

**THE ROSEWORTHY COLLEGE.**

Mr. H. J. Yelland, M.L.C., of Western Australia, who has been in Adelaide for a visit, returned to Perth by the East-West train yesterday. He said:—"My visit to Adelaide was purely a private one. My son entered the Roseworthy Agricultural College last April. His reports had not been very reassuring, and from information received in Western Australia I decided that it would be wise for me to investigate (my boy's future being at stake). After making enquiries, and visiting the college, I immediately decided that the boy should return, although I gave him the option of remaining. I had sent him to Roseworthy to receive Mr. Colebatch's influence and tuition, but you may imagine my disgust when I found that Mr. Colebatch's whole time is taken up on matters outside the college, that he has been doing this for about a year, and is likely to be so engaged for another year or two. My main object in sending the lad here has thus been denied, and although the Commission may carry on for some considerable time, Mr. Colebatch is still advertised as the Principal of the college. Apart from this, I am satisfied that the discipline of the college is far below the standard. No person, especially young men of the ages attending the college, should be allowed to escape rigid discipline, and that this is not enforced is evidenced by the systematic 'fagging' that has established itself. This was in vogue and tolerated in the epoch of Tom Brown's Schooldays, but in these days such nonsensical traditions are looked upon as relics of unenlightened times. At any rate, I have not sent my boy 1,500 miles to 'fag,' and do menial work for a few uncontrolables. Western Australia has a Chair of Agriculture at its University, and is starting an Agricultural College at Mureak, about 50 miles from Perth, and from the way the Principal of Roseworthy has been called upon to do work for the Government outside the college, and neglect his college duties, I return more convinced than ever that our institution should be placed under the 'the University.'

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**INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.**

**WON BY MELBOURNE.**

Melbourne University had an easy win in the inter-University sports on the University Oval on Wednesday. No records were broken, although the times were very creditable on the heavy track. Melbourne were the winners last year, and have won the championship on nine previous occasions. Sydney has six wins, and Adelaide has won once, in 1914. The Western Australian, Queensland, and Tasmanian Universities were not represented at Wednesday's meeting.

Officials were:—Referee, Mr. S. Talbot Smith; starter, Mr. F. K. Gould; judges, Messrs. H. Thomson, R. G. Nesbit, R. H. Wallman, G. C. Campbell, and M. Badger; field games, Dr. C. Gurner, Messrs. N. J. Hargraves, and W. A. Magarey; timekeepers, Messrs. M. Stevenson, C. T. Madigan, A. D. Young, and Professor A. L. Campbell; stewards, Drs. A. B. Jones, F. S. Hone, W. Ray, R. O. Fox, and C. T. Piper; clerk of the course, Mr. G. R. Fuller.

P. M. Buchanan (Melbourne) got an indifferent start in the 100 yards, and E. N. Howard (Adelaide) looked like winning. Buchanan, however, got home with nine inches to spare. He also ran a well judged race in the 220 yards. Howard had a lead of about half a yard twelve yards from the finish, but Buchanan won on the tape. In the hurdles C. A. Brooks (Adelaide) and G. P. Wischer (Melbourne) took the lead from the first obstacle. There was a close finish, but Brooks hit the last hurdle and spoilt his chance of winning.

The mile race was the more interesting of the two distance races and the time (4 min. 50.1-5 sec.) was remarkably good for a dead track. The local runners were seen left behind. L. Nichterlein (Melbourne) manoeuvred for position at the start, after being left "on the rails," and fell in behind A. J. Hillhouse (Melbourne). The Sydney pair followed. The furlong was covered in 2 min. 20 sec., Nichterlein leading. The positions were the same at the end of the third lap. About 200 yards from home E. Smithers (Sydney) passed Nichterlein. Hillhouse responded and ran home an easy winner, with Smithers second. In the half-mile W. H. Coop (Sydney), last year's winner, took the lead early, but was closely followed by R. O. Cherry (Melbourne), who appeared to have a good chance. Coop sprinted better, however, and finished about 6 yards ahead. In the quarter-mile, D. O'Brien (Melbourne) took the lead, with L. O. Cherry (Melbourne) second. E. McDonald came through about half way, however, and finished second after a race with E. N. Howard (Adelaide).

