

## Legislative Assembly,

Monday, 25th September, 1893.

Construction of Road from Jandakot to Cannington—  
Clearing of Road from Jandakot to Cannington—  
Report of Commission on Railway Workshops—  
Public Warning to Intending Immigrants—Home-  
steads Bill: in committee—Tariff Bill: in com-  
mittee—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 7:30 p.m.

## PRAYERS.

## CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD FROM JANDAKOT TO CANNINGTON.

MR. CANNING, in accordance with notice, asked the Director of Public Works when the Government intended devoting a sum of money to the work of constructing Nicholson Road, from Jandakot to Cannington, in fulfilment of a promise contained in a letter from the Public Works Office, dated 4th June, 1891.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (Hon. H. W. Venn) replied: The Estimates for 1892-93 having passed this House, there are no funds available, except for the road from Jandakot, called Forrest Road, leading to Fremantle.

## CLEARING OF ROAD FROM JANDAKOT TO CANNINGTON.

MR. CANNING, in accordance with notice, asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands when tenders would be invited for clearing Fraser Road and Nicholson Road, from Jandakot to Cannington, in pursuance of a promise contained in a letter from the Crown Lands Office, dated 10th July, 1891.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. W. E. Marmion) replied: Having referred this matter to the Hon. the Director of Public Works, I am informed that there are no funds available for carrying out the work at the present time.

## REPORT OF COMMISSION ON RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

MR. HARPER, without notice, asked the Premier whether there was any probability that the report of the Commission on Railway Workshops would be laid on the table of the House during the present session.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) replied: The Government have not yet received the report; but I will inquire of the Chairman, and may be able to inform the hon. member, later, as to when the report is likely to be brought up.

## PUBLIC WARNING TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS.

MR. DEHAMEL, in accordance with notice, moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Government should officially notify the Governments of the Eastern Colonies that, owing to the existing superabundance of labour in this colony, and the anticipated scarcity of water on our goldfields, the further influx of persons, without means, to this colony will probably be attended with serious privations to such persons." He said: In rising to move this motion, I desire to point out that the influx of people without means into this colony has been called attention to by the *West Australian* and *Daily News* newspapers, and also by a number of persons in the colony who have talked about the matter, and who have perceived the serious results that may happen if we have a large influx of paupers into this colony. As people are coming over here in large numbers, and many of them—as pointed out by those newspapers—are coming over literally without means, we have the summer approaching, when men cannot go to or remain on the goldfields in large numbers. We have also reports that these immigrants are flocking to Coolgardie, where even at the present time the question of a supply of water is very serious; and, as the summer advances, the scarcity of water will become still greater, so that the people on the fields will be driven back for want of water—they will be driven into Perth and Fremantle. In Perth there is already a superabundance of labour, generally. If they go into the country towns and farming districts, seeking employment, the farmers will tell you they are receiving numerous applications for employment, which they are unable to comply with. Therefore it seems to me that something should be done to warn the intending immigrants that if they come here they will come with the risk of serious privation staring them in the face. If they are not warned, and do come here in large numbers, and find they

cannot get work, we shall in all probability have a repetition of something terrible, such as that which is reported from another colony in to-day's papers—the tragedy at Carcoar, where a bank has been stuck up and a serious murder committed. [AN HON. MEMBER: Nonsense!] I say that is a thing that would be likely to happen here, if the terrible state of depression in trade and want of employment at the present time continue and get worse. We shall have to look for the same kind of thing—we shall have the gold escorts stuck up, bank robberies, and death by violence, and also from starvation, in this colony.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. W. E. Marmion): You are suggesting the idea.

MR. DEHAMEL: That is what will happen. In America, some years ago, they actually passed laws prohibiting persons from being landed in America unless each one could show that he or she possessed a certain amount of money. All the immigrants were taken, on arrival, to Castle Garden, at New York, where each one had to declare the amount of money brought, or show the means possessed, and to state the place of destination; and, if the authorities were not satisfied in any cases, those immigrants were put back on the ships that brought them, and forced to go away.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest): There is the same law here.

MR. DEHAMEL: But we don't want to apply any law like that here. All that the motion proposes is that the Government shall send official warnings to the Governments in the other colonies, so that if immigrants will persist in coming to Western Australia, they may not expect to find it a Tom Tiddler's ground, at the present time. I do not say, and do not believe, the warning will prevent the influx of people here, as they will still come here in spite of warning; but I say that if they come after having been officially warned not to do so, they will have to look out for themselves and take the consequences. The Government would then be in this position, that if we do have this burden of poverty-stricken people upon us, the blame will not be on the Government, for they will have done all that can be done by giving a simple warning to the Governments of the other

colonies. This is not a motion that will prevent the influx of settlers of the right description. It is only to warn the impetuous that if they do come here they will not find the Eastern goldfields giving them any chance of picking up gold for their support. They will also know that they cannot count upon getting any employment in this colony during the summer time. I think this is a motion which ought to commend itself to members of this House, and I hope it will be carried.

