

Register, 21.12.17

AUSTRALIAN SERUM LABORATORIES.

LONDON, December 19.

The High Commissioner for Australia (Mr. Fisher) is inviting applications for three positions in the Commonwealth serum laboratories.

PURE SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON, December 20.

In a paper read at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, Professor J. Wemyss Anderson, of Liverpool University, dealt with the subject of "Science and the cold storage industry." He pointed out that pure science in Great Britain had done little or nothing for the commercial preservation of foodstuffs. He suggested the establishment of institutes of research and schools of refrigeration in London and Liverpool, and also facilities for research in all the seats of learning. It is mentioned that the Government is about to take up the matter.

PERTH, December 20.

The Federal Government has agreed to appoint Mr. E. S. Nathan, Perth, as a member of the Federal Council of Science and Industries, in addition to the present State representatives, Professor Patterson and the Government Analyst (Mr. Mann). The Minister of Industries has further decided to appoint a Local Council of Industrial Development, to consist of three honorary members outside the Civil Service, one being an engineer, another a commercial man, and the third an expert in workshop processes, with an officer of the Industries Department as Secretary.

Daily Herald 21.12.17

The Minister of Education has awarded Government bursaries at the University of Adelaide to the following:—James Wearing Smith, engineering; Aubrey Julian Lewis, medicine; Robert Vivian Storer, medicine; Carl Frederick Koerner, engineering; Keith Sinclair Duncan engineering; Sydney Clifford Robertson, engineering; Rupert Leslie Naylor, arts; Jack Pickering Cartledge, law; Lance Eric Harold Reichstein, engineering; Francis Ernest Piper, law; Annie Winifred Clark, medicine; Donald James Robert Sumner, medicine.

Advertiser 28.12.17

FORESTRY WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Melbourne, December 27.

The Minister of Repatriation (Senator Millen) is calling a conference of officers of the States' Forestry Departments, to be held in Melbourne on January 13, under an outside chairman, identified with the timber interest. The idea of the conference is to provide employment in forestry work for soldiers, to make recommendations as to rates of pay, and housing, and suggest the best method of arriving at the amount to be paid by the department to meet the difference in the value of work done by partly disabled men, who may be less efficient than others.

Ad. 27.12.17  
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Page 120

Advertiser Feb 2nd

Mr. G. J. D. Hutcheson, who recently graduated in engineering at the Adelaide University, and was admitted to the fellowship of the School of Mines in electrical engineering, has been appointed an engineer sub-lieutenant in the Royal Australian Navy. He will leave for England almost immediately to join the fleet. Two other graduates of the Adelaide School of Mines (Messrs. A. C. W. Mears and J. W. Wishart) have been promoted to be engineer lieutenants.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

The first term of the University will begin on March 12 and of the Elder Conservatorium on February 25. Students intending to study at the Conservatorium are asked to enter their names at the University on February 18. The last day for entry for the Eugene Alderman scholarship is February 16. Entries for the March examinations must reach the registrar by February 12, and February 28 is the last day for receiving applications for evening studentships. Students in applied science are requested to enter before February 11, as the lectures begin at the School of Mines two days afterwards. Forms of entry and full particulars may be obtained at the University.

Register 8.2.18

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Daily Herald 7/2/18

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Register Feb. 13. 18

## EUGENE ALDERMAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The late Mr. Eugene Alderman was a fine violinist with a fine character—a combination which created for him great popularity and hosts of friends. He entered the Elder Conservatorium of Music almost at its inception as a student of the violin, and distinguished himself. He completed his studies at Stuttgart and Brussels. When he returned to Adelaide he began private practice, and was next appointed a teacher of the violin at the Conservatorium. When the war broke out Mr. Alderman took a deep interest in the course of events. He offered for service, but was not accepted. Not daunted, he continued to display sympathetic concern in the welfare of soldiers. He played at numerous concerts in aid of the Red Cross, and for two Christmas vacations before his untimely death (those of 1915 and 1916) acted as orderly at Keswick. His many friends decided to perpetuate his memory and collected £750, as the result of which two scholarships were endowed in the Elder Conservatorium. The first of these scholarships is now being offered by the University. It amounts to £18 10/., tenable for three years, and the chief condition is that "candidates for the scholarship may present themselves in any one of the following principal subjects, namely, piano, violin, organ, violoncello, or singing; and they shall undergo any examination which the council may from time to time direct. Should any candidate for the violin show marked merit, preference over candidates in other subjects may be given to him." The last day of entry for the scholarship is Saturday, February 16.

Review 13.2.18

## AN ADELAIDE MUSICIAN.

Mr. Bryceson Treharne.

