

"One aspect that must be considered by the manufacturers," stated Dr. F. B. Hone, "is the question of salaries. A bachelor of science was told by a University professor to apply for a position on the lecturing staff at £275 a year. The graduate, who was supposed to be struggling, refused, stating that he was earning £445 a year bricklaying."

Professor Robertson supported Dr. Hone's contention and stated that manufacturers must be prepared to pay their workers at least £400, and what was more important, to provide them with ample equipment.

Registered

18 MARCH 1924

**ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.**

Donations Received and Promised.

Previously acknowledged	£11,055 19 0
Estate late Mrs. B. A. Ayers	500 0 0
G. S. Hawker, Esq.	10 0 0
H. Thompson, Esq.	15 0 0
Late R. G. McKail	1 1 0
	£11,682 0 0

A. B. Harvey, care A. B. Harvey & C. B. Jennings, 45-49 Steamship Buildings, Currie street, Adelaide.  
Donations forwarded to the Secretary will be immediately acknowledged. Nx

Advertiser  
10 MARCH 1924

**ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.**

Previously acknowledged	£11,682 0 0
R. L. Davidson, Esq.	50 0 0
	£11,632 0 0

Donations forwarded to the Secretary (A. B. Harvey), 45-49, Steamship Buildings, will be immediately acknowledged. (Advt.)

Advertiser  
also Register  
10 MARCH 1924

**THE ELDER SCHOLARSHIP.**

From "MUSIC LOVER":—The news of the Elder Scholarship having been awarded to Miss Charlotte Grivell must have been very pleasing to the majority of music lovers in South Australia and the many thousands who attended the community singing last year. I have had the pleasure of knowing Miss Grivell some considerable time now, and I feel certain this scholarship could not have been better placed, for this young lady not only has a wonderful voice, but has great determination and courage, which will go a long way towards helping her along the path to fame. She has been an ardent worker for various charitable institutions and religious bodies, and took a very active part in the community singing last year. I sincerely trust that the musical folks will gather together and give Miss Grivell the help they gave to the last scholarship winners, who are both doing well in London—Miss Helene Taylor and Mr. John Bishop—and I feel sure that whatever help is given her, she will make most of the golden opportunity now offered her.

Mail  
8 MARCH 1924



DR. RAMSAY SMITH.

**THE NEWS**

SATURDAY: MARCH 8, 1924.

**NATIONAL DECLINE**

(By Professor Coleman Phillipson.)

In a previous article I suggested some of the conditions necessary for the development of national life, and especially for the establishment of a national consciousness; and I emphasised the importance of mental homogeneity of the community, of regular and rapid communication and intercourse, of inter-marriage, and of wise leadership. I also pointed out the dangers of excesses of nationalism as well as of its deficiency, and showed the relationship of patriotism to these as well as to internationalism and the League of Nations.

In this article I continue my exposition of the fundamental ideas previously set forth: first, I shall touch on the question of small nations; then, on the decline of nations.

**Small Nations**

It is clear that what I have already said about the rise and growth of the sense of national self-consciousness, of national spirit, will, and ideals does not necessarily apply to large States only. A nation may be great or may fully justify its existence in the society of nations, even though its territory, population, and budget be comparatively small. To a reasonable and fair-minded man no apology whatever is needed for the independent existence of such States, say, as ancient Athens, or modern Holland or Belgium. But the recent German school of political thought, including such men as Treitschke, Jahn, Lasson, and Bernhardi, holds that small nations have no right to exist, because they do not possess adequate power of self-defence.

This view, depending as it does on the sinister assumption that might is right, is more fit for a jungle of wild beasts than for a body politic of civilised men, and needs no refutation at this time of day. It is, however, strange that its advocates cannot see that, if it were adopted, it would abolish not only small nations, but in the end also every nation except one—the most powerful; that is, both nationalism and internationalism would cease to exist. The true measure of a State is to be sought in the category of such human values as intellectual and spiritual worth, and not in that of geographical limits and merely material might.

