

Advertiser 15th July 1902.

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THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Elder Anatomical and Pathological School on North-terrace was performed by his Excellency the Governor on Monday afternoon. Lord Tennyson, who was accompanied by Lord Richard Nevill, was received at the entrance to the platform by the Chancellor of the University (Sir Samuel Way), the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Barlow), the warden of the senate (Mr. F. Chapple), the dean (Dr. Anstey Giles) and members of the faculty of medicine, and the registrar (Mr. C. R. Hodge). The Treasurer (Hon. R. Butler), Sir J. L. Stirling, and the Hon. A. Catt were present, also a number of graduates and undergraduates of the University. The students were perched on a galvanized iron fence, and contributed a noisy chorus of "God Save the King." The new building is described in "The Ad-

vertiser" of the Governor the National Anthem was sung by all present. An additional verse, composed by his Excellency, was rendered as a solo by Miss Guli Hack:-

Lord God, show forth Thy Power,
And guard his every hour,
God save the King.
Clothe him with righteousness,
Crown him with happiness,
God with Thy blessings bless,
And save the King.

The Chancellor said:-Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen—Again it is my pleasure, on behalf of the University of Adelaide, to welcome you to what the trees on either side of us will justify me in calling "these academic groves." I will also seize the opportunity, on behalf of the University, of congratulating your Excellency on being about to assume the administration of the great office of Governor-General. (Cheers.) I may venture to affirm that his Majesty's advisers would be unable to select any other of his Majesty's servants who is better qualified than your Excellency to administer the high office at this important juncture. The regret which we all feel at your approaching departure is mitigated by the fact that your connection with South Australia is not to be altogether severed, for South Australia is one of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. Happily your departure on Thursday next will not be a final one, and we are all glad to postpone to the latest possible moment our leave-takings. The funds for the erection of this great building, as well as for the erection of the Elder Hall and Conservatorium and the Prince of Wales's building, now just opened, have been furnished by the munificent bequests of our great benefactor, Sir Thomas Elder. Your Excellency is the Visitor of this University, but it was not in that capacity, but in the capacity of peacemaker, that you happily succeeded in composing controversies that appeared to be altogether irreconcilable and difficulties that appeared to be insurmountable. Your Excellency, therefore, is partly responsible for the complete rehabilitation of the Medical School and the necessity for the erection of this new building. There is, therefore, a special appropriateness in your Excellency laying the foundation-stone of this structure. (Cheers.)

His Excellency then declared the stone well and truly laid. It is of Angaston marble and bears the following inscription:—"Hallam, Baron Tennyson, Governor, laid this stone on the 14th day of July, 1902." Beneath the stone are laid copies of the Adelaide daily newspapers, the University calendar, a copy of the public examinations and music pamphlets, a syllabus of extension lectures for the current winter, coins of the realm, and the names of the architect (Mr. F. J. Naish), the contractor (Mr. C. H. Martin), and the clerk of works (Mr. F. W. Holdsworth). A mallet made of mulga wood, turned at the University, and a silver trowel were presented to Lord Tennyson as mementoes of the occasion.

His Excellency said:-I only wish to say one word, and that is to thank the Chancellor for the very kind words he has spoken about me to-day, and to thank you for your cordial welcome. I am very sorry to leave South Australia, for you have all been so good and kind to me and to my wife that I shall never forget it. I thank you very much. (Cheers.)

Dr. Anstey Giles, on behalf of the faculty of medicine, thanked his Excellency for his kindness in laying the stone.

