

APV. 6.10.26.

REG. 67-10-26 REG. 11-10-26

JUSTICES' CONFERENCE.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES ENTITLED TO HIGHEST RESPECT.

Love of Justice.

On delivering an address upon "The characterisation of races as it affects the execution of justice," Mr. E. W. Hawker said great changes had taken place in the short space of the State's life of 90 years. This progress had been largely due to the fact that the English were descended from the Danes, early Britons, Saxons, Normans, and Norwegians, the most adventurous nations of the world, which had helped to make them the most successful pioneers in settling lands far from home. Thanks to that fusion the English had acquired those three solid foundation-stones—common sentiments, common interests, and common beliefs. The stability of the English was shown by the life of their Parliament, the average of which was about four years during the last 50 years, whereas that of the French Parliaments during the same time was less than nine months. The love of justice was clearly shown at an early age, for there was nothing that was so much resented in a teacher as injustice. The English had other characteristics, and among them were fearlessness and individuality. When they came to consider the judges of the British Empire they saw in what high estimation they were held. Members of the Labor Party got a surprise when Mr. Justice Isaacs, who was appointed to the High Court, and who was looked on as a strong supporter of the Labor Party, at once showed them that his position as a judge put him above all party politics, and they had found the same with Mr. Justice Higgins when raised to the High Court bench. Were there not already signs among the people that the love of fair play was being weakened? Take the arbitration awards for instance. Though the employers were in favor of arbitration, they would not in many cases abide by the awards if they did not suit. Though the employees were in favor of them, though the employers had to obey them. There was a spot in Australia which had been noted for some time as the hotbed for disturbances and strikes, and that was Broken Hill. The instigators of those strikes were as a rule not of the British race, but came from Central and Southern Europe and Russia. The unrest caused by the various strikes prepared the way for the Bolshevik conditions which caused the shipping strike in Australia and the coal strike in England to assume such dimensions. "We have a White Australia," concluded Mr. Hawker, "and let us keep it white."

International Law.

Professor A. L. Campbell, of the University of Adelaide, in an address on "International Law: its Importance to Australia," said the function of a justice was more than judicial. Historically, he was the head of the community, the guardian of peace, order, and good government. To day he should and did occupy a similar position. By virtue of his office and his qualifications he played a great part in directing public opinion. Regarding the subject of international law, it was objected by many that there was actually no such thing. The memory of incidents of ten years ago might cause one to be pardoned for entertaining such doubts. But it did not follow that because the law was immediately unenforceable, or that crimes were being committed, the law did not exist. At normal times one returned to conscientious and well-ordered conduct. The objection to the existence of international law rested on the absence of police forces or sanctions. But the mere fact that nations not immediately threatened went to war to preserve the rights of others proved that some sanction did exist, although it might be undefined. It was true there was no law-making body to prescribe laws for the States, nor was any definite penalty prescribed; still, there were established rules of law resting on the law of nature as it was called, in other words, on equity and good conscience, which in the words of Gladstone, "constitute a great and noble monument to human wisdom, evolved from the combined dictates of experience, the precious inheritance bequeathed to us by generations that have gone before." If that were true before the war, it was certainly more true now, with the establishment of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the subsidiary organizations under the League. It was too late now to deny that there was a body of rules acknowledged by every civilized State, rules such that failure to observe them would call down on the State, not only moral censure, but, if necessary, economic penalties or finally war. If those rules were so enforceable, it must be admitted that the body of international law did exist. With respect to the position of Australia prior to the war, the component parts of the Empire had no legal status in international affairs. They were compelled to conduct all their negotiations through London. The war, however, led to their recognition as important actors in the affairs

of the world. Finally, their position as signatories to the Peace Treaty, and as full members of the League of Nations, invested them with a status up to that point unrecognised at least by foreign nations. Exactly what that status was in point of law it was difficult, and almost impossible at the present stage, to define. But the fact remained that the Dominions were now able to express opinions direct to other nations, and that obtained even in opposition to Great Britain, as had often occurred in the League. Therefore, if they were to fill their place effectively in the councils of the world, they must concern themselves with the study of international law, particularly so as machinery was now available in the permanent court to test many questions to which Australia might well be a party. In particular there was the question of the mandates, a question which was due to become prominent very shortly, owing to the new position of Germany. Germany had never surrendered her claim to colonies or mandates, and it would be surprising if she did not seize an early opportunity, either to criticise Australia's administration or to claim a share in the control. They must, therefore, understand clearly their legal position in relation to that matter, and study not only the documents on which their mandate rested, but be prepared to discuss on a purely legal basis what were their rights and liabilities. Similarly in connection with other international organisations they were being asked from time to time to recognise as part of their domestic law conventions arrived at by all the civilised nations in conference. Thus, international law was becoming more allied to their domestic law, and it was difficult to say how far that influence might extend. Foreign nations, recognising the Dominions as standing on their own feet were more apt to deal directly with them, to claim concessions, and to offer concessions in return. It might well be that the time would come when the Dominions themselves would secure a direct representation at the seats of government of foreign Powers. Already they saw it in the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, and this was a well-known fact that Australia, though happily not as yet claiming any foreign representation, was in much closer touch with the British Foreign Office and Cabinet than she ever was before. Imperial conferences in London seemed to be sufficient to safeguard Australian interests abroad, but even there it must be assumed that the voice of Australia was heard indirectly in foreign politics and in international affairs. Hence, it was their duty to familiarise themselves so far as possible with all details of international law and politics in order that they might properly direct their representatives on those occasions, and in order that they might if, and when approached by foreign Powers, enter into negotiations with the full and complete understanding of the significance of their position.

