

Company, who in all probability will be persons in close touch with agriculture and other matters of a like nature, and in close touch also with the agricultural community. His idea was that that would lead to the probability that the problems with which the farmer is from time to time faced will be brought immediately to the notice of those competent to deal with them."

A. M. SIMPSON LIBRARY.

ANOTHER USEFUL DONATION.

At a meeting of the University Council yesterday afternoon the chancellor (Sir George Murray) read a letter from Mrs. A. M. Simpson offering £500 for the establishment of a library of aeronautics in memory of her husband—the late Mr. A. M. Simpson. The council cordially welcomed the gift. It is intended to invest the money and with the annual income (£25) to buy books on aeronautics. A section of the University library will be reserved for the purpose and will be called "the A. M. Simpson Library of Aeronautics." The collection will be open to students of aviation and in a few years will become unique.

*Register 21.8.18*

UNIVERSITY AVIATION LIBRARY.

GIFT BY MRS. A. M. SIMPSON.

At a meeting of the Adelaide University council on Tuesday afternoon, the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) read a letter from Mrs. A. M. Simpson offering £500 to establish a library of aeronautics, in memory of her late husband. The council cordially accepted the gift. The money will be invested, and the annual income (£25) will be devoted to the purchase of volumes on aeronautics. A section of the University library will be reserved for the purpose, and will be called "The A. M. Simpson library on aeronautics." In a few years the collection will contain a valuable selection of books on matters affecting aviation, and will be open to all students interested in that subject.

*Advertiser 21.8.18*

LIBRARY ON AERONAUTICS.

At a meeting of the University Council on Tuesday the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) read a letter from Mrs. A. M. Simpson offering £500 to establish a library on aeronautics, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. A. M. Simpson. The council cordially welcomed the gift. The money will be invested, and the annual income, £25, will be devoted to the purchase of the books. A section of the University library will be reserved for the purpose and will be called the A. M. Simpson Library on Aeronautics. The library will be open to all students of matters connected with aviation.

*Register 21.8.18*

Impartial Education for the People.

MELBOURNE, August 20.

The Government has given further consideration to the proposal recently made to it by a representative deputation of citizens, and has decided to establish a Directorate of Educational War Propaganda. The Ormond College Council has freed for such service Mr. D. K. Picken (master of Ormond College), who will act as educational director. The Atlas Assurance Company has made available the services of its Victorian manager (Mr. D. Norman Trencery), who will officiate as organizing director. Both these bodies have made the arrangements referred to for a period of six months. In response to the request of the Government, these gentlemen will at once enter upon their duties. This directorate will be free from all political, party, or Government control or influence; and its task will be to direct the attention of the people to the issues of peace and war as they affect the Australian nation.

## CHRISTIAN DUTY

## PROFESSOR'S OPINION

## ALL GROUPS HAVE A PLACE

## WHAT MUST HAPPEN IN RELATION TO THE WAR?

At the Methodist local preachers' convention last night, Professor Darnley Naylor delivered an address, which took into account the part Christians must play, as individuals, as members of various churches, as members of the British nation, and as lovers of humanity. He said the men who went into the church should have moral, mental, and spiritual relations with those outside their sphere. They needed to come into touch with all brands of thinking so that they could stand solidly against outside influences. It was the contributions which different groups made to the whole which justified them existing. That was true of education, religion, and nationalities. They needed a kind of competition until they were perfect. Until then special groups were needed.

## —Utterly Against Bitterness.—

While he looked forward to the time when all churches would be working as one, there was something to be said for the present system. Their present system was not incompatible with unity. He was utterly against any bitterness between group and group, which should not exist. Bitterness was the sign of a bad education. He could say honestly that he rejoiced at the success of any group which had the ideal of Christ. Any group which made no contribution to the general good would go. That was true of political groups as well as others. When they wanted to do their best for the State they wanted to do it for the Commonwealth. That meant that they wanted to do their best for the Empire, which also meant for the human race. He was favorable to conjunction, provided it did not destroy the group contribution. He was, however, entirely against combination on the frontiers.

## —A National Obligation.—

Nationally they were going through a great trial. They should as Christians have a sense of failure. The Christian Church had failed inside Germany and Austria. Every Christian must be international, but the Germans and Austrians were purely national. All the horrible business in Europe was a permanent pain to him, but it must be seen through. Their duty was to see that such a scavenging should never be necessary again. If they were not doing that they were not Christians. Every Christian ought to be studying the movement for a League of Nations. They must not find themselves after the war still the victims of secret diplomacy. Two things would ruin all the good which good men were trying to do. One was the pressing of brutalities too far; and the other was the failure to forgive when the offence had been purged. Christians should try to forgive the offence. Some said it was impossible, but the impossible must be done.

