for many years by the Government of New South Wales, this island was, until July 1st, 1914, a separate Crown colony. On that date it was taken over by the Federal Parliament as a territory of the Commonwealth. Further reference to the island will be found in the latter part of Section xxxiv.

§ 4. Transfer of the Federal Capital Territory to the Commonwealth.

On the 18th October, 1909, the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales entered into an agreement for the surrender to and acceptance by the Commonwealth of an area of 912 square miles as the seat of Government of the Commonwealth. In December, 1909, Acts were passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, approving the agreement, and on the 5th December, 1910, a proclamation was issued vesting the Territory in the Commonwealth on and from the 1st January, 1911.

§ 5. The Exploration of Australia.

A fairly complete, though brief, account of the Exploration of Australia was given in Year Book No. 2 (pp. 20 to 39). A brief summary of the more important facts relating to the subject was given in Year Books Nos. 3 and 4. Maps shewing the progress of Australian exploration may also be found in previous issues [see No. 8. p. 35].

§ 6. The Constitutions of the States.

A brief and condensed statement of the constitutional history of the several States, shewing how their present Constitutions have been built up, may be found in Section II. of the second, third, and fourth issues of the Year Book. See No. 4, pp. 27-32.

§ 7. The Federal Movement in Australia.

A summary was given in Year Book No. 1 (pp. 17 to 21) of the "Federal Movement in Australia" from its inception to its consummation; a synopsis thereof was given in Year Books Nos. 2, 3, and 4. See No. 4, pp. 32 to 37.

§ 8. Creation of the Commonwealth.

1. **The Act.**—The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 63 and 64 Vic., Chapter 12, namely, an Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia, was shewn *in extenso* in Year Book No. 1. In the Year Books Nos. 2, 3 and 4, a summary of the Act was given. As two amending Acts, namely, the Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) Act 1906, and the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) Act 1909, have been passed, it was thought desirable to insert the Act, as amended, in full in Year Book No. 5 and subsequent issues.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT.

63 & 64 VICT., CHAPTER 12.

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. [*9th July, 1900.*]

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

2. The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. But the Queen may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

5. This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British Ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

"The States" shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia, including the northern territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such colonies or territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States: and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called "a State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are part of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

7. The Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885 is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

8. After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act 1895 shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth: but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

9. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

Chapter I.—The Parliament:—
Part I.—General.
Part II.—The Senate.
Part III.—The House of Representatives.
Part IV.—Both Houses of Parliament.
Part V.—Powers of the Parliament.
Chapter II.—The Executive Government.
Chapter III.—The Judicature.
Chapter IV.—Finance and Trade.
Chapter V.—The States.
Chapter VI.—New States.
Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous.
Chapter VIII.—Alteration of the Constitution.
The Schedule.

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such persons as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

After any General election the Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

6. There shall be a session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

But until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions and determining the number of senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the Constitution, or by the Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives; but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

9. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places o elections of senators for that State.

10. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

11. The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

12. The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable; and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of [the third year] *three years*[1], and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of [the sixth year] *six years*[1] from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.[3]

The election to fill vacant places shall be made [in the year at the expiration of which] *within one year before*[1] the places are to become vacant.

For the purpose of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of [January] *July*[1] following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of [January] *July*[1] preceding the day of his election.[2, 4]

14. Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

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1. As amended by section 2 of the Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906. The words in square brackets have been repealed; amendments are shewn in italics.

2. Under sections 3 and 4, the Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906, it was also provided that—

(*a*) The terms of service of the senators whose places would, but for this Act, become vacant at the expiration of the year One thousand nine hundred and nine are extended until the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and ten.

(*b*) The terms of service of the senators whose places would, but for this Act, become vacant at the expiration of the year One thousand nine hundred and twelve are extended until the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

(*c*) This Act shall not be taken to alter the time of beginning of the term of service of any senator elected in the year One thousand nine hundred and six.

3. A bill was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament on the 2nd September, 1915, for the submission to the electors of a proposed law to alter section 13 by inserting after *three years* the words *and two months*, and after *six years* where mentioned the words *and four months*.

4. It was also proposed by the bill alluded to above to alter the foregoing paragraph so as to read thus:—For the purposes of this section the term of service of the senators elected in the year One thousand nine hundred and fourteen shall be taken to have begun on the first day of October, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and the term of service of a senator elected to fill a vacancy thereafter occurring in rotation shall be taken to begin on the day on which the place he is to fill becomes vacant, and the term of service of senators elected at an election next after a dissolution of the Senate shall be taken to begin on the day of the first meeting of the House of Representatives after dissolution. A writ was issued for a referendum (to be taken on the 11th December, 1915, at the same time as referendums for the alteration of the legislative powers of the Commonwealth), but the writs were withdrawn under authority of Act 51 of 1915. See also note to section 51.

15. If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence.

19. A Senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth the Governor-General, shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

22. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until the Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner :—

(i.) A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shewn by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators:

(ii.) The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shewn by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four, the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows :—

New South Wales ...	23	South Australia... ...	6
Victoria	20	Tasmania	5
Queensland	8		

Provided that if Western Australia is an Original State, the number shall be as follows :—

New South Wales ..	26	South Australia ..	7
Victoria	23	Western Australia ..	5
Queensland	9	Tasmania	5

27. Subject to this Constitution the Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

29. Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

In the absence of other provisions, each State shall be one electorate.

30. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of Parliament of the State; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.[1]

31. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

1. The franchise qualification was determined by the Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

34. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:—

(i.) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen:

(ii.) He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalised under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House.

39. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote.

PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

42. Every Senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

43. A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

44. Any person who—

(i.) Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power: or

(ii.) Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of the State by imprisonment for one year or longer: or

(iii.) Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent: or

(iv.) Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth: or

(v.) Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons:

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

But sub-section iv. does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

(i.) Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section: or

(ii.) Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to the bankrupt or insolvent debtors: or

(iii.) Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in the Parliament to any person or State:

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

46. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

47. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

48. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat[1].

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

1. By the Parliamentary Allowances Act 1907, assented to on the 28th August, the amount of the allowance was increased to £600 a year.

50. Each House of the Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

(i.) The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld;

(ii.) The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.[1]

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

(i.) Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States:[1, 2]

(ii.) Taxation; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States:

(iii.) Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth:

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1. 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.

(A) *Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910.* The object of this proposed law was to extend the powers of the Commonwealth Government (under section 51 of the Constitution) in four directions, viz.—(*a*) Trade and Commerce, (*b*) Corporations, (*c*) Industrial matters, and (*d*) Trusts and monopolies.

(*a*) *Trade and Commerce.* In Section 51, para. (i.) of the Constitution, it was proposed to omit the words "with other countries, and among the States," so as to give the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce, without limitation.

(*b*) *Corporations.* It was proposed to omit the words (para. xx.) "Foreign corporations, and "trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth," and to insert in lieu thereof the words—"Corporations including (*a*) the creation, dissolution, regulation, and "control of corporations; (*b*) corporations formed under the law of a State (except any corpora-"tion formed solely for religious, charitable, scientific or artistic purposes, and not for the "acquisition of gain by the corporation or its members), including their dissolution, regulation, "and control; and (*c*) foreign corporations, including their regulation and control."

(*c*) *Industrial Matters.* In para. xxxv. it was proposed to omit the words "Conciliation and "arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits "of any one State," and *to insert in lieu thereof the words* "Labour and employment, including "(*a*) the wages and conditions of labour and employment in any trade, industry, or calling; and "(*b*) the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, including disputes in relation to employ-"ment on or about railways, the property of any State."

(*d*) *Trusts and Monopolies.* It was proposed to amend Section 51 of the Constitution by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:—"(xl.) Combinations and monopolies in relation to "the production, manufacture, or supply of goods or services."

(B) *Constitution Alteration (Monopolies) 1910.* The object of this proposed law was to alter the Constitution by inserting, after Section 51 thereof, the following section:—"51A. When each "House of Parliament, in the same session, has by resolution declared that the industry or busi-"ness of producing, manufacturing, or supplying goods, or of supplying any specified services, is "the subject of any monopoly, the Parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on the "industry or business by or under the control of the Commonwealth, and acquiring for that "purpose on just terms any property used in connection with the industry or business."

Neither of the proposed laws was approved by the people.

On the 31st May, 1913, the date of the Parliamentary elections, the same proposed alterations were again submitted to the people as five distinct laws, with an additional one whereby the conditions of employment and the settlement of disputes relating thereto in the several State railway services might be brought within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. All six proposed laws were negatived by the people.—See section XXV. § 2.

2. On the 15th July, 1915, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a bill for the submission to the electors of proposed laws to amend the Constitution in regard to the legislative powers of the Commonwealth Parliament. The proposed amendments differed somewhat from those submitted to the electors in the years 1911 and 1913. Thus in regard to (A) (*b*) *Corporations* (see 1 above) it was proposed to specifically exclude municipal and governmental corporations. (A) (*c*) was modified to read thus after "to insert in lieu (in their stead) the words"—Including (*a*) Labour, (*b*) Employment and unemployment, (*c*) The terms and conditions of labour and employment in any trade, industry, occupation, or calling, (*d*) The rights and obligations of employers and employees, (*e*) Strikes and lockouts, (*f*) The maintenance of industrial peace, (*g*) The settlement of industrial disputes. With regard to railway disputes it was proposed to insert after paragraph (xxxv.) and section 51 the following paragraph:—(xxxv. A.) Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in relation to employment in the railway service of a State. (A) (*d*) was modified to read (xl.) Trusts, combinations, monopolies, and arrangements in relation to (*a*) the production, manufacture, or supply of goods, or the supply of services, or (*b*) the ownership of the means of production, manufacture, or supply of goods, or supply of services. (B) (see 1 above) was modified as follows:—After "has by resolution" the words "passed by an absolute majority of its members" were added, and an additional subsection was inserted to the effect that the section was not to apply to any industry or business conducted or carried on by the Government of a State, or any public authority constituted under a State. Writs were issued for referendums to be held on the 11th December, 1915, but they were withdrawn under Act 51 of 1915.

