

find themselves unable now to give the necessary quotations. Moreover, there is a great deal of undercutting by Continental producers of British prices, notwithstanding the fact that the British taxpayers are helping mine-owners to pay the miners' wages in order to keep prices down. The Coal Commission is now sitting in the hope of discovering some method by which the industry can be placed upon an economic footing, but no means will suffice unless the costs of production can be materially reduced.

Nationalisation would not avail. Under Government control during the war and after-war period up to 1921 the cost to the taxpayers rose to £60,000,000 per annum, yet coal was scarce and dear, and there was chronic labor unrest. Improved methods of mining and more scientific arrangements for the conversion of coal into power would undoubtedly help the industry. If, however, all savings had to go in wages, the price of coal for export and for home industry would remain excessive. Even the question of wages is not absolutely crucial. If the output per man were as great as it used to be in the days before 'ca' canny was introduced, and equalled that of the European and American miners, the prospects of the industry would immediately brighten.

It may be a better plan to subsidise wages and get some amount of production than to pay doles to the workless and have no return whatever except the demoralisation of the recipients. Coal, however, has no greater right to a subsidy than other industries—shipbuilding and engineering, for example—that are even more gravely depressed; and a general extension of the principle of subvention would mean, in Mr. Lloyd George's words, an attempt on the part of the British people to gain their livelihood, not, like the Scilly Islanders, by taking in one another's washing, but by "paying one another's deficits." One industry may be carried on the backs of all the rest, but if all are to be carried, who is to bear the burden? As for the unemployment dole, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald complains that a harmful impression is being created abroad by a false description of what it is and means. But it has had no severer critics than members of his own party. For instance, Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, condemns it as inequitable in operation and an enemy to thrift. He tells us of shipwrights at Southampton getting 47/6 a week when earning wages and 47/ when on the dole; of the West Ham guardians paying 59/6 in unemployment relief and skilled engineers in the same district receiving 61/6 for a full week's work; of thrifty iron-ore miners who, though getting "rotten" wages, own their own houses, and are therefore rated to help in paying poor relief and wages of corporation employes on a scale much higher than their own. The workers in all the unsheltered trades are exploited to make things comfortable for the sheltered workers. **Against the injustice of the disparities existing between the sheltered and unsheltered industries** Mr. Appleton strongly protests; and it is no small part of his indictment that the narrow margin between wages and the dole, by which the savings of the industrious go to support the idle, diminishes the incentive to work, and discourages the practice of thrift.

A DIFFIDENT CANDIDATE.

Until the very day nominations for the Elder Scholarship closed, Mr. Richard Watson, the successful candidate, had no intention of submitting himself for examination, frankly stating in response to those who urged him to do so, that he "had not the ghost of a chance." He was anxious his sister, Miss Joy Watson, should do so, but on learning that she was not nominating he finally decided to enter, and then to tell his family as a surprise. He did this only to discover, however, that his sister had done precisely the same thing. It looked at first as if neither would compete, for each firmly declined to enter into competition with the other. There has always been a remarkably strong affec-



Mr. Richard Watson.

tion between brother and sister, and the matter was finally settled by Miss Watson deciding to enter instead for the Alexander Clark Scholarship, tenable at the Conservatorium, which she was successful in winning. Her brother was awarded the Elder Scholarship a day or two later.

Mr. Watson is stated to have a voice resembling in timbre and quality that of his father, who was a well-known amateur singer here. He had done a great deal of concert work in America, where he studied dentistry, and after he had settled down in Adelaide was chosen by Madame Albani to sing the part of Elijah with her in oratorio. Madame Albani was anxious that Mr. Watson should accompany her as a member of her concert company when she left Australia, but as he had a good practice here as a dentist he refused to do so. He was always ready to sing for charity, and his death five years ago was a real loss to musical circles. After his death his widow, Madame Margaret Watson, devoted herself to teaching music, and one of the first pupils whom she trained was her son Richard. Afterwards he went to the Adelaide Conservatorium, where he worked for some years under Mr. Winsloe Hall, and recently continued his studies under Mr. Clive Carey.

During the last twelve months Mr. Watson has been a resident master at King's College. He received his secondary education at the Adelaide High School and the University, where he was particularly well known as a champion rower. Mr. Watson is also a good shot, and holds several trophies for marksmanship. His voice is described as a basso cantante, with a remarkable range. A well-known musical authority of South Australia has described him as the Young Chaliapin. The date when Mr. Watson will proceed to London has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably be early in the new year. Madame Margaret Watson said on Wednesday that it was a remarkable thing that all her four children had exactly the same throat formation as their father. Edward, a younger boy, has a bass voice that she considers will equal her elder son's when it has developed, and another daughter gives promise of having a voice very like that of her sister Joy. She believes they will all adopt singing as a career, and she stated it was the dream of her life that Richard and Joy should appear together in grand opera.

