

DR. HEATON.

A FAREWELL GATHERING.

The Stow Chamber Room was crowded on Saturday night, when members of the W.E.A. assembled to bid farewell to Dr. H. Heaton (Director of Tutorial Classes), who is leaving Adelaide this week to take the chair of economics at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Mr. E. Cheary (president of the W.E.A.) occupied the chair.

The chairman said he had to perform an unpleasant task, for the need for Dr. Heaton's leaving should never have come about. He felt that Dr. Heaton ought to have been kept.

Professor W. Mitchell (Vice-Chancellor of the University) said he recollected that the last occasion on which he had been present at a farewell was that of Professor Sir William Bragg. They had then thought that Leeds would not compare favorably with Adelaide whatever Dr. Heaton might think. (Laughter.) Therefore they had not filled his chair for a year. If Dr. Heaton showed any symptoms of wanting to return they would not try to fill his chair for a year. There was an ignorant notion that the man in practice was better able to teach than the man acquainted with the theory of the subject. This was true in only a few faculties, but in the vast majority it was rightly the scientist and not the practitioner who taught. This situation was not appreciated here, and therefore there was a demand in some quarters that there should be a faculty of commerce where the teaching would be done by those who could do this or that in the business world. Dr. Heaton's place would be quite impossible to fill, and it was difficult to appoint two men. His economics work was not sufficiently well known. He predicted for the doctor a brilliant future. (Applause.)

Mr. A. G. Roberts said there had been a suggestion of suspicion against Dr. Heaton, and they wanted to find out where that suspicion lay. A few years ago he had lectured on Bolshevism, and since then there had been an antagonistic feeling towards him. Whoever was appointed to the department of economics, he should have to take a class in the W.E.A., for that would tend to raise the status of the association. (Applause.) When the chair of economics was established in Adelaide, he hoped Dr. Heaton would return. (Applause.)

Mr. R. Crocker (president of the Arts Association) said Dr. Heaton's work amongst the students had not been sufficiently well known, and instanced Dr. Heaton's efforts in the creation of the faculty of commerce. Mr. Crocker referred to Dr. Heaton's versatility. He was not only a most interesting lecturer, but even an intelligent examiner. (Laughter.) He carried with him their intense affection and respect.

Mr. A. L. G. McKay (assistant lecturer in economics) said Dr. Heaton had unusual sanity. In teaching students about the industrial revolution Dr. Heaton had always shown both sides of the picture. Impartiality was another feature of the doctor's work. He had always chosen the difficult part of tackling fundamental questions, giving first the pros and cons, and then his own opinion. (Applause.)

Mr. G. McRitchie (general secretary) referred to Dr. Heaton's books. The W.E.A., the University, the City, the State, and the Commonwealth would all be the poorer for his going.

Mr. McDonald said Dr. Heaton was a good Australian, for he tried to give something to the country. Thanks to his efforts there were now over 1,000 students enrolled with the W.E.A.

Professor Darnley Naylor, in a witty speech, said Dr. Heaton was going to a new appointment, and would do the work well. He would also be near the old country, and a "word in the street" was "word in the bush." (Laughter.) He had much pleasure on behalf of the W.E.A., the Women's Non-party Association, and the Arts Association, in presenting an address to Dr. Heaton.

In reply, Dr. Heaton said his new position held many attractions, but he would feel the exile. He was 24 years of age when he came to Australia for a three years' stay. In his first three months he was laid up enough from her house-keeping advances to buy a hotel in London, but since then they had both settled down. He hoped he was not too old to settle down as a good citizen in any part of the British Empire. He was pleased to observe that since he had been here his education was now a part of the ordinary curriculum of the State. He hoped that in his new position he would have time for research, and that he would be able to resist the temptations of outside work. He was surprised at the accusations of Bolshevism that had been made against him, for he was by upbringing a British Liberal of the Lloyd George type, and it might make a personal confession of such as would say he was a "middle-class radical." He concluded by expressing his thanks for what had been said about him that night, and for the many kindnesses shown to him during the last few years.

The Minister of Education (Hon. L. L. Hill) said he would have been proud in his duty if he had not come to the meeting. He had first to express his regret at the doctor's departure, and then to say farewell to such a thorough gentleman as Dr. Heaton. He had mixed feelings on that occasion, for South Australia should not have lost the services of Dr. Heaton, but he also congratulated him on the recognition he had received of his ability. An effort had been made here to give him recognition, but the speaker believed they might trace some of the feelings aroused, not to the question of establishing a chair of economics, considered on its merits, but to other things. He assured the association that the Government had sympathy for their work. Whether or not they were working men or women, they were all seeking education, and they got it. He was sorry to say farewell to Dr. Heaton. He had known him for many years now, and had enjoyed many chats with him. He felt he was losing a friend, and education was suffering a great loss when it lost a man of the calibre of Dr. Heaton. He might some day have the good fortune to visit Canada, and then the first man he would look for would be the doctor. They were losing a great educationalist, and one a young country could ill afford to lose. He was there as Minister of Education at the wish of the Government to wish Dr. Heaton good health and success. (Applause.)

