

Advertiser

April 15<sup>th</sup> 1915.

France, Russia, England, and Belgium had in turn been confronted by threats. Persuasion was a higher and better thing than force, and in the long run it was likely to be far more effective. Her methods of diplomacy were one of Germany's defects as a military nation, and one of the causes of the war. Another contributing cause was the speeding up of armies and the race of armaments, in which ever since the Boer war Germany had set the pace.

#### Like a Powder Magazine.

In concluding a masterly address, Professor Henderson said he did not know whether the Kaiser was at heart a man of peace or not, but what he feared was that even if he did not want the war the history of Germany in the last 50 years had created a dynamic force in that country, which had made it something like a powder magazine, and hardly anybody could have prevented an explosion. He had no doubt whatever about England having been forced into the war by Germany. Looking at the history of Germany, he found what had been developing that dynamic force. It had become powerful throughout the nation, and what with the teachings of prominent men in Germany and the operation of the military spirit, they had got the Germany of the present time, which was very much unlike the Germany of 50 years ago. The military spirit had so far got the upper hand that it might be well described as the most potent cause in the European conflagration. (Applause.)

The Register

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## UNIVERSITY MEN TO THE FRONT.

### Adelaide's Fine Record.

Oxford and Cambridge have responded nobly to the call of Empire, and two-thirds of the staffs, graduates, and undergraduates are reported to be on active service. While Adelaide University cannot boast of such a percentage, yet it has contributed its quota to the navy and army. Eighty-two of its professors, graduates, and students have been accepted for service at the war front, and "without doubt there will be others," the Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way) remarked on Wednesday afternoon, on the occasion of a special congregation to confer degrees upon students who have joined the Australian Expeditionary Forces. The ceremony was held in the Prince of Wales Theatre. The Chancellor was supported by Mr. F. Chapple, C.M.G. (Warden of the Senate), and Mr. C. R. Hodge (the Registrar). Degrees were conferred in the following order:—

Bachelor of Laws.—Edwin Baxter Cox and Eric William John Millhouse. The presentations were made by Professor Jethro Brown.

Bachelor of Arts.—Ella Mary Stephens, presented by Professor Darnley Naylor.

Bachelor of Science in Forestry.—Geoffrey James Rodger, presented by Professor Henderson.

Bachelor of Engineering.—Ralph John Dart and Alexander Lorimer Kennedy, presented by Professor Henderson.

Diploma of Applied Science in Mining.—Alexander Lorimer Kennedy, presented by Professor Henderson.



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—Those Who Have Joined.—

On Commemoration Day at the end of the last term the names of those on the University calendar who had joined the active forces were read out and were published. The supplementary list is:—Graduates.—L. O. Betts, M.B., B.S.; Lieut. E. C. Black, M.B., B.S.; Lieut. W. L. Braeg, B.A.; Fleet Surgeon A. R. Caw, M.B., B.S.; W. J. Close, M.B., B.S.; W. W. Cooper, B.E.; Lieut. C. F. Drew, M.B., B.S.; P. C. A. Fornachon, B.A., B.Sc.; K. C. Godfrey, M.B., B.S.; Col. K. B. Goode, B.E.; H. Greenway, B.E.; Lieut. G. A. Harvey, M.B., B.S.; R. W. Hornbrook, M.B., B.S.; Lieut. Surgeon E. Britten Jones, M.B., B.S.; Capt. Cecil T. Madigan, B.Sc.; J. C. Mayo, M.B., B.S.; A. C. V. Melbourne; J. H. Mills, LL.B.; L. W. McNamara, B.E.; J. C. Wells, M.B., B.S.; H. J. Penny, M.B., B.S.; C. F. Pitcher, M.B., B.S.; W. R. Reynell, B.Sc. (Oxon.); J. C. P. Strachan, M.B., B.S.; J. C. Wells, M.B., B.S.; B. W. Webberley, M.B., B.S. Faculty of Arts.—Capt. J. W. Blacket. Pte. P. Beaumont. Faculty of Science.—Pte. F. Gastell, Sgt. J. Gilbert, B.Sc. Faculty of Medicine.—Pte. L. C. E. Lindon. Commercial Course.—Pte. R. G. Goode.