(iv.) Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth :
(v.) Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services :
(vi.) The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth :
(vii.) Lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys :
(viii.) Astronomical and meteorological observations :
(ix.) Quarantine :
(x.) Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits :
(xi.) Census and statistics :
(xii.) Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
(xiii.) Banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
(xiv.) Insurance, other than State insurance; also State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
(xv.) Weights and measures:
(xvi.) Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
(xvii.) Bankruptcy and insolvency :
(xviii.) Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks :
(xix.) Naturalisation and aliens :
(xx.) Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth :[1]
(xxi.) Marriage :
(xxii.) Divorce and matrimonial causes; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
(xxiii.) Invalid and old-age pensions :
(xxiv.) The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the Courts of the States :
(xxv.) The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
(xxvi.) The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws :
(xxvii.) Immigration and emigration :
(xxviii.) The influx of criminals :
(xxix.) External affairs :
(xxx.) The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
(xxxi.) The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws :
(xxxii.) The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
(xxxiii.) The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
(xxxiv.) Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
(xxxv.) Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State :[1]
(xxxvi.) Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until the Parliament otherwise provides :
(xxxvii.) Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law :

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1. See footnotes 1 and 2 on previous page.

(xxxviii.) The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia:

(xxxix.) Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

(i.) The seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes:

(ii.) Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth:

(iii.) Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licenses, or fees for services under the proposed law.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriations.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provisions therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by

the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House or Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

65. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as the Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs.

66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.

67. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the public service in each State shall be transferred to the Commonwealth:—[1]

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones: | Lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys:
Naval and military defence: | Quarantine.

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a Colony, or in the Governor of a Colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a Colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case repuires.

CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICATURE.

71. The Judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament—

(i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:

(ii.) Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity:

(iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix: but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences--

(i.) Of any justice or justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court;

(ii.) Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction; or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council:

(iii.) Of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only:

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States are applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

1. As to departments and dates of transfer see Section XIX.—COMMONWEALTH FINANCE, ¶ 1, hereinafter.

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

75. In all matters—

(i.) Arising under any treaty ;

(ii.) Affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries ;

(iii.) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party ;

(iv.) Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State ;

(v.) In which a writ of Mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth ;

the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter—

(i.) Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation ;

(ii.) Arising under any laws made by the Parliament ;

(iii.) Of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ;

(iv.) Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections the Parliament may make laws—

(i.) Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court ;

(ii.) Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States ;

(iii.) Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as the Parliament prescribes.

80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

82. The costs, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of the Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for the Parliament.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation, payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

(i.) All property of the State of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary;

(ii.) The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind used, but not exclusively used in connexion with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth;

(iii.) The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by the Parliament;

(iv.) The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied to the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.[1]

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.[2]

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

(i.) The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

(ii.) The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—

(*a*) The expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth;

(*b*) The proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

(iii.) The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any Colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State, within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides—

(i.) The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State:

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1. This has been known as the Braddon clause. The Surplus Revenue Act 1910 provides for the termination of this clause as from the 31st December, 1910, and for the payment to the States of twenty-five shillings per head of population until the 30th June, 1920, or thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, subject to certain adjustments for the year ended 30th June, 1911. For further information see Section XIX hereinafter.

2. Uniform customs duties were imposed by the Customs Tariff 1902, as from 8th October, 1901.

(ii.) Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed by the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.[1]

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

96. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit.

97. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any Colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned, whenever the Colony, or the Government or an officer of the Colony, is mentioned.

98. The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

100. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

101. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.[2]

102. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

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1. The Surplus Revenue Act 1908, which was amended by the Surplus Revenue Act 1910, states that the provisions of Section 93 of the Constitution shall expire on the date of the commencement of the Surplus Revenue Act 1908, that is, on 13th June, 1908, and also makes provisions in lieu of the expired provisions. The Surplus Revenue Act 1910 repeals the greater part of the provisions of the Act of 1908. See footnote to Section 87 of this Act.

2. The Commission was brought into existence in 1913, under Act No. 33 of 1912.

103. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

(i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:

(ii.) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity:

(iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

104. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts [as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth],[1] or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shewn by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

CHAPTER V.—THE STATES.

106. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

107. Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

108. Every law in force in a Colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the Colony had until the Colony became a State.

109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

110. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the Government of the State.

111. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

112. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

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1. Under Section 2 of the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909, the words in square brackets are omitted.

113. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage, shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

114. A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

115. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

116. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

117. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

118. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

119. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

120. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES.

121. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

122. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

123. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

124. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

125. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat of Government.

126. The Queen may authorise the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

127. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.[1]

128. This constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.[2]

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, *A.B.*, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, *A.B.*, do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law.

(NOTE.—*The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.*)

1. The Constitution has been altered by the following Acts:—The Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906 (No. 1 of 1907); and the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909 (No. 3 of 1910).

2. The Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act, 1906-1910, provides the necessary machinery for the submission to the electors of any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution.

2. **The Royal Proclamation.**—The preceding Act received the Royal assent on the 9th July, 1900. This made it lawful (see Sec. 3) to declare that the people of Australia should be united in a Federal Commonwealth. This proclamation, made on the 17th September, 1900, constituted the Commonwealth as from the 1st January, 1901: it reads as follows:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

(Signed) VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Years of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of *Australia*," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation, that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than One Year after the passing of this Act, the people of *New South Wales*, *Victoria*, *South Australia*, *Queensland*, and *Tasmania*, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of *Western Australia* have agreed thereto, of *Western Australia*, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

And whereas We are satisfied that the people of *Western Australia* have agreed thereto accordingly.

We therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby declare that on and after the First day of *January* One thousand nine hundred and one, the people of *New South Wales*, *Victoria*, *South Australia*, *Queensland*, *Tasmania*, and *Western Australia* shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of *Australia*.

Given at Our Court at *Balmoral* this Seventeenth day of *September*, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

§ 9. Commonwealth Legislation.

1. **The Commonwealth Parliaments.**—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by His Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on the 9th May by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King; the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

The following table gives the number and duration of Parliaments since Federation:—

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS, 1901 to 1915.

	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First Parliament	29th April, 1901 ...	23rd November, 1903.
Second ,, ...	2nd March, 1904 ...	12th October, 1906.
Third ,, ...	20th February, 1907 ...	19th February, 1910.
Fourth ,, ...	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913.
Fifth ,, ...	9th July, 1913	27th June, 1914.*
Sixth ,, ...	8th October, 1914 ...	——

* On this occasion, the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first occasion since Federation on which a dissolution of both Houses had occurred.

The Debates of these Parliaments will be found in Volumes I. to LXXIV. of the Parliamentary Debates, as follows —

First Parliament,	1st	Session	Vols.	I.	to	XII.,	pp. 1	to 16,744
„ „	2nd	„	„	XIII.	„	XVII.,	„ 1	„ 6,440
Second Parliament,	1st	„	„	XVIII.	„	XXIV.,	„ 1	„ 8,618
„ „	2nd	„	„	XXV.	„	XXX.,	„ 1	„ 7,461
„ „	3rd	„	„	XXXI.	„	XXXV.,	„ 1	„ 6,491
Third Parliament,	1st	„	„	XXXVI.			„ 1	„ 141
„ „	2nd	„	„	XXXVI.	„	XLVI.,	„ 1	„ 12,203
„ „	3rd	„	„	XLVII.	„	XLVIII.,	„ 1	„ 3,180
„ „	4th	„	„	XLIX.	„	LIV.,	„ 1	„ 7,296
Fourth Parliament,	1st	„	„	LV.	„	LIX.,	„ 1	„ 6,893
„ „	2nd	„	„	LX.	„	LXIII.,	„ 1	„ 4,983
„ „	3rd	„	„	LXIV.	„	LXIX.,	„ 1	„ 7,568
Fifth Parliament,	1st	„	„	LXX.	„	LXXII.,	„ 1	„ 4,798
„ „	2nd	„	„	LXXIII.	„	LXXIV.,	„ 1	„ 2,658

2. **The Several Administrations.**—The following tabular statements shew the names of the several Governors-General, and the constitution of the Ministries which have directed the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth since its creation:—

(*a*) GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Sworn 1st January, 1901; recalled 9th May, 1902, left Melbourne 2nd July, 1902.

Rt. Hon. HALLAM BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G (Act. Governor-General). Sworn 17th July, 1902.

Rt. Hon. HALLAM BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General). Sworn 9th January, 1903; recalled 21st January, 1904.

Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. Sworn 21st January, 1904; recalled 8th September, 1908.

Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc. Sworn 9th September, 1908; recalled 31st July, 1911.

Rt. Hon. THOMAS BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Sworn 31st July, 1911; recalled 16th May, 1914.

Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. Sworn 18th May, 1914.

(*b*) BARTON ADMINISTRATION, 1st January, 1901, to 23rd September, 1903.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
External Affairs	Rt. Hon. SIR EDMUND BARTON, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.
Attorney-General	Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN.
Home Affairs	Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, K.C.M.G. (to 7/8/'03). Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (from 7/8/'03).
Treasury	Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Trade and Customs	Rt. Hon. CHARLES CAMERON KINGSTON, P.C., K.C. (resigned 24/7/'03) Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, K.C.M.G. (from 7/8/'03).
Defence	The Hon. SIR JAMES ROBERT DICKSON, K.C.M.G. (died 10/1/'01). Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (17/1/'01 to 7/8/'03) Hon. JAMES GEORGE DRAKE (from 7/8/'03).
Postmaster-General	Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (to 17/1/'01). Hon. JAMES GEORGE DRAKE (5/2/'01 to 7/8/'03). Hon. SIR PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH, K.C.M.G. (from 7/8/'03).
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. RICHARD EDWARD O'CONNOR, K.C.
Without Portfolio	Hon. N. E. LEWIS (to 23/4/'01).* Hon. SIR PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH, K.C.M.G. (26/4/'01 to 7/8/'03).

* K.C.M.G., 1902.

(*c*) DEAKIN ADMINISTRATION, 23rd September, 1903, to 26th April, 1904.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
External Affairs	Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN.
Trade and Customs	Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, K.C.M.G.
Treasury	Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Home Affairs	Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General	Hon. JAMES GEORGE DRAKE.
Postmaster-General	Hon. SIR PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH, K.C.M.G
Defence	Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. THOMAS PLAYFORD.

