

The Premier's Speech

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ment to face, but the stern necessity of living within our income will require a careful overhaul of the larger departments in order to make certain that the community is getting value for the huge sums spent, and that the policy is not too costly for our diminished national income.

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

"There are more than 14,000 persons registered at the Labour Exchange as unemployed, and there are considerable numbers not registered. The Government is spending at the rate of £12,000 a week supplying rations, and it is estimated that 45,000 persons are wholly dependent upon this sustenance.

"The Government has been criticised for not finding work for this army of men, but our critics have not made any suggestions which the Government has been able to adopt. The average ration to a male adult costs 7/ per week, and it is difficult to find suitable employment for the time necessary to earn that amount, and the provision of relief works would necessitate much more money than the Government can obtain if all are to be given some employment. It would appear that the Government will be unable to find employment for any substantial proportion of the unemployed, and that the restoration of prosperity to our industries is the only real solution of the problem. This means that the absorption of the unemployed will be a gradual and slow process, and that for some time to come we will be called upon to make provision for assistance for large number of workers.

"While realising the difficulties of the situation, the Government is not content to allow the present unsatisfactory position to continue, and intends almost immediately to introduce legislation and appoint a representative committee to go fully into the question of the relief of unemployment, the provision of work, and the supplying of rations.

LOAN WORKS TO CEASE

"Owing to the present financial stringency it is quite impossible for the Loan Council to borrow this year anything like the sum that has been borrowed in recent years. The total Loan Programme for the Governments of Australia has been fixed at £15,000,000, and the share attributable to South Australia is £1,830,000. Adding to this amount the sum of £725,000 estimated credits to the Loan Fund, the total amount available to South Australia is £2,555,000, out of which the deficit for 1929-30, viz., £1,625,000, must be financed, leaving approximately £930,000 available for loan expenditure. In addition, the sum of £56,000 will be found by the Commonwealth under the Migration Agreement, making the total loan programme £986,000."

"This figure is so much lower than last year that it has meant a drastic curtailment in the loan programme, and the result of this drastic curtailment will be that in almost all cases loan works will have to cease by the end of October, 1930.

"The Loan Estimates for 1930-31, giving full details of the works proposed for the current financial year, will shortly be presented to Parliament."

"If the House disagrees with the Government's plans, it must offer some alternative or take the responsibility," declared the Premier.

"We want to push on with the Budget next week, and I will ask the House to sit late."

Details Of The Budget

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How The Money Will Be Raised

The following table shows the difference in revenue estimated to be collected this year and that actually collected last year, which in most cases, was considerably below what was estimated:—

	Estimated Revenue, 1930-31	Estimated Increase.	Estimated Decrease.
Railways	£3,300,000	£192	—
Income Tax	2,020,000	512,625	—
Interest and Exchange	1,206,630	251,756	—
Commonwealth (Special Grant)	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Waterworks and Sewers	901,000	16,649	—
Commonwealth (Financial Agreement Grant)	703,816	—	—
Motor Taxation and Licences	600,000	600,000	—
Harbours	582,500	157	—
Stamp Duties	375,000	—	£56,922
Land Tax	540,000	50,735	—
Succession Duties	330,000	—	65,082
Commonwealth (Disabilities Grant)	320,000	—	40,000
Land Sales, Rents, &c.	201,037	—	41,233
Sundry Smaller Items	684,047	—	61,824
Totals	£12,764,650	£2,481,114	£268,681

The amount of £600,000 for motor taxation and licences, shown as increased revenue, does not mean that the present taxes will be increased.

Last year £300,000 was collected from motor taxation, etc., and this, with a further £300,000, was paid into the Main Roads Fund to be spent entirely on roads under special Act of Parliament. In future this will not be done, the whole of the money going into general revenue.

The small increase of £16,349 in waterworks and sewers will come not from increased charges, but from a natural increase in the activities of the department.

The increase in interest and exchange is accounted for by additional returns upon advances made to the Tramways Trust and other activities and by the inclusion of

£137,000, as receipts from soldier settlers.

The decrease in stamp duties is due to reduced volume of business in land sales, amusements, totalisator investments, etc.

The decrease in succession duties is set down purely on the assumption that last year's revenue from this source will not be reached.

A more hopeful position in railway finance is indicated because better freight receipts are expected, including that resulting from an estimated harvest of 44 million bushels, compared with 23,345,000 last season. At present railway revenue is slightly below that received at this time last year.

