

be restated, moderately and judicially, from Britain's standpoint. Later, one comes to German Imperialism as compared with our own, and here the professor's proved gift for research has more scope. That the British are almost the ideal colonizers is admitted, but the contrast has seldom been more effectively put:—

Not compared with other nations, Germany has not been successful in colonization. Some measure of success she may claim in matters of detail; but, in matters of vital and far-reaching importance, she has failed both in method and results. Beyond the seas, Germany has territory with an area eight times the size of the United Kingdom, where she has been brought into contact with primitive races. If German imperialism is likely to succeed with any people, it is among races just emerging from barbarism, who understand force, and have had no experience in rule by persuasion. How has Germany been getting on in Togoland, German South-west Africa, East Africa, and New Guinea? In some respects, well; she has a good system of wireless stations, she is efficient in matters of hygiene, and she is thorough in matters of education in the colonies as at home. She has, moreover, done something for the natives in raising them in the scale of civilization. . . . It still remains true that she has failed in the greatest matters. She has failed to attract to her overseas colonies any considerable number of settlers, even of German extraction. On this point statistics are absolutely conclusive. In recent years, millions of Germans have left Germany for the U.S.A., and hundreds of thousands have settled in the British colonies. How many Germans have gone to the German colonies beyond the sea and settled there? At the outside calculation only 21,000, including the smaller possessions and Kiaochow. It would be superfluous to offer any lengthy comments on these figures. They show, beyond all doubt, that when Germans leave their own country they avoid German colonies.

Very stimulating is the chapter on Individualism v. Law. Germany, as a State, is essentially the same as the feudal brigand with a powerful following in the Middle Ages, and must be brought under control in the same way—by law backed by strength. "If ever such a desirable object is to be attained it will have to be won by fighting; it will not come by talking and protesting. America has overlooked the fact that idealism must be supported by force if it is to be effective at this stage of the world's history. . . . The world is not done with force yet, and never will be till the millennium is reached." But the present struggle is to prevent a stultification of all modern ethical ideas, a slipping back towards barbarism by at least three centuries. In Nature, the fittest that survives in the everlasting struggle is just the strongest, the most physically fit; but, as Huxley said near to the close of his long life, "Social progress means a checking of the cosmic progress at every step, and a substitution for it of another which may be called the ethical progress." Professor Henderson dedicates his book "To the memory of my fellow-countrymen who fell in gallant fight, defending a just and an honourable cause, on the shores and slopes of Gallipoli." All who did not hear the lectures should take this chance of reading them. All who did will welcome it, particularly as the profits from the sale of the volume will be given to the Belgian Fund committee.

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## THE UNIVERSITY.

### ANNUAL COMMEMORATION.

#### DEGREES CONFERRED.

The annual commemoration of the University of Adelaide was held in the Elder Hall on Monday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way) presided. The members of the senate and the council proceeded to the platform in the following order:—The clerk of the senate; bachelors of music, science, etc, medicine, and laws; masters of arts, doctors of music, science, medicine, and laws; the warden of the senate; teachers of the Conservatorium; lecturers; professors; the registrar of the council and members of boards; the Vice-Chancellor, and the Chancellor. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Gahway) attended, and his arrival was signalled by the playing of the National Anthem on the organ. He was received and conducted to the platform by the Vice-Chancellor. The members of the University council on the platform included Dr. Helen Mayo, Professors Mitchell and Rennie, the Director of Education (Mr. M. M. Maughan), and Messrs. George Brookman, W. G. T. Goodman, and S. Falbot Smith.

## The Governor Welcomed.

The Chancellor said his first duty was to give Sir Henry Galway a cordial and loyal welcome as a representative of the Crown and as the visitor of the University. They had, he said, been making history so fast during the great war that they were apt to forget some of its most striking incidents, but they did not forget that one of the first to volunteer and give up his high office in order to serve as a soldier had been his Excellency. (Applause.) Their patriotic ardor and their loyalty had been stimulated by his speeches, in which he had shown them their duty as self-sacrificing and patriotic citizens. (Applause.)

### A Loyal Institution.

The Governor then took his seat, and the Chancellor delivered his address. He said if he were asked to name a body of men unsurpassed in loyalty to the Crown and in determination that victory should be brought to their arms, he would name the universities of the Empire. The venerable universities of Oxford and Cambridge had set an example, and other universities in the United Kingdom had not failed to teach the same lesson. As Australians, and as citizens of the Crown's Dominion overseas, the members of the University of Adelaide need not fear a comparison of their spirit of loyalty and determination for victory with that of others. The professors and staff of the University had all been engaged in patriotic work. In the chemical department Professor Rennie and his staff had devoted special attention to the question of munitions. Professor Henderson had delivered 31 lectures on the war in different country centres and three in Adelaide, and he had promised to lecture on the British navy next year. Professor Naylor had spoken on the "Ideals of modern Germany." Professor Brown had written a series of valuable articles on international law as applied to military affairs, and he would lecture on "The war and after: a study of international relations," during the next year. Professor Chapman was a member of the Munitions Committee, and had devoted much time to testing shells; and the engineering students had offered their services for the manufacture of munitions. Professor Iverr Grant had from time to time been occupied with experimental work on problems of military science. He wished to draw attention to the large number of students and members of the staff of the institution who had volunteered for the front. (Applause.) The message of the University to the people was "Come!" not "Go!" Members of the council who had given their services were:—Messrs. Isbister, Hayward, and Denny, Professor Watson, and several lecturers of the teaching staff, four members of the administrative staff, 100 graduates, and 105 students. (Applause.) He did not wonder that they appreciated the facts, for he, a humble member of the University, was proud of them. They had to mourn for eight who had fallen, among whom were Sergeant Leslie Gordon, who had been one of the most promising of the younger members of the South Australian bar, and a nephew of Mr. Justice Gordon, and Mr. Joseph Gilbert, son of Mr. Gilbert, of Pewsey Vale, and representative of a very old family in the State.

