

guarantee for the carrying on of the particular business. It must be a business that is not already established in Western Australia.

Hon. G. Taylor: I understand three members of the board serve in an honorary capacity.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: Yes. The secretary, Mr. Macartney, is away in England. The Commonwealth Government asked us to transfer him to them for the Western Australian section of the Wembley Exhibition. They are paying his salary this year.

Mr. Mann: Is any special sum set aside for industrial development?

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: That comes under the Industries Assistance Act.

Item—Exhibition, £120:

Mr. DAVY: I know of the shop in Barrack-street, and I used to know of the railway truck that travelled around the country. Does that truck still travel about, and do the people who use either the truck or the shop pay for the advertisement they get?

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: There is no payment as regards the exhibition in Barrack-street, or on the wharf at Fremantle. I know nothing about the railway truck.

Hon. G. Taylor: I do not think it has been running for 12 months, but the users paid £60 a year rent.

Vote put and passed.

This concluded the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year.

Resolution reported.

House adjourned at 7.16 a.m. (Friday).

Legislative Council,

Tuesday, 24th November, 1925.

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INDISPOSITION OF PRESIDENT.

The Clerk announced that owing to the absence of the President through indisposition, it would be necessary to appoint a Deputy President.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. J. M. Drew—Central) [4.31]: I move—

That the Chairman of Committees be appointed Deputy President during the temporary absence of the President.

Question passed.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT took the Chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion by Hon. E. H. Harris, leave of absence for six consecutive sittings granted to Hon. J. Cornell (South) on the ground of urgent private business.

ADDRESS—DEATH OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. J. M. Drew—Central) [4.33]: I move—

That an humble address be presented to His Majesty the King and the members of the Royal Family on the lamented death of the Dowager Queen Alexandra.

It would not be in keeping with the sentiments that actuate everyone of us if we did not place on record our heartfelt sympathy with the Royal Family at the death of the Queen Mother. Owing to the advanced age of Queen Alexandra and the fact that the death of His Majesty King Edward led her to seek a life of seclusion, very little is known by the rising generation of her great virtue, but to all the older people Queen Alexandra was known as one who adorned the high vocation to which she had been

called and who set an example to the women of the Empire in all that was noble in family life. The death of the mother of our King is an occasion on which we may fittingly offer our condolences, and I do so on behalf of the Legislative Council of Western Australia.

HON. J. NICHOLSON (Metropolitan) [4.35]: I feel sure that only one opinion can be voiced on the motion proposed by the Leader of the House. We all deeply regret the sad event that has taken place. Whilst expressing that regret, we are aware of the fact that the revered Queen Mother, to whom many references have been made through the channels of the Press, and to whom the Chief Secretary has so fittingly referred to-day fulfilled her great destiny in life, having attained a ripe old age, and has now reached that stage when it is left for us to mourn her death. The loss that she sustained by the death of her consort, King Edward, was one in which the whole of the countries of the world mourned with Great Britain and her dependencies. It was my privilege to be in England on that occasion, and to witness the great procession, and the wonderful tribute of respect and loyalty displayed, when the royal funeral took place. No more impressive sight could have been witnessed by anyone; it was a thing to be remembered. The Queen Mother leaves behind memories of a life of great deeds done. She was a woman, essentially a woman, and one whose aim in life was to benefit and uplift not only womankind but all humanity. The loss, therefore, is great, but she has left a noble example for the rest of us to try to emulate. She will always be remembered, not only by the men but also by the women of the nation, and I am sure she will ever be esteemed by them as a great example of wellbeing and welldoing. I join with the Leader of the House by seconding the motion he has so fittingly and ably proposed.

THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT [4.38]: Before putting the motion, it seems but right and fitting, and in accordance with the precedents of a Chamber such as this, that we should mark in this way the passing of a Queen who had such a wonderful influence upon the people of her time. Those of us who are old enough, and who have

been to England, will always have in mind the picture of Queen Alexandra as she appeared at public functions. She was a lady of remarkable appearance, of considerable personal beauty, of stateliness, and of dignity, a woman who looked what she was—a queen. Example is better than precept, and her example as a woman had a greater influence upon the people of the Empire and upon the world at large than is generally understood. She was always foremost in works of charity and in movements that sought to further the interests of humanity. As a wife and a mother, she was a worthy example. The late Queen Mother was typical of the Victorian era, an era that nowadays is sometimes referred to by cynics almost with a sneer, an era that perhaps was marked by qualities which are not greatly admired nowadays but which, notwithstanding, society of the present day might revert to with advantage.

Question passed; members standing.

On motion by the Chief Secretary, a committee consisting of the Deputy President, the Hons. A. J. H. Saw, J. Nicholson and the mover, were appointed to draft the address.

BILL—INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION ACT AMENDMENT.

To discharge Order.

Debate resumed from the 17th November on the following motion by the Chief Secretary—

That the Order of the Day for Committee progress on the Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Bill be discharged from the Notice Paper,

and on an amendment by Hon. A. Lovekin—

That the words “discharged from the Notice Paper” be struck out, and the words “made an Order of the Day for Tuesday next” be inserted in lieu.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. J. M. Drew—Central) [4.46]: In view of the assurances given by members of the House that the two amendments to the Bill which have caused so much heated discussion will be deleted in due course, it is the desire of the Government that the Bill should be proceeded with. Mr. Lovekin’s amendment having been withdrawn, I shall ask leave to withdraw my motion.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I have much pleasure in giving leave to withdraw my amendment to the motion.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: I now ask leave to withdraw my motion.

Motion by leave withdrawn.

BILL—RACING RESTRICTION ACT AMENDMENT.

Second Reading.

Debate resumed from the 19th November.

HON. J. R. BROWN (North-East) [4.48]: I support the second reading of the Bill, as I see no reason why this House should deprive Fremantle, or any other town, of racing facilities if the citizens desire them. Fremantle is situated 12 miles from the centre of trotting activities in the metropolitan area, and there are at Fremantle owners and trainers who have to journey that distance of 12 miles to Perth with their horses in order to compete in the races held here. With a population of close on 50,000 people, there is no reason why Fremantle should not have so many nights for the conduct of trotting. The strongest opposition to date has come from Mr. Stephenson. In delivering his attack on the Bill, or rather his attack on the Trotting Association, he told us that he had even been intimidated by the president of the Trotting Association. I can hardly take that as gospel. I do not think the president of the Trotting Association could intimidate a man so firm as Mr. Stephenson. I think I have a better chance of intimidating the president of the Association than that gentleman would have of intimidating Mr. Stephenson. The hon. member says the attempt was made 12 months ago. Why has Mr. Stephenson left the matter to mature all this time? Why could he not have brought it up then, if he had reason to bring it up? Why bring it up in this Chamber when the man against whom the allegation is made is absent from the State, and cannot defend himself or get a deputy to defend him? I do not think it was quite nice to bring up, under Parliamentary privilege, something of that kind against a man who is not in a position to reply. Mr. Stephenson's whole speech was an indictment of the evils of racing. I have a recollection of the hon. member speaking

last session in opposition to the Bill for the legalisation of lotteries. He then told the House—

Horse-racing in this State has developed into a very important industry, far-reaching in its effects. It is of great assistance to the farmers, enabling them to find a local market for much of their produce, such as hay, straw, chaff, oats, bran, barley, etc., which is essential to their success. The farmer of to-day has to depend largely on the local market, and I can assure hon. members that this racing business assists him very much indeed. Also it assists saddlers, blacksmiths, and various other people including the Government, for the Government benefit both directly and indirectly.

How Mr. Stephenson reconciles those statements of last session with what he said here on Thursday, beats me. He went on to say that the W.A.T.C. had paid through the totalisator something like £55,000 to the Government, and that the other galloping clubs had paid something like £28,000. The Trotting Association during the last three years have paid to the Government about £80,500 by way of totalisator tax, and in the last ten or eleven years have contributed £21,170 to charities. These figures show that trotting is more beneficial than galloping, especially in view of the fact that the turf club has existed for 60 or 70 years, while the Trotting Association's life extends only over about 15 years. As regards blacksmiths and saddlers, I have to point out that trotters are always provided with far more gear than gallopers, the latter running the better the less the weight on them. The trotter has hobbles and harness and a great apparatus worn on the nose. Mr. Stephenson also stated that 80 per cent. of the owners of trotters were insolvent. All the owners I have heard or know of are men who have taken up the sport of trotting as a hobby, as something to pass their time. I do not think they would feel highly flattered to hear that 80 per cent. of them are insolvent. Mr. Stephenson went on to declare that about 60 or 65 per cent. of the attendances at trotting meetings consisted of girls of 17 to women of 75. The hon. member, like the rest of us, is getting a bit weak in his vision. Probably he is not able to discriminate between the ewe and the lamb. Old ewes get up as young lambs. Although some of them make up as 16 or 17 while they are actually 60 or 70, one has to see them full face in order to penetrate the deception; they are so well got up. I have not found the people who attend trotting meetings to be of the charac-

ter described by Mr. Stephenson. He said that one could find women behind the bars after hours drinking.

Hon. H. A. Stephenson: In explanation I desire to say that I did not make the statement attributed to me by Mr. Brown, that women were drinking behind the bars after 9 o'clock.

Hon. J. R. BROWN: I say that Mr. Stephenson went further and declared that he saw women drunk behind the bars after hours, drunk behind the bars of the Trotting Association after the closing hour.

Hon. H. A. Stephenson: There are five acres of ground there.

