

Dr. Heaton Entertained.

Representatives of the Adelaide Repertory Theatre, Incorporated, entertained Dr. H. Heaton at lunch at the South Australian Hotel on Wednesday to wish him bon voyage.

Mr. Ray Walsh, who presided, expressed the feeling of the members, who, he said, was one of pleasure tempered with regret. In looking back to the days when the Repertory Theatre had been in low water he recalled the time when Dr. Heaton had first become a member of the board. They realized then that the theatre had many friends who were prepared to help, and Dr. Heaton was one. The theatre was reconstructed, and the whole strength of the Workers' Educational Association lent its weight to the movement. Since that time they had never looked back, but had attracted big audiences, and established a sound financial position. Dr. Heaton had rendered valued service, too, in his lectures to the members, and they felt, therefore, that it was only fitting to make an opportunity to express their appreciation of what he had done not only for the theatre but also for the artistic and educational life of Adelaide.

Mr. Talbot Smith said the forward move of the theatre, which was nearly on the rocks at one time, had coincided with the arrival of Dr. Heaton, and he (the speaker) personally regretted his departure. The doctor had also been a tower of strength at the University. He was a sort of link between Labour and higher education and had done really great work, and if, perhaps, the capitalists thought him a Socialist, and the Labour Party regarded him as a capitalist, he had at least the satisfaction of the umpire on the football field, who was abused by both sides, and consoled himself with the knowledge that he had done his duty to both. (Laughter.) For the present it was good-bye. Personally, he envied him the opportunity of going about from one place to another. He was a rolling stone, which, contrary to the habits of such, gathered moss. (Laughter.)

Mr. George McLeay (business manager) said their guest had associated himself with every activity that made for the education of the community. The community realized that Dr. Heaton had stood for the truth without fear or favour.

Mr. A. Melrose said the theory Dr. Heaton held that an economist should keep on the move (like a character well known to the police), was, in his opinion, rather a wierd one, but if he persisted in it they might reasonably expect him some time to return to the point of his departure, in which case they would receive him with as great cordiality as the deep regret with which they now sent him away.

Mr. G. McRitchie (secretary, W.E.A.) said Dr. Heaton had shown fine public spirit, and it was unfortunate that the community had not realized those qualities sooner.

Dr. Heaton's health was drunk, and he was presented with a framed etching.

Dr. Heaton, in reply, said he had merely tried to be a useful citizen, and would be content to quote the first portion of the Communists' motto, "From every man according to his ability—" It was up to every one to help along education in the widest sense of the term, although people were apt at times to think that education was run entirely by a State department or some queer bureaucracy. Education, however, did not end with the province of that Government department, and the whole essence of the W.E.A. work was that it was as many sided as life, and ended only with life. So his interest in drama and the Repertory Theatre was part of his work for education. He had watched the movement develop in Birmingham when Drinkwater and Holbrook Jackson had lent their aid to its building up, and for two years he did not miss a single performance. He had seen the work in Liverpool and also in Manchester (the scene of Miss Horniman's labours), so that when in Adelaide he had been asked to go on the board he had been glad to do so. His connection with the theatre had been a happy one. He did not wish to throw bouquets, but even had the Adelaide players been professionals, they could still have been quite reasonably proud of their work. His assistance had been a labour of love. He wished the theatre all possible good luck, and trusted that his successor and the W.E.A. would continue to take the same cordial interest with the theatre's welfare as he himself had done. (Applause.)

Lectures by the Discoverer.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, director of the Cavendish Laboratory for Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, who is visiting Australia on a lecturing tour under the auspices of the Australian universities, is expected to arrive in Adelaide on September 2, and will give two lectures in the Brookman Hall of the School of Mines on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, September 3 and 4. The discourses will deal with important aspects of atomic physics centring on the problem of the structure of atoms. In this field of modern scientific research no man has delved more deeply than Sir Ernest Rutherford himself. As a research student from New Zealand in the very laboratory which he now controls, he first attained fame by his discovery of an intensely radio-active gas associated with the element thorium. Later, when appointed to the staff of McGill University, Montreal, he carried out much brilliant experimental work on radio-activity in collaboration with his colleague on the staff of the university. Professor Frederick Soddy. As a result, the true nature of the radio-active process was for the first time revealed as a spontaneous explosion of the active atom resulting in the production of a new death-blow to the old dogma of the immutability of matter, was immediately adopted by all other investigators in this field, and is held at the present day without question. The value of this work was recognised by the award of the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1908.

Sir Ernest Rutherford's subsequent work carried on while holding the Chair of Physics at Manchester University, was directed mainly to the problem of the electrical constitution of atoms. His minute study of the deviations which a-rays from radium undergo in passing through matter proved the untenability of older views, and led to the promulgation of the "nuclear" theory, according to which in each atom there is a central intensely concentrated nucleus positively charged with electricity, around which whirl, as planets round a sun, the tiny satellites or electrons, which compensate its charge. This theory gave the clue by which Professor Niels Bohr, a Danish physicist working in the Rutherford laboratory, unravelled the mystery of the nature of light emission by atoms.