### In Memory Green.

On such a commemorative occasion they could not forget all their sorrows. The beneficence which characterised the late Mr. R. Barr Smith for so many years, and which was unsurpassed in the history of Australia, had come to an end. His gifts included large donations to the library named after him, and a sum for the advancement of science. One of his gifts had enabled Professor Bragg to commence those investigations which brought fame to him, lustre to the University, and gained for him and his son the Nobel prize. If every member of the University could have a Nobel prize what an enthusiastic meeting they would have. No doubt Professor Bragg's prize was multiplied in number, because Bragg Secundus, a graduate of the University, had shared the honor. Professor Bragg's second son had gone to the front and had given up his life. Another personage they missed on the present occasion, and one whom they would never forget, was Dr. Barlow, for so long Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was the first registrar, and for many years a member of the council. He had always been ready to serve the University, and to do everything possible to support its interests.

There were several new scholarships to mention. One was of great interest to the council. It had been given by their venerable friend, without whose presence no philanthropic or sports meeting was complete—Sir Edwin Smith. (Applause.) He had donated £500 for a scholarship in memory of his grandson, Eric, one of the most promising students of Duntroon College, who, he believed, lost his life in the wonderful original charge at Gallipoli. (Applause.) It was nearly 40 years since the late John L. Young had ceased to be a teacher in South Australia, but the schoolmaster had not been forgotten. After all the long years old students, who were proud to look back and recall the value of his teaching, had furnished the sum of £720 to increase the scholarship provided by the will of Mr. J. H. Finlayson. (Applause.)

#### Diplomas Conferred.

The Chancellor then conferred the diplomas upon the successful students who attended. He congratulated each one, and the proceedings were punctuated by the applause. More than one student wore his academic robes over the khaki uniform of Australia.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law (Professor W. Jethro Brown) presented for the degree of the bachelor of laws, Francis Gibson Hicks, who received a Government bursary in December, 1909, and who was awarded the David Murray scholarship for the present year in theory of law and legislation.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor H. Darnley Naylor) presented, for the honors degree of master of arts, Gilbert Macdonald Potts (in absentia)—Mr. Potts graduated B.A. with second class honors in classics; for the ordinary degree of master of arts, Arthur William Pitt, B.A., Millicent Farrar Proud (graduated B.A. in 1912 with first class honors in classics), Hilda Blanche May Walter (graduated B.A. in 1913, with second class honors in classics), and Alexander Livingstone Nairn, B.A. (in absentia); for the honors degree of Bachelor of Arts, Frances Winifred Berry (third class honors in classics), Frederick Martin Burgess (1913, Barr Smith prize for Greek and Andrew Scott prize for Latin; 1914, Roby Fletcher prize for psychology and logic; 1915, David Murray scholarship in classics and graduated with first class honors in classics); Ernst Georg Dorsch (1912, Barr Smith prize for Greek and Andrew Scott prize for Latin; graduate with second class honors in classics); Ethel Olive Sharman (graduate with second class honors in classics); Constance Muriel Davey (graduate with second class honors in philosophy) for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts; Marjory Anderson, Alfred Ernest Dinning, Irene Pearl Harry, Alfred Emil Johannes Klose, Helier Le Lacheur, James Robert Beattie Love, Peter Patrick Maclaren, Ella Kate McRostie, Harry Clifford Thrush, Claude Maythorn Vercò, Sidney Lilla Warren, and Caroline Margaret Williams, and Frederick Julius Gale (in absentia).

The Dean of the Faculty of Science (Professor R. W. Chapman) presented the candidates for degrees in science and in engineering, and those who had obtained diplomas of the University and the Fellowship of the School of Mines and Industries, as follows:—For ordinary degree of Bachelor of Science—Robert Harold Berriman, Clarence Richards, Hugh Norman Somerville, Harry Playford Tuck, and Donald Yates and Esther Marion Davey (in absentia); for degree of Bachelor of Engineering and also for diploma in ap-

plied science—Cyril William Goodman and Rex Whaddon Parsons; and for degree of Bachelor of Engineering in lieu of surrendered degree of Bachelor of Science—Victor Garfield Martin and Adolph Ernest Paton (in absentia).

The Dean of the Faculty of Music (Professor J. M. Ennis), in presenting for the degree of Bachelor of Music George Townsend Griffiths, A.M.U.A., and Dorothy Evelyn McBride, remarked that some few years ago provision was made in the regulations for candidates to obtain the Mus. Bac. degree as executants. The present was the first occasion on which the degree had been conferred under that provision. The candidates were in each case pianoforte executants.

The Chairman of the Board of Commercial Studies (Mr. J. R. Fowler) presented Horace Cox Hogben and Edward Waitfield Mills for diplomas in commerce. The latter received the Joseph Fisher medal, which is awarded to the best student qualifying for the diploma each year.