



Sir Edmund Barton  
January 18, 1849–January 7, 1920  
In Office: 1901–1903

Barton served in the  
government of New  
South Wales . . . .

before Australia

became independent.

He helped write the

nation's constitution

and became the first

prime minister. While

prime minister, he

supported voting

rights for women

and immigration

limits. He later

served on the High

Court of Australia.



Alfred Deakin

August 3, 1856–October 7, 1919

In Office: 1903–1904; 1905–1908; 1909–1910

Deakin served as  
attorney general

for Prime Minister . . .

Barton before

taking office

in 1903. He

supported protective

tariffs on imports,

old-age pensions,

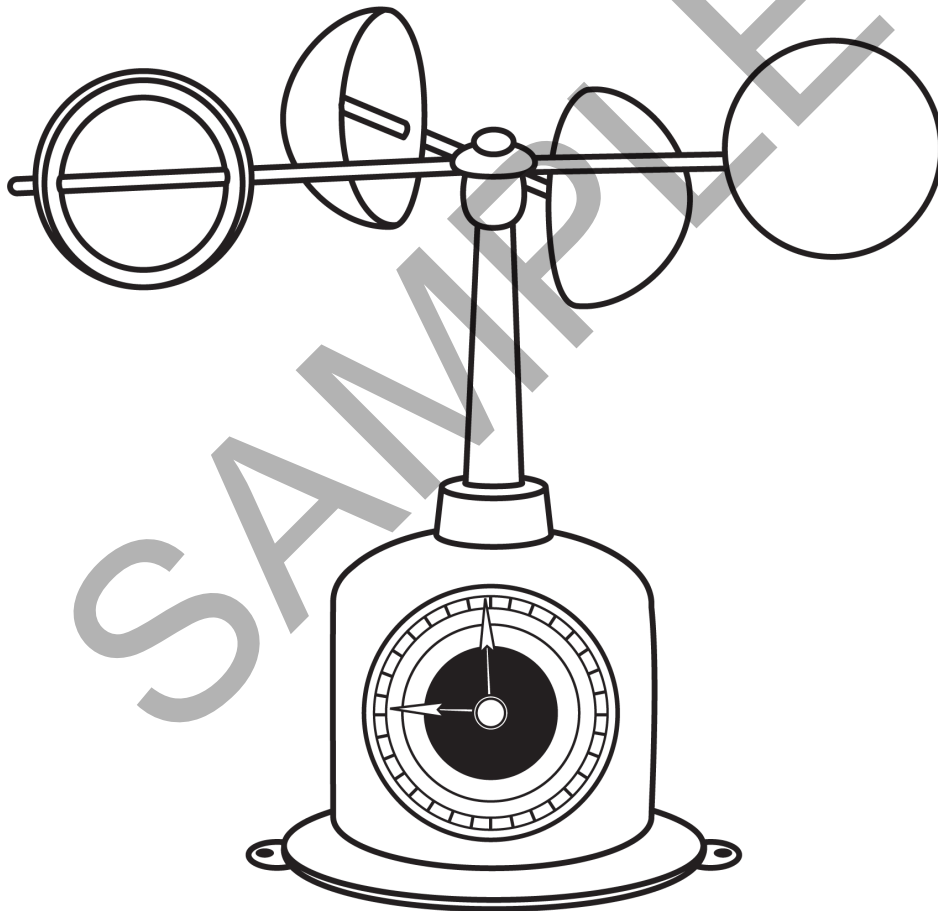
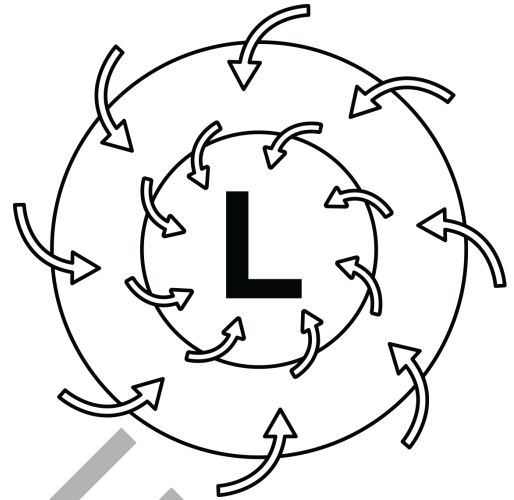
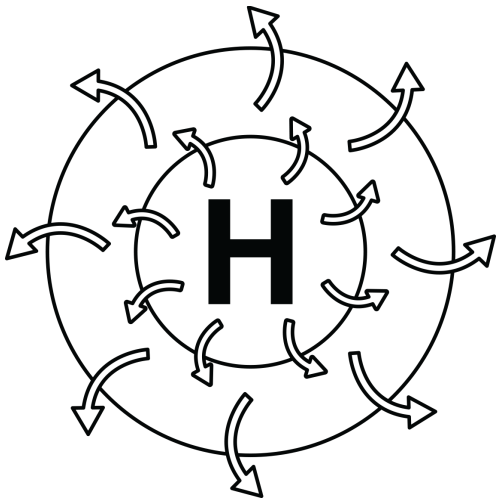
immigration limits,

and laws for better

working conditions in

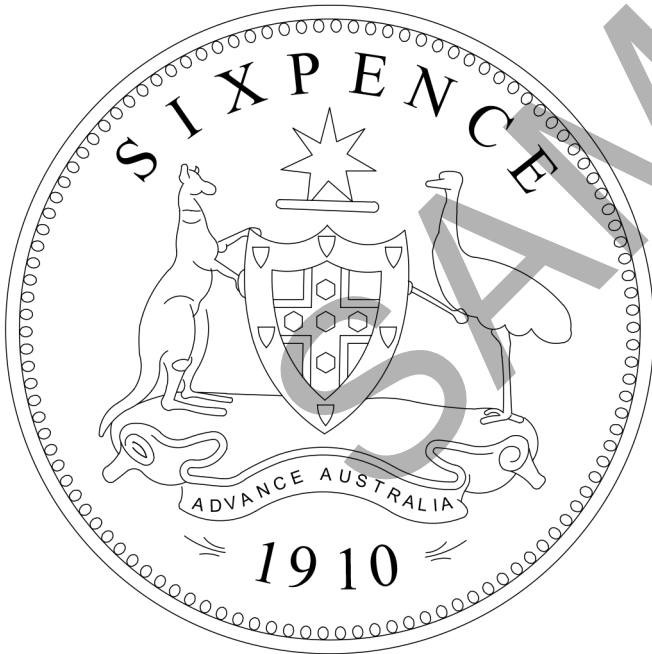
factories. He left

office in 1904.



He became prime . . .

minister again in  
1905. While prime  
minister, the Australian  
Industries Protection  
Act was passed, the  
Bureau of  
Meteorology was  
formed, and the  
Invalid and Old Age  
Pensioner Act of  
1908 gave pensions  
to those over 65.



The left office . . .

again in 1908,

however, he became

prime minister again

in the middle of

1909 and served

until April 1910. He

helped Australia plan

its own type of

money separate from

England's money.