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It must not be inferred that the value of experience was lessened, for the efficient conduct of commercial and industrial enterprises could not be learnt except by active participation. Indeed, it had been said by a French philosopher that perfection in any art could only be achieved by those who had been placed under the necessity of earning their living by it. But when actual experience was supplemented by academic work, the result must be a man with a wider range of view and greater aptitude of mind. Nothing was more likely to enable a man to deal effectively with the problems of life as they arose than a liberal education, whether that education was received in the lecture-rooms of a University or by rubbing shoulders with men of all shades of opinion. (Applause.)

If this were the case they would no doubt think that employers should make particular opportunities for men with diplomas, and there had perhaps been some disappointment that a systematised preference had not been arranged. But those who were engaged in large offices—or small ones for that matter—must realise the many difficulties in the way of an employer desirous of doing something in that way. He could assure them there was always plenty of room at the top. Well-educated men with character, vision, and energy were much in demand, and the young man who exhibited these qualities would not be allowed to hide his light under a bushel.

**Seizing the Opportunity.**

The old saying that "knowledge is power" was true to-day, as it could not be disputed that knowledge gave to its possessor a confidence which was invaluable in any walk of life, and particularly so

in commerce. This confidence gave the ability to recognise and grasp opportunity when it appeared, and very frequently actually to create opportunity itself. He was told by a returned soldier that in a camp during the war, remotely placed in the country, the company commanders at mess one evening decided to race their horses on the following day. When the camp gathered for the event, though the nearest settled life was miles away, there was seen in the midst of an eager group one of the diggers with a shining bag, and an equally shiny belltopper anxious to lay the odds, which illustrated his remark that knowledge and confidence created its own opportunity. (Laughter.) He was reminded of that well-educated young man mentioned in the "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son," who tried in succession practically every job that commerce had to offer, and failed dismally. Eventually he turned to writing articles on "Why Young Men Failed," and did exceedingly well by it. He might have been a fool, but his education at least gave him the eye for seizing an opportunity in the most hopeless position. He suggested that they should not think because the commercial men of Adelaide had not been able to arrange a settled system of preference they were not unappreciative of the value of commercial education. It was up to the young graduate to demonstrate his superiority.

**Proposed Chair of Commerce.**

He noticed that one of the objects of the association, as expressed in the constitution, was to aim at the establishment of a chair in commerce in the University, and as Adelaide was the University which pioneered commercial education in Australia, it was no doubt a matter of disappointment to them that the chair had not yet arrived. He took it that the establishment of a chair in any subject was a public recognition by the community that the subject was of sufficient educational and social importance to warrant special study, and that the practice of the subject was so highly developed and involved as to call for the advanced education of its practitioners. If this were so, who could dispute the claims of commerce to a chair? Their very impressive-looking Latin motto, when translated, meant "Progress by exchange." The words, he believed, had a wide application. Trade and commerce, involving, as they did, the exchange of commodities between various communities and countries, resulted always in the exchange of more than commodities—the exchange of language, of politics, of education, of art, and all manner of cultures. This had always been realised. They found, for instance, that the Jews of old were forbidden to purchase Greek oil, not because the Jewish authorities considered Greek oil inferior to that of Palestine, but because the religion and philosophy of the Greeks were objectionable to them. They knew the far-reaching effects of commerce. A branch of human activity which was fraught with such far-reaching consequences, deserved systematised and scientific study, and he hoped it would not be long before their hopes for the establishment of a degree in commerce would be realised. (Applause.)

**Public Service.**

In any community there was a great amount of public service to be rendered, if the life of the people was to be rich and virile, and there was always a difficulty in securing sufficient men who were at the same time ready and able to assume these responsibilities. It had been said in cynical strain that the people in this world who had the power had not the knowledge. However true that might be, he was sure nothing would prove of greater assistance in training men adequately to assume the responsibilities of public service than a high standard

of commercial education supervised by the University.

In one respect alone the education they were undertaking must help to train them to express themselves better. He disliked public speaking, and his weakness was typical of men engaged in commercial life—men ably fitted to assist public men on important matters, but who were diffident about expressing themselves for fear of not being clear. He understood that the composition of essays was an important feature of many of the subjects, and was becoming increasingly so, and the training to express themselves lucidly must be of great advantage. One of the inevitable results of higher education of commercial men must surely be the creation of what might be called a true professional spirit—that sense of responsibility to the community over and above the immediate object of personal profit. That they must have profit was the basis of their calling. A business man who could not produce profit was a failure, but if in the making of that profit he was animated by a high sense of professional duty and pride, not only he, but the whole community, would be the richer. There was, quite naturally, a fear on the part of many business men that in the study of commerce theory might become divorced from practice, but he was sure the members of the University staff responsible for its commercial studies were fully alive to this. For this reason he thought the constitution of the Board of Commercial Studies, consisting as it did of representatives of the University teaching staff and representatives of the more important commercial and industrial associations, was of great advantage.