"When a new composer arrives and delivers a message we often halt and question ourselves and..."

that our age is one in which creative art is at a standstill. Bryceon Treharne is a composer quite unknown to-day, but it will not be long before he will have a reputation wherever the art of music is loved. He impresses us as being one of the most individual voices among contemporary song composers; he is "one of the men who have something to say." Thus begins a character sketch from the well-known magazine Musical America, which accompanies a sample parcel of the songs of "the favourite and original musical genius," as he was styled, who left Adelaide six years ago, and has since enjoyed and endured many exciting experiences in various other parts of the world. An interview report says in a deservedly laudatory way all that can be said of that distinguished subject (excepting reference to the literary force displayed, notably in a series of powerful special contributions to The Register). The magazine then outlines the main features of his career:—

Mr. Treharne began his musical career as a teacher of piano in the department of music at the University of Adelaide, Australia, following extensive study in London, Paris, and Munich. A notable series of pianoforte recitals and chamber music concerts made his name familiar to Australian audiences in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne. Then the rebel Celtic blood had its way, and he took up a new enterprise—the establishment of a theatre in Adelaide that would present the work of such revolutionists as Gordon Craig, of Rosland, Lady Gregory, Galsworthy, Schnitzler, and Yeats. For four years Mr. Treharne managed the Adelaide Literary Theatre, as it was called, gathering about him people who believed with Shaw that "the great dramatist has something other to do than to amuse either himself or his audience, he has to interpret life." The work grew tremendously, and during the four years of Mr. Treharne's management more than 60 plays were produced—plays that lived up to the ideal sought, of making the theatre a temple of aspiration. Mr. Treharne managed all the productions, wrote a vast quantity of incidental music for them and—important item—made his theatre self-supporting. The urge to serious musical work led him, in 1913, to give up his theatrical work and return to Europe, where he lived in London, Paris, Milan, and Berlin, studying, teaching, and continuing his work in composition.

—Interned.—

Then came the war, and after several futile attempts to get out of Germany, Mr. Treharne found himself, with about 5,000 other British subjects, interned in the big prison camp at Ruhleben, near Berlin. "At first conditions were appalling," he said, "there was not even a blanket to be had, and we slept on the ground. Then, finally, we were given one blanket each; much later beds were provided, and prisoners were allowed to receive packages of food from home, but for the first six months we subsisted largely on scum coffee—without milk and sugar—and prison bread. It was not the regulation 'war bread,' which is largely composed of rye and potato flour, but contained also chopped straw and sand. Yet, in spite of all the hardships and discomforts, I found Ruhleben a good place in which to work. One becomes very active mentally on a limited diet. It really seems to act as a spur; one's head becomes clear, and the amount of mental labour which can be performed under such conditions is quite surprising. Then the setting was ideal. Off on one side was a green, rolling forest. I never tired of gazing at it, and it was no end of inspiration to composition." Mr. Treharne composed nearly 200 songs while in the prison camp, in addition to several orchestral pieces and the score of one act of a Japanese opera, which is still incomplete. At last the rigours of 18 months of prison camp life caused a complete physical collapse, and Mr. Treharne was included in a list of 150 men sent out at the time an exchange of prisoners was effected. He went to the censor with the precious manuscript of his work—as no prisoner was allowed to take out papers of any description—and the censor promised to use his influence to get the manuscript through to Mr. Treharne. He did so with such good effect that in three weeks all the work was received by Mr. Treharne in England. Soon afterwards he went to America. He passed the early months of his arrival in Boston, where the Boston Music Company became interested in his work, and arranged to publish a number of songs. Since he settled in New York he has been continuing work on two operas which promise to give something decidedly new to the musical world. The Japanese opera, with libretto by Okakura Kakuzo, is builded on a legend of old Japan, but its musical treatment will be of the Occident rather than the Orient. Another opera is founded on an old Welsh legend, and the libretto is by Leigh Henry, a Welshman, who is also interned in the Ruhleben camp.

—The Work of the Composer.—

The songs sent bespeak the essential and unusual character of the composer; and their strikingly individual note as well indicated by the American critic:—  
They defy criticism in the ordinary way. They are of the first rank, art-songs so beautifully done, so thoroughly spontaneous and individual, as to brand their composer as a man of extraordinary gifts. All of them compel admiration. Mr. Treharne has no use for surface impressions; he goes deep into his poem, and that is what makes his work so interesting. We must make mention of his remarkably found melodic gift, as distinct as it is natural. . . . We are fortunate in having him come to our shores, for his talent is big, and he will go far in adding honour to our creative artists. . . . In Mr. Treharne's work will be given the compositions of a Welshman—race of poets, musicians, dreamers, and fighting men—and the Celtic strain of mysticism, which at times makes the Irish and Welsh poet of kin to the Orient, is very evident in his songs.