Vocal items were rendered by Mrs. Wahlquist, Miss M. King, Mr. E. Newell, and the W.E.A. Singing Class, under the direction of Mr. Wallace Packer.

The following address was presented to Dr. Heaton:—

We desire to express to you something of our feelings on the eve of your departure from Australia. In the interests of yourself and of your subject, it is right that Canada should have you, but the loss is heavy, both to this State and to the whole Commonwealth. Your contributions to economic science and your academic distinctions have won our admiration, yet greater than admiration is our respect for your fearless exposition of truth, at all times and in all places. Nor do we forget the happy relations which exist between yourself and those who work as teachers or students under you. We hope that those sketches may remind you of many experiences, and we pray that on yourself and on those you love fortune may continue to smile.

The address was signed by Mr. E. Cheary (president of the W.E.A.), Mr. G. McRitchie (general secretary), and Professor H. Darnley Naylor (chairman of the joint committee).

REG. 7.8.25

Mr. Birren expressed regret at the death of the late Sir Richard Butler, for whom, he said, he entertained sincere personal regard. He considered that the recommendation of the Law Reform Commission dealing with the establishment of a Conciliation Court should have been included in the Administrator's Speech. He would recommend the Government to give the subject further consideration. (He also

regretted that there was not any reference in the Speech to the work of the League of Nations. The Commonwealth Government had failed in its duty in not having ratified the articles of the Geneva Protocol. He was pleased that the Government had taken notice of the Geneva International Labour Convention, and was about to introduce legislation to abolish night baking. He was sorry that Dr. Heaton had decided to take a position in Canada. He feared that that gentleman was leaving the State for a reason not very creditable to the Council of the University of Adelaide. It had frequently been urged that a Chair of Economics should be established at the University. Dr. Heaton was in every way fitted for the position, but, apparently, while he remained in the State, no such chair would be established. It appeared that the hostility of the council was due to the advanced views expressed by Dr. Heaton. His teachings in the Workers' Educational Association classes were appreciated by pupils of all political ideas. He knew that the doctor loved his work so well that he would have made sacrifices to stay in South Australia. There should be a scheme of motherhood endowment, and he hoped the Government would submit a Bill on the subject to Parliament next session. The Legislative Council had opposed handing over its rolls to the control of the Commonwealth Electoral Department. The only reason for that action was because the members of that Chamber did not want a complete roll. He favoured a change in the viceregal residence and the abolition of State Governors. The Government House grounds should not be used for a war memorial. A much better site for a memorial was Montefiore Hill, a commanding position. The methods adopted by Mr. Freiburg would demonstrate that houses could be built cheaper by Government mass production than by private contractors. The nominated system was the best form of immigration. The secretary of the Bricklayers' Association (Mr. Thompson) had intimated that bricklayers had been deluded that they would receive in wages £15 a week. These men had arrived, and were standing how men such as those could be brought out under the nomination system. The appointment of a Rural Settlement Commission was the right thing, and benefits had been made years ago. Great Australia from the Arbitration Court, monetary recess, and belief of the Parliament of the State could be conducted better if two sessions of Parliament were held each year.

LATE SIR JOHN SALMOND.

Appreciations from Bench and Bar.

The news of the death of Sir John Salmond, of the New Zealand Supreme Court Bench, and previously Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Adelaide University, was received with deep regret in Adelaide, where so many of the members of the legal profession received their early training under his direction.

Sir John was connected with the Adelaide University from 1897 until 1905, succeeding Professor F. W. Pennefather in the direction of the Law course. Of the professors contemporary with him during that period, only one, Professor E. H. Rennie, is now engaged in active work with the classes at the University. The Vice-Chancellor (Professor W. Mitchell) was also a contemporary of Sir John.

Reference in Court.

The loss sustained by the judicial world by the death of Sir John was referred to by Mr. Justice Angus Parsons in the Supreme Court on Monday morning. His Honor remarked that the Bench of New Zealand, in particular, and the law circles of Australasia and the English-speaking world in general, had suffered a great loss



THE LATE SIR JOHN SALMOND.

by the death of such a distinguished jurist. The late Judge was one of the greatest jurists of modern times. Many of the profession had had the advantage of being trained by him at the Adelaide University, and to those men his memory would always be held dear.

Mr. E. E. Cleland, K.C., on behalf of the Bar, endorsed His Honor's remarks, and mentioned many of the members of the profession who had studied law under the late Sir John's directions. One of the best known, he added, was the present Leader of the Opposition in the State Parliament, and ex-Premier, Sir Henry Barwell.

Mr. R. W. Bennett, who was appearing in the case occupying his Honor's attention, mentioned that he was the Stow scholar in 1896, the year prior to Sir John's resignation from the Adelaide University, and thought he had been very fortunate in having had such a distinguished leader in his profession from whom to secure his knowledge. There had been no more distinguished holder of the position of Dean of the Faculty in the Adelaide University than Sir John.

