

There will be sessions at 4.30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon and 8 o'clock on Thursday and 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. on Saturday.

NEWS. 9726 BISHOPS OF ADELAIDE

Gifts, Graces, Inspiration

MEN OF CHARACTER

(By Rev. C. H. Nield)

A bishop needs many gifts and graces—all those indicated by Paul in his letter to Timothy with in these times a number added.

It is rather staggering when one remembers the number and variety of his engagements in a year, the incessant demands upon his time, his patience, his physical and intellectual energies—and all expected from one mortal. The distances to be travelled, the problems to be solved, the enterprises to be inaugurated and kept going, the conflicting interests and opinions to be harmonised or reconciled—the very contemplation is bewildering.

Methodist presidents after one year of office look forward to the close of their term as to a discharged soldier.

But the term of a bishop may stretch over 20, 30, or 40 years. I have heard one say that the life of a bishop and a general is not so hard one. "It is a dog's life," said another with a great deal of emphasis. And he was not ought to know and understand.

Dr. A. N. Thomas
The Adelaide diocese has had four bishops and four deans (August Short (1871-1881), George Wyndham Kemner (1882-1884), John Reginald Harner (1885-1895), and Arthur Nutter Thomas, consecrated in 1895). Charles Murray (1895-1906). The deans of Adelaide have been James Farrell (1849-1850), Alexander Russell (1850-1856), and Edward Young (1857-1900). The latter entered that office in the same year as the present bishop.

Bishop Harner, following a great reputation as a scholar and priestman of Cambridge who spoke of him as a sunny, vigorous, manly bishop. He could devote himself intensely to serious business, but when it was over could brush it aside and spend his leisure hours in an hearty in conversation on ordinary topics.

Vigorous and Manly
I met him on Yorke Peninsula nearly 30 years ago, and my impression was the same as that of many I have consulted recently who speak of him as a sunny, vigorous, manly bishop. He could devote himself intensely to serious business, but when it was over could brush it aside and spend his leisure hours in an hearty in conversation on ordinary topics.

Dr. Harner is a relative of Lord Somers, the new Governor of Victoria. She was a great worker on the woman's side of church enterprise, and a charming hostess. It was said of her that she succeeded in convincing each woman of her close acquaintance that she was her particular and special friend.

Dr. Harner was more of a scholar than an athlete, but was fond of fishing. Robe was a favorite spot with him. When he had the chance he liked to take his entertainments. He showed great sympathy towards the country clergy and entertained many as a bishop.

Concerning the recent incident of a high official, I can not so much as write a word of my own mind. I do not think the time of a bishop less numerous and exacting. Things like these learned incidentally years afterward find fragments of the memory of a bishop who has gone to another hemisphere.

Regarding the earlier years of the biography of Bishop Short we can see differences of friction of acute differences

of opinion both within the diocese and without. He was twice elected to the episcopate and subdued by the weight of his office. And so it will be again. History still repeats itself.

Bishop Thomas' Twenty Years

Bishop Thomas was enthroned on April 4, 1866, and during these 20 years, if sufficient data could be collected, it might be found that he was a man of varied interests of the church have been jealously watched and guarded. Opportunities as they have arisen have been quickly availed of. His inspiration has been given to new movements and larger developments at the fitting time, but he was never inclined to disguise the hard and voice of the leader of the church.

Bishop Thomas, like Bishop Harner, is a Cambridge bred man, and has a scholarly attainments. He attended Westminster College, was a Curate Greek Testament prizeman, and won other distinctions. He was twice elected to the Archbishop of York before his appointment to this diocese.

In 1899 the diocese was divided and in 1900 was divided into two dioceses. A great deal of help was given in other ways from various funds. In 1919 the diocese was divided into two dioceses. A great deal of help was given in other ways from various funds. In 1919 the diocese was divided into two dioceses. A great deal of help was given in other ways from various funds.