## —Something Stronger than Race.—

Let them remember that there was something far stronger than race and language. It was religion and ethics. The effect of the ethics of Christianity was marvellous. The teaching of religion altered not only the habits but the facial expression of peoples. He gave instances which proved the assertion. The converse was true. No matter how high the intellect, if the teachings of Christianity were taken away, the nations would sink to the lowest depths. The plague spot in Europe was an instance of it, and it must be cleared out. However, they must not forget what Christianity stood for when the war was over. *Who died if love lived?*

## Reviews 22.8.18

In the Assembly on Wednesday Mr. Parsons referred to Mr. Peter Waite's generous gift of £80,000 to the Adelaide University, announced in The Register that day, and asked whether the Premier (the Hon. A. H. Peake) would cause to be laid on the table a record of the principal donors to the University and School of Mines. In replying in the affirmative, Mr. Peake spoke in glowing terms of the nobility of Mr. Waite's gift, and added that it was a wise gift also, for it would allow of agricultural progress on the highest scientific lines. There could be nothing more important to the future of the State than to stimulate to the greatest possible extent the productiveness of the land.

Register 24. 8. 18

W. E. A.

The initials "W. E. A." are "letters of mystery" to many people, but they stand for a movement, small in its beginnings, quiet in its manifestations, and yet mighty in its possibilities. They are the "open sesame" to a cave of many treasures richer than those of the old Arabian tale. The "Workers' Educational Association" is at present holding in Adelaide an historic gathering—the first Federal Conference of the directors of University tutorial classes and secretaries of State branches—and it is hoped that far-reaching and beneficent consequences will follow its decisions. The first annual report of the W.E.A. of this State (which has just been issued) gives prominence to a graceful appreciation of the "substantial support" rendered to the movement by the Press, and thus concisely sets out the association's aims:—To bring about an alliance between Labour and Learning; to co-ordinate existing agencies; and to devise fresh means by which working people of all kinds may be enabled to gain the education necessary for the fullest development. It is definitely unsectarian, non-party political, and democratic. It works in co-operation with educational authorities, and working-class associations. The Federation in South Australia consists at present of 56 organizations, including 35 trade unions, the University, the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, the School of Mines, the S.A. Baptist Union, two institutes, and other bodies. Already thousands of students have been enrolled in the Commonwealth, and the fact that the standard of the tutorial classes is that of the Universities, is eloquent of the potentialities of this movement. In these classes University students, professional men and women, skilled artisans, and day-labourers all learn from one another in the common pursuit of Truth. The spirit of the University is infused into the discussions, and each individual gains the advantage of a broader outlook and a deeper insight into the tendencies of the times and the mind of the people as a whole. The development proposes to be not only intellectual but spiritual, not only of the brain but of the heart. It is both an equipment and an inspiration for the true business of life—social service, and the promotion of the happiness and highest interests of humanity.

Register 29. 8. 18.

The President of the Royal Agricultural Society (Mr. R. T. Melrose), at a meeting of the council on Wednesday, referred with much satisfaction, which was cordially reflected among the members, to "the very rich legacy which has been left to agriculture by Mr. Peter Waite." Continuing, Mr. Melrose said the public usually clamoured for some immediate benefit, but this far-seeing benefactor preferred to look further ahead, and provide something for posterity."

Advertiser 7. 9. 18.

Sir Edward Stirling will to-morrow celebrate the 70th anniversary of his birthday. He was born at "The Lodge," Strathalbyn, where his brother, Sir Lancelot Stirling, now resides. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Edward Stirling, and was educated at St. Peter's College (where he won a Westminster scholarship in 1864), Trinity College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, London. He took his B.A. degree with honors in natural science in 1869, the M.A. and M.B. degrees in 1872, and the M.D. in 1881. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1874, and also a D.Sc. of Cambridge. Sir Edward Stirling is a distinguished scientist, and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1893. He is recognised throughout the scientific world as an authority on Australian natural history and anthropology. As honorary director of the Adelaide Museum for many years he rendered fine service to the State, and he still takes an active part in the management of the institution. Sir Edward Stirling has been connected with the Adelaide University a great many years. As far back as 1882 he was appointed lecturer on physiology, and in 1900, when the chair of physiology was established he was appointed the first professor, a position he still holds. In recognition of his great services to the State and to science he was knighted by his Majesty the King in June, 1917. From 1883 to 1886 he was a member of the House of Assembly, and he was the first South Australian to introduce a Bill for the extension of the franchise to women.

