

Advertiser

16 APR 1924

THE NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT.

THE PORTFOLIOS ALLOTTED.

MINISTERS TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY.

Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Repatriation.—Hon. J. Gunn.

Attorney-General, Minister of Housing and Assistant Minister of Repatriation, Hon. W. J. Denny.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways.—Hon. J. Jelley.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. T. Butterfield.

Minister of Education, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Industry.—Hon. L. L. Hill.

Minister of Mines, Minister of Marine, Minister of Immigration, and Minister of Local Government.—Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

News

16 APR 1924

WORK AMONG GIRLS

ADELAIDE GOING AHEAD

Miss Kentish Accepts Position

After some years' absence from Adelaide Miss Dorothy Kentish, B.A., has returned to her native city to take up the position of Senior Work Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Kentish took her degree in arts at the Adelaide University, and, after a few months' work with the local Y.W.C.A., she went to Sydney to gain experience at a training school. She then received the appointment of girls' department secretary in Dunedin, New Zealand, which position she occupied until her return to Adelaide.



Miss Dorothy Kentish, B.A.,

who has been appointed Senior Work Secretary to the Young Women's Christian Association.

During her residence in New Zealand Miss Kentish noted marked progress in the work of the association, especially in regard to the establishment of branches in small towns. The policy of the New Zealand association was to ascertain whether its activities were needed and appreciated in outlying districts, and whenever a new town was brought into line with larger centres it was put in charge of an experienced Y.W.C.A. worker.

Questioned as to the particular class of work which would come under her jurisdiction as senior work secretary, Miss Kentish said that a special feature of the senior department was the performance of the work by means of classes and clubs. These clubs were self-governing, and the girls chose their own officers, drew up the constitution, and planned their own programme. Each group has what is known as a club adviser, who, though having no power to vote, was appointed on account of her special experience to guide the group's activities.

"What kinds of studies do they take up?"

"Well," said Miss Kentish, "some take a course in first aid, followed by instruction in home nursing. Others practise radio work, and most of them, in addition, have a course of study in Bible history or business ideals. Through all

these activities there runs the central purpose of the association—shortly defined as the best way of life for every girl. Each group does some kind of community service during the year, either by working for a fete or in some other direction."

Miss Kentish intends following the work of the Thrift Club, because of the wonderful opportunity of getting in touch with girls in business centres. By means of the Thrift Club business girls may be made aware of all the opportunities the Y.W.C.A. offers for their welfare. Girls who have not the advantages of home life would, if they were told of it, appreciate the association. They have been found ever ready to be interested in the work of the association, especially as they are encouraged to suggest new ideas and to work them out.

Miss Kentish further said that the aim was to take the association to the different groups rather than to bring individual members to it.

In Dunedin welfare groups were established through the employers of business concerns. Many employers took the idea up enthusiastically, even to making themselves responsible for the salary of the secretary for two years.

Speaking of the possibilities in Adelaide, Miss Kentish said that they were steadily going ahead with the work. New groups were already being established and she found that girls were worth while cultivating and that they appreciated having plenty of interests to occupy their time.

Register

17 APR 1924

His Honor, Mr. Justice Poole, M.A., LL.B., was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons at the annual communication on Wednesday night with most impressive ceremonial. He has succeeded Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., who held the office for five years. The ovation which was accorded to His Honor testified eloquently to the pleasure felt by brethren at the appointment. The new Grand Master carries on the eminent line of South Australian rulers. His Honor's veneration, quiet, polished dignity of bearing, and thorough understanding of the significance of Masonic teaching give him a rare equipment for the office. Mr. Justice Poole was initiated in Lodge St. Alban, No. 38, Adelaide, and became Worshipful Master of that body in 1915. In July, 1915, the new Grand Master was elected President of the Masters' and Wardens' Association, and he has now reached the pinnacle of honour to which his splendid qualifications entitle him. The retired Grand Master (Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C.) gave five strenuous and progressive years to the high office. It was known at the time of his election that the traditions of the craft were safe in his keeping, and he has handed down to his successor a fine record of service fit to take its place in the splendid history of South Australian Freemasonry. Mr. H. Koepfen Wendt last night was elected Deputy Grand Master. His predecessor in that office was Mr. T. C. Reynolds, who has transferred to Melbourne, and in the interim the duties had been carried out by Mr. A. A. L. Rowley. Mr. Wendt was very cordially welcomed when he was installed, and the new Grand Master remarked that he felt great personal satisfaction in the appointment, apart from the advantage his services would be to the craft.

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HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE POOLE, the new Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

Herald

17 APR 1924

RADIUM.

DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

LARGEST DEPOSITS IN WORLD.

It is not generally known that the Commonwealth has large deposits of radium-bearing ore, and that this precious substance has actually been extracted in Australia. The deposits occur in two places, both of which are in the north of South Australia. The first is at Olary, which is not far from Broken Hill, and the second at Mount Painter, about 200 miles further north, on the Oodnadatta railway line. Radium was discovered at Olary as far back as 1906, the radio-active ore being carnotite, or uranyl potassium vanadate. Carnotite is a greenish-yellow ore. In 1911 rich radio-active ores were discovered at Mount Painter. The Olary field is well developed, five shafts having been sunk to a depth of 150 feet. Many thousands of tons of ore are now awaiting treatment there. The carnotite ore also contains rare earths, and these will also be extracted. Sir Douglas Mawson and Dr. Cooke, of the Adelaide University, have made a thorough examination of the Olary field, and are now engaged in research work on the ore, with a view to evolving a special process of treatment. Mount Painter contains enormous deposits of uranium ore, the chief of which are tobernite and autunite. This field has not been worked to the same extent as that at Olary.

