

be the apex or mount to which there are at least several roads. An

Unbridged Gap

has always existed between our Universities in Australia and our primary education system. We in South Australia, to a very much greater extent, perhaps, than anywhere else in Australia, have solved the difficulty by establishing free and highly efficient secondary State schools. These are open to every boy and girl in the community after they are finished with ordinary primary school life. These schools are, so to speak, the bridges which lead them on to the University. In this regard at the last Labour Conference in South Australia we carried this resolution:—"That to every child should be given the fullest possible educational advantages, defined as free, compulsory, and up to and inclusive of education at the University." This I am hoping confidently will soon become the law of the land in Western Australia. It will not mean that every boy and girl will want to rush to a University, but it will mean that you will have built on so favourable an area that all who strive to share in those ideals will not be overburdened with the cost of transit, and that you will have provided a home and a place where all may study to reach those ideals. Keep to 100 acres if it is to be found at all. With plenty of room and plenty of river the buildings will come, students will come, and good will come to the State of Western Australia.

You are doubtless often asked of what value a University is to a community. "Yes, and I consider that a University which fulfills its proper functions must be of immense importance to a community. This was the very question which had to be decided at the first meeting of the Oxford University and Labour Movement representatives. A Commission sat, consisting of such men as Sir Thomas Banks and all the leading Oxford University men on the one side, and an equal number of Labour members of Parliament and Labour Union representatives on the other. That Commission unanimously agreed that the answer to the question was:—"That the nation needs the services not only of the professor, the lawyer, the doctor, the civil servant; but of the miner, the bricklayer, the engineer, the unnumbered army of workers, the millions who weave our clothes, build our houses, carry us safely on our journeys. These," said the Commission, "deserve a University education in order that they may face the unsolved problems of their present positions, not simply that they may fly to other positions." Professor Huxley, as far back as the year, 1871, said:—"I should like to have an arrangement by which a passage could be secured for children of superior ability to schools in which they could obtain higher instruction than in ordinary schools. I believe that no educational system will be worthy the name of a national system or fulfill the great objects of education unless it is one which establishes

A Great Ladder,

the bottom of which will be in the gutter and the top in the University." Not to have as an ornament a University degree but to have that knowledge which University environment should give will, I am sure, be the sole object of University students of the Western Australian University. As to the Chairs of the University, they are matters which could be decided almost at any time. There are, however, in this regard some essentials, too. Engineering, for instance, mineralogy, agriculture, veterinary science, history, and the classics might all be included. There are no such things as dead languages, in my opinion. They may be somewhat covered up, but in the search for a knowledge of the language will be found the history of all the great races who have preceded us. The influence which universities have had upon our race is well known. The other day one of the English newspapers pointed out, as the answer to the question as to what the

Influence of the University

upon the national life really was, that out of 1,000 men occupying the most eminent position in England the universities were responsible for the training of nearly all. Oxford came first on the list with 382 men, Cambridge next with 177, Scottish Universities 76, foreign Universities 112, and only the few remaining had not been brought up to University standards. The position in America was also shown. The investigations ranged over both the United States and Canada, and the big positions in those countries were said to be occupied by 2,144 men. Of these 5,775 held university degrees, 1,240 had passed through the High Schools, 313 had been privately educated, and only 896 of these positions had been grasped by the man "whose life in low estate began, and made by force his merit known." The figures show what influence the University has had upon those great nations. What the Universities have done there they can do for us here. Having once decided to have your own University, let me counsel you in Western Australia not to

be content with throwing out a few scholarships which are only so many ropes thrown out to the struggling masses. While a few successful ones may climb to a congenial haven and step from there into public service the great body of the people will still have to strain and struggle. Having had your University erected in the first place with the possibility of its ultimately, in the fullest sense, becoming a home of the people as well as the property of the people, let me also counsel you then to see that you realise what the old Athenians realised, that the ideal State does not consist of sails or ships, but of men, trained men, able to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the duties necessary for the service of the State.

Mr. Ryan is returning to South Australia by the coastal steamer to-day.

Register, Oct. 12/11

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the University Senate was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. F. Chapple (Warden) presided over an attendance of 40 members.

—Lowrie Scholarships.—

Professor Rennie moved that the Senate approves the new statute referring to the Lowrie Scholarships, as already adopted by the council. The University had decided to award in succession seven one-year scholarships of £75 each with the £500 given by an anonymous donor. The additional amount would be paid by the council. It was hoped that when the money was exhausted the Government would step in and make the scholarship a permanent one. Professor Stirling seconded the motion, which was carried.