Hon. J. R. BROWN: But the bars do not cover five acres. I am surprised that Mr. Stephenson should make such a vigorous attack on the Bill, because he himself associates with that very business. I think he owns horse flesh at the present time. I fancy he still has an interest in race horses. I know he supplies fodder to feed those horses. The only conclusion I can come to is that Mr. Stephenson has not found the business suitable. Perhaps he has not had the success he expected. Some time ago he set out to capture the Railway Stakes, and missed only by a nose. Moreover, the hon. member possibly does a little bit of bookmaking. I know he books bets, because I booked one with him. I have not paid him yet. He did this, however, outside the ordinary routine of business. Though there is no legal recourse for betting debts incurred on the racecourse, it is a debt of honour.

Hon. E. H. Harris: Are you a ewe or a lamb?

Hon. J. R. BROWN: I do not see why the Bill should be thrown out by the Council. By doing so we should not minimise gambling or any other evil. If we restrict people on one point, they break out on another. If we give them a free hand without restriction, they will find their own level. I therefore have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

HON. J. DUFFELL (Metropolitan-Sun-urban) [4.58]: I support the Bill from the viewpoint that it has for its object the desire to provide further means of enjoyment for a sport-loving community. It can be said without fear of contradiction that Australians are a sport-loving community. They do not confine themselves to one particular sport, but support all pastimes in general. The special object of this measure is to grant

further dates to a Trotting Association now existing in this State. The association have been in existence for about 15 years. They had a very small beginning. At first the dimensions of the stakes were extremely limited. However, the association have succeeded very well in their endeavours to conduct the sport cleanly, and with as much freedom as possible from the elements referred to the other evening by Mr. Stephenson. To show conclusively the measure of success which has attended those efforts, one has only to bring to mind the type of patronage accorded to the Trotting Association. It is well known that it numbers amongst its patrons no less a personage than His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Trotting Association of this State had the honour of entertaining His Highness on the occasion of his visit to Western Australia. It has also entertained many of His Majesty's representatives in this portion of the Dominions during the past 15 years. Amongst others who have been entertained have been Prime Ministers and other distinguished visitors, including Peers of the Realm. All have declared themselves to be in favour of this healthy pastime which is conducted in the open air, under most favourable cool evening conditions. It can also truthfully be said that the conditions applying in this State are such that there are none better in any State of the Commonwealth. It has been my privilege to attend trotting meetings held in other parts of Australia, and I say without fear of contradiction that in those places they have much to learn from the West Australian Trotting Association in regard to the conduct of their meetings. The association in this State is very fortunate in having as members of its management men of business ability and high standing in the community. They discharge their duties on every occasion without fear or favour. One has also to remember that the measure of success attained by the Trotting Association is not confined merely to its patrons; we have to measure the success achieved by making comparisons with what has been done by the West Australian Turf Club. The difference between these two bodies in respect of the raising of the standard of the utility horse and of the galloping horse must be considered in this way: that whereas as soon as a galloper has shown any signs of superiority over the average horse in this State, the Turf Club handicaps it so severely that nothing is left for it to win in the way of

prize money, and the owner forthwith proceeds to send it to the Eastern States so as to get what he considers a reasonable return.

Hon. J. M. Macfarlane: Is he not similarly handicapped there?

Hon. J. DUFFELL: In the Eastern States he will have a better class of horse to compete against, and in that way the horse gets what might be said to be a new lease of life by reduced weight. The Trotting Association, on the other hand, provides special races for the better class utility horse. Horses of the faster type have increased in number to such an extent that we find, only recently too, and since the Bill came from the other House, a race included on the programme wherein horses were called upon to break 2 minutes 16 seconds. That is to say that the horses have to race a mile in that time or better. When we bear in mind that when trotting started about 15 years ago the mile was being covered in approximately 3 minutes 20 seconds, the improvement that has taken place can easily be realised. With regard to trotting, owners, instead of sending their good horses to the Eastern States, as is being done with gallopers, to capture big prizes, keep them here where every inducement is offered for them to remain, so much so that owners of champions in other States and New Zealand send their horses to Western Australia to compete for the big prize money that is offered here. Remembering all these things, one should be prepared to give reasonable consideration to the request of the Trotting Association contained in the Bill before us. The Trotting Association has also gained for its charitable deeds a reputation that has travelled far and wide. Since the inception of trotting in this State no less a sum than £31,172 has been distributed amongst charities. Last season charities benefited from five meetings to the extent of £4,159. This also proves that the sport is gaining in popularity and prestige as well. No less a sum than £246,067 has been distributed by way of stakes, this apart from the amount of money that has been contributed to goldfields and country bodies to establish the sport in those centres. During the last three years the stakes paid have amounted to £89,555. The Trotting Association has also been of further use in that it has contributed to the Government by way

of taxation the large amount of £142,096. During the last three years the sum paid in this respect was £59,207. I quote the last three years merely to show how the sport has increased in popularity as compared with the previous 12 years.

Hon. J. J. Holmes: Where does all this money come from?

Hon. J. DUFFELL: That is a silly question to ask. I think I am quite right in saying that none of it comes from my friend, Mr. Holmes. It comes from those who like to pass a pleasant evening under ideal conditions and who like a little gamble on the 5s. totalisator where three chances are given. The Bill asks for 12 additional dates for Fremantle. I find that quite a number of people own utility horses at Fremantle and that on week days many of those horses are worked in connection with the trades followed by the owners.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: Cruelty to dumb animals.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: Nothing of the kind; the animals revel in it. I do not know whether Dr. Saw knows anything about it. The horses are not worked too hard. If that were done, they would not show the prowess that they display on the track. Bearing in mind that there are so many trotters at Fremantle, the sport should receive some consideration. At the present time those who desire to take part in the sport have to journey from Fremantle to the eastern end of Perth. I fail to see that trotting meetings at Fremantle can do any harm. If the people do not get sport in one direction they will have it in another. I ask Dr. Saw which is more conducive to health—to sit in a crowded picture show on a stuffy night or to walk about the cool green sward at the trotting grounds and watch the racing that goes on there under electric light and in the open air? I have no hesitation in saying that I prefer trotting meetings to the picture shows.

Hon. E. H. Harris: There is no betting at the picture shows.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: There is at present in the State no less than over £200,000 worth of racing stock of the utility type, and the Trotting Association recently went to the expense of importing some of the best trotting strain from America. Those horses arrived recently in good order and condition. They have excellent times to their credit, and the

result of their importation must be to increase the value of the utility horse at present in the State. They have also well on the way a new trotting course. The contracts that have been entered into for this new course total £37,225. It is proposed to expend approximately £62,775 more in completely equipping the new grounds with totalisator machines and everything necessary to bring the new course up to date such as stalls, and other appurtenances. The president and committee of the association are not performing this work for what they may get out of it as individuals. It is a non-proprietary association. The members of it are not furthering their own interests, but those of the people who delight in this particular sport. They are conducting this sport under excellent conditions, and without the snares referred to by Mr. Stephenson. They are conducting it to the best of their ability without any of those Spielers, thieves and parasites to which he also referred. During the 12 years I have been in this Chamber I have never heard a finer illustration of Satan reproving sin and of the pot calling the kettle black than the speech delivered by Mr. Stephenson on Thursday last. He astonished me. He twitted me with not knowing the game from shinty. I congratulated him on the truthness of that remark. I do not know the game from shinty, and have no intimate knowledge of it. I know nothing about shinty either, although Mr. Stephenson may do so. The Bill asks for trotting to be allowed for the people of Fremantle, who are justly entitled to have their request granted. On any occasion when a race meeting is being conducted in Perth, crowds of people can be seen at the corners of all the streets and leading thoroughfares of Fremantle. They are there ostensibly for the purpose of talking over the chances of one horse against another, and of seeking what is known as the "dinkum oil." If the Trotting Association opened a course at Fremantle, it would take away these people from the street corners and provide them with a place where they could congregate and enjoy the sport to their heart's content. I am not going to reply to Mr. Stephenson's scathing remarks, as I am not the sponsor of the Bill, but I have no doubt Mr. Kitson will deal with them as they should be dealt with. I support the second reading.

HON. J. M. MACFARLANE (Metropolitan) [5.20]: This is called a racing restriction Bill, but I cannot reconcile that with the title. Twelve additional racing dates are being asked for, but that is not in keeping with the title.

Hon. J. Nicholson: It is a Bill to amend the Act.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: To amend in the opposite way. I am not going to join in any scathing condemnation of trotting such as may be put forward by an experienced man like Mr. Stephenson. Whenever I have attended trotting meetings I have been delighted with the entertainment, and have so far approved of it that when distinguished visitors have come here I have thought it worth while to show them the unique form of racing. I recognise that the 50,000 people of Fremantle are entitled to ask for facilities that are given to other smaller towns. But I am opposed to further increasing racing dates in the metropolitan area. If it can be shown to me that the Trotting Association can supply the necessary dates, by a re-arrangement of some sort I will support trotting for Fremantle.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: They could do that without this Bill.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: I will oppose the giving of any extra racing dates. There are some objections to the proposal from Fremantle residents. There is a fine class of houses surrounding the ground it is proposed to use as a racing track, and I have received objections from the residents against the establishment of a trotting course there. Another feature of the Bill which seems to be unusual is that it is a Fremantle proposal. The land, however, is owned by the Trotting Association, and I find that the most active supporters for the introduction of trotting there are the officials of the association. It seems, therefore, like an extension of the activities of that body. Another point is as to whether Fremantle is too far from Perth.

Hon. G. Potter: Too far to get to a first class football match.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: Is it too far for the residents of Fremantle to get the full benefit of the sport they claim so greatly to admire? In these days of quick charabanc service and a good train service, and with the whole of the Saturday afternoon at their disposal, the people of Fremantle cannot say that Perth is too far away for them.

