

Mr. C. R. Baker said that the movement had been fortunate in selecting Mr. Heaton as the lecturer on economics, and it was certain that the classes at the University were well filled, but the class of student the movement was intended to benefit was not coming forward. He went to a women's class, but was surprised to find that he could not recognise one in the whole of the 50 present as a woman of the United Labor Party. If the W.E.A. did not reach the real working classes its mission was largely a failure. The letter read from the Socialist Party covered a real objection to the W.E.A. The work of the association was the idea that the W.E.A. had something of real value to offer the workers. The affiliation of the Society of Arts was all right, but what about the A.W.U.? The men of the A.W.U. were those who were going to do things in Australia, but there had been no attempt to reach them. For the sake of Australia herself, the association had to reach the men and women of the real working class movement. The same position had to be fought in England as in other countries, where the W.E.A. was an active force to uplift the people. The association had to get right down to bedrock, and had to set out to gather in the men and women. The men of the A.W.U., for instance, did not come to the feast asking for crumbs that fell from the table; they asked for a full and satisfying meal. The association would have to go into the real navvies' camps along the railway lines, where gambling and drinking were encouraged. The people of the working class movement demanded light and leading and the only light they could get was from education. He did not worry about the people who already had some education. Most of the militant unions would not at present look at the W.E.A., but he felt that once they got into touch with Mr. Heaton they would become its best members. He did not object to public servants being members, but he was aiming at getting the men and women without education to come into the association.

Mr. Ryan said that the executive had been considering a proposition to get properly accredited speakers to go to the union meetings to put the aims of the W.E.A. before the members. The association hoped to get men and women to go among the real laboring people to urge the need for learning. He was glad to be able to say that Mr. Baker had been instrumental in getting a class formed at Port Adelaide.

Mr. Burgess hoped that the executive would furnish the reports in future and would not put the work on to the secretary.

Canon Hornabrook said that he was glad to hear Mr. Baker and Mr. Burgess address themselves to the subject in the way they had done. He wanted everybody to share the advantages he had secured. He was sure that Mr. Baker was right when he said that the life and energies of the camps could be best to acquiring knowledge. Every man had a right to all that he could get of the best and he would be a better man and the country would be better for the spread of learning.

Mr. C. O. Barnett said that he had been told that the W.E.A. was a society for the doping of the workers. The report submitted had the endorsement of the executive, and he could say that while he was a member of it there would be no doping. The work of getting into the counsels of the organisations was a big one, and the members of the council should do all in their power to bring the association and its advantages under the notice of the workers. The W.E.A. would fill a long-felt need among the workers in the future in a way which would satisfy everybody in the Labor movement.

Mr. Gilmour said that Mr. Baker was wrong when he stated that no women of the United Labor Party had attended the classes he referred to. There were several who had been great workers for the Labor movement. The association was not going to get the workers of all classes interested at once. It would probably take a long time to get the real hard-working men and women to understand the W.E.A., but sooner or later they would come in.

Mr. Heaton, who was cordially welcomed to the council meetings for the first time, said that he did not think the W.E.A. had done badly, considering that the people of Australia in the past few months had been suffering from what might be called political spinal meningitis. (Laughter.) The big prospects for the future were along the lines suggested by Mr. Baker. He assured the members of the A.W.U. that the W.E.A. had a real and a live mission among them. The association was fortunate in having such an energetic and capable secretary of Mr. Cromer.

Professor Darnley Naylor said that the matter of the literary classes had exercised his mind, as he had been asked whether the classes would be of use for the senior public exams. (Laughter.) Anything that he had to say in those classes was not for any exam. in the world. What he hoped to do was to show those who came to the classes that

there was in English literature something it would be worth while knowing about, and something which would entertain the students much more than "two-up" or gambling. He was in close sympathy with Mr. Baker, and he thought that if that gentleman would come to the classes he would help him (the professor) with his sympathetic ideas. (Laughter.) The classes were to be an attempt to show the students how he worked and enjoyed working. He had not the least intention of making it a chance for candidates for examination. He hoped Mr. Baker would persuade his comrades in the A.W.U. that there was something to be learnt from rhetoric. He sincerely hoped that the classes in literature would get those who worked with their hands, and that it would show them that they could do in their spare hours much which would make life less drab and monotonous.