E. A. Eddy (Melbourne), the holder of the title, was the most promising competitor in the high jump from the beginning. The other Melbourne man dropped out at 5 ft. 3 1/2 in., but the remaining competitors held on till 5 ft. 5 1/2 in., when all but the winner missed. Eddy jumped 5 ft. 6 1/2 in. In the broad jump H. O. Merewether (Sydney) made his second jump his best, but was unfortunate in the "jump off," coming over the board twice. A. J. Ralton (Melbourne), the winner, jumped 21 ft. 6 in. with his third jump, after two indifferent ones. E. N. Howard (Adelaide) made a very creditable showing throughout. He twice exceeded 21 ft., his first jump being 21 ft. 4 in. In the shot putt, J. R. T. Macmillan (Melbourne) had the advantage from the first, starting with 35 ft. 5 in. and increasing to 33 ft. 10 in.

The pole vault went to A. J. Hayes (Melbourne). B. Harbison (Sydney) and L. McLennan, the holder of the title, failed at 9 ft. 4 in. Hayes made an unsuccessful attempt at 10 ft.

The relay race was one of the most exciting events of the day. At the end of the half-mile Coop had gained a lead of 20 yards, but O'Brien recovered about half of this distance in the quarter. McDonald, the Sydney quarter-miler, ran an excellent race. Fidge (Melbourne) gained a little on Warden (Sydney) in the first 220 yards relay, and a well fought sprint between Buchanan (Melbourne) and Cooper (Sydney) gave Sydney the victory by less than 10 ft. Results:—

- 100 Yards—P. M. Buchanan (Melbourne), E. N. Howard (Adelaide), J. A. Davis (Adelaide). Time, 10 2-3 sec.
- High Jump—E. A. Eddy (Melbourne), B. Harbison (Sydney), H. O. Merewether (Sydney) and C. A. Brooks (Adelaide) equal second. Height, 5 ft. 6 1/2 in.
- 80 Yards—W. H. Coop (Sydney), R. O. Cherry (Melbourne), C. A. Grant (Melbourne). Time, 2 min. 4 4-5 sec.
- 120 Yards Hurdles—G. P. Wischer (Melbourne), C. A. Brooks (Adelaide), J. G. Manning and J. T. Gould (Sydney). Time, 15 2-3 sec.
- 220 Yards—P. M. Buchanan (Melbourne), E. N. Howard (Adelaide), J. A. Davis (Adelaide). Time, 22 3-5 sec.
- Shot Putt—J. R. T. McMillan (Melbourne), 36 ft. 10 in.; T. B. Dodds (Melbourne), 35 ft. 5 1/2 in.; F. Doyle (Sydney), 34 ft.
- Broad Jump—A. J. Ralton (Melbourne), 21 ft. 6 1/2 in.; E. N. Howard (Adelaide), 21 ft. 4 in.; H. O. Merewether (Sydney), 21 ft. 4 in.

- One Mile—A. J. Hillhouse (Melbourne), E. Smithers (Sydney), L. Nichterlein (Melbourne). Time, 4 min. 40 1-5 sec.
- 440 Yards—D. F. O'Brien (Melbourne), E. L. McDonald (Sydney), E. N. Howard (Adelaide). Time, 51 4-5 sec.
- Pole Vault—A. J. Hayes (Melbourne), B. Harbison (Sydney), L. McLennan (Sydney). Height, 9 ft. 7 in.
- Hammer Throw—T. B. Dodds (Melbourne), 114 ft. 8 in.; F. Doyle (Sydney), 96 ft. 10 in.; S. Burston (Melbourne), 82 ft. 11 in.
- Relay Race—Sydney (W. H. Coop, E. L. McDonald, D. Warden, B. A. Cooper); Melbourne (J. E. Sewell, D. F. O'Brien, H. R. Fidge, P. M. Buchanan). Time, 3 min. 47 sec.
- Totals—Melbourne, 24 points; Sydney, 10 2-3 points; Adelaide, 4 1-3 points.

