

Advertiser 31.7.20.

Reg. 3-8-20

THE PRINCE AND THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

When the Prince of Wales had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D by the Adelaide University recently he made a verbal reply, in which he discarded the one he had prepared. The latter, however, has since been forwarded to the University. It reads:—"Mr. Chancellor—It is a great pleasure to me to pay this visit to the University of Adelaide, which will soon be celebrating its jubilee as one of the most important foundations in the State. I know that the degree which you have just conferred on me is also held by the King, who was admitted to it nineteen years ago, and I have been much interested to hear that His Majesty then laid the foundation-stone of one of your chief buildings, the Science Buildings, which are named after the Prince of Wales. Before all else I wish to take the opportunity of congratulating the University on its splendid work during the war. I know that it sent out large numbers of its sons, both graduate and undergraduate, and that it also assisted materially in the scientific work which did so much to help the fighting men. My warmest sympathy will always belong to those who have lost friends and relations killed in action, or who have been disabled in the field. I am all the prouder to be associated with Adelaide University, since I have been the comrade-in-arms of so many Adelaide men, and I am very grateful to you for admitting me to the honor of this degree. Though the degree is a very learned one, I regard myself as genuinely qualified for it by interest in the life and work of the University, which means so much to the State, and I shall always take pride in my standing as an Adelaide graduate who watches the progress of the University with true sympathy, and wishes it all possible success. I also thank you most sincerely for your kind welcome and loyal address. I am saying good-bye to Adelaide this morning with genuine regret, for I should much like to have prolonged my first visit to this lovely capital, which I shall remember with pleasure all my life."

ceremony, and when their requests were ignored they had assembled to make a demonstration against the University officials. After the Prince had departed the undergrads marched through the streets, "ventilating their grievance," as they desired to term it. They considered that a more spacious area should have been secured for the unique demonstration, so that all connected with the University could have participated in the admission of the Prince to his degree.

Adv 19-7-20.

UNIVERSITY COURSES.

ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Melbourne, July 18. Provided that a man will be accepted by the University authorities as having passed an examination equivalent to the matriculation standard, and having been established that the applicant is in need of monetary assistance, the Government have power, under official regulations, to grant returned soldiers under the age of 20 not exceeding £150 to enable them to undertake a University course. Soldiers over 20 and under 30 may receive by way of a gift from time to time, fees payable in connection with a course, and such allowances as will ensure to the student a weekly income (inclusive of personal pension) of 42/ for the academic year, including the period ordinarily required to enable him to attend the qualifying examination for that year.

Reg. 21-7-20

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Sir Douglas Mawson, D.Sc., gave the first of three extension lectures at the Adelaide University on Tuesday evening dealing with "The ice-cold continent." There was a large attendance. The lecturer narrated in interesting style a historical sketch setting forth the antarctic regions as known to-day, a comparison of arctic and antarctic conditions, modern methods employed in Polar exploration, the objects to be attained, and the scope and character of the work, and the future of antarctic exploration. He surveyed the operations of expeditions to the south pole, or in that direction, since the sixteenth century, and made special reference to the Shackleton Expedition of 1907-8 (of which he was a member), and the Australian Expedition in 1911-14 (of which he was the leader). Exhibits of equipment employed in the last named undertaking were shown, and it was stated that it would be the last time that they would be seen publicly in South Australia, as they would shortly be forwarded to New South Wales, to form part of the Natural History Museum in Sydney, in the terms of the arrangement made in that respect. A magnificent series of 160 lantern slides illustrative of the lecture, and made in England during the three years that Sir Douglas was on war service, was also displayed, and demonstrated in most realistic manner the conditions, the geography, and the animal life, and other features of the antarctic regions. It was emphasized that the only legitimate work of explorations was to do scientific work, and the value of the Australian Expedition was shown, to an extent, in the fact that the scientific publications in connection with it, would extend over about 80 sections, some of which would run into several hundred quarto pages, with numerous photographic illustrations in each section. Reference was also made to the future economic development of that wonderful and expansive part of the earth's crust—4,500,000 square miles and 15,000,000 square miles of ocean. The whale, seal, and penguin life would, it was argued, be of great value if treated properly. The whaling industry, at present centred at South Georgia, was valued at £5,000,000 annually. The importance of it was further shown by the fact that the British Government had taken steps to build and equip two vessels for the purpose of making investigations into the possibilities of the industry there. The cost of these ships would be borne by the whaling companies in a suitable tax. Next Tuesday night Sir Douglas will deal with the glacial features of the region, and a week later he will speak upon the animal life there. The lectures have great educational value, and are of special interest owing to Australia's relation to the antarctic.

