

The Register  
24/6/16

#### SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In relation to the question of the future site of the University of Adelaide, the Government is anxious to be placed in possession of all the facts that will enable it to come to a satisfactory arrangement. The Royal Commission on North Terrace Reserves and Railway Centres, which is now considering the question of the allotment of North terrace reserves, has been asked to make its report at an early date. The members of the commission left Adelaide by the express on Friday for Melbourne and Sydney to take evidence from the University authorities in both cities, and to inspect the University buildings and grounds. This enquiry will enable the commission to comply with the request of the Government.

Advertiser  
26/6/16

#### AN EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

In accordance with a decision arrived at at the Premier's Conference, it is intended to hold a conference of Directors of Education in Adelaide, to be opened on July 4. The directors of all the States will attend, the object of the gathering being to establish uniformity as far as possible in the system of education in Australia, and to consider other matters.

28.6.16. Register

The following list of legal practitioners who have enlisted in South Australia has been compiled by an official of the Supreme Court, who says it is as complete and as up to date as is possible in the circumstances:—A. S. Blackburn (Lieut.), J. L. Gordon (Sgt.), E. C. Padman (Major), W. G. Reid (Sgt.), W. L. Stuart (Major), B. S. Penny (Lieut.), G. C. Campbell (Lieut.), J. C. Martin, A. M. Moulden (Lieut.), Harry Thompson (Lieut.), W. J. Denny (Lieut.), T. R. Mellor (Lieut.), H. E. Moody (Lieut.), R. J. Rudin (Lieut.), L. A. Whittington (Lieut.), H. B. Piper (Lieut.), C. R. Codmore (Lieut.), R. S. Dwyer (Lieut.), J. G. Dabbin-Hughes (Lieut.), C. J. B. Symon (Lieut.), Donald Kerr (Cpl.), W. Heizenroeder, A. S. Fergusson (Sgt.), W. Henderson (Sgt.), F. B. McBryde (Sgt.), L. H. Hankam (Sgt.), S. D. Ronald (Sgt.), R. D. Ross (Cpl.), S. W. Jeffries (Lieut.), and A. B. Webb (Pte.). The articled clerks who have enlisted in this State are:—P. Teesdale, Smith, G. H. Holland, A. V. Davenport, J. M. Sinclair, E. Cruickshank, W. L. Varley, L. E. Clarke, A. J. L. Sutherland, K. R. Kirkman, W. R. Hunt, H. W. Martin, H. Pearce, G. Fisher, C. V. R. North, F. W. Harris, John Leslie, L. von Bertouch, S. R. Deibridge, A. S. H. Gifford, H. W. Martin, M. Badger, and W. F. Dempster.

Advertiser, 28.6.16

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Minister of Education (Hon. C. Vaughan) stated on Tuesday that it was intended to appoint the Advisory Council of Education next week before the meeting of Parliament. It would consist of representatives of the University, Chamber of Manufacturers, Employers' Federation, Trades and Labor Council, Advisory Board of Agriculture, the School Teachers' Union, the Education Department, and other institutions. The Minister of Education would nominate four representatives of the private schools, one representative of technical schools within 10 miles of the G.P.O., one representative of other technical schools, and one representative of education in music. Already the following members have been chosen by the institutions mentioned:—University, Professor Mitchell and Professor Chapman; Chamber of Manufactures, Mr. H. B. Thompson (president); Employers' Federation, Mr. E. H. Bakewell (president); United Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. W. C. Melbourne (president) and T. P. Howard; Advisory Board of Agriculture, Professor Perkins; Public School Teachers' Union, Mr. F. F. Wholohan. The Director of Education (Mr. M. M. Manghan), the superintendents of primary, secondary, and technical education, the superintendent of Agricultural Education, and the principal medical officer of the Education Department, will also be members. The council will consist of 21 members.



## THE BULLDOG'S TEETH.

## LESSONS OF NAVAL WAR.

The lessons afforded by the results of modern naval warfare were clearly explained by Professor G. C. Henderson, M.A., in the first of a series of three lectures, delivered in the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Adelaide University, on Tuesday evening. A large audience included his Excellency the Governor and Lady Galway.