Hon. G. Potter: It costs money to get there.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: They would come up with the certain knowledge that on their first investment on the totalisator they would get all their expenses back. Taking these points into consideration, and being opposed to increasing racing dates in the metropolitan area, I must vote against the second reading of the Bill. My main objection to it is that it will increase the racing dates.

HON. J. NICHOLSON (Metropolitan) [5.25]: I have listened intently to what has been said in support of and in opposition to this Bill. I regret the introduction of personalities. I feel sure that Mr. Stephenson, on reflection, will think it would have been better if he had left unsaid some of the things he did say concerning Mr. Brennan, the president of the Trotting Association. He may also come to think there has been some misunderstanding as to what occurred between him and that gentleman. I have great respect for Mr. Stephenson, and I believe he is a most honourable man.

Hon. A. H. Stephenson: There were others present at the time.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I also have respect for Mr. Brennan. I have been on committees with him and have learned to recognise that he is imbued with a great desire to render service to the community where such is needed. He has been instrumental in large sums of money being given to charitable and other institutions, and I therefore regretted to hear what was said by Mr. Stephenson concerning him. This, however, does not affect my views regarding the Bill. I would like to express my appreciation of the good work done by the Trotting Association, and the signal services that have been rendered by it in the cause of charity. Through its magnanimity, numbers of cases of want have been relieved. I am sure this is due largely to the fact that this is a non-proprietary association. If the profits were going to individuals rather than to the sport concerned, matters might be very different. This Bill seeks to give 12 further racing dates to the people of Fremantle. It was said that a poll taken some years ago resulted in favour of this proposal. Various views have been expressed regarding that point. It would be better not to rely upon a poll taken so long ago as that.

Perhaps a compulsory poll of the people in the district might be taken to determine whether they were agreeable to trotting being established in their midst.

Hon. J. Ewing: Why compulsory?

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: Compulsory voting has some advantages. If a compulsory poll were taken on a question such as that now before us, and the people of a district determined by their vote that they were favourable, Parliament would certainly respect their decision.

Hon. C. F. Baxter: What power is there to enforce a compulsory poll?

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: There is none at present and legislation would be required for that purpose. There may be means whereby it could be done. Parliament could not well withhold endorsement in such circumstances. The point we are asked to determine is whether, in view of all the circumstances, it is in the interests of the community that the Act should be amended and the number of dates that are at present retained wholly by one association, extended by granting 12 additional dates for Fremantle. Parliament restricted the number of racing dates for trotting, just as at an earlier date it restricted the number of race meetings for gallopers. When the restrictions were made regarding trotting meetings, the whole metropolitan area within a certain radius of the Perth Town Hall was affected. There must have been good and sound reasons for Parliament deciding to restrict the racing dates, and no reason has been advanced to justify me in coming to the conclusion that we should not retain the Act as it stands at present. We should allow the existing dates to remain. I endorse the view expressed by Mr. Macfarlane that, if Fremantle should be allocated certain dates, they should be taken from those already permitted under the Act and not be added to those dates. I express my sense of appreciation regarding what the Trotting Association has done for charities. I look at this question from the standpoint that there has been an allocation of dates and no sound reason has been advanced to justify an alteration. Moreover, if we grant the request for Fremantle, there is nothing to prevent a centre like Midland Junction also asking for 12 racing dates. In the same way, other portions of the metropolitan area, when the population

had extended considerably, might also proffer similar requests.

Hon. J. R. Brown: Would not each request be judged on its merits?

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: We are judging the matter on its merits now. These dates are fixed by the Act and if we agree to extend the number for Fremantle, we will also have to extend them for other centres should we be requested to do so. If we agree to the present proposal, would Fremantle trotting meetings be held on the same evening as the city meetings?

Hon. J. R. Brown: No.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: Precisely. That being so, we might have trotting races on several nights during the week.

Hon. J. R. Brown: No.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: If dates were allotted to each large centre, that would be quite possible.

Hon. J. R. Brown: There are 365 nights in a year and only 70 dates are required.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: But if a number of other centres were allocated dates, we could easily have racing, as I suggest.

Hon. J. R. Brown: Wait until other centres apply.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: The hon. member does not appreciate the fact that if the House agrees to the Bill, we cannot rightly reject any other measure that may be introduced to grant additional dates to other centres.

Hon. J. R. Brown: Why not?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order! I would remind the hon. member that it is Mr. Nicholson that is addressing the Chair.

Hon. J. R. Brown: I was trying to assist him.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order!

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: For these reasons, I oppose the Bill.

HON. H. J. YELLAND (East) [5.40]: I do not intend to say much regarding this matter. The whole Bill resolves itself into a question of increasing the racing dates for the metropolitan area. One can only regard it as a measure having that for its main purpose. It seems to me that there is a sufficient number of dates for the metropolitan area already, but one might be tempted to support the request of the Fremantle people if one could be satisfied it would not increase the number of racing dates throughout the whole

metropolitan area. The mere fact that Fremantle has asked for what is claimed as a right, is no justification for extending the number of racing dates already fixed. It brings us down to the principle of the racing involved under the Bill. I am satisfied that the majority of members here realise they are not justified in increasing the racing that is taking place within the metropolitan area. In those circumstances, one cannot support the measure. For that reason I have no option but to oppose the Bill.

HON. J. EWING (South-West) [5.43]: I do not intend to discuss the Bill at length. In my opinion the W.A. Trotting Association carries out its meetings in an exemplary way. I do not agree with the contentions of Mr. Stephenson. I have been at the trotting meetings on a few occasions only but, so far as my knowledge goes, I believe the racing is carried out properly. As to extending the racing that goes on within the metropolitan area, I am totally opposed to it. When we go to the Eastern States and see what is taking place in Melbourne and Sydney, it makes one ashamed, because the people seem to be taken up with sport. Meetings are held every day in the week, and instead of having half-a-dozen events, there are 10 or 12. It is all very well for Mr. Duffell to say that we are a sporting community. I think we are an ultra-sporting community. I am fond of horseracing, and I love horses and clean sport. The number of dates already allocated to the metropolitan area is sufficient and if the 50,000 people in the Fremantle area desire racing dates, it should be for the W.A. Trotting Association to see if it cannot do with fewer dates in Perth and grant some to Fremantle. If 12 more dates were added, we should then have 4 trotting meetings in the year, almost one for every Saturday. There is already, somewhere or other, a galloping meeting every Saturday, and those who attend those afternoon meetings go to the trotting in the evening with a view to making up what money they have lost at the galloping.

Hon. J. R. Brown: Why dictate to people how they shall spend their money?

Hon. J. EWING: There is such a thing as placing temptation in the way of the people, as we would be doing by adding to the opportunities for risking, not only their

own money, but "aunty's money" which, being interpreted, means housekeeping money. It would not be wise to extend the dates as proposed in the Bill. If we were to have these trotting meetings all over the State we might not have the same good, clean sport as we have at present. Trotting should be centred on the Association's own course, where the very best conditions prevail. I could not honestly support the second reading.

HON. J. J. HOLMES (North) [5.48]: Parliament in its wisdom decreed that a certain number of dates should be allocated to trotting in the metropolitan area, defining the metropolitan area as being within a radius of 30 miles from the Perth Town Hall. It was considered that the number of dates allotted was ample to meet all requirements. The Trotting Association, having been granted that number of dates by Parliament, have monopolised the whole of the dates for the one centre, and refused to allocate any of them to any other places within that radius of 30 miles. It is idle to tell us that the Fremantle people want trotting. That argument falls flat when we remember that it is the Trotting Association in Perth that owns the ground at Fremantle and proposes to create trotting facilities at Fremantle; and that the Trotting Association will not grant any of the existing dates to their own ground at Fremantle. The thing is monstrous. They propose to establish an up-to-date course at Fremantle, and on the strength of that they come to the House for 12 additional dates for trotting on their own ground at Fremantle. It is astounding to find the Bill in charge of Mr. Kitson, strong advocate of the 44-hour week. If the 44-hour week be a fair thing for humans, is it not amazing to find Mr. Kitson fathering a Bill that will make horses work double shift, running in bakers' carts all day and competing in trotting races at night?

Hon. J. R. Brown: You know they do not do that.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: This Fremantle trotting stunt does not appeal to me. I know of no more healthful exercise or pastime than bathing in the sea.

Members: Too many sharks!

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: Here is Fremantle's opportunity. There is between the two jetties an ideal bathing place which, for the

expenditure of a few hundred pounds, could be rendered shark-proof. Let me add that if the Bill goes through, the people of Fremantle will require to take steps to render themselves shark-proof. With a shark-proof bathing enclosure at Fremantle, all the people of the metropolitan area would flock down there, and Fremantle would derive a very great benefit therefrom. Again, Fremantle people do not want the Bill. I have a letter from one gentleman, not a wower, occupying a very prominent position down there. He asks me to oppose the Bill, and his letter concludes with "Lead us not into temptation." Mr. Duffell told us of the hundreds of thousands of pounds that have been collected and paid over. In response to my query as to where all this money came from, he said it was a silly question.

