

News 15-3-26

13-3-26

Professor W. K. Hancock, Ph.D., and Mrs. Hancock arrived from Britain by the Cephee this morning. Professor Hancock will occupy the chair of history at the Adelaide University.

Mail 13-3-26

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

(By "Locksley")

JUDGE ON TOUR

Mr. Justice Angus Parsons will leave shortly on a trip to England. Like his father, the late J. Langdon Parsons, the judge has the natural gifts of oratory. There was no more eloquent and polished speaker in the South Australian Parliament during the years that the father contributed to the debates, nor was there anyone oratorically to eclipse the son, now a Judge of the Supreme Court during the period of his Parliamentary service of six years.

His Honor may be said to choose the psychological occasion and place as well as the psychological moment. When the joyful tidings of the cessation of hostilities came through in November, 1918, Parliament was in session. In the morning there had been a great demonstration outside Parliament House. So soon as the Assembly met the Premier, Mr. Peake,



SIR JOHN COCKBURN

Playford, Sir Frederick Holder, Dr. Cockburn, J. G. Jenkins and Sir Richard Butler, all of whom except the medical knight have passed away. Dr. Cockburn was Minister of Education and Agriculture in the Kingston Administration for nearly five years. Mr. O'Loughlin held the portfolio of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Kingston Government and in a number of subsequent Ministries, and was Speaker in the twenty-first Parliament.

Altogether he was in the House of Assembly for about 28 years; he went out at the general elections of 1918. Occasionally Mr. O'Loughlin looks in the House for a chat with members, and from the Speaker's gallery he surveys the theatre of his former labors. "Larry" is still a genial and companionable man with a sincere and warm greeting for old friends. He is always good company. Kingston, who has been dead for 18 years, was the idol of democracy. A delightful travelling companion, it was a great treat to be with him when he was off the Parliamentary or official chain.

Political opponents liked to share the same railway compartment where he lolled enjoying the fun like a school-boy. Throwing off the cares and trammels of office, he would entertain ad infinitum. His marvellous memory and lightning-like faculty for mental arithmetic served splendidly to while the hours away. He could roll off poetry with ease, specially Charles Mackay's poems, and could tell side-splitting yarns.

FEDERAL CONVENTIONISTS

Sir John Cockburn is also one of the three survivors of the ten South Australian delegates to the National Convention which assembled in Adelaide 23 years ago this month to frame the Commonwealth Constitution. The other two are Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., and the Hon. P. McM. Glynn, K.C. All three took a distinguished part in the deliberations of the historic Convention. One of the master intellects at that gathering of the 50 representatives of the five States represented, was South Australia's eminent barrister, who was later honored with a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his services to Australian Federal union. Sir Josiah was elected to the first Commonwealth Parliament, led the Opposition in the first Senate, and was Attorney-General.

As a tall, ambitious striking young Scotsman of not more than 20, with something more than the ordinary personality, as Sir Josiah was then, the future leader of the South Australian Bar came to this province 60 years ago, determined to make his way in the world. He went to Mount Gambier, where he was articled to his cousin. He was not long in the South-Eastern town before he was discovered by Mr. Way (subsequently Chief Justice), who arrived at the Mount on circuit. The Adelaide barrister was presented with the brief of a case. He was so impressed by the legal skill displayed therein that, on learning that the brief had been prepared by Mr. Symon Mr. Way offered the young man the opportunity of completing his articles in his office in Adelaide. Mr. Symon accepted the offer, and at the age of 25 was called to the Bar and taken into partnership by Mr. Way, thus beginning the great career which brought him Australian fame.

WIDELY KNOWN

One of the most widely known names throughout the Commonwealth is that of Mr. J. R. Collins, C.M.G. We not only see his copper plate signature on the bank notes, but as Secretary of the Federal Treasury his name is familiar to newspaper readers everywhere in connection with the loans and financial operations of the Commonwealth Treasury generally. Indeed it might be asked how would the Federal Treasurer get along so smoothly and so well were it not that he always has at his right hand an officer of such long training and experience in finance as Mr. Collins, who has been Secretary to the Treasury since March 14, 1916. He received that

important appointment on his birthday, and next Sunday Mr. Collins will celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth. Mr. Collins is a director of the Commonwealth Bank and a member of the Loan Council.

Reg 16-3-26

Professor W. K. Hancock, who was appointed in June, 1924, to the position of Professor of History at the Adelaide University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor G. C. Henderson, arrived in South Australia by the Cephee on Monday. The professor was educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, and received first-class honours at the senior public examination in English, history, Latin, and Greek. He proceeded to the University of Melbourne, and began there a distinguished academic career, receiving first-class honours in classics in



PROFESSOR W. K. HANCOCK.

the first year, and final honours in history during the remainder of his course, with the final exhibitions in history and political economy. During 1920 and 1921 he held an assistant lectureship in history at the University of Western Australia. In 1922 he was selected for the award of the special Rhodes Scholarship, offered for competition among candidates from the whole of Australia, and went into residence at Balliol College, Oxford, at the end of that year. In his final examination at Oxford he received first-class honours in the school of modern history. Mr. Hancock was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls, Oxford, and continued his work there until the end of 1925.

Reg 17-3-26

DR. RICHARDSON IN LONDON.

Impressed by African Conditions.

LONDON, March 15. Professor A. E. V. Richardson, D.Sc., of the Waite Research Institute, Adelaide, has arrived from South Africa, where he spent five weeks investigating agricultural conditions in behalf of the South Australian and Commonwealth Governments. He proposes to make similar enquiries in Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. Dr. Richardson is impressed by the development of South African higher agricultural research, which, he says, is largely due to the fact that it is under the Union Government, instead of being divided among the provinces, as in Australia, although similar results were attainable in Australia by the States co-ordinating on matters requiring national research. The professor paid a tribute to Natal's enterprise in planting 240,000 acres of Australian wattle, for the purpose of obtaining wattle bark, the annual production of which aggregates 1,000,000 tons annually.