MR. MOLLOY formally seconded the motion.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest): I rather think the hon. member is ill-advised in moving in this matter. I do not know what his object is. In this colony, at the present time, there is no distress that I am aware of, nor have any appeals been made to the Government for assistance from persons who have come from other colonies. I have no doubt that many of those who do come here are not overburdened with means; still, as a general rule, they possess some means, or they manage to earn enough for subsistence, because up to the present time they have not made any appeal to the Government for assistance. This is a case of crying out before you are hurt. When these things do happen, and when you see that people without means are coming into the country, and you have knowledge of the fact, it will be time enough to move in this direction. In speaking, the other evening, on the financial position of the colony, I explained clearly the position which the Government have taken up—that this colony has been crying out and languishing for population, during many years, and yet as soon as the tide of population is coming towards us, we are asked to warn people not to come here! I am sure there are plenty of people in the other colonies able and willing enough to seek a new home in this colony. They have the newspaper press in the other colonies, pointing out to those people the difficulties and the isolated position of our goldfields; and I am sure most of those who have come here have counted the cost and been willing to take the risk. I have no doubt that some will be unsuccessful—perhaps many; but there will be others—I hope the majority—who will be successful. As a matter

of fact, very few of those who have gone through to the Eastern goldfields are returning, and, as the Government are not supporting them, they must be supporting themselves, and must have some means to do so. I look on the motion as a crying out before you are hurt, and that it is not necessary for the Government to warn these people against coming here. Those who come to seek a new home are generally brave and reliant men. In fact, it has been said, by someone who is supposed to know, that we are getting the cream of the other colonies to explore our territory and to prospect for our minerals. I am sure the hon. member has made a mistake, in moving in this matter. I explained, the other night, the position of affairs in this colony, and that it has obtained a prominent position in the columns of the newspapers published in other colonies and elsewhere; and there have been plenty of letters in those newspapers from persons here, warning others as to what they might expect if they came here. I have seen many such letters and articles copied into the newspapers of this colony, showing what is said of this colony elsewhere, and some of those extracts described the state of affairs here as being a thousand times worse than the reality. However, I regard this motion as altogether uncalled for and unnecessary, and I am quite sure it will receive no support in this House.

MR. CANNING: I hail the motion of the hon. member with the greatest satisfaction. I had been in considerable doubt, for some time past, as to whether the hon. member is a protectionist or a free-trader; but now I see that the hon. member is the most thorough protectionist in Western Australia, for his motion is the initial step towards imposing an import duty on that dreadful creature, the t'othersider, and the next step would naturally be to propose a tax on the admission of the t'othersider. In connection with that, no doubt there would be a proposal that the t'othersider must show, before admission, that he was possessed of certain means, and would be prepared to expend them in this colony—that he should show he was possessed of, say, £500 to £1,000 before he could be permitted to land in this colony. By that means we should be able to prevent the influx of those dreadful people of

whom the hon. member seems to have such a horror. He assumes, however, that the people who come here are all fools, or the greater part of them, and that they are utterly unfit to work in the colony. Now this strikes me as a gratuitous assumption. We have no right to assume that the men who land here, and who seem prepared to pay their way, are really fools; nor have we a right to assume that the stalwart, stout working men whom we see arriving here are entirely unfit for work in the colony. As the Premier has pointed out, there have been no complaints and no applications from men of this sort. So, I cannot see that there is anything to justify the assumption that the people who arrive here are penniless or that they are unfit to work. I am really at a loss to understand why the hon. member has moved in this motion, unless it be that he is, as I have said, a thorough protectionist, and that this is only the initial step towards the imposing of an import duty upon all t'othersiders. I do not think this Assembly is likely to affirm the motion.

MR. A. FORREST: I hardly think the good sense of this House will assent to the motion. I did not know, until I was assured the other day by an intelligent man from Victoria, that the discovery of our goldfields, and especially the great finds at Coolgardie, have been the greatest blow that ever happened to the Eastern colonies, as our goldfields are attracting the cream of the men to Western Australia. We don't find the new-comers remaining in our towns and loafing about the streets. They go clean away from the towns to the goldfields, or into the country; and this fact says a good deal, when we know that three or four thousand men have come here during the last three months, and so few are to be seen about Perth.

MR. CLARKSON: We old West Australians are often taxed with wishing to keep out t'othersiders, but at present I think we have no cause of complaint. I have many friends on the goldfields, and I hear on all sides that the men arriving there are an excellent class, and that the majority of them are the sort of men we want in this colony. It is remarkable, considering the very large influx of population during the last few months, that we should have seen so few men out

of employment. Speaking of the Tood-yay district, it is true there are a number of men knocking about, and they are not inclined to accept a low rate of wage. I have had men in my employ earning 7s. a day, but they left that employment and went to the goldfields. I am sorry the hon. member has moved in this matter.

Motion put and negatived.

## HOMESTEADS BILL.

### IN COMMITTEE.

The Bill having been reported with amendments,—

New Clause (4).—"Application for homestead farm may be made":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved that Clause 4 be struck out, and the following clause be inserted in lieu thereof:—

"Every person, not being already the owner of land within the colony exceeding an area of one hundred acres in fee simple, or under special occupation, or conditional purchase from the Crown, who is the sole head of a family, or a male who has attained the age of eighteen years, who makes application in the form prescribed shall be entitled, subject to the approval of the Minister, to obtain a homestead farm of not more than one hundred and sixty acres from lands set apart and defined as prescribed by this Act.