APV. 7.10.26

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE CONTINUED.

Combating Plant Diseases.

Mr. G. Samuel (plant pathologist at the Utrbrae Research Institute) delivered an illustrated lecture on "Fighting Plant Diseases—Whose Work Is It?" Plant diseases, he said, were causing a loss of about 25,000,000 to Australia yearly. Investigation came under three headings—the exclusion of diseases not yet in Australia, the bringing to the farmer the best knowledge of disease-control at present known, and further research on diseases in Australia. He illustrated his points with lantern slides, and said America's experience of plant disease had led to the passing of laws prohibiting the introduction of plants. He spoke of the need for breeding in Australia plants that resisted disease, and showed the degree to which success in that direction had been achieved.

MAIL 9.10.26

Adelaide Graduate

A South Australian native born and a graduate in science in the University of Adelaide who holds an important position in the University of Melbourne is Mr. Stanley Addison, B.Sc. Son of Charles Addison, he was born at Aldinga on October 14, 1880, and graduated B.Sc. at Adelaide in 1906. For about 18 years he was general secretary of the Australasian Student Christian movement, and during that time he had the great experience of visiting many of the universities of the world. For upward of four years Mr. Addison saw service in the European War with the Australian Red Cross, the Imperial Navy (Anti-Submarine Division) and the Australian Arsenal Branch. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.B.E. He has been Assistant Registrar of the Melbourne University for the past six years.

AT THE ELDER HALL.

WELCOME TO MR. FREDERICK BEVAN.

In spite of what Mr. Reimann called the "extraordinary behaviour of the show weather," a large number of students and friends of Mr. Frederick Bevan assembled at the Elder Hall on Wednesday evening to welcome him on his return from a trip overseas.

Mr. Reimann opened proceedings by making a speech of welcome explaining that he had been asked to do so because he and Mr. Bevan were looked upon as the reverend fathers of the institution; it was he who played Mr. Bevan's accompaniments on July 2, 1898, when the latter made his first appearance before an Adelaide audience. Ever since then—23 years ago—they had been associated, and it has been a very happy time. Mr. Bevan has made himself generally beloved, and the welcome accorded him was not only on behalf of past and present students, but from all students and staff of the Conservatorium. "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung, and three rousing cheers given.

Mr. Bevan, looking remarkably well after his holiday, said, "In thanking Mr. Reimann, I also want to thank the organizers of this party. It is only one of many kindnesses, but the most affecting." He then gave a talk on incidents of his travels and the many Australians he had met, and also the remarkable way in which he came face to face with old friends, some of whom he had not seen for 35 years. He said, "London is the most beautiful, interesting, and wonderful of cities. There is only one London, and none other like it."

The organizers, Misses Alma Stempel, Vera Mayfield, and Minna Coyens, had arranged a Gilbert and Sullivan programme, a charming compliment to Mr. Bevan, and among the numbers chosen were "Gently, gently" ("Princess Ida"), "A regular Royal Queen" ("The Gondoliers"), "A Renor all singers abuse" (Miss Ada Wordie), "Neath my lattice" ("Rose of Persia"). Other singers billed to appear were Misses Sylvia Thomas, Jean Sinclair, Hilda Sinecock, and Messrs. A. Cooper, S. Gare, W. Wood, J. Ardill, S. Grivell, and Sydney Coombe. A musical competition took place.

During the evening Dr. Davies made the presentation of a beautiful Chinese brass table to Mrs. Smedley Palmer on behalf of the students of Mr. Bevan and Miss Hilda Gill, whom Mrs. Palmer had taught during Mr. Bevan's absence, and for Miss Gill during her indisposition. The three young organizers are to be most heartily congratulated on the great success of the party (even the infamous weather could not spoil it), and also complimented on the wonderful home-made supper. The tables were beautifully decorated with Iceland poppies and purple acqueleas. It was a very happy affair, and must have given much satisfaction to both Mr. and Mrs. Bevan.

