the end of last year, a real easing could gious Government actions. heartily appreciated by the whole com- past year, mercial community as a vital step in an Mr. J. Lavington Bonython, in second-

recognised that money for Government past year, works was essential if the State was to progress along sound lines, and they reprogress along sound lines, and the Mr. Wallace Bruce said he appreciated undertakings. supply of reasonably cheap capital. Cheap capital was impossible when Governments but up the rate of interest by competition against one another in their eagerness to placate one section of their supporters. Therefore, he repeated that the State Governments had done a real service to the community in putting a definite end to the old-time competition against one another for loan money. (Cheers.)

#### Workmen's Insurance.

They could not face with the same sopensatisu insurance, in defiance of the all be able to advise. of Parhament, as prossed by the fac that the Government's own Bill wa thrown out last session, when it was in treduced for the specific purpose of gain ing a general authority to undertake all classes of insurance. The Government were morally wrong in their action, ev supposing they had acted within their strict judicial rights. There might have been some slight justification for the action if the existing organisations could not, or would not, undertake the business; or if they were charging exorbitantly for the services rendered. There was, however, me evidence of either, (Hear, hear.) In fact, definite assurances to the conlyary were given immediately following the Government publicly declaring their intentions Actions of that character, matter to what particular party the Government might belong, brought discredit on the State, and would do more than Lves. (Cheers.)

### Taxation Proposals,

able. Although such intention was dis- G. R. Annells and H. Tassie. claimed, there was no shadow of doubt. On the motion of Mr. L. F. McConnan, comment were designed for class purposes, Hill and the retiring officers, and it was equally clear that their incideuce would have been inimical to a very important section of the community. The whole scheme or taxation badly peeded revision in the light of modern doctrines and modern knowledge. Taxation there must be, but let the taxes press equably. al round; let each man contribute to the to enue in accordance with his means and in circumstances, but see to it that each omtribute. (Cheers.) Direct taxation if it was conducive of nothing else avakened interest in the affairs of govern ment. It tended to carb spending propensities of the ordinarily impocunious, and it tended to promote sounder outlays. "Easy come, easy go" should no more apply to Government than to private finance,

Capital and Labor.

asked was that there should be mutual bed are essential. Only by the acquisirespect for each other's opinions. Neither sapital nor labor was omnipotent. flaramatory atterances were to be deplored. They were disturbing to the community. They engendered hatred and thir by you," should be the watchwords. Agreements honorably entered into should be honorably observed, or regorously enforced by law. Given a square deal all round, the future might be faced with equanimity, Industrial peace was orging need of the world to-day. Natrial misshler-makers standing by, importunately urging the aspping of their

Mr. Hill said he desired to thank the only be brought about gradually, and then vice-president for his co-operation and ealy by wise direction and through judi- assistance during his two years' term of The deci- office, and he congratulated the chamber sion of the Australian Loan Council that on securing the valuable services of Mr. States should limit to bare bones their Wallace Bruce as president. He would current year's new borrowings for loan take the office with the full confidence of works, had a salutary effect on the exchange position. Heavy borrowings, co. cil also he was grateful for their cordial incident with record exportations of goods co-operation during his term as president. from this and other Australian States was He was also very glad to place on record a very potent factor in the creation of the thanks due by members of the chamthe exchange difficulties last year, and al. ber to the sacrotary and his staff for the the exchange dimentities Governments was faithful manner in which the work of the over long in coming, it nevertheless was chamber had been carried out during the

important and necessary direction. Equally ing the adoption of the report, congratusignificant was the decision to desist from lated the president on his excellent resume competitive borrowing in Australia. They of the work done by the council during the

#### The New President.

entitled to ask for and to expect that they very highly the honor they had conferred should contribute a portion of their in- upon hum by electing him president for the come and their savings towards national ensuing year. He could at least enter his They knew, however, term of office with a certain degree of conthrough dear experience, that Govern-fidence, for it had been his privilege durments which were composed largely of ing the past two years to serve as vicements untrained and unversed in the intri- president under a very able president. Mr. cacies of finance, no matter how well in- Hill had brought to hear on their deliberatentioned they might be, could not ex- tions an analytical mind and shrewd busipend to the same good purpose as these ness judgment that few were fortunate who have made a life study of the position enough to possess. In these strenuous days, and were daily ocaling with the pro- said Mr. Bruce, when business was beblem. As an ex-Treasurer once remarked, coming more difficult and exacting, he was Government borrowings should be cur afraid the average commercial man put tailed to the lowest possible limit come aside the Chamber of Commerce annual patible with efficiency, and private enter report without giving more than a curpatible with the given every possible oppor- so y glance at its contents. His efforts tunity to expand. Commercial expansion during the next twelve months would be was primarily dependent upon a full concentrated upon an attempt, which he was sure would have the enthusiastic sur port of the whole council, to extend th chamber's usefulness to the commercia community by endeavoring to cultivate greater interest amongst its members. H would like to stress the point that the suc cess of the chamber was very largely in the hands of its members, for the benefit of whom it existed, and he would therefore urge one and all to make the fullest use of its organisation by making known to their secretary any difficulties which renity the fact that the Government em. might arise in the course of business in barked mon a scheme of workmen's com. which either himself or the council might

Mr. Bonython said he appreciated very much the compliment that had been paid to him by making him vice-president of the chamber, and he would endeavor to live up to the position. He congratulated Mr. Bruce on his appointment as president, and the chamber on having such a gentleman as chairman. For the past two years Mr. Bruce had been a vice-president, and he had carried out his work well. He (Mr. Bonython) was as yet an unknown quantity, but he would endeavor to carry

out his duties to the best of his ability.