—Chief Justice's Remarks.—

As each student received his diploma from the hands of the Chancellor he uttered compliments. Then Sir Samuel Way referred to the list of those who had gone or who were going to the war. He envied them, he said. Would he were young enough to be one of their number. He would rather die than see lost to the Germans the liberties of this favoured land which the British people had won and built up for themselves than see lost to the Germans the liberties were not to be wrested away by hordes of men whose actions had been characterised by the greatest cruelty and the greatest disregard for all the rules of humane conduct. They had trampled upon the most sacred liberties of a brave people, and the British race would fight to the last to prevent such a wrong being repeated in their case. It was an instance of "the good old rule, the simple plan, that he shall take who has the power, and he shall keep who can." He thanked God that the enemy had been kept out of the Empire, and that Australians had been more than eager to help to save it. He was proud of the men and the women who had gone from the University. They were risking their lives and their prospects, and in some instances the welfare of their families, to go to the front to fight for their country, which was so well worth fighting for. As he had already said, he would be with them if he were a younger man.

—The Chosen.—

From the University four members of the staff had gone, continued the Chancellor. They were:—Mjr. Professor Watson (who might well be made a field-marshal), Mjr. Dr. Newland, Capt. Dr. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, and Mjr. Dr. Wilson. Then there were 42 graduates and 36 students, making a total of 82. Without doubt there would be others. Those who were left behind would not fail to watch the careers of those in Europe with the deepest interest. They would not all return, but the self-sacrifice they had shown would be a sacred memory to those who could not go with them. In the list were the names of five South Australian Rhodes scholars, namely Capt. Dr. H. K. Fry (of 1909), Lieut. Surgeon F. Britten Jones (1912), Capt. Cecil T. Madigan, B.Sc. (1911), Mr. N. R. Reynell (1906), and Mr. Alan Morey. (Applause.)



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## FOR THE EMPIRE

STIRRING SPEECH BY SIR  
SAMUEL WAY.

UNIVERSITY MEN AT THE  
FRONT.

“FIGHTING AGAINST WORSE  
THAN HIGHWAYMEN.”

A special congregation of the University of Adelaide was held in the Prince of Wales Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of conferring degrees on six candidates. The Chancellor (Sir Samuel Way, Bart.) presided, and was supported by the warden of the University Senate (Mr. F. Chapple, C.M.G.), and the registrar (Mr. C. R. Hodge). The members of the senate and the council in attendance wore the academic robes proper to their respective degrees and offices.

The candidates were:—For the degree of bachelor of laws—Edwin Baxter Cox, Eric William John Millhouse. Ordinary degree of bachelor of arts—Ella Mary Stephens. Ordinary degree of bachelor of science in forestry—Geoffrey James Rodger. Degree of bachelor of engineering—Alexander Lorimer Kennedy and Ralph John Dart. Diploma in applied science in mining—Alexander Lorimer Kennedy. Messrs. Cox and Millhouse were formally presented by Professor Jethro Brown, Miss Stephens by Professor Darnley Naylor, and Messrs. Rodger, Dart, and Kennedy by Professor Chapman.

The Chancellor heartily congratulated each of the new graduates individually, and after the degrees had been conferred delivered a stirring speech on the subject of the war. He said he had lately received a most interesting letter from a former Rhodes scholar, Lieutenant Cecil Madigan, of whose work in the Antarctic they were all so proud. (Applause.) When Mr. Madigan got to England and volunteered for the front, his merits were recognised, and he was placed in the most scientific branch of the British Army, the engineering corps, and given a commission as a lieutenant. In the letter he had written, Mr. Madigan said he must not disclose any military secrets, and therefore he (Sir Samuel) felt he ought not to publish the letter, as that would bring him under the ban of the censor. However, he was very proud of the work Mr. Madigan was doing for the Empire. (Applause.)

“I wish I were young enough to go to war myself,” the Chancellor said. “I would rather die than see the liberties we enjoy in this favored land wrested from us as would be the case if the Germans entered into possession of the country we have developed and built up for ourselves and those who are to follow. They have demonstrated themselves to be worse than highwaymen, and have shown the greatest cruelty and disregard for sacred obligations. Their only regard seems to be for:

The good old rule, the simple plan,  
That he shall take who has the power,  
And he shall keep who can.

“They are finding that we can keep our enemies out and help save the Empire. (Applause.) I am proud of those men who are doing what I cannot do myself, risking their lives, sacrificing their immediate prospects in the professions to which they belong, risking the happiness and welfare of their families, by going to