Hon. J. R. Brown: So it was.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: We know where all this money comes from: it comes from the pockets of the people. Mr. Duffell told us of the proposed enormous expenditure on improvements to the Perth course. That only serves to complicate the position, for if all this money is to be spent on the Perth course there will be no reason for the course at Fremantle. Supporters of the Bill have argued that it is an injustice to ask the people of Fremantle to come up to Perth to engage in trotting. It will be equally unjust to ask the people of Perth to undertake the expense of going to Fremantle to attend trotting meetings. Mr. Macfarlane answered that by saying that they did not mind the expense, that they expected to get all their expenses and a little more on the first race. Mr. Brown asked why should we debar Fremantle from having 12 days of trotting. I ask Mr. Brown, or any other member supporting the Bill, why, if we grant dates to Fremantle, we should debar, say, Midland Junction or Victoria Park from having their own trotting? Apart from all the wire pulling that may be going on, there is a consensus of opinion that the dates already allotted are quite sufficient. If these trotting people, having a course of their own at Fremantle, will not allocate any of the existing dates to trotting on that course, I do not think they are entitled to ask the House to grant further dates for the purpose. I will oppose the second reading.

HON. A. BURVILL (South-East) [5.58]:

When it is intended to establish racing or trotting in a community, that community should be given some say in the matter. I have received a letter from the Fremantle Central Methodist Mission at North Fremantle.

Hon. J. R. Brown: Wowzers!

Hon. A. BURVILL: Very likely, but their letter is full of commonsense, and it has decided me that until a referendum be taken on the subject I will not support the Bill. Here is the letter—

A very large section of the Fremantle community is opposed to the extension of trotting races to the Fremantle district. We believe that it will increase the already too numerous opportunities for gambling, amongst the young people especially. Moreover, the people of Fremantle have not been consulted on the matter. It is true a referendum, taken six years ago showed a small majority in favour of trotting; but it was taken on the mayoral roll of Fremantle, while the proposal now is to conduct the races in the East Fremantle municipality, the citizens of which have never had an opportunity of expressing themselves on the question. Moreover, when the poll was taken in Fremantle, the promoters used, of course, the argument that the races would provide money to help distressed cases caused by the return of so many soldiers from active service. We protest against such a prostitution of the cause of charity, and consider it a bit of high-handed practice to conduct races in one municipality on the authority of a referendum taken in another.

I have nothing further to say.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: I move—

That the debate be adjourned.

Hon. J. J. Holmes: Oh, let us get on with the debate.

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

Ayes	17
Noes	8

Majority for	9
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AYES.

Hon. C. F. Baxter
Hon. J. R. Brown
Hon. A. Burvill
Hon. J. E. Dodd
Hon. J. M. Drew
Hon. J. Duffell
Hon. J. Ewing
Hon. W. T. Glasheen
Hon. V. Hamersley

Hon. E. H. Harris
Hon. J. W. Hickey
Hon. W. H. Kitson
Hon. A. Lovekin
Hon. T. Moore
Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. G. Potter
Hon. E. H. Gray
(Teller.)

NOES.

Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	Hon. H. J. Yelland
Hon. G. W. Miles	Hon. H. A. Stephenson
Hon. A. J. H. Saw	(Teller.)
Hon. H. Seddon	

Motion thus passed; debate adjourned.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have received from the Auditor General a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's statement of Public Accounts for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1925, together with the Auditor General's report thereon. I shall place both reports on the Table.

BILL—DAY BAKING.

In Committee.

Hon. J. W. Kirwan in the Chair; the Honorary Minister (Hon. J. W. Hickey) in charge of the Bill.

Clauses 1 and 2—agreed to.

Clause 3—Prohibition of night baking:

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I move an amendment:

That in Subclause 1 the words "whether he is working on his own account or for any other person" be struck out, and the words "carrying on business as a baker who employ labour in such business" inserted in lieu.

No fewer than 23 bakers operating in the metropolitan area do not employ labour. The bread is sold over the counter. In some instances they supply market gardeners with scones and rolls early in the morning. When a man is working for himself he should receive consideration. It was stated on the second reading that this measure had received the approval of all parties, but I have a petition signed by the 23 bakers referring to objecting to the Bill.

Hon. E. H. Harris: Are they supplying bread cheaper than are the delivery carts?

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I cannot say. Those men are working for themselves in the hope of becoming employers of labour later on.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: The Bill will be valuable if amended as suggested by Mr. Duffell. My information is that only 16 bakers in the metropolitan area do not employ labour and seven of them at present are working the day system.

Hon. J. Duffell: Even that is a good number.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Seven are working on the day system and, therefore, they will want the Bill. The small bakers will not be injured in any way, but will be placed on an equal footing with other bakers. The clause as printed will do away with child labour, put trade on a good basis and obviate the friction that exists at present.

Hon. A. Burvill: Will it not put those 23 bakers entirely out of business?

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Certainly not.

Hon. J. Duffell: They maintain that it will.

Hon. V. Hamersley: Knock them out, and up will go the price of bread.

Hon. A. Burvill: I have been told they will have to go back to work as journeymen bakers.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: That is not so. They may be affected slightly in the matter of selling hot bread early in the morning.

Hon. J. Duffell: If they cannot sell hot bread, they cannot sell any bread.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: They will be able to sell the same sort of bread as will the other bakers.

Hon. A. Lovekin: That means people will not be able to have hot bread.

Hon. A. Burvill: If the number is so small, why trouble about them?

Hon. E. H. GRAY: There are sufficient to cause much friction in the trade, and there is also the tendency to break away from the Master Bakers' Association. It is necessary to have conditions governing the trade that will apply equally to all engaged in it.

Hon. H. STEWART: I have received many representations from country bakers in opposition to the Bill. Bakers at Dumbleyung and Wagin send bread by rail to certain centres once a week, and the people in those places do not want it more stale than they receive it at present. Mr. Gray says there is no objection to the Bill in the country because day baking is in operation. I have telegrams and letters refuting that statement. The spread of hours does not suit many country bakers. I fail to see the necessity for this provision. Why cannot an agreement be made and registered in the court to give it the effect of an award, to prevent night labour by employers of labour? Why deny a small man equality of opportunity?

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: He is getting more than equality of opportunity.

Hon. H. STEWART: I join issue with Dr. Saw on that. If I had been restricted to such hours as are provided in this Bill, I would have been compelled to remain in the ruck.

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: Mr. Gray rightly says that the amendment strikes at the heart of the Bill. If the amendment is carried, the supporters of the Bill will probably regard the measure as useless. It is to the small men we look to save the public from high prices.

Hon. W. H. Kitson: Do you think that is a fair statement?

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: Undoubtedly. The master bakers have entered into a conspiracy with the large body of employees, and the general public are to pay the piper. We know what association has done in the timber industry. If we are not careful we shall prevent every small baker from becoming a master baker, and shall eliminate competition, thus putting the master bakers and employees in a position to charge extortionate prices. The Bill creates a monopoly. The bakers who have been used all their lives to bake at night are now to be compelled to work in the day and sleep at night, to which they have become unaccustomed. This Bill seeks to do what it is the province of the Arbitration Court to do. It seeks to tie the hands of the Arbitration Court. The court would not give the unreasonable hours proposed by the Bill. At a later stage it may be my unpleasant duty to ask the Chairman to leave the Chair.

Hon. W. H. KITSON: This is the vital point of the Bill. Unless this provision remains, the measure will get us no further forward than we have been during the past few years. It is not a matter of preventing competition, but of seeing that the same conditions prevail throughout the industry. Mr. Holmes suggests that the question should be dealt with by the Arbitration Court. If that court could have dealt with the question, there would have been no need for this Bill. There is in existence an industrial agreement which represents a common rule for the industry, and it provides for a spread of hours not so long as the spread under the Bill. After that common rule had been in opera-

tion for some time, it was found that some of the master bakers who did not employ labour were not abiding by the common rule and were baking at night, this being to the detriment of master bakers employing labour, who are bound by the industrial agreement. The union took to court the case of a master baker not employing labour, and the court decided that it had no jurisdiction whatever over that baker. In effect, the court suggested that the only means of overcoming the difficulty was legislative action. So we have this Bill before us. The spread of hours under the Bill is quite sufficient to answer the needs of every baker throughout the country. Two bakers in the metropolitan area circumvented the industrial agreement by forming themselves into a company and doing all the work themselves. By baking bread at night and delivering it hot in the morning they were enabled to make inroads on the business of other bakers. The matter has been causing trouble for a number of years. There are not 23 bakers not employing labour in the metropolitan area at the present time. This measure comes before us as the suggestion of all parties engaged in the industry—master bakers employing labour, master bakers not employing labour, and the employees. It is necessary that a measure of this kind should be carried if we are to avoid the trouble we have experienced in the past. Members will agree it is not right that one or two individuals should be placed in the position whereby they can upset the ordered arrangement of an industry, merely for the purpose of securing a little bit of trade which is now in the hands of those who have to employ labour. I hope the Committee will accept the conditions that were agreed upon by a conference of those engaged in the industry.

Hon. J. Duffell: Some of the master bakers themselves did not know anything about it until they read of it in the Press.

Hon. W. H. KITSON: During the last few years there have been several occasions when parties have agreed to certain conditions, and then, when everyone thought the matter had been satisfactorily settled, one or two expressed dissatisfaction because they thought they could see where it would be possible to get a little additional trade at the expense of the other fellow. The clause will not prevent the selling of hot bread: it will prevent the selling of hot bread before a certain time in the morning.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: In the interests of the bakers who themselves do not employ labour, I hope the amendment will not be carried. What gave rise to the introduction of the Bill was that night baking was injurious to the health of those engaged in it, and also because it was unsocial—it did harm to the homes. In the interests of those bakers, it would be wise if they were prevented from engaging in night labour. There is nothing to prevent the small baker competing on equal terms with the master baker who employs labour. If he cannot do that, he can justly go out of the business. In the interests of the small baker himself, it would be right for this Chamber to intervene and say, "You shall not bake at night." We have been told that the trade will be ruined. Whenever any Bill comes before us to restrict hours, that is always the argument advanced to prevent the reform taking place. Many reforms have come about and yet nobody has been ruined. As a matter of fact, those engaged in the various trades are infinitely better off. The other night Mr. Holmes twitted me with inconsistency because of my attitude on this Bill. There was no inconsistency about it. Last year we had an Arbitration Bill before us which proposed to bring the men not employing labour under the purview of the Arbitration Court. This House rejected that and it was explained that the reason was to get at the one-man bakers. Mr. Holmes knows that under the Arbitration Act as it stands to-day, the one-man baker cannot be brought within the purview of the court. Whilst I agree with the attitude that the House took up that the one-man baker, or the one man following any other trade, should be brought within the scope of the Act, there is no reason why the one-man baker should not be prohibited from following what is undoubtedly an unhealthy occupation.

