

An important disclosure of conditions which surrounded the selection of Professor Brown was made by the Minister of Industry (Hon. R. P. Blundell) in the Assembly on the eve of the session's close. The Minister then admitted that a higher salary than that which first attached to the position of President of the Court was verbally promised by the Government when His Honor was being pressed to accept the appointment, and that the question of status as a Judge was also discussed. It seems, therefore, that the ultimate increase in the salary to £1,700, which has just been made by Act, might have been an original stipulation, but the judicial status has not been granted. This presumably has been waived. General satisfaction was expressed yesterday at the decision of His Honor to continue as President of the Industrial Court. One legal authority stated that he had given proof already of great qualities of judgment, discretion, and impartiality, and that with more opportunities he would win eminence as in the realm of industrial jurisprudence. His Honor has either withdrawn his resignation or will do so shortly.

Advertised 15.11.16.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students passed in subjects of the courses for the ordinary degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, at the annual examinations in November, 1916:—

PASS LISTS.

(In alphabetical order unless otherwise stated).

Greek (1).

First Year.

Division I.—None.

Division II.—Somerville, Dorothy Christine; Welsh, Dorothy Conley.

Division III.—Verco, Claude Maythorn, B.A.

*Recommended for the Robert Barr Smith prize.

Second Year.

Division III.—Simons, Raymond Payne; Verco, Claude Maythorn, B.A.

Latin (2).

First Year.

Division I.—Somerville, Dorothy Christine.

Division II.—Astley, John Felix; Berriman, Annie Stevens; Featherstone, Dora Bewlay; Richards, Cecil Albert; Walsh, Dorothy Conley.

Division III.—Burns, William Middleton; Coulhard, Phyllis Maud; Kelly, Lucy Mary.

*Recommended for the Andrew Scott prize.

Second Year.

Division I.—Hawken, Doris Marguerite; Mander, Linden Alfred; Pitt, George Henry.

Division II.—Featherstone, Dora Bewlay.

Division III.—McKechnie, Elizabeth Lawson; Sanders, Grace Annie; Sarre, Vera Georgina; Wall, Kathleen May; Whiting, Clyde Taylor.

English Language and Literature (3).

Division I.—None.

Division II.—Astley, Joyce Mary; Muller, Gerald; Prince, Erica Lloyd, B.A.; Sarre, Vera Georgina; Shaw, Kate Hambly; Wallace, Norman Verschuer.

Division III.—Adams, Frederick Penovne; Gault, Maisie Isabel Ozyvie; Beach, Kenneth Douglas; Semerville, Dorothy Christine.

John Howard Clark Scholarship.—No recommendation.

German (10).

First Year.

Division I.—Preece, William Ewart.

Division II.—Dorsch, Agnes Laura Anna.

Second Year.

Division II.—Preece, William Ewart.

History of the United Kingdom (12).

Division I.—Mander, Linden Alfred; Pricot, Amy Grace.

Division II.—Kentish, Dorothy Grace; Northey, James Douglas; Robinson, Samuel Foster; Wauchope, Diosa Marie; Woods, Julian Gordon Tension.

Division III.—Good, Doris Russell; Good, Frances Helena; Hayward, Kitty Pauline; Markey, Ivy Grace; Othams, Dorothy Elizabeth; Parker, Mina Evelyn; Reid, John Tennyson; Tuck, Bernard Edward Charles.

Tinline Scholarship.—No recommendation made.

Economics II. (20).

Division I.—Mander, Linden Alfred; Oldham, Wilfrid, B.A.

Division II.—Butterworth, Clarence Gerald Roy.

Division III.—Cresswell, James Edwin; Muller, Gerald; Newcastle, Ewart Henry Beaumont; Sharmar, Florence Mary, B.A.

Psychology (21).

Division I.—Purton, David Gabriel.

Division II.—Astley, John Felix; Gartrell, Francis John; Ward, Harry Lancelot; Williams, Mabel Evangelite, B.A.

Division III.—Diment, William Stuart; Featherstone, Dora Bewlay; Hooper, Margaret; Marghey, Mary Veta; McKechnie, Elizabeth Lawson; Tilbrook, Jabez Percy Harold.

*Recommended for the Roby Fletcher prize in psychology and logic.

Logic (23).

Division II.—Astley, John Felix; Carter, Ida Jane; Purton, David Gabriel; Williams, Mabel Evangelite, B.A.

Division III.—Good, Frances Helena; Greenwood, Herbert; Newman, Kathleen Mary.

Division II.—Andrew, Joseph Ronald; Carter, Ida Jane; Godlee, Margery Rebecca; Good, Frances Helena.

Division III.—Canney, Richard Francis; Holland, Charlotte Annie; Ward, Harry Lancelot.

Philosophy (24).

Division III.—Nelson, Arthur Carl; Northey, James Douglas.

Education (26).