**Decline of Nations**

It has been said that all empires and States arise, develop, and decay; that is, that their decline is inevitable. I have in a previous article pointed out what is necessary to constitute a body of people a nation-state, and I have shown that the essential—the paramount—factor is the manifestation of will on the part of the individuals composing it. As such will is, on every practical or commonsense view, free, it follows that the destiny of a nation is not pre-ordained by Fate or by the gods, but lies in its own hands (except, of course, when it is annihilated by conquest—a possibility which the League of Nations seeks to eliminate).

In other words, subject to the latter exception, one may venture to say that there is no reason why the British Commonwealth should not endure "for ever"; its durability depends on the due fulfilment of the conditions, already mentioned, necessary for healthy national consciousness. It will be of interest to illustrate the decline of nations and races by referring to ancient Greece, especially Athens; for this is an example we can all dispassionately consider on an historical basis.

**Causes of Decline**

I hope to deal another time with the causes of national decline generally; for the present I take ancient Greece, which, though dead, offers most salutary lessons to us moderns.

The various causes that brought about the fall of Greece may briefly be mentioned as follows. Wars carried off large numbers of the ruling caste and of the best sections of the community. Political conflicts deprived

the State of leading citizens, by imposing on them perpetual exile, or involving them in capital charges. In the founding of colonies, a small number of Greeks was invariably allowed to be swallowed up in large populations of mixed and inferior origin. The decline of religious belief diminished the strength and weakened the solidarity of family life. The increase of luxury tended to make families smaller and smaller. The use of slave labor kept down the rate of pay of all handicrafts, and so reduced the standard of life of free artisans to a condition bordering on poverty. The large admission of foreigners to citizenship and the introduction of various elements of inferior racial origin gradually swamped the decreasing numbers of free citizens of pure blood. Town life expanded at the expense of the country. Public and private morality was permitted to become lax. No doubt other causes conducive to deterioration may be mentioned; but those will suffice to show how a great race can so irretrievably be brought to nought.

**Conclusion**

These causes can operate as drastically at present as they operated in the past. Let us be alert. A policy of "laissez faire" in these matters will surely bring the British Commonwealth of nations to destruction sooner or later. The attitude we should adopt is clearly indicated by an intelligent consideration of the causes that led to the downfall of ancient Greece, or, indeed, of almost any other great people of the past.

The blending of our race with inferior races would be a great menace to us. The indiscriminate or wholesale admission of alien elements to our citizenship must be guarded against. The excessive pursuit of luxury, especially as it interferes with the natural growth of our population, is more injurious than many people imagine, it imposes a serious handicap on the next generation. The confinement to towns of a disproportionate section of the people weakens the nation; and, in a country like Australia, it is simply preparing the way for disaster.

Finally, let us see to it that our political affairs and parliamentary conflicts are conducted in an amicable and courteous manner in accordance with the dictates of reason, honor, and fair-play; it is only in such circumstances that true statesmen and leaders can arise and guide us aright; for without wise and good leadership the nation is like a ship without the helmsman, and is doomed to shipwreck.

News  
8 MARCH 1924  
**WIRELESS**

Broadcasting in Australia will bring town and country closer, and check city drift

**ADELAIDEAN ABROAD**

(By Dr. H. Heaton)

**LONDON**  
Wireless broadcasting is coming to Australia. To Great Britain it has come and is now the basis of a big industry. A huge concern, the British Broadcasting Company, excellently organised, is engaged in sending out from eight stations a daily programme which may last from 3.30 p.m. until midnight. The Postmaster-General has a special department to issue licences, approve machines, and prevent poaching, and factories galore are engaged in making valves, head-phones, loud speakers, condensers, batteries, or complete listening-in sets. A vast literature of weekly and monthly papers, handbooks, and encyclopaedias in fortnightly parts, pours from the press.

Wherever you go the listening-in set confronts you. Some are sumptuous pieces of furniture, like a Jacobean or Queen Anne cabinet. But many of the best sets are home-made. A little crystal set may cost only a few shillings, and yet be able to pick up messages coming from 30 miles away. The ambition, however, is to have a two or three-valve machine, with which one can get any British station, and on favorable occasions reach Paris and even Pittsburgh.

