

Farewell to Professor and Mrs. Naylor.

A fitting tribute of recognition of the valued and sustained interest which Professor H. Darnley Naylor and Mrs. Naylor have taken in the work of the League of Nations Union, was the large gathering at a farewell dinner, which was tendered to them by the South Australian branch of the union, at The Grosvenor, North terrace, on Thursday evening. Professor W. Mitchell (Vice-Chancellor of the University and President of the branch) occupied the chair, and was supported by the departing guests. A dainty supper was provided.

Started Movement.

The loyal toast having been honoured, Mr. J. H. Vaughan submitted "Our guests." He said the professor had played a leading part in the formation of the branch in 1920. The membership in the first year was 190, and it had now grown to more than 3,000. It was the first branch in Australia, and the fact that they had earned their place among branches of the League throughout the Empire was due largely to the influence of Professor and Mrs. Naylor. Their daughter, Miss Margaret Naylor had rendered valued service as hon. secretary of the branch. The close association of the University with them in their work had been due to a great extent to their guests. No man in Australia had exercised so much influence upon Australia, so far as foreign relationships were concerned, as Professor Naylor. The time might come when they wanted representatives for Australia near at hand to attend the sessions of the League of Nations at Geneva. They could not do better than select their two guests. (Applause.) They were leaving the work in such a position that it could not go back.

Mrs. Carlile McDonnell supported. She said those who had been associated with the professor and his wife from the start knew what wonderful energy they had displayed. Whatever they undertook, it was done well. They felt their guests would continue in England the good work which they had so ably performed in south Australia.

The sentiment was heartily acclaimed.

Presentations from Executive.

At that stage the Chairman, on behalf of members of the branch, executive and other friends, presented Mrs. Naylor with a dainty dressing table set, and Professor Naylor, with a case of pipes and pouch.

A Call to Copec.

Professor Naylor, in responding, said he was unable to thank them adequately for their kind remarks. After his wife and he had gone, he felt that the work would continue to go ahead, as it would be distributed over more members. He realized the vast amount of work which Mrs. Naylor had done. They had a branch of which they were proud. Mr. Howard Vaughan had been Chairman of the executive ever since the movement was started, and they hardly realized to what an extent they were indebted to him. They had started the branches in Victoria and New South Wales. The work of the League had to be borne by them all, and would also have to be borne by their children, but he was hopeful that by that day matters might be amicably settled between the nations. The movement would go on because it had the momentum of all that was noble and lofty behind it. In considering the proceedings of the recent Imperial Conference, one asked why was the most unsatisfactory existing conditions of the Condominium—the New Hebrides, allowed to go on? He was surprised that an Englishman had criticised the expenditure of a million pounds a year on the League of Nations. They should make it plain that they were no party to such a policy. As an independent nation, they should assert that they were ready to accept the decisions of the International Court of Justice. The protocol had not been discussed by the Federal Parliament. However, it was not dead, for the Locarno Pact was largely built on it. So far as the mandated territories were concerned, Australians should know that things in New Guinea were not as they should be, and at the conferences of the Empire, they should not let those things of which they were ashamed. They should make it plain that Christianity was a force that had nothing to do with State control. They had allowed nationalism, guided by selfishness and fraudulent deception to go first, and Christ's ideals to take their chance. He looked to Copec to lead the church back to the position it once had—an organization of men and women who were ready to suffer and even die, for a great ideal. (Applause.)

Mrs. Naylor also responded, and thanked members for their good wishes and gifts. She said women had a great deal to do in the movement, and outlined a number of ways in which they could assist.

New World Public Spirit.

Mr. Acting Justice Richards toasted "The League of Nations." He said they could not think of the League without recalling the name of Professor Naylor and his wife. The League was only young, but it had not suffered from infantile paralysis, nor had its growth been materially hampered. They all wished the League well, because the survival of their civilization depended absolutely upon the League. A certain amount of autumn fear would continue until the League functioned properly. There were encouraging symptoms, for his League was engendering a new world public spirit. The

strong nations were coming together for the aid of other nations that most needed their help. Every country must be prepared to sacrifice national patriotism and pride in the interests of world peace. That would increase their prestige. He believed that desirable state would be brought about by the instrumentality of the League. (Applause.)

Professor W. K. Hancock responded. In the course of a felicitous speech, he said Mr. Gilbert Murray was going from England to America ostensibly to teach Greek, but they would not be surprised if, in the near future, there was not a drastic change in America's attitude toward the League. The greatest men in England were supporters of the League.

Appeal to the Workers.

To Mr. S. W. Jeffries was entrusted the toast, "The League of Nations Union." He said the union had done good work, and if it were going to exercise its fullest power, its gospel must be taken into the ranks of the merchants, artisans, and the great multitude of wage earners.

Mr. L. G. Melville supported. He said the union in that State had spread its gospel into an ever-widening circle of the community.

The toast was cordially received.

