

and subsequently at the Adelaide University, where he took his LL.B. degree in 1904. At the latter institution he was regarded as one of the most brilliant students who passed through the law course there. He sat for his senior public examination in 1899, when he passed in six subjects and took credit in five. In 1901 he matriculated. He also had the splendid record of being Stow prizeman for four successive years. The winners of three Stow prizes receive the Stow medal, and are entitled to be styled "Stow Scholar." Mr. Gordon, of course, gained these distinctions, and had an additional honor of a fourth Stow prize. On that occasion the Governor (Sir George Le Hunte) handed to Mr. Gordon the medal and welcomed "another member of a distinguished family." Mr. Gordon also took the Roby Fletcher prize in 1901 for psychology and logic. He was articled to the law with his uncle, Sir John Gordon, at that time Attorney-General of the State, and on the elevation of the latter to the bench, his articles were transferred to the late Mr. J. R. Anderson. On being called to the bar, Mr. Gordon at once displayed the great talents which had won for him distinction in his scholastic career, and it was recognised from the first that he had a brilliant future before him. As an advocate, no less than as a sound lawyer, he won the respect of the judges and of his fellow practitioners, and on several occasions he was complimented by the judges upon the ability with which he had conducted cases involving many difficult points of law and much legal research. In spite of his brilliant intellectual gifts, he had a modest and unassuming man-



Sergeant J. L. Gordon
(Killed).

ner, which made him popular not only with his fellow practitioners, but with everyone with whom he came in contact. Mr. Gordon was a fluent speaker and a keen debater. As a member of Union Parliament these gifts won for him recognition and a place in the Ministry. Here as Attorney-General he gave promise which encouraged the belief that he would make his mark in the politics of the State—a promise which would doubtless have been fulfilled had it not been for his untimely death, for he was a prominent member of the Glenelg branch of the Liberal Union, by which he was nominated as a candidate for Terrens a few years ago, although he was not included in the final selection by the district committee. When the war broke out he was amongst the first to volunteer as a private in the 4th Field Ambulance of the Army Medical Corps. He was soon promoted, however, to the rank of sergeant. His fine manly qualities, his sense of honor, and his intellectual endowments won for him many personal friends and widespread admiration. Just prior to his departure from Adelaide to undergo a course of training at the Broadmeadows (Victoria) camp Mr. Gordon was entertained at a farewell dinner by his fellow practitioners, who presented him with a wristlet watch. He was single and took an active interest in tennis and golf, being one of the founders of the Glenelg Golf Club. Mr. Gordon's brother, Kenneth, who was also serving at the Dardanelles, for some time has been reported missing.

An Appreciation.

Mr. Noel Webb writes:—"Leslie Gordon was one of the best loved and best trusted men in the city. He was not a demonstrative man. He was quiet and purposeful, but his somewhat reserved manner did not in any way conceal his loyal and lovable nature. His death will be a sad loss to the profession. We could ill afford to part with such a trusted and able man. In his student days he had shown that he was possessed of qualities that would warrant the hope that he was destined to make a great success of life. His brilliant intellect and persistent industry were associated with a mind of rare quality. Of him it had been said by one well fitted to judge that he had the true philosophic mind. It was inevitable that he should have had a successful and distinguished career at his school and university. The brilliant promise of his student days found fruition in his professional work, and every one of us knew that he was marked for high honor. Now this cruel war has stretched out its greedy hand and taken him from us. We could have had no sadder loss. But his fine career has had a noble ending. It was an act of heroic sacrifice that took him from the beaten path of his life. In this he acted in a way that was all his own. He was so sure in his patriotism, so honest in his purpose that without a word to anybody he took all his brilliant achievements and all his bright promise, and laid them on the altar of his country. His sacrifice should be an inspiration to us all. From him we should 'take increased devotion to that cause for which he has given the last full measure of devotion.' We shall not readily forget him. The memory of his untarnished name will be one of the noblest heritages of the profession which he has so greatly adorned."

Advertiser, August 20/18

THE DEARTH OF DOCTORS.

MEDICAL COURSE REDUCED IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, August 19.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the debate on the second reading of the Medical Act Amendment Bill was resumed. The Attorney-General read a letter from the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, stating that there was a serious shortage of doctors for military and naval service. Mr. Elmslie said a reduction of the course for medical students might affect the reciprocity arrangement under which Victorian graduates were recognised in other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Mackey said five years was recognised throughout the Empire as the minimum course for medicine and surgery. The Bill was merely a war measure.

