

Daily Herald 6.8.18.

### CONSERVATORIUM ORCHESTRA'S RECITAL.

Confirmation of the assertion that the Adelaide public do not lack a strong musical element, which delights in high class recitals is to be found in the large attendances at the Conservatorium when recitals are given. The large audience which attended last night was enthusiastic in its appreciation of the musical treat provided by the Conservatorium string orchestra, which was conducted by Mr. Harold Parsons, Mus. Bac., and was led by Miss Gwen Cansom. The orchestra's first number—and one of its best—was the suite "Lady Rudnor," by Parry, which made its initial appearance before an Adelaide audience, and which the orchestra performed with a skill and beauty born of confidence in the correctness of its interpretation and ability to overcome the difficulties of such an intricate work. The composition was in six movements, ranging from the prelude, a vivace movement, through the allegretto *moderato*, *zioso*, *lento*, *allegro vivace*, and *andante*, and concluding with a bright *vivace* movement. Throughout the rendition the orchestra showed a fine conception of the requirements of the various movements. Another number which delighted the audience was the popular arrangement for strings, by Professor Ennis, of a beautiful Irish melody. It is a charming piece of music, and was rendered in a most sympathetic manner by the orchestra. The other items were "Dreaming" (Schumann), "Serenade" (Jensen), and "Solemn Melody" (H. Walford Davies), during which Mr. Harold Wylde, V.R.C.O., assisted at the organ and Mr. Derrick Thompson was the solo 'cellist. A minuet and trio (Haydn) and waltz and march (Volkmann) concluded the orchestral portion of the programme. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Evelyn Malone, "L'ultima Canzone" (Tosti), "Whether I Live," and "The Maiden," English lyrics (Parry), by Miss Eileen Hogan, A.M.U.A., and a recit., "Je Suis Seul" and aria, "Ah, Fuyez, Douce Image" (Massenet), by Mr. Harold Gard. Miss O'Leary and Mrs. Rowe together sang the duet, "Quis Est Homo" (Rossini), and Master Eric Gibbs rendered the 'cello solo, "Romance" (Goltermann).

Review 6.8.18

### RURAL SCIENCES.

#### SCHOOLS CENTRALIZATION SCHEME.

MELBOURNE, August 5.

A proposal was made by the State Ministry recently that an agreement should be entered into whereby there should be only one University School of Agriculture, one of Veterinary Science, and one of Forestry, and that they should be placed at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide respectively. The proposal was conveyed to the councils of the Universities of Sydney and Adelaide by the council of the Melbourne University, and at the meeting of the Melbourne council to-day replies from those bodies were read. The Sydney University Council held that it should retain its Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, and the Adelaide Council replied that it could not endorse the proposal so far as it related to the School of Agriculture. It was decided to forward the replies from the Sydney and Adelaide Councils to the Premier with a letter stating that the council appreciated the position taken up by the Universities of Sydney and Adelaide in regard to the matter, and expressing every sympathy with that position.

Review 7.8.18

### SOLDIER STUDENTS.

#### UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATION.

Australian Universities are asked to cooperate with English Universities in arranging that Australian undergraduates who are on active service should continue their studies abroad until a transport can be arranged for their return to Australia. Similar classes are to be provided for the other members of the forces. These are among the proposals of the military authorities regarding the educational training of the Australian soldiers. It is expected to take two years to bring back the whole of the troops now on service.

Advertiser 8.8.18

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

### FEDERAL INSTITUTE'S ACTIVITIES.

Sydney, August 7.

In an address delivered before the Chamber of Manufactures to-day Dr. Gellatly, director of the Federal Institute of Science and Industry, outlined the work being done by that body. The Government, he said, were placing £50,000 on the Estimates this year for the support of the institute, and would provide £150,000, spread over three years, for the erection of laboratories to conduct scientific research. The Advisory Council had appointed 30 committees, and one of the most successful of these was that which dealt with yeast and had progressed a long way towards solving the problem of day-baking. The mango bark committee, too, had demonstrated that by using mango bark, instead of wattle bark, for tanning, the cost of tanning would be reduced 40 per cent. Another committee had investigated the development of a mechanical cotton machine that would take off cotton in a purely mechanical way, and experiments were now being conducted in growing cotton that could be used successfully by such a machine. As soon as the Science Bill was passed the Advisory Council would cease to exist, and its place would be taken by a directorate of three, with himself as chairman, and two professors. Of the first six laboratories erected three would be in New South Wales. Chemical laboratories would be in Melbourne and Sydney, and engineering laboratories principally in Victoria. In Queensland there would be a marine biological laboratory to deal with tropical and marine products. There would also be a forest products laboratory in Western Australia. The institute would be free from political influence. (Cheers.) The status of directors would be almost as strong as that of the High Court judges, and they would have power to hold property. Bureaus of information would be established in Sydney and Melbourne, and the investigations of the institute would be made public. The institute would grant industrial scholarships.

