

Advertiser 3.10.18.

ADELAIDE RECIPIENTS.

LONDON, October 1.

Military Crosses have been conferred on the following for bravery in the field:—

Australians.

Major H. A. Wilkinson (Infantry).

Captains E. M. Bradley, M. Lewis, B. G. Moss, and G. S. Wiltshire (Infantry).

Captain J. I. Chirnside, J. E. McGlashan,

and H. C. Trumble (Army Medical Corps).

Captain H. S. Lyne (Field Artillery).

Lieutenants J. M. Aiken, C. A. Au-

berlone, B. A. Bragg, A. R. Burford, R. A.

Canaway (South Australia), L. Chadwick,

A. P. Coburn, W. R. Colman, A. H. Dal-

mel, G. S. Donaldson, T. Dwyer, R. C.

Farber, H. Edwards, A. C. Elliott, J. F.

Gear, W. T. Hanlon, L. W. Harriks, R.

E. Hindmarsh, S. J. Hodgson, P. D. Jones,

H. W. Kerke, H. F. Klopper, V. W. Lat-

part, E. B. Mason, C. J. McDonald, J.

F. Piecay, J. T. Pocknell, A. L. Raff, C.

L. Sell, F. J. Smedley, H. F. Smiley, W.

D. Summers, C. M. Taylor, H. W. Thomp-

son, W. H. Wadson, and A. M. Widdy

(Infantry).

Lieutenants N. Bunn, A. T. Chapman,

G. H. Francis, E. T. Towner, and P.

Wright (Machine-Gun Corps).

Lieutenants H. W. Groves (Engineers).

Lieutenants W. K. King and A. I.

McDonald (Light Horse).

Lieutenants L. J. Lefevre and P. P.

Scrivener (Field Artillery).

Second-Lieutenants W. J. Brown, G. E.

Davies, J. E. Greenwood, E. P. Orman, F.

Stephenson, L. R. Weir (Infantry).

Second-Lieutenants C. D. Foukes-Taylor

and P. McGowan (Light Horse).

Second-Lieutenants W. Gibb and J. D.

Shaw (Engineers).

Second-Lieutenant R. V. Hunter (Field

Artillery).

Second-Lieutenant R. N. Kershaw (Ma-

chine-Gun Corps).

Register 3.10.18.

INCREASED EDUCATION FACILITIES.

In the Assembly on Wednesday Mr. Angus continued the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Moseley that it was desirable that a sum should be placed on the Estimates to provide not less than 20 schoolrooms, of a standardized portable pattern, at a cost of approximately £200 each, for country districts. He and Major Smeaton supported the motion. The Premier stated that he had called for a report on the matter. The Superintendent of Public Buildings had stated that schools to accommodate 20 children would, constructed of wood, cost from £180 to £200. The Government must be in accord with any such motion. The only matter to be considered was that of finance. The demand for extra facilities for city children for secondary education would have to wait. The requirements of primary education in the country would have first attention. The Government would push on with the work in the latter respect. It would support the motion and do what was necessary. The motion was carried. The Premier resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Angus Parsons—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is essential in the interests of the children of South Australia, and for the welfare of the State, that educational facilities be afforded during the period of adolescence (from 14 to 18) to those children who are capable of benefiting therefrom." He complimented the mover on the thought and research which he had applied to the matter. He explained what had been, and was being, done for the young people in the way of education. There were 21 high schools, the upkeep of which last year had cost upwards of £30,000. At the Adelaide High School there were about 1,000 pupils. There was no age limit regarding attendance at those schools, and entrance and attendance were free. The department and Parliament had not been unkind of the education of the adolescent. There were several technical schools in the State, and they were being well attended. There were also the University and colleges, and libraries at institutes. The cost of education this year would be £357,000, or practically double what it had been 10 years ago. The State had endeavoured to hold its own in the matter of education. It would be a waste of money to compel some children to pursue secondary education. Great provision had been made for even the poor children to climb up the ladder if they possessed the energy and the ability. He did not oppose the motion, but it was a matter by means. Major Smeaton supported the motion, and the debate was adjourned at the instance of Mr. Price.