The importance of these deposits can scarcely be exaggerated. They are the only fields in the world in which the precious sources of radium have always yielded small quantities in conjunction with other metals, and they have yielded out quickly. Unless other fields are discovered elsewhere, Australia will in the future supply the world with radium.

The following extracts from a report by Sir Douglas Mawson set out the position:—

"Even in the richest of ores radium occurs only in infinitesimally small quantities, so that there is no possibility of the world's production increasing to the extent of flooding the market. It is true that the price has fluctuated considerably during the last 20 years, the period during which it has been regularly on sale. Originally, when considerable quantities of pitchblende were available from Bohemia and Cornwall, the retail selling price of radium bromide of standard strength was as low as £12 per milligram. As the ore became scarcer and the demand increased, the market hardened, and it regularly sold at £26 per milligram. The price is now about £17 per milligram, the reduction in price being the result of a recent discovery of pitchblende in the Belgian Congo. Pitchblende occurs there in association with copper ore. Previous to this discovery the known pitchblende deposits of the world had been drained to the vanishing point and the radium industry was leaning upon certain occurrences of low-grade radium minerals, principally the carnotite deposits of the United States of America, which occur in the State of Utah. There the ore is at best grade 2 per cent. uranium, and it has been mined and transported to Pittsburgh for treatment. Nothing is more certain than that every scrap of radium ore that earth offers will be utilized before long in the production of that rarest of all chemical elements. There are today many avenues of scientific research and commercial production which are now closed on account of the scarcity of radium."

These two radium fields are being exploited by the Radium and Rare Earths Treatment Co., N.L., the directors of which include Dr. R. J. Ball, of Melbourne University, and Dr. Flecker, radiologist, of Melbourne. Sir Douglas Mawson and Dr. Cooke are now engaged in defining methods of treatment for the rare earths which accompany the uranium deposits.

Efforts were made before the war to work these fields, and some success was obtained. About 56 milligrams of radium were produced. Some of this is actually in use now at the Alfred Hospital. The war, however, put a stop to the operations. Now it is expected that Australia will in the future be the largest radium-producing country in the world.

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOODS

Neglected Industry

Lately the plea has been made for the greater use of Australian hardwoods for flooring and interior fittings. That many woods are suitable is generally admitted, but so far no one has shown a desire to exploit Australian grown timbers in preference to imported materials.

Red gum has proved suitable for floorings and set furniture. Its lasting qualities for parquet flooring is beyond doubt, and its appearance is superior to imported timbers. In Sir Douglas Mawson's home at Brighton, red gum from Kuitpo Forest predominates. Massive mantels and polished floors lend a distinctive appearance which would be impossible of attainment with imported softwoods.

Polished hardwood floors are favored in American homes. They are germ and sound proof, easy to keep clean, and save the use and cost of upkeep of expensive carpets. Yet in Australia, which has an abundance of the finest hardwoods in the world, imported softwoods are used in nearly all buildings. Experts state that the importation of timber inferior to Australian woods is not only a waste of money, but shows a lack of knowledge of the quality of local timber. Softwood floors must be covered with linoleum or carpets which harbor dust and germs. With hardwoods the initial cost of construction may be a little more than softwoods, but that is compensated for in maintenance costs and other advantages.

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Mr. Justice Poole, who has been an ardent worker for Freemasonry, has had a distinguished career at law. He is the son of the Rev. Canon Frederick Stanley Poole, whose scholastic career was so meritorious. Mr. Justice Poole was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in 1919. In the same year he took silk.

He is an old St. Peter's scholar, and his name figures on many of the honor boards of that establishment. Having completed a brilliant course there he became an exhibitor within the Melbourne University, from which he graduated in 1894. Two years later he obtained his master of arts degree, and in 1897 was called to the Victorian Bar.

He was associated with Mr. Justice Bunday in Adelaide. Afterwards he entered a practice with Mr. P. E. Johnston. For some time Mr. Justice Poole was Chancellor of the Diocese of Adelaide, rendering valuable work for the Anglican community in that capacity. At present he is Warden of the Adelaide University, and has shown a deep interest in educational movements.

From a Freemasonry viewpoint Mr. Justice Poole has had an equally distinguished career as at law, and he has a thorough understanding of the significance of Masonic teaching. He was initiated in Lodge St. Alban, No. 38, Adelaide, and became Worshipful Master of that body in 1915.

In July of the same year the new Grand Master was elected President of the Masters and Wardens' Association, and he has now reached the pinnacle of honor. Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., the retired Grand Master, has given five strenuous and progressive years to the high office, and it is anticipated that Mr. Justice Poole will worthily follow in his footsteps.

Mail

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DR. RAMSAY SMITH.