Sir Ernest's more recent work, which has, perhaps, excited more interest in scientific and popular circles than any other modern investigation, is concerned with the artificial production of atomic change by the action of high-speed a-rays. Taking a hint from an observation of a former research student, now Professor Marsden, of New Zealand, he showed that when such an atomic projectile hits an atom of another kind, nitrogen, for example, fairly in the nucleus, disintegration of the nitrogen atom may ensue with emission of a hydrogen atom. It will be a privilege to those interested in physical science to listen to the story of these discoveries from the lips of the master-experimenter himself.

Mr. Anthony hoped the good reputation of the House would be maintained, notwithstanding the acrimonious debates that had taken place this session. He regretted the personalities that had been introduced into the debate. He used to look upon the Parliament of South Australia as a model, but he was afraid the present session had dispelled that illusion. Members of Parliament, acting under a Constitution, should be careful to see that their acts were in conformity with that Constitution, and he was afraid the Government had departed from it. On three occasions last year they saw Bills come before Parliament, pass the Assembly, and be rejected by the Council, but in spite of that the Government had flouted the Council and had given effect to those measures. He had always been a strong supporter of the public service, which he had admired tremendously. He knew officers had a high regard for their prestige, and that they wanted to be members of the best service in the Commonwealth. There was a danger of political interference with the public service, which should be free politically. He agreed that Civil servants should join their own organisations, but politics should not be introduced into the service. He commended the Government on their activity in agricultural research. The appointment of Dr. A. E. Richardson as director of the Waite Research Institute would be of great advantage to the State. Afforestation was not a question for private enterprise because it was too costly, although the Broken Hill Proprietary Company had done something in that regard at Myponga. The devastation and waste of the natural forests were scandalous, and no attempt was being made at reforestation. Seeing that the timber supply was becoming depleted, it was necessary that South Australia should go in for a proper scheme of afforestation. Tree-planting required skilled attention. At present Mr. Norman Jolly was in South Australia, and the Government should secure his services in the interests of the industry. Credit should be given to the present Conservator of Forests (Mr. E. Julius) for having introduced a cheap method of tree-planting. It was a great pity that the services of Mr. H. H. Corbin were to be lost to the State.

From Mr. Kenneth H. Boycott has come to hand a copy of The Adelaide University Magazine for August 19. The publication covers 52 pages, and contains several excellent articles and short essays, besides much information of particular interest to university students. Principal E. S. Kick's contribution, "Men I Have Met," is pleasant and instructive reading.

LECTURE BY MR. F. W. EARDLEY.

At a meeting of the Poetry Society on Tuesday evening Mr. F. W. Eardley discoursed on "The nature of poetry." He said Macaulay's suggestion could hardly be a popular one with a poetry society that perhaps no person could be a poet, or even enjoy poetry, without a certain unsoundness of mind. He was not the first great man to disparage poetry which had been variously described as the "wine of demons" and the "finest breath of all knowledge." They could not proceed far in the study of the nature of poetry before they were face to face with the profound problems of life. It had been a stumbling block with many that Plato condemned the poets. One of his disciples maintained that he was as true a poet as Homer, yet would certainly have been turned out of his own republic. Plato feared the influence of the poets as teachers because of their unworthy views of the gods. He feared the lie within the soul. The human spirit had frequently turned back when, as it were, it had lost its way, to recover a great idea from the past. The influence of Plato ran like a golden thread through their literature. Poetry had been described as the suggestion of the imagination of noble grounds for the noble emotions. It was significant that it was not thought necessary to say anything about form. Aristotle probably had attached too little importance to it. Sidney, who had already begun to deplore the low standard of mere versifiers, had followed Aristotle in saying that poetry must not be drawn by the ears. In a later age questions of form were to become paramount. The brilliancy of the so-called classical period left them unsatisfied. A true poem was a work of art and they became conscious of form and content when they analysed it.

Illustrations were given to show the resemblances between poetical writing and poetry. No prose, however, could convey the emotional effect of the "Ode on a Grecian Urn." The true correlative of poetry was not prose but science. Poetry was one form of art, and when the mind was working scientifically it arranged the knowledge of the external world into a system, and was not content until every link had been discovered. The truths of science were general and the same for each observer capable of reading the secrets of nature. Art was individual and revealed the mind of the artist—"his own soul's iris bow." This twofold aspect of the mind revealed a source of many of the problems of life. They could be dominated by things or enthralled by ideas. The poet helped them to a solution. That was what Matthew Arnold meant when he said poetry was a criticism of life. Each of the poets made his characteristic contribution. Poetry was a true thing, but not as Audrey knew truth, "it was the finest breath of all knowledge." It dealt with man in his true nature—the highest promise of what he might be. It dealt with the beauty of the world and by expressing its silences carried an authentic message to the stubborn heart of man. As Browning expressed it, "not what man sees, but what God sees—the ideas of Plato, seeds of creation lying burning on the Divine Hand—it is towards these that the poet struggles." Beauty had no appeal for sordid minds, and the function of the poet was to purify their hearts by beauty and feeling.

