

News. 13/4/25.

GOLD STANDARD

Dr. Heaton to Lecture

The widespread discussion on the subject of a return to a currency with a gold standard involves consideration of the financial and economic conditions that have been and are in existence in the different world centres.

Return to the gold standard would have many important results, and each of these must be carefully weighed and deliberated upon before such a step is taken.

In Great Britain it would, in all probability, see prices move closer than they are now to those of the United States, taking the form in this latter country of a general advance in the price level.

Why is it that the purchasing power of the pound sterling, which is not on the gold standard, has maintained stability better than the dollar, which is based on gold?

These and numerous other questions dealing with currency and credit, price levels, unemployment, trade, and other economic problems all come into the arena of consideration when the gold standard problem is under review.

In hope that valuable information will be made available on this important matter, the Adelaide University Commerce Students' Association has made arrangements with Dr. H. Heaton, M.A., to deliver a lecture on May 11 or 12 on "The Gold Standard—the Case For and Against."

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And so on, until his car reaches the Savoy or is held up by an unemployed demonstration in Trafalgar square.

What are the real tests by which we can decide whether our growth is as great as it might be? On the one hand there is the absolute test—the rate at which it is possible for Australia to absorb its own natural increase and migration in addition.

A scheme of migration must be framed not in terms of unemployment in the exporting country, but with careful consideration of the quantity and quality of the need for people in the importing land.

For instance, how many of the British unemployed are suited for our requirements out here? There probably is a limit to the number of people we can absorb each year.

DOMINIONS COMPARED

What that limit is probably no one can say accurately. The figure is determined by the amount of new capital available for putting men on the land or for finding them employment in industry. It is fixed by the amount we have to spare for public works to open up new regions and by the sums available for repurchasing land privately owned.

A less fundamental test is "How does our growth compare with that of other countries similarly situated, especially Canada?" Let us put the two dominions side by side and see how our records compare with that of Canada.

As first sight everything would seem to be in favor of our rival. It made a start nearly two centuries before Australia began to move, and when our population was only about 250,000 (1830) Canada had more than two millions more.

Since that time the odds have been in her favor. She is nearer to Great Britain, and so the journey is short and inexpensive. She has a climate somewhat like that of the old land. Those who go there can hope to get into the United States or return to Great Britain if they are dissatisfied with their lot.

Finally, in her vast expanse of prairie she had a magnificent bait and could tempt the population of Europe and the United States by offering free land. In all these things Canada was more favored than ourselves both in getting population and in selling its products.

How then do the figures compare? Here is the position since 1881. At that date Canada had 4,380,000 people, and we had 2,250,000. Since then the percentage growth each decade has been as follows:

	Canada	Australia
1881-1891	14	41
1891-1901	11	19
1901-1911	34	18
1911-1921	22	22

From these figures it is evident that during only one decade, 1901-11, has the percentage growth of the Canadian population exceeded our own. From 1881-91 we had a boom period, with lavish expenditure in public works, and the consequent net immigration of a quarter of a million people.

After that we settled down to steady increases at the rate of just more than 2 per cent. a year. It is probable that an annual increase of this size is near the limit of the rate at which we can comfortably grow without, on the one hand, plunging

in a borrowing boom which would end in a repetition of 1893; and without, on the other hand, flooding our cities and countryside with people looking in vain for work.

At any rate, we cannot hope to rival nor can Canada hope to repeat her flood tide in the first 14 years of this century. During that period Canada gave away her prairie lands and spent £500,000,000 in railroads and public works.

But that epoch is now euded. There is little more good land to give away, and Canada does not expect ever again to have to face the arrival of more than 400,000 immigrants in a single year, as she did in 1913.

News. 15/4/25.

NEW LAWYERS

Eleven Candidates

TWO WOMEN INCLUDED

Eleven aspiring legal practitioners will be admitted to the Bar by the Full Court of South Australia on the morning of April 27.

