The Daily Herald

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MILITARISM AND THE WAR

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR R. HENDERSON.

With "The Great European War" as his subject, and the assistance of the suffering Belgian people as his aim, Professor Henderson, of Laide University, commenced a series of three lectures in the Town Hall last night. In his first lecture, he studied the causes of the conflict. At the end of the lecture, he summarized the points of the discourses familiar to the audience, but the main point was one which he had not to face. To the students of the war's causes, the point of the discourse was familiar. Professor Henderson, of course, could not offer no new materials of theory or of fact. He summed up the recorded happenings: then a priest, and lastly furnished comments upon various acts and influences.

The Empire's Trial.

The lecture was one of the bringing forward of a subject. He had been constrained to do so partly because of the war. He felt that Great Britain and the Empire were involved in a just and honorable war. He believed the Empire, in whatever quality and extent, was the greatest Empire in the world. The lamentation in Imperialism tried to use the Empire was not upon its trial against another Empire which stood for a far inferior state of society. He stated that the world was faced with a mighty moral problem. He concluded that the world could not have done otherwise than have foreseen the upturn of the audience for the fact that one of the smaller countries of Europe was now in a place of honor. He stated that the war was a test of great and very much greater strength, and that it had been made for assistance. The war was, he thought, a test for himself. He was wondering what he could do for the suffering of the stricken Belgians.

Hidden Causes.

Proceeding to review the influences behind the war, Professor Henderson remarked that in almost every war there were hidden causes that were hidden beneath the surface. When they came to examine a history of the war, they found that it was not that they had the murder of the Archduke of Ferdinand. But that was more of a symptom, not that of a thing that might have been the immediate cause, but they found, through subsequent revelations, that the powers of Austria might have been a hidden cause. The student of the English White Book could arrive at what he declared to be the truth for himself. The German White Book did not contain any history of record; it was a lawyer's brief. What was a lamentable thing was to be the cause of the concealment of the penetration.

Success Imminent.

The lecture was a substitute for Sir Edward Grey. A criticism, he said, leveled against the English diplomat, was that if he had not been so thin, the secret in the negotiations that England and Germany had not gone with the war, would have been no war. That criticism or suspicion came from the German. The Chancellor had expressed a wish not to make war, not to make war. How could Sir Edward Grey declare his limits when matters were moving so rapidly? The question was, was Germany's intention towards Belgium possible? — and that he should have a free hand. On the other hand, the European nations must take grave responsibility with Germany for the rejection of Sir Edward Grey.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Mr. John B. Hinks), who had been in the audience, congratulated him on his lecture.
At a special congregation held at the Ade
laid. City Hall on Wednesday to confer
vices with the Australian Expeditionary
Irish (who was present during the ex-
"THE GREAT WAR."

Lecture by Professor Henderson.

"I do feel at the present time that Great Britain is fighting a just and honourable war." The remark was made at the Adelaide Town Hall on Wednesday evening by Professor Henderson, of the University of Adelaide, who was the third of the lecturers to speak under the aus-

Tresses of the Governor and Lady Galway. The lecturer went on to say that from his study of history he believed the war was to be the last of the Empire, a justifiable war, and he wished that all citizens so. The Empire was now faced with its greatest trial. A mighty moral issue was at stake, and the question of whether or not they had really been made upon the continuity of the methods of civilization. One of the smallest countries of the world had appealed for assistance to beat off the attack of a great Power, and the British public should think over the matter he had decided to contribute his little effort. Henceforward we would be the arbiters of the fate of three.

A Bleached Country.

Last June he had wandered from the borders of Belgium. The countryside was a picture of peace, with its windmills revolving in the perpetually bright blue sky. The corn fields were a sea of rich orange and white, and the trees were fringed with green. The corn were gone, and so to a large extent, the people who had created them. The corn was preserved to reserve her honour rather thanbum. The corn was preserved to reserve her honour rather than burn. Belgium had decided in her love of liberty to fight the battles of "you and me." Aus-

tralia had been called to join in this noble mission, and thanks for that were due to Belgium. It was a duty, therefore, of Australians to bear all the sacrifices for the recognition of what she had accomplished to preserve her independence and guard her future.

The Causes of the War.

In all great wars, the lecturer proceeded to point out, there were superimposed on the causes which were most important reasons. There was necessity to distinguish between the causes of the war between Austria and Serbia and the causes of the European conflict. The immediate cause of the war between Austria and Serbia was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, but it was new known that there was an attempt to embroil the Little kingdom much earlier than that. And now, the spark had set fire to the magazine.

Official Papers.

Correspondence in regard to the war had been exchanged by the Governments of the German, French, and Russian Governments. The despatches were illuminating an aspect of history. In the English White Book the correspondence between the various Courts before the conclusion of the war was given without comment. On the other hand, the German publications did not contain any of the selected documents to which long explanations were attached. The German publications did not contain any of the selected documents to which long explanations were attached. The German publications did not contain any of the selected documents to which long explanations were attached. The German publications did not contain any of the selected documents to which long explanations were attached. The German publications did not contain any of the selected documents to which long explanations were attached.

Sir Edward Grey's Policy.

Only one criticism had been levied against Sir Edward Grey's policy, and that was that he should have made plain at an early stage of the war that Great Britain would or would not set to go to war. As he had done so there might have been no difficulty. The English Government had declared that war against Sir Edward, but there was no doubt that the stream of the correspondence was what really was in the mind of the Government that Great Britain must have a free hand to conduct the war to its conclusion.