"Provided that if such person be already the owner of land as aforesaid not exceeding one hundred acres, and resides upon such land, he may apply for, and subject to the approval as aforesaid may obtain such homestead farm from any Crown land adjoining his former holding, whether such land is situated within or without such defined area as aforesaid, and in that case, but not otherwise, the residence required on the homestead farm under this Act may be performed by such person upon his former holding in lieu of the homestead farm, but subject to all other the conditions imposed under this Act upon a selector."

Motion put and passed, and the new clause inserted accordingly.

Clause 36 (re-numbered).—"Lands may be applied for without the condition of residence."

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, as an amendment, that the word "approval," at the end of the clause, be struck out, and the words "the commencement of lease" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Amendment put and passed, and the clause as amended agreed to.

Clause 37 (re-numbered).—"Holders of land under Clause 46 of the Land Regulations may be relieved of residence on certain conditions:"

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, as an amendment, that the words "now or hereafter," in the first line, be struck out, and the words "or under Section 33 of this Act" be inserted after the word "Regulations," in the second line.

Amendment put and passed, and the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Report of the Bill, with further amendments, adopted.

Ordered—That the third reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting of the House.

## TARIFF BILL

### IN COMMITTEE.

Bill further considered in committee.

THIRD SCHEDULE — 10 PER CENT. *ad valorem*.

New Item—"Apparel and Slops":

MR. LOTON moved that this new item be inserted. He said the duty on these articles had been, 12½ per cent., but the Bill would raise the duty to 15 per cent., and largely increase the Customs revenue on the schedules, as a whole.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said he was not yet prepared to admit that statement.

MR. LOTON said a considerable increase on beer and spirits had been passed, also some increase on flour; therefore, he did not see the necessity for increasing the duty on these articles of every-day use. Tailors in the colony did not attempt to make these classes of clothing. If more revenue was required by the Government, they should say so in a direct form, and not seek to obtain more revenue in this way.

MR. PIESSE agreed with the mover, but said the words "Apparel and Slops" were not a clear definition.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) opposed the addition of the item to this

schedule, contending that "Apparel and Slops" should be in the 15 per cent. schedule, as proposed in the Bill. He maintained that the difference would not be so large as to benefit the consumer, and that any small reduction made would go to the importer. The Commission had recommended 15 per cent., probably as a protection to the tailoring trade; and to reduce this item to 10 per cent. would leave no margin between the duty on the raw material and the made-up article.

MR. RICHARDSON supported the reduction, and said he would brave any charge of inconsistency in having recommended 15 per cent., as one of the Commission. The making of slop clothing led to "sweating," and he would rather not encourage a manufacture in the colony which would create such sweating evils as were reported elsewhere. The duty ought to be reduced on made-up clothing as necessities of life.

MR. R. F. SHOLL supported the reduction, and said local tailors could not compete in cheap clothing.

MR. CONNOR said the settlers away from towns must use imported made-up clothing, and this duty would be a tax on people in the North.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. W. E. Marmion) contended that there should be a substantial difference between the cost of the raw material and the imported article, as a protection to local tailors. Personally, he would not object to admit the made-up clothing at 5 per cent., if raw materials were admitted free, and certain other articles were charged at a higher rate, by way of compensating for the loss of revenue.

MR. SIMPSON said the Commissioner of Lands had lectured others on consistency, yet was himself inconsistent. The Commissioner had previously made a rabid speech against the duty on flour, and then performed the disappearing trick by going outside the Chamber and not voting. There might have been many reasons—800 reasons—why the Commissioner did not vote on that occasion. The Government were glad to use the Commission occasionally, as a peg on which to hang a grievance. The Commission wished to admit all goods in the piece at 5 per cent., but the Government wished to put these goods in the 10 per cent. list. He affirmed that the bulk of the population

used slop clothing, and could not afford to buy tailor-made clothes. Ministers of the Crown might be clad in tailor-made clothes, but in country districts the people had to buy their clothing at the stores; and if imported slop clothing were to be taxed at 10 per cent., the Government would be taxing the working man from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. W. E. Marmion) said the Commission recommended that slop clothing should be taxed 15 per cent.; and where was the consistency of the hon. member (Mr. Simpson), in signing the report and recommendations of that Commission, while now professing to be in favour of admitting these goods at 10 per cent. for the benefit of the poor man? The House knew that the hon. member's remarks were addressed to the gallery.

MR. SIMPSON rose to a point of order. He objected to the remarks of the Commissioner of Crown Lands as being undignified, unmannerly, and certainly uncabinet-like. He asked for the Chairman's ruling as to whether the Minister was in order in charging him with speaking to the gallery.

THE CHAIRMAN said it would be better to abstain from making any allusions to the gallery.

MR. LOTON said that all he proposed was a reduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the old duty, whereas the Government wanted to impose an extra duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Government admitted that the articles could not be produced here; therefore why attempt to increase the duty?