Register 31.7.20.

UNIVERSITY ADDITIONS DESIRED.

A deputation from the council of the University of Adelaide waited upon the Premier (Hon. H. N. Barwell) on Friday morning, and requested that the Government should render financial assistance to build a new engineering and physics school. The Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) pointed out that last year it was recommended that the University should be partially closed for these subjects as the accommodation was insufficient. The position was worse now. Three of their members had gone into the matter, and recommended that a new building should be built similar to that now being erected for the physiological school, costing about £25,000. The University had contributed £10,000 toward the latter building, and consequently had no money left for the engineering school. Students would make arrangements to go to Melbourne. Professor Chapman emphasized the position. He exemplified the space allotted to engineering in the other States compared with South Australia. At present classes were being duplicated. They would like the assistance of Mr. Simpson, the Superintendent Public Buildings, to prepare details. Professor Kerr Grant said the rooms occupied by physics were part of the original building of 1879. There were 20 odd students then, and now there were 217, but only two additional rooms had been provided. Dr. Rennie supported the remarks of the previous speakers. The Vice-Chancellor, in answer to the Premier, said if the building was provided for these two departments they would be able to manage until a permanent site was selected for the University. The Premier, in reply, said they had his entire sympathy. He was not going to see the University starved or students going to other States, or young people deserting of University education turned down because of lack of accommodation. He would ask the Superintendent of Public Buildings to consult with them, and report as to the requirements and the cost. He would then take the matter to Cabinet and see if a line could be placed on the Estimates.

NEW RHODES SCHOLAR.

Mr. H. I. Coombs Chosen.

At a meeting of the Rhodes' Scholarship Committee in Adelaide on Monday morning applications for the scholarships of 1920-21 were considered. His Excellency the Governor and all the other members were present. It was decided to deal only with the 1920 scholarship. There were three applicants, and Mr. H. I. Coombs (nephew of Mr. W. G. Coombs, Chairman of the Adelaide Hospital Board) was selected.



MR. H. I. COOMBS.

Mr. Coombs, who resides in Lily street, Goodwood, was born on November 4, 1899. His educational record embraces successes in physics, mathematics, chemistry, and physiography, and he was awarded the John L. Young scholarship for research. His sporting career has been:—1917—Played cricket, tennis, in Teachers' Training College; played first man in Church Tennis Club, and considered best in Teachers' Training College. No rowing races held. 1918—Rowed in champion fours of University.—Arts—Won Tyas Cup, 1919—Rowed in University eight; in Dash eight at autumn regatta; stroked Arts crew, but owing to postponement of regatta and proximity of examinations, resigned seat. 1920—Senior stroke, Torrens Rowing Club; stroked junior eights on Port River and senior junior four on Murray, but sank; won Forrester fours, and did a great deal of boxing; stroked Champion University Eight of Australia; awarded full rowing blue. Mr. Coombs has held the following positions:—Captain, Adelaide University Boat Club; Vice-President of Arts Association, assistant treasurer to General Sports Association, committee-man Adelaide University Boat Club, South Australian Rowing Club, blue sub-committee, General Sports Association, Torrens Rowing Club, and Arts Association.