There are four women solicitors already practising in South Australia—Miss Aileen Constance Ingleby, Miss Mary Kitson, Miss Dorothy Somerville, and Miss Gwen Ure. There will be two additions to the number on April 27—Miss Thelma Evelyn Bleby and Miss Edna Lucy Holmes.

Miss Bleby, who is 21 years of age, is a daughter of Canon Bleby, and was educated at a school conducted by Miss Martin, in Flinders street. In March, 1921, she was articled to Mr. C. Johns, and completed her articles in March, 1924. She obtained her degree in December, 1923, and is now with Messrs. Baker, McEwin, Ligertwood, & Millhouse.

Miss Holmes, who is 22 years of age, is a daughter of Dr. Louis S. Holmes, of Norwood. She was born in Launceston, Tasmania, and came to South Australia with her parents at an early age. She received practically the whole of her education at Methodist Ladies' College, and had a brilliant academic career.

She obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923, and her LL.B. degree in 1924, completing the two courses in five years. Miss Holmes was articled to Messrs. Seammeli & Skipper in March, 1922, and completed her articles last month. She will probably continue her studies at the University.

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MALE ASPIRANTS

Male aspirants to legal fame are more numerous.

James Aubrey Williamson is 27 years of age, and joined the firm of Baker, McEwin, Ligertwood, & Millhouse in 1912. He was at first articled to Mr. Justice Angus Parsons, but on the elevation of the latter to the Supreme Court Bench Mr. Williamson's articles were assigned to the Hon. P. McM. Glynn, K.C. Mr.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

In argument they own'd his wondrous skill,
And e'en though vanquished he could argue still.
—Goldsmith.

Williamson was educated at the Woodville public school and the Hindmarsh District High School. He completed his course last November, and has recently been at Kadina, where he managed the business of Mr. L. H. Shepley for four months. He is the only son of the late Mr. James Williamson and Mrs. Williamson, of Norwood.

Vivian Rhodes Millhouse is following in the footsteps of his brother, Mr. Eric Millhouse. Mr. Millhouse was educated at Port Pirie, where his father, the late Mr. J. E. Millhouse, practised as a dentist. He was articled to Mr. W. A. Rollison in 1920, and completed his articles in February last. He is 23 years of age, and is at present associate to Mr. Justice Angus Parsons.

Cecil Austin Hewitt, only son of the late Mr. Austin Hewitt and Mrs. Hewitt, of Highfield, Glen Osmond, is 23 years of age, and was articled to Mr. H. B. Piper, of Messrs. Piper, Bakewell, and Piper, in 1920. He completed his course in November last. Mr. Hewitt was educated at Christian Brothers' College, and served with the Australian Flying Corps in the war from 1917 until the cessation of hostilities.

FROM FARM TO BAR

The law called Patrick Joseph Kelly from his father's farm at Mount Bryan. He was educated at Mount Bryan public school and Sacred Heart College, and afterward engaged in farming. In 1921 he was articled to his cousin, Mr. Frank Kelly, of Messrs. Barwell, Kelly, and Hague. Mr. Kelly, who is 23 years of age, is now with Messrs. Rollison and Ziesing.

For many years the name of Nesbit has been associated with the South Australian Bar, and Lancelot Julian Nesbit, son of Mr. R. G. Nesbit (president of the Licensing Court) and a grandson of Mr. Paris Nesbit, K.C., will represent the third generation. He began his articles in 1920, with Messrs. Villeneuve Smith, Alderman, & Reid, and completed them with Messrs. Johnstone & Olsson in February. Mr. Nesbit was educated at Prince Alfred College.

He is an athlete of note. In addition to winning a University athletic cup, run over 100, 220, and 440 yards, he captured several old scholars' events in intercollegiate sports. He is a member of the Adelaide Harriers, and plays tennis and football.

Kenneth Norman Innes is 25 years of age. He was educated at Port Pirie public school and high school, and Prince Alfred College. He is a son of Mr. W. G. Innes, of the northern seaport. Mr. Innes was articled to Mr. T. S. O'Halloran, K.C., in 1920, and completed his certificate course in 1923. He is an ardent student of wireless.