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) admitted that there was something in what the hon. member said as to the difficulty of making inferior clothing in the colony, but at the same time there was a large quantity of better class slops imported, which must interfere with the tailoring business, else why should the tailors represent to the Government that their trade would be affected? He denied that the Government were deliberately placing a burden on the poor man who was developing the resources of the colony, and said the Commission proposed to put the same duty on this class of goods as the Government proposed in the Bill. If the Government did wrong, they erred in good company.

MR. DEHAMEL said the Commission had endeavoured to reduce duties generally on the necessities of life.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) asked why the duty should be reduced on slops instead of sugar.

MR. SIMPSON said a man used more sugar than slops.

MR. DEHAMEL said the Government having increased the duty on so many articles of food, it was only right that the duty on clothing should be reduced.

MR. SOLOMON asked whether members of the Commission were altering their tactics on account of some pique against the Government.

MR. TRAYLEN said that in admitting the raw material, which was most largely used by the more well-to-do classes, at a low duty, hon. members would be putting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in their own pockets; and if they now put  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on the made-up goods, which were most largely used by the poorer classes, the latter would have some ground of complaint.

MR. HARPER said the charge of inconsistency against the Commission was absurd. The Commission distinctly said they would reduce the duties on the necessities of the masses of the people, and that to keep up the revenue they would increase the duties on other goods. When it was proposed to reduce the duty on tea and sugar, the Government said the revenue from those sources must be kept up; and though the Government got their way, they wished to keep up these other duties. It was simply a question between the tailors and the masses of the people, and, that being so, hon. members ought to consider the masses.

MR. A. FORREST said he believed, from what he had heard, that certain members of the Commission, finding they could not have their own way, intended to spoil the Government Bill by making it so ridiculous that the people outside would be asking the Government to stop the Bill, and let it go no further. The Commission had been appointed only by a majority of one in a full House. He believed the proposal of the hon. member (Mr. Loton) would do no good to the working class, and he did not regard it with favour; but at the same time he was afraid it would be carried.

MR. HARPER said he could not help thinking that the remarks of the hon.

member (Mr. Forrest) showed more heat than had previously been exhibited during the whole of the debate. That hon. member seemed to be afraid this proposal would be carried against the Government, and he (Mr. Harper) hoped it would.

MR. CLARKSON said the proposed reduction on slop clothing, by inserting this item in the 10 per cent. schedule, was an important matter to a large portion of the community who did not reside in towns. It was a matter on which the Government might give way. He would vote for the reduced duty.

MR. MOLLOY said the item was not definitely worded, because, for instance, it would not prevent persons from sending their measure to cheap dealers in England, and having suits of clothes specially made and sent into the colony as slop clothing. He would move that "Apparel and Slops" do not include specially indented clothing.

MR. LOTON said that specially indented clothing would cost the buyer as much as if the clothing were made in the colony.

The committee divided on the motion that "Apparel and Slops" be inserted in the schedule, with the following result:—

Ayes ...	...	...	14
Noes ...	...	...	10

Majority for ... 4

AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Clarkson	Sir John Forrest
Mr. Connor	Mr. Hassell
Mr. Darlôt	Mr. Macrae
Mr. DeHamel	Mr. Molloy
Mr. Harper	Mr. Monger
Mr. Paterson	Mr. Pearce
Mr. Phillips	Mr. Quinlan
Mr. Piesse	Mr. Solomon
Mr. Richardson	Mr. Venn
Mr. R. F. Sholl	Mr. A. Forrest (Teller).
Mr. H. W. Sholl	
Mr. Simpson	
Mr. Traylen	
Mr. Loton (Teller).	

Motion carried, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

Item—"Boot and Shoe Vamps, Uppers, and Laces":

MR. PATERSON moved that the item be struck out. He said the local leather was more fitted for making uppers than soles, and the making of uppers was a branch of industry that should be encouraged, by placing the item in the 15 per cent. schedule.

MR. MOLLOY supported the proposal to strike out the item.

Mr. A. FORREST said the shoemakers desired to have a higher duty, say 20 per cent., placed on uppers, which were imported very largely, and the only work to be done in the colony for completing these goods was soling.

Mr. HARPER asked whether it was competent for the hon. member to move the omission of this item, when, if left out, it must necessarily fall into a higher schedule.

THE CHAIRMAN said the motion to strike out the item was in order, but that the item could not be inserted in a higher schedule without a Message from His Excellency. This item, if struck out, would not necessarily go into a higher schedule, though it might do so.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the Commission were under the impression that the manufacturers did not want a higher duty on these articles, as they could not be made in the colony.

Mr. TRAYLEN, referring to the point of order, said that all goods not enumerated would be on the 15 per cent. list.

Mr. LOTON urged that the item could not be struck out to lapse into the 15 per cent. schedule.

Mr. R. F. SHOLL said that, as far as the shoemaker was concerned, he would prefer to import these articles.

Mr. A. FORREST said the shoemakers stated that they wanted to make these articles.

