

Register 10.6.18.

Capt. Colin G. Stewart, M.C., is the eldest son of Mr. J. G. Stewart, Engineer-in-Chief. He was educated at St. Peter's College, and afterwards graduated at the University. He enlisted in Sydney, and



CAPT. COLIN G. STEWART, M.C.

left Australia with the 1st Division in October, 1914, as a bombardier in the 3rd Battery, Field Artillery. He received a commission at Gallipoli, and after the evacuation went to France with the 8th Battery. He was promoted to a captaincy last July, and has been in command of the battery since last October.

Register 13.6.18.

CAPT. DOUGLAS LEWIS BARLOW, A.M.C.

The London Gazette of April 6 last contained the following account of the deed of bravery for which Capt. Barlow was awarded the Military Cross:—"He advanced with the battalion, established his aid post, and dressed the wounded and assisted in their removal under constant shelling. Owing to casualties among bearers he was cut off from the ambulance clearing post for several hours, and it was mainly owing to his exertions that the wounded received attention and shelter during this period." Capt. Barlow is an old Prince Alfred Collegian, who studied medicine at the Adelaide University, and on the completion of his course he enlisted for military service. On his arrival in France he was appointed medical officer to the 7th Battalion; with which he is still serving. He is a son of Mr. A. W. Barlow, of Adelaide.

Daily Herald 13.6.18.

LABOR AND EDUCATION

REPLY TO MR. HEATON.

MARX DOCTRINE UPHELD.

"Murdanti" writes:—I have read with a good deal of interest the report of a lecture delivered in the Trades Hall on June 6 on "Working Class Education—False and True," by Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A. I have also read a good deal of the controversy that has been going on in "The Herald" for some time past, and at last I am persuaded to have something to say. I regret that another meeting prevented me being present at Mr. Heaton's meeting. But now that we have a lengthy report I am satisfied that I missed much in connection with the invitation to take part in the discussion.

Mr. Heaton asks, "Were the university teachers expounding capitalistic chemistry, master-class physics, plutocratic geology, and stock exchange classics?" To ask such a question is so much camouflage. Physics, chemistry, and geology are independent subjects, but they are not taught as such. University professors, even to-day, endeavor to put metaphysics before physics in many cases, and they further endeavor to carry geology and astronomy into the realms of metaphysics, by explaining them in such a way as would lead the world to believe that they can be explained in the light of antiquated orthodox ideas regarding the cosmos.

He says "presumably the criticism really referred only to those subjects, which bore on social questions, namely, history and economics. Now economics were practically untaught in Australia until the W.E.A. came into being." That might be true as far as teaching them publicly were concerned, but there were a number of small schools where they were taught.

He said "that the lecturer had still to learn that conscription was a capital versus labor question, and university men had the same right as others, in their personal capacity, to voice their opinion for or against that proposal. That condemns the lecturer for a start. Study the history of compulsory militarism. Does it not rob a man of his independence and subordinate him until he becomes a mere cog in a machine, as it were? War should be no part of a working man's programme, and there would be no wars and no need for conscription if there were no exploitation of labor. The university man who champions conscription in his personal capacity is an enemy of the working class, and cannot be trusted to teach working-class history or economics in his university capacity with any degrees of honesty—to the working class. Nearly all university men are conscriptionists. Anyhow, we lacked their trained and cultured assistance in the fight against it on two occasions.

To-day the only people who can accept the benefits of education are children of well-to-do or middle-class parents, and they are victims of their environment. Working-class children see nothing before them but servitude—slavery, if you like. There are some exceptions, I admit. As to art, says Mr. Heaton—"There was no reason why we should postpone enjoyment of the good things of life until they had secured an economic system more suited to their wishes. If a man had a taste for literature, music, or art, or Nature study, should he be deprived of the development of that taste until Socialism was established? Happiness is not completely dependent upon economic circumstances." Poor beggared man. It is the economic system that has drowned art. Marx it was who said, "The bourgeoisie, wherever it has got the upper hand, has put an end to all feudal, patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his 'natural superiors,' and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous 'cash payment!'"