ALL-ROUND ATHLETE

Lancelot Townsend Gun needs no introduction. His success in interstate and club cricket last season brought him prominently before the public.

He was articled to Mr. J. T. Reid, of Villeneuve Smith, Alderman, & Reid, in March, 1922, his articles being subsequently assigned to Mr. J. W. Nelligan, of Nelligan & Gun. Mr. Gun obtained his degree last December. He is 23 years of age.

He is an all-round sportsman, playing A grade cricket for University Club, and football for North Adelaide. In addition, he plays tennis, golf, billiards, and other sports. He is a son of Mr. T. R. Gun, of North Adelaide.

John Colenso Naylor, of Grange, attended Rose Park and East Adelaide public schools, and the Norwood High School. He then entered the office of the Commissioner of Police, passed the Senior Public examination, and completed two years of his University course. He was then articled to Mr. F. G. Hicks, of Badger & Hicks, and obtained his degree in December, 1923. Rowing and tennis are Mr. Naylor's pastimes. Dr. R. L. Naylor is a brother, and a sister, Miss Ruth Naylor, recently became an Associate in Music of the University of Adelaide.

James Crimcen Ellery McCarthy also came from the land to the Bar. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. McCarthy, of Hilltown, near Clare. Mr. McCarthy was educated at several country and city public schools, and at Sacred Heart College, Glenelg. In 1920 he was articled to Mr. T. E. Cleland, and he completed his articles in 1925. He is now managing clerk for Ingleby & Wallman. Secondary football has claimed his attention, but his principal diversion is debating society work.

GIFTED VIOLINIST

Miss Hilda Reimann

South Australia is always glad to welcome back her young musical artists who have been abroad to gain experience and who return to give their home State the benefit of their acquired knowledge.

Miss Hilda Reimann, daughter of Mr. I. G. Reimann, who has been largely instrumental in building up music in Adelaide and establishing it on a sound technical basis, chose the violin as her chief instrument of study, and became less than a year ago, under Mr. H. H. Davies, noted teacher of the violin, many of whose students have passed from under his tuition to gain scholarships at the Conservatorium. Miss Reimann was one of these, and won a three years' scholarship under Mr. H. Heiricke, which was extended for another year for meritorious work. In those years Miss Reimann completed the course and gained the diploma of associate in music of the University of Adelaide.

She went to Europe in 1920, and applied for admittance to the Berlin High School of Music, which takes a limited number of advanced students only each year. Out of 45 applicants she was one of the 15 to gain admission, and entered upon a course of study under Gustav Havemann, a celebrated concert artist and teacher, taking up a course of ensemble playing under a famous Russian composer. After a year and a half at the Meister-schule she did important work under Josef Wolfsthal, the concert master of the Berlin State Opera House.

Since returning to Adelaide her services as a teacher of the violin have been eagerly sought after, and it is un-



Miss Hilda Reimann who on April 22 will give her first recital since she returned from abroad.

derstood that she will join the South Australian Orchestra and take part in the work of the coming season.

Miss Reimann's first return appearance will be made in the Adelaide Town Hall on Wednesday evening, April 22, when she will give a recital of a most interesting character. Among the numbers to be presented will be the Hungarian composer Dvorak's "Sonatine" for violin and piano, which has not been heard here since Lella Doubleday played it some years ago. Mr. Reimann will take the piano part. Other schools of composition to be represented are the Italian, with a violin concerto by Nardini, four modern pieces (fairy tales) by Suk, the modern Czechoslovak composer; a Spanish dance by Sarasate; and some brilliant violin arrangements of other compositions by Kreisler, the great virtuoso.

Mr. Clive Carey will also take part, and contributing vocal items, and Mr. Harold Wyde will act as accompanist.

The recital will be looked forward to with great interest and should make a distinct contribution to the season's musical fixtures.