Hon. V. Hamersley: In what way is it unhealthy?

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: Because of the night work.

Hon. H. Stewart: The healthiest man in our town is a baker; he is never ill.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: The hon. member mistakes fatness for health. Everyone knows that insurance companies look askance at the fat man. Insurance companies in certain parts of the world, America and England included, penalise the baker be-

cause baking is an unhealthy occupation. Bakers are continually in and out of superheated air, and air laden with moisture. Bakers are thus subject to bronchial affection, apart from the harm done from the inhalation of dust. It is true that in Australia the big insurance companies do not penalise bakers, but they adopt the policy to as far as possible refrain from penalising people on account of their occupations. There are very few occupations in Australia that are penalised by life insurance companies. I hope Mr. Duffell will not stultify the Bill by pressing his amendment. The clause is the crux of the Bill. If these men, whether they number 23 or 16, engage in night baking in the metropolitan area without employing labour, and are allowed to continue, it will be almost impossible for those who employ labour to refrain from baking at night. It is because of that that the court has not given the operatives in the baking trade this very desirable reform; at once the master bakers would say, "We cannot compete with these small bakers, who supply the public with fresh bread the first thing in the morning," which an unfortunate perverted taste on the part of a section of the public demands.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I have not been moved by the arguments that have been advanced against the amendment. At the same time Dr. Saw's remarks are worthy of consideration, especially with regard to matters affecting the health of the parties, and coming, as they do, from a member of the standing of Dr. Saw. To say the least of it, it is not doing justice to the public to declare that they shall not get what they require, simply because the occupation of baking is unhealthy. The hon. member went on to say that it was unhealthy, as though it was the only occupation that was really unhealthy. This is no innovation. Night baking has been going on for ages. Mr. Gray's requirements are already provided for under the Arbitration Act. My amendment is not only asked for by the operators who are not employing labour, but is required by the consumers who want fresh bread. Apparently Mr. Gray does not consider the consumers. My object is to serve the general public.

Hon. W. H. Kitson: Rot!

Hon. J. DUFFELL: The hon. member may be a dictator, but he does not speak for the general community along these

lines. We do not want the public to be obliged to toast stale bread merely because the union says they are not to have fresh bread.

The HONORARY MINISTER: Some doubt has been cast upon the bona fides of the deputation that waited upon the Minister for Labour. I have the minutes of that meeting here. It was a thoroughly representative one. The chairman of the association said to the Minister that a special meeting had been held, and a resolution carried to the effect that the Minister for Labour be approached, and asked to amend the Day Baking Bill to provide that baking may be carried on between certain hours. The deputation was representative of the master bakers in the metropolitan area and the country, and of the small baking. Mr. Duffell is trying to put up a to 23 mythical signatories to a petition.

Hon. J. Duffell: I am prepared to give the names of those men, but they may be victimised if I do.

The HONORARY MINISTER: No doubt the petition is in order, but there are not 23 small men in the metropolitan area, let alone 23 who would be handicapped under this Bill. Many of them are already day baking. Mr. Duffell is trying to put up a smoke screen. We all want to do the best we can with this Bill. Everybody in turn has been consulted regarding this clause, and the only jarring note seems to have been raised by Mr. Duffell's petition. It appears on inquiry that things are not quite as he represented them to be. In Albany out of four bakers, only one is doing night work, namely, Mr. Day, who is agitating against this Bill. The other three are in favour of day baking. In the North-West day baking is going on, as well as on the Murchison and elsewhere in the country. The principle is not operating harshly anywhere.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: This Bill does away with hot bread. Dr. Saw says that those who eat hot bread have a perverted taste, and the stomachs of an ostrich. I must plead guilty to liking hot bread. If hot bread is so bad for the human being what must the stomach of a gentleman be like who takes half a dozen whiskies a day? Hot bread is more beneficial to people than the drinking of spirits. Spirits that are taken through the instrumentality of hot bread are well diluted. There has just been put into my hand

an extract from a paper called "Milling" which says—

A remarkable claim is made for a process invented by an Italian engineer named Andrusiani, who is now being employed in one of the biggest co-operative bakeries in Berlin. It is said to enable the extraction of alcohol from fermenting bread dough, a litre of alcohol of 65 to 85 degrees strength being obtained from the dough produced out of 2 cwts. of flour. The machinery which is of simple construction, and it is asserted does not hamper the process of baking, is connected with the oven pipes, and comes into operation as soon as the loaves are placed in the oven. The baking process releases clouds of steam, which contain alcohol. This steam is conducted into the special machinery, where the water is separated from the alcohol. It is calculated that if all the bakeries in Germany were fitted with the invention 800,000 hectolitres of alcohol could be produced annually, being half the yearly requirements of Germany. This would mean the saving of some 9,000 cwts. of potatoes, and a large quantity of grain, as well as 2,000 cwts. of coal.

The CHAIRMAN: I would remind the hon. member that the question before the Committee is whether the Bill shall apply or not to those who do not employ labour. I ask the hon. member to connect his remarks with the amendment.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Pardon me, the clause under discussion goes a little further than that. It says that no person shall make or bake bread for trade or sale between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The CHAIRMAN: I would remind the hon. member that the question before the Chair is the striking out of the words "whether he is working on his own account or for any other person."

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I take it that I may discuss the whole clause when I discuss the amendment, in order to give the purport of the clause as a whole.

The CHAIRMAN: The hon. member knows he must confine himself to the amendment before the Chair, which is to strike out the words I have quoted.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I know that, but I have only one more sentence to read which is:

The inventor was advised to apply to the authorities for a license to continue his experiments and demonstrations.

I have taken this clause up because no person will be able to make or bake bread for trade or sale between the hours specified. I put this forward to show that my position is not so untenable as was suggested.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: I think the alcohol was driven off during the process.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The alcohol is there well diluted and is just sufficient for me without having to go to my whisky and soda. As to the amendment, I suggest that it should be the function of the Arbitration Court, if it is to be of any value, to issue declarations regarding wages, hours of work, the spread of hours and conditions of employment. In the Arbitration Bill which we have before us, Subclause 3 of Clause 34 provides that the court may deal with this very question. It is true that we have not yet passed that clause, which was postponed, but no amendment is indicated on the Notice Paper. If we reject this clause altogether we can revert to the Arbitration Bill. I dislike any provision that will prevent a man from working as long as he pleases or how he pleases. No Bill should be used for this purpose.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: This must be another slip.

Hon. T. Moore: Why was that clause postponed?

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I asked for its postponement with a view to drawing the attention of the Committee to it. The note I have against the clause reads, "It may curtail the liberty regarding work for one's self." I have not proposed any amendment.

Hon. H. Stewart: That Bill has not passed the third reading stage.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I have great sympathy with day baking but I think it is a matter for the court to deal with rather than that it should be dealt with in the Bill. If we deal with the hours of baking in a special Bill, we will get into difficulties in the future. To-morrow we may have a Bill to provide for a 44-hour week and if we say that that is a matter for the court to decide, as well as the wages question, we will be hampered by the precedent created in connection with the Bill before us now. I would favour getting rid of the Bill as a separate entity, thus reverting to the Arbitration Court which has means of inquiry not open to us. I do not know that I am prepared to support the amendment, but I am prepared to do as Mr. Holmes suggested, get rid of the clause and get back to the Arbitration Bill.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Last session the Committee defeated the clause referred to by Mr. Lovekin and now it is merely playing

shuttlecock with the vital principles of the Bill. As an old baker I recognise that certain conditions attach to the baking trade that are not present in other industries. There is a freemasonry among master bakers and old bakers who have little time for politics, religion or anything else. We have a list of 70 master bakers in the metropolitan area and there must be another 80 in the country districts, making a total of 150 master bakers in Western Australia. Mr. Duffell produced a list of 25 small bakers and I have reduced them to 16. Mr. Holmes suggested that it was possible for the Master Bakers' Association to form a combine and make people pay an increased price for bread. Hon. members have overlooked the fact that the present system of bread manufacture makes it dearer. The evidence put before the Royal Commission on the price of commodities demonstrated that the present system causes the cost of delivery to be very high, adding at least three-farthings more to the price of bread than it should be. That arises from unfair competition. In order to keep their trade, master bakers have to return over their round.

Hon. V. Hamersley: That is so as to enable them to deliver hot bread.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: It is the same with the small bakers operating at night. If the Bill becomes law, it should reduce the price of bread because the cost of delivery will be so much less.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! I must ask the hon. member not to make the discussion of the amendment a second reading debate, but to confine it to the amendment before the Chair.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: I think I am in order.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like the hon. member to more clearly connect his remarks with the amendment.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: I am endeavouring to prove that if the amendment be carried the Bill will be valueless and in consequence the people will suffer. As the principle involved is a vital one, members should be allowed some latitude. References were made to the position at Albany, and one hon. member stated that it was not practicable to manufacture bread under the proposed spread of hours. On the other hand, one baker with two ovens could supply not only the whole trade of the port, but of the district as well. I have carefully studied the railway time table and I discovered only two

instances where the spread of hours would operate against the small bakers. With perhaps one or two exceptions, bakers would be in the position to deliver bread in good order and condition.