Advertiser 8.8.18

Mr. Leon Gellert, the author of "Songs of a Campaign," left by the express on Wednesday for Sydney, and he will enter the public service of New South Wales. Mr. Gellert was born in South Australia and educated at the Adelaide High School and the University Training College for service in the Education Department. He sailed with the first contingent of the Australian forces and took part in the famous landing at Gallipoli. He was invalided to England, and on his return his poems were published first in Adelaide and then in Sydney. They received high praise from Australian critics, and have since been issued in an English edition. The "Times" Literary Supplement of April 19 last devotes over a column to them, bracketing Mr. Gellert's work with Mr. de Loghe's "The Straits Impregnable," as being from a literary point of view Australia's greatest contributions to the tragical adventure of Gallipoli. Among their most enthusiastic admirers in Australia is Mr. Norman Lindsay, the famous black and white artist. He has supplied some striking illustrations to the poems.

Daily Herald 8.8.18

### THE W.E.A. AND "MARRIAN."

"Somewhat Nearer the Marxian" writes:—An old aborigine on one occasion, because his kumal wouldn't go the exact way he wanted it to, turned on the animal and called it "a --- Mar." This is similar to the type of argument employed by "Marxian" in slinging words about having no relation to truth or reason, simply because he has a one-eyed theory not connected even with the teachings of Karl Marx himself. Marx must get many squirms in the other world when he sees into what fables some of his pseudo-supporters have degenerated as they pursue their retrograde way back into the chrysalis of dogma. Marx never denounced educational institutions—though he may have sometimes been incensed at the ultra-conservative attitude of some of the leading lights in German universities, for Marx, in his time, attended three universities—not being content with one alone—and narrowly escaped becoming a professor of philosophy. The ideas poured out at regular intervals in the same strain are loudly proclaimed as the voice of Karl Marx, but the hand guiding them is that of Dennis Hill, who is now in the main stream of the working-class movement at all, but who's head in a little eddy of his own, the Central Labor College, which has no real status except as a mutual admiration society among its own supporters. Poor old "Marxian!" to have to unravel his weary old ball of string at such regular intervals, and then to spend all the week as the job of stranding it up again, to be once more unravelled after Mr. Heaton's weekly economic lecture. Some business firms have a notice up, "You can say it all in two minutes," which Marxian should take to heart, while "The Daily Herald" should keep blocks of his arguments standing, just so long as the late occasionally. For the burden of his cry is "The W.E.A. has a Government grant, therefore it is a capitalistic institution. Mr. Heaton has a university degree, therefore he probably stole

to realize the workers their legitimate goal of class-consciousness, etc., etc., all universities are capitalist, and only through Labor colleges established on the lines of the Central Labor College, in which education all the teachers are free from capitalist bias, think of everybody's interest but their own, wear their balms of class-conscious solidarity next their skins, have no opinions of their own, but depend entirely on Dennis Hill's interpretation of Karl Marx's three volumes of capital for their inspiration, and refuse to take cognizance of events that have appeared since the death of Marx, can social salvation be found." Will "Marxian" kindly wake up, read Karl Marx a little more, and Dennis Hill a little less, and preach economics of a constructive nature, and not waste his and other people's time by attacking an organization that is doing a great amount of good, solid educational work. I also am a believer in Karl Marx's teaching, in that I look upon him as the chief exponent of the main lines on which modern socialism should be built, but he can by no stretch of imagination be said to have taught anything that can be twisted to uphold "anti-W.P.A.-ism," any more than Christ can be held responsible for Mormonism, which is a Christian sect.

*Advertising 9.8.18*

Among the South Australian officers mentioned in Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch of April 7 are:—Staff Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Leane, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney, D.S.O., infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Leane, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Army Medical Corps; Major E. A. Brummitt, and Major E. N. LeMessurier.

*Daily Herald 15.8.18*

## IT IS INHUMAN

### CAPITALIST SYSTEM

#### DENOUNCED BY PROFESSOR

#### PROFIT-SHARING A DELUSION.

SYDNEY, August 14.

Professor Irvine (Professor of Economics at the Sydney University) was interviewed to-day on the subject of profit sharing. He described it as an incomplete system of co-operation. It had no contemplation of an alteration of the wages relationship, though it aimed at the removal of certain difficulties incidental to the ordinary methods of wages payment. He continued:—"I sat on a commission in 1912 on the matter. I remember one instance in which a crew of four men belonging to a fishing craft worked on a profit-sharing scheme. One of the crew owned the boat and gear. The profits were divided into five parts, two of which went to the owner of the gear. It was calculated that he made 150 per cent. profit on his capital.

