

VARSITY ROWING.

SOCIAL TO SUCCESSFUL CREW.

A complimentary social was tendered on Saturday evening by the Adelaide University Sports' Association to the crew of students who recently rowed to victory in the boat race against Sydney and Melbourne Universities on the Yarra. A large and enthusiastic gathering was held in the fine upper hall of the new boathouse, with Mr. F. Halcomb, M.A., in the chair, and the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow), several members of the professorial staff, and others connected with the University present. The massive silver trophy, presented for competition in oarsmanship among the universities of Australia some years ago by Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which now has its resting place in Adelaide, was proudly displayed on the principal table.

Professor Henderson, at whose instance the health of the crew was heartily honoured, mentioned that it had been a highly successful year at the University in the matter of boating. Thirteen events had been won, including the champion eights on the Port River, while the latest achievement in bringing back "the ashes" from Melbourne was the consummation of all the previous efforts. (Applause.) The race had been won in exceptional circumstances of difficulty, with which the crew had not been familiar in training on Torrens Lake. It was a stormy day, and the Adelaide boat was not in the best position for rowing at the first; yet it forged ahead until it did get in the best position, with comparatively smooth water. They had been striving for that win for a long time—it was about 14 years since their previous success. No better compliment could have been paid to the victors than the large number of students who had rallied that night, together with so many who had been connected with rowing in the past, to do them honour. One naturally associated success with the stroke of the boat, although every man in it must have done his best. Mr. Kennedy was a man who had done much recently for University rowing. He was a man of spirit, who knew how to make a dash, and never knew when he was rowed out. (Applause.) Mr. Charlie Hamilton, in the preparatory work and the infusion of the right spirit into the boating club, was one who had contributed in a large measure to the ultimate success. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman, who was captain of the University Boating Club during 1883-99 and 1901-3, and Professor Darnley Naylor supported the toast. The latter referred to other branches of sport. Their cricket club had just got a start, and hoped to do great things; while, if the league authorities would only let them put out a football team, they would demonstrate how that game could be played. (Applause.)

Mr. J. J. Sharp, on behalf of the South Australian Rowing Association, congratulated the University crew on their success, which proved that Adelaide could achieve triumphs in the wielding of the oar if they could get the men. This year the students had had the material and the requisite coaching, and their rowing had been an object lesson for other clubs. Had the interstate crew had four or five Varsity oars in the middle of the boat, instead of South Australia being last he thought they would have had a much better position—probably third. He hoped in future it would be possible for members of the University Boating Club to nominate for positions in the interstate crew. That day he had met Sir Edwin Smith, who had asked him to "tell the boys how proud I am that they won. In the future if I can do anything for them, let them command me." (Applause.) The Chairman of the South Australian Rowing Association (Mr. W. G. Auld) also forwarded his congratulations.

Mr. A. L. Kennedy (stroke) responded in behalf of the crew, gave an interesting account of the race, and paid a tribute of thanks to Mr. Arthur Nicholls for his untiring efforts in coaching them prior to the departure for Melbourne. Students would like to nominate for positions in the interstate crew; but so far as training was concerned their lectures at the University were at such awkward hours that they were practically debarred. (Hear, hear.)

The health of the coach was honoured at the instance of Messrs. C. L. Abbott and R. H. Wallmann, and Mr. Nicholls responded.

Dr. Bronte Smeaton proposed, and Dr. Barlow seconded, the toast of "The Chairman." Mr. Halcomb, in acknowledgment, recalled memories of Varsity boating in past years.

The Registrar (Mr. C. R. Hodge) read a humorous poem, anonymously written in 1896, about the victory of that year, and an enjoyable musical programme was contributed by Professor Chapman and Messrs. H. Brose, C. Main, A. Nicholls, and H. Johnston.

UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN UNION.

ADDRESSES ON FORWARD MOVEMENTS.