Where The Money Will Be Spent

Directions in which expenditure is to be increased or decreased, compared with that of last year, are summarised as follows:—

	Estimated Expenditure, 1930-31.	Estimated Increase.	Estimated Decrease.
Legislature	42,316	—	11,973
Chief Secretary	1,294,434	131,800	—
Attorney-General	85,541	—	7,210
Treasurer	650,408	238,204	—
Commissioner of Crown Lands	123,821	—	14,943
Commissioner of Public Works	482,392	30,495	—
Minister of Education	940,869	—	58,081
Minister of Industry	16,855	—	679
Minister of Agriculture	238,193	2,067	—
Minister of Irrigation	115,339	—	7,399
Minister of Mines	32,424	16,637	—
Minister of Marine	235,956	—	17,530
Minister of Railways	3,331,222	—	265,358
Minister of Local Government	260,470	223,278	—
Total ordinary expenditure	7,850,240	—	—
Interest on public debt	4,800,000	463,687	—
Other special acts	97,343	—	152,321
Total expenditure	£12,747,583	£1,106,237	£535,494

The increase of interest on the public debt is due to the fact that since June 30 last year new loans of £13,734,655 have brought the total public debt up to £93,419,118.

How Savings Will Be Made

The total amounts to be saved by cutting grants and salaries, and by increases in taxation, are as follows:—

Reduction of grants to Local Governing Bodies	£110,000
Reduction of grants to University, School of Mines, Public Library, and other bodies	£30,000
Reduction in salaries in Public Service generally (including Education Department)	£200,000
Reduction in Railways, Agriculture, &c.	£200,000
Net Revenue from Motor Taxation restored to General Revenue	£300,000

Following are some of the most noteworthy directions in which costs are to be cut under the headings shown on the above table:—

Railways: Saving of £4,488 in Commissioner's salary; £30,000 less off depreciation instalment; £12,000 off sundry office and stores expenses; £5,082 less for supervising and yard staffs salaries; £2,051 off wages in refreshment room services; £6,986 less for salaries of guards, conductors, shunters, &c.; £30,000 less wages in rolling stock branch; £108,815 less for coal stores; £56,000 less wages in way and works branch.

Agricultural Department: £13,073 less for agricultural work; £3,000 less for Agricultural College; £9,832 less for Produce Department; £1,335 less for Chemistry Department; £1,896 less for Tourist Bureau; £1,100 less for immigration; £8,738 less for miscellaneous, including cuts in better farming trams, contributions to show societies, Flora and Fauna Board, wheat crop competitions, and advances for rates for returned soldiers' homes. Amounts voted in the past for the running of Turretfield Demonstration Farm, Kybylote Experimental Farm have been completely eliminated, and others greatly reduced.

Treasurer's Department: £1,464 less towards Superannuation Fund; £2,231 less on Motor Vehicles Department; £7,053 less for Taxation, Stamp and Succession Duty Departments; £1,516 less on miscellaneous expenses.

Legislature:—£10,647 less for electoral expenses.

Chief Secretary's Department:—£1,106 off the vote for the Public Service Commissioner's Department (including Classification and Efficiency Board), £2,125 off the Audit Branch, £4,720 less for printing and stationery, £4,573 off Police Department, £4,589 off jails and prisons, £12,387 off Hospitals Department, £1,513 off Central Board of Health, £21,708 off miscellaneous expenses, including reduction of grants to country hospitals, associations, institutions, and societies.

Attorney-General's Department:—£1,328 less for Supreme Court Departments, £1,182 less for Adelaide Local Court, £1,109 less for Police Court, £1,209 less for country local Courts, £3,457 less for Registrar of Deeds Department.

Crown Lands Department:—£10,312 less for Lands and Survey Department (and Govern-

ment motor garage), £17,325 less for miscellaneous expenses, including £11,988 off subsidy to railways for freight of fodder for starving stock.

Public Works Department:—£35,752 less for Engineering and Water Supply Department, chiefly renewals and removals of mains, etc., £4,708 less for Supply and Tender Board, £14,593 less for public works, and £2,370 less for Architect-in-Chief's Department.

Education Department:—£90,202 less for education, chiefly salaries, £2,450 less for Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, £2,719 less for School of Mines, etc., £16,514 less for miscellaneous expenses, including £10,322 less grants to institutes.

Industry Department:—£2,077 less for Factories and Steam Boilers Department, £1,000 less for Minister's Department.

Irrigation Department:—£17,506 less for Irrigation and Drainage Commission including cuts in repairs for floodwater damage, salaries for area administration, and salaries generally.

Mines Department:—£660 less for salaries.

Marine:—£31,461 less for Harbours Board, including £25,000 less for depreciation.

Local Government Department:—£1,264 less for salaries, £3,100 less for Roads and Bridges Department in subsidies to district councils.