**Economics and Politics.**

This question led him to the subject of economics. As economics was the study of the material welfare of the people, it was inevitable that many of the matters with which it dealt were questions surrounded by an atmosphere of conflicting party political views, which made it very difficult for the lecturer to steer a course through his subject which did not flavor of partisan bias. The existence of a difficulty, however, was a challenge to overcome it, and the necessity of overcoming this particular difficulty was acute. He did not think anything could do greater harm to the reputation and prestige of a university than to create an impression that its teachings partook of political partisan views. Because of this inherent difficulty in the teaching of economics he had heard it suggested that the subject might well be dropped from the commercial course. Whether this was possible he did not know, but he would be sorry if a study of economics resulted in clouding their university in a murky haze of party politics. The study of economics was a wide, human subject, containing all the elements of liberal education, and he realised that teachers of economics had a difficult task in this respect. When he recently requested the Premier to speak on an important aspect of public affairs in a frank, non-partisan manner, he laughingly remarked that he would do as the University professor did—"state the case and leave you to draw your own conclusions," and it was only by following this principle that subjects of a contentious nature could be kept above the sordid atmosphere of political strife. He was confident that this was the spirit in which the University of Adelaide approached, and would always approach, such subjects. The community had much to gain by encouraging the commercial education provided by the University, and he also felt the University had something to gain by close contact with the actual affairs of life. It was a partnership for the common good. (Applause.) High regard for the association prompted him to wish it the best of luck. He trusted its members and future members would derive much pleasure from their association with the Adelaide University, and to those at present connected with the organisation, and to all future members he expressed the hope that one and all would prosper, feeling that the success of their lives would be reflected for the good of trade and commerce, and the future advancement of the Queen City of the South. (Applause.)

"The University" was submitted by Mr. C. H. Bressler, who referred to the many advantages afforded by such an institution to the community generally, as well as to the students in particular.

Mr. S. Russell Booth (chairman of the board of commercial studies) responded, and referred to the part which the University played in engendering a spirit of goodwill among all classes of the community and developing that system of moderation in all things, which was so necessary to the advancement of civilisation.

Mr. W. A. K. McKee gave the toast "Our Lecturers," making special reference to the loss the commerce school would suffer when Dr. Heaton went to Canada.

Dr. Heaton responded, and thanked those present for the kind references to himself and his work. He stated that he had spent a very happy eight years in Adelaide, and it was with sincere regret that he had decided to sever the close friendships which he and Mrs. Heaton had formed. But, as he had mentioned previously, a true economist must travel and observe the actual conditions in every country.

The health of "Kindred Societies" was honored at the instance of Mr. P. A. Ohlstrom, and Mr. P. Jones, of the science school, responded.

Musical and elocutionary items were rendered by Misses Jean Sinclair, A.M.U.A., B. Jones, and G. Jones.

Solicitor and Cricketer

Both on the playing field and in executive positions the name of Campbell has been associated with cricket in South Australia for a number of years. Hardly any interstate or international match is played without the trim figure of Mr. G. C. Campbell being prominent in the members' reserve at the Adelaide Oval.

Mr. Campbell first learned how to handle a bat while a student at St. Peter's College. In those days he led the school team in cricket, football, and athletics. It was while at the Adelaide University and a member of that cricket team that he was first selected for interstate honors.

He was captain of the State team in the last series of interstate games prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. In that year he was selected as a member of the Australian Eleven which was to have toured South Africa. He served with the 10th Battalion during the war, and was awarded the Military Cross and Bar. He attained the rank of temporary major.

After the war, when he joined the firm of what is now Messrs. Bennett, Campbell, and Browne, Mr. Campbell took a prominent part in the management of cricket. He is one of the South Australia



MR. G. C. CAMPBELL

lian delegates on the Board of Control, chairman of the cricket committee of the South Australian Cricket Association, and one of the longest standing members of the ground and finance committee of the association.

He gained interstate honors in lacrosse, and for a number of years led the State side. Mr. Campbell, who took his degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in 1910, considers that the most urgent question in cricket at present is to do away with the covering of wickets.