Principal E. S. Kiek responded. The world, he said, had much for which to thank professors and philosophers, but it had a great need for prophets. It was the duty of the League of Nations to disseminate information about its work, and until people came to the knowledge of how the League was constituted, and what it was doing, they could not be interested in it. They had to create sentiment in a manner that would appeal to the conscience. He believed that the League embodied ideals which, in addition to being those of human statesmanship, represented the working out of a world purpose greater than the mind of man could conceive. No person in the world had a greater knowledge of the protocol than Professor Darnley Naylor, who was working for a definite and spiritual ideal, while his watchword was service. Only by throwing themselves into the work of the League could they repay their guest for what he had done for them. (Applause.)

Enjoyable vocal items were given by Miss Lynn Gilbert and Mr. Gerald Healey. Miss Isobel Penney, L.T.C.L., acted as accompanist.

ADV. 26-11-26

A NOTABLE SCIENTIST.

The University of Adelaide has suffered a severe loss by the resignation of Professor Wood Jones. He leaves at the request of a celebrated American institution to do congenial scientific work in Hawaii, and probably the offer carried a substantially higher stipend than was payable here. That, of itself, however, would not have tempted Dr. Wood Jones away, for on two occasions he has declined lucrative appointments in order to continue his valuable work in Adelaide. He has a special liking and a great aptitude for the researches which he is about to undertake, and the opportunities offered to him in his new sphere of labor are too alluring to be resisted. The Professor has been only a few years in this State. He came with a high reputation from London, and since he has been connected with the Adelaide University he has enhanced his fame on both sides of the world. He has had a wonderfully varied experience, and has shown by the books he has written and in other ways how much he has benefited by his wanderings round the world. Not yet 50 years old, he has a record of which a much older man might be proud. He has lectured on anatomy in London and Manchester; has wandered through the Far East accumulating medical knowledge; has been anthropologist to the Egyptian Government, a member of the Nubian Archaeological Survey, and a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the European campaign. He has visited Cocos Island, where the shell of the Emden lies rusting, and in his fascinating book, "Unscientific Essays," has written charmingly of that and other coral islands. "Though a man's calling may be a well-defined one and circumscribed by narrow and traditional boundaries," he declares in his preface to this collection of breezy comments on all manner of strange things, "it may yet be permitted to him to wander at times far away from his own small sphere. A blacksmith may meditate upon buttercups while he is shaving of a morning." The professor has lived up to his beliefs, for while he has ably and conscientiously carried out his duties as Elder Professor of Anatomy at the Adelaide University, he has interested himself usefully in countless other subjects.

Professor Wood Jones has written learnedly on corals and coral islands.

and since he has been in Australia has contributed to the press important articles of peculiar interest to dwellers in this State. His text book on the mammals of South Australia, of which all three parts have now been published, is a monumental work, nor is it ever likely to be superseded by anything more ambitious. It was written as a labor of love for the South Australian branch of the British Science Guild, and, although necessarily scientific, by means of his graphic illustrations and the studied simplicity of the details it is made comprehensible to a layman. Long ago Professor Wood Jones wrote a treatise on Arboreal Man, and since he has been in Adelaide he has made diligent researches concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of the State, and has contributed valuable articles regarding them. "In a country such as Australia, where history is always in the making," he has said, "there is for ever passing into the realm of forgotten things a long procession of once thrilling episodes and vital experiences now termed ghosts. In Australia—because it is so vast and so comparatively young—it is not alone the facts of actual history that find only a temporary home in the memories of a few individuals, for a very great deal of that which we call science has so far found no more permanent record. We have already lost much knowledge that can never come again to any man, and even now the knowledge that exists, but has never been recorded, probably exceeds in value all that is available between the covers of books. Australia has a great inarticulate army of historians and scientific men—the men who know, but men, alas, who do not give their knowledge to the world." The Professor has endeavored to remedy this defect by collecting and publishing information himself about Australia and by endeavoring to make others vocal. He has done much to enlighten South Australians concerning their own country, and altogether has proved himself a particularly valuable citizen. He will be missed as much by those interested in natural history subjects as by the University of whose staff he has been such a distinguished member.

ADV. 26-11-26

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

FAREWELL SOCIAL TO PROFESSOR AND MRS. NAYLOR.

There was a large gathering at the Grosvenor last night, when members of the League of Nations Union tendered a farewell social to Professor Darnley Naylor and Mrs. Naylor prior to their departure from Adelaide. The vice-chancellor of the University of Adelaide (Professor W. Mitchell) occupied the chair. Associated with him were Mr. Acting Justice Richards and leading members of the union. The toast of the guests was proposed by the chairman of the executive of the union (Mr. J. H. Vaughan) and Mrs. Carlile McDonnell, who spoke of the loss the branch would suffer from the departure of the Professor and Mrs. Naylor. The Professor had been one of the greatest forces behind the movement in Adelaide, and his knowledge of international affairs had been of immense value. Mrs. Naylor had supported him nobly, and her work on executive committees was invaluable. (Applause.)