Register 15.5.17

The late Capt. Clive Burden was one of the band of Adelaide University graduates who have nobly done their part and given their lives to help to keep the old flag flying (writes Mr. G. G. Newman, B.A.). His life of 25 years was filled with good work. His college career was followed by a strenuous course at the University, and his studies developed him. As his mind expanded, his bodily powers also increased, and when he finished his finals he was as perfect a type of young Australian manhood as you would wish to see in a day's march. Adelaide University demands a high standard of scholastic excellence, and the young student who enters its portals must look forward to days, weeks, and months of steady, persevering study until the required number of probationary years has passed. I met Clive Burden after he had taken his doctor's diploma. He had on the military uniform. He bore himself with the air of a veteran. Erect, big in arm, and broad in chest, his form appeared larger by reason of the military sagulum he was wearing. He looked the pink of perfection. On his face there was not only the flush of pride in his finished achievement, but the lustre of pleasure that he was going to help his native land. But he never lost his unassuming manner. British pluck and British grit long to be in the zone of the greatest dangers. He was not long on Salisbury Plain; he desired to be transferred to the danger line and do his share to help the boys in the trenches. Such was his spirit; and of such is the kingdom of Anzac. Before long Adelaide University will fittingly commemorate the deeds done by her boys who have written their names on the scroll of fame, and by their brilliant achievements in the great world war added lustre to that institution. Among these one of the foremost names will be that of Dr. Clive Burden.

Register 16.5.17

## IMPERIAL UNITY.

### Australia's Position in the World.

An impressive address on Australian national development and Imperial unity was delivered at the North Terrace Institute by Professor G. C. Henderson on Tuesday night in connection with a series of lectures arranged by the Victoria Club. His Excellency the Governor, who presided over a good attendance, expressed gratification that a big forward step had been taken in the fact that the Dominion Premiers and India's representatives had been included in the inner councils of the Empire. It remained to be seen whether the next step would be, as suggested by Lord Milner, that the Imperial Ministry would be responsible to a Parliament representing the several dominions. A great question to-day was the closer union of the Empire, so that it might be able to meet any combinations of nations brought against it. Let them hope in the great economic struggle after the war that not only the bonds of Empire, but the bonds between all sections of society, would be greatly strengthened. (Applause.)

—The Birth of the Nation.—

Professor Henderson, in opening his lecture, observed that Australia was travelling along the highway of nationality. While it would be impossible to give a definition to the term "nation," there was the great consideration that people belonging to one nation felt that they were pulling together, and for that reason it had been easy for Australians to unite as a people who were overwhelmingly British. Yet the traditions which inspired them were Imperial, and not national. The country had already had an excellent chance of proving herself, and, he thought, she had availed herself of it. It had not been necessary, as in other lands, to weld the people together by blood and iron, and perhaps the wonder was that Australia was not united as at present long before she was. In this connection he touched upon the Pacific question, and the designs of other Powers on the islands and waters of that great ocean. It had been said that Australia was born on April 25, 1915, but he preferred to say that the nation was born in the nineties, and that her voice was heard in language which the world could understand when she assisted at the invasion of Gallipoli. (Applause.) Scarcely had the nation been inaugurated as a Commonwealth before Sir Edward Barton dispatched 4,000 troops to the South African war, but that was a very slight happening to what had occurred less than three years ago. Then the appeal was made to the country not only to rouse itself in the defence of Empire, but the appeal meant the defence of freedom, civilization, and the elementary principles of justice. Up to the end of January 285,809 troops had been raised to fight in the present conflict, and such a great event as that had made a remarkable impression upon the national life of the Commonwealth.

—Building a National Spirit.—

He referred to the influence of the war upon the national spirit, and remarked upon the pride which Australia felt in the way her soldiers had fought. Anzac Day would have a considerable effect in making the people feel that they were indeed bound together. Their feelings of nationality had been intensified by suffering and sorrow. But the question still was—"Were they a nation?" In the making they certainly were, but they had not yet reached the full stature of nationhood. They were accustomed to think of nations as those exercising full power, not only in a domestic sense, but in relations with foreign countries. Australia, however, did not exercise independent and sovereign power even in her domestic qualities. He touched upon her limitations in that direction, as was seen in the appointment of an executive, in the fact that the Governor-General and the State Governors were selected by the King and not by the Commonwealth, and in our judiciary and the potency of our laws. Passing to foreign relations, he pointed out that the country exercised very little power indeed. The Australian Fleet in time of war was under the administration of the Imperial authorities, and further, he asked, what had the Commonwealth to say on matters of diplomacy in world affairs? In the declaration of war what initiative had she, although certainly she would be consulted on the terms of peace? That latter fact, however, was an indication to the present great tendency in Imperial politics, and he had no doubt that in the future Australia would play a greater part in foreign politics than in the past.

