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Another Charge

Another charge levied at the show's close came from a brilliant young woman.

She alleged that although every courtesy was paid artists who performed at the clubs, they were rapidly forgotten by members.

When Mr. Horner's article was referred to the president of the salon (Prof. H. J. Wilkinson), he said that he had no comment to offer.

Neither had several members of his committee who were approached.

Dr. Deane said he did not think it would be politic for him to comment on Mr. Horner's article, and on the musical society of the Lyceum Club.

Mr. Horner said today that he had been misled by the committee. "The News" was published last night. "I have the whole of the Adelaide music press at my disposal," he said. "There will be no reply to my article, because the people it was levelled at realise that there is no reply they can make."

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HOW PLANTS CAME TO AUSTRALIA

### Effect Of "Stowaways"

War was to be waged by scientists against pestiferous plant immigrants to Australia, with objects in view. Trolling them, said Professor A. E. V. Richardson, Director of the Waite Research Institute, was to be the business of Australia's Plant Immigrants, a members of the Legation Club at their meeting yesterday afternoon. The insects could be divided into two main classes, those deliberately introduced, and those which have been introduced accidentally. The former class included wheat, barley, oats, vines, fruit trees, and ornamental plants. The latter class included insects which had also been introduced deliberately, such as the Cape Tulip, the sorbush and St. John's Wort. The last-named had been introduced into Victoria, and had lowered the productive value of some land by 80 per cent. The prickly pear, which has been given wide publicity in New South Wales as a present, and passed on by him to those who enjoyed his dinner, spread, and occupied 550,000 acres in Queensland and New South Wales. Its eradication had received the attention of scientists for the past 25 years.

On the other hand, some of the "stowaways" had done good. The presence of the dingo, for example of Australia. These included subterranean clover. It was not known how this came to Australia, but was found in a garden at Mount Barker and was first cultivated in South Australia.

It was not a negligible export of it to various parts of the world. Other immigrants of this type were the grey and red kangaroos, the emu, the mallee, which was supposed to have reached King Island in a mattress from a shipwrecked sailor, and the "woolly" came to Australia from India in the packing of a camel saddle.

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plants with them when returning from visits overseas.

Professor Richardson traced the effect on Australia of the coming of the white man and the introduction of sheep and cattle. He said that the sheep and cattle were much more intensive in their grazing capacity than the marsupial kangaroos, and that the soil which previously had moved from place to place according to supplies of food and water. Trees were being cut down, and the soil was being exposed and began to drift to a large extent.

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INSURANCE INSTEAD OF PENSIONS

### Senator McLachlan Stresses Need For Scheme

Amplifying his statement in Melbourne that the present was a favorable opportunity for considering the introduction of a national insurance scheme, the Postmaster-General (Senator McLachlan) said yesterday that ultimately such a scheme would remove the need for old-age pensions, and might be extended to include unemployment insurance.

As in the case of an ordinary insurance policy, a sum or periodical allowance would be paid to a policy holder on reaching a certain age or to dependants in the event of death. It would take years to set the scheme on a full operation, but the meantime, old people must still receive pensions. Young workers could be brought into the insurance scheme, which would replace pensions eventually.

"The position must be faced some day, because the increasing volume of old-age pensions, to which all parties give their adherence, is a menace to the financial safety of Australia, as everyone realises," said Senator McLachlan. "In any event, it would take many years to bring into operation a system of national insurance. The longer it is delayed, it appears, the worse the position will become."

"The history of national insurance overseas does not seem altogether attractive, but, however difficult, it is one of the problems that Australia must face. It is a matter which inclines me to the view that a scheme of national insurance based on present conditions would be a better one than a scheme based on conditions in prosperous times might not stand the strain of a period of stress."

The earning capacity of money has been very much reduced, since the position was examined by the committee. The effects of this are very far-reaching in any national insurance scheme. To leave the door open to posterity is never prudent or fair."

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COST TO STATES OF SOCIAL SERVICES

### £4/5/11 A Head, Including Unemployment Relief

STRIKING FIGURES

CANBERRA, May 1.

Easily the most lavish in the Commonwealth, social services in New South Wales cost £3 4/3 a head of the population a year, compared with £3 6/10 in Victoria, £3 1/5 in South Australia, and £3 5/6 in Queensland. The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. McPhee) told the States Grants Commission today that these amounts included unemployment relief and were the latest figures available.

Excluding unemployment, the average cost of the various social services in the various States were—New South Wales, £4/8; Queensland, £0/7; Western Australia, £0/6; South Australia, £3/2; Victoria, £4/10; and Tasmania, £3/2. The actual amount spent in New South Wales was £3,825,913 on unemployment, in Victoria it was £2,068,647, including

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£1,817,621 on unemployment. Queensland came next with £3,082,475, of which only £277,273 was for unemployment.

Expenditure on Education

The average per head cost in Australia was 25/3, of which 8d. was for universities, 12/3 for technical schools, and 8d. for agriculture. In New South Wales spent 6d. on University education, Victoria 6d., and Queensland 11d. on agricultural education. Queensland spent 1/6, Western Australia 1/2, and Tasmania 1/2. New South Wales spent 11d. on technical education, and Victoria only 2d.

Queensland's police were the most expensive to administer, which cost £16 in New South Wales, and 6/6 in Victoria. New South Wales spent 1/9 on gaols and prisons, Victoria 1/3, Queensland 1/1d., and Queensland with 7d. New South Wales justice was the most expensive to administer, the cost being 1/6, as against 1/1 in Victoria, and 4d. in South Australia and Western Australia. Queensland was easily the expenditure on public safety with 9d. a head. Victoria was last with only one penny. Queensland, Australia, 4d., Queensland and South Australia each 4d., and Tasmania 3d.