Mr. D. L. Doolette (53) (son of Sir George Doolette) died in Perth yesterday. He was a native of South Australia, where he went through the Arts course and abandoned the medical course to join the gold rush to Western Australia, where he carried his swag. He pegged out the Golden Horseshoe lease and had a wide experience of Western Australian mining fields. He was managing a mine at Mount Magnet when the Bullfinch was discovered in 1910 by one of his prospectors. He became almost the entire owner of the mine, which was very rich, and was floated into a company. He influenced the introduction to the State of a great deal of English and eastern States' capital for mining development, and formed more prospecting syndicates than any other man in the State's history. He figured in the columns of a number of Australian journals as a writer of verse, and brought a string of thoroughbred horses from England to Australia. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and three children.

November Examination Results.

FACULTY OF ARTS. FOR HONOURS DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (8). First Class (alphabetical order).—Casson, Leslie Frank; Lade, Phyllis Evelyn. Second Class.—None. Passed at the Standard for the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Edgerley, Margaret Janetta.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (8). (INTERIM EXAMINATION.) (English Language and Philology.) Passed with Credit.—Wormop, Elsie Madeline, M.A. Passed (alphabetical order).—Kainos, Macklin; Morriss, Elsie.

ELEMENTARY ETHNOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY (3). Passed with Credit (order of merit).—Coats, Claude Hampson; Williams, Spencer; Snewin, Gwendoline Marjorie Jean; Dorach, Magdalene Hedwig; Miller, Margaret Uona; Finch, Daisy Violet.

Passed (alphabetical order).—Anderson, Gwendoline Mary; Belcher, Elsie Lily; Caldwell, Emma Victoria; Campbell, Archibald Herbert; Coghlan, Marie Teresa; Flint, Harold Elsdon, B.A.; Fraser, Thomas Walter Westgarth; Hone, Brian William; Liebing, Dora; Lushey, Harold Merton, B.A.; McConnon, James; McDonald, Percy William; McMurtrie, Colin; Martin, Frederick Clarence; Maschmedt, Zillah Daisy; Miell, Kathleen; Orrock, Ena Beatrice Faith; Parsons, Edward Clarence; Peters, Geoffrey Ernest; Rogers, Irene Planché; Sellers, Ada; Thomas, William Lancelot; Vickery, Frederick Arthur; Wait, Yvonne Lois; Wilson, Harold Burt. Recommended for James Gartrell Prize.—Coats, Claude Hampson.

FACULTIES OF SCIENCE AND APPLIED SCIENCE. Elementary Physical Chemistry. Passed with Credit.—Byles, Balduw Unwin.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY PART III. (47). Passed with Credit (in order of merit).—Walker, John Schomburgk; Piper, Gordon Rudolph. Passed (in alphabetical order).—Maloney, Vernon Thomas Steven; May, Leonard Seymour; Pitcher, Maurice Knight; Scott, Alfred Eric. Physical Chemistry (thus completing the examination for Theoretical Chemistry, Part III.).—Boyes, Harold Foster.

PURE MATHEMATICS (32). THIRD YEAR. (b) Elementary Analysis. Passed with Credit.—McPherson, Alexander Owen. Passed.—Piper, Gordon Rudolph.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING II. (85). Passed with Credit.—None. Passed (in alphabetical order).—Calder, Rex Finlayson Cormack; Kay, Robert Pringle; Sharman, Arthur Edward.

MINING Ia (101). Passed with Credit.—None. Passed.—Matthews, Harold Pfau.

MINING Ib (103). Passed with Credit.—Krichauff, George Frederick. Passed (in alphabetical order).—Galbraith, Cyril; Graham, George Finlay; Green, William Allan McInnes; Rogers, Theodore Stansfield.

CIVIL ENGINEERING II. (105). Passed with Credit.—Graham, George Finlay. Passed (in alphabetical order).—Green, William Allan McInnes; Krichauff, George Frederick.

HYDRAULICS (105a). Passed with Credit.—None. Passed.—Yeates, John Norman.

SURVEYING II. (107). Passed with Credit.—None. Passed (in alphabetical order).—Green, William Allan McInnes; Wlwood, William Weston.

Adv. 3. 12. 25 ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

An exceptionally interesting programme has been arranged for the final concert of the 1925 season, to be held in the Elder Hall, on Monday evening next. It will open with an orchestral number by the Russian composer, Michael Glinka, which will be rendered by the student orchestra, under the baton of Mr. W. H. Foote. Immediately following this item, the director of the Conservatorium (Professor E. Harold Davies) will present to the vice-chancellor of the University (Professor W. Mitchell) the associates in music for 1925, and also the scholars who have been recommended for 1926. The remaining portion of the programme will be devoted to a specially-selected number of vocal and instrumental items, which will be given by students of the Conservatorium. The box-plan and tickets are available at S. Marshall & Son's, Gawler-place.