(*d*) WATSON ADMINISTRATION, 26th April to 17th August, 1904.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Treasurer	Hon. JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON.
External Affairs	Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.
Attorney-General	Hon. HENRY BOURNES HIGGINS, K.C.
Home Affairs	Hon. EGERTON LEE BATCHELOR.
Trade and Customs	Hon. ANDREW FISHER.*
Defence	Hon. ANDERSON DAWSON.
Postmaster-General	Hon. HUGH MAHON.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. GREGOR MCGREGOR.

(*e*) REID-MCLEAN ADMINISTRATION, 17th August, 1904, to 4th July, 1905.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
External Affairs	Rt. Hon. GEORGE HOUSTOUN REID, P.C. K.C.
Trade and Customs	Hon. ALLAN MCLEAN.
Attorney-General	Hon. SIR JOSIAH HENRY SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Treasury	Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Home Affairs	Hon. DUGALD THOMSON.
Defence	Hon. JAMES WHITESIDE MCCAY.
Postmaster-General	HON. SYDNEY SMITH.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. JAMES GEORGE DRAKE.

(*f*) SECOND DEAKIN ADMINISTRATION, 4th July, 1905, to 12th November, 1908.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
External Affairs	Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN.
Attorney-General	Hon. ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, K.C. (to 12/10/'06). Hon. LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM (from 12/10/'06).
Trade and Customs	Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, K.C.M.G. (to 30/7/'07). Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN (from 30/7/'07).
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (to 30/7/'07 Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN LYNE (from 30/7/'07).
Postmaster-General	Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN (to 30/7/'07). Hon. SAMUEL MAUGER (from 30/7/'07).
Defence	Hon. THOMAS PLAYFORD (to 24/1/'07). Hon. THOMAS THOMSON EWING (from 24/1/'07).†
Home Affairs	Hon. LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM (to 12/10/'06). Hon. THOMAS THOMSON EWING (from 12/10/'06 to 24/1/'07).† Hon. JOHN HENRY KEATING (from 24/1/'07).
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. THOMAS THOMSON EWING (to 12/10/'06).† Hon. JOHN HENRY KEATING (from 12/10/'06 to 20/2/'07). Hon. ROBERT WALLACE BEST (from 20/2/'07) †
Honorary Ministers	Hon. J. H. KEATING (from 5/7/'05 to 12/10/'06). Hon. S. MAUGER (from 12/10/'06 to 30/7/'07). Hon. J. HUME COOK (from 28/1/08).

(*g*) FISHER ADMINISTRATION, 12th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Treasurer	Hon. ANDREW FISHER.*
Attorney-General	Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.
External Affairs	Hon. EGERTON LEE BATCHELOR.
Home Affairs	Hon. HUGH MAHON.
Postmaster-General	Hon. JOSIAH THOMAS.
Defence	Hon. GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE.
Trade and Customs	Hon. FRANK GWYNNE TUDOR.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. GREGOR MCGREGOR.
Honorary Minister	Hon. JAMES HUTCHISON

* P.C., 1911. † K.C.M.G., 1903.

(*h*) THIRD DEAKIN ADMINISTRATION, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Prime Minister (without P'tfolio)	Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN.
Defence	Hon. JOSEPH COOK.*
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Trade and Customs	Hon. SIR ROBERT WALLACE BEST, K.C.M.G.
External Affairs	Hon. LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM.
Attorney-General	Hon. PATRICK MCMAHON GLYNN.
Postmaster-General	Hon. SIR JOHN QUICK.
Home Affairs	Hon. GEORGE WARBURTON FULLER.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. EDWARD DAVIS MILLEN.
Honorary Minister	Colonel The Hon. JUSTIN FOX GREENLAW FOXTON, C.M.G.

(*i*) SECOND FISHER ADMINISTRATION, 29th April, 1910, to 20th June, 1913.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. ANDREW FISHER, P.C.
Attorney-General	Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.
External Affairs	Hon. EGERTON LEE BATCHELOR (died Oct., 1911). Hon. JOSIAH THOMAS (from 14/10/11).
Postmaster-General	Hon. JOSIAH THOMAS (to 14/10/11). Hon. CHARLES EDWARD FRAZER (from 14/10/11).
Defence	Hon. GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE.
Trade and Customs	Hon. FRANK GWYNNE TUDOR.
Home Affairs	Hon. KING O'MALLEY.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. GREGOR MCGREGOR.
Honorary Ministers	Hon. EDWARD FINDLEY. Hon. CHARLES EDWARD FRAZER (to 14/10/11). Hon. ERNEST ALFRED ROBERTS (from 23/10/11).

(*j*) COOK ADMINISTRATION, 20th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Home Affairs	Hon. JOSEPH COOK.*
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General	Hon. WILLIAM HILL IRVINE, K.C.†
Defence	Hon. EDWARD DAVIS MILLEN.
External Affairs	Hon. PATRICK MCMAHON GLYNN, K.C.
Trade and Customs	Hon. LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM.
Postmaster-General	Hon. AGAR WYNNE
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. JAMES HIERS M'COLL.
Honorary Ministers	Hon. JOHN SINGLETON CLEMONS. Hon. WILLIAM HENRY KELLY.

