

dure and taken the Lusitania to a neutral port, there would have been no outcry in America. The nations are faced with the question, 'Are the conventions adequate?' I do not think that any man will hesitate to say no. They will have to be framed in such a way as not only to bind the contracting parties by certain rules, but also to bind those parties to secure their observance by 'recalcitrants.'

## Force of Public Opinion.

"Public opinion seems to be strongly excited throughout the civilised world against Germany?"

"Germany has succeeded in getting the civilised world up against her. That is not a desirable condition of affairs for any nation. It is a very hard thing to fight against what is known as public opinion. When a strike or a lockout occurs, both parties, either employers or employes, are unlikely to continue if public opinion is emphatically opposing them. Examples of the truth of that statement are within the memory of students of Australian history."

## Moral Factors Operating.

"Germany has not a just quarrel?"

"'Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.' No doubt many German people believe that their cause is right, but it will be hard for them to hold that view for a long period, especially as the weight of civilised opinion is to the contrary. The Germans will and must learn the truth at the last. Truth must predominate. Newspapers are leaking in, and it is only a question of time before the citizens will discover the actual state of things. Germany is sowing the wind; she will reap the whirlwind. A nation must have sunk very low when it inspires such a strong letter as that written by Lord Rosebery on the Lusitania outrage. He said:—'There are one or two points to be noted with regard to this infamy:—1. The moral degradation of a nation that can hail such a crime as a victory and rejoice over it. 2. The mental degradation of a nation which can offer warning as an excuse for massacre. It is constantly proved in humbler cases of homicide that the murderer declared "I'll do for him;" but that has never saved the culprit from the gallows. 3. The stupidity of it. Never has that much-clarioned saying "It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder," been more fully exemplified. It is intended to dismay our people; it will only rouse them to more furious effort. It is intended to alarm neutrals, whom it will only alienate and incense. And all this to secure without any possible competition the title of the enemy of the human race and the horror of the civilised world.'"

## Bad Policy.

"You think German atrocity bad policy?"

"The barbaric practices have sent a thrill of horror throughout the world. What has stimulated recruiting? Not so much the war itself; it is the mode of the warfare generally that has impelled men to go to the front. Every fresh violation has brought a new energy to the recruiting movement, and given new fervour to belligerent armies. The policy has been very bad from a German point of view. It has brought fresh moral factors into operation. Men do not like to go into a row unless they have a moral purpose to serve distinct from the object of gaining

something. The enthusiastic processions in Italy were the expression of the indignation of the people, and were not the thirst for territorial expansion."

## German Bureaucracy.

"But there have been patriotic displays in Germany?"

"The Germans have been disciplined for many years by a strict military rule. The probability is that the German bureaucracy was not sorry for an opportunity to make the people shout against Great Britain and the other Powers. Several years ago I wrote in my work 'The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation,' 'The reform movement in Germany finds itself confronted by a Court and a Bureaucracy which are not indisposed to profit by their knowledge that the most effective check to domestic reform is the pursuit of a vigorous foreign policy. If that check should prove insufficient, the German Government would have only to find some pretext for a foreign war in order to drown the cry of civic patriotism in an exultant appeal to arms.'"

## Peace Conference.

"By what process will the Peace Conference be appointed?"

"The terms of peace will be fixed by the winners, and it will be for the losers either to accept them or to continue the war. There will not be, at any rate at first, any round table gathering to discuss terms unless there is stalemate. But I do not think that the war will end in that way."

## Law v. Force.

"Will law ever predominate, or will force always be so menacing as that of Germany's?"

"There are two kinds of force—lawless or arbitrary, and force according to law. There is force in this free community, but the force is according to law. That sort of force is wanted in international relationships. This implies a Court of International Arbitration, and also a consensus among civilised communities to uphold the decrees of that court. Probably many years will pass before we have a really efficient international organisation. But it will come, if not in our day, in the day of those who are to come after us. Meanwhile, it stands for an ideal for which every one should work. The conclusion of this war will offer a great opportunity, if, as I believe, the Allies will be successful, to make the greatest step forward in the desired direction that has been made in the history of the race."

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## LAWYERS FOR THE FRONT.

That the members of the legal profession in South Australia are not unmindful of their duty to the Empire was shown at a gathering of the Adelaide University Law Debating Society at Jackman's Cafe on Friday night, when a smoke social was held to bid farewell to past and present members departing for the front.

The chair was occupied by his Honor the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way), who, in proposing the first toast, "The King," said it was not necessary to make a speech regarding it. There were no more loyal subjects of the King than the members of the Adelaide Law Debating Society, with the professors at their head. (Applause.)

In submitting "The Empire and its Allies," Mr. F. G. Hicks said one could not speak of Belgium without thinking of the atrocities that had been committed on her soil. In the annals of time it would be written regarding Belgium—"This is the nation that died that justice might live."

Sir Samuel Way, in giving the toast of "Our Quota to his Majesty's Fighting Forces," said the Empire was now engaged in the greatest war the world had ever known, and on our side the noblest war, and a war of truth and righteousness. (Applause.) A few weeks ago the cry was for more munitions, but only yesterday, through the telegrams, came another cry from Lord Kitchener, "We want more men," and the Law Society of Adelaide could answer that they were sending more men, such as had done so noble a work at Gallipoli. (Applause.) Great sympathy was felt for Mr. Talbot Smith, whose son died at the front, and who was also a grandson of Sir Edwin Smith. The greatest sympathy was also felt for Mr. Owen Smyth, who stood so valiantly for the Empire, and who had lost his eldest son. Sir Samuel made special reference to the members of the legal profession who had sons at the front. He also read the following list of practitioners and law students at the front, or in camp:—At the front—Captain E. C. Padman, Messrs. J. L. Gordon, A. S. Blackburn, Guy Fisher, E. Cruickshank, G. H. Holland, J. M. Sinclair, P. Teesdale Smith, L. M. S. Hargrave, and A. V. Davenport. In camp—Lieutenants H. E. Moody and T. R. Mellor, Messrs. G. C. Campbell, B. S. Penny, H. B. Piper, W. R. Hunt, L. E. Clarke, S. R. Delbridge, S. Klauer, and R. H. Kirkman. Gone to England to enlist—Cr. R. Cudmore, C. T. Bray, and W. Varley. Killed in action—J. Brier Mills.