It was our horrid economic system that turned John Ruskin, a lover of art, into a political economist. He saw where art was being lost. Read 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' and 'Fors Clavigera.' William Morris, too, saw as Ruskin and Marx saw. Look at his tapestry in North terrace Art Gallery. As to the theories and prophecies of Marx not holding water to-day. Was it not Marx who discovered the material conception of history and the theory of surplus value? The genesis of capitalist production and distribution was the same whether Marx discovered it in 1867 or before that date, or whether some one were to discover it in the year 1921. Surplus value is inherent in capitalism. Destroy it and capitalism dies. Not even a university professor can deny that. Capitalism can only draw its life-blood from the exploitation of the working class. Capitalism began that way and will thrive that way. Marx said:—"Capitalism must settle everywhere, nestle everywhere, establish connections everywhere." Isn't that what capitalism is fighting for to-day? Marx said further:—"Capitalism will develop from individual ownership in industry to the joint stock company, from the joint stock company to trustification of industry on national lines, and from that to the trustification of industry on international lines." Who has said or who could say truer? I wait a reply. J. A. Hobson was later than Marx, and he said:—"An intelligent and enlightened community should work and organise to bring its consuming power up to the level of its producing power." How much does he differ from Marx in that?

Karl Marx to-day ranks beside Faraday, Darwin, Lyell, Newton, Kepler, Copernicus, Galileo, Bruno, Draper, Humboldt, and others. And these men's work was well and truly done centuries and decades ago. The time of physical discovery does not matter. Man responds to the suggestion of experience, and builds his knowledge on the work done by man from a primitive savage up to the present day, and until a better man than Marx in the realm of political economy and social economics arises we must be guided by them. That better has not come along yet.

Mr. Heaton, your listeners nor your readers are not clodpates. You are courting criticism. Men have been well paid to examine and upset Marx, but so far they have not proved equal to the task. To condemn Marx is to brand the W.E.A. with infamy.

Can the workers' emancipation come any other way than through their unity on international lines with a class consciousness, understanding of the theory of surplus value and the materialist conception of history? Mr. Heaton weak-

Daily Herald 14.6.18.

THE W.E.A.

Herbert Heaton, M.A., writes:—In reply to my new anonymous critic "Murdianti," may I say that I commence with my tutorial class on Tuesday next the stud of Socialism, and shall devote at least six lectures to the subject. Probably two of the six will deal with Marx. Instead of replying at length to Murdianti's letter, I issue an invitation to him, and to all others who care to come along, to attend the whole of the lectures on Socialism, or if that cannot be managed, to attend the lectures dealing with Marx. Each lecture is followed by an hour's free discussion, in which Murdianti, Marxian, and others will have plenty of opportunity to deal with what I have said in the lecture. They will thus be able to show me the error of my ways. I hope this invitation will be accepted, for it is much better for those who hold opposing views to meet face to face than to attempt to argue through a newspaper correspondence. The lectures are given at the University each Tuesday evening, and commence at 3 o'clock. If the gentlemen concerned are unable to attend, they will find condensed reports of my lectures in the next day's "Herald," but even a two-column report is far from being verbatim, and so I trust the Marxians will come along. They may then gather a new scalp or gain a new convert: of course I cannot expect to convert them. As I do not know the identity of the anonymities, will they please accept this letter as a personal invitation.

Advertiser 14.6.18

SOLDIER SCHOLARSHIPS.

AT BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

Melbourne, June 13.

The Minister of Defence stated to-day regarding the soldier scholarships at British universities and university courses for temporarily unfit officers, that the scholarships had been made available to overseas soldiers by the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund. Within two months seven applicants, including two officers, had been definitely promised scholarships, and there was a probability that this number would be added to. The number of scholarships awarded to date is 35, and 18 are held by members of the Australian Imperial Force. Successful applicants formerly went either to Oxford or Cambridge, but the field has been widened to include the Universities of Manchester, Birmingham, and London.

Daily Herald 18.6.18.

KARL MARX.

"A Graduate" writes:—I have followed with interest the discussion on Karl Marx and his doctrines. The champions of Marx are loud in their praises of him as a prophet to be followed by the workers. But the average working man cannot understand Marx, and your contributors, up to the present, have put forth nothing that would enlighten them. "Murdianti," the latest to enter the controversial arena, discusses quite a number of subjects, but refrains from dealing with the one he sets out to deal with. Why all this wordiness and indefiniteness with the Marxian champions? With a view to getting something definite so that the workers might know whether Marx is on sound grounds in his effort to stop exploitation I would be pleased if "Murdianti" would answer the following questions:—1. What is the theory of value put forth by Karl Marx? 2. What is meant by surplus value? 3. How can the workers be exploited by this surplus value? A little information on these points would be much more convincing to the workers than a column of sentimentalism. Will you please answer, "Murdianti"?