Mr. R. F. SHOLL said he did not know the hon. member was a shoemaker. He thought they had given good protection to the tanner, and he failed to see why people should be taxed farther on useful articles.

Mr. MOLLOY said that, while partly manufactured articles came in at 10 per cent., the leather came in at 5 per cent. He would like to see the item struck out and lapse into the 15 per cent. schedule, in order to make the partly manufactured and the raw material bear the same amount of duty.

THE CHAIRMAN, referring again to the point of order, said that, on further reference, he found that the motion to strike out this duty was not in order. The Fourth Schedule clearly stated that on all goods not included in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, or Sixth Schedules, a duty of 15 per cent. must be paid.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn, and item passed.

New Item—"Bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof":

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that this new item be inserted. He said he must admit that the Commission had made a mistake in placing these in the 20 per cent. list, as they were used by all classes of the community. Personally he did not believe bicycles were good for young men, as bringing about a stoop; yet, owing to representations made to him, he moved that these articles be placed in the 10 per cent. schedule.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said he did not see why bicycles should come in at a low duty. In his part of the city they were looked upon as a nuisance. No doubt they were useful to certain athletic young men. He asked how many bicycles there were in the city of Perth.

Mr. RICHARDSON said there were hundreds.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said the Government had followed the Commission wherever they could, and in this case they agreed with the recommendation.

Mr. R. F. SHOLL said many working men used bicycles, which were not manufactured in the colony.

Mr. A. FORREST said that, in the interest of the breeders of horses, he supported the higher duty. If bicycles came in at a low rate, they would interfere with the use of horses and buses. The Perth Municipal Council had thought of putting a tax on bicycles, as the footpaths were occupied by boys from five years old upwards.

Mr. MOLLOY supported the higher duty. A bicycle was a luxury, and it was from such luxuries that revenue should be obtained.

Mr. DeHAMEL suggested that these articles should be put in the 15 per cent. schedule, and not be charged 20 per cent., as in the Bill.

Mr. HARPER said bicycle riding was desirable in young men, because it encouraged temperance. As to the charge of inconsistency made against members of the Commission, he would quote the old saying, "Show me a man who is consistent and I will show you a fool."

Mr. PEARSE said bicycles were commonly used by mechanics, in Fremantle, and should be admitted at a low duty.

The committee divided on the motion, with the following result:—

Ayes ...	...	...	7
Noes ...	...	...	15

Majority against	...	8
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AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Harper	Mr. Clarkson
Mr. Monger	Mr. Darlôt
Mr. Pearce	Mr. DeHamel
Mr. R. F. Sholl	Sir John Forrest
Mr. H. W. Sholl	Mr. A. Forrest
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Hassell
Mr. Richardson (Teller).	Mr. Loton
	Mr. Marmion
	Mr. Molloy
	Mr. Paterson
	Mr. Piesse
	Mr. Quinlan
	Mr. Solomon
	Mr. Venn
	Mr. Traylen (Teller).

Motion negatived.

New Item—"Boots, all other; Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes, N.O.E.":

MR. LOTON moved that this new item be inserted. He said that the shoemakers had already obtained protection for those classes of boots and shoes which they said they could make in the colony; but the articles in this item could not be made in the colony, and therefore should be admitted cheaply. Boots had been in the 12½ per cent. list, but the Government had now put these classes of boots in the 15 per cent. schedule, thus raising the duty on children's boots of all kinds, including slippers, as well as on the higher classes of boots.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said this proposed reduction would cause a loss of £800 to £1,000 a year in revenue. He believed these articles could be made in the colony, and there ought to be a difference in favour of local makers. If, however, it was considered that this reduction would be a boon to families, on account of the cost of children's boots, he would not oppose the reduction.

MR. RICHARDSON said that boots over 10s. a pair in value were to be admitted at 15 per cent., and women's and children's boots should not be charged more than 10 per cent.

MR. QUINLAN said he was informed by manufacturers in Perth that they could not make the better class of children's boots and shoes. If the item specified only goloshes, women's and children's boots and shoes, he would vote for it. One division which had been taken in the House that evening would be a deathblow to the industry in this colony. In calling

for that division, he had believed the result would be the opposite of what it proved to be.

The committee divided on the motion, with the following result:—

Ayes ...	...	...	7
Noes ...	...	...	12

Majority against	...	5
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AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Darlôt	Mr. Clarkson
Mr. DeHamel	Sir John Forrest
Mr. Harper	Mr. A. Forrest
Mr. Richardson	Mr. Marmion
Mr. H. W. Sholl	Mr. Molloy
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Monger
Mr. Loton (Teller).	Mr. Piesse
	Mr. Quinlan
	Mr. Solomon
	Mr. Traylen
	Mr. Venn
	Mr. Paterson (Teller).

Motion negatived.

New Item—"Boots, Shoes, and Slippers (Women's and Children's)":

MR. RICHARDSON moved that this new item be inserted. He said men's boots were left out of the item, as now proposed. It would be a tremendous mistake to increase the duty on women's and children's boots, as the Bill proposed.

