

Mr. Green—Would it not be desirable to remove Government House from its present position and utilise that land rather than go down to the river?

Witness—That involves a social question. It is very convenient to have the Governor in the city, partly for political and partly for social reasons. It becomes a question, however, whether such a large area of land is necessary for residential purposes for the Governor. If Government House were removed, it might be arranged to have a recognised reception room for the Governor in the city.

Is there any reason why residential colleges should not be removed some distance from the University?—I can see no special reason why, particularly as the means of communication are so rapid nowadays, per medium of the electric cars. The University authorities, however, attach great importance to having the colleges adjacent to the University.

What is there in the School of Mines museum at the present time that ought to be in the National Museum?—The School of Mines has a very remarkable aerolite, which should be in the National Museum. The School of Mines should be a teaching institution only, and models of anything required could be supplied, but original specimens should not be collected there.

Mr. Gunn—One of the suggested schemes of the University would take in part of the Jubilee Oval. What do you think of that?

Witness—The oval is low lying at present. Personally I don't see what the University is going to do with its land at Glen Osmond.

Do you think the Jubilee Oval should be kept intact for the purpose of sports gatherings, &c.?—It is a matter of relative value. If by depriving the University of land, it became necessary to duplicate the building or parts of the building else-

where, it would involve a great expenditure of money. I am not in a position to say anything about the recreation side of the matter. To-day there is a tendency to construct ovals in the municipalities. I could say the Exhibition should have a reasonable area, in addition to its building area.

Witness informed the chairman that coordination of the University and Public Library was necessary, so far as possible, from a national point of view, and for the location of students. Personally he thought some scheme might be evolved whereby the University might have the land between the present building and the river.

Mr. F. Marlow (secretary of the Football League) considered that the Jubilee Oval was undoubtedly necessary for sports gatherings. If the oval were done away with it would be most inconvenient for the league. It was essential for sporting purposes, and it would be a sin to take it away. The league would be compelled to arrange for football matches outside the city area, as there was the Adelaide Oval in that area.

Replying to Mr. Green witness said he considered railway extension of more importance than sports. Still he saw no reason why the oval should be disturbed. It could be made one of the finest ovals in South Australia if lengthened by about 100 yards. It would cost at least £5000 for a new grandstand. An oval was an absolute necessity to an exhibition. The commission adjourned.

H. Registe
April 30. 1916

EDUCATION FINANCE.

The Minister of Education, in his report for 1915, records that there were 24 high schools and five domestic art centres in existence during the year, compared with 24 and three respectively in 1914. The total number enrolled was 2,785, and the expenditure was—High schools, £18,393; domestic art centres, £1,738, compared with £17,824 and £1,349 respectively, and a roll number of 2,605 in 1914. The School of Art, at which 591 pupils attended, cost £1,946, an increase of £12 over 1914. Eight evening continuation classes cost £447, which is £68 less than in 1914. One hundred and forty scholarships, of which 49 were Government bursaries tenable at the University, were held during the year, compared with 140 and 45 respectively in 1914. These entailed an expenditure of £4,493, which is £78 less than that of the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that 13 Government bursars enlisted for active service, and had all payments suspended until their return; £304 8/3 was paid to officers on active service, as the difference between the salary receivable in department and military pay, when the latter was less than the official salary.

The Advertiser
April 3rd 16.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The statement for 1914-15 of the Rhodes Trust, issued in London, remarks that the war has continued through the year to interfere seriously with the normal operation of the scholarship system, as it has with university life generally throughout the Empire. "Nearly all the colonial undergraduate scholars have entered the Imperial service for the period of the war. In all cases the trustees have granted leave of absence to such scholars, reserving to them the right to resume their scholarships when they are set free from military service. Only 18 colonial scholars continued in residence up to the end of last term. Of these five have either obtained or applied for commissions; four are unable to serve for reasons of health or defective eyesight; and six, who are pursuing a medical course, are advised to continue this work at the university. Permission to postpone entrance at Oxford has also been granted to colonial scholars elected for 1916, so as to leave them free to respond to the call of national duty. Up to the present time 167 scholars and ex-scholars are known to have taken commissions or enlisted in the Imperial Army and its colonial contingents. Of these, South Africa has contributed 53, Australia 43, Canada 42, Bermuda 8, Jamaica 8, Newfoundland 6, New Zealand 6, the United States 1. The list of ex-scholars taking service increases as new contingents are formed in the dominions and colonies. Six colonial scholars or ex-scholars have already lost their lives in fighting for the Empire. Several have been wounded and some are prisoners. One has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order, and four the Military Cross. Leave of absence has been granted for varying periods to a number of American scholars, who have wished to assist in the war work of the Red Cross Society and the Young Men's Christian Association, or in the administration of relief to the suffering populations of Belgium and Serbia. The assistance thus given has been gratefully acknowledged. The total number of American scholars in residence during the whole or a part of the year was 87. The examination of candidates for the scholarships of 1916 was held throughout the American Union on October 5 and 6 last; 158 candidates offered themselves for examination, of whom 26 passed the whole examination, 41 passed in Latin and mathematics and so became eligible for election, subject to passing in Greek before entering the university, and 91 failed to satisfy the examiners. The next election of scholars for the dominions and colonies of the Empire will take place towards the end of 1916. For the United States and for those colonies where qualification is not obtained through the affiliation of the local universities with the University of Oxford, the next qualifying examination will be held on October 3 and 4, 1916, and the elections are to be completed by January 1, 1917. Circulars giving detailed information in reference to the award of the scholarships in each of the communities interested may be obtained on application to the offices of the trust."