At the end of the war a Thank Offering Fund was established and £11,000 was raised to form a capital fund for endowing the Bishop's Home Mission Fund, during the last dozen years St. Peter's College, had made wonderful progress. A preparatory school and classrooms have been built and a large assembly hall is being erected.

Sincere and Wise Administrator

Bullerby Grammar School has been removed recently from its former inadequate site to a new premises on a high terrace which were enlarged last year. The roll of boys has increased from 180 to 250. To Woodlands School, which was a gift to the Church of England, large additions have been made and new classrooms built.

St. George's Theological College has made substantial progress. Two wings have been added. During the bishop's term, St. Mark's College in connection with the University was established two years ago, and the beginning of a quadrangle built on the grounds.

Perhaps the most marked feature of Dr. Thomas is his deep sincerity and simplicity. He is a man who speaks of him as a sound business man, wise administrator, one who when he says a thing means it, when he takes up any task he does it to the best of his ability and his novelty has none; one who has done excellent and enduring work for the good of the diocese and the community.

REG. 10-7-26. EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Additional Information Lectures.

School teachers again attended largely the sessions of the Education Conference, which was resumed at the Institute on Friday afternoon and evening.

Professor Hancock was the lecturer in the afternoon, the subject being "Past and citizenship." Mr. D. H. Hollidge, M.A., who was in the chair, introduced the speaker.

Professor Hancock began by saying that if the relations between our present and the future were happier, if there would be more conferences on citizenship. He asked whether citizenship could be taught after the manner of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The word "citizenship," with its lurking reminiscence of moral discipline, of text-books, of conference, of benevolent propaganda, had come into fashion only with the advent of democracy. It was claimed that in Australia there were no masters—because all were citizens. But doubts abounded. Although the letters had been learnt, had Australians learned how to be masters? The education departments were turned to the subject, and then began to appear little books and pamphlets on "Civics" and "The

essentially, the problem was solved in the appearance of these textbooks, and a short cut had been found to political virtue. "But," added the speaker, "I have little faith in the efficacy of textbooks." Americans and Citizenship.

The lecturer said he feared that modern democracies in their use of the word citizenship were in danger of losing the original tinge of intolerance. No people were fonder of speaking of citizens and citizenship than Americans, and no people were so ready to damn persons who disagreed with them as "bad citizens." He continued the speaker, "that we in Australia are so ready to abuse this word 'citizenship.' I do fear, however, that we, like other democracies, may in the end turn ourselves into an idol of the perfect citizen, and he would call him the perfect citizen, and he would be a symmetrical, machine-made idol, put together out of standardized parts behind a high tariff wall. I do fear that we, too, may raise for ourselves this idol, and curse with bell, book, and candle all those who will not join with us in adoring our idol. The only way to escape this fate is to be a citizen of the world, a citizen of the democracies, including Australia, is that the word citizenship (like the word 'loyalty') should be given a narrow, intelligent, and practical interpretation."

Inspiration of the Past.

This inspiration of a living past could not be expected to be found in Australia, he said, because Australia's present is more than the world's present. Her achievement had been so rapid, but the rapidity of creation had its drawbacks, because it had not left behind it the monuments of the past, which linked the Italian, the German, or the Englishman with the history, and gave him inspiration. He said that a nation without a history, a nation without a memory, was a brutish nation; in fact it was not a nation at all, for memory is the basis of all civilization, and it is one of the things that gathered men into nations. History, rightly taught, could not fail to arouse that manly pride with which a nation can only find its citizenship could not be attained. However, history should not be used as a means of inculcating patriotism or anything else. Students should be taught only the love of country, to be taught only by inculcating hate of other countries, it was a confession of mistrust. The honest teaching of history should not fail to develop such a manly pride as would give a deeper and richer pride to citizenship.

