An excellently written Labor halfpenny daily succumbed after a few months' fitful existence because it could get no advertisements and because laboring people would persist in reading "The Dally Mail" instead of "The Daily Citizen." All this after 21 years' agitation and propaganda!

Labor was merely Liberal writ in pink, and the younger trade unionists were rapidly coming to the conclusion that political action offered no road to social salvation, Hence Labor thought was drifting toward syndicalism, and in 1914 both capital and Labor were arming for a stern fight in

the industrial arena.

Why then the miraculous change There are many within 10 years? answers to the question. The war did much, for it made millions who had formerly given no thought to national and international matters undergo a therough course of political education. Why this war? Why any war? What are we fighting for? Are our leaders sincere in their professions? Is it really a trade war, after all?

Then again the war brought many economic grievances-all part of the game, no doubt, but such as made folk think. Why are prices going up? Where's all the money going? Who is paying for the Rolls-Royces of the new rich? Why are the profiteers so obviously hand in glove with the Government? Why does not Lloyd George stop them from plundering us? Why do they conscript our men and not the rich man's wealth? And so on, Britain seethed with people asking questions. After the Russian revolution they asked more, and the possibly justified attitude of the French and British Governments toward the Bolsheviks made many suspect that our rulers preferred a Czar to a socialist government. To quiet these murmurs those in power began to make statements as to our war aims, and to pro- the Victoria University at Manchester. mise a new heaven and a new earth for people believed them and remembered them bitterly when the day of distillusion came.

MADE PEOPLE THINK.

But if the war made people think, peace made them think harder. Why did the peace treaty bring no peace? Why were the 11 points so flagrantly violated? There was no desire to be gentle to Germany, but the British sense of fairplay was shocked by the spectacle of France continuing to kick the prostrate foe. For three years public opinion has been far ahead of official opinion on the question of reparations, and has been annoyed at the faint-hearted support given by Governments to the League of Nations.

And what of the new heaven here? What of the houses and life fit for heroes? What of the promises that war-wealth should pay its share? What of the treatment meted out to men who seven years ago were "our brave boys"-now doomed to doles, or invited to emigrate, or go fight for Spain In Morocco, or go into the workhouse? Nationalisation of railways, declared by Winston Churchill in the 1918 election to be part of the Government policy-where is it? Nationalisation of the mines, recommended by the Sankey Royal Commission-why does it not "The great housing scheme to rid England of slums and make houses available-why was it scrapped? The Education Act, which promised a new era for the children and youth of England-why was it suspended? And so on, until one's brain reels at the multitude of questions young Britain is asking.

For the most amazing thing of Labor's victory is that it rests on the enthusiasm and wrath of the young, and especially the educated young. The older hands in many cases turned to Labor after the disastrous mining and engineering strikes of two years ago, just as Australian Labor turned to politics after the maritime strike of

TWO WISE MOVES.

But the old folk have no new vision. They want to get the old things, higher wages and better working conditions, in a new way. The young have a new vision-that vision of which we talked so much during the war. And Labor did two wise things in 1918, It worked out a comprehensive political, international, and social programme. It also revised its constitution to allow the admission of all "workers with hand or brain." Henceforth it ceased to represent only wage-earners, and the middle class, attracted by its programme and sick at the actions of the other parties, awung over to it.

overwhelmingly with the Labor Party

tinh Labor Party today.

show. It will suffer from its own in- to purchase and deliver goods-there was experience, from the dissensions which no doubt that there was within reach a will arise in its ranks between mens of salvation.

the intellectuals and the trace muon men, the right and the left. It is dependent upon the Liberal Parly for its existence, and must therefore keep a moderate course. It will have a hostile House of Lords, a critical army and

navy, and possibly an antagonistic civil service. It will discover that foreign affairs are not settled by fine phrases and long resolutions, and that there are limits to the expenditure on social reconstruction.

There is still enough goodwill in British politics to give the Labor Party an opportunity to try its hand at the reconstruction of Europe. It will need a stout heart, but no one ever accused Ramsay Macdonald of lacking at least one thing-courage.

" Newy

OF

Professor for Melbourne

FREMANTLE, Today.