The Chief Justice concluded:—I cannot go to the war, but I speak as a one-armed man who would take up any weapon and die rather than our country should be governed by Germany and our women and children be subjected to their nameless atrocities. (Applause.)

In supporting the toast, Sir John Gordon said he could not resist the temptation to say a few words, if only to tell them how proud he was of the gallant young men going to the front. They were going to do their bit for the Empire. (Applause.)

Lieutenant T. R. Mellor and Messrs. G. C. Campbell, H. B. Piper, S. R. Debridge, and others replied.

The toast of "The Adelaide University Law Debating Society" was proposed by Sir Josiah Symon and responded to by Mr. T. E. Cleland.

A musical programme was provided by Messrs. Francis Halls and J. J. Daly, and recitations were given by Messrs. T. E. Cleland and R. Shannon Davey.

~~Revised~~  
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WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

## CLAIMS BY WORKERS.

Before Mr. Justice Buchanan, at the Industrial Court on Friday, the hearing was continued of the case arising out of the dispute between George Baxter, of North Unley, contractor, and the South Australian branch of the A.W.U., in connection with rates of pay on the Riverton to Spalding Railway construction works. Mr. Angus Parsons appeared for the contractor, and Mr. W. J. Denny, M.P., for the union and the members of the union cited in the claim.

Frank Obient, expenditure accountant in the Railways Engineering Department at South Terrace, said the Government Engineering Department at present employed about 1,000 men as labourers at 8/ a day. Men to the number of 150 worked on the south-eastern drainage scheme, 40 on the

development of fruit culture." "Volcanoes and volcanic eruptions," "Philosophy of Nietzsche," and "Mosquitoes." Large numbers of study circles have also been formed, covering such subjects as history, constitutional law, economics, literature, hygiene, and home nursing.

### —Tutorial Class in Economics.—

Preparations are in progress for commencing the economic class in Adelaide on tutorial lines. So soon as the final arrangements are made the students will be called together, and the class started as quickly as possible.

### —Statistical Research Work.—

The W.E.A. of New South Wales has recently issued a circular asking all trades unions to supply statistics concerning their work. The circular states:—"It has frequently been suggested that the W.E.A. would be rendering a very great service to the cause of economic research if it were to undertake the task of collecting all the information possible regarding the operations and methods of the trade union movement in Australia. The information asked for covers:—Methods of government, (a) method of conducting business meetings, (b) of collecting dues, (c) of electing officers, (d) duties of officers, (e) branch unions and relation to executive, (f) relation to and powers of federation and councils; finance, (a) contributions, (b) benefits, (c) cost of collection and management expenses, (d) cost of arbitration and Wages Board business, (e) amount spent on strikes, (f) grants to other unions and other organizations, (a) arbitration, (b) conciliation, (c) agreements with employers, (d) methods of enforcing awards or in any way regulating industry, (e) education and propaganda work; (f) relation to Labour Party, (g) influence on legislation, (h) preference to unionists. The material asked for will be used for the purpose of research regarding the trade union movement in Australia, and will be placed in an Economic Research Bureau as soon as the latter institution is established.

### —New Hopes for Education.—

Professor M. E. Sadler recently said that the education question, in its widest sense and with its many implications, should henceforth hold a central place among the social problems with which the British Cabinet had to deal. English education, he said, was not dead, but live. It had never been so full of life as it was to-day. But it needed a focus. And the true focus of every great educational movement was a vision of a new way of life. The broad idea was to provide an educational ladder from the cradle to the university. The neglected years of infancy would be dealt with by a system of kindergarten teaching and physical development; the training in the elementary schools would be various, would take account of the special aptitudes of children, and would be developed on the side of manual training; and there would be an enlargement of the scope of continuation schools. The extension of the national system into higher fields of education would bring the university within the reach of every one competent to benefit by it. The university system, greatly developed and financed by the State, would be brought into organic relationship with the elementary and secondary schools, so that we may look for an educational structure complete, co-ordinated, and national. The achievement of such a design would mark an era in the history of our national development.

### —The Caste View of Education.—

While in India a few years ago it was my privilege to attend a demonstration given by children belonging to a Panchama outcast school. I entered into conversation with a learned Hindu Brahman (the highest caste). When I asked him what the attitude of the Brahmans was to the Panchama schools, he said:—"Many of our people are opposed to their education. It has been found that some of them, when they become educated, take the highest honours, and rise to positions of eminence, and high-caste Brahmans are compelled to work side by side with Panchamas. If the outcasts become educated, what would become of us?" The same caste attitude of mind to the legitimate aspirations of the masses of the people was shown by a learned German with whom I came into contact in Germany in 1907. We were discussing the working-class movements in Germany, and I asked him whether he did not realize that the efforts to keep the masses under the heel of the German ruling classes would not result in a great revolution. He replied—"We all know that there will be a great revolution in Germany some day; but we are opposed to it because we are afraid it will destroy our culture." "External war," said the German military caste, "must be brought about to deflect internal unrest." How different is this attitude from that outlined by Professor Sadler, which gives the keynote of the typical British attitude to the thirsting mind of the British masses!