The rate of improvement in the efficiency of the equipment is rapid. Although certain obstacles, such as atmospheric conditions, cannot be eliminated, the quality of the transmission will soon become very good—at least as good as that of the best gramophone, while the distance across which messages can be sent seems to have no limit.

One of the charms of listening-in is that on any day you can pick out a programme to suit your mood or taste, provided your instrument is sufficiently powerful to allow you to pick up all the British stations.

**SAMPLE DAY.**

Here is a sample day. At 2.30 there is a violin and piano recital at Bourne-mouth, and dance music at Cardiff. At 5 o'clock the item is "Mainly Feminine" and ranges from "How to Make Yorkshire Pudding" to "How to write short stories." At 5.25 comes the farmers' weather forecast, and then the children's hour, a delightful mixture of stories, funny chat, piano, and songs. Grown-ups enjoy this item as much as the youngsters.

Then we "stand by" until 7 o'clock, when the first news bulletin comes through—a useful little summary of the day's happenings. After that you pack the children off to bed and settle down for the evening programme. That would you like? In one week the menu contained the following dishes:—A Shakespeare night, a symphony programme, a concert by the Grenadier Guards Band, an hour of modern music by Holst and composers of the young English school, a Russian night, a folk song programme, and nights devoted to Gounod or Mozart or musical comedy, or chamber music, or mid-Victorian sentimentalities.

For those who do not like classical stuff—and a pretty little conflict is brewing between the high-brows and the low-brows—there are comic, popular, dialect, or dance evenings. Then at 9.30 comes the second news bulletin. You get a digest of the news, weather forecasts, barometric readings, stock and foreign exchange prices, sporting results, and then a time signal giving you Greenwich mean time. There is now no excuse for the man who pleads his watch was slow.

After that, all sorts of things may happen. You may have a speech by Baldwin, Bruce, or Smuts, a French or Spanish talk, a discussion of the week's films, plays, or music, an appeal for books for the Red Cross Library, or a lecture on such topics as hockey or monkey glands. Or, greatest joy, you may be switched over to the Old Vic., or Covent Garden, and hear the last act of "The Magic Flute," "The Mastersingers," "Pagliacci," or "Alkestis." Opera and modern British music are being nurtured by the Broadcasting Company, and if opera does come into its own in England the broadcasters can with justice claim much of the credit for having achieved what has always seemed impossible.

**WITHOUT COLLECTION.**

On Sundays you can listen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, some bishop, or eminent free church preacher, and one night we even had a whole evening service—without the collection. You have organ or piano recitals, glee parties, sacred concerts. Should you know French you can any day slip over to Paris. There you get a programme which includes a talk on textiles, news of the markets, talk on the cafes, the stock exchange, metals, cotton, or fish, chats on contemporary poets or the evolution of French poetry, classical plays, operas, Parliamentary information, a weekly review of literature, in addition to ordinary concerts, news' bulletins, and dance music.

The venture in both countries is marked by enterprise and experiment, and Australia may with advantage enjoy the benefit of the pioneering work done in Europe and America.

As one looks at the whole scheme one finds the word "wonderful" ever coming to one's lips. Here, with one's feet on the fender and a roaring fire in the grate, one can enjoy glorious evenings of music, and keep contact with the great outside world without going out into the fog or sleet. Home life, assailed a decade ago by the variety show and the cinema, comes back into its own, for the dullness has vanished. How organised events, such as church services, concerts and lectures are going to fare I do not know.

**WHAT OF THE FUTURE?**

One listens to a magnificent sermon broadcasted over the whole industrial region of the north, and thinks of the thousands of mediocre sermons being preached in little village Bethels. May it not be that the future will see about thirty recognised first-class preachers serving by wireless the whole requirements of the kingdom.

Push the thought further. Think of the hundreds of university teachers who are poor lecturers. Would it not be better for one or two brilliant lecturers in each subject to broadcast their talks to the students throughout the land and leave the others to do tutorial work and research. I suggested this to a conference of economics teachers and was loudly applauded.

Beyond that, think of the results of developments in long-distance transmission. Under favorable circumstances one can already pick up France, Ger-