REGISTER. 7-7-25

**CONSERVATORIUM STRING QUARTET.**

To-night the second chamber music recital by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet will be given in the Liberal Union Hall. Much interest has already been shown in this new venture of giving chamber music in a small hall. It is infinitely more attractive in every respect, both to the player and to the audience, and brings about a closer sympathy between them. The outstanding feature to-night will be the Dvorak "American Negro" Quartet—so named from the fact that the main themes are drawn from negro melodies, which are cleverly interwoven, in a charming manner. Much success was attained by the Melbourne Quartet recently in a recital of this work. A second feature of the programme will be the St. Saens Piano Trio, in four movements. The piano part will be played by Miss Alice Meegan. The personnel of the quartet is as follows:—Violins, Charles Schilsky and Kathreen Meegan; viola, Sylvia Whittington; and cello, Harold Parsons. The plan and programme are at Correll's.

NEWS. 4-5-25

**ELDER CONSERVATORIUM**

**String Quartet Concert**

The second concert of the series of Chamber Musical recitals, arranged by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet will be given in the Liberal Union Hall on Tuesday evening. The first recital of this series proved such a success that seating accommodation was limited, and it is hoped that the impression created by giving this form of music in a small hall will attract an even larger audience.

**CANON POOLE, M.A.**

**Eighty on Thursday**

(By "Ivanhoe")

A remarkable man who has figured prominently in church, university, and educational life and in Freemasonry, is the Rev. Canon Frederic Stanley Poole, M.A., who will celebrate his eightieth birthday on Thursday. His eldest son is Mr. Justice Poole (Acting Chief Justice and now Administrator of the State).

The Canon, who is a fine type of the cultured, courteous Englishman, is a man of Kent—he was born at Maidstone—and his connection with the Diocese of Adelaide extends back nearly 60 years to the time of Bishop Short, the first occupant of the See. Canon Poole went to Manchester Grammar School, and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became Sizar and Somerset Exhibitioner, and graduated in arts in 1886. His first teaching appointment after leaving the university was at Stockport Grammar School, where he corrected exercises by Horace Lamb, who in 1875 became Professor of Mathematics at Adelaide University, and thence went in 1885 to Manchester University, distinguishing himself in mathematics. It was a coincidence that two or three years after Professor Lamb took up his duties in the University of Adelaide Canon Poole should be temporarily occupying the chair of Classics at this University.

When Bishop Short was in England in 1867 he engaged Mr. Stanley Poole (as he then was) as a master of St. Peter's College, Adelaide. But the college position having been filled in Adelaide before his arrival, Bishop Short offered him the post of catechist at Poonindie on the West Coast until he was old enough to take holy orders. He was ordained before he was 23, the canonical age.

At the end of six months the young clergyman left Poonindie for Robe a curate to Archdeacon Twopeny, who was stationed at Mount Gambier. Mr. Poole visited Kingston, Naracoorte, Penola, and other towns, and the intervening sheep stations during his stay in the South-East, travelling on horseback. Then for 12 months he had charge of the Mount Gambier Grammar School, and in 1871 returned to England to be married.

For the next two years he was incumbent of Christ Church, Strathalbyn. In September, 1874, he accepted the incumbency of St. John's, Adelaide, stayed there for 21 years, and was a force in the religious life of the city. He was honorary canon of St. Peter's Cathedral from 1887 until 1895, when he left Adelaide to become vicar at St. Peter's, Ballarat, where he spent more than three years, and then returned to Adelaide.

Recalling his experiences 12 years ago, the canon remarked:—"I should have returned to the Diocese of Adelaide six months after I left it. Circumstances were against my doing so. My deafness being a hindrance in securing a settled cure in Adelaide, I was compelled to fall back on my calling as a teacher. I carried on a private school with profit to myself for some 10 years."

For some time afterwards he held the chaplaincy of the Gaol, Destitute Asylum, and Hospital. He was appointed chaplain to Bishop Harmer in 1900, and examining chaplain to Bishop Thomas in 1905, and in the same year Canon of the Cathedral.

Canon Poole has been connected with Freemasonry for upward of 50 years. He has been chaplain of several lodges, and is an honorary member of a number.

Before the foundation of the Grand Lodge of South Australia in 1884, he was District Grand Chaplain under the District Grand Lodge of the English Constitution. When a Grand Lodge was established at Adelaide he was chosen Grand Chaplain, and for many years thereafter held office either as Grand Chaplain or Grand Lecturer. Some years ago he had conferred upon him the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master, a high distinction in the order.

Major J. Russell King, managing director of M. Weddell & Co. (Australia) Proprietary, Limited, of Melbourne, has been appointed one of the members of the London agency of the Dairy Produce Export Control Board. He will leave for London about October.