Hon. J. J. Holmes: What do you say is the exception?

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Perhaps Bolgart and Dalwallinu.

Member: Merredin is another instance.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: It does not affect the principle. The point has been stressed that men should be allowed to do as they like and I agree with that provided they do not interfere with another man's liberty. To allow the small bakers to operate at night time, will trespass upon the liberties of other people.

Hon. J. Nicholson: You have just reversed the argument.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Hon. members are prepared to consider the interests of 16 men as against the 150 master bakers who are willing to operate under the Bill.

Hon. J. Duffell: How many operatives are there employed by those master bakers?

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Roughly about 400 men. Even under the Bill the small man will have an advantage of half an hour over the big man because he will be able to start his bread baking at 5 a.m. There is nothing in the argument that he is likely to lose business.

Hon. J. E. DODD: The cause does not establish any new principle of legislation. We have restrictions in a number of Acts. In the Factories and Shops Act restrictions are laid down regarding the small men and the small shops. So there is no innovation in what the clause proposes to do. Night work is unhealthy for the operative, and so it is also for the small man employing no operatives. I do not think the clause will interfere with the small man to the extent some hon. members fear, for fully 98 per cent. of the small bakers employing no labour are baking by day. In view of the spread of hours the small man, if he wishes, has time to bake his bread and get it out on the same day. As for Mr. Lovekin's proposal that we should allow the Arbitration Court to deal with the question, it is entirely novel in that it suggests we should base legislation on a court decision that may never come into being. We must deal with the Bill as we find it.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: I do not like the idea of restricting the small man at all,

for he is a valuable asset to the trade. Moreover to cripple him is to encourage a monopoly amongst the bigger men. Mr. Gray said there are some 70 master bakers in the metropolitan area, and 16 small bakers. The 16 small bakers cannot do much harm to the 70 bigger bakers. It seems as if there were an unholy alliance between the master bakers and the operatives to set up a monopoly for the master bakers. I will support the amendment.

Hon. H. J. YELLAND: It has been said that the general intention of the clause as printed is to crush the small man. That is admitted by Mr. Neilson, the secretary of the Bakers' Union, who addressed a letter to the journeymen bakers throughout the State. Here is an extract from that letter:—

We realised that once we had the principle of the Day Baking Bill established and placed upon the statute-book of this State we would then be able to go to the Arbitration Court and ask for a starting time between the hours mentioned, so that it would suit the requirements of the town and country shops. It was the small man, the non-employer of labour, whom we were trying to rope in. When we saw that could be accomplished, we took advantage of it. The Bill then passed through the Legislative Assembly, and is now waiting its review in the Legislative Council. I may point out in passing that I do not think for one moment the master bakers would have dropped their intention of opposing the Bill for all they were worth but that they found when they had waited on several members of the Legislative Council that I had been doing some good propaganda work amongst them and had been successful in bringing several around to our way of thinking. They found that Dr. Saw and Messrs. Macfarlane, Lovekin, Potter, and Willmott and a few more "Nats" were in favour of the Bill, and they thought it best to come to some amicable agreement with the union and also the Minister, and agree to the day baking proposals. I know that the master bakers' conference which had assembled in Adelaide had sent over instructions to Western Australia to oppose the Bill in every way possible, as they had secured a victory in South Australia in the Legislative Council, who brought in an amendment to provide for three nights' work in the Day Baking Bill, and I am pleased to say that the Government dropped the Bill and the parties are now concentrating on the Federal elections to bring in a Federal Bill. But I think I am safe in saying that I have Mr. McSorley, the president of the Master Bakers' Association, tied up safely, and that the Bill will be sure to go through the Council here. One thing they have lost sight of in the arguments which we have had regarding the hours was the insertion in the Bill of the bakers' monthly holiday, which takes place the day prior to the carters' statutory monthly holiday.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: There is nothing in that about crushing the small man.

Hon. H. J. YELLAND: It shows that there has been an unholy alliance between the master bakers and the union to crush the small man. It claims that they have persuaded the president of the Master Bakers' Association to fall in with them in order that they may be able to strike a blow at the small man whom they have been unable to rope in. It confirms the belief that a serious endeavour is being made to wipe out the man who is trying to struggle to his feet. If a man is prepared to work for 24 hours in a particular day, he is entitled to do it.

Hon. E. H. Gray: How long will he do that?

Hon. H. J. YELLAND: Any measure that would restrict his hours or output is not worthy of a place on our statute-book. Therefore the amendment should receive support.

Hon. G. POTTER: I see nothing extraordinary in the letter just read, except possibly the pleasing colloquialisms it contains. No member would be prepared to revert to the late shopping night, and this question is on the same plane. No one would give a small shop an open go to trade at all ours.

Hon. V. Hamersley: I would.

Hon. G. POTTER: Then the hon. member would be in a minority. It has been contended that this provision represents a conspiracy to abolish the small man. No limitation of output is suggested. Hot bread will not be barred. It simply means that hot bread will be delivered at a later hour than it is at present. Even now people can have only one meal of hot bread daily, and it would not matter if that meal were deferred till a later hour in the day. A master baker invests large sums of money in plant and is governed by awards of the court, and yet some members would permit a man to start next door to him and take the cream of his business from him. I cannot support the amendment.

Hon. H. STEWART: It has been urged that the acceptance of the amendment will wreck the Bill. On the other hand, the small man has been defended because he provides healthy competition and protects the community. A good deal of hot air has been expended on the question of hot bread. What is really meant is new bread.

Hon. E. H. Gray: No, hot bread.

Hon. H. STEWART: How many people eat hot bread?

Hon. E. H. Gray: New bread can be obtained every morning.

Hon. H. STEWART: The thrifty housewife desires new bread, not to give to the family but to use at the right time. If she is not served with bread that is reasonably fresh, it might become too stale before it is used. When bakers warm up stale bread, it goes off very quickly.

Hon. E. H. Gray: That is never done.

Hon. H. STEWART: Probably it was not done by the hon. member when he was in the business, but undoubtedly it is done by many bakers. Dr. Saw said that no evil results had followed the passing of the Factories Act which imposes restrictions upon various industries. I am afraid the hon. member has lost sight of the bearing those special conditions, designed for the metropolitan area, have upon the State as a whole. They are causing a flow of population from the country to the metropolis. There are about 70 master bakers in the metropolitan area and 150 in the State. The number of journeyman bakers is 400, so that the average number of journeymen to each master is about three. Speaking of Albany, the Honorary Minister said that there were four master bakers, and only one who employed labour, and only one who protested against the Bill. On the 14th October the four master bakers of Albany wrote to me as follows:—

We, the undersigned master bakers of Albany, wish to protest against the Day Baking Bill now before the Legislative Assembly, as we consider it would be unworkable in country towns. It appears to us that the Bill has been framed to suit the city only, and no consideration given to the rural districts. We think that the country should be exempt from the operation of the Act. (Signed) Day and Phillips, Charles Price, S. A. Barley, N. Tooth.

Hon. E. H. Gray: Three of those men are now baking by day.

Hon. H. STEWART: But they protest against being brought under the Bill. I did receive telegrams from Mr. Cook of Lake Grace, and Mr. Cousins and Mr. Kernot of Wagin, and I handed them to a colleague in another place, who has not returned them to me. Here is a letter from Mr. Cousins—

Re day baking. This Bill will not suit the country bakers in any way, as the railways are run at different times in different towns, and nearly all country bakers have to send their bread up and down the lines to different sidings. We country bakers should be allowed to bake as circumstances warrant us to do, not a hard and fast rule. If such a rule is

made, it will mean that a great reduction will be made in the amount of bread baked, as the country people cannot send stale bread out to people who only get their bread once or twice a week. Such customers must be supplied with fresh bread.

With regard to competition, Mr. Gray said that in the baking trade prices could not be put up on the consumer.

Hon. E. H. Gray: Not successfully.

Hon. H. STEWART: The only safeguard I see is to have the housewife baking her own bread, which is far more wholesome than any baker's bread, and far more economical. Give me home-made bread every time.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: The letter purporting to be written by Mr. Neilson, the secretary of the Bakers' Association, to Mr. Yelland, mentions my name as one of the men supposed to have been subjected to that "good propaganda work" of which Mr. Neilson speaks. I deny that entirely. I do not know that I should recognise Mr. Neilson if I saw him before me. In view of my denial, his statement should not be convincing to the House. The statements made by supporters of the Bill are in much the same category when they say that this measure represents an arrangement between the small bakers, the master bakers, and the employees. Mr. Duffell produced a list of bakers who say they were not consulted. Two large bakers have told me that they knew nothing at all of the deputation to the Minister.

Hon. H. STEWART: Supporters of the Bill are strongly in favour of freedom of speech for the individual. The opponents of the Bill are seeking to preserve something much more important: freedom of work for the individual.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: I strongly resent Mr. Macfarlane's remarks. The other evening I made a slight mistake, but I never state here anything that I do not firmly believe to be true. I criticise not members, but their information. This afternoon I spoke to a master baker who moved one of the resolutions. Most of the bakers who were not present were absent through their own fault. I hope the amendment will be defeated, so that industrial trouble may be prevented. The passing of the Bill will place the baking trade on a sound basis.