Among the passengers by the Mongolia was Professor J. N. Greenwood, B.Sc., who is going to the chair of metallurgy at the Melbourne University. During and subsequent to the war Professor Greenwood was chief of the re-

search department of Armstrong-Whitworth Company, having graduated from He was greatly interested in industrial

once the victory was won. It may be problems in Australia, he said, and was urged now that these promises were confident that much good would result impossible of fulfilment, but if so they from the creation of a new chair of should not have been so freely made, science. If he could set the co-ordination of manufacturers he was certain that many difficulties in various trades could be speedily overcome. He had found it most difficult in Great Britain to get manufacturers to ally themselves with the University, but he hoped that it would be different in Australia, where it was desired that manufacturers, especially those in a small way, would look upon the University as a technical branch of their businesses.

Professor Greenwood said that he was of opinion that there was a great future for aluminium alloys, particularly in the automobile and aircraft industries,

where it was rapidly replacing steel. Professor Greenwood is accompanied by his wife and child.

9 MAR 1924

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIA TION.

The third of a course of four free public lectures arranged by the Workers' Educa-

tional Association, was delivered in the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, by Mr. A. L. G. MacKay, B.A., B.Ec. on Tuesday night. The subject was "Economic scarchlights." Professor Darnley Nayor presided. The lecturer said there was no doubt that the conditions of life of the average man had grealty improved in recent years, but they had not gone ahead at the same rate as the improvement in the present industrial system. Coupled with that there was the alarming phenomenon of the rising prices. Another feature of the system nowadays, was the growing demand of the masses for n improved standard of life all countries, and, sad to relate, with that had gone on the increasing suspicion with which classes regarded each other. In company with that, and possibly connected with it, were movements which to the impartial observer could only be described as combines of both capital and labour with the object of giving a minimum of work for a maximum of return. On the side of capital that state of affaus was brought about by what was called the theory of monopoly, price, and price agreements, and on the side of labour it was Hence the brains of England are caused by means of sabotage and ca' canny methods. He said a tinal today. Scientists, men of letters, edu- remedy for such a state of affairs was entionists, economists are with it, hardly the task of one man, but those ready to give their expert knowledge cumpetent to judge the cause of the as required. On its sectional commit- strange economic inconsistencies would tees are serving men whose names stand probably agree that the difficulty, if there high in the world of scholarship was any in the present economic ailments, Adelaide Hospital. . and achievement. No party in the was the shortage of purchasing power. If world has at its disposal such an array it were true that the national debt could of intellectual eminince as has the Bri- be used as a medium for increasing the purchasing power of the community-and What Labor will make of its first some agreed that it was nothing other tenure of office only the future can than a measure of the nation's capacity

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

A FURTHER EXTENSION.

AGRICULTURE, WOODWORK, AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The Minister of Agriculture has approved of the teaching of elementary agriculture, woodwork, and domestic science in the schools. A scheme has been prepared for putting the decision into operation.

The Minister of Education (Hon. T. Pascoe) yesterday expressed the opinion that elementary agriculture, woodwork, and domestic science should be more generally taught in the schools, especially in the rural districts. To encourage this teaching he has approved of a scheme for the payment of bonuses to teachers who, having the prescribed qualifications, satisfactorily teach one or more of these sublecte in their schools.

"In introducing the schemes," said the Minister, "two main difficulties are to be overcome-first, the lack of knowledge on the part of the teachers, and secondly, the provision of suitable equipment. future all students of the Teachers' College will have the opportunity of qualifying as instructors in two of the abovementioned branches. To give existing teachers an opportunity for gaining the necessary qualifications, schools of instruction will be conducted by special officers who have been appointed to organise, supervise, and report upon the teaching of these subjects. The special officers are -Mr. A. G. Edquist (elementary agriculture), Mr. S. W. Jackman (woodwork), and Miss E. M. Devitt (domestic science). These officers will be expected to use all reasonable means to stimulate interest in the work and they will recommend the payment of bonuses where all the conditions have been satisfactorily fulfilled. The schools of instruction will last from four to six weeks and will be conducted at suitable centres in two sessions. first courses in woodwork and elementary agriculture will begin at Easter, and in domestic science at midwinter. second difficulty, namely, the provision of suitable equipment, will be met by making a more liberal allowance towards the cost of tools, equipment, seeds, manure, water, tencing, ploughing, &c." The Minister added that he was pleased with the preliminary arrangements which had been made by the department. He expressed his belief that the scheme would be successfully launched and carried on by the teachers.