—Australians for Imperial Work.—

He dwelt on the question of Australia training more men to assist in the administration of Great Britain's dependencies. He was assured more than ever since this war that she had the men with the necessary initiative, courage, and tenacity, and these qualities had been demonstrated in the past in at least two instances, those of Mr. Samuel Goode, a graduate of the Adelaide University, who now filled a very important post in the Indian Civil Service, and Sir Denis Ibbetson, a St. Peter's College boy, who before his death had risen to the position of Lieut. Governor of the Punjab. He impressed upon his hearers that a dominion could not be part of an Empire, deriving the advantages of Imperial connection, and be at the same time an independent and sovereign power. To attain the latter position a country must sacrifice a vast number of interests and advantages on the possession of which her peoples' property and freedom and their very lives depended. The country was protected by Great Britain now, not because Australians were a national people but because they were an Imperial people. (Applause.) The resources of the Commonwealth had been developed under that protection, and it could not carry the question of a separate nationality to a logical conclusion by breaking off the Imperial connection. Some might think they would lose their national freedom because of that connection, but his opinion was that although their independence might be limited thereby, their liberty and security were enlarged. They had a right to be proud of their nationality, but let them not make a fetish of it. Let them consider their position in the world, and their relationships to other Powers. Let them keep in mind the development of human organizations.

The Governor, in making his argument on the question of Imperial unity, said it was only fitting that the lecturer should have referred to the splendid services which the Australian divisions had rendered in the war. They had proved themselves capable of taking on their shoulders the work of Empire. They were the types of men who could assume those responsibilities, yet he could not help feeling that Australia wanted them herself. However, they must remember that it would be many years before Australia could stand by herself, and therefore Professor Henderson's remarks on the vital necessity of Imperial unity carried an additional importance.

Register, 16.5.17

## THE NAVY AND THE ICE.

### Young South Australian Voyager.

It is fine in the ice but better in the navy! The spirit of adventure which seems to be part of the British character has a surprisingly deep root in Senior Naval Instructor Moyes, R.A.N. A young man of 30, he has been piloted by ~~to~~ some queer and perilous places—but the more risks there is the more he seems to like it! Mr. Moyes spent 12 months in the antarctic, which is always a picturesque menace, and since then he has been roaming around the Pacific in war time—both zones in which there may lurk a formidable opponent. His career is not interesting merely for the fact that he is a South Australian, although that certainly gives it a local colouring. Mr. Moyes is at present in Adelaide on leave, and a representative of The Register had a 10-minute chat with him on Tuesday morning. There was a certain naval reticence about the interview, but that did not affect Mr. Moyes's experiences in the ice. He was a member of the Mawson expedition, and was under Mr. Wild in what was known as the Queen Mary Land party. The members, it will be recalled, had their home on the treacherous foundation of a glacier, and for 12 months were never quite sure where and when they would go sailing. It all depended upon the vagaries of that little white world on which they lived.

#### —Life on the Ice.—

This was the occasion on which Sir Douglas Mawson and some of his trusty companions were left behind for another sojourn amid the silence. The leader had been delayed on his return to the base, and when Capt. Davis called for him in the Aurora he was still behind the blizzard hurrying for the ship, to which he had time only to wave farewell for a year. The Aurora was in danger of being caught in the ice, and with disaster closing in Capt. Davis pushed reluctantly on. Mr. Moyes and his seven colleagues were picked up at a point 1,500 miles away, and brought safely back. It was a thrilling novelty for him, and he would not have missed it, even for a naval battle.

"You can't get ill on the ice," remarked Mr. Moyes in a brief voyage of reminiscences yesterday. "Everything is so cold that germs are unable to live. Of course, you have to be in the pink of condition, and your heart has to be as sound as a bell. Blizzards are an ever-present danger, but sojourners in the antarctic learn to know when to expect them, and make ready. If a man is careful he can even guard himself against frostbites."

#### —Another Trip.—

"And you have had another trip to the ice since then?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Moyes. "After my return with the Mawson expedition I got a commission in the navy, just before the war. Subsequently I spent three or four months in the Pacific, and then was given the appointment of instructor in navigation at the Naval College, Jervis Bay."

Mr. Moyes, by-the-way, is a native of Adelaide, and is a son of Mr. John Moyes, head master at the Port Adelaide Public School. He took an engineering course at the University, and graduated B.Sc. It was while he was in Queensland, where he had been science master in various scholastic institutions, that the call came to go to the antarctic, and he answered it with alacrity. He has a brother and sister at the front. Capt. A. G. Moyes, of cricketing fame, was recently wounded in France for the second time, and Nurse Vera Moyes is somewhere in that zone.