THE LOCARNO SPIRIT.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR DARNLEY NAYLOR.

There was a good attendance at the luncheon of the League of Nations Union on Tuesday. Mr. J. H. Vaughan presided, and welcomed Professor Hancock and Mrs. Hancock, and Professor Messenger and Mrs. Messenger (of America).

Professor Darnley Naylor spoke of the Locarno spirit. He said the treaties were initiated in October of last year, but since then much had happened, and there had been a rather disappointing demonstration by the League during the past seven days. Referring to European events, he said the Greek and Bulgarian affair led to a bombardment by the Greeks. The Bulgarians appealed to the League, and in a few hours hostilities had ceased. In a few days there was peace. In December the League Commission's report was accepted, and Bulgaria was to receive £45,000 as compensation, while Greece was severely reprimanded. The amount paid might seem small, in comparison to the damage done and the lives lost, but the efforts of the League had been successful. He referred to an incident connected with Corfu in 1922, when the League was up against a nation of the first rank. On that occasion Italy was prevented from stealing Corfu. Although the cynic might say it was easy to birch the small boys, the League had shown that it was doing something to present the grown-up fellows from doing wrong. He said the report of the League Commission with respect to the Mosul affair was a very valuable one. But a difficulty has arisen through careless phraseology in the Treaty of Lausanne, which referred certain disputes to the League of Nations Council. Lord Curzon had told the Turks that if they went to the Council of the League they had the right to vote in connection with their own case. Nothing could have been more appalling than the ignorance displayed by Lord Curzon on that occasion, although it might to some extent have been excusable at the time. The result was that they had to refer the trouble to the International Court, and that authority decided in the clearest terms that the Council's decision should be final and binding, and must be unanimous, excluding the parties concerned. In December the League adopted the decision of the Court in favor of the Brussels line north of Mosul, which had been drawn by the late M. Branting, of Sweden. Had that statesman lived, the speaker thought there would have been none of the tomfoolery they had seen going on lately. He had stood at all times for the weak and oppressed, and his work had been that of a high and noble-minded statesman. They were now told that Sweden was prepared to give up her seat on the League in favor of Poland. It might be a fine spirit, but he (the speaker) hoped it would not be accepted. What had Poland done? Its record showed that Poland had no right to such an entry into the League. On December 14 the Locarno treaties were deposited in the archives of the League, and speeches were made by the representatives of the nations. The Italian leader had stated that he was sure he was speaking for his colleagues when he complimented those who were absent, and assured Germany's representatives that they hoped to compliment them personally. From that speech it was clear that there was no thought that Poland would go into the League. He hoped an explanation would be demanded and obtained by the League. (Applause.)

Adv. 13-3-26

GENERAL NEWS.

CONSERVATORIUM CONCERTS.

The Director of the Conservatorium has announced the 1926 series of concerts. These will include two by members of the staff, four chamber music recitals by the Elder Conservatorium string quartet, under the leadership of Mr. Chas. Schilsky, as well as choral, orchestral, and student concerts. The opera class, under the direction of Mr. Clive Carey, assisted by Mr. H. Winsloe Hall, will give performances of student opera in the Norwood Town Hall during the year. These will not form a part of the regular concert syllabus, but will be subject to an additional charge for admission. Teachers, students, and all lovers of music are invited to realize the educational value of Conservatorium concerts. To this end the scope of the programme is made as comprehensible and interesting as possible, and with a view to increasing the appreciation of the audiences explanatory notes are added where necessary.



MR. JUSTICE ANGAS PARSONS

moved that the House put on record "its deep and sincere thankfulness to Almighty God for the success vouchsafed to Great Britain and her Allies in the Great War, now happily brought to a conclusion, and for the blessings of peace."

Mr. Gunn, as Leader of the Opposition, followed, expressing also the feeling of popular rejoicing and the sense of relief at the announcement of peace. There were other speakers representing the Liberal, National, and Country Parties. The last speech but one was delivered by Mr. Angus Parsons, then member for Murray, who with his accustomed eloquence and skill of utterance spoke of "the great and glorious victory," holding the House spellbound by his words. Then, taking the Bible in his hand, he concluded, "May I turn as my forefathers have turned to that great and glorious old Book and remain honorable members of what is written in the 46th Psalm." And he read five verses, including "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; He breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear in sunder. He burneth the chariot in the fire. . . Be still and know that I am God. . . the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." In his beautifully clear, melodious voice, the Scripture reading on such an occasion had a most impressive effect. The marked silence was felt. No prepared speech, whatever its diction, could have left a deeper impression than the reading of that Psalm with all the reverence and emphasis that the judge put into it.

COLLEAGUES OF KINGSTON

I made passing reference in this column last week to a former South Australian Premier and Agent-General, Sir John Cockburn, M.D., who has resided at Dean's Hill, Harrietsham, Kent, England, for many years. He is on the London Directorates of a number of English and Australian companies, and still takes a keen interest in South Australia and its welfare. The doctor, who is in his 76th year, wears a wealth of long locks which give him a striking and patriarchal appearance. What I wanted to lead up to is the fact that Sir John Cockburn and his old colleague, Mr. Laurence O'Loughlin, familiarly known as "Larry," are the only survivors of the Ministry of which the Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston was the head in the nineties of last century.

It was a remarkable Ministry for two, among other reasons—it held the reins of power for six and a half years, and six of its members had been or became Premiers of the State, the five in addition to Kingston being Mr. Thomas