

look of them, they must rank as notable illustrations of the Greek spirit in English poetry. The remaining plays of Swinburne's were briefly dealt with—"Loerine," which, perhaps, as far as metrical variety went was the most remarkable drama written; "The Sisters," another play, which was an attempt—and by no means an unsuccessful one—to introduce the spirit of Elizabethan tragedy into the drawing room of an English country house; "Marino Fabero," in which Swinburne, copying Byron, dramatized the story of a Doge of Venice, who conspired against the State and came to a tragic end. This play was not very successful, but, towards the end of his life, Swinburne recaptured a good deal of his old power in "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards."

"Man's Spiritual Dignity and Worth."—It had been said of Swinburne, went on the lecturer, that the most insistent motive in his art was the exultant acceptance of the tragic significance of life. He was debarred by his cast of mind from any definite belief of the hereafter, or of a beneficent Providence, yet he looked deep into that great drama, which is our present life, and into the souls of the men and women, who moved across its stage. He saw that drama as tragedy, even as Meredith had taken it to be mainly comedy. His tragic intuition of the universe was unrelieved by any conviction of a beneficent order, inherent in it, and transcending the blind and cruel workings of Fate; but if he disbelieved in a beneficent force external to man, he never, for one moment, wavered in his belief in man's own spiritual dignity and worth; and that dignity and worth he thought were only given added depth and beauty by the tragic impact of blind fate upon the life of a man. The meaning of tragedy, to Swinburne, lay in the conflict itself, and the night of annihilation in which it whelmed man's strength and woman's loveliness. He sought not, as some, including Shakespeare, sought—to go beyond this tragic world for explanation or reconciliation. In the very capacity of man for suffering he saw something which gave the universe deep and poignant and noble meaning. In taking Mary Stuart, the chief tragic character, concluded Professor Strong, Swinburne recognised, as Shakespeare had recognised when he created Macbeth, that there was a scheme of tragic values which transcended morality, and moved a world outside for good and evil. Such were a few of the qualities that made Swinburne a great poet and a greater tragedian. (Applause.)

JUDGES AND THEIR TITLES.

In a section relating to Dominion and Colonial judges in the latest edition of Debbett's "House of Commons and the Judicial Bench," published in London, the correct titles of judges are given, and from this authoritative work it will be seen that a wrong impression is general in this State, as well as in other parts of the Commonwealth. On January 1, 1912, His Majesty the King approved of the use and recognition throughout the Empire during tenure of office of the title of "Honorable" in the case of the Chief Justices and the judges of the High Court of Australia and the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Africa, and

Newfoundland, and on May 23, 1913, in the case of the Chief Justice of Canada and the judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts thereof, and the Chief Justices and judges of certain other courts in the several provinces of Canada. A similar recognition of the title is to be accorded in the case of such retired Chief Justices and judges of those courts as have been, or may hereafter be permitted to bear it, after retirement. The same authority gives the title of the Chief Justice of South Australia as Hon. Sir George J. R. Murray. The titles of the other judges are given as follows:—Hon. Sir John Gordon, Hon. T. S. Poole, and Hon. Angus Parsons. Such modes of address as Mr. Justice Poole or his Honor Mr. Justice Poole, therefore, are not strictly correct for communications, although the terms are in general use by barristers in the law courts, and properly so. The position in the matter of address varies in the case of certain Indian and colonial judges, instances to be cited from Debbett being Hon. Mr. Justice Phillips (Madras), Hon. Mr. Justice Martineau (Punjab), Hon. Mr. Justice Newbould (Calcutta), His Honor Sir Charles Magor (British Guiana), His Honor S. K. F. Nettleton (Gold Coast), and His Honor J. C. C. Chadwick (Native High Court, Natal). The customary "His Honor Mr. Justice" appears to be nowhere correct. The prefix "Honorable" or "Right Honorable" in the case of members of the Privy Council, and not "His Honor Mr. Justice," is also the title of English judges of the superior courts, as, for example, Right Hon. Sir James R. Atkin (Lord Justice of Appeal), Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory (King's Bench Division), Right Hon. Sir Charles C. Darling (King's Bench Division), and Hon. Frank Russell (Chancery Division). Judges of the County Courts in England and Wales are entitled to be described as, for example, His Honor Judge Parry, His Honor Judge Purfitt, or His Honor Judge Sir Thomas Granger.