Hon. V. HAMERSLEY: If we pass the clause in this form, injustice will result to the public. The intention of the Bill is to create a monopoly. If night baking is not

permitted; the greatest amount of the consequent suffering would fall on those who take their meal with them to work. If there is any man who likes his bread fresh, it is the working man.

Hon. E. H. Gray: He does not get it now.

Hon. V. HAMERSLEY: Many country bakers claim that they have not been given a voice in this matter. They ask to be left alone, so that they can fit in their baking with their train services. The clause would curtail the trade of country bakers. Many of the farms have given up baking their own bread. Dr. Saw stated that flies were a great danger in connection with bread, and certainly there are more flies about in the day than at night. The amendment will give the small man an opportunity to build up a business in competition with those of others. From that competition the public will be better served.

The HONORARY MINISTER: The remarks made by Mr. Stewart would indicate that I had given the Committee a wrong impression regarding the conditions operating at Albany.

Hon. H. Stewart: I had no intention of doing that.

The HONORARY MINISTER: I am not surprised that letters of protest have been received by members. I, too, received letters from Kalgoorlie protesting against the Bill as it was introduced in another place. The conditions then were not applicable to the goldfields, and the master bakers there asked members to oppose the Bill. They had not seen the Bill in its amended form.

Hon. H. Stewart: I communicated the contents of the amended Bill to Albany.

The HONORARY MINISTER: If the Albany people are aware of all the conditions and are still anxious for the hon. member to oppose the clause, they are seeking to get the exact conditions that we are endeavouring to put into the Bill. One of those men at Albany not only does his own baking, but his own carting. The position obtaining to-day in the metropolitan area is that the bread delivered at 6 o'clock in the morning is not hot; it is the carry-over of the night before. It is not until later in the morning that hot bread is delivered. I trust that the issue will be decided on the principle of day versus night baking and that it will not be side-tracked by the suggestion made by Mr. Stewart, in good faith, but which clearly shows there is something

wrong somewhere when he is asked to oppose the Bill that the people who have asked him to oppose it really want.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I wish to make two suggestions. The first is that we should refer the Bill to a select committee.

Members: No, no.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: If that is not agreeable I suggest that the Committee consider the idea of experimenting with the Bill as has been done in other cases by limiting its operation to a period of one year.

Hon. V. Hamersley: No good.

Hon. J. R. Brown: What about making it 10 years.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I am opposed to the idea of restricting individual effort. At the same time I confess that I am swayed by the consideration that the Bill was introduced as a result of a conference between the master bakers and employees, and also that it was the outcome of one of the recommendations of the International Conference of Labour held under the League of Nations.

Hon. J. M. Macfarlane: Great Britain did not accept it.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: In this evening's paper I read an interesting account of the rise of an Australian to a position of eminence in the scientific world. The name of the individual is Dr. Edward Johnson. He went away from here as a lad, worked as a farm labourer, afterwards went before the mast, then engaged as a labourer on some reservoirs in America, became a waiter in London and in fact went through a number of experiences.

Hon. E. H. Gray: Did he ever bake bread at night?

The CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. member intend to connect his remarks with the clause under discussion.

Mr. NICHOLSON: The clause interferes with individual effort which is a great factor in the progress of the State. Dr. Johnson through sheer tenacity of purpose worked late and early. That man has risen to the proud position he now occupies. In his case there was no interference with individual effort. I could also instance the case of the present Attorney General of New South Wales who originally was a boiler maker, and while following that occupation studied law and has now been admitted to practice at the Bar.

Hon. T. Moore: We do not prevent the bakers from studying.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I recognise the difficulties of the situation. If members would consider the advisability of making an experiment with the clause as it is, and limiting the Bill to a period of one year, we could see how it acted. It might be still better to refer the measure to a Select Committee.

Hon. T. MOORE: No one working for himself will be hampered by the Bill. The man who employs labour will have his hours defined, and the hours of the man who does not employ labour will not be defined, and he will have 16 hours a day in which to practice. A small man can start making dough in the morning at 4 and finish at 8 o'clock at night. Is that fair? He would have a remarkable handicap over the man who has to work certain hours because he employs certain labour. No one in my province has written to me about this Bill, and apparently all the master makers there are satisfied.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: They will wake up some day.

Hon. T. MOORE: Representatives from the Trades Hall have met the master bakers at a round table conference and come to an agreement. Fully 97 per cent. of the trade has been consulted. Why should we attempt to upset what has been done at this round table conference? Let us give them what they ask for with the idea of inducing other parties to follow the same method of coming to a decision. The man who has energy will find sufficient time in which to expend it during the 16 hours a day that we have given him.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I am not in favour of a round table conference that binds other parties who are not present at it. This Bill involves a principle that is binding upon all parties for all time. Round table conferences do not apply in a case of that sort. Members do not understand how the small man will be squeezed out. The master bakers reached their present strong position of domination in the trade by giving the public what they wanted. They now want to prevent other people from building up their business by giving the public what the public want.

Hon. T. Moore: If the small man employs one man, he comes under the Bill.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: The small man on becoming an employer of labour will automatically come under the Bill as proposed by the amendment. The public who

have to foot the bill have not been referred to in regard to the deputation that waited upon the Minister for Labour. Dr. Saw says that baking is unhealthy. In this climate the air in a bakehouse in the daytime contains more moisture than it does at night.

Hon. T. Moore: At 5 o'clock in the morning?

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: Insurance companies have not looked upon day baking as a dangerous trade, but will now be likely to do so, and charge more for insurance. What legislation of this kind have we in any part of Australia?

Hon. J. R. Brown: We have it in New South Wales.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: It was turned down there.

Hon. J. R. Brown: If it was, let us lead the way.

The CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing the Bill generally, but a particular amendment, and I must ask the hon. member to confine himself to that amendment.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I ask a question through you, Mr. Chairman. Is there a provision such as this in any other piece of legislation in Australia? I hope some hon. member will answer that question. As to country bakers, I travel more than anyone else in this Chamber, and I know that the quantity of bread transferred from the bigger towns to the smaller towns at all hours of the day or night is astounding. We cannot have a baker in every town, and if a train arrives at 7 a.m. at a centre where there is a baker, how in the name of common sense can that baker send bread away if he cannot start before 5 a.m.? With some people, however, it does not matter a rap what the public pay or how inconvenienced they may be, so long as their particular coterie benefit from the conditions sought.

Hon. H. STEWART: I want to make it clear that the letters I read were not sought by me. They came to me from people when the Bill was before the Assembly. I wrote after Mr. Gray had stated here that since bakers had got the spread of hours, they were satisfied. To put it in a nutshell, the position regarding the country bakers is that they find the spread of hours is not sufficient. Bakers who employ labour and, I presume, others too, find that while there is an extra demand made on them during the holiday season, it does not pay to put on extra men, in which case it is necessary to have more

time over and above the spread of hours mentioned in the Bill.

Hon. A. Burvill: The country bakers want to be exempt.

Hon. H. STEWART: The spread of hours does not afford sufficient time to enable the bakers to catch the trains with supplies of bread for centres along the line and along the branch lines as well.

The HONORARY MINISTER: I wish to state clearly that, while I accept the statements made by hon. members, those objections must be strictly confined to the two or three instances mentioned. If my information is correct, the baking industry in the greater part of the State is carried out under the conditions mentioned in the Bill now. Mr. Hamersley made many statements but did not mention one name. I know most of those to which he could refer and I think I know what Mr. Holmes referred to as well. But those people are working under these conditions. The Government, and particularly the Minister for Labour, have given a lot of consideration to this question in order to frame a Bill in the interests of all concerned—the master bakers, the small men, the country bakers, and the operatives. All sections have been consulted. As a result, a concession was made in the spread of hours, and this has been a big step towards securing continued industrial peace. The clause is the crux of the Bill. I emphatically protest against the endeavours made by some hon. members to belittle the effects of night work on the health of the operatives. We have gone to some pains to introduce a Bill that conforms to the ideas of all concerned. Those who vote for the amendment will have to accept the full responsibility for their actions. If the amendment be agreed to, it will defeat the object the Government have in introducing the Bill.

Hon. J. EWING: I have not had an opportunity to read the Bill and ascertain the position and therefore have listened to the debate carefully. The Honorary Minister said that those voting for the amendment would have to accept the full responsibility and hinted that such action might lead to industrial trouble.

Hon. E. H. Gray: Quite true, too.

Hon. J. EWING: I do not care if that is so, if I think the clause is such as does not meet with my approval. I have always been opposed to building up monopolies.

Hon. T. Moore: Especially the sandalwood monopoly.

Hon. J. EWING: It seems to me that there is something like a monopoly in this matter.

Hon. W. H. Kitson: That is not true.

Hon. J. EWING: There are men to be considered and even if they number only 16, or even 23, they have a right to have their interests conserved.

The Honorary Minister: They have been consulted.

Hon. J. EWING: Even if they were consulted they disagree with this. We have freedom in Australia, and the journeyman of to-day looks forward to the time when he will become a master baker. To deny him that opportunity of working as he likes seems to be wrong.

Hon. T. Moore: Why do you curtail the butcher's hours?

Hon. J. EWING: I am not curtailing hours. All I say is that if a man decides to work on his own account, and to work any hours he likes, he should not be prevented from doing so. He pays the penalty if he loses his health! Why should we interfere? I have worked 16 and 20 hours a day on many occasions, and I would not thank anyone to interfere with me. I am anxious to secure industrial peace, but when men are trying to improve their own positions, we should not interfere with them. I understand that if the amendment is agreed to, the clause will go. It is a pity that we did not refer the matter to a select committee, but I presume at this stage such a proposal would be ruled out of order.