The lecturer, in his opening phase, dealt with the clearance of enemy ships from the waters. He explained that he thought it appropriate that a professor of history should deliver lectures with the object of raising funds to help to provide a memorial for the men who had fought on Gallipoli, and particularly those who had fallen. Australia was at the beginning of her career as a naval power. As time went on she would have to build a great fleet to protect her long coastline. Matters of defence would be of first importance in the future. Great expenditure for the construction and upkeep of a navy would have to be met. If it was desired to escape terrible disaster on the sea efficiency in every direction would have to be attained. In war the British navy was expected to keep the highways of commerce clear; to destroy the enemy's trade and defend Great Britain. The great fleet had given the Germans no opportunity of breaking through, and he believed it never would. The great business of a fleet was to keep the command of the seas, and the British fleet had accomplished this. At the outbreak of the war about 70 cruisers of the Allies had been sent out to look for eight or nine German cruisers. Germany by paying great sums of money had been able to get coal in out-of-the-way places. Wireless was ready to warn her cruisers of the approach of danger. But the main reason why those few cruisers held out so long was that the oceans were very wide. In the first of the battles with the object of clearing the sea, Admiral Cradock had been defeated by von Spee off Chili. Nemesis had followed swiftly when Admiral Sturdee arrived at the Falkland Islands and engaged the German squadron. The two fights showed that victory was governed by gun power and speed. It had been practically always a matter of guns, plus speed, with the British navy. The Sydney-Endon conflict also illustrated the point. Armor was not so important as guns and speed. Lord Fisher had been criticised for his "wastefulness" in scrapping 80 pre-Dreadnoughts. Was it wastefulness? Was it not true economy? Was it good to train men on ships that were too weak to fight and too slow to run away? When opposed to a Power like Germany—a Power scientific and thorough—it was necessary to secure and pay for the very best material. The Commonwealth would have to face a big bill for defence. A small bill would be less economical. The question of personnel was another important point. Marksmanship, daring, and heroism had to be considered. It was difficult to make a pronouncement on the relative merits of British and German marksmanship. In the Dogger Bank fight the ships of both sides were within range of one another, and the result proved the range of the German guns and British superiority in this respect. The Admiralty report stated that the British marksmanship was at least as good as that of the enemy. The conditions were practically even in the fight between the *Carmania* and the *Cap Trafalgar*, and the result showed that there was not much to choose between British and German marksmanship. The German ship went down, but the *Carmania* had 304 holes shot through her. So much depended on scientific instruments, and they could be pretty sure the Germans possessed everything in this direction. German seamen had been brave and daring. They did not stay in the Kiel Canal or the Heligoland Bight because they were cowards, but because the odds against them were too heavy, and they dared not take the risks. The Germans had proved their bravery, and the British had proved themselves equally brave and daring. Some might say that the British were not always discreet, but they could not criticise their seamanship by mathematical calculation. They must have heroism: they could not always stop to calculate. The calculating school had done little or nothing, the heroic school everything, for the British navy. So far as results were concerned the German mercantile marine had been swept from the highways of the world's commerce within four months. In the same period only 195 British merchant vessels had been sunk, leaving 9,928 to go on with their work. He could call no parallel in history for such a swift and decisive result.



Register  
4.7.16.

## UNIVERSITY IDEALS.

### "Seething and Surging Problems."

The subject "University ideals" was dealt with in a masterful manner by Mr. Peter Board, M.A., C.M.G. (Director of Education in New South Wales) at the opening ceremony of the annual conference of the South Australian School Teachers' Union at the Price Hall, Adelaide High School, Grote street, on Monday morning. The speaker said that when one came to think about the educational forces that had to mould the country, one must also consider the highest of their universities. He would fain believe that the universities would not be among the last to respond to the need for changed ideals.

#### —Traditions and Progress.—

They could not help recognising, proceeded Mr. Board, that it was difficult for a university to change its necessary and historical ideals, because behind that institution there stood tradition of long periods of evolution, that had produced the university of to-day. No wonder, then, that an institution that had grown out of history long past should think twice and carefully before it altered the ideals that had grown up around it. However, the university had to recognise that the life of an educational institution to-day was not drawn from its past, but from its future. It was not what the university had done for the world, but what it had to do to-day for the world, that would declare its policy. The university of the future would not be the training ground of the merely exceptional scholar. Let them hope that that particular type would come always from the doors of their universities, but let them not think that the university had done its work when the exceptional scholar had been turned out of its courses. They should not measure the value of the university by the value of such students. "It was not by the production of supermen that progress was won," Professor Adams had said. "True progress is not the result of recognition between the superman and the crowd of inferiors." Rather, did the university do its highest work in the elevation of the many, who were able to think.