Advertiser 6th July '22

PROGRESS OF THE W.E.A.

At a meeting of the central council of the Workers' Educational Association last week, statistics were submitted which revealed a remarkable growth in the number who are availing themselves of the University educational facilities offered by the W.E.A. The total number of students enrolled in the city, suburban, and country classes during the first term of this year was nearly 700. The number enrolled during the first term of 1921 was 340, so that the movement has approximately doubled its student membership during the present session. Of the subjects studied psychology is most popular, and over 250 have entered the two classes in that subject, which are under the leadership of Mr. A. C. Garnett, B.A. At the same time the classes in economics, English literature, modern history, and music showed large increases in the number of students, while at Port Adelaide, Gawler, and Freeling strong classes are meeting weekly.

An analysis of the occupations of the students shows that nearly one-quarter of them are engaged in domestic duties. In Great Britain it is often stated that the man goes to his class and leaves his wife at home. In South Australia, however, there are many cases where husband and wife come together to study the same topic side by side. Civil servants, clerks, garment makers, engineers, shop assistants, teachers, typists, and warehouse workers provide one-third the total students. The remainder are drawn from 50 occupations, ranging from managers of important industrial enterprises, and clerks-men to gardeners, and general laborers. At the monthly meeting of the W.E.A. Club last Saturday evening, Professor Strong spoke to 250 members on the aims and methods of the repertory theatre movement. His address was followed by the performance of a one-act play by four members of the Adelaide Repertory Theatre, Miss Gwen Home, Miss E. Tinks, Mr. C. Saunders, and Mr. D. Blakelock. The performance was well staged and presented, and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience. The W.E.A. is giving vigorous practical support to the Adelaide Repertory Theatre.

CLEVER STUDENTS.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

ADELAIDE MAN'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 5. The Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition have awarded to Mr. Cecil Edgar Tilley, B.Sc. (of Adelaide), a senior scholarship worth £400. He will conduct research into progressive metamorphism in the Scottish highlands.

Scholarships of £250 have been awarded to Miss Marie Bentovigle (Sydney University) to study crystallography; Mr. James Rogers (Melbourne) in physics; and Mr. John Charles Smith (New Zealand University) in chemistry.

Mr. Tilley has just completed the two years' Science Research scholarship awarded him in 1919 by the Commissioners of the London Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Tilley, who is 27 years of age, is the



Mr. C. E. Tilley, B.Sc.

younger son of Mrs. Tilley, Salisbury-street, North Unley, and the late Mr. J. T. Tilley, assistant engineer to the Harbors Board. He has had a remarkably successful scholastic career. While attending the Start-street Public School he won a Government exhibition, which entitled him to three years' tuition at the Adelaide High School. At the High School he gained a Government bursary, which carried him on to the University, where he studied science, chemistry, and geology. He graduated B.Sc. at the Adelaide University in 1914. At the Sydney University he took honors in chemistry and geology, and won the Professor David prize and two medals. Shortly afterwards he went to England, where he was engaged by the British Government to take charge of the chemistry department at Queen's Ferry, North Wales, where high explosives were manufactured for war purposes. At the close of the war Mr. Tilley returned to Sydney, where he was engaged as a lecturer in chemistry at the University. In August, 1919, he was awarded one of the 1851 Science Research scholarships, which enabled him to go to Europe for two years and do research work at universities. Mr. Tilley left for England in January, 1920.