Revised 14 Feb 1918

## THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

The Registrar of the Adelaide University (Mr. C. R. Hodge) has just issued "The Calendar of the University" for the year 1918, and the pretty volume extends over nearly 500 pages, replete with valuable information. The preface recalls the fact that 40 years have elapsed since the University was established, mainly through the munificence of the late Sir Walter Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, each of whom gave £20,000 for the purpose. In 1883 Sir Thomas added £10,000 for the foundation of a School of Medicine, and in 1884 the late Mr. J. H. Angus gave £6,000 for a Chair of Chemistry, besides £4,000 presented previously for engineering and other scientific training. From the late Mr. R. Barr Smith came £9,000 for the purposes of the library, which now contains more than 20,000 volumes. Sir Thomas Elder died in 1897 and left under his will £65,000, raising to £100,000 his total gifts to the University. Four years ago Mr. Peter Waite, with a view to advancing agricultural, forestry, and kindred education, transferred to the University his valuable Urrbrae Estate at Fullarton, subject to the life tenancy of himself and Mrs. Waite. In 1915 Sir Edwin Smith, through the Commercial Travellers' Association, contributed £500 to found a scholarship in memory of his grandson, Eric Wilkes Smith, who was mortally wounded in the Dardanelles in April of that year. The old scholars of the late Mr. J. L. Young subscribed £700 for a research scholarship; and in addition numerous other amounts for various specific purposes have been given. The number of graduates admitted by examination since the establishment of the University is 882, besides 320 admitted ad eundem gradum. In 1917 there were 309 undergraduates (not including 10 graduates in arts proceeding to the M.A. degree) and 217 non-graduating students. Students at the Elder Conservatorium number 292. The teaching staff of the University comprises 11 professors and 37 lecturers, and at the Elder Conservatorium 13 teachers. It is interesting to note that from this Calendar the names of enemy graduates have been eliminated.

Advertiser 14.2.18

## DISABLED SOLDIERS.

From "C. R. Baker":—When I was in Melbourne soldiers came to me and said, "What can be done? We don't want to be a burden on to the community." Everybody is agreed that we have all got to do our duty; every man and every woman to pay in proportion to their ability to pay. That was the problem as I saw it. Then the question arose, how to achieve that end, justly and fairly? By taxation, certainly. But the wealth produced in Australia is, say, £200,000,000 a year. Repatriation will mean £10,000,000 a year; perhaps a great deal more. If we take that £10,000,000, which under perfect taxation everybody must pay according to his ability to pay, it means ten millions less for everybody. But the workers are already up against it. What do the soldiers want? They want hospitals, workshops, homes, furniture, clothing, medical skill—everything. They don't want money. They want the things we make. Why not make them? Let us make them. Make taxation so perfect that the burden falls on everybody equitably for the ordinary citizens for ordinary purposes. But the community realises it has a duty to these men. Do it. Everybody says that. Can everybody do it? Yes. How? Everybody can give his services. The man on 10/ a day will give his time, valued at 10/; with the use of the machine it will be made, say, £1. The employer makes £10 a day; he, perhaps, calls it profit. Take his £10. It is ideal. Everybody according to the value that is placed on his services by his earnings for a day. How to do it? Let every man work one day, and whatever his average earnings are for that day, let him put them in, whether 10/ or £100. The Government should do it. But the Government is the people. We have got to pay. What do we want to go into debt for? We don't build buildings with money, but with bricks and mortar. We make these things. Let us make them. We believe in co-operation. Put it to the test. What is wrong with the scheme? If it is wrong, what is yours? But do something. This is mine. Is it equitable? Is it possible? I think it is all this, and more. I think that once a community realises it has a certain duty it should do it. To me it seems the beginning of those things I have worked for; those things I have dreamed. I ask my fellow-citizens to do it. We don't want money. We don't need to go into debt. We don't need to saddle the workers with more debt, more taxes. We have rights, but we have also, and co-equal with those rights, duties. Fight for these rights. But do our duty. I see my duty clearly. We'll do it. I have written to the Chamber of Manufacturers asking them to consider the proposition. I have committed nobody but myself. If the community agrees it is a fair thing let us do it, not in six months, not in two years, but now. Public opinion is going to make everybody do his duty. If he is making money out of soldiers, public opinion will sooner or later compel him to disgorge. I am satisfied that we can devise ways and means for deterring dishonesty. I believe that every decent Australian will do the fair thing if it is pointed out to him, without show, without fuss. This is my belief. It is my scheme. I am prepared to stand by it. If it is no good, what is yours?