#### —"The Humanities of To-day."—

Mr. Board, continuing, said they had got past the time when the democracy was led by the superman here or there. Democracy now was a thing of many leaders. Their lesson from a national point of view was to open wide the doors of their universities, which bodies, he felt sure, would learn that their most valuable work was done in those courses of study which had been most closely related to the problems of actual living to-day. Yet he believed that in the six Australian universities there was only one Chair of Economics. He did not know of any special chairs in sociology, and yet economics, history, and sociology were the humanities of to-day. They need not spend their time—and that of their students, who had to bear the responsibilities of the nation later—upon things that stood adverse from many of the problems that surrounded them to-day. He hoped that as the result of the present great world conflict they would make up their minds afresh that their universities would be able to bring their immense influence into line with the demands that were being made upon the community in relation to the practical seething, surging problems before them.

Advertiser  
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## LANGUAGES AND TRADE.

The question of trade relationships with Japan and other Asiatic countries has brought the matter of linguistic difficulties under notice in the eastern States. It is reported that the Melbourne University Council is seeking to encourage the teaching of Russian and Japanese. The matter is not escaping attention in New South Wales. The University is introducing the teaching of Eastern languages, and this is hailed as a step in the right direction, as it is indicated that Australia will have to seek new markets as a compensation for the loss of German trade. No steps have been taken by the Adelaide University. When questioned on the subject the Registrar (Mr. C. R. Hodge) stated that the matter had not been before the council.



Advertiser

5. 7. 16.

## SUBMARINES AND MINES.

### INFLUENCE ON NAVAL STRATEGY.

Interesting comments on certain aspects of modern naval warfare were made at the University on Tuesday night by Professor G. C. Henderson, in the second of a course of three lectures on the war at sea. A large audience included his Excellency the Governor and Lady Galway.

Professor Henderson stated that at the beginning of the war the Germans decided to try to wear down the British fleet until it was reduced sufficiently to be challenged on the surface. In this policy they relied upon the under-water menace—constituted by submarines and mines. Germany had violated the decisions of the Hague Conference of 1907 by sowing mines in shallow waters and in the fairways of commerce, and by not issuing information to neutrals, so as to ensure the safety of their vessels. The submarine had been troublesome, but they must be careful not to exaggerate its importance. The torpedo made the submarine effective. With quick-firing guns opposed to it, a surface boat carrying torpedoes would hardly have any chance. A submarine, however, had the power of concealed approach. The torpedo itself was a disturbing influence, which had upset the equilibrium of development in the contest between projectile and armor. It was a mutation in the evolution of modern warfare. The results of submarine activity were sufficient to make Germany believe that she could carry on the war of attrition with success. They had forced the British Admiralty to modify naval strategy. It was not true, however, to say that submarines controlled naval strategy. No further proof of this was needed than that provided by the evacuation of Gallipoli. The blockade, although a masking and not a sealing one, was effective. The Germans had at first been active in their campaign against commerce. But eventually some control was exerted over enemy submarines. The British navy managed to drive them from the narrow seas and restricted waters. Then followed a period of activity in the wider seas, and later submarines appeared in the Mediterranean. There was no official information as to the manner in which the menace had been removed from the narrow seas, but he believed chain nets were stretched across the Straits of Dover. Travellers had told him there were such things as luminous floats with light nets attached, and when the submarine adventuring at night became entangled, unknown to its crew the attention of destroyers was attracted by the moving lights. He believed, however, that the quick-firing gun was the deadliest enemy of the submarine. Figures proved that Germany had failed absolutely in her objectives. In March, 1916, more boats were plying to and from Britain than in March, 1915. The Board of Trade returns showed that trade had improved. In sinking merchant boats Germany had sent civilians to their doom, and that was where the whole trouble lay with regard to submarines. They could not take vessels into harbor because they would be destroyed in doing so. When sinking boats at sight, how could Germany know whether they carried contraband, and what chances was given to the passengers? Even neutral vessels had been sunk at sight. Germany had deliberately dragged women, children, and old men into the war, and the continuity of civilisation was likely to be broken if this sort of thing was to go on. He held the Prussian chiefly responsible for the outrages, and clung to the belief that the German people as a whole did not know what they were acclaiming. It would be a terrible calamity if a Government such as theirs was ever in a position to dominate mankind.

Advertiser

7. 7. 16

Our Melbourne correspondent telegraphed last night:—Dr. Renne, M.A. (Angus professor of chemistry, at the Adelaide University); Mr. W. A. Hargreaves (director of chemistry, South Australia); Mr. G. Brookman (of Adelaide), Professor Paterson (professor of agriculture, of the University of Western Australia), and Mr. J. W. Sutherland, of Boulder. Western Australia, have been appointed members of the Federal Advisory Council, to consider and initiate scientific research.