(*k*) THIRD FISHER ADMINISTRATION, 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. ANDREW FISHER, P.C.
Attorney-General	Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.
Defence	Hon. GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE.
Trade and Customs	Hon. FRANK GWYNNE TUDOR.
External Affairs	Hon JOHN ANDREW ARTHUR (died December, 1914). Hon. HUGH MAHON (from 14/12/14).
Home Affairs	Hon. WILLIAM OLIVER ARCHIBALD.
Postmaster-General	Hon. WILLIAM GUTHRIE SPENCE.
Minister for the Navy	Hon. JENS AUGUST JENSEN (from 12/7/15).
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. ALBERT GARDINER.
Assistant Ministers	*Hon. HUGH MAHON (to 14/12/14).* Hon. JENS AUGUST JENSEN (to 12/7/15). Hon. EDWARD JOHN RUSSELL.

(*l*) HUGHES ADMINISTRATION from 27th October, 1915.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Prime Minister and Attorney-General	Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.
Defence	Hon. GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE.
Trade and Customs	Hon. FRANK GWYNNE TUDOR.
Treasurer	Hon. WILLIAM GUY HIGGS.
Minister for the Navy	Hon. JENS AUGUST JENSEN.
Home Affairs	Hon. KING O'MALLEY.
External Affairs	Hon. HUGH MAHON.
Postmaster-General	Hon. WILLIAM WEBSTER.
Vice-President Executive C'ncil	Hon. ALBERT GARDINER.
Assistant Minister	Hon. EDWARD JOHN RUSSELL.

* P.C., 1914. † K.C.M.G., 1914.

A further list of the Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, arranged according to the respective offices occupied, is given in the section of this book dealing with the subject of *General Government* (see Section XXV.).

3. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1911 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. 10 of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed in the session of 1911, with Tables, Appendices and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1911, shewing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference may be made to these for complete information. The nature of Commonwealth legislation, up to October, 1915, and its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, are set forth in the following tabular statement :—

ANALYTIC TABLE OF COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION FROM 1901 to OCTOBER, 1915, IN RELATION TO THE SEVERAL PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.[1]

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.*
	AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
	Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906.
	Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909.
	PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTORAL LAW.
8—30	PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE—
	Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902.
9—34	ELECTIONS—
	Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902-1911.
	Senate Elections Act 1903.
24	DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
	Representation Act 1905.
47	DISPUTED ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—
	Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902-1911, Part XVI.
	Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act 1907.
48	ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS—
	*Parliamentary Allowances Act 1902.**
	Parliamentary Allowances Act 1907.
49	PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT—
	Parliamentary Papers Act 1908.
	GENERAL LEGISLATION.
51—(i.)	TRADE AND COMMERCE—EXTERNAL AND INTERSTATE—
	Sea Carriage of Goods Act 1904 [*Bills of Lading*].
	Secret Commissions Act 1905.
	Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 [*Merchandise Marks*].
	Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906-1910 [*Trusts and Dumping*].
	Spirits Act 1906-1915.
	*Seamen's Compensation Act 1909.**
	Customs (Inter-State Accounts) Act 1910.
	Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910 (s. 13).
	Seamen's Compensation Act 1911.
	Navigation Act 1912.
	Norfolk Island Act 1913 (s. 15).
	Trading with the Enemy Acts 1914.

1 This Table has been prepared by the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department, Robert Randolph Garran, Esquire, M.A., C.M.G., Barrister-at-Law, etc.

* Acts whose short titles are printed in italics with a * have been repealed or have expired.

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.*
51 cont.—	
(ii.)	TAXATION—
	Machinery Acts—
	Customs Act 1901-1914.
	Beer Excise Act 1901-1912.
	Distillation Act 1901.
	Excise Act 1901.
	Spirits Act 1906-1915.
	Excise Procedure Act 1907.
	Australian Notes Act 1910-1914 (s. 12).
	Land Tax Assessment Act 1910-1914.
	Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914.
	Income Tax Assessment Act 1915.
	Customs Tariff 1902.
	Customs Tariff 1906 [*Agricultural Machinery*].*
	Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906; *amended by* Customs Tariff 1908 (s. 9).
	Customs Tariff 1908; *amended by* Customs Tariff Amendment 1908, and Customs Tariff 1910, and Customs Tariff 1911.
	Excise Tariff 1902; *amended by* Sugar Rebate Abolition Act 1903, *Excise Tariff 1905,** *Excise Tariff (Amendment) 1906,** Excise Tariff 1908; and *Excise (Sugar) Act 1910.**
	Excise Tariff 1906 [*Agricultural Machinery*]; 1906 [*Spirits*].
	Excise Tariff 1908; *amended by* Excise Tariff (Starch) 1908.
	Bank Notes Tax Act 1910.
	Land Tax Act 1910-1914.
	Sugar Excise Repeal Act 1912.
	*Excise Tariff 1913.**
	Estate Duty Act 1914.
	Income Tax Act 1915.
(iii.)	BOUNTIES ON PRODUCTION OR EXPORT—
	*Sugar Bounty Acts 1903**, *1905**, *1910**, *1912.**
	Bounties Act 1907-1912.
	*Manufactures Encouragement Act 1908-1914**
	*Shale Oil Bounties Act, 1910.**
	Sugar Bounty Abolition Act 1912.
	Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphate Bounties Act 1912.
	*Sugar Bounty Act 1913.**
	Iron Bounty Act 1914.
(iv.)	BORROWING MONEY ON THE PUBLIC CREDIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH—
	Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911-1915. Loan Act 1911-1914, 1912-1914, 1913-1914, 1914, 1915.
	*Naval Loan Act 1909**
	Naval Loan Repeal Act 1910.
	Treasury Bills Act 1914-1915.
	War Loan Act 1914.
	War Loan Act (No. 1) 1915.
	War Loan Act (No. 2) 1915.
	Sugar Purchase Act 1915.
	Freight Arrangements Act 1915.
(v.)	POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC, AND TELEPHONIC SERVICES—
	Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1913.
	Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902-1913.
	Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905-1915.
	Tasmanian Cable Rates Act 1906.
	Telegraph Act 1909.
	Postal Rates Act 1910.
	Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition Act 1911.
	Pacific Cable Act 1911.