Division I.—Anderson, Gwendoline Mary; Carozzi, Marie Barbara; Featherstone, Dora Bewlay; Hawken, Doris Marguerite; Holland, Charlotte Annie; Lang, Philip Roy; Markey, Ivy Grace; Mens, Anna Magdalene Augusta; Parker, Mina Evelyn; Pobjoy, Alice Blake; Priest, Amy Grace; Wauchope, Diosa Marie.

Division II.—Bradley, Amelia Elizabeth; Fitzgerald, Bartholomew John; Hastwell, Phyllis; Louttit, Ellen Agnes; Maddigan, Thomas Augustine; Othama, Dorothy Elizabeth; Robinson, Sarah Constance Mabel; Sarre, Vera Georgina.

Division III.—Collins, Dorothy Ellen; Coulthard, Phyllis Maud; Culshaw, Mary Annie Pallomene; Kelly, Lucy Mary; Kugelberg, Emma Dorothea; March, Margaret Ferrier; Martin, Christina Jean; Niets, Arno Oscar; Tweeddale, Annie Harriet; Wauchope, Mavis Lorelle; Welby, Melita Marcella; Windle, Margery.

Register
16.11.16.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

November, 1916.

—*Pass List* (in order of merit).—

Law of Property, Part I. (110).—First Class—C. C. Brebner and Ian Buttrose (equal). Second Class—C. T. Gun and H. E. Tucker. Third Class—R. H. Davey, K. F. V. Villiers, G. Selway, and G. L. Rutter.

Law of Property, Part II. (111).—First Class—A. G. Waterhouse and G. L. Ziesing. Second Class—L. J. Burns, and J. G. T. Woods. Third Class—M. C. Kitson, E. F. Skewes, and J. T. Reid.

Law of Contracts.—First Class—J. J. Daly and H. E. Tucker (equal), E. L. Stevens. Second Class—R. H. Davey. Third Class—G. L. Rutter, W. M. Hurts, G. R. Hambidge, and J. E. Mitchell.

Law of Wrongs.—First class—L. J. Burns. Second Class—J. T. Reid and J. G. T. Woods (equal). Third Class—K. F. V. Sanderson, G. Selway, and J. G. Daly.

Law of Evidence and Procedure.—First Class—R. H. Davey.

Constitutional Law.—First Class—Ian Buttrose. Second Class—C. C. Brebner. Third Class—G. Selway, C. T. Gun, and P. P. Adams (non-graduating student).

Theory of Law and Legislation.—Third Class—H. M. Hawkins.

Private International Law.—First Class—L. J. Burns. Second Class—A. G. Waterhouse, and M. C. Kitson. Third Class—E. F. Skewes.

Latin (2).—Division III.—W. M. Burns.

English Language and Literature (3).—Division II.—N. V. Wallace.

History of the United Kingdom (12).—Division II.—J. G. T. Woods. Division III.—J. T. Reid.

Economics II. (20).—Division II.—A. G. Waterhouse.

Psychology (21).—Division II.—E. L. Stevens.

Logic (23).—Division III.—E. L. Stevens.

Recommended for Stow Prizes.—Ian Buttrose and L. J. Burns.

Recommended for the David Murray Scholarship.—L. J. Burns.

Advertiser 17.11.16.

DEEDS OF COURAGE

WINNING THE V.C.

LIEUTENANT BLACKBURN'S GALLANTRY.

All South Australia was thrilled by the news of the gallantry that won the V.C. for Lieutenant Arthur S. Blackburn, of the 10th Battalion, and the story, as related by Colonel S. Price Weir, commanding officer of the unit, is worth recapitulating. Colonel Weir, on his return from the front on Thursday, said he was extremely proud of Lieutenant Blackburn, who went away from Adelaide as a private, and when last he saw him was temporary captain in charge of a company in Belgium. Colonel Weir's narrative is as follows:—

"At Pozieres, at 5.30 a.m. on July 23, Lieutenant Blackburn was with 50 men of D Company, 10th Battalion, sent to drive

the enemy out of a trench which was strongly held by the Germans, who were stubbornly holding up the advance of the 9th Battalion. His party suffered severely from snipers and machine gun fire long before they reached their objective, which they bravely rushed, and by means of determined bombing succeeded in driving the enemy out and capturing about 250 yards of trench. Proceeding down the trench it was discovered that our heavy artillery had completely destroyed a section of the Germans' trench, converting it into a series of shell holes. This made a further advance impossible, as the enemy was occupying a shell crater 50 yards away, and were bombing Lieutenant Blackburn's party, while heavy and incessant machine gun fire was sweeping over the trench which our artillery had wiped out. However, Lieutenant Blackburn, with four picked men, crawled forward to ascertain, if possible, the position of the machine guns which had played havoc with the party every time they had attempted to advance. The four men who accompanied the lieutenant were killed, but Blackburn managed to crawl back to his party safely. He had located the machine guns and arranged for our medium trench mortars to bombard the redoubt from which they were firing. Under cover of this Blackburn made another attempt to advance, but had four men killed and several other wounded before they had gone ten yards. Our heavy artillery was then requisitioned, and it bombarded the position which the Germans were holding. Under this cover Lieutenant Blackburn and Sergeant Inwood crawled forward to make a further reconnaissance.

