Register 16th hovember 1904

TAXATION BILL Adjourned debate on a cond reading The Hon. G. BROOKMAN said it was a matter of regret that increased taxation was necessary. The statement made by the Commresioner of Public Works that the Government had cut down expenses in all directions was quite correct; and it was to be commended for the endeavour to make the public accounts balance, also for giving a straightforward account of the finances of the State. The office of the Treasurer had been no sinceure the last few years; consequently in discussing the new taxation policy he would deal as tenderly as possible with the proposals. It must be annoving, not only to the Treasurer, but to the people of the State, that a more economical policy had not been adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament. While the State Government's were doing all they could to being down expenditure, the Federal Govertiment was carrying on with ever-increasing cost. Nearly every department showed an increase on the previous year, It appeared as if the Commonwealth Parliament was assuming too much unjortance, while as a matter of fact it was only governing some four milions of people. The establishment of the High Court had been responsible for an increase of about £20,000 The work might well have been done by the Chief Justices of the States at a small additional cost, The Home Affairs Department had risen. in two years from £32,000 to £38,600. There was an increase in the Defence Department of £65,000, and £230,000 additional had also been spent in new works. Through the policy pursued it looked as if the Federad expenses would merease each year unless the different States woke up to the fact that they were paying too much for federation in existing circumstances, and resolved to send representatives who would marrige the affairs of the Commonwealth on commercial lines. The restrictive legislation regarding the sugar industry was not only erippling the industry, but was affecting the revenue of the State. Two years ago the State received £97,547 from sugar duties, and this year only £75,000 was expected from the same source, a shrinkage in one line of revenue alone of £22,000. During the years 1902-3, 1903-4, and 1904-5 the quantity of sugar grown by white laboor in New South Wales and Queensland was as follows:-New South Wales, 19,431 tons, 19,232 tons, 18,600 tons; Queensland. 12,234 tons, 24,466 tons, 31,190 tons. In New South Wales the quantity grown by white labour had decreased, but in Queensland the quantity grown by black labour had increased from £68,000 to £97,000, which was a big increase in proportion to the quintity grown by white labour. South Australia was paying £10,000 to these two wealthy States as a bonus for them to grow sugar with white labour, and at the same time South Australia was losing £100,000 annually on the Nortllern Territory for keeping a white Australia. Some of the proposals contained in the present Bill were, as the Commissioner termed them, far reaching, and were in keeping with the seme net, which Mr. Lucus had graphically described, but with a few more pockets added. The increase in the land tax, although not pleasant in the circumstances, seemed inevitable. The tax on travelling stars and singers was another piece of extreme legislation. The Commissioner named some of the most noted, but he could mention many who had gone away with a loss. Clause 9 was another net clause. The Treasurer had to go back nine years for a case to support his

speculators sent a prespector to Western A malia, and subsequently said the claim, which was afterwards named the Golden manager, for 120,000 in Landon. Why should the Treasurer claim meome tax when at the same time if £20,000 were lost in a venture in Western Austraba the Commissioner would refuse to allow a deduction to be made? South Australia did very well out of Western Australia and Western Australian sharehousers, Some of the present members of the dentity would have had a very bad time in 1996 with the unemployed but for the finds at Kalgoorhe. If the increased meome accoming from the capital naide was taxable, that should be sufficient. He was sorry it had been necessary to reduce the examption in the income tax to £150. The Treasurer stated that many duties had been reduced, but he omitted to say a large number had been increased. Living at the present time was higher than it was before the advent of federation, and that argument had been used in explaining the increase in some of the Government accounts. While not offering strong opposition to the Gevernment proposals, recognising that the Government accounts must balance, he would like to point out a few items which might be carefully gone into by the Government during the recess, and he would specially commend to m to the Commissioner as a bustmess man. The cost of goo's and stockatles could be considerably refered. He estimated that a man can be kept in in Al condition for 5/3 per week. That being the case, why should the Stockade cost about £1,000 per annum? Could not some more remunerative and concental employment be given to those contined within the walls of the Stockade? He found that the blind people at the North Addude institution made a profit last year of £70 as the result of their labour. That was above the cost of running the unditation and allowing Lewis "Including subscriptions,") No; or was the profit on the turnover, the same as in any ordinary business. There were numerous articles required by the Government departments which could be made at the Stockade, without in any way interforms with outside trades. There was laundry work for Government mutitations, which cost £2,000 per year, and which could be done at the Stockade. Unless those men carned their living they were kept by those outside. If they were at liberty they did some work, and if they earned their own living while in confinement they would not interfere with anybody. The stum remarks applied to the Lumitle Asylum. A large number of the inmates were kept at the expense of the State. Many could work at simple trades and be all the better for the exercise. In some cases it would be hopeless to expect any resent. The cost of education had been