* Acts whose short titles are printed in italics with a * have been repealed or have expired.

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.*
51 cont.—	
(vi.)	NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCE—
	Naval Agreement Act 1903-1912.
	*Naval Loan Act 1909.**
	Naval Loan Repeal Act 1910.
	Defence Act 1903-1915.
	Telegraph Act 1909.
	Naval Defence Act 1910-1912.
	Defence Lands Purchase Act 1913.
	Trading with the Enemy Acts 1914.
	War Precautions Act 1914-1915.
(vii.)	LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BEACONS AND BUOYS—
	Lighthouses Act 1911-1915.
(viii.)	ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—
	Meteorology Act 1906.
(ix.)	QUARANTINE—
	Quarantine Act 1908-1912.
(xi.)	CENSUS AND STATISTICS—
	Census and Statistics Act 1905.
	War Census Acts 1915.
(xii.)	CURRENCY, COINAGE, AND LEGAL TENDER—
	Coinage Act 1909.
	Australian Notes Act 1910-1914.
(xiii.)	BANKING, OTHER THAN STATE BANKING, ETC.—
	Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1914.
(xiv.)	INSURANCE—
	Life Assurance Companies Act 1905.
	Marine Insurance Act 1909.
(xvi.)	BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES—
	Bills of Exchange Act 1909-1912.
(xviii.)	COPYRIGHT, PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS—
	Customs Act 1901-1914 (s. 52 (a), 57).
	Patents Act 1903-1909.
	Trade Marks Act 1905-1912.
	*Copyright Act 1905.**
	Copyright Act 1912.
	Designs Act 1906 1912.
	Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act 1910.
	Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act 1914-1915.
(xix.)	NATURALIZATION AND ALIENS—
	Naturalization Act 1903.
(xxiii.)	INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS—
	Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908-1912.
(xxiv.)	SERVICE AND EXECUTION THROUGHOUT COMMONWEALTH OF PROCESS AND JUDGMENTS OF STATE COURTS—
	*Service and Execution of Process Act 1905.**
	Service and Execution of Process Act 1901-1912.
(xxv.)	RECOGNITION OF STATE LAWS, RECORDS, ETC.—
	State Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901.
(xxvi.)	PEOPLE OF ANY RACE, OTHER THAN ABORIGINAL—SPECIAL LAWS—
	Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901-1906.
	Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902 (s. 4).
	Naturalization Act 1903 (s. 5).
(xxvii.)	IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION—
	Immigration Act 1901-1912.
	Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901-1906.
	Contract Immigrants Act 1905. Emigration Act 1910.
(xxviii.	INFLUX OF CRIMINALS—
	Immigration Act 1901-1912 (s. 3 (ga), (gb)).
(xxix.)	EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—
	Extradition Act 1903. High Commissioner Act 1909.

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Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.*
51 cont.—	
(xxx.)	RELATIONS WITH PACIFIC ISLANDS—
	Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901-1906.
(xxxi.)	ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES—
	*Property for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1901.**
	*Seat of Government Act 1904.**
	Lands Acquisition Act 1906.
	Lands Acquisition Act 1912.
	Seat of Government Act 1908.
	Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909.
	Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910 (s. 10).
	Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910.
	Defence Lands Purchase Act 1913.
	Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition Act 1911.
(xxxii.)	CONTROL OF RAILWAYS FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES—
	Defence Act 1903-1915 (ss. 64-66, 80, 124).
	War Precautions Act 1914-1915 (s. 4 (1) (c)).
	Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Survey Act 1907.
(xxxiv.)	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION IN ANY STATE WITH THE CONSENT OF THAT STATE—
	Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Act 1911-1912.
(xxxv.)	CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES EXTENDING BEYOND THE LIMITS OF ANY ONE STATE—
	Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1915.
(xxxix.)	MATTERS INCIDENTAL TO THE EXECUTION OF POWERS—
	Acts Interpretation Act 1901.
	*Punishment of Offences Act 1901.**
	Acts Interpretation Act 1904.
	Amendments Incorporation Act 1905.
	Rules Publication Act 1903.
	Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902-1915.
	Jury Exemption Act 1905.
	Royal Commissions Act 1902-1912.
	Evidence Act 1905.
	Commonwealth Salaries Act 1907.
	Excise Procedure Act 1907.
	Statutory Declarations Act 1911.
	Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911.
	Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911-1915.
	Maternity Allowance Act 1912.
	Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act 1912.
	Officers' Compensation Act 1912.
	Committee of Public Accounts Act 1913.
	Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act 1913.
	Meat Export Trade Commission Act 1914.
	EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.
67	APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF OFFICERS—
	Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902-1915.
	Papua Act 1905 (s. 19).
	Defence Act 1903-1915 (s. 63).
	High Commissioner Act 1909 (ss. 8, 9).
	Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910 (ss. 11, 12).
	Norfolk Island Act 1913 (ss. 7, 9).
	THE JUDICATURE.
71—80	CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE HIGH COURT—
	Judiciary Act 1903-1915.
	High Court Procedure Act 1903-1915.