MR. MONGER said this item would complicate the tariff in relation to boots, as there would be boots in various schedules. He would prefer that boots of all kinds be admitted at one uniform duty. The tactics of members of the Commission showed they were trying to make the Bill complicated and unworkable.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (Hon. H. W. Venn) said the House was getting demoralised over the question of the tariff. Having passed the Estimates for the year, he appealed to the committee to refrain from reducing the revenue by lowering the duties proposed in the Bill, as the Government must have a certain revenue for carrying out the public works and services which had been sanctioned in the Estimates. The present mode of arranging a tariff was resulting in a hotchpotch, which would satisfy nobody. There had been a charge made that night, and not answered, to the effect that members of the Commission were trying to make this Bill unworkable, because their recommendations had not been accepted by the Government. He regretted that this statement was allowed to go uncontradicted.



MR. RICHARDSON said this was only one of many charges against the Commission. He denied emphatically that there was any foundation for the charge, so far as he knew.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said he was so tired of hearing about boots that he did not wish to waste further time over this discussion, and would accept the amendment.

MR. A. FORREST expressed regret at this concession, and said the Premier's action was in a wrong direction.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said he would like to see the children get their boots cheaply, but if this concession was not accepted generally, he must divide the House against the item.

MR. MONGER said women's boots up to a certain price had been dealt with already, but if this item were inserted in the 10 per cent. list, women's boots would come in at a less duty than the common boots, which had been passed in the specific list, so that a pair of women's boots at 7s. would pay a less duty than common boots at 5s. a pair. If this was not an absurd recommendation from the hon. member (Mr. Richardson) who acted as the mouthpiece of the Commission, he did not know what absurdity was.

MR. CLARKSON said it was a great pity that the Tariff Commission was ever appointed, for it had created a feeling of antagonism between members of the House and the Commission.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said that if a division was called for, the Government must vote against the item being inserted in this schedule.

Motion put, and division taken, resulting as follows:—

Ayes	...	...	...	11
Noes	...	...	...	12

Majority against 1

AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Darlôt	Sir John Forrest
Mr. DeHamel	Mr. A. Forrest
Mr. Harper	Mr. Hassell
Mr. Loton	Mr. Marmion
Mr. Paterson	Mr. Molloy
Mr. B. F. Sholl	Mr. Monger
Mr. H. W. Sholl	Mr. Phillips
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Piesse
Sir J. G. Leo Steere	Mr. Quinlan
Mr. Traylen	Mr. Solomon
Mr. Richardson (Teller).	Mr. Venn
	Mr. Clarkson (Teller).

Motion negatived.

Item—"Calicoes in the piece, N.O.E.":

MR. SIMPSON moved, as an amendment, that the duty on this item be reduced by 5 per cent. He said calicoes in the piece were the raw materials of many industries, and should be admitted cheaply.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) opposed the amendment, and said this question had been already considered on a previous evening, when a motion by the hon. member for South Fremantle (Mr. Solomon), to the same effect, was fully discussed and rejected. Calicoes being very cheap, this proposed reduction of 5 per cent. would make no appreciable difference to the retail buyer, while the reduction on articles so largely used would cause a serious loss to the revenue.

MR. R. F. SHOLL said this discussion only showed the unwisdom of having the tariff revised by a Commission instead of by responsible Ministers.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. W. E. Marmion) said that four hours had been spent in discussions on that evening, and only some half dozen items passed; therefore, at this rate, the tariff might occupy the Assembly all through the summer. This amendment would make a difference of only 6d. in 50 yards of calico; and was it worth while making all this hullabaloo about so paltry a difference to the retail buyer?

MR. CLARKSON said some hon. members were much afraid of increasing the revenue, whereas he thought it would be a good thing for the country if the revenue from the Customs could be doubled without causing hardship. Hon. members were very ready in asking the Government to do this and do that for their constituencies, and now they wanted to take away the necessary revenue. The whole evening had been wasted in squabbling over paltry matters.

MR. A. FORREST said this amendment had wasted three-quarters of an hour. He must object to the Commissioner of Crown Lands lecturing others on wasting time, because no one wasted more time than the Commissioner.

Amendment put and negatived, and the item passed.

Item—"Cricket Materials":

MR. HARPER moved, as an amendment, that the words "and other outdoor games" be inserted after the word

"Cricket," and that the word "for" be added after the word "Materials." He said these additional words had been omitted, by oversight, from the recommendation of the Commission.

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

New Item—"Earthern, Stone, and China Ware":

MR. SOLOMON moved that the new item be inserted.

MR. MONGER opposed the motion, as the difference would go to the importer and not to the consumer.

Motion negatived.

Item—"Explosives of all kinds, N.O.E.":

MR. SIMPSON moved that the duty be reduced by 5 per cent. He said explosives were really tools of trade.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said this duty was not unreasonable at 10 per cent., the duty being previously 12½ per cent.; and explosives were troublesome to store in bond.

MR. A. FORREST said the mover's sympathies were all with the miner, and not with the other members of the community.

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

Ayes	...	...	...	4
Noes	...	...	...	18
Majority against				14

AYES.  
Mr. Harper  
Mr. Richardson  
Mr. R. F. Sholl  
Mr. Simpson (Teller).