Advertiser 9.9.18.

## LAWYERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

### ROLL OF HONOR UNVEILED.

The handsome roll of honor, bearing the names of the members of the legal profession and law students who enlisted for active service, and which was erected in the main entrance hall of the Supreme Court Buildings by the Law Society of South Australia, was unveiled on Saturday morning in the presence of a large gathering.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Barwell) said they had assembled to do honor to the members of the legal profession and law students who voluntarily went forth to fight for King and country. That roll of honor would help to commemorate the self-sacrificing devotion and patriotism of the men whose names were inscribed on it. The profession had reason to be proud of the contribution it had made to the ranks of the A.I.F. Theirs, indeed, was a reflected glory of the men who had gone to fight and had become heroes. Their whole being was inspired with that patriotism which had been the safeguard of their great nation—a nation to which had been entrusted the destiny of one-fourth of human race. Those men had done splendidly. One of them, happily already returned, had won the Victoria Cross. (Applause.) Others had been awarded the D.S.O., the D.C.M., the M.C., and the M.M., and that was, indeed, a fine record for the legal profession of South Australia. (Applause.) The picture also had its dark side, as the roll contained the names of some well known to them, and whom they would never see again—the unreturning brave, men who died that those at home might live the only life they had been living, the life of liberty and freedom. The splendid news coming through day by day satisfied them that the righteous cause for which those men gave the last full measure of devotion must ultimately triumph. (Applause.) They could only hope that the end would be soon, and that the great success which was attending the wonderful strategy of the Allies' Generalsissimo would soon result in complete and final victory. (Applause.)

Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., president of the Law Society, in requesting the Chief Justice to unveil the roll of honor, said the suggestion for the memorial was made by his Honor to the Law Society, and it was taken up with enthusiasm. Its motto was appropriate and inspiring—"Quo fas et gloria ducunt." It was an ornament to the court, and he hoped it would always be draped with the Union Jack. (Applause.) They were proud of the men who had shed glory upon the profession and their native land. There were 41 practitioners and 26 law students; who, moved by a stern sense of duty, pledged their all for England and Australia, that the splendid Commonwealth of nations, called the British Empire, should not perish, and that the happiness of the human race should be preserved. (Applause.) He was proud of the loving mothers who bore them. Never in history were the words of the Apocrypha more apt—"Let me now praise famous men: the Lord hath wrought great glory by them and their comrades." They longed to have them back, and he prayed God would restore them when their great work was done and the evil thing they went forth to fight was destroyed. Alas, the roll call of that memorial already showed the names of nine who would not again answer to the call. Their glory should not be blotted out. Their bodies were buried in peace, but their names would live for evermore. It was not the length of life that counted, but what was achieved during life, however short. They asked their Honors to accept the roll for the Supreme Court, so that the memory of what those men did should not pass away, but be a priceless heritage to them and future generations, so long as British justice endured. (Applause.)

Sir George Murray said he was extremely pleased to receive the memorial within the walls of the Supreme Court. It was a work of great beauty, and an affectionate tribute from the legal profession to those of their brethren who had gallantly gone forth to risk their lives in the cause of freedom and humanity. (Applause.) It would preserve for all time the names of those who had made the great sacrifice, and also enshrine the memory of those whom they would see no more. What a splendid story that tablet had to tell. Great battles were not fought without great losses, and great losses they had to mourn. There was James Leslie Gordon, almost the first to enlist, who, when rejected as a combatant, asked to be taken as a stretcher-bearer. In him they had lost one of the ablest and most promising of the younger members of the profession. There were Angus Saller Ferguson, who had only been admitted for a few months after a brilliant career at the University, when he enlisted; Harold Eric Moody; Harold Flinders Mitchell; Errol Crackshank; William Varley; George Selway; John Mitchell Sinclair, and George Russell Hambridge, all of whom had been taken before their day had come. "Anni dicitur perierunt sed milites sed pro patria."

His Honor then unveiled the roll, and cheers were given for the King and the law at the front.