**Visitors Entertained.**

The visiting athletic teams were entertained by the Adelaide University Sports Association at the Regal Cafe on Wednesday night.

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**THE HORRORS OF WAR.**

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS GROWING IN STRENGTH.**

Sir Henry Lunn spoke in the Physics Theatre of the University of Adelaide on Wednesday night. Professor Darnley Naylor presided over a large attendance. The chairman assured Sir Henry Lunn that he was doing a work for which they as Australians were deeply thankful. When some of them had overcome their disastrous apathy they would arise to a situation which was full of hope for men who possessed any vision at all. (Applause.)

Sir Henry opened by paying a tribute to the work of the International Labor Council in the interests both of capital and labor, without forcing its policy upon any particular body. He expressed his pleasure at finding so much interest taken in Adelaide in the League of Nations, which was more than he could say for some other parts of Australia he had visited. Civilisation, he maintained, depended largely upon the League. (Applause.) Could Christendom save civilisation? He did not mean Christianity, because that had never been thoroughly tried by any nation. But the so-called Christian nations could bring their moral forces to bear in such a way that the League of Nations would eventually triumph. No great war had ever produced any beneficial effect on the human race. He referred to the devastation, financial and otherwise, that had followed the last great struggle. So far as human life was concerned, who knew what budding philosophers, scientists, poets, and leaders of religious thought had been lost to the world? The blood lost in the war had been poured out by nations which should be the leaders of humanity. He did not speak as an absolute pacifist. Two of his own sons were among the first to enlist, and he also volunteered. He realised that circumstances might arise when in defence of their homes, liberty, and institutions it might be necessary again to take up arms. He said that deliberately. There must, however, be a force behind the League of Nations compelling the acceptance of its decisions. (Applause.) He proceeded to speak of the horrors perpetrated by Turkey, and the terrible effect

the war had produced on the lives of the nations concerned. The tendency after great wars was to consider methods of peace. There could be no security by armaments, which were a real danger to peace. They must, therefore, look to other means for security. He cited the American Constitution as a charter which should encourage the friends of the League of Nations. He thought the entry of Germany into the League was certain and necessary. It was certainly not the policy of the British to keep a defeated enemy in the mire. Germany had in the past done much for humanity through her philosophers, spiritual leaders and thinkers, and no one wished to see her kept in servitude for perpetuity. (Applause.) He was glad there was some sympathy in that respect. If the League of Nations was to be a real power in the world Germany must be admitted. There was much to be said for America in the action she had taken, and during his visit to that country he had found many friends of the League of Nations. On the whole, he was personally hopeful of America, especially having in mind her adhesion to the International Court at The Hague, of which an American judge was a member. (Applause.) The League of Nations was going on from strength to strength, and the fact that so many international disputes of real importance had been settled justified its existence if nothing else did. He unhesitatingly asked the people of Australia to realise that the League of Nations was worthy of their support. Their existence depended on the joint navies of Great Britain and Australia, and if wars were to be perpetrated Australia must find herself compelled by some treaty-making power meeting, say, in Singapore, to arrive at decisions contrary to their ambitions to-day. Thus, those who were desirous of seeing themselves continuing as the trustees of this great continent for the British race should be the last to criticise the League of Nations. (Applause.)

On the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Davidson, seconded by Sir David Gordon, a vote of thanks was accorded Sir Henry Lunn, and a similar compliment was paid the chairman, at the instance of Dr. Gertrude Halley.