mercusing, and as far as he could see social continue unless closely watched,

argument. In that particular case some

When the present system was introduced a small charge was made. A few years after this was abolished, and education was made free and compulsory. Troops of children more fit for the numery, many of whom were under five, could be seen guing to school at 9 in the morning and in many cases did not reach their homes until after 5 in the afternoon, and all day they sat cramped up in a hot schoolroom instead of running about in the fresh air exerciang their hmbs. It was the opinion of many that no child should go to school before it was seven, and that was endorsed by many of the leading physicians. Six years' schooling given free by the State, with a number of scholarships to enable any boy or girl with bright intellect the of portunity of going to the front, should be the extent of free education. For too many subjects were attempted to be taught; the whole system was a cram for passes. They saw children going to the University, and he had been told that many were crammed to pass certain subjects, which, if they got through, they forgot all about afterwards. He was in a school a little while age, and the master pointed out several children and asked whether it was reasonable to expect them to master 17 subjects. The boys had not the brain capacity; but if they were put to a carpenter's bench they would do something useful. No thought was taken of a pupil's capacity for mastering the subject. A system of classification should take place as soon as a boy or girl had mastered the three R.'s. Those inclined for trades should be passed on to the technical or secondary school. That would meet the point raised by Mr. Lucas as to what should be done with boys who had passed the compulsory standard. The cost of education, including interest on buildings, was about £200,000. That vast sum only provided for a section of the community. Besides the large colleges and ladies' and boys' private schools there were a large number of schools conducted by the Anglican and Roman Catholie Churches. It would be seen if those were provided for by the State the grant would be appalling. The question certainly warranted Government enquiry with the object of asetrbeing obtained, and if improvements could not be made in the system. He did not wish to cast any reflection on the large and hardworking body of public teachers, for whom he had the greatest admiration. What he wanted to urge was, could the system be improved on the lines of the schools conducted in America and Canada. A class of speculators the Treasurer had entirely overlooked-and as a rule they were not the poor and needywere those who invested in Government bonds. These were the people who took no risks, but why should they escape paying income tax? About two millions had been floated in the State, and the practice was still going on. The income from that sum, which in the ordinary way would be taxable, escaped; but for what reason, except that it was not customary to charge in the other States, be did not know. No doubt the Treasurer could give the other needy Treasurers a lint, and they could all, to use a sporting phrase, start from scrutch. The tax was deducted from colonial bonds in London, so that they had a precedent. With the high rate of interest that was now being paid the present would be a good time to do away with the exemption. He knew of a wealthy gentleman who bad locked up between £30,000 and £40,000 in Treasury bills. He would support the se and reading of the Bill, but would require further information regarding some of the clauses before agreeing to vote for

Reg 18th hov.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE. An important meeting of the senate of the University of Adelaide is to be held next Wednesday afternoon. First of all various offices have to be filled, and as there are no surplus nominations the elections will be mere formalities. The gentlemen nominated for office are: - For five annual vacancies on the council, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., F.R.S., Drs. W. T. Hayward and J. A. G. Hamilton, B.A., Messrs, R. Barr Smith and G. J. R. Murray, B.A., LL.B.; warden of the senate, Mr. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc.; and clerk of senate, Mr. T. A. Caterer, B.A. Then various alterations in statutes and regulations approved by the council will be dealt with. It is proposed to add music to the existing faculties-arts, science, law, and medicine. Another proposition is that the age limit for the Angas Engineering Exhibition shall be raised from 18 to 19. New statutes are to be submitted with the object of admitting non-graduating students to the University. The suggested alteration in the regulations deal with the examinations

Ray 16th 2001. 1904.

Dr. W. Ramsay Smith, B.Sc., has passed his examination in the University of Adelaide for the degree of Doctor of Science.

for several degrees.

Reg. Nov. 19 1 1904

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

PASS DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The following students have passed in subjects of the course for the pass degree of bachelor of arts at the annual examination in November,

English Language and Literature.—William James ADEY, James ANDERSON, George Frederick DODWELL, Frederick William EARDLEY, Hilds Gesina Franciska FARSKY, Bobest HARK-NESS, Edith Ulrica HUBBE, Eric Marfeet IX, GAMELLS, Oscas Lionel BIAACRISEN, Mary Libertary Language Language Release Ralein, House John MORDAN, Ernest Gladstone Militon, Robert John MORDAN, Edwar Maurice RALFH, Oswald RISCHBIETH, Samuel Forcer BOHNSON, Label Agnes Ekin SMYTH, Sarah Newton TWISE, Mabel Evangeline WILLIAMS.

Recommended for the John Howard Clark School

Recommended for the John Howard Clark Scholarship.—Mary Lillecrapo LANGMAN, Frederick William EARDLEY and Hilda Gosina Franciska FARSKY prox. soc.