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Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.*
73	APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT—
	Judiciary Act 1903-1915.
	Papua Act 1905 (s. 43).
	Inter-State Commission Act 1912 (s. 42).
	Land Tax Assessment Act 1910-1914 (s. 46).
	Norfolk Island Act 1913 (s. 11).
76	ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT—
(i.)	(1) *In matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation*
	Judiciary Act 1903-1915 (ss. 23, 30).
(ii.)	(2) *In matters arising under Laws made by the Parliament*—
	Customs Act 1901-1914 (ss. 221, 227, 245).
	Excise Act 1901 (ss. 109, 115, 134).
	Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1913 (ss. 29, 43).
	*Property for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1901** (ss. 12-17, 25, 52, 55 *(b)*, 58).
	Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902-1911 (ss. 193, 206AA).
	Judiciary Act 1903-15.
	Defence Act 1903-1915 (s. 91).
	Patents Act 1903-1909 (ss. 47, 58, 67, 75-77, 84-87A, 111).
	Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1915 (s. 31).
	Trade Marks Act 1905-1912 (ss. 34, 35, 44, 45, 70-72, 95).
	*Copyright Act 1905** (s. 73 (2).
	Copyright Act 1912 (s. 37 (2).
	Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906-1910 (ss. 10, 11, 13, 21, 22, 26).
	Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906-1915 (ss. 27, 31).
	Lands Acquisition Act 1906 (ss. 10, 11, 24, 36-39, 45, 46, 50, 54, 56, 59).
	Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act 1907 (ss. 2, 6).
	Navigation Act 1912 (ss. 383, 385).
(iii.)	(3) *In matters of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction*—
	Judiciary Act 1903-1905 (ss. 30, 30A).
77—(ii.)	EXCLUDING JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS—
	Judiciary Act 1903-1915 (ss. 38, 38A, 39, 57, 59).
(iii.)	INVESTING STATE COURTS WITH FEDERAL JURISDICTION—
	Customs Act 1901-1914 (ss. 221, 227, 245).
	Excise Act 1901 (ss. 109, 115, 134).
	Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1913 (ss. 29, 43).
	*Punishment of Offences Act 1901.**
	Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902-1911 (s. 193).
	*Claims against the Commonwealth Act 1902.**
	Defence Act 1903-1915 (s. 91).
	Judiciary Act 1903-1915 (ss. 17, 39, 68).
	Patents Act 1903-1909 (ss. 30, 47, 58, 67, 75-77, 84-87A, 111).
	Trade Marks Act 1905 (ss. 34, 35, 44, 45).
	Copyright Act 1905 (s. 60, 73).*
	Designs Act 1906-1912 (s. 25, 39).
	Copyright Act 1912 (ss. 14-17).
	Land Tax Assessment Act 1910-1914 (s. 44).
	Navigation Act 1912 (ss. 91, 92, 318-20, 380-3, 385, 395).
	Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914 (s. 24).
	Income Tax Assessment Act 1915 (s. 37).
78	RIGHT TO PROCEED AGAINST COMMONWEALTH OR STATE—
	Judiciary Act 1903-1915 (ss. 56-67).
	FINANCE.
81	APPROPRIATION OF MONEYS—
	Appropriation and Supply Acts 1901-1914.
	Audit Act 1901-1912 (ss. 36-37, 62a).
83	PAYMENT OF MONEYS—
	Audit Act 1901-1912 (ss. 31-37, 62a).

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Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.*
93	CREDITING OF REVENUE AND DEBITING OF EXPENDITURE— Surplus Revenue Acts 1908, 1909.
94	DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS REVENUE— Surplus Revenue Acts 1908, 1909, 1910.
96	ASSISTANCE TO STATES— Tasmania Grant Act 1912. Tasmania Grant Act 1913.
97	AUDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS— Audit Act 1901-1912.
98	NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING— Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1904. Navigation Act 1912.
101-104	INTER-STATE COMMISSION— Inter-State Commission Act 1912.
	THE STATES.
118	RECOGNITION OF STATE LAWS, RECORDS, ETC.— State Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901.
119	PROTECTION OF STATES FROM INVASION AND VIOLENCE— Defence Act 1903-1915 (s. 51).
	TERRITORIES.
122	GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIES— Papua Act 1905. Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905. Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909. Patents Act 1903-1909 (s. 4a). Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910. Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910. Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Survey Act 1912. Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Act 1913. Norfolk Island Act 1913. Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
125	SEAT OF GOVERNMENT— *Seat of Government Act* 1904.* Seat of Government Act 1908. Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910.
128	ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION— Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906-1912. Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) Act 1906. Constitution Alteration (State Debts) Act 1909.

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