"Subsequently Blackburn led his men on to another attack, which, after a stubborn bomb duel, resulted in a further 120 yards of German trench being captured. On investigation it proved to be a 'blind' one. Lieutenant Blackburn also discovered that his retreat had been cut off by the enemy's machine guns, and that Sergeant Inwood and three men had been killed. The enemy were holding a strong position 50 yards in advance from which they were heavily bombing our advanced party. Matters looked anything but cheerful for Lieutenant Blackburn and his men, but Blackburn lost neither his heart nor his head. Discovering what appeared to be an old tunnel, he crawled along it for some distance and heard the sound of digging. He did not know whether it was friend or enemy who was working towards him, but he risked calling out, and was greatly relieved on discovering that he had struck the firing line of the 9th Battalion. Communication was soon established, and the position was consolidated. Lieutenant Blackburn then made three more attempts to advance, but was each time repulsed with heavy losses. He then crawled across ten yards of absolutely exposed ground, from which position he decided that it was impossible to advance without the co-operation of our heavy artillery, which was accordingly requisitioned, and under its cover another advance was attempted, but repulsed. However, Lieutenant Blackburn and his small party had the satisfaction of holding the 370 yards of trench, out of which they had driven the Germans during the morning."

Register 17.11.16.

BRITISH AND GERMAN DOCTORS.

From C. Ainsworth, Wayville:—"In his interesting and highly instructive lecture on Monday night, Professor Chapman referred to the education of the Germans and their cultivation of scientific research. Yet the late Sir Morell Mackenzie—who was one of the greatest of British medical men, and of whose honesty, impartiality, and intellectual acumen there cannot be a doubt—left on record this opinion of German physicians (*The Dublin Review*, vol. ciii., 1913):—"The Germans are the least courteous people in the world, and they have more prejudices than any one else. German physicians are not half as good as the English, who have far surpassed them in every way. For instance, they use surgical instruments which the English have discarded for the last 15 years, having replaced them by much better ones. They have lagged behind in all scientific discoveries in the domain of hygiene and comfort. They are devoured by hatred and mistrust of everything that comes from any other country." Sir Morell Mackenzie operated on the present Kaiser's father, which is proof that they had more faith in a British doctor than in German doctors."

Adventures 14.11.16

SCIENCE AND THE WAR.

Professor Chapman, in a recent address to the Adelaide branch of the Australian Natives' Association, laid stress on some lessons of the war which should be taken to heart in the Commonwealth as well as in the mother country. It is becoming an old story how in time of peace Germany quietly acquired control of the sources of supply of metals and other raw materials employed in our most necessary industries. Still older is the story of British dependence on Germany for a large variety of indispensable manufactured articles. We knew a good deal about this before the war, but it needed a rupture of the peace to make a full revelation of the disadvantages of our humiliating position. "Never again" is the British motto for the future. It remains, however, to organise a new and self-reliant economic system which shall not only secure our basic industries against the chances of war, but cultivate the individual and national efficiency without which we cannot fairly hope to maintain our place in either production or trade. Professor Chapman is quite right in uttering a warning against excessive faith in the power of tariffs. Germany made the fullest use of fiscal aid in the development of her manufactures, but she could not have succeeded as she did if she had relied solely on protection through the Customs. What we may learn from her is the value of education, scientific research, and technical training. Neither the German savant nor the German operative is by any means a superman. British brains can beat, and have beaten, the Teutonic in every sphere, practical or scientific, but the German has organised research and mobilised knowledge with the aim of expanding and cheapening production in a manner which will make him an ever more formidable competitor unless we are prepared to adopt some at least of his methods. The over-emphasis of classical studies in our systems of education urgently demands correction. Education, without being made unduly materialistic, should more fully recognise the utilitarian and disciplinary value of scientific training. The State should encourage pure science without exhibiting impatience for immediate results measurable in terms of £ s. d. Many a discovery that seemed trivial when first announced has contained the germ of some great industrial advance. Our industries should be schools in which the physicist and the chemist are ever seeking the improvement of processes by the application of scientific knowledge. Our artisans should have the benefit of a comprehensive plan of technical instruction. The aim of our social legislation is quite properly to ameliorate industrial conditions, but shorter hours and higher wages need to be complemented by a proportionate increase of efficiency in order to maintain the sum of production at such a level as will enable our industries to hold their own in international competition. Professor Chapman acknowledges as "a splendid move in the right direction" the inauguration of the Chemical Research Department under the South Australian Government. Excellent work, too, is being done by the Advisory Council of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, which is establishing machinery for the systematic study of scientific problems connected with the development and progress of existing Australian industries, both primary and secondary. The Federal body is getting into close touch with the universities, State departments, learned and scientific societies, manufacturers' and employers' associations, and other organisations interested in industrial research, and as its activities extend should be able to render invaluable service in promoting the objects for which it was established.