On recreation facilities New South Wales spent 4d., Victoria 2d., and Queensland nothing.

Care of the Aged And Afflicted

In addition to the Commonwealth old age and other pensions, the States in that year spent £3,068,649 (9/3 a head) on the care of the aged and mentally afflicted and on maternal and child welfare, and a further £2,674,468 (8/8 a head) on the re-education of New South Wales spent £2,105,569 (10/3 a head) on family endowment.

The average cost of social services provided by the States for the whole of Australia was £3 4/3 a head, which is the unemployment relief and 5/4 1/2 including it.

Replying to Tasmania's Claim

Replying to Tasmania's claim for assistance of £112,000, the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. E. F. Furland) declared that the benefits of the Commonwealth policy more than compensated for the State's disabilities from Federation.

On the request for £76,000 to cover the railway shortage, and £76,000 for roads, Mr. McPhee said that Tasmania was better placed as regards road transport than most of the other States. He said that the residents of other States should have to provide for the upkeep of facilities in their States from Federation. They must themselves enjoy. As regards taxation, Tasmania's rates, with the exception of those on incomes of £100 and £150, were much below the average of taxes on similar incomes in other States. In some cases it was the lowest in the Commonwealth, and in the majority the second lowest. The net benefit to Tasmania in 1923-24 was £231,000, or £3 11/7 a head of the population.

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Degrees Conferred At University

There was a special conferring of degrees at a meeting of the Council of the University of Adelaide in the classic room yesterday. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. M. Murray, presided in the absence of the Chancellor (Sir George Murray), who is abroad, conferring the following degrees:

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. O. T. C. de Crespiigny) presented for the degree of master of surgery Dr. Reginald Francis Matters, and for the degree of bachelor of medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Messrs. James Ignatius Fisher, Frederic French Heddie, John Meavians Pedler, and Walter Alfred Russell.

The Dean of the Faculty of Science (Professor T. Harvey Johnson) presented for the degree of master of science Messrs. James Bobby Price, B.Sc., and William Lockhart Rait, B.Sc., of Tasmania (in absentia). Matters now holds the following degrees and diplomas:—M.D. M.S. F.R.C.S.E., F.R.A.C.S., and M.C.O.G.

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EXPEDITION TO STUDY NATIVE LIFE

### Adelaide Party Leaves For Musgrave Ranges

### PRIMITIVE TRIBES

It is hoped that greater knowledge of the habits and customs of the wild, primitive tribes of several States will result from investigations by the Adelaide University and Museum anthropological expedition, which left Adelaide for Kalgoorlie by the East-West express yesterday morning on the first stage of an expedition to the Musgrave Ranges. The party will travel by motor trucks from Laverton, in Western Australia, to the Musgrave Ranges.

The expedition comprises the ethnologist of the Museum (Mr. N. B. Timbrell), Dr. J. Hackett, of the University, who will be engaged in medical researches, Mr. P. M. Mountford, of the Department of Agriculture, who is a surveyor, and Mr. E. O. Stocker, of Sydney, who will take moving pictures of the natives.

The district in which the expedition will carry out its researches is known as the central native reserve. It is the hunting grounds of some of the most primitive type. They have had practically no contact with civilisation, and are of a somewhat precarious disposition. The party is hoped that by the time it arrives at its base in the Musgrave Ranges, the natives will have gathered there. An attempt was made recently to ensure the presence of natives, but it failed. Mr. Timbrell is hoping what he describes as a "long bush." A message was given to a member of the Mackay Australia Expedition, who is in the survey party was in Adelaide, and he was asked to drop the message in the reserve and inform the party.

The message asked that missionaries should attempt to arrange that several large groups of natives should gather in the vicinity. Whether the message reached the missionaries, or whether they have complied with the request, the request is not known.

Plaster Masks

As on the last expedition, it was hoped to obtain plaster masks or casts of the heads of aborigines to add to the Museum collection, and for general research purposes, said Dr. Hackett above the day before the departure of the party yesterday. In the past the natives had displayed extraordinary patience and helpfulness in the past. He thought that the natives in the Musgrave Ranges area would prove equally ready.

Mr. Timbrell had hoped to obtain photographs, records of native songs, corroborees, chants, and music. The party is expected to spend about 400 miles inland from Laverton, and will be completely out of touch with the world. It is expected that the party will be away about six weeks, and that it will return to Adelaide on September 8.

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Enquiry Report Sent To Federal Government

The Board of Enquiry into the alleged ill-treatment of aborigines, which comprised Professor J. B. Glendon, of the Adelaide University, and Mr. J. B. Deputy Chief Protector of Aborigines in the Northern Territory (Mr. J. B. W. Deane), has today completed its work and forwarded its findings and recommendations to the Federal Government. The Board also yesterday that the recommendations of the board were unanimous. Professor Glendon, in his report, from a professional viewpoint, Mr. White the missionary aspect of the problem, and Mr. Deane, from the viewpoint of the Minister for Aborigines. His return to Canberra from Northern Australia.

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In the second of his two lectures at the University the Hughes professor of Classics at the University (Prof. J. A. Fitzherbert) will speak tonight on "The Spirit of Rome in its Daily Life."

Dr. C. T. Madigan, the South Australian explorer, will broadcast a national talk to be relayed to three other States from 8:30-9:30 tonight. His subject will be "Our Contribution to Polar Exploration."