Officers elected:-President, Mr. Wallace Bruce; vice-president, Mr. J. Lavington Bonython; council, Messrs. David Blyth, F. A. Bowen, T. S. Cheadle, W. E. Chinner, T. A. Corbin, G. J. Cowie, R. Burns Cuming, N. Darling, E. W. Hol den, L. H. Landseer, Percy J. A. Lawrence, Lance A. Lewis, S. McGregor Reid, T. H. Robin, J. K. Samuel, N. H. Tayanything else to estrange public sympathy lor, Frank A. Verco, and R. Scott Young; with, and support for, such representat corn trade sectional committee, Mesers. W. M. Alford, E. A. Badcock, C. H. T. Connor, N. Darling, F. B. Flood, T. H. Jackett, and Frank A. Verco; mining sec-In contradistinction to their action over tional committee, Messrs. W. B. Carr, A. meurance, the Covernment's final atti- Laughton, B. A. Moulden, G. A. Noble, tude in regard to taxation was commend- and Francis H. Snow; auditors, Messrs.

that the taxation proposals of the Cov- a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr.

# HDYERTISER 30-4120.

### UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS.

From JAMES D. EDEN, Kilkenny:-I in accord with the sentiments of Mr. Cameron Porter. As a member of the V.E.A. economic class I expressed the pinion last session that books of the natre of Norman Angell's "If Britain Can ive" and Sidney and Beatrice Webb's sigmes on "Industrial Democracy," also The History of the Trades Unionist dovement," should be included in the list of books on sale to students. To-day we

his address to the recent gatherinamight be likened to peace and war, the in Melbourne of the Associated Chamsformer being strongly advocated by middlebers of Commerce of Australia he haddlass economists and politicians outside the shor because he between capital antirades union ranks, while the majority of wital concernitant of served it to be girade unionists favor the latter on sound vital concomitant of national and indiconstitutional lines. The problems with vidual progress. There were exceptions which trade union organisations deal arise whole, was not automorphism to labor our the basic facts of society. A clear Each was independable. Each was indepensable. Each was neces nowledge of the circumstance and a clear under-

> of this knowledge can the student better service and advice to his fellow-

### COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANTS.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETY'S MEETING.

"The strangest commodity of commerce I have ever seen was shown me by an Arab trader in Oradurman," said Lieut. Col. Fowler-Brownsworth, F.R.G.S., in the course of a decture at Covent Garden Cafe, Adelaide, on Wednesday evening, to the University Society of Commerce and of Accountants, "It was packed in a large cowhorn, and when the cork was removed the smell of the contents almost caused my physical collapse. I found on enquiry that it was a product of Abyssinia. The people of that country encage a native cat and keep the animal moving until it is bathed in perspiration. This perspiration is then scraped off and packed in the manner I have described. The native trader informed me that France bought all that could be secured, and I was very puzzled to know to what use it was put on. Later, in Paris, I learnt that it formed the basis of some of their rarest scents, the explanation being that its remarkable powers of retaining perfume made it of great value -after of course the nature of its odour had been changed." With regard to cotton growing," said the lecturer, "I believe that Australia has facilities for growing great quantities of first-class cotton, but when conditions of production are compared with those in the Sudan it certainly is difficult to see how this country can manage to compete in the open markets of the world with Sudanese cotton. In that country ideal land may be had from the Government for the mere asking. Labour which picks the cotton over three times can be bad for 1/ a day, and the Government regulations are so strict that the possibilities of diseases, such as the boll weavil are reduced to a minimum. Ratoon cotton is prohibited. Each piece of the old crop is regularly burnt, and the ground is freshly ploughed. An enterprising Syrian lost so much money in experimenting to discover the correct time for planting that the bank was forced to close on his property. It happened that the next year the correct date of planting was hit upon, and that single crop was sufficient to wipe off the whole of the Syrian's liab lities incurred over several years of experimentation." Prior to the lecture the society disposed of its general business. Officebearers:-Patron, Sir George Murray: President, Mr. S. Russell Booth, M.A.; Secretary Mr. C. Harding Browne. A.C.U.A.; Members of the Council, Messrs, G. O. Robertson, H. Anderson, A. J. Dobson, C. A. Smith, E. W. McEgan, C. W. L. Muecke, G. M. Park, John Cresswell, and H. A. Neuenkirchen; Auditors, Messrs, Menkins and Gleeman. In moving a vote of thangs to the lecturer. Mr. C. R. Moyes said that in view of the great success of the evening the society would be wise to arrange for similar lectures each quarter, Mr. William Ham, of the Adelaide University, who presided, said that the existence of such an organization as the University Society of Commerce and of Accountants was a cause of gratification to the authorities.