Advertiser 10 JUL 1922

NEW HIGH SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

In the Executive Council on Wednesday regulations were made under the Education Act dealing with the establishment of separate high schools. The conditions provide that in the opinion of the Minister of Education there shall be satisfactory evidence that there will be an annual average attendance at the school of at least 40 pupils qualified for admission, who will attend for at least a two-years' course of instruction. The site for the building must be not less than five acres in area, and must be provided free of cost to the Government and be vested in them. In the case of an agricultural high school, there must be provided on similar terms land sufficient and convenient for the purposes in view. The public must also contribute not less than £1,000 towards the cost of high school buildings.

TESTING THE EINSTEIN THEORY.

Dr. Robert J. Trumpler (assistant astronomer of Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California, and a member of the American scientific party visiting Australia to observe the solar eclipse in September), has arrived in Sydney. Dr. Trumpler stayed for two weeks in Tahiti, superintending the erection of instruments to be used for the purpose of making comparisons with observations effected in Australia. "The principal object of the expedition is to prove or disprove the Einstein theory of relativity," he said. "The comparison of photographs taken at Tahiti will give us the position of the stars in this region where there is no disturbance. This photograph will be compared with photographs taken during the eclipse, and a comparison will show if such a displacement of the stars exists or not. This will test the new theory. In addition to ordinary astronomical instruments special apparatus in the form of giant cameras has been brought. Two cameras, with which the stars round the sun will be photographed during the eclipse, measure 15 ft. and 5 ft. in length respectively. Another camera, 40 ft. in length, has been brought out for the purpose of photographing the corona during the eclipse. Our observations in Australia will be made at Wollal, on the 90-mile beach, which is about 150 miles south of Broom on the north-west coast."

Advertiser 17 JUL 1922

GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

"There are now over 1,900 students enrolled at the Adelaide University," said Mr. C. R. Hodge, the registrar, on Thursday. "Of this number 768 are undergraduates. In 1876, when the University opened, there were only eight undergraduates. The first graduate was Mr. T. Ainslie Caterer, who graduated in 1879, obtaining his B.A. degree." Speaking of the large number of women students, Mr. Hodge pointed out that up to 1884 only two lady undergraduates were recorded. Miss Edith Emily Dornwell was the first lady graduate. She took the B.Sc. degree. "It is interesting to note," continued Mr. Hodge, "that when the University first opened it had only a faculty of arts, and now the list of faculties embraces arts, science, engineering, law, medicine, music, and commerce."

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Miss B. Jean Murray, B.Sc., Adelaide University, was a passenger by express on Monday for Sydney. She will sail by the steamer Mooraki to-day for Nelson, New Zealand, where she has been appointed assistant micrologist and plant pathologist to Dr. Curtis, of the Cawthron Research Institute of Agriculture and Horticulture. She is a daughter of Mr. Albany Murray, of Fashoda-street, Hyde Park.

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THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

"It is a blow aimed at the principle of secondary education," declared Mr. J. Gunn, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, referring on Thursday to the new high school regulation, particulars of which were published in "The Advertiser" on Wednesday. "If it is carried into effect it will mean that in the future only the children of those parents who can afford to meet the new conditions will receive the benefits of secondary education. The importance of that branch of education must not be forgotten, and also the fact that it is a distinct advantage not only to the individual child, but to the State as a whole. The regulation is quite contrary to the spirit which led to the adoption of the high school principle and also to the spirit of the report of the late Mr. Alfred Williams, who, when Director of Education in 1908, made a world tour for the purpose of enquiring into educational facilities in other countries. In that report Mr. Williams said:—'All over our great territory we have numbers of children with the inclination and ability to advance beyond the limits of the primary school. While such children have no opportunity of gratifying their desire for better training there is loss to the individual and the State. Such a condition is to be deplored. Throughout the country districts in centres convenient to the people there should be established a number of district high schools which would bring the advantages of higher education within the reach of all who are able and willing to profit by it.' It is to be hoped," added Mr. Gunn, "that Parliament will show its disapproval of the present retrograde step."