The Daily News
April 4th 1916

The Chief Justice celebrates to-day the 53rd anniversary of his birth. He was born at Magill, and his education was gained at the late Mr. J. L. Young's Educational Institution, the High School, Edinburgh, and St. Peter's College. At the latter institution he obtained scholarships and bursaries which enabled him to enter Trinity College, Cambridge, where he passed his law trips in 1857, and was bracketed senior. At the same time he was admitted to the degrees of B.A. and LL.D. In 1858 he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple and then returned to South Australia, where he was appointed associate to the late Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Way. In 1891 he commenced private practice, and, in 1912, was elevated to the bench, and recently succeeded the late Sir S. J. Way as Chief Justice. Having held the position of Vice-Chancellor of the University since 1891, he was elected Chancellor on the death of Sir Samuel Way.

The Advertiser
April 6th 16

THE GERMAN PROFESSORS.

A QUESTION AFFECTING THE
UNIVERSITIES.

The subject of excluding persons of enemy origin from Australian Universities is under consideration in several of the States. Allegations were made some time ago against Professor Albrecht Penck, one of the Germans who was the guest of Australia at the time of the Science Congress, that—although in the circumstances, the war having broken out after his arrival, he and his compatriots were treated sympathetically and as neutrals—he abused the hospitality accorded him by taking away information of value to the German Government. Information since published has removed some of the suspicions against Penck and several of the other professors, and doubt has been expressed in many quarters whether they ought to be regarded as spies in the absence of stronger evidence. Penck was one of the visitors upon whom the University of Adelaide conferred an honorary degree, and the question whether his name should be retained on the roll of graduates has been raised. The University council decided to test the feeling of the other Universities in the matter, so that any action taken would be uniform. The registrar (Mr. C. R. Hodge) recently forwarded the following letter to Melbourne and Sydney:—

"The council of this University has recently had under consideration the question whether names of enemy origin should be allowed to remain on the University roll of graduates. I have been directed to ask whether the same question has been considered by your University, and whether you can kindly supply any information that will assist the council in coming to a decision in the matter."

The Chancellor (his Honor the Chief Justice) explained on Thursday:—"All we had was to write to Melbourne and Sydney asking what they were doing about the Germans on whom honorary degrees were conferred. So far as we are concerned we have decided to do nothing unless there is evidence forthcoming that these gentlemen were spies. The degrees were conferred after war was declared, and we cannot remove their names from the roll of graduates unless we have clear evidence that they were disloyal—if it is possible in the circumstances to apply that word—to Australia. It was only a private enquiry. Whatever is done we desire it to be uniform among the Universities."

When the Adelaide University's letter came before the council of the Melbourne University on Monday Dr. Leeper said he did not think there were any enemy subjects on the senate, unless it was those upon whom degrees were conferred at the time of the Science Congress.

The Chancellor (Sir John Madden) said some very distinguished persons had been removed from the Privy Council.

Dr. Leeper said there was a much nearer precedent. The Imperial Parliament had abolished the Rhodes scholarships appropriated to Germans.

Sir Harry Allen said after the war it was to be expected there would be an influx of enemy subjects who would desire to be registered here as medical practitioners, for instance. They could not get in in a direct manner, but they might ask the faculty to give them a status. The whole matter was very important, and demanded exhaustive consideration. He knew of a case within recent time where a man who was not actually an enemy subject, but next door to one, was given a status.

Mr. Justice Higgins said the question for them to deal with was simply whether certain names should be struck off the roll. He considered it would be distinctly unworthy of them to do so.

The correspondence was referred to the professorial board for consideration and report.

The Advertiser

April 6th 16.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

COMMISSION TAKES EVIDENCE.

Further evidence was taken by the North Terrace Reserve and Railway Commission Royal Commission at Parliament House on Wednesday. The chairman (Mr. Stratton) presided, and there were present Messrs. Carr, Cooke, Goss, Green, Laffey, and O'Connor.

The Town Clerk (Mr. H. P. Bennett) said the site of the old city suburbs had been handed over to the Railways Commissioner. He thought the council would oppose an extension which would bring the railway nearer to North-terrace. The land (including the former Ground) north of the Government domain, would be vested shortly in the corporation. When the question of disposing of land on both sides of the river, and more particularly on the southern side, was considered, he thought a strip sufficiently wide for the construction of a drive should be left. The river drive project had been discussed. When the Zoological Gardens obtained a lease of seven acres of the park lands, on the northern side of the river, the corporation retained a strip of 150 ft. from the river bank. He did not think there would be any antagonism between the corporation and the Government with regard to the public lands. The council had never considered the probable alienation of park lands by the construction of a railway to the east, but he did not think there would be any antagonism towards it, provided the land reserved for railway purposes was no more than was absolutely required. If a railway were to pass through Elder Park it should be kept as far south as possible, so as not to interfere with the improvements effected. If Government House was at any time removed he thought the domain should revert to the corporation for public purposes. It was not beyond possibility that a new Town Hall would be required in the future, and the domain might be deemed a suitable site. If an area of 30 acres was required for the extension of the University the time had arrived for the removal of the institution. It was possible that a proposal to extend the University recreation grounds would be opposed by the public. He could not express an opinion as to the council's attitude with regard to a railway cutting across the west park lands.

The Chairman indicated that he would bring the matter before the council.

Mr. J. A. Riley (secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society) said he regarded the Jubilee Oval as a necessary convenience for the public until the new showgrounds at Wayville were completed. He did not agree that the new grounds were too far away from the city. Tram and railway facilities would be provided. As a commercial man he thought railways should have the first consideration so far as the utilisation of the public lands was concerned.