Register 5.10.18.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

South Australians Honoured

MELBOURNE, October 4.

The Governor-General has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty the King has approved of the following appointments to the Order of the British Empire:—

Dame Grand Cross.—Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson.

Knight Commander.—John Russell French.

Commanders.—Thomas Percy Draper, K.C., Langer Owen, K.C., Miss Edith Walker, Thomas Trumble, Mrs. Mary Isobel Barr Smith, Alfred Bright, Walter Leitch, Robert Gibson, David Hunter, Lieut.-Col. Sr. William Kinsey Bolton, William George McBeath, William Warren Kerr, Professor David Orms Mason, Col. George Guthrie McColl, Nicholas Colston Lockyer, and Col. William Lennen Raws.

Officers.—William Frederick Fairbairn, Alexander Donald Rankin, Miss Edith Hill, John Beacham Kiddle, William Frederick Greenwood, Miss Agnes Tolmie, Mrs. Eleanor Vokes Irby Mackinnon, Mrs. Helen Ashton, Helen Lady Nicholls, Robert Nettlefold, Mrs. G. Hood, Miss W. F. Johnstone, Dr. Mary Booth, Mrs. Doris Mary Downes, Miss Muriel Farr, Professor Ronald George McIntyre, B.D., M.A., Capt. Frederick Hugh Cust Brownlow, V.D., Aired Jabez Roberts, William Thomas Willington, Emanuel Samuel Lazarus, Joseph Albert Riley, Sir Lancelot Stirling, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Dr. Ramsay Maier, Mrs. J. Hall, George Henry Doery, James Mitchell, Harry Arthur Pitt, Miss Grace Locke Scobie, Mrs. Marguerita McInerney, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Alexander Campbell, Mrs. Agnes Eva Hughes, Alfred Martin Treacy, Charles Babington Westmacott, Henry Byron Moore, and James Macgregor Gillespie.

The local recipients of the South Australian citizens who have been selected for distinction—Mrs. M. I. Barr Smith—is an indefatigable worker in many patriotic directions. Miss Muriel Farr has also largely interested herself in patriotic efforts. She is an eloquent speaker, and recently assisted in the campaign for recruits. Mr. A. J. Roberts is a well-known member of the Adelaide Stock Exchange, and has done much to help on Red Cross work. He was recently Mayor of Glenelg. Mr. J. A. Riley also has been an active participator in numerous efforts to raise funds for war purposes. He is best known, however, as the secretary of the Adelaide Shows. Sir Lancelot Stirling (President of the Legislative Council) has long been prominent in connection with movements in the interests of South Australia and the Empire.

Register 7.10.18.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Some Homing Chickens.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MELBOURNE, October 5.

—The Science Institute.—

It is curious to note the strong effort being made to kill the proposed Institute of Science and Industry. One might imagine that the institute aimed to provide merely comfortable billets for certain professors, and that there was as much justification for it as there was for the appointment in Queensland of a defeated politician to the position of Inspector of State Schools Grounds. The opponents of the Bill, which has passed through the Senate, seem to have only one argument against the measure, namely, that it is an unnecessary extravagance in these days of demand for national economy. This view of course presupposes that the institute is designed as a luxury instead of as a national necessity. The German has been quoted as for years as ahead of the world in science, and undoubtedly his researches have helped him in fighting his enemies, whether with gases or synthetic foodstuffs. While Australia imported wattle from South Africa for tanning, the German sought Australian mangrove bark, and converted that to his own use. Only recently it has been found possible for us to eliminate the stain of mangrove; yet we can have little doubt that the German laboratories had discovered the secret long ago. This is a mere item. It serves, however, to illuminate the text of necessity which some of the press critics do not see. As a