"Murdianti" writes.—"H" asks why do not the Marxian, Murdianti, and the Social Democratic League teach Marxian economics? Well to me he is like a professional pugilist who persuaded a mug to put the gloves on with him once. After a few heavy rounds he found that the mug was far from being what he thought. "If you only had a little bit of science, I could get on all right with you," he said. "Science! science!" said the mug. "Why man, ain't I smothering you with it." The Social Democratic League conducts an economic class every Thursday evening in their room, and speakers are heralding the teaching of Marx and others day by day, and week by week. Murdianti and others do not waste their time condemning other writers and teachers. We must reply to others who endeavor to attack the truth. It has always to be borne in mind that some teachers of political economy and economics have written and taught in order to deceive the workers, and we have examined their work and labor to separate the true from the false. If "H" learns that the workers to-day are employed to produce surplus value—or in other words, that they are nothing better in a capitalist world than victims of exploitation—every day they work they produce their wages in less than two hours, and they work the rest of the day or more, to produce profits for the boss, he will have learned enough for the first lesson. As to singing sentimental songs and reciting sentimental poetry, "H" shows himself to be a Philistine, and to him I can say, "Ephraim has joined to his idols: let him now go." As to the third volume of Marx "H" needs to travel a long way, and attend a lot of meetings, and learn to sing a few more sentimental songs before he will have prepared his mind to take lessons in the first yet alone the last volume of Marx's Capital. Such is life.

Evening Journal 19.6.18.

KUITPO FOREST.

Soil, Survey, and Physiography.

"Another progressive step in scientific forest management has been recorded in bulletin No. 6 of the Bureau of Forestry University of Adelaide," said the Hon. W. H. Harvey (Commissioner of Forest Lands) on Wednesday. "In order that the growing of trees may be made as efficient and productive as possible it is obviously necessary to understand soil conditions in the forest, and reduce things to science. With this object in view Dr. E. O. Teale, who was for some time lecturer in mineralogy in the University of Adelaide, very kindly undertook to investigate the conditions of soil and forest physiography in the forest of Kuitpo with the result that it will be possible in future to insure against placing forest trees in places where they will never repay the trouble, and further, it will be possible to define within certain limits the optimum conditions for certain species of forest trees, and to select the best areas for operations. In other words, the matter of tree growing is being brought to a higher state of efficiency. The bulletin had an educational value, and Dr. Teale is to be congratulated on the excellence of his work. By extending the work to other forest areas every advantage is to be gained by the State. The State is indebted to Dr. Teale, who undertook his work gratuitously."

Advertiser, 20.6.18.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

We have received from the Rhodes Trust a statement of the work of the trust for 1916-17. It says:—"The war interfered increasingly with the operation of the scholarship system. At the close of 1916 the American section of the scholarships was still barely affected, but on the entry of the United States into the war the difference between American and colonial Rhodes scholars naturally ceased to exist. Largely as a consequence of the new situation thus created, the trustees have decided to postpone all further election to scholarships. This will not, however, interfere with the holding of the annual qualifying examination in the United States or in colonies where qualification is not obtained through affiliation of local universities with the University of Oxford. The trust has continued its policy of giving scholars leave of absence for the duration of the war, with the right to resume or commence their scholarships when the war is over, or earlier should circumstances make that possible. For the year 1916-17 scholars were elected—25 colonials and 32 Americans. Of these there came into residence in October, 1916, three colonials (of whom one enlisted in the course of his first term) and 27 Americans. Altogether there were in residence at Oxford for some part of the year 85 Rhodes scholars, of whom 71 were American and 14 colonial. Of the 71 Americans the great majority are now serving in the United States army. For the year 1917-1918 there are eight Rhodes scholars in residence—six colonial and two American. Of the six colonials five are medical students; and of these five two have already seen service. Of the two Americans one has returned from a year's ambulance work on the French front and is temporarily engaged in Government work in the university chemical laboratory, while the other has been rejected, on medical grounds, for military service. In addition to the above, one ex-scholar has returned after three years' military service in France, to complete his medical course."

Advertiser 22.6.18

Lieutenant JOSEPH ARNOLD BLACKET, son of the Rev. J. Blacket, who was killed in action on June 10, enlisted in 1915, and on June 24 left for Egypt with the 2nd Reinforcements of the 27th Battalion, of which his brother (the late Captain J. W. Blacket) was adjutant. With his brother he served in Gallipoli, and was there until the evacuation. Returning to Egypt, he was sent with the first Australian troops to France. With the exception of the time spent in English hospitals (he was twice wounded), and also in a training camp, and on furlough, he remained on the Western front till his death. From corporal he rose to 1st Lieutenant of B Company, 27th Battalion. In company with his brother (the late captain, who fell near Messines), he won the love, esteem, and confidence of his comrades. For some time he studied at the Adelaide High School, and he was attending the University in connection with the Education Department when he enlisted. In all manly sports he took much interest and was a member of the Norwood Football Club. He was also a member of the young men's class and of the choir at the senior hammond (Norwood) Methodist Church. His age was 27 years. An elder and younger brother are still serving with the Germans in France.