OF ADELAIDE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS,

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND

FIRST YEAR.

Inorganic Chemistry .- Glynn, Brian McMahon;

BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

Reid, William Lister. Physical Chemistry .- Glynn, Brian McMahon; Hanson, Bertram Speakman; Reid, William Lister; Savage, Arthur Charles. Thus completing

the first examination. Third Year. Organic Chemistry .- Morris, Edward Walter Tolwin; Nairn, William Archibald Jock; Thomas, Marjory Phyllis Casley.

Anatomy-Schurmann, John Burrowes. Physiology and Biochemisty.-Muecke, Berkely Sunter. Thus completing the second examina-

Fourth Year. Medical Zoology - Frith, John William. Fifth Year.

Clinical Medicine .- Gregerson, Gerald Jenkin. Pathology and Bacteriology.-Walsh, Esmond Thomas, Thus completing the third examina-

MARCH EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF LL.B. (In order of merit.)

Constitutional Law (115). Third Class .- McLeay, Marshall John: Harris, Clare Sparkes; McCann, William Francis

Third Class -von Doussa, William Louis; Hardy, John Scott: Collison, Frank Lloyd; Saunders, Pepita Corda; Cresswell, George Edwin. SPECIAL MARCH MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Latin,-Pavy, Gordon Augustus. French .- Symonds, Wybert Milton Caust, English Essay .- Nelson, William Barton.

Dr. Raymond Thomas Binns has been appointed a resident medical officer at the

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

The following candidates have been duly nominated for the two vacancies on the council of the University:-Miss Mary Emma Patchell, B.A., B.Sc.; the Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas Slaney Poole, M.A., LL.B.; and Mr. Walter James Young. The election will take place at a meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, March 26. At the same meeting Mr. A. T. Jefferis, B.Sc., will ask, "Concerning the Peter Waite bequest to the University for Education and Research in Agriculture, has any definite policy been decided upon, and, if so, what steps are being taken to give effect thereto?"

advertiser

UNIVERSITY THE ADELAIDE.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Adelaide will be held next Wednesday, to consider the business set out in the agenda paper and such other business as may be brought forward. Mr. A. T. Jefferis, B.Se., will ask: "Concerning the Peter Waite bequest to the University for education and research in agriculture, has any definite policy been decided upon, and if so, what sterie

The following candidates have been nominated for the two vacancies on the conneil:-Miss Mary Emma Patchell, R.A. B.S.c., Mr. Justice Poole, and Mr. Walter James Young.

are being taken to give effect thereto:

The will of Mrs. Annie Eleanor Ridley, of Hampstead, England, who died on September 1, 1923, has been admitted to probate in South Australia, and has been sworn not to exceed £27,000 in value. All the property was left to a sister (Miss Jane Taylor Ridley), but in the event of that lady predeceasing the testatrix, bequests were provided to relatives. friends, and charitable institutions in England and Australia. In that contingency the Adelaide Children's Hospital and the "Hospital for Incurables, Adelaide," would have benefited by £100 each. To the University of Adelaide the deceased bequeathed a silver candelabrum (presented to her father by the colonists of South Australia) and an oil portrait of her father.

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ABATTOIRS

INSULIN EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. T. A. Burrage, B.V.Sc. (Chief Inspector) in a statement printed with the report, says:- "Members of the University of Adelaide investigated insulin and its preparation from pancreas of domestic animals. They obtained their material from our works.

"At the time it was generally held in scientific circles that the material had to be fresh. Realising their difficulty, I induced Professor Robertson, of the University, to test out certain preserved pancreases. The result was that we discovered that the assumption that only fresh material could be used was wrong, and that a pancreas could be preserved at least three months without appreciable loss of insulin by the method that we have discovered, which is simple,

"The pancreas is removed from the animal immediately after death, and all fat is removed. It is placed on a shallow wire tray, and while the cells are still alive the pancreas is placed in a temperature of, say, 14 Fahrenheit, or 16 to 18 degrees below freezing point. This temperature makes the pancreas and all its fluid contents solid, while killing the cells. In a solid little or no change can take place."