matter of fact, the opposition comes from the Departments of Agriculture—the feeling among officials being that the Institute will lessen their glory. Of course, it will not do so in the eyes of the general public or of the primary producer, for the latter is largely where he was half a century ago in his attitude towards any methods which were not in vogue in his grandfather's days. One can only hope that the Commonwealth Government will press on with the Bill, seeing that Australia cannot hope to make progress in competition with the rest of the world unless she calls to her aid all the science which has done and is doing so much for production and industry in other parts of the world. I notice that while half a million has been talked about as the cost of the institute, the estimated expenditure for the first year, including much non-recurring expenditure, is put down at £20,000.

Revised 7.10.18.

OILS FROM THE ANTARCTIC.

The Imperial Institute (London) has been in communication with Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, with regard to the prospects of obtaining commercial supplies of seal and penguin oils from the Antarctic. Samples of these oils, which were submitted by Sir Douglas Mawson to the Imperial Institute for examination, proved to be of excellent quality. As it is now possible to convert such oils into odourless, tasteless, solid fats by a process which has been rapidly developed in the United Kingdom during the war, there is some prospect of these oils becoming available as raw material for margarine manufacture in the future. Sir Douglas Mawson is of opinion that the manufacture of these oils in the antarctic is feasible, though it will require several years' preparation, and will have to be conducted under carefully considered regulations to prevent extermination of the seals and penguins. Meanwhile, there is already established on Macquarie Island, in sub-antarctic seas, an industry for the preparation of penguin, sea elephant, and sea-leopard oil. The annual production is estimated at 400 to 450 tons, and, though the bulk of this supply is absorbed by the Australian and New Zealand markets, there is a surplus available for export. The Imperial Institute has been approached in the matter from Tasmania, and has placed the interested parties in touch with possible buyers in the United Kingdom.

Revised 8.10.18

CHAMBER MUSIC LECTURE CONCERT.

The fourth of an interesting series of lecture concerts on chamber music was given by the Director of the Conservatorium (Dr. Ennis) at the Brookman Hall on Monday evening. At each of these entertainments two works are performed, and an explanation is given of the structure of the music. The first number on Monday evening was the quartet in F (known as the "Nigger quartet"), by Dvorak. As a preface to the performance of this work Dr. Ennis gave an interesting explanation of scales used in the music of various nations and times. He touched upon the characteristics of the negro music embodied in this composition of Dvorak. A description of the themes and movements in detail, illustrated by a movement here and there, prepared the audience for a fuller appreciation of the work when rendered as a whole. The quartet was performed by Mr. Gerald Wallens, Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas, Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., and Mr. Harold Parsons, Mus. Bac. The characteristic quaint rhythm and rich harmonies were particularly well brought out, the expression direct and vivid. This system of explanation and illustration is specially valuable in introducing new works, and helps towards a fuller comprehension of those of the older composers. The second work presented was that trio in C minor, for piano-forte and strings Op. 1 No. 3, by Beethoven. The lecturer introduced this by a rapid outline of the great composer's writings at different periods of his career, and a special description of certain features which were at that time startlingly original. The work was effectively performed by Mr. I. G. Reimann, Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas, and Mr. Harold Parsons.

Admission 8.10.18.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM LECTURE
CONCERT.

