

Reg-19/3/25

## FAREWELL TO MISS G. J. JUDE.

Nothing of that farewell feeling which always makes us a little sad, prevailed among the large and representative gathering at the Liberal Club on Wednesday, which included members of the branch committees of the Liberal Federation, and members of the National Council of Women, who had been invited by Mrs. C. R. Morris, President of the women's branches of the South Australian Liberal Federation to say au revoir to Miss Jude, who has been selected to represent South Australia at the quinquennial conference of the National Council

## OFF TO AMERICA.



MISS G. J. JUDE, B.Sc.,

who leaves by the Tahiti for San Francisco. She will represent South Australia at the Quinquennial Conference of the National Council of Women, to be held at Washington, U.S.A.

of Women, to be held at Washington, United States of America. Besides her work in this direction, Miss Jude has been secretary of the women's branch of the Liberal Federation at Glenelg for the past 14 years, and has also filled the position of secretary to the National Council of Women for the past four years. Miss Jude is also a member of the Woman's Educational Union.

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## VISIT OF OXFORD DEBATERS.

The citizens of Adelaide will have an opportunity of hearing the British Labor point of view on public questions, expressed by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, recently Prime Minister of England, when the debating team from Oxford University visits South Australia. The team will arrive at Sydney on April 20, and after contests with other Australian Universities, will arrive in Adelaide on May 23. The tour has been curtailed, as Mr. MacDonald has to return to England before the end of June, and so there may be only two debates in Adelaide. Three motions have been selected for debate:—"That it is in the best interests of the Empire, as a whole, for Great Britain to remain a Free Trade country;" "That the referendum is a necessary and feasible part of representative government;" and "That industrial and political progress is bound up with the advance of Socialism." The Adelaide team will oppose the first, propose the second, and divide on the third, which will be supported by Mr. MacDonald. The Oxford team is a strong one, and consists of Messrs. J. D. Woodruff and M. C. Hollis, both ex-presidents of the Oxford Union, besides Mr. MacDonald, Mr. P. A. Ohlstrom (secretary of the Adelaide University Students' Council), however, is confident that the winners of the Australian championship for the past two years will make at least a good show in the debates.

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At the invitation of Dr. Harold Davies (Director), Madame Elsa Stralla and party paid an informal visit to the Conservatorium this morning. Madame Elsa Stralla met the staff and inspected the institution. Dr. Davies demonstrated the quality of the grand organ, and Miss Peggy Palmer, the talented 12-year-old Elder Scholar and pianist, played John Ireland's "Island Spell" on the grand piano in the concert hall. Madame Elsa Stralla expressed herself as delighted with the talent shown by this gifted little South Australian. Morning tea was served in the director's

Arant

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## × CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR  
PHILLIPSON.

A meeting of the Women's Non-party Association was held at the Institute Room, North terrace, on Wednesday evening. The President (Mrs. W. T. Cooke) occupied the chair.

The subject for the evening was "Should capital punishment be abolished?" and the speaker was Professor Coleman Phillipson. He said the feeling in different parts of the world was becoming increasingly manifest that the death penalty was incompatible with progressive civilization and the true interests of mankind, and that it should be abolished. He advocated a right attitude of approach to a consideration of the subject, and went on to discuss the conditions of capital punishment in early times. He then quoted arguments for and against the extreme penalty. As late as 1800, he said, there were in England more than 200 offences punishable with death, and when capital punishment was abolished for nearly all of them there was no increase in those crimes. Capital punishment had been entirely abrogated in many countries. In Austria, the Argentine, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Mexico (in three States), Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland (in 15 out of 22 cantons), Venezuela, United States (in 11 States), and in Belgium, Denmark, and Finland the practice had been discontinued without formal abolition. In none of those countries had a resultant increase of murders been reported. There was a movement in the same direction in other parts of the world, as an accompaniment to the evolution of democracy and the sense of social solidarity and independence, and as a manifestation of the scientific spirit increasingly applied to the investigation of human affairs and relationships. Some people would banish the retributive element, but when society was unlawfully attacked and its peace and security endangered its righteous indignation was inevitable and reasonable. But the attitude of unreasoning humanitarians must be deprecated, as well as to those fatalists, alienists, and medical men who believed that crime was a mental disease, exempting the criminal from responsibility, and constituting him a hospital patient. Punishment must be made very unpleasant and disliked, but it should never be unnecessarily cruel and crushing to deprive the person punished of all hope and self-respect.

### More Expedient Penalty.

Capital penalty clearly fulfilled two of the purposes of punishment—retribution and disabling prevention—but it was equally clear that penal servitude would fulfil them just as well. Further, the infliction of death altogether destroyed the reformatory element which civilization, enlightenment, and social conscience increasingly demanded as an indispensable element in penal administration, while reformation might be achieved by imprisonment under proper conditions. Penal servitude appeared a more expedient penalty than capital punishment. One question remained—Was the threat of death a greater deterrent from the commission of murder than penal servitude? Obviously it could not act as a deterrent in just those cases which were most dangerous and alarming, such as murders of passion and sudden, unpremeditated attack. In conclusion, Professor Phillipson pleaded for the abolition of the death penalty, and the substitution of long penal servitude, with plenty of wholesome, profitable work. The death penalty was imposed for unequal degrees of the offence. It was irrevocable in case of mistake. Juries rarely wanted it to be carried out, so that their verdict sometimes confounded the administration of justice. It encouraged fictitious pleas of insanity, and was a survival of the old barbarous "lex talionis." It was incompatible with the humanising, cultural, and scientific spirit of their growing civilization. It cast a crushing stigma on the executed man's innocent family for generations. Imprisonment, graduated and adjusted conformably to the nature and degree of the offence and to the character of the offender, would not prove less effective as a penal sanction.

