Queensland

K.C.M.G.

Sir James Blair, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of Queensland. This is the first time since the Labor Party assumed office in Queensland in 1915 that such an honor has been conferred upon a citizen for service to the State. During the years Labor held office, and notably during the war, a number of Queenslanders were honored by the King for their services, but it was on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Government. Sir James has been Chancellor of the University of Queensland for many years.

Tasmania

C.M.G.

Mr. Alan Wardlaw, a member of the Legislative Council. As Honorary Minister in the McPhee and Lee Nationalist Governments, he was leader of the Legislative Council from June, 1916, to June 1934. He served with the A.I.F.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

Mr. Alfred George Brammall, who retired from the position of Sheriff and Registrar of the Supreme Court of Tasmania last March, joined the Tasmanian Public Service in 1887, and was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court and Sheriff in 1926.

Mr. Anthony Matthew Orpwood, is attached to the Hobart staff of the Trades and Customs Department. For a long time he has been actively associated with returned soldier organisations, and is secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Protective Association.

Western Australia

C.M.G.

Mr. Louis Edward Shapcott, secretary of the Premier's Department. Mr. Shapcott is a member of Kingsley electoria. He is chairman of the State Gardens Board, and Clerk of the Executive Council. He was the director of successive Royal tours in Western Australia.

O.B.E.

Colonel S. J. Heath, M.C., who was born in Bristol, has been principal of the Harbridge Farm School since 1928. He left an army in the heat of the Somme as an officer of the East Lancashire Regiment.

Mr. Hans Stichbiehl, of Perth, was State president of the Women's Service Guild for several years, and founded the Western Australian branch of the Federation of Women Voters, an office she still holds. She led the Australian Women's Peace Mission to Berlin in 1923, another to Berlin about three years ago, and a third to Turkey, where the congress has just been concluded.

NEW KNIGHTS

Particulars Of Careers

Sir John Latham

Sir John Latham's distinguished career started at the Melbourne University. He was called to the Bar in 1904. During the war he served with the Navy Intelligence Office, and was a member of the Australian delegation at the Peace Conference in 1919. He entered the Federal Parliament in 1922 and represented Kooyong (Victoria) until his appointment to the bench last year. He was twice Attorney-General, and was leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives from 1931 to 1931. He represented Australia at the League of Nations in 1926 and 1932, and at the Disarmament Conference in 1932. He led the Australian Eastern Mission in 1934.

Sir George Ritchie

Sir George Ritchie, who during Mr. Butler's absence in England is Acting Premier of the State, has been a member of the State Parliament, with the exception of a few months, for 37 years. He has filled every Ministerial office, and was Minister in both the Upper and Lower Houses. In the latter respect it is necessary to go back 30 years to find a parallel to Sir George Ritchie's career in the achievement of Sir Richard Baker, who was Attorney-General, Speaker of Assembly and later Minister of Justice and Education in the Legislative Council. Sir George Ritchie is Chief Secretary in the present Government and leader of the Legislative Council.

Born at Goolwa in 1864, his early life is a link with the opening up of the River Murray, on which his father was one of the pioneer steamboat captains. At the age of seven he was taken up this period to Echuca, where he spent the next 12 years. After his father's death he returned to Goolwa, and carried on the family work. His association with the Murray extended over many years as owner and captain, and it was his vast knowledge of the river and appreciation of its importance to South Australia that took him into politics. When the districts of Alexandrina, Mount Barker and Noarlunga were amalgamated to form the district of Alexandrina, he was elected to the Assembly as one of its members. His first work of importance was the carrying through Parliament of the proposal that South Australia authority to enter an injunction against Victoria, preventing that State from diverting water from the River, under what was then known as the Tooleybuc scheme. In 1914 he joined the Peake Government as Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Water Supply, retaining the portfolio for two years. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Railways in 1919-20, and Treasurer from 1920 to 1922. In the latter year he resigned his seat to contest the Angas seat in the Federal Parliament. He was defeated by a few hundred votes, but re-entered the State Parliament as a member for the Northern District in the Legislative Council. This seat he has held ever since. When the present Government took office in 1933 he was appointed Chief Secretary, Minister of Forests and Lands and Minister of Mines. His long experience, tact and judgment, and moderation in debate have made him popular with members of all parties, and his opinion on any public question on which he speaks especially commands attention and respect. He was Mayor of Goolwa for three years. He became an alderman of the Adelaide City Council in 1932, but recently resigned because of pressure of work on assuming the Acting Premiership.

Sir Lavington Bonython

Sir John Lavington Bonython, who is a son of Sir Langdon Bonython, has had long and honorable service in municipal politics, and is well known for his wide interest in public affairs generally. He is a keen Australian and as in this instance, that the son of a knight has been knighted during his lifetime, the honor has been conferred on Sir Lavington Bonython may therefore be regarded as a particularly high tribute to his own public services.