The CHAIRMAN: That would have to be my ruling.

Hon. J. EWING: It is a pity we did not adopt that attitude before, because a select committee might have been able to produce something that would have been acceptable to all concerned.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: You would allow a small shop to stay open all night.

Hon. J. EWING: I would not. Still, we ought not to make it impossible for a man to employ capital in an industry because a monopoly has been established. I cannot vote to prevent a man working out his own salvation.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	..	12
Noes	..	..	..	..	11
					—
Majority for	..	..	..	..	1
					—

AYES.

Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. A. Lovekin
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. J. M. Macfarlane
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. H. A. Stephenson
Hon. J. Ewing	Hon. H. J. Yelland
Hon. W. T. Glasheen	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. V. Hamersley	(Teller.)
Hon. J. J. Holmes	

NOES.

Hon. J. R. Brown	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. J. E. Dodd	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. J. M. Drew	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. E. H. Gray	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. J. W. Hickey	Hon. T. Moore
Hon. W. H. Kitson	(Teller.)

Amendment thus passed.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I move an amendment—

That in lieu of the words struck out the following be inserted, "Carrying on business as a baker who employs labour in such business."

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I hope the amendment will not be carried, for I think the proper place for the settlement of this matter is the Arbitration Court. When we come to the Arbitration Bill it will be quite easy to insert in Clause 34, instead of "industry" the words "the making or baking of bread." That will give the court all the power necessary to do what is right and just for the industry.

Amendment put and passed.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: I move an amendment—

That in line 4 the word "five" be struck out and "four" inserted in lieu.

This will give opportunity to those who desire to make an earlier start with their baking to do so.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: A man might be living five miles away from his work, and might have to walk that distance to his work; yet the hon. member would have him start at 4 o'clock in the morning. The spread of hours in the clause is quite wide enough.

The HONORARY MINISTER: Surely five o'clock in the morning is early enough for a man to start working. Those engaged in the industry do not want the amendment, for it would operate very harshly upon them. I cannot understand the hon. member's attitude.

Hon. J. E. DODD: I appeal to the hon. member not to press the amendment. Surely

it is unnecessary. It will not effect the purpose the hon. member thinks it will.

Amendment put and negatived.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: I move an amendment—

That paragraph (a) of Subclause 3 be struck out and the following inserted in lieu:—
 "(a) Between eight o'clock in the evening on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and four o'clock on the following morning. From four o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening of Friday, and from four o'clock in the morning of Saturday to midnight on Sunday."

If day baking operated throughout, no bread would be baked from 8 p.m. on Friday until Sunday. People generally object to Sunday work if it can be avoided, and I say it can be avoided in this business. The bread baked up to 8 p.m. on Friday would be delivered on Saturday. Thus, Friday's bread would have to be used on Saturday, Sunday and part of Monday.

Hon. H. Stewart: And Monday is often a public holiday.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: That would mean Friday's bread would have to be used till Tuesday afternoon. If baking were allowed on Friday night the bread could be delivered on Saturday and would not be too stale for use on Monday. Under the Bill, bakers would be working on a good portion of each Sunday. I would be prepared to let them start at 3 a.m. on Monday instead of midnight on Sunday, which would give the operatives a chance to spend the Sabbath with their families.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: I appreciate Mr. Baxter's desire to help the trade and give them Sunday off duty, but his proposal is absolutely impossible. The bread carters' award has to be considered. Those men have to finish at noon on Saturday. If a man started work at midnight on Sunday, he would work until 8 a.m. on Monday and then would be due to start another day's work immediately. Even if the amendment were workable it is not desirable. It would be a hybrid arrangement. A baker after working on Friday night would not be in a fit condition to enjoy the Saturday holiday.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I had a prior amendment, but was called out of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN: I sent for the hon. member and waited some time, but he did not appear.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I came as quickly as could. This a consequential amendment and I mention the fact to save the time that a committal would entail. Could it be inserted consequentially?

The CHAIRMAN: I cannot insert it as consequential. It will be necessary to recommend the Bill.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: There is nothing in the measure regarding the delivery of bread on Thursday for Friday's delivery. Friday night baking is important in order to have bread ready for Saturday's delivery. Mr. Gray as shown no reason why the amendment should not be accepted. Sunday baking should be avoided, and it can be avoided by bakers starting at midnight Sunday or 3 a.m. on Monday.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: The hon. member is under the impression that all bread delivered on Friday is baked on Thursday. Only a small carry-over is delivered on Friday. The 2-hour shift is worked on Friday to fit in with the carters' award. If it was the custom to bake the whole of Friday's delivery on Thursday, the amendment might be practicable.

Hon. C. F. Baxter: What is to prevent the baking of the whole of Friday's delivery on Thursday?

Hon. E. H. GRAY: It cannot be done.

Hon. C. F. Baxter: Why?

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Three parts of the bread for Friday's delivery is baked on Friday.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: On the second reading I pointed out that a lot of families had to use on Monday or Tuesday bread that had been baked on the previous Thursday. The public should be given some consideration.

The HONORARY MINISTER: I should like to know who desires the amendment. I have consulted representatives of both parties and none of them requires it.

Hon. C. F. Baxter: I have found a lot who require it.

Hon. T. MOORE: I cannot see what Mr. Baxter is aiming at. There is a blank between midnight Sunday and 4 a.m. Monday which could be worked. Does the hon. member propose that work should be done during those hours?

Hon. H. J. YELLAND: I see no need for the amendment. As to fancy bread and rolls sold on Friday, vendors would have to dispose of stale bread on practically the whole

of Friday, which is the biggest selling day. The amendment would affect the consumer as well as the vendor. Both employers and employees would have a worse time than at present. I oppose the amendment.

Amendment put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	4
Noes	..	..	..	17

Majority against .. 13

AYES.	
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. A. Lovekin
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. J. M. Macfarlane (Teller.)

NOES.	
Hon. J. R. Brown	Hon. T. Moore
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. J. M. Drew	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. J. Ewing	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. E. H. Gray	Hon. H. A. Stephenson
Hon. W. T. Glasheen	Hon. H. J. Yelland
Hon. J. W. Hickey	Hon. H. Stewart (Teller.)
Hon. J. J. Holmes	

Amendment thus negatived.

Clause, as previously amended, agreed to.

Clause 4—agreed to.

Clause 5—Special Exemptions:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That at the end of paragraph 2 there be added "or for some special reason."

The clause merely permits the Chief Inspector of Factories to give a permit for breakdown of machinery. The secretary of the Bakers' Union thinks that in Bolgart and Dalwallinu, by reason of the train service, some permit must be given, or the people will get nothing except very stale bread. The amendment would meet such a case.

The HONORARY MINISTER: I hope the amendment will not be agreed to. It would be most dangerous to extend the hours as proposed. Anything at all might be a "special reason."

Hon. A. Lovekin: Take a breakdown of the Bolgart train service. The secretary of the union agreed to this amendment.

The HONORARY MINISTER: Special circumstances sometimes arise rendering the carrying out of any Act impracticable. No inspector would prosecute in the circumstances suggested by Mr. Lovekin.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I do not care whether the words are inserted or not. I

suggested their insertion in order to help the Honorary Minister. During a long interview I had to-day with the union secretary, he pointed out to me the necessity for such an amendment, as the only permit the Chief Inspector of Factories can give relates to breakdown of machinery.

Hon. G. POTTER: I hope the Honorary Minister will accept the amendment. On the second reading I said that in Committee some such amendment should be moved or accepted. The permits will be at the discretion of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which circumstance by itself will conserve the interests of the measure.

Hon. H. STEWART: I agree with Mr. Potter. I am satisfied that the Chief Inspector of Factories will not use his discretion in any way adverse to the interests of the baking industry. He would be pretty conservative in granting exemptions. Extra trade for short periods in such places as Albany could be met by the exercise of the Chief Inspector's discretion.

The HONORARY MINISTER: It does appear probable that something is required to make the clause specific. Perhaps Mr. Lovekin will agree to let the amendment read "or for some similar or special purpose."

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I accept the Honorary Minister's suggestion, and ask leave to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment by leave withdrawn

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That at the end of Subclause 2, between the words "similar" and "purpose," there be inserted "or special."

Amendment put and passed.

The HONORARY MINISTER: I move a further amendment—

That a new subclause to stand as Subclause 4 be added as follows:—"The Chief Inspector of Factories may delegate to any person the authority to issue permits under this section in places outside the metropolitan shop district."

Outside the metropolitan area it is difficult to get into touch with the Chief Inspector of Factories and that is the reason for the amendment.

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

Clause 6—agreed to.

New clause:

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: I move—

That the following new clause be added:—"This Act shall apply only to the metropolitan district as defined by Subsection 2 of Section 1 of the Inspection of Scaffolding Act 1924."

As the Bill stands, it will be next to impossible to apply it to country districts. In most of the country districts in summer the weather is extreme and there are not the conveniences that are to be found in the metropolitan area. Buildings are of wood and iron and some are of hessian and it is difficult to tell people there that they must bake in the daytime. Take the case of a small baker who has a scattered round of customers. He is obliged to do that round in the daytime. He therefore views with alarm the coming into operation of the measure. The Bill will prove suicidal unless amended in the direction I propose.

Hon. E. H. Gray: Nonsense!

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: To foist it on the country bakers means shutting them out altogether.

Hon. E. H. GRAY: Day baking is better in hot weather than at any other time of the year. It is in operation from Carnarvon to Darwin.

Progress reported.

House adjourned at 10.50 p.m.