In the exploration of the past, the speaker said, it was important, said the speaker, in conclusion, that children should know something about the history of their own country, something about commerce, something about social legislation. These things, he was told, could be learned from books, but they could not be learned unless a sufficient preparation for citizenship. Citizenship, he believed, could not be taught as a school subject. It was a thing of the spirit, and it came only afterwards. It was pride, it was responsibility, it sprung from intimate knowledge of one's own people, noble men, noble deeds, noble writing.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the subject was "Culture and citizenship." The chair was occupied by Mr. W. R. Bayly.

Diversity of Types.

Professor Sir Archibald Strong was the opening speaker. He said that the word "culture" had become trivialized and subordinated to an extent which made it impossible to handle it intelligently in any sense. It was a word which all the pretenders to learning and art used to hide their insincerity. There was a type of culture which was a mere display of things of the spirit, and it came only afterwards. It was pride, it was responsibility, it sprung from intimate knowledge of one's own people, noble men, noble deeds, noble writing.

spirit in a people could be touched, but that without a manly pride, he might pursue the higher things of life by joy and love. Worthwhile sports and games are not the end of the intellectual spirit of all knowledge, and the best possible expression which was in the possession of the mind.

A teacher could never reach such a factor in his work, he said, unless he felt that a very great proportion of those who came to school were not touched by having joy awakened in them and a kind of intellectual fervour which would lead to a steady glow in his pursuit of knowledge throughout his life. There was nothing better for a teacher than to see a human being "come to life," so to speak, in the presence of a teacher who was not trying to be hortatory. The implication was a belief in the power and good of a human soul. It was not good turning people's eyes to the light that could be illumined by the light that came from within. The only true kind of culture which most of us are trying to reach young people, habitually used to that which would perhaps be best applied to a study which was a duty of citizenship. The only way to make people fond of a good thing was to give them a steady glow, and awaken that joy within them. No good ever comes from methods of education which tried to dissuade people from loving interior life.

The speaker said that it was foolish to read such and such a book, because the student who was not given the right kind of book? One should give them the books which he preferred himself. He was told, for example, in place of the works of Milton, one should give Garvie, give a student those of Stevenson or Henry James. In calculating the value of a book, he said, it was not until the day of Shelley that the function of poetry, literature, and work on the imagination, to touch the nerves, instead of appealing to the direct intellect, which might be inherited from generation to generation.

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THE UNIVERSITY. Noble Celebrations.

The jubilee of the University of Adelaide will be celebrated next month. The first gathering will be a reception by the Chancellor on Saturday, August 14, when the visiting delegates from other universities, the council, staff, members of the Senate, and a large number of prominent citizens will be entertained at a conversation in the Elder Hall. All the laboratories will be open, and experiments will be made on Saturday afternoon. The lectures and demonstrations will be given by members of the staff, the lectures being arranged on a time-table, so as to give visitors an opportunity of visiting them all. Refreshments will be served in a large marquee on the tennis courts. On the following morning the Bishop of Adelaide (Right Rev. Dr. Thomas) has promised to arrange a special service at St. Peter's Cathedral, and deliver an address. There will be an academic procession comprising the delegates, members of the council, staff and senate.

On the Monday a special congregation will be held on Saturday, August 14, when the vice-chancellors and professors will receive their academic degrees. Addresses will be delivered by the Chancellor and distinguished visitors. In the evening a special concert will be given at the Town Hall. The official opening of the physics and engineering building will take place on the following morning. The Premier (Hon. J. Ginn) will be asked to perform the ceremony. In the evening the council will entertain the delegates, staff, council, and senate at a banquet in the Town Hall. It is expected that there will be about 200 guests. Inter-University soccer and football will be played by the students on the Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. Motor excursions have also been arranged for those days.

On Wednesday morning the Research Institute at Urrbrae, and will show the various experiments in progress. In the afternoon the delegates, staff, council, and senate will be entertained at a banquet by the women's union, will be given by the Elder Hall.

A private cable message has been received in Adelaide stating that Professor Sir Archibald Strong, Professor of Physics at the University of Warwick, has sailed by the Accrington, and expects to arrive at Sydney on July 23. Professor Strong is expected to attend the jubilee celebrations of the University in August.

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