NOES.  
Mr. Clarkson  
Mr. Darlot  
Mr. DeHamel  
Sir John Forrest  
Mr. A. Forrest  
Mr. Hassell  
Mr. Loton  
Mr. Marmion  
Mr. Molloy  
Mr. Monger  
Mr. Paterson  
Mr. Pearce  
Mr. Phillips  
Mr. Plesse  
Mr. Quinlan  
Mr. Solomon  
Mr. Venn  
Mr. Traylen (Teller).

Motion negatived.

Item—"Piece Goods for Clothing, N.O.E.":

Struck out, on the motion of Mr. Loton, as a consequential amendment.

Item—"Timber, in short lengths, for case-making":

Struck out, on the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, as a consequential amendment.

Schedule, as amended, agreed to.

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE—15 PER CENT. *ad valorem.*

Item—"Apparel and Slops":

Struck out, on the motion of Mr. Loton, as a consequential amendment.

Item—"Boots, all other; Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes, N.O.E.":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, as an amendment, that the word "including" be inserted after the word "other."

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

New Item—"Bicycles, Tricycles, and parts thereof":

MR. RICHARDSON moved that this new item be inserted in the schedule.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

Item—"Boxes (paper and cardboard)":

MR. TRAYLEN moved, as an amendment, that the words "whether made up or not" be inserted after the word "cardboard." He said boxes were sometimes sent in the flat, and made up in the colony.

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

Item—"Cod Liver Oil (refined)":

MR. R. F. SHOLL moved, as an amendment, that the duty on this item be reduced by 10 per cent., and stand at 5 per cent. He said this was an article of necessity for invalids, and should be admitted at 5 per cent., or be included in the free list.

MR. QUINLAN supported the amendment, and said cod liver oil was very expensive.

MR. MOLLOY supported the amendment.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) accepted the amendment, and suggested that the item should be omitted, with a view to its insertion in the 5 per cent. list.

MR. R. F. SHOLL, by leave, withdrew his amendment, and moved that the item be struck out.

Motion put and passed, and the item struck out accordingly.

Item—"Leather, Kip (whole and split)":

MR. QUINLAN moved, as an amendment, that the words "bridle, stirrup, bag and basil, rim, skirt, and sear leather," be added after the word "split." He said leather, for these purposes, could be produced in this colony as well as in any part of the world.

MR. R. F. SHOLL said no reasons had been given for this amendment, and no explanation as to what these trade terms meant.

MR. PEARSE said the amendment was in correct form, from a trade point of view, and if these descriptions of leather were not inserted in this schedule they would come in at 5 per cent.

MR. QUINLAN said he would take the opportunity of giving the member for the Gascoyne a "turn."

THE CHAIRMAN said the member for the Gascoyne was not the subject before the House.

MR. QUINLAN said he did not think it was necessary for the Chairman to call him to order.

MR. SIMPSON: Order.

MR. QUINLAN objected to interruption from a member who belonged to the "pit" of the House.

MR. SIMPSON rose to a point of order, and asked whether the hon. member for West Perth was in order in referring to a member as belonging to the "pit."

MR. LOTON said that if the items in the amendment would come in at 5 per cent., unless inserted in this schedule, the amendment really proposed an increase of duty on those articles, and such a proposal was inadmissible. He asked for a ruling on the point.

THE CHAIRMAN said the amendment was practically a fuller description of the item in the schedule.

MR. MOLLOY said this ruling was contrary to a previous ruling on a similar point.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said the amendment was explanatory of the item.

MR. MOLLOY said that some saddlers had informed him that they could make these articles in the colony, if they could get suitable leather.

THE CHAIRMAN said that, on further consideration, he must rule the amendment out of order, as the effect of adding the additional articles would be to increase the duty on them.

MR. TRAYLEN moved that the point of order be referred to his Honour the Speaker.

The Chairman left the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman of Committee stated the point of order.

THE SPEAKER said the kinds of leather which were to bear the 15 per cent. duty were governed by the words "N.O.E."—not otherwise enumerated.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said the question was whether the committee could add more descriptive words to the item in the schedule.

THE SPEAKER said he thought that could be done.

#### IN COMMITTEE.

MR. R. F. SHOLL, resuming the discussion of the amendment, said the Commission had been under the impression that the duty could not be increased on any item, by an hon. member moving an amendment to that effect; but, from the Speaker's ruling, it appeared that this could be done by adding descriptive words to an item. He could not support this amendment.

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

New Item—"Potted Ham, Chicken, Tongues, or other Meats, and Fish in Paste":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, in accordance with His Excellency's Message, that this new item be inserted.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

New Item—"Starch":

MR. SOLOMON moved that this new item be inserted. He said it had been struck out of the Table of Specific Duties.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

Schedule, as amended, agreed to.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—20 PER CENT.

*ad valorem:*

Item—"Aerated and Mineral Waters":

MR. PATERSON moved, as an amendment, that the words "and Mineral" be struck out.

The committee divided on the amendment, with the following result:—

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

Majority against ... 9

## AYES.

Mr. Darlôt  
Mr. DeHamel  
Mr. Hassell  
Mr. Paterson  
Mr. R. F. Sholl  
Mr. Simpson  
Mr. Traylen (Teller).