Sir Lavington Bonython was born at Kensington, and educated at the Prince Alfred College. Entering the City Council in 1900, he became Acting Mayor in 1911 and 1912, and in the following year was elected Mayor. He was the youngest mayor the City of Adelaide has had. He was also the first old scholar of Prince Alfred College to hold that position. In 1913 he was re-elected for a further 12 months, and, as in the first year of his office, continued to widen the already large sphere of his public activities. A feature of the years during which he was mayor was the mayoral functions held at the Exhibition Building. They were outstanding for their wonderful hospitality, especially the one attended by the then Governor-General, Lord Denman. In 1918 Sir Lavington Bonython was elected Lord Mayor, and held the position for three years — the first Lord Mayor to have achieved that distinction. During his term the depression set in, and the unemployed problem became very acute. The good work that both he and Lady Bonython did during those years will be clearly remembered. They were instrumental in raising many thousands of pounds for the relief of the poor and personally conducted relief depots.

There is scarcely an aspect of municipal affairs with which Sir Lavington Bonython has not been associated. He was closely connected with the establishment of the Adelaide Hospital. In fact, the mover of the resolution recommending its establishment. He was chairman of the Hospital during the years when the Abattoirs was being built, and as chairman it fell to him to perform the opening ceremony. He has also served on the Adelaide Hospital Board, the Botanic Garden Board, the Fire Brigade Board, and the Municipal Association. For years he was the first chairman of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and has several times occupied the position of chairman of the finance committee of the City Council. He occupies this position at present. Three years ago, when the Adelaide Chamber a life-size portrait of Sir Lavington Bonython, presented by citizens of Adelaide, in recognition of his public services. There are only two other such presentation portraits—namely, those of Sir Edwin Smith and Sir Lewis Cohen.

In addition to his municipal activities Sir Lavington Bonython has many public interests. He has been a member of the council of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and was president of the Chamber from 1927 and 1928. He was chairman of the old Adelaide School Board from 1907 until the end of 1910. Last year he was appointed by the then Governor, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, chairman of the Unemployed Youth Committee (Y.O.C.), which has been doing splendid work among the unemployed youth of Adelaide. Another position in which his administrative abilities have been used in an official capacity was the chairmanship of the Institute Stabling Committee, a position which he accepted at the request of the Government of the day. He has been associated with the board of Minda Home from its inception, and is at present president of that institution. He was chairman of the Adelaide branch of the A.N.A. some years ago, and also chairman of the Adelaide branch of the Big Brother Movement when it was in operation.

Sir Lavington Bonython is a director of a number of several companies, including Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., and the Executive Trustee and Agency Co. of S.A. Ltd.

Lady Bonython's interests are no less extensive and public-spirited than her husband's. Her work for charity is especially well known, and it would indeed be difficult to mention a philanthropic institution which has not benefited as a result of her outstanding organising ability and her sympathy for every deserving cause. As Lady Mayoress of Adelaide she was one of the most capable and most popular hostesses the city has had. At present one of her most outstanding in which she is engaged is the organisation of the Centenary floral festival, which under her direction promises to be one of the most conspicuous features of the celebrations.

Sir Frederick Stewart

Sir Frederick Stewart, who is Under-Secretary in the Government, was born at Newcastle in 1884 and, on leaving school, joined the Railways Department as junior clerk. After 20 years with the railways, he started a bus service to Chullora, a railway suburb, and built up from that small extent bus organisations in Australia. He was elected to the House of Representatives for Parramatta in 1931 and was re-elected in 1934. In October, 1932, he became Minister for Commerce and at present is abroad. He will represent Australia at the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations.

Sir Julius Bruche

Major-General Sir Julius Bruche was Chief of the General Staff from 1931 to 1934. His previous record was also a notable one, including distinguished service in the South African War and the Great War. From 1920 to 1931 he was Australian representative on the Imperial Defence Staff, London.

Sir Alfred Parker

Sir Alfred Parker, Lord Mayor of Sydney, has had considerable municipal experience both in the city and suburbs. He entered the City Council in 1930 and was elected Lord Mayor for 1934 and last year was appointed by the State Government as a second term. He entertained the Duke of Gloucester last year.

Sir Thomas Buckland

Sir Thomas Buckland has been president of the Bank of New South Wales since March, 1932. A few months before his 86th birthday last year he offered £100,000 to the State Government for a convalescent hospital at Springwood in the Blue Mountains and, in addition, made provision for the perpetual upkeep of the hospital. He came from Scotland in 1868. He is a director of Pitt Son & Badgery and a director of the Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales.