English History.—Barbara ANGUS, Henry Jerses ARMITAGE, Edmund Stanley BARTHOLOMAEUS, Frederick Norman BENNETT, James Bills, Catherine Forster BRADLEY. Albert Joseph BROOKS, Reginald George BURNELL, Jerse CAMPRELL, Fercy John CLARK, Helen Frederica CLEZY, Robert Francis COWAN, Collin Ribert GUDMORE, David DAVIS, Absolom DEAMS, Herbert John DEEBLE, Daby Violet FINCH, ORther Frie GOLDSWORTHY. Thomas Jeffrey HARTISTY, William HENDERSON, Hilda Mary Hill, Richmond Thomas HITCHCOX, Charlotte Annie HOLDAND, Walter Fritz Stephen HUTLEY, John Emily Alfred KLOSE, Anna Estelle LAFFAN, Burtin Margaret LIMBERT, Margaret LIPSHAM, Hoton Moss MAUGHAN, Muriel Perth MENKINS, Duncan MENZIE, Adelaide Laetitia MIETHEE, William Stanley MITCHELL, Josephine Hartley MON-CRIEFF, Evanireline MURPHY, John Stuart Rissell OBORN, William Henry RAYNOR, Itabel Maly SANDERS, Adolf John SCHULZ, Winifred STOCK-HAM, Warren Alexander SWAN, Edwin Etnest WEIK, Vida Alice WILKS.

Modern European History, -- Abadem DEANS, French, -- Stella Mary CHURCHWARD,

-Junior Division Pass List.

First Class.—*Annie Irche Buru BENHAM, Miss E. HILL; *Grace Annie BIGHAM, Miss H. TUCKER; *Annie Muriel BIGNELL, Miss E. M. Williams; *Verna Loveday CHURCHWARD, Miss Sprod; *Florence Lilian COTTLE, Miss G. Bell; *Elimbeth Caumen Francisca DELPRAT, Miss C. J. Borrin; Doris May DeROSE, Miss E. M. Williams; Florence Louisa DONNELL, Miss E. M. Tory; Eva Janet DUNSTONE, Miss G. Bell; Joughine Angela FAVILLA, Miss B. Brown; *John Frest GARDINER, Miss H. M. Richardson; John Ellis GIBSON, Mr. F. Boreeting; *Kathleen Marguerite GORE, Miss Dasborough; *Phyllis May GREEN, Miss Dasborough; *Phyllis May GREEN, Miss Dasborough; Mariorie McMillan HENDERSON, Miss E. M. Williams; Vera Clare HENDERSON, Miss Sheppard; Pauline Victoria Alma HEIN RICH, Miss F. Barnet; *Dulcie Coralle HOGPER, Miss R. C. E. Davy; *Violet Florence HURMAN, Miss G. Carey; Lena Alexander NELSON, St. Joseph's Cenvent, Port Adelaioe; Eleanor Gerturle RAMSEY, Mr. J. Glasson; Lily WARREN, Miss J. Ure.

Second Class.-Violet Primrose CARDIS, Mas II. C. Webb; Ethel May Gertrude COULTHARD, Mtse E. Eaton; Ena DALY, St. Joseph's Convent, Norwood; Marian DUGGAN, Miss E. M. Torr; Muriel Harriet EWENS, Miss E. M. Williams; Blancks Mildred FISHER, Miss L. M. Adams; Lettie Au-gusta FROST, Miss E. Painter; Laurel Minns-GALLIFORD, Miss G. Smidt; Courlotte Mildred HENDRY, Miss Bosch: Clara Louisa JOLLY, Miss B. Brown; Florence KAESEHAGEN, Miss L. M. Adams: Annie KENNEDY, Convent of Metry, Angus street; Lillan Alice McGEORGE, Mrs. W. R. Wilson: Helen Mitchell MACKENZIE, Miss Baynes; Gertrude Emily MARTIN, Osmond House School (Miss H. C. Webb); Hilds MILLER, Convent of Mercy. Angua street; Stella MOORE, Miss A Kearney; Vera Adela NETTELBECK, Oscional House School (Mins H. C. Webb); Elsle NEWING, Mins H. C. Webb; Kitty PANTZER, Concret of Mercy, Apgas street; Maggie Nesbitt PERRYMAN, Miss Bell; Elizabeth Hobart PiZEY, Miss Sheppard; Margaret ROBERTSON, Dryburgh Horse School (Miss Thompson); Beatrice Ruth ROUIN, Miss Sheppard; Caroline Large SCHIVEN, Miss Kearney; Elfrida Agnes STORCH, Miss M. Mittfeld; Percival Harold TILBROOK, Miss E. M. Tori; Stanislaus UPTON. Convent of Mercy. Angas street; Anny Francis WAITE, Miss H. C. Webb; Hilda Eleanor WILKINSON, Miss G. Naismith; Annie WRIGHT, Hyde Park School of Music (Misses Winwood); Maud May WYATT, Miss Sheppard.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE N MUSIC, -Page List.-

Martha Dorothy BRUGGEMANN, principal subject singing; Walter Dedford HILLS, principal subject organ; Kate JOYCE, principal subject singing.