Reg. 1. 12. 25.

Professor E. R. Embre (Director of Scientific Studies in the Rockefeller Foundation, New York), who has been engaged in scientific investigation in South Australia, left Adelaide by the Melbourne express on Monday afternoon.

MISS D. R. CURTIS SELECTED OPPORTUNITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

The services to the State performed by Miss Catherine Helen Spence are commemorated by the carrying out of her life's desire to give other women opportunities for training in social service.

The Minister of Education (Hon. L. Hill) has approved of the recommendation by the Catherine Helen Spence Advisory Committee for the appointment of Miss Daisy R. Curtis as the third Spence scholar. The scholarship was founded in 1912 through the exertions of a committee of citizens, the endowment of £2,000 having been granted by the Verran Government at the same time as a similar sum was set aside for a Price scholarship. The object of the scholarship is to commemorate the great public services rendered to the State by Miss Catherine Helen Spence and to carry out, so far as possible, her life's desire that other women should have the best available opportunities for training for social service.

The new scholar, Miss Daisy R. Curtis, officer in charge of the women police branch at Port Pirie, was educated at Smithfield and Gawler schools. From 1910 to 1918 Miss Curtis was a teacher in the Education Department, and left to join the police force at the expiration of that period. Miss Curtis has had experience and training in the preventive work of the women police department, and will enter upon a course of study relating to the social conditions of women and children in South Australia. After a course at the Adelaide University in psychology, economics, and ethics, Miss Curtis will probably study physiological and biological causes and effects of drug taking and excessive alcoholism. She will also make a special study of local law and its bearing on women and children, and also in its bearing on mental defectives, particularly the viciously inclined and those addicted to drink or drugs. Miss Curtis will probably spend two years abroad.

Miss Curtis, who arrived in Adelaide from Port Pirie yesterday afternoon, was extremely pleased at being chosen for the scholarship, and said it had come as a complete surprise to her. She was delighted that the award should have been made to a member of the women police, and hoped the whole organisation would benefit as the result. In the afternoon Miss Curtis called on the Commissioner of Police (Brigadier-General R. L. Leane). She stated that she was unable to give any information regarding the future until she had seen the chairman of the Catherine Helen Spence advisory committee (Mr. W. T. McCoy), whom she will meet this afternoon.

The first appointment of a scholar was made in 1912, the choice falling on Miss Dorothea Proud, B.A. (now Dr. Dorothea Pavy), who undertook and carried through, with distinguished credit to herself and the State, a course of study relating to welfare work. Her published book on the subject—the thesis of the scholarship—ranks as an authoritative work of reference on the question. In 1915 Miss Proud was commended by Mr. Lloyd George for the control of welfare work in connection with munition factories, his remark on the appointment being: "This is another debt we owe to Australia." Dr. Pavy was one of the first women in the Empire to receive the C.B.E. honor.

The second appointment was made in 1921, when Miss Constance M. Davey, M.A. (now Dr. Davey) was selected. After a distinguished career at the Adelaide University, where she took the B.A. degree with honors in philosophy in 1915, and the David Murray essay prize in 1916, the M.A. degree was conferred upon her in 1918. Dr. Davey is the daughter of Mr. S. H. Davey, bank manager, late of Wailaroo. After successfully pursuing her studies abroad for two years, she obtained a doctorate of philosophy at the University of London. She studied problems of psychology in relation to mental testing, with special application to mental efficiency and deficiency. Upon her return to South Australia Dr. Davey was appointed by the Government as psychologist to the Education Department, where her studies and research work have been of great value to the State.

Reg. 1. 12. 25. CHAIR OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

PERTH, Monday. The Government has agreed to pay its share—£100 a year—towards the expense of a Chair of Anthropology at the Sydney University, to cost £2,000 a year, which the Commonwealth Government has undertaken to assist. It is possible that the chair will be helped on a pound-for-pound basis by the Rockefeller Institute.

Adv. 3. 12. 25 ENGLISH UNIVERSITY DEBATERS.

With the object of fostering a closer relationship between English and Dominion universities, a movement was recently launched in Great Britain to secure an interchange of university debating teams. Advice from Melbourne state that the first team formed under this scheme is now in Canada, and it is proposed that it should also visit Australia, and engage in contests with debaters from universities in the Commonwealth. However, events have intervened which make it improbable that the students will come to Australia. The chairman of the students' council at the Adelaide University (Mr. D. P. McGuire) said yesterday that the Australian trip was mooted eight or nine months ago. Later the originators of the movement communicated with authorities in Melbourne, and a tentative itinerary was made out. Conditions under which the debaters would visit the Australian universities were supplied. These were considered at a meeting of the students of the Adelaide University, and it was decided not to participate in the debates with the team. Similar replies have been received in Melbourne from the Sydney and Brisbane Universities, but nothing was heard from Western Australia and Tasmania.