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In Executive Council this morning the following were appointed to be an Advisory Committee under the provisions of the Hospitals Act Amendment Act, 1921—Dr. F. S. Hone (nominated by the Council of the University of Adelaide), Dr. H. Swift (nominated by the Faculty of Medicine of the University), Sir Joseph Verco (nominated by the Faculty of Dentistry of the University), Dr. E. Angus Johnson, and Mr. W. T. McCoy, B.A. (nominated by the board of management of the Adelaide Hospital), and Drs. C. T. C. Despresigny and H. S. Newland (nominated by the honorary medical staff of the Adelaide Hospital).

# TRAMWAYS BAND

## RETENTION FAVORED

### "Dispersal Would Be Disgrace"

Professor Darnley Naylor, of the Adelaide University, is strongly in favor of the retention of the Tramways Band.

"If this band is broken up," he said in an interview, "Adelaide will lose something of greater value than totalisator fractions or even a first-class left-hand bowler.

"Athletics alone never made and never will make a great nation."

"Whether Mr. Goodman was influenced by business considerations only or whether, as I rather suspect, he made business a cloak for satisfying his own aesthetic tastes, I am not in a position to say," remarked the Professor, "but I do know that he did a good thing for Adelaide when he instituted the band and a better thing when he got Mr. Foote to conduct it.

"Of all the arts music is most cosmopolitan. Its language is understood in every civilised country of the world, and through it all men can come into closer touch, whatever their creed or color. As for Australia herself, there is no reason why she should not excel in this art, even if geographical conditions hamper her in literature and painting."

"Perhaps your study of the Greeks makes you emphasise the value of music," suggested the interviewer.

"It may have taught me to emphasise the value of all art," was the reply. "For while it is true that the Athenians made music a staple part of education, I doubt whether their music was much superior to the noise of bagpipes. All the same, I would rather have been an Athenian than a Spartan, for the Spartans paid attention to nothing but athletics and military

### A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

No man can at the same time fill his cup from the source and from the mouth of the Nile.—

Johnson.

exercises. History has given them far too much credit for combing their hair at Thermopylae when, as a matter of fact, they nearly left Athens in the lurch, and two generations later were the first to negotiate an alliance with Persia in order to crush the Athenians.

### HIGH MODERN STANDARD

"You regard music as a modern art?"

"I do. My belief is that the modern world may claim to be as pre-eminent in music as the Greeks were in sculpture and architecture. I hold that the Greeks can never be surpassed in these departments, and that we moderns shall never be surpassed in music by any civilisation of the future.

"But I want to get back to this band. Mr. Foote has brought it to such a pitch of excellence that its dispersal would be a disgrace as well as a disaster to our State. I honestly think that Adelaide deserves her reputation for culture, but all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot put this band together again or restore us our lost reputation."

"There are many municipal bands in the old country?"

"Yes, even in England; for England, to her shame, has always given a grudging support to music. I am familiar with the bands of Scarborough and Harrogate, and, above all, with that magnificent band of Dan Godfrey. His programmes made Bournemouth famous in Europe and won him a well-deserved knighthood from His Majesty. I hope the Mayor of Bournemouth, who persuaded his council to expend the ratepayers' money in this way, was honored in a similar fashion.

### OUTDOOR MUSIC

"Give Australians good music and they will ask for the best. Then again we have a perfect climate for outdoor music. I wish we could introduce the Continental system of open-air concerts where at small tables the family can take light refreshment, and where good digestion waits on appetite while the musicians delight the soul. Many a lovely night have I spent at Cologne in happy days before the European war."

"What efforts are being made to avert the dispersal of the band?"

"I cannot give you details. I only know that Professor Harold Davies, with his usual energy and enthusiasm, is doing all that can be done. There is, I believe, some hope of a subtle meeting.

"I wish I could gain the ear of Mr. Glover. He has always shown an enlightened interest in all that concerns the happiness of his fellow-citizens. We ad-



**PROFESSOR DARNLEY NAYLOR**, who strongly urges the retention of the Tramways Band.

wire him for his generous gifts to the city, in particular for his loving study of the children's welfare. These things will not be forgotten.

"I venture to hope that he will put us under a further debt and add lustre to his own and his city's reputation by securing to Adelaide, through his weighty advocacy, a military band of even greater size and excellence which will gladden the heart of every citizen who wishes us to lead Australia in this good cause, as we have done in so many others during the last 40 years."

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### Experienced Accountant

There are a sense of humor and an attractive nature behind the brusque manner of Mr. James Counsell, of the accountancy firm of Counsell & Booth, who will leave tomorrow for a holiday in Brisbane.

For more than 30 years Mr. Counsell has been connected with his profession, but judged by appearances a life of strenuous work has left little effect upon him.

Of all the qualities which go to make a successful accountant, accuracy is the most essential, and in this direction Mr. Counsell has been liberally endowed. As Mr. Counsell himself puts it, "If a doctor makes a mistake he buries it, but if an accountant makes a mistake the whole world knows."

Of English parentage, Mr. Counsell was born at Summerton, near Glenelg, in 1889, and was educated at the Glenelg Grammar School and Prince Alfred College. It was not until he attained the age of 26 years that he seriously turned his attention to accountancy. Then he joined the firm of Harry Turner, Thomas, and Co. Five years later he went into partnership with Mr. W. E. Dalton, and for



**MR. J. COUNSELL**

many years carried on successfully. In 1912 Mr. Dalton died and Mr. Counsell continued in business on his own account.

In 1913 Mr. S. Russell Booth joined forces with Mr. Counsell, who is a Fellow of the Corporation of Public Accountants.

Home life has always offered more attractions than public life, and he still gets much enjoyment from his garden at Mount Lofty.