

(v.) *War Pensions.* Pensions payable under the War Pensions Act 1914 in case of death or incapacity are on the following scale:—

SCALE OF PENSIONS PAYABLE.

(a) To widow on death of member of forces, or to member upon total incapacity:—

Rate of Pay of Member per day at date of Death or Incapacity.	Pension Payable to Widow per fortnight.	Pension Payable to Member upon Total Incapacity per fortnight.	Rate of Pay of Member per day at date of Death or Incapacity.	Pension Payable to Widow per fortnight.	Pension Payable to Member upon Total Incapacity per fortnight.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	2 19 0	3 14 0
7 0	2 3 0	3 2 0	17 6	3 10 0	4 0 0
9 0	2 9 0	3 6 0	22 6	3 17 6	4 5 0
10 0	2 12 3	3 8 0	30 0	4 9 0	4 15 0
10 6	2 13 9	3 9 0	37 6	5 0 9	5 5 0
11 6	2 16 0	3 11 0	45 0	5 12 3	5 15 0
12 0	2 17 3	3 12 0	50 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
			and upwards		

(b) To each child (son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, or adopted child of member of forces, under 16):—Twenty shillings per fortnight for the first child, fifteen shillings per fortnight for the second child, and ten shillings per fortnight for the third and each subsequent child.

(c) To other dependents (dependent members of family of deceased or incapacitated member of forces):—Rates as assessed by Commissioner or Deputy-Commissioner, but not exceeding for one person the rate specified in the second column above as payable to the widow, and not exceeding in the aggregate that sum, plus £2 per fortnight.

(d) To wife of member of forces upon his total incapacity:—50 per cent. of rate payable to husband.

(e) To each child of member upon his total incapacity:—Same as (ii.) above.

(f) To member upon partial incapacity:—Loss of leg or foot or hand or arm—maximum rate for six months, thereafter three-fourths of the maximum rate. Loss of one eye—half the maximum rate. Loss of both legs or both feet, or both arms or both hands, or arm and leg or hand and foot, or both eyes, or one eye together with loss of leg, foot, hand or arm—the maximum rate.

§ 6. Special Defence Legislation.

1. *War Precautions Act 1914.*—On the outbreak of war in Europe, the Federal Parliament passed an Act to enable the Governor-General to make regulations and orders for the safety of the Commonwealth during the state of war. The provisions of this Act, which was assented to on 29th October, 1914, will be found in Official Year Book No. 8, page 1092. Particulars of the *Enemy Contracts Annulment Act* will be found in the same issue of the Year Book, page 1095.

2. *War Precautions Acts 1914-16 and War Precautions Regulations 1915.*—The *War Precautions Act 1914* abovementioned, as amended by the *War Precautions Act 1915*, the *War Precautions Act No. 2 1915*, and the *War Precautions Act 1916*, empowers the Governor-General to make regulations and orders for securing the public safety and the defences of the Commonwealth. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of any regulation or order is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is, if prosecuted summarily, a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both; if the offence is prosecuted by indictment, a fine of any amount or imprisonment for any term, or both or if the offence is prosecuted by Court Martial, the same punishment as if the person had been subject to military law, and had on active service committed an offence under section 5 of the Army Act.

Under the powers conferred by the above Acts, the *War Precautions Regulations 1915* have been made. These regulations provide for the appointment of competent naval or military authorities to exercise certain powers under the regulations. The principal provisions of the regulations are as follows:—

Regulation 3. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property are to be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Commonwealth, and ordinary civil offences are to be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

4. The competent authorities are authorised to take possession of land, buildings, equipment, and warlike stores, to construct works, to destroy buildings, and to do any act involving interference with private rights of property which may be necessary for securing the public safety or defence of the Commonwealth.

5. Competent authorities are given the right of access to any land or buildings.

6. Land may be used for training the forces.

7. Roads may be stopped up.

8. The removal of vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, animals, foodstuffs, equipment, and warlike stores from any area may be ordered.

9. A census may be taken of all goods, animals, and other commodities.

10 and 11. The Minister may requisition the output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, etc., and may take possession of such factories.

12, 12A and 12B. Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor may be closed and the sale of liquor in specified areas may be prohibited.

13 and 14. The extinguishment or obscuring of lights in any area may be ordered.

15. Inhabitants may be ordered to remove from any area if necessary for naval or military reasons.

15A. Persons may be removed from the vicinity of military camps, forts, hospitals, or posts if their presence is prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline or to the health, training, or administration of the troops.

16. Inhabitants may be required to remain indoors.

16A. Meeting of associations, clubs, etc., the members of which consist mainly of persons of enemy origin or descent, may be prohibited.

17. Ships may be removed from specified areas.

17A. Entrance to British merchant ships in harbours or alongside wharves without permission is forbidden.

17B. Entrance to enclosed wharves without permission is forbidden.

17D. Members of the forces may be prevented from entering any premises specified in an order of the competent authority.

17E. Persons who are defaulters from military service in New Zealand may be required to return to that Dominion.

17EA. Reservists of Allied Powers who refuse to render military service when called upon by their Consuls may be punished.

17EE. Power is given to the Naval Board to provide for the enclosure, light and provision of buildings on wharves.

17F. Power is given to search persons and goods on ships and wharves.

17G. Orders may be given for the removal of dangerous goods, etc., from wharves.

18. Harbour authorities may be required to prepare schemes for destruction of harbour works.

19. The obtaining and communicating of naval and military information without permission is prohibited.

19A. Communication with enemy agents is prohibited; communication with spies is prohibited.

19B. Postal articles intended for enemy countries to bear endorsement that they are so intended.

19C. The unlawful possession, etc., of official documents is made an offence.