On behalf of the members the chairman made presentations to Professor and Mrs. Naylor. Professor Naylor said it was a good thing that he and Mrs. Naylor should go, as the union would go farther ahead in their absence because there would be more to share the work. He believed they would miss Mrs. Naylor because he knew of the great work she had done. She attended so many meetings that sometimes he wished there was no such thing as the union. (Laughter.) The chairman of the executive (Mr. J. H. Vaughan) was the founder of the union in Adelaide—a fact which should not be overlooked—and this State had spurred Victoria and New South Wales into action. The movement was too big to be impeded by the removal of individuals. After referring to the Imperial Conference and recent developments in international affairs, he said the churches were now organizing against war, and if those in authority seized their opportunities there was no need for further war. The selection of Australian representatives at the Geneva Assembly should be no haphazard one, and men of ability and understanding should be chosen. If the union continued its work they would influence public opinion throughout the world, and one day the dawn they awaited would break. (Applause.)

Mrs. Naylor, in thanking the members of the union for their kindness, said she regretted that they would be separated from them by 13,000 miles, which was a great distance when one was a bad sailor. (Laughter.) Women could play a big part in the movement by organization and union. Its importance was being recognised, and many societies were appointing representatives to the union. In proposing "The League of Nations," Mr. Acting Justice Richards said the union had created a new body of public opinion which would have been impossible seven years ago. (Applause.)

Professor W. K. Hancock, who replied, said because of England's staunch support of the League of Nations Russian revolutionaries had professed to regard it as a vast Anglo-Saxon plot. (Laughter.) Englishmen stood behind the movement from altruistic motives since they realised it was a bridge from the chaos of war to firm ground. (Applause.)

"The League of Nations Union" was honored at the instance of Messrs. S. W. Jeffries and L. G. Melville, and the Dan.

EDUCATION NOTES.

By Unlocks. 27-11-26

School Sport.

The second annual meeting of the Public Schools Sports Association was very successful. The thousands of teachers and pupils showed a large increase in numbers over last year, and greater enthusiasm. The association receives the support of the Minister of Education, and the Director, who evidently think that a day set apart for competitions in running, jumping, and so on, once a year is a day well spent. There may be some embryo champions among the boys; many lads from State schools have won prominence in various branches of support, rowing, cricket, football, tennis, running, and jumping. B. McInnes and J. Hunter won the great race at Stawell in different years, and the names of interstate and international cricketers and footballers are too numerous to mention. The association has a very zealous committee, and the organization and carrying-out of the large and varied programme on Friday last were highly creditable. The majority of workers are assistants in our schools, but no one did more than the able and tireless secretary (Mr. J. C. Nadebaum), who was well supported by some of the head masters who acted as stewards or judges. A good number of trophies for the encouragement of team work have been presented by prominent citizens, whose gifts are much appreciated, as no fewer than 20,000 persons are concerned in these school sports.

Going Forward.

When Professor Darnley Naylor has anything to say about any matter, his words are worth attention. Recently he expressed the opinion that our curriculum is over-loaded, and that fewer subjects well learnt would provide a better education than a smattering of three times the number. He is not alone in his opinion on this matter, for educationists on the other side of the world speak in a similar strain. No one believes that the last word has been said on education; and it seems as if we are still in the experimental stage, trying something for a period, and then discarding it, returning to it later on for another trial. Thirty or 40 years ago there were not nearly so many subjects on the curriculum as there are to-day, so there is less time for each in the week's course. A teacher, not long ago, said that with subjects and their sub-branches, he could count 26 or 27 studies, and that some of these received very little attention. The compilers of the curricula in the Commonwealth can, however, give good reasons for the inclusion of all the subjects; and there is no doubt that were half of them left out, a host of critics would arise and complain. Each expert claims a certain superiority for his pet subject, and points out that to neglect it means a great loss to the child. A lecturer in the old country advocated certain "foundation" subjects, such as the three R's, with spelling added. In addition he would teach history, geography, and composition, working poetry in with reading to make a sufficient set of subjects for a course of instruction in primary schools for children up to the age of 11 years. Many objected to the course as inadequate, while others considered that children well instructed in the subjects mentioned would have a good foundation on which to build secondary education. It is not what is learned so much as how it is learned that counts, and disconnected facts crammed into a child are valueless, but knowledge assimilated and made a kind of mental capital, which can be used to increase the value of other mental activities, is of the greatest assistance. The ability to use knowledge is of value, and the awakening of intelligence and development of skill is more than the mere acquisition of facts. An enthusiastic young student was successful in 12 subjects in the examination formerly called the "junior," but a year later knew practically nothing about half of them. They had been "crammed" up for a certain end, and that end having been attained, they passed into the place of forgotten things. But whether the student takes four subjects or twice as many, the arrangement of ideas in his mind in such a manner as to enable him to call them up whenever they are needed, is the thing that counts and repays him for his labour.