

The Advertiser
April 8th 1914.

The Register
April 6th 1914.

The report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Geological Society held in London recently contains an interesting reference to the work of the Rev. William Howchin, F.G.S., of the Adelaide University, who, as announced in "The Advertiser" some time ago, was awarded the proceeds of the Lyell Geological Fund. The report states:—"The president (Dr. Aubrey Strahan, F.R.S.), who presided, banded a moiety of the proceeds of the Lyell Geological Fund, awarded to the Rev. Walter Howchin, F.G.S., to Professor Watts, F.R.S., for transmission to the recipient, addressing Mr. Watts as follows:—"Before leaving this country, upwards of 20 years ago, Mr. Howchin had already done useful work on the carboniferous foraminifera. On his arrival in Australia he continued his studies on these organisms in the tertiary, cretaceous, and perma-carboniferous rocks. It was during the prosecution of his researches among the perma-carboniferous glacial deposits that he came upon widespread 'tilites' at a horizon lower than that of the Olenellus and Salterella beds of the Lower Cambrian. The glacial phenomena presented by these rocks were first described in detail in a convincing paper laid by him before this society in 1908, although a preliminary note on their existence had been read before the Royal Society of South Australia in 1901. In addition to his researches upon the extraordinary interesting episodes in palaeozoic times, Mr. Howchin has done much to elucidate the complicated structure of Mount Lofty, and the general physiography of South Australia. In making the award, which I now beg you to forward to him, the council desire to testify their sense of great importance to the geological science of the work that he has done in far distant Australia."

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Acting under instructions from a meeting of delegates to the Workers' Educational Association held in the Trades Hall on March 26 Mr. T. B. Merry (secretary pro tem.) is forwarding to the various bodies connected with the association a copy of the constitution which was adopted at the meeting. In an accompanying circular letter Mr. Merry states:—"It is sincerely desired that as many and as varied influences as possible shall co-operate in the extension of this movement. Will you therefore at the earliest possible moment get an expression of opinion from your society as to its intention of joining in this work, remembering at the same time that should your body not desire to affiliate it is still open for your members to associate with any of the various branches? The next meeting, which will be the first annual conference, at which officers will be elected and classes inaugurated, will take place at the Adelaide Trades Hall on Wednesday, April 15, at 8 p.m., when the presence of representatives of all bodies wishing to affiliate is desired."

The Daily Herald
April 8th 1914.

The Register
April 6th 1914

COMPLETE SYSTEM

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

THE NEED FOR TECHNICAL WORK

ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR.

What would seem to constitute the aim of the Education Department was indicated by the Director (Mr. M. M. Maughan) in an address delivered at the distribution of certificates won by pupils of the Unley District High School at the Unley City Hall last night.

Mr. Maughan said they had once prided themselves upon the possession of an education system, but the late Director (Mr. Alfred Williams) had exploded that idea. His work had been energetic, and they now had primary and secondary schools. There were 27 district high schools scattered throughout the State, so that nearly all the large centres were catered for. But the present position as regards education was only the beginning of a system. He could not yet agree that they had a splendid system, because it had not gone far enough. It was plain that they should not leave their children content with the teaching of the primary school. The State wanted to cultivate its lands, but there was one thing that should be given preference, and that was the cultivation of the minds of the young people. The greatest asset of the State was her youth. They now had high schools but they were not practical, and they needed to be made so. They required a technical side in education. They should cultivate the body as well as the mind. The high school must have its technical side, but the primary school needed it too. He supposed 50 per cent. of the boys would never go to the high school, as their parents would need their early support. They must not leave those children neglected on the technical side of education. They needed to separate them from the primary school soon after or be-

fore the age of 12 — that was the age at which they required the practical as well as the theoretical education. He hoped that before many years had passed they would have the older primary schools as well as the ordinary primary institutions, or what might be termed the senior primary. Perhaps they might even have the artisan school, where up to the age of 14 years (for at 13 a boy was far too young to leave school) the growing men could continue their studies and add a certain amount of technical work. This would not be given with the idea of making tradesmen, but with a view to more fully educating the boy. The girl's share of this technical work would be found in the domestic arts centre, where she would learn housewifery, and thence pass on to the more serious side of house management which they would take in the High School. When they had these institutions established, as well as the High Schools, and also technical schools for the boys of 18 who had decided to adopt practical work, and the University for those with academic inclinations, and when they had spread all these over their land then they could say, "We have a complete system." He hoped he might see the day in his time. (Applause.)

They must not cry out when the cost for education per head was increasing. It had been rising, and there was great need that it should. The department was trying to avoid overcrowding of schools. They were accused of making the buildings smaller. That was what they required to do. They were fitting up schools in such a way that they would not hold 90 pupils when they should accommodate only 40 or 50. (Applause.)

The Daily Herald
April 11th 1914

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

The British newspaper press referring to the return of Dr. Mawson and party from the antarctic, applauds the work of the leader, and testifies to its great value. The British Australasian of March 5 writes:—"It is naturally a source of pride to Australians that an expedition composed almost entirely of natives of the Commonwealth, and under such distinguished Australian leadership, should have done so much to reveal the secrets of the antarctic shores and seas. The work undertaken was in some respects not so sensational as that of other parties, which have had the pole as their objective, but the results obtained are, perhaps, more valuable scientifically and commercially than those gained by any other polar expedition. Dr. Mawson succeeded in establishing wireless communication between the antarctic continent and Australia, which communication is expected to make the prophesying of the weather on the Australian coast much more accurate than it has hitherto been, since storm conditions originate in the far south. The flora (what there is of it) and the fauna of south polar regions have been closely studied by Dr. Mawson and his comrades, who have made many new discoveries, and great material advantage may eventually come of their investigation of the mineral resources of the antarctic. If gold is found there in considerable quantities, it will later on be mined, in spite of all climatic obstacles, and possibly the time may come when antarctic coal will also be valued. The full bearing of Dr. Mawson's work upon the progress of science and commerce will not be known until he has made the details of his work public, and until they have been closely studied by those interested. In the meantime the multitude of people all over the civilized world who are capable of appreciating a great exploring feat, well conceived and carried out with notable courage and success, will congratulate Dr. Mawson and his brave comrades upon their safe return to their native land."

DOUGLAS MAWSON

INTEREST IN HIS EXPEDITION

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S OPINIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 6.

The cabled information received here concerning the return of Dr. Mawson has aroused a good deal of interest in the expedition, and nothing but highly complimentary references are made to the daring Antarctic explorer and his work. Perhaps the most interesting reference is the article in the "Daily Mail" by Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is to lead the next British expedition to the South Pole. Sir Ernest writes:—

"Fully to estimate the work of the Australasian expedition a personal knowledge of the man and the conditions under which he worked is a great asset. Mawson was born to be a leader of a Polar expedition. That he was the man to do such work I know well, for on my arrival in Australia en route for the Antarctic he boarded the ship, ardently desirous of accompanying the expedition. A typical Australian in appearance—though he is really of Yorkshire origin—he has every quality to make him a great leader. He is one of the most brilliant of the younger Australian geologists and mineralogists. Until he came to me he held an important post in Adelaide University. With his scientific knowledge he combined the desire, capability, and strength for arduous enterprise. It is known to the world that he was one of the party that reached the summit of Mount Erebus, that great active volcano over 13,000 ft. high. He was one of the party of three that reached the South Magnetic Pole for the first time and planted there the Union Jack. He was the observer who