Mr. H. McKenzie—Still they will become permanent practitioners.

Mr. Mackey said the great majority of doctors in Australia and Great Britain had gone through a four-years' course. The five-years' course was practically new, although it had been adopted years ago in Victoria. The matter of reciprocity rested solely with the British Medical Council. The five-years' course was really too short, but to make it longer was practically impossible.

Mr. Solly said any men who went to the front would get more instruction in six months than in twelve months at the University.

Mr. Mackey—At whose expense?

Mr. Solly—At the expense, he was afraid, of the wounded.

In committee. An amendment was inserted to prevent people from foreign universities taking advantage of the four-years' course. On the clause dealing with the reduction of the course to four years Mr. Lemmon said to run the risk of inefficiency would be very dangerous.

Mr. McKenzie said the House would be quite safe in accepting Sir Harry Allen's opinion in favor of the Bill.

Mr. Farthing proposed an amendment providing that the Act should continue in operation until a day not later than six months after the actual termination of the war. The amendment was agreed to and the Bill passed.

✓ Advertiser, 21st August 1915.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

(By Victor E. Kroemer.)

Mr. D. W. Jones (assistant secretary of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain) writes from London as follows:—"Thank you very much for your letter of May 28, giving us particulars of the W.E.A. in South Australia. We do indeed hope that the ill effects of the drought may be speedily overcome, and that it will be possible to get substantial grants for W.E.A. work. It is a very great pleasure to us to know how well the W.E.A. has stood its ground, in spite of such extraordinary difficulties. The work over here has, of course, been much more complicated than usual, but we have fortunately been able to keep the classes steadily at work, and also to do something for the military camps. I hope very much that if any members or friends from Adelaide are in either the army or the navy you will, if possible, let us have their full regimental names and addresses, because we want to keep in touch with all our people, whether they are in training, at the front, or in hospitals and convalescent homes. Mr. Mansbridge is away from the office, except for urgent committee business, until the beginning of winter, in order that he may get as much rest as possible, but he asked me to send you his greetings and to say how pleased he is to have your news of the work in South Australia."

Practical Comradeship.

Members of the Expeditionary Forces should bear in mind the above communication with reference to the hand of comradeship held out. The headquarters of the W.E.A. in Great Britain are at 14, Red Lion-square, London, W.C., and there are more than 2,000 educational and workpeople's organisations affiliated with it throughout Great Britain. Should, therefore, any of our soldiers be in England at any time during the course of the war, they should get into touch with the headquarters of the W.E.A. in London. They will thus place themselves in communication with real live comrades, who will be only too pleased to help them in every way possible. Meanwhile, the W.E.A. in South Australia will do all in its power to send the desired lists and keep the British W.E.A. in touch with all who go to the Motherland.

The Spirit of Brotherhood.

The war has been one of the greatest solvents of class antagonism. All classes are beginning to coalesce more and more. We have discovered that we are of greater value to each other, now that we are faced with universal danger. Once upon a time it seemed as though class antagonism and selfishness were irremediable. Anarchists were prepared to blow up everybody, because they themselves were unfortunate enough not to have much of this world's goods; suffragettes were prepared to smash up everything because they did not have the vote; some Socialists were prepared to have a universal revolution to bring about the "new order" in which they were interested; anti-Socialists were prepared to perish in the last ditch in order to uphold the old state of things; Kaisers were prepared to plunge the world in ruin because the whole earth did not belong to them individually. All these things were the outcome of a lack of sense of proportion, of balance, of harmony, and of justice. It has frequently been said that one side or the other in a dispute must be right. But often both sides are wrong, because the truth lies just at the point where each side wants to get an advantage over the other. As indicated in the following aphorism from "The Organisation Society's Review":—"In seeking to avoid the principle of aristocracy, through the present-day abuse attached to that word, the democrat first gets rid of the material, then of the intellectual, and then of the spiritual differences between man and man. His own actions, if he has any weakness of nature, soon betray the absence of any rest for his judgment. The aristocrat, on the other hand, is so enamored of the principle of degree that he will make any artificial difference between man and man a plea for still further artificial differences." The spirit of brotherhood, therefore, unless it is merely to be so much humbug, is the spirit that sees beyond the self-interests of all sides, and understands the unity at the back of all things. And true education should be directed in the end towards making the individual realise his responsibilities to the race as a whole, and the necessity of using his abilities to the best advantage, whether they be connected with sweeping the streets or run-