"Critics point out that profit-sharing is not partnership. It is one-sided. The employer still controls the direct industry absolutely, and he controls the book-keeping. The worker under those conditions cannot feel that he is a part-owner to full co-operation based on industrial democracy. I do not think that it is a solution of the troubles. I do not think it anything in the way of an advance towards co-operation. Many employers use the system simply to bind their employees to them and to destroy the power of unions, which cannot allow the power of collective bargaining to pass out of their hands.

"Even as a stimulus to the worker to increase production, profit sharing is probably inferior to piece wages or some of the many variations of a progressive wage. An increase of the regular weekly wage has been found more attractive to the worker than the possible payment of a dividend once a year. In profit sharing the real crux still remains—how much the employe and how much the employer should receive. It does not help to settle the problem of wages, but it seems to introduce a new element of conflict, namely, the division of profits. It can succeed only when the employer is of exceptional personality, a great-hearted and at the same time powerful man whom the employes will follow and will trust. In some cases it has succeeded, but unless the employer is that kind of man failure in any year to pay a dividend would give rise to serious suspicions of the management.

"Profit sharing certainly has been adopted sometimes with the definite intention of the alienation of workers from their unions, and so lessening the militant power of unionism. That, of course, explains the almost universal hostility of trade unionists. Prospects of profit-sharing becoming general are, I think, slender. It is merely a corrective or sedative, or sugar coating of the industrial autocratic system which is, perhaps the principal source of modern unrest. No scheme can be successful

...on the other side in the labor world, and there can be no doubt that any general attempt to introduce profit-sharing would encounter the uncompromising opposition of unionists. Nevertheless, it has furnished many valuable experiments which may be put to good account in the future.

"I think the real solution may be an industrial democracy, in which each business must be controlled by the workers in it. They have much to learn, but there are good brains among them, and a slow increase of knowledge and power in the management of business, through cooperation, is a necessary means to the solution of the industrial problem; not an ill-guided attempt to upset everything by a general revolution. Profit-sharing, however, is a mere subterfuge to weaken the unions and to confirm the present capitalist control of industry. The basis of that control is inhuman. It does not aim at improving the lot of humanity or at producing beautiful things; its sole aim is profit."

Register 16.8.18.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

### FEDERAL PROPOSALS.

MELBOURNE, August 15.

The Honorary Minister (Mr. Russell), being desirous that no time should be lost in giving full effect to the determination of the Government to apply science to industry, has arranged that certain preliminary work should be undertaken in this connection. Dr. F. M. Gellatly, Director of the Institute of Science and Industry, this evening left for Adelaide and Perth, where he will do preliminary work. It is expected that the Bill constituting the institute will be introduced next session.

Register 17.8.18

The news of the death abroad on August 10 of Major John C. Wells, A.A.M.C., as the result of wounds, will be received with regret in Adelaide. Major Wells enlisted in 1914, and, with the exception of short leave last year, had been on active service ever since. He went through the Gallipoli campaign, spent nearly two years in the Egyptian desert, and had done service in France. The deceased was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Wells, of South terrace, Adelaide. He was educated at St. Peter's College, and took his medical degree at the Adelaide University.

Advertiser 17.8.18

## AUSTRALIA AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

The importance of more attention being given in Australia to the study of foreign languages was discussed by Mr. H. Heaton, M.A., in a luncheon chat at the Commercial Travellers' Club on Friday. In a time of war, he said, people always began to examine their institutions and ideas to see what was wrong with them. The war had compelled them to overhaul their commercial and industrial equipment, and they were now willing to admit that there were many weak points in their armor. Amidst the uncertainty of the future some truths were clear. Especially was it evident that the present century would see a big expansion among countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Australia could not stand aloof from this development. She could no more be economically isolated than she could hope to be politically or economically isolated. In giving an impetus to the study of modern languages, the universities could do something, but their chief difficulty was lack of funds, and the want of teachers. The University of Adelaide depended for support and the extent of its work upon the recognition of the value of this work by the community, expressed through Parliament. If commercial men felt that the study of languages was necessary, simply as a business proposition, he asked them to speak out strongly and unitedly, and demand that the University should give some of the training in modern languages which he thought was essential to the whole future development of commerce and industry in the Commonwealth.

Mr. E. Berry (president of the South Australian Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association) thanked Mr. Heaton, on behalf of the large gathering present, for a very instructive address, and said they were in accord with him. The motion was one of vital importance to the progress of Australia.

Advertiser 17.8.18

## INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dr. F. M. Gellatly, Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, is passing through Adelaide to Perth. He has visited Queensland, where he was engaged in preliminary work in connection with the organization of the institute. He stated that a Bill was to be introduced into the Federal Parliament to provide the necessary authority to constitute the institute, which will take