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**SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**

Professor A. C. D. Rivett (Professor of Chemistry, Melbourne University, and a member of the executive of the Commonwealth Department of Science and Industry) arrived in Adelaide on Wednesday from Melbourne, to make enquiries regarding the co-operation of the University of Adelaide and other bodies with the Institute of Science and Industry. Professor Rivett said the House of Representatives had recently passed a measure granting the institute £250,000, and in addition a trust fund of £100,000, the interest on which was to be used for the assistance of those engaged in general scientific work. The measure was passed in the House of Representatives without opposition, but it had not yet been placed before the Senate. The general plans of the institute, which were well in hand, being included the study of various scientific problems, such as animal pests and diseases, plant pests and diseases, preservation of food, forest products, and fuel services. Professor Rivett will return to Melbourne to-day.

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Drs. F. E. Terrill and M. Schneider have been appointed honorary anaesthetists at the Adelaide Hospital.

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**UNIVERSITY LECTURES.**

At the conference of representatives of all the Universities of Australia held in Melbourne this week, resolutions were passed with reference to the visits of overseas lecturers. It was decided that such visits should be made annually, and that the subjects should be scientific and literary by rotation. A scheme was also devised by which all the universities contributing their quota should have a voice in the nomination of the visiting lecturers.

**UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE.**

**Reciprocity Proposals Debated.**

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

When the Australian Universities' Conference was resumed to-day a long discussion took place on the question of the Australian universities and the British federated superannuation plan. The British universities have a scheme of pensions which is based on unemployment insurance, and have a number of options and policies which may be taken out. Delegates desired some method by which transfers could be made from Great Britain to Australia and vice versa. The policies carry their benefits with them. There is no similar plan in operation in Australia at present, but a proposal was passed suggesting that in the case of new appointments the universities should adopt a plan similar to the British one, so that reciprocity would gradually become possible.

**Laboratory Tests and Fees.**

The question of universities conducting official tests and experiments for outside firms was regarded as being of considerable importance, and was earnestly debated. The subject related directly to the engineering schools of the different universities, which carry out a good many tests for Government departments and outside firms, often charging a fee for doing so. The University of Sydney raised the question because it had been found that the fees charged there were hardly paying for doing the work. The other universities had placed the matter on a more reasonable financial basis, explanations being given by delegates from other States regarding the manner in which testing and experimental work was managed in their respective engineering schools. The conference agreed that it was desirable that the universities should do this work for the public, but that it was still further desirable that the universities should not suffer financial loss by it.

**Graduates and Financiers.**

An interesting debate took place on the item relationship of graduates to the financial needs of Australian universities. After discussing the subject the conference agreed that it was highly desirable that graduates should maintain in after life their association with the university from which they had graduated, and that they should assist in helping such university financially.

**Free Sea Passages.**

It was decided not to reopen the question of allowing diploma students, as well as graduates, to be eligible for the free passages to Britain provided by the shipping companies.

**Central Supplies.**

Proposals to establish a central depot for supplies to the different universities of materials and apparatus used in the scientific departments, and to pay the cost of obtaining such publications to the public librarians in the capital cities were found to be impracticable.

**No Postal Concessions.**

In reply to a request that the department should make certain concessions to universities relative to the cost of postage of books, the Postmaster-General stated that the department could not adopt a policy of making distinctions in favour of any particular persons or classes of people. The conference agreed that the reply was reasonable and the subject was discontinued.

**Interchange of Professors.**

The question of interchange of lectures between Australia and other countries was raised by an enquiry from the Australian Commissioner in America (Sir James Elder) through the Prime Minister's department, whether the Australian universities were able to advance any definite proposals regarding the way in which an Australian professor could be selected to visit America, and how he might be financed. It was also stated that arrangements were being made for a visit to Australia of Professor Fay, of Toronto, a leading economist. Resolutions were passed by the conference with the object of putting the system of interchanges on a more permanent and definite basis than hitherto. Delegates expressed the hope that there would be an annual visit, and that there should be a rotation of a scientist one year and an arts or literature lecturer the next, and so on. The conference was concluded.

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Members of the Council and Senate of the University who desire to attend the levee at Government House to-morrow, are requested to assemble at the University at 11.40 a.m.