Sir Frederick Tout

Sir Frederick Tout for several years has been president of the Graziers' Association of New South Wales, and is one of the most outstanding figures in pastoral industry. He was one of the advisers to the Australian delegation at the Ottawa Conference at Ottawa, and has played an important part in many negotiations on different phases of primary production. He was elected president in 1933 of the Australian Economic Advisory Council and vice-chairman of the United Country Party. He is a prominent freemason of A.M.P. Society, and is a member of the Legislative Council. The owner of several station properties, his home town is at Young.

Sir Harry Moxham

Sir Harry Moxham is probably the best known member of the dental profession in New South Wales, and for three years was president of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Dental Association, and is now Federal president. He played a leading part in the passing of the passage of the new Dental Act last year and in outlining the regulations. He is president of the Dental Hospital in New South Wales, and has given honorary service to several hospitals.

Sir John McLaren

Sir John McLaren has filled the highest offices in the Commonwealth public service with distinction, and is now official secretary at Australia House, London. He joined the New South Wales Postal Department in 1888. Before he left Australia he was secretary to the Prime Minister's Department.

OTHER S.A. RECIPIENTS

Record Affairs

Mr. W. J. Adey, O.B.E.

Mr. William James Adey was born at Red Hill on Easter Day, 1874. He entered the service of the Education Department as a monitor at the Millbrook School in January, 1887. He then became a pupil teacher, first at Houghton and then at Sturt Street schools, and studied at the North Adelaide Training College in 1894. There followed periods as an assistant teacher at Quorn and at Sturt street, and a period during which he relieved the headmaster at Clare. In 1907 Mr. Adey studied at the Melbourne Training College and Melbourne University, also visiting schools and colleges in Victoria and New South Wales to gain experience. In 1908 he opened and was appointed headmaster of the Adelaide High School, which has since become one of the largest secondary schools in the Commonwealth. In addition to his duties as principal of this school, Mr. Adey acted during the years Adelaide High Schools, representing the Education Department on the committee of the Board of Examiners for the public examinations at the Adelaide University. In 1920 he became Superintendent of Secondary Education, a post which he held until his appointment as Director of Education in 1929, the position he still occupies. Last year Mr. Adey recognised as an authority on educational matters, but he has exercised wide administrative control over his important department, and his relations with the members of his staff have always been of the most cordial.

Mr. A. J. Green, O.B.E.

Mr. A. J. Green, who built up for himself an enviable record in the public service of the State, retired at the end of last year from the position of Engineer for Water Supply. Before that position from 1930, when he succeeded Mr. C. E. Langwill, who was transferred to the Harbors Board, Mr. Green was born in Adelaide in 1869, was educated at Whinham College, and entered the public service in 1886. Later he was junior assistant engineer to Mr. C. S. Mann in the construction of Murray Valley waterworks, being engaged principally on the Claredon weir and the inlet tunnel. Among other works he did was the subreticulation of the Moonta Mines in 1896. Following that Mr. Green was engaged on sewer construction in Adelaide and suburbs, and was then appointed assistant engineer to Mr. Mann on the Bundaleer waterworks construction, following which he supervised the construction of a concrete underground reservoir at Mount Bundaleer and the reticulation of the Moorak estate. He was appointed resident engineer of the Beetaloo and Bundaleer water schemes in 1910, with headquarters at Crystal Brook. He spent 20 years in the north as engineer for water supplies. At the end of 1929 Mr. Green was transferred back to Adelaide, and in July of 1930 was appointed to the position he held until retirement.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCann, O.B.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis James McCann, D.S.O., M.C., who has retired as O.B.E. on the Commonwealth Government's recommendation, was born on April 24, 1892, at Largs Bay, and received his education at the Adelaide High School. He then entered the Education Department, but had not been long in the service when he left to take up the duties of the first to enlist, joining the 10th Battalion as a private in August, 1914, and rose to the rank of sergeant a few months later. He was at the landing at Gallipoli, and served throughout the campaign, being successively appointed company sergeant-major and second lieutenant, and receiving mention in Army Corps orders for work at the landing. He was next gazetted lieutenant and received, early in 1916, a captaincy. Going to France in 1916, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was badly wounded at Pozieres. He gained the Military Cross for work on that occasion, was wounded at Louvral a second time, and took part in the capture of Bullecourt, gaining a bar to his Military Cross. Shortly afterwards he won the Distinguished Service Order for his work in capturing Crepey Wood. The rank of major was conferred on him in 1918, and the following year he was given the command of the 10th Battalion, having risen from the rank of private during the war.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCann is solicitor, being in partnership with Captain A. S. Blackburn, V.C. He is an able speaker and a keen debater, and is never heard a better advocate