## ADVERTISER 1.638

## WAR ORPHANS.

### **EDUCATION AND CAREERS** PLANNED.

### A LITTLE KNOWN ACTIVITY.

The orphans, both boys and girls, of Australia's soldier heroes are well cared for in the matter of education, and their progress and conduct leave little to be desired.

A little known activity of the Repatriation Department is the Soldiers' Children Education Board, which educates and cares for the orphans of the men who fell in the Great War. The educational efforts of the board are directed mainly to providing these children with a sound technical education, either in the industrial or professional spheres, as the inclination and the ability of the student may indicate. The object of the scheme is to establish in the board a foster father, from an educational point of view. It is recognised to that a widow in receipt of a pension would re be inclined upon a child reaching the age w of 14 years, to take him away from t school in order that his earnings might supplement the family purse. The board steps in when the child has reached the age of 13 years and says to the parent, in effect-"If you are prepared to continue your child at school until the age of 16the apprenticeship age-we will pay you an allowance of 10/ a week, and that will dispense with the possible necessity of your rending the child to work." If the child in question displays exceptional ability he is continued at school until the age of 18 years, and the allowance is itcreased to £52 a year for the intervening two years. If the student wishes to

matriculate after the age of 18 years, and the board considers he is adaptable, the allowance of £52 is continued throughout the course. That assistance to University students is granted by the Sir Samuel McCaughey bequest, which works in conjunction with the Repatriation Departs ment. The trustees of that honorst lay all the professional tees and for books and also a portion of the sustemance allow-

At the present time there are at the Adelaide University under this scheme one law student, three taking the B.E. degree, and one girl going through the arts course. Naturally none have yet gradeated, as the scheme was only begin in 1921. At the Technical High School there are ten students who will probably matriculate this year, and others are preparing for matriculation and generally taking commercial courses. At the present time there are 330 students in training. and their ages rauge from 13 to 21.

The most important phase of the scheme is the indenture principle, the object of which is to turn out as many students as possible as skilled artisans, and the board appeals to the employers for co-operation in placing these students, both boys and girls, in the various trades. At the moment approximately 90 boys and girls are either indentured or unindentured apprentices. Training is being given in practically every trade or calling. The stadents, too, are serious in their desire to become proficient, and the percentage of reports of an adverse nature is very small. When such are received a letter of warning, or a personal interview, usually suifices to effect an improvement. It has been found that the necessity for a second reprimand seldom occurs. The progress, conduct, and attendance of the beneficiaries under the scheme generally leave little to be desired, it is officially explained. Several scholastic institutions have provided free scholarships, amongst them being St. Peter's, Prince Alfred, and the Christian Brothers' Colleges, the Methodist Ladies' College, St. Peter's Collegiate School for Girls, and Roman Catholic Convents. During last year 70 full and six part scholarships were at the disposal of the board, representing an annual value of £1,512. Of this number 28 full and six part scholarships, representing an annual value of £762, were allotted. The rotary system adopted by the board in the allotment of scholarships provides for such allotment to be spread over a period of three years. This will enable a child becoming eligible within that period to make application for any scholarship which may be offering.

The principle of placing the onus upon the parent of securing employment has been given effect to as far as practicable, but it is realised by the board that this is sometimes a difficult task for the parent, who is often not conversant with the conditions applicable to the respective trades, and whose lack of discrimination between suitable and unsuitable employment tends to the acceptance by the child of the first position offering. When occasion demands, every assistance is afforded the parent by the board, and many have been referred to prospective employers, with satisfactory results. There is also a scheme for assistance for agricultural training at Roseworthy, and if the student is placed subsequently with a practical farmer at the age of 16 years. monetary assistance is granted to the

The soundness of the industrial training is evidenced by the fine inter-State display of students' exhibits under the scheme at the All-Australia Exhibition, South Australian students securing two silver and one bronze medals, three certificates, and several cash prizes.

parent.

Up to the present 500 children have been approved by the board for training under the scheme, and it is expected that 1,200 will ultimately benefit. Already 84 have ratisfactorily completed their training. The annual liability, at the present rate of allowance paid, exceeds £9,000.

## REGISTER 4.5.25.

### AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Minister for Education (Hon. L. L. Hill) stated on Saturday that the matter of establishing an agricultural high schoo for boys at Urrbrae, concerning which the Advisory Council of Education had adopted a resolution asking that the Government should consider the desirable ness of proceeding with the scheme, was on the programme drawn up by the Government when it took office. cost of a suitable building was estimated at £30,000. Such an justitution was, undoubtedly, desirable and necessary, and its establishment would receive consideration in conjunction with many other argent needs in connection with education which were being held up ou account of the financial stringency prevailing at present.