## NOES.

Sir John Forrest  
Mr. A. Forrest  
Mr. Harper  
Mr. Loton  
Mr. Marmion  
Mr. Molloy  
Mr. Monger  
Mr. Pearce  
Mr. Phillips  
Mr. Piessé  
Mr. Quinlan  
Mr. Richardson  
Mr. Solomon  
Sir J. G. Lee Steere  
Mr. Venn  
Mr. Clarkson (Teller).

Amendment negatived.

Item—"Bicycles, Tricycles, and parts thereof":

Struck out, on the motion of the PREMIER, as a consequential amendment.

Item—"Saddles, second-hand":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, as an amendment, that the word "second-hand" be struck out, and the word "riding" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—"GOODS FREE OF DUTY."

New Item—"Bells for places of worship":

MR. MONGER moved that this new item be inserted.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

New Item—"Disinfectants":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, in accordance with His Excellency's Message, that this new item be inserted.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

New Item—"Glass (coloured), for church windows":

MR. MONGER moved that this new item be inserted.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

Item—"Immigrants' Baggage and Effects (including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony); also, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employments of such persons, and household effects, not exceeding £50 in value, used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale":

MR. RICHARDSON moved, as an amendment, that the amount of £50 be struck out, and the amount of £75 be inserted in lieu thereof. He said the Commission had recommended £100 as the limit of value; the Government fixed it at £50 in the Bill; but this amendment would be a fair compromise.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said £50 would be a large enough limit, and he knew that when immigrants brought in goods they were liberally dealt with in passing the Customs.

Amendment put and negatived, and the item passed.

Item—"Iron and Steel (bar, rod, pig, plate, and sheet)":

MR. HARPER moved, as an amendment, that the word "hoop" be inserted after the word "plate."

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

Item—"Manures":

MR. HASSELL moved, as an amendment, that the words "of all kinds" be added.

Amendment put and passed, and the item as amended agreed to.

Item—"Musical Instruments for bands of Defence Forces":

MR. MONGER moved, as an amendment, that the words "for churches and" be inserted after the word "Instruments."

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

Item—"Printing Paper":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest), in accordance with His Excellency's Message, moved that the words "for newspapers and posters" be inserted after the word "Paper."

Amendment put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

New Item—"Sheathing (copper, metal, and felt)":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest), in accordance with His Excellency's Message, moved that this new item be inserted.

Motion put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

New Item—"Stearine":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest), in accordance with His Excellency's Message, moved that this new item be inserted.

Amendment put and passed, and the item inserted accordingly, in alphabetical order.

Schedule, as amended, agreed to.

# FIRST SCHEDULE—TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Postponed Item—"Spirits of Wine":

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved that the words, "proof as above, destroyed in bond under regulations to be framed," be inserted after the words "Spirits of Wine," and that the duty be reduced to 5s. per gallon.

Motion put and passed, and the item, as amended, agreed to.

Schedule, as amended, agreed to.

Preamble:

Agreed to.

Title:

Agreed to.

Bill reported, with amendments.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 12:45 a.m.

## Legislative Council.

Tuesday, 26th September, 1893.

Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act Amendment Bill:  
third reading—Adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir G. Shenton) took the chair at 2:30 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS.

## WINES, BEER, AND SPIRIT SALE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

### THIRD READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker) moved that the Bill be now read a third time.

THE HON. J. A. WRIGHT: I have to move, as an amendment, that the Bill be

recommitted for the purpose of moving that the following words be added to the end of the third paragraph of sub-clause (f) of Clause 5:—"That any club regularly established for five years prior to the date of this Act in connection with any society, association, or body which provides for the payment by its members of an entrance fee and annual subscription equal to the amount so fixed, shall be deemed to have sufficiently complied with the provisions hereof." My reason for bringing forward this amendment is to provide for the Masonic Club, which is an institution which has been established for 20 years, and which has been properly conducted, as far as I know. At the present time it is doing good service, members being able to go there to spend a social evening without the necessity of drinking. If those who go there did not patronise it, they might go to worse places. Under any circumstances, I do not think that we should interfere with an institution which has been properly conducted for many years.

THE HON. D. K. CONGDON: I second the motion.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): Hon. members will remember that a similar amendment has already been proposed to the House by the Hon. Mr. Congdon, and, after debate, the hon. member withdrew his proposition. Unfortunately, the Hon. Mr. Wright was not here then, or he would not have had occasion to propose this amendment now. Surely the provisions as to clubs in the Bill are not so stringent that the Masonic Club cannot comply with them. When it was proposed to reduce the entrance fee, hon. members thought that the sum provided was not more than sufficient to keep a respectable club going; but my hon. friend moves to go further and say that there shall be no entrance fee.

THE HON. J. A. WRIGHT: No.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): The hon. member's amendment virtually says so.

THE HON. J. A. WRIGHT: No.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): Under the amendment, no subscription would be required to the club. How the club is to be maintained I do not know, unless it is by selling adulterated liquors, or by charging an