A photograph of the scene was taken, after which Lord Tennyson made the following announcement:-And now I have a good piece of news to tell you. At my request, through Mr. Barr Smith, Sir Thomas Sutherland, of the P. & O. Company have offered a second-class passage, as Mr. Ismay did, during the next year to any meritorious student whom the University thinks will attain distinction in an English University, or obtain an entrance into the Indian Civil Service. When the time comes that any student will use this passage, application about it is to be made direct to Mr. Barr Smith. (Cheers.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The Elder Conservatorium Hall was crowded on Monday evening, when an organ recital was given by Professor J. Matthew Ennis, Mus. Doc. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Tennyson, and suite were present, and were received at the entrance and escorted to their seats by the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr. Barlow), Professor Mitchell, Mr. G. J. R. Murray, and Mr. James Henderson. The occasion was a notable one, because it signalled the first public appearance in Adelaide of Professor Ennis, whose reputation as an eminent organist had long preceded him. Naturally expectations ran high, but it is safe to affirm that great as were those expectations they were fully realised, and a greater musical treat could scarcely have been afforded than that provided by the director of the Conservatorium. Professor Ennis chose for his initial solo Rheinberger's "Sonata in E flat minor," and at once displayed his complete mastery over the instrument. The opening movement, prelude (andante), was invested with singular power and the perfection of technique, and the succeeding intermezzo, a delightfully melodious movement, formed a striking contrast to the triumphant strains of the marcia religiosa, which was peculiarly exhilarating. The final fuga was interpreted with scholarly skill, and lent artistic finish to the whole performance, which was deservedly greeted with enthusiastic applause. For his second solo, Dr. Ennis contributed the first movement of Handel's "Concerto in F," and this, played with infinite grace and delicacy, thoroughly won the admiration of its hearers. In the overture to Schubert's deliciously melodious "Rosamunda" the organist gained the whole-hearted acclamation of the audience. The infinite variety of combinations which he introduced eloquently proved his perfect control over the instrument, and the audience listened entranced until the last strains of the organ died away into silence. The exquisite rendering of the delightful prelude to "Lohengrin" also held them spellbound, and Dr. Ennis had to come forward and bow his acknowledgments of the storm of applause which followed the conclusion of the solo. The final number, the toccata, from Widor's 5th symphony, again won the warm approbation of its hearers, and it is certain that any future organ recitals given by the director of the Conservatorium, will be eagerly looked forward to. Another very welcome feature of the evening was the first appearance of Mrs. Ennis, a highly accomplished violinist, whose performance of Dvorak's "Romance in F" gave great pleasure to all who heard it. Possessed of a facile and felicitous technique, Mrs. Ennis is endowed with the higher attributes of her art and her playing was greeted with the warmest acclamation. Subsequently, with Mr. Eugene Alderman, the talented young Australian scholar, she was associated in Bach's concerto in D for two violins, with organ accompaniment. The opening vivace movement was invested with invigorating brightness and appropriate spirit, while the succeeding largo was rich in coloring and flowing melody. The concluding allegro was delightfully inspiring, and the audience were quick to acknowledge their hearty appreciation of the fine performance. Miss Guli Hack gave a truly devotional and fervid interpretation of Luzzi's "Ave Maria," while her powerful and dramatic rendering of the exacting scene from "St. Elizabeth" (Liszt) was a veritable tour de force, and surprised Miss Hack's most ardent admirers. Seldom has Miss Hack appeared to greater advantage, and she is to be heartily congratulated upon a singularly artistic performance. The recital throughout was thoroughly enjoyable, and created a good impression upon all present.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The second of the winter series of University extension lectures was delivered in the chemical theatre on Thursday evening by Professor G. C. Henderson, M.A., before a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer's opening sentences indicated that he was an admirer of Oliver Cromwell, and his masterly analysis of the character and work of the famous Englishman was an intellectual treat. Professor Henderson was an intellectual gift of being able to depict the great figures of history in a few crisp sentences; and his wood-panels of the Protector, Prince Rupert, and several other prominent personages who played an important part in the historical drama of the period under review, elicited repeated expressions of approval from the audience. After briefly reviewing the early life of Cromwell—when he was described as "one of the strongest and most powerful personalities of modern times"—he summarized the chief features of the Protector's career as a soldier. Some men could retire into their private