A well-attended meeting of students and members of the Adelaide University was held at the Prince of Wales Lecture Theatre in the institution on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Adelaide University Christian Union, to hear addresses by Dr. C. L. McLaren, of Melbourne, and Mr. W. Gillanders, B.A., of New Zealand, who are visiting South Australia in connection with the foreign missions department of the University Extension Union and of the Laymen's Missionary Union. Professor Darnley Naylor presided.

Dr. McLaren took for his theme "The present world crisis." The nations of the East were in the melting pot, but would soon emerge in altered form, as the result of their contact with Western civilization. Japan by sheer force and merit had taken her place in the counsels of the world, and what was true of her would rapidly become true of other Oriental countries. The Koreans, who a few years ago were a hermit people, were developing the spirit of nationhood. Great changes had come to pass in China, which in 10 years had extended her 200 miles of railways into 4,000 miles, with 4,000 miles more under survey, and even in far Tibet the troops were being drilled on Western systems. In the Indian Empire they heard of sedition and bomb throwing, but the missionaries welcomed the unrest as the evidence of a striving for a larger manhood. One of the most wonderful revolutions in history had just given greater liberty to the people of Turkey, and on the African continent the negro races were beginning to attain an interest in the world's affairs. If they recognised the advances that Mohammedanism was making among the negro races, they would see that the only way to combat the present aspect of affairs would be to seek that the Christian gospel should gain the sway. As a result of the contact with education and Christianity the Eastern peoples were growing dissatisfied with their own religions, and many were turning from them to a blank, for they had nothing better to set in their place. The changing Orient needed the unchanging Christ. Only as they gave them the gospel would the readiness for warfare which was now becoming apparent in the East be appeased and a very Armageddon averted. Those movements and changes constituted a challenge to them to do their share to properly meet the crisis. He urged University students of Australia to recognise the great call that came to men to throw themselves wholeheartedly into missionary enterprises.

Dr. Gillanders spoke on "The modern university movement." University students needed the strengthening and stiffening that came from the conviction that the non-Christian religions had no contribution to offer to the gospel of Christ in relation to the salvation of the world. The student volunteer movement was born of God 23 years ago, and to-day comprised 140,000 students and professors. Out of it had developed several branches of missionary enterprise. The laymen's missionary movement was the greatest thing of the day. A Canadian congress a few months ago, consisting of 4,500 men, framed a great missionary policy for Canada, to send out 1,200 more missionaries within three years, and was doing it. (Applause.) Six months ago 3,400 commercial men met in New York to consider New York's share in the world's evangelization. Washington, Pittsburg, and other great cities had followed suit, and the United States would shortly, in a great convention of business men, adopt a missionary policy for the whole of the States. In the United Kingdom men of means were recognising their supreme responsibility in relation to missionary work. The movement in Australia was already strong in New South Wales, had made a good start in Victoria, and they hoped to see activity in South Australia also. In his own circuit the attitude in relation to missions had completely changed within the last four months. The church were planning to win the world in a generation. They would challenge the students of the universities, and the business men of the churches would find the money if the students would supply the lives. The day was at hand when business men, instead of making as much money as they could for themselves, were going to invest their personalities as much as they could for the church.

The Chairman said the matter dealt with by the speakers was one of deepest concern to every thinking man who loved his country. He was glad they were going to do something in China and India and Africa to show that, however little they practised the tenets of Christianity at home, they were anxious to carry those tenets to other nations, and give them an opportunity of using them better than they did themselves. He had a dreadful fear of what the Christianized Korean, of whom they had been hearing, would think when he came to Australia, and saw in Sydney the people going to church in their yachts; and to Adelaide, and saw them playing cricket matches on Good Friday. Perhaps the work that would be done by Mr. Gillanders would help India and China and Japan to show them the way. When he thought that the West had carried to the East its army and navy systems, he felt rejoiced that that gentleman was going to help to tell India, China, and Japan that that was not really the Christianity they taught when they preached that they should be perfect and should love their neighbour. They might not think when they held a pistol at their neighbour's head that they really loved him. (Laughter.)