—Higher Public Examination.—

Professor Rennie moved—"That the Senate approves the alterations made by the council in the regulations for the higher public examination." He said the number of bursaries granted by the Government upon the results of the examination had been increased from 10 to 12, and were much more valuable than previously. Six were open and six were limited to pupils of the Adelaide High School. Not more than four of the latter were for boys. In addition, the Government was going to contribute limited amounts of money for students' maintenance. The old bursaries were worth from £25 to £30, but now they would represent a considerable sum. Professor Mitchell seconded. Carried.

—Mus. Bac. Degree.—

Professor Ennis moved—"That the Senate adopts the alteration to regulation 6 of the degree of Bachelor of Music, as already approved by the council." Hitherto the regulations had provided that the candidate should be examined in one of the following practical subjects:—Singing, pianoforte, organ, violin, or violoncello. The line proposed to be added was "Or any other instrument approved by the faculty." Mr. S. Talbot Smith seconded. Carried.

Advertiser, Oct. 12/11

Mr. R. D. Kleemann, M.A. (Cambridge) and D.Sc. (Adelaide), who has been studying physics under Professor J. J. Thompson at Cambridge University during the last six or seven years, returned to Adelaide on Saturday. He went to England with a Science Research scholarship granted by the Royal Commissioners of the London Exhibition of 1881, and he distinguished himself while at Cambridge by his researches on the subject of radium. He had previously been associated with Professor Bragg in similar work in Adelaide.

THE GLACIAL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor.

Sir—You had hardly received my last of the "Howchin series" of replies when a letter appeared signed by Dr. Fritz Noetling. Without waiting for an answer from me this same gentleman published another a few days later. The object of both letters is to again tell you that, to his mind, my observations appear superficial and my statements inaccurate. It is not, however, my intention to start a "Noetling series" of replies in this controversy, because I think enough has already been brought forward by Mr. Howchin and myself to allow the public to form their own opinion. Most of the items cited by Dr. Noetling have previously been dealt with; consequently the concluding quotation, Zuvener VII., in my last letter, forbids a useless repetition. What Dr. Noetling styles as my "so-called reply" no doubt refers to the interview published by your reporter on September 19. That a paper written by Mr. J. D. Hiffe, B.Sc., and myself was refused publication by the Royal Society of South Australia is ancient history. The reason why it was refused is also well known. The notes Dr. Maclaren submitted in London for us, because "discussions on the origin of a certain conglomerate gave rise to a considerable amount of controversy," were published in the abstracts of the Geological Society's proceedings, and not declined, as Dr. Noetling leads one to believe. I must again repeat that, "having been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in Berlin, I was asked to embody my views in a general geological paper, and read it at one of their meetings; and I did so." This is plain English, and I am sorry if Dr. Noetling cannot follow the reasoning. He is certainly the first one to believe me to mean that the council of the society asked me officially to do so. That is a ridiculous interpretation, and I am certain the council would rarely or never condescend to beg any member officially to present a paper. Several Fellows asked me to do so, because they stated literature on Australian geology is hard to procure in Germany. Subsequently quite a number of letters were received by me from German geologists, in which they express their satisfaction for my having given them a general outline of Australian geology in so condensed a form. As regards Dr. Baertling's letter, which Dr. Noetling has invidiously translated and published, I am by this week's mail referring the matter to the council of the society for a report. It will be for them to decide whose statement is the more important—Dr. Baertling's or Professor Krush's. The latter was the official editor of the society when my paper was presented. This gentleman's written reply to a formal request was—"I shall most decidedly accept Mr. Basedow's paper for publication in the Journal of the Geological Society." The hesitation on the part of the society (mentioned by Dr. Baertling) was for financial reasons. Professor Krush continues in his letter:—"In view of the financial position of the society, it is important for me to know what the reproduction of the plates is likely to cost. In order that the Journal may be as complete as possible, I make it a rule to ask the authors to partly bear the expense of reproduction, when such is likely to be high." If Dr. Baertling has written to Dr. Noetling that my paper "contained such attacks on Mr. Howchin that they were obliged to cut them out at once, refusing to publish them," he will have to answer for this before the council of the society. Is it at all likely that a man of such a high standing as Professor Frech, who kindly subedited my German paper for me, devoting many weeks of careful thought and patience to it, would have allowed any such "attack" to have been published with his authority? Fortunately I make it a rule to keep all manuscript and first printer's proofs of my papers, and I can, therefore, produce the originals of this paper also. The clauses omitted from my thesis, by request of the society, "because they had no direct bearing on the subject," were as follow:—Page 358, in place of the clause "the paper was not printed," read "suppressed the paper, acting upon the advice of Professor T. W. E. David, but allowed the editor (Mr. Howchin) to attack us in the Proceedings." Page 362, after line 12, read—"In volume 1905 of the Royal