apartments and there seize upon a great idea. They would then proceed to work out the results which would follow logically if that idea were put into practice. Cromwell was not a man of that type. He was a practical man, who did not spend his time in theorizing, but who used his eyes and profited by his experiences and observations. The battle of Edgehill taught him two lessons, which subsequently formed the basis of his war policy. The first was the importance of cavalry, and the second was the necessity for having soldiers with some "stuff of conscience in them." His theory was to strike as hard as he could, and to gain a decisive victory as quickly as possible. He did not believe in going to the war with the sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. As a leader he displayed boundless enthusiasm and great personal bravery; but at the same time he possessed self-control, a quality which his great adversary, Rupert, lacked. Cromwell may not have used the words "cruel necessity," which were attributed to him in connection with the execution of King Charles I.; but after the failure of his negotiations with the monarch and the second civil war that phrase must have been a true expression of what he felt. Referring to Cromwell's work in Ireland, Professor Henderson said he would not attempt to justify what all must regard as his too great severity; but they must in justice remember that the methods of warfare which prevailed in the seventeenth century were very different from those of the twentieth century. As a statesman he acted as a despot in many respects; but before they condemned his methods they must face the more difficult question whether despotism could have been avoided in the circumstances. The fact that the history of the Commonwealth was one of the brightest pages in the nation's annals was the best tribute to his methods of administration. Much that had been written about Cromwell must now be given up. Mr. Gardiner had shown that it was a mistake to credit him with originality of mind. His war policy showed that it was by means of observation that he reached his conclusions, not by theories. The same characteristic was noticeable in his politics. He depended upon others for ideas; but his genius was displayed in his ability to select such ideas as could be made workable. When he attempted to solve new problems he sometimes made ludicrous blunders. But he displayed little inclination to act on a mere idea. At every difficult point there was evidence of inward conflict and hesitation; but when his mind was fully made up he acted like a thunderbolt, and no power on earth seemed able to thwart him. It would be easy to point out that some of his methods were hard on particular individuals. But that did not end the matter. The politician had problems to solve which the moralist had not. The former had the government of a country to consider. While it would be wrong to maintain on general grounds that what was moral was not also politic, it was not recognised as fully as it ought to be that organization introduced far-reaching complications into life. It was far more difficult for a man to be a saintly administrator than to be a saint. Cromwell experienced the truth of that contention. He was by nature candid and straightforward; but in the wide, extensive, and intricate relations of foreign politics diplomacy was unavoidable, and there was, unfortunately, some evidence that in later life diplomacy began to wear down the fine edge of candour. His religious position was profoundly interesting. Despite apparent exceptions, he was the champion of toleration in an age that was startled by such a word. He realized that men could work and struggle together for a common political ideal, although their theological opinions were as varied as the tints in an English cornfield. The truth was that he had too firm a hold on spiritual things to be either bigoted or intolerant about mere intellectual formulae. He had a belief in this world as well as the next, and he tried to make the best of both. He possessed deep religious instincts, and was also a great imperialist. Those were the two sides of his nature. The combination was wonderful enough. Those who knew most about Cromwell would speak of him as a representative Englishman. England was the land of mists; so also was it the land of faith. An Englishman might talk little of his religion; but a British landscape was not complete without a church spire. This represented one side of the English character; but there was also another. Those who had travelled on the Continent of Europe could not fail to be impressed with the businesslike, forceful manner of the English as compared with the French or Italian people. Much of the sterling sense of independence and many of the granite virtues of the Anglo-Saxon still remained among the people who had built up the greatest empire the world had ever known. By his firm belief on faith and his belief in goodness Cromwell represented one side of the English character. By his practical instincts, his dislike of mere theories, his strong commonsense, and his approval of ideas which would work, as well as by his power to make them work, he proved himself to be a true representative of the race. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Henderson exhibited a number of valuable and interesting lantern slides illustrative of the subject-matter of his address.