Adv. 4-8-20

ADDRESS IN REPLY

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

The motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Governor's speech was moved in the House of Assembly on Tuesday by Mr. Hudd, who mentioned that it was about six years since he had previously been a member of the State Parliament. He appreciated the opportunity of again speaking in the House. He referred in highly eulogistic terms to the life and character of the late Hon. A. H. Peake, and said a memorial of the late Premier should be placed in the Chamber. The experiences of the war and of travel had taught him that there was no country like Australia. Ninety-five per cent. of the returned men were of the same mind. He had come back with a determination to do all in his power to make stronger the ties which bound the Dominions to the Motherland. Public

men had grave responsibilities. There was no time to waste on things which did not matter—such as the abolition of the Legislative Council, adult franchise for the Council, State Socialism, and many other things which regularly came before the House. Those who wasted time on such matters should be disqualified for the term of the Parliament. (Labor cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Butterfield—Who is this Caesar? Mr. Reidy—Alexandra has killed all your democratic ideas.

Mr. Hudd—Nothing of the kind. Candidly he liked the Government policy. If it were carried into effect—(Opposition cries of "Ah!")—it would make for progress and development. He would do his best to give effect to the policy. They should not waste time going into who was to blame for the past mistakes and failures. They should look for remedies. The most serious thing that faced the State was the drift of population to the metropolitan area. The reasons for this were lack of education and general facilities in the country districts, bad roads, and bad railway arrangements. The Government intended to deal with education and roads, and he hoped they would look into the railway position. In connection with the London trade activities of the State they must maintain their status. He was sorry Mr. McCann had been lost to the State, for he was a valuable officer. He had been getting £800 a year, and the State had appointed Mr. Lewis at £600. A Trade Commissioner at that salary was not worth anything to the State. If Mr. Lewis was worth his place as Trade Commissioner the State would not retain his services for three months, for he would be worth £2,000 or £3,000 to someone else. As soon as possible a Minister should be sent to London to arrange matters.

Mr. Southwood—Send them all home. Mr. Hudd said the main roads were a disgrace to any civilised community, and the Government evidently intended seriously to tackle the problem. There would be a heavy strain upon the finances, but he trusted the new taxation would be fair. He was glad the Government intended to recognise the Civil Service. It was not good policy to keep their best civil servants on small salaries. He had been given to understand that the Webb report destroyed altogether the value of the evidence given by one of the main witnesses before the Angus Commission, which had cast a stigma upon one of the most respected members of the House, Sir Richard Butler. If that was so they should take the earliest opportunity of clearing his character. (Hear, hear.)

In relation to the high cost of living he was quite willing to deal with the profiteer, but everybody was required commercially and industrially to "play the game." To say that profiteering was the cause of the high cost of living was not true.

Mr. Reidy—It is one of the causes.

Mr. Hudd—A very slight one. The cost of living was high because of war wastage and general shortage of materials. The remedy was increased production. He was sorry to find that the public had a low opinion of Parliament. It was probably so because bodies outside were permitted to interfere with the Government. An illustration was the recent deportation. What right had one or two members of the State Parliament and one or two notorious gentlemen from Melbourne to set the Commonwealth Government at defiance? Such action should not be tolerated. If they set to work unitedly to give effect to the Governor's speech, and to repair war wastage, they would have a successful session. (Applause.)

Mr. Crosby seconded the motion. His first reference was to the late Premier, who, he said, was one of the strong men who had served the State. He supported the suggestion for a memorial in the Chamber. He congratulated Mr. Hudd upon a good election majority, and a vigorous and statesmanlike speech. During the recess through the unfortunate action of the Nationalists the Coalition had been broken. A Voice—Unfortunate for whom?

Mr. Crosby refused to pursue the subject "too far." Few men had obtained the Premiership after so short a political experience as Mr. Barwell, but he could be congratulated upon having put forward a progressive policy. It was a matter for congratulation that the State could look forward to one of the most prosperous agricultural seasons known in its history. If the Broken Hill strike could be settled the Government would be able to end the year with a surplus without increased taxation. However they could not expect the Government to finance on possibilities. He was pleased the Government intended to improve the roads, because they had yet to learn the true value to the community of good roads, which led to greater social contact between the people and made life more acceptable to people living in country districts. The making of roads should be in the hands of engineers who had a scientific knowledge of the subject. The schedule of main roads