Invited to the party were:—Mrs. Frederick Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Bevan, Dr. and Mrs. E. Harold Davies, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Reimann, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Smedley Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Virgo, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Winsloe Hall, Signorina Massalo, Mrs. Torode, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Timcke, Mrs. Claude Lambert, Mrs. Ardill, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. R. Quesnel, Misses Maude Puddy, Sylvia Whittington, Ivy Ayers, Hilda Gill, Peggy Palmer, Edith Ridings, M. Russell, Elsa Lademann, Mabel Siegle, Jean Catt, Jean Barbour, M. Hale, Gertrude Benson, Lottie Trevelion, Mollie Binks-Williams, Anne Mahar, Hannah Marrett, Gwen Michel, Isabel Cockburn, C. Pether, Hilda Thompson, Vera Mayfield, Alma Stempel, Theo. Ekers, M. E. and V. Cozens, Kohler, Thelma Pattinagle, Messrs. George Pearce, Clive Carey, Max Fotheringham, Charles Schilsky, William Silver, Clifford Bevan, Allan Cheek, Oswald McEwin, Harris, Kenneth Mayfield, Bennett, Adamson, Newman.

APV. 12.10.26



Mr. W. J. Colbatch.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the South Australian branch of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand was held at the University on Monday, September 20. The chair was taken by Mr. Russell Booth, M.A., Chairman of the Board of Commercial Studies, University of Adelaide.

The secretary's report stated:—The objects of the society have been furthered in the following ways:—The location of problems which are occupying the attention of the public mind; the delivery of lectures calculated to bring the clear light of informed minds to bear upon such problems; the distribution of these lectures in a printed form to members; in co-operation with the Federal body the publication of a Journal "The Economic Record"; the initiation of research and the scrutiny of research work when completed; the making of digests of legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament and the incorporation of these digests in "The Economic Record"; the maintenance of touch with other branches of the society and with other institutions in South Australia. After due consideration was given to the various problems facing South Australia it was decided to attack the question of the national debt, with the idea of ascertaining in what way its repayment could be facilitated by increasing the potentiality of certain South Australian industries. It was decided to work the problem out in application to wheat, dried fruits, and wool. Lectures have been given by the Under-Treasurer (Mr. R. R. Stuckey) Mr. McDonald, of the Farmers' Co-operative Union, and Mr. H. R. Taylor, editor of "The Murray Pioneer." Two issues of our Journal have been published, one in November, 1925, and one in May, 1926. Twenty-seven pieces of research which have been done during the past 13 years have been collected by the executive. After a preliminary sifting of material it was decided to forward 17 of the 27 pieces of work to the editorial board for its opinion. The illness of the Chairman of the board and his absence for three months from his professional duties have prevented any final decision as to publication. Beginning with an initial membership

of 16, the numbers have steadily increased. The number at the end of the financial year stood at 76. Two delegates were sent to a conference of the branches, held in Perth at the same time as the meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. The delegates report that much good work was done at that conference, where men from all the States and New Zealand were assembled.

Members discussed the report of Professor Bridgen, delegate to the Perth Conference of the branches of the society in August last.

The following officer bearers were elected:—President, Dr. Jethro Brown, Vice-President of the Industrial Court; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Clarkson, Holden, Cornish, McCabe, Foster, Thomas, Moyes, Grenfell-Price, Richardson, and Mrs. Gordon Pavy; Editorial Board, Mr. President Brown, Messrs. Hancock, Kiek, Thomson, Melville, Taylor, and MacKay; Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. L. G. Mackay; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. G. Melville; Committee, Messrs. Harding-Brown, Rogers, Thomson, Hamilton, and Wainwright; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Russell Booth.

REG. 12.10.26.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.

The twelfth concert of the Elder Conservatorium was given at the Elder Hall on Monday evening, before an audience that was most appreciative. It was a chamber music recital, the last for the year. Mr. Charles Schilsky, Miss Kathleen Meegan, A.M.U.A., Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., and Mr. Harold Parsons, in Schubert's String Quartet in D Minor, found ample scope for the artistic presentation to which they have accustomed Adelaide audiences. Schubert is so well known and loved for his songs, some of the most beautiful in vocal literature, but his symphonies and chamber music placed him in the front rank among the classics. The D Minor Quartet is full of beauty, and the first movement, "Allegro," with its contrasting moods, was charmingly presented. The Andante, with its variations on "Death and the maiden," was even more strikingly handled. Indeed, the whole was rendered with feeling and artistic effect only possible to musicians who have played together until perfect ensemble has become instinctive. In Dvorak's Quintet in A Major for piano, two violins, viola, and cello, Miss Maude Puddy, Mus. Bac., was the pianist. The first movement, "Allegro ma non tanto," opens with a duet for piano and cello of somewhat grave character, then the other instruments come in. There is a song-like passage of great delicacy for the first violin, and a delightful spirit of joy seems to permeate what follows delicately descriptive of sylvan scenes and the changing moods of Nature. The whole quintet was beautifully given. The sympathy and intuition with which Miss Puddy interpreted the piano part were delightful. Mr. Schilsky was at his best, giving to each phase of the changeful elusive music just the character called for. The concert closed with the National Anthem, rendered by strings and piano.