At the Brookman Hall last night the fourth of a series of six lecture concerts was given before an enthusiastic audience. The Director of the Elder Conservatorium (Dr. J. Matthew Ennis) brought before his listeners a clear, methodical outline of the two works presented, preparing the way for special features to be observed in the performance of each work. As is usual at these concerts one number was a string quartet, and the second for piano forte and strings. The quartet heard last night was that known as the "Night Quartet," written by Dvorak. Dr. Ennis prefaced this with interesting facts about the composer's three years' directorship of a New York Conservatorium of Music, and the attraction that negro music, with its unaccustomed harmonies and fascinating scale forms, had for Dvorak. The folk music characteristic of the American negro the lecturer described as a spontaneous expression of untutored people to express their racial temperament. In the first movement of this work Dvorak had idealised every point, elaborated figures, and added rich vivid harmonies. In the second movement a remarkable effect was obtained by a tremolando for viola. The third movement was constructed on one figure used in various note-values in each part, and led to a fourth movement of sparkling passages attractively scored. The number was played by Mr. Gerald Walcutt, Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas, Miss Sylvia Whittington and Mr. Harold Parsons. The principal effect produced was that of thorough acquaintance with the work, and it was plainly shown that each player was intent on making clear the mind of the composer—not an easy task when the nature of the composition was considered. Mr. J. G. Reimann was at the piano, associated with Miss Thomas and Mr. Parsons in the Beethoven Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3. This trio is well remembered by its opus number. It is the third of three works which were the first Beethoven felt were fit to be published. The numbers one and two were considered good, but this trio has kept its position as a masterpiece. Through the four movements Mr. Reimann's delightful mastery of a Beethoven score asserted itself. Delicate judgment in the use of the sustaining pedal, the clearness and pearly nature of scale passages, certainty of staccato, and perfection of rhythmical device, made the work a delight. The violin and cello parts were equally successful so far as the score permitted. Chief attention was centred in the pianoforte part.

Admission 14.10.18

Sergeant L. W. McNAMARA, who was died of wounds, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McNamara, Medindie. He was born on December 13, 1887, at Nuriootpa, and received his early education from his father. He won the Elder Entrance Scholarship to Prince Alfred College in January, 1901, and gained the Colton medal for chemistry. In 1900 he won the Old Scholars' Prize and the Angus Engineering Exhibition. He entered at the Adelaide University as a science student in electrical engineering in January, 1906. At the annual examinations he was usually in the first class, and often in top place, bracketed with Professor Bragg's son. He took his degree of B.Sc. in 1909, having gained 16 first classes. Sergeant McNamara was also awarded the Diploma of Applied Science, and the Associateship of the School of Mines. During his term at the University he was an active member of the Students' Christian Union. He won several athletic events, and was a first-class rifle shot, and a capable cricketer. Subsequently he surrendered his science degree for one in engineering. After leaving the University he began work at the Adelaide Electric Supply Company as an improver. This was followed by practice as an electrical engineer and contractor. He subsequently enjoyed the service of the Adelaide Underwriters as an electrical inspector, and when the war broke out was employed in the electrical department of Elder, Smith, & Co. Among his other activities he had been a worker in the choir and Sunday-school at St. Luke's, and was much beloved by the Rev. W. G. Marsh. He was also hon. secretary of the Forest League, and in this capacity he exhibited characteristic eagerness of purpose and painstaking industry. He was among the first to respond to the Empire's call, and left Adelaide on August 29, 1914, and later embarked for Egypt on the voyage during which the Emden was sunk. He served at the action of Al Kantara, on the canal, in throwing a pontoon across the waterway. At the landing he was signaller to the naval guns. He spent four months on the peninsula in the dangerous service of surveying sites for the trenches and in constructing dummy trenches to draw the enemy's fire. An attack of enteric fever caused his being invalided to Malta, and afterwards to Portsmouth. During his convalescence he spent some weeks at London University with his old master, Professor Bragg, who was engaged in researches into a new form of gas for military purposes. In a cordial letter of thanks the professor expressed his deep sense of obligation for Sergeant McNamara's assistance. He entered a wireless section, and in March, 1917, gained his Military Medal by a deed which his O.C. described as revealing his dauntless resolution and unswerving devotion to duty. On October 28, at Passchendaele, he was severely gassed by a mustard shell, and was blind for a month. He was invalided to Cardiff, and Professor Bragg wrote to the teachers of the University there in terms which presaged for him many kindnesses. He returned to duty in January, 1918. His parents were making preparations for the welcome home when the sad news of his death came.