Mr. R. Ingleby mentioned that he was associated with Sir John in his first year after arrival in Adelaide. He (Mr. Ingleby) was then a lecturer in law at the University. He thought that the present high standard of the profession in South Australia was due in no small measure to the late Sir John's influence.

Sir Henry Barwell's Eulogy.

"It is 27 years since I attended lectures in law delivered by the late Sir John Salmond when he was Professor of Law at the Adelaide University," said Sir Henry Barwell, Leader of the Opposition, on Monday, "but I still have vivid recollections of the professor, and I was much grieved to hear of his death. Not only was he a very scholarly man and a profound jurist, but he was also a splendid lecturer. His lectures on jurisprudence and international law, the only ones which

I had the privilege of attending, were masterpieces. He had a wonderful faculty for dealing with intricate and difficult subjects in an interesting and clear way. Sir John Salmond had, moreover, a most charming manner. No student ever said an unkind word about him, and that speaks volumes for the personality of the man. I was extremely sorry to have missed him when he passed through from the Washington Conference of 1922. I was in England at the time. There are many people in South Australia, I among them, who deeply deplore Sir John's death.

Contemporaries' Regrets.

Professor W. Mitchell stated on Monday that Sir John was one of the most famous men that had ever been connected with the Adelaide University. "It was with great regret that Professor Salmond left Adelaide, and that of the University also fully realized his loss to them; but they could now only be glad that he had gone to fill his position in a greater sphere, with such eminence. He remembered Sir John as a man whose work was characteristic of thoroughness. No detail was allowed to escape him. His very stubbornness in argument, consequent on that search for detail, made him all the better to argue with. For much the same reason his law books were text books in all law schools. His was a constructive, as well as an analytical mind. That was shown at the Washington Disarmament Conference, at which he represented the Dominion of New Zealand.

"Though Sir John Salmond's sphere of work was far removed from my own," Professor Rennie remarked, "yet I always found him interested in the progress of scientific thought and discovery. Although somewhat dogmatic in his speaking, yet he was always persona grata with his colleagues, and we all regretted his departure from Australia. He was most devoted to his work, and desirous of doing his best for the men who came under his influence. Those of us who were contemporaries all regret that a man of such outstanding ability should have passed away in the zenith of his power and influence."

Mr. E. W. Eardley (Registrar of the University) well remembers the late Judge as a delightful man to meet, and of a genial and kindly disposition. He said on Monday:—"Of his scholarly abilities there is little need of me to speak, for they are known the world over. He was one of the most successful of lecturers with the students who passed through his hands, and every one of them thought much of him.

Mr. S. H. Skipper's Regrets.

"I am deeply grieved at the death of Sir John Salmond," said Mr. S. H. Skipper, who was one of the Stow scholars under Sir John. "My impression of him still remains strong, although after I left the University I only saw him again twice—once in New Zealand when he was Parliamentary draughtsman, and again in Adelaide on his return from the last Washington Conference. Sir John Salmond's great contribution to the future of all his students lay in his insistence that a high sense of duty and hard work were essential elements to success. His lectures were masterpieces, and in form were similar to Jenks's "Digest of English Civil Law." He expected students to take them down verbatim, and these notes served as books of reference in the offices of many a young lawyer for years after his admission to the bar. Sir John Salmond was very human—more so, I think, than we young students realized, to whom he appeared a little austere, a little cold. He instituted Sunday evening suppers at his home, to which we were invited in turn. These were intended, no doubt, to draw us out, but the intrusion of legal subjects into the general conversation, and the awe in which most of us held our lecturer, rather militated against their success. It was later, when we had left

the 'Varsity, that we more fully realized how deep had been, and still was, his interest in us. Then in the last analysis of our feelings towards him we discovered an abiding affection for our beloved mentor. This was strikingly exemplified at the dinner thoughtfully arranged by Mr. R. W. Bennett during Sir John Salmond's last visit to Adelaide, at which some of his former students foregathered. It was not as the distinguished jurist, judge, and diplomat that he was honoured that night. We saw again the man at whose feet we had sat, and poured out a wealth of affectionate remembrance that deeply touched him."

Nov. 10.8.25

Professor J. R. Wilton returned from England by the R.M.S. Chitral on Sunday, after an absence from Australia of over six months. Professor Wilton took the opportunity while in England to visit several friends and relatives, and during the last week in May he attended the annual meeting of the Society of Friends at Scarborough.

Nov. 10.8.25

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

To-night, in the Elder Hall, the ninth concert of the present session will be given by members of the Conservatorium staff. A delightful variety of vocal and instrumental items is promised. The programme includes works by Dohnanyi, Chopin, Saint-Saens, Lischetzky, Moskowski, and DeBussey. Plan at S. Marshall & Sons, Gasler-place.