UNIVERSITY "HOWLERS."
 From "LEX TALIONIS"—Schoolboy howlers are popular, but have your readers read of professional "howlers"? Well, here's a good one. How many theologians could state the contents of Psalm xiii? How many law students could state the contents of Order XIII? And yet the question was asked. Most students know the rules under Order XIII, quite well, but how are they to fix the contents by a reference to the number?—Some lead should be given to the candidate or some indication of what is wanted by the questioner. There are only 150 Psalms, and there are only 67 orders. This question in its present form sounds like a memory test or like one of the conundrums of Bluebeard, who selected room No. 13 as the forbidden chamber, or it might even pass muster for a guessing competition; but to put such a question to a law student is unfair, to say the least of it, and deserves to be preserved as an example of a professor's pun, in keeping with the popular crossword puzzles of the day. Now students, it is your turn to laugh at the question, but not at the consequences. Will the authorities duly note?

Sir Ernest Rutherford, Director of the Cavendish Laboratory for Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, who is visiting Australia on a lecturing tour under the auspices of the Australian Universities, is expected to arrive in Adelaide on September 2nd, and will deliver two lectures in the Brookman Hall on the evenings of September 3rd and 4th. These lectures will deal with important aspects of atomic physics, especially the problem of the structure of atoms. In this field of modern scientific research, no man has delved more deeply than Sir Ernest Rutherford. As a research student from New Zealand in the very laboratory which he now controls, he first attained fame by his discovery of an intensely radio-active gas associated with the element thorium. Later, when appointed to the staff of McGill University, Montreal, he carried out brilliant experimental work on radio activity, in collaboration with his colleague on the staff of the University, Frederick Soddy. As a result the true nature of the radio-active process was for the first time revealed as a spontaneous explosion of the active atom, resulting in the production of a new species. This theory, which gave the death-blow to the old dogma of the immutability of matter, was immediately adopted by all other investigators in this field, and is held at the present day without question. The value of this work was recognised by the award of the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1908. Sir Ernest Rutherford's subsequent work, carried on while holding the chair of physics at Manchester University, was directed to the problem of the electrical constitution of atoms. His minute studies of the deviations which a-rays from radium undergo in passing through matter proved the untenability of older views and led to the promulgation of the "nuclear" theory, according to which in each atom there is a central intensely concentrated nucleus positively charged with electricity around which whirl, as planets round a sun, the tiny satellites or electrons, which compensate its charge. This theory gave the clue by which Niels Bohr, a Danish physicist working in Sir Ernest Rutherford's laboratory, unravelled the mystery of the nature of light emission by atoms. Sir Ernest's more recent work, which has excited more interest in scientific and popular circles than any other modern investigation, is concerned with the artificial production of atomic change by the action of high speed a-rays. Taking a hint from an observation of a former research student, now Professor Marsden of New Zealand, he showed that when such an atomic projectile hits an atom of another kind, nitrogen, for example, fairly in the nucleus, disintegration of the nitrogen atom may ensue with emission of a hydrogen atom. It will be a privilege to those interested in physical science in this country to listen to the story of these discoveries from the lips of the master-experimenter himself.

From "LEX TALIONIS," Adelaide:—Schoolboy howlers are popular, but have your readers read of professors' howlers? Well, here's a good one. If a theologian were asked to state the contents of Psalm No. xiii., how many could answer it? If a law student were asked to state the contents of Order xiii., how many could do it? And yet the question was asked. Most students know the rules under Order xiii., quite well, but how are they to fix the contents by a reference to the number? Some lead should be given to the candidate, or some indication of what is wanted, by the questioner. There are only 150 Psalms, and there are only 67 Orders. The question in its present form sounds like a memory test or like one of the conundrums of Bluebeard, who selected room No. 13 as the forbidden chamber, or it might even pass muster for a guessing competition; but to put such a question to a law student is unfair, to say the least of it, and deserves to be preserved as an example of a professor's pun, in keeping with the popular crossword puzzles of the day. Now it is the students' turn to laugh at the question, but not at the consequences.

Members of the women's part singing class will give a concert under the baton of Mr. Winsloe Hall in the Elder Hall on Monday evening.
 A particularly fine programme has been arranged and includes a number of vocal items which will be rendered by pupils of Madame Delmar Hall and Mr. Winsloe Hall, as well as an excellent variety of part songs.
 Miss Muriel Prince, A.M.U.A., with Mr. Herbert Edwards, will be the accompanists. The plan is now open at S. Marshall & Sons, 49 Gawler place, where tickets are also procurable.