Pershing, Jan. 29, 1914

SOCIALIST'S NOTIONS. PINK ARTS CONDEMNED.

Pershing, Jan. 29, 1914.

The University Hill bill was read a second time and was carried through the second minority amendment to its substitute in the Assembly last night. Mr. Underwood argued that the institution should be controlled by the Prime Minister of Education, and not by the University. The amendment was carried.

Pershing, Jan. 29, 1914.

SOUTHWARD HO!

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

DR. MACKAY'S SCHEME.

LONDON, January 29.

Early this morning Dr. MacKay (who with Professor David, of South Africa, and Dr. Douglas MacMullen, of Adelaide, on January 30) has submitted to the Royal Geographical Society a proposal for another Antarctic expedition under Dr. MacKay's direction, to explore the northern sections of the continent. The expedition would consist of a party of five, with a steamer of 3,000 tons at an estimated cost of £50,000. Dr. MacKay suggested that the expedition might possibly carry with it Dr. Bruce's Scottish expedition in the antarctic. He proposed that it should be restricted to six men, with three sledges and 21 dogs. The idea was to rely upon the Weddell Sea for most of the food and return to the expedition while in the antarctic.

Dr. MacKay has now given further details. In this course of a lecture at the Royal Geographical Society, he states that he intends to set out for Graham Land in August. He expects to be able to round the continent. He is going to meet the ship at the Icy Barriers, if found to be there, but if the vessel becomes too far to the south, he proposes to return for the Shackleton or Scott hut and there replenish their supplies.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE UNIVERSITY.

The Select Committee appointed by Parliament last session to inquire into higher education and the University System in New Zealand has been in session. On Thursday, a second meeting of the Committee was held to consider the future position of the University. The Committee heard evidence from the Minister of Education (Mr. C. S. Peake) and Messrs. Green, McAsOE, and Young. The Committee took evidence, but did not deliberate its deliberations before the conclusion of Parliament. The Committee cannot sit during recess, so Cabinet decided to turn the Committee into a Royal Commission. The necessary appointment of Commissioners was made on Thursday, when a proclamation was passed appointing Dr. J. C. Hunter, M.A., L.C.O., and Messrs. Conthy, Peake, Green, and Young, M.P.'s, as members.

CHANCES FOR MUSICAL STUDENTS.

Boys and girls who are endowed with natural ability and taste as musicians have been securing places this year at the Conservatorium as they have been doing in earlier years. The special training of music by the Conservatorium of course the University authorities are attempting to give to students. Three scholarships have been reserved for students this year at the Conservatorium. These scholarships are given on the results of the public examinations in music.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The House of Assembly last session appointed a select committee to report on the provisions of the University Education Act, and the conditions under which the University is the University in deserving students, and increase the present grounds of the University. The members chosen were the Minister of Education (Mr. Coneybeer), Messrs. Green, Peake, Ryan, and Young. The committee took evidence, but did not deliberate its deliberations before the conclusion of Parliament. The committee cannot sit during recess, so Cabinet decided to turn the committee into a Royal Commission.
TO THE SOUTH.

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

TO EXPLORE NEW ANTARCTIC LAND.

Dr. Douglas Mawson returned from Sydney on the twenty-first day of January. He will remain in Adelaide for the next two months, to make arrangements and prepare for his projected Antarctic expedition, the details of which cannot be obtained in Australia. It is the intention of the promoters of the Mawson Expedition to set out from Adelaide in May, and to proceed with all possible speed to the Antarctic region.

The Mawson Expedition is a unique opportunity for men who are interested in the exploration of the Antarctic region. The expedition is being organized by Dr. Douglas Mawson, a distinguished Antarctic explorer, who has made several successful expeditions to the Antarctic region. The expedition will be financed entirely by private contributions, and will be equipped with the latest scientific instruments and equipment. The expedition will make use of the Royal Australian Navy's icebreakers, which will be used to transport the expedition members to the Antarctic region. The expedition will be led by Dr. Mawson, who will be accompanied by a team of experienced Antarctic explorers and scientists.

The expedition will begin its journey in May, and will proceed to the Antarctic region by way of the Antarctic Sound. The expedition will spend several months in the Antarctic region, where it will conduct scientific research and exploration. The expedition will return to Adelaide in January of the following year.

The expedition is being supported by a number of prominent Australian scientists and explorers, who are eager to contribute to the advancement of knowledge about the Antarctic region. The expedition is expected to make significant contributions to the scientific understanding of the Antarctic region, and to open up new possibilities for exploration and scientific research.

The expedition is open to all interested individuals, who can contribute financially or in other ways to the success of the expedition. Contributions can be made through the Mawson Expedition website, or through the expedition's fundraising events.

The expedition is an exciting opportunity for all those interested in the exploration of the Antarctic region, and for those who wish to contribute to the advancement of knowledge about this unique and mysterious region.
Gorilla’s Leap, the Grand Canyon, Blackheath, and the Underground River, Centennial Glen, Blackheath Glen, the Federal Pool, Ernest Look-On, and Katomin, "Chamond," where we are stopping, is right over a valley, or succession of valleys, extending for about 12 to 16 miles away. One morning we had a wonderful sight of this filled with clouds from end to end. We watched it for an hour, when the sun got to work and quickly dispersed it. I have not seen some great men at the conference, two or three of whom stand out especially. Adelaide had a delegation of 50, and everybody is expecting great things from our work this year.

The report from the Royal College of Music for the Christmas term ended December 17, 1912, has been received by the Seren Trust on the progress of the Eger Scholar (Miss Clara S. Kleinschmidt). The governing master (Mr. H. Blower) reports that her progress is "excellent in every respect," and the director’s remarks are: "A very creditable report; all the studies seem to be progressing well."

TROPICAL MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Among the schemes proposed for the commemoration in London of the late King Edward that of the endowment of a School of Tropical Research finds favour with many eminent citizens. As Mr. A. B. Colquhoun points out in the medical journal, although of Imperial importance and usefulness, it is being conducted chiefly by private effort and under serious disadvantages. Ten years ago a School of Tropical Medicine was started at Liverpool, largely with the support of the late Sir Alfred Jones, and with the encouragement of Mr. Chamberlain, but the entire expenditure on expeditions and plant horticulture has been less than £3,750. The Royal Society has a Committee for Tropical Medicine, which includes the names of several leading experts, who give their services gratuitously; this Committee is a voluntary organization, and receives no aid from the Government. The London School of Tropical Medicine at the Albert Dock was established by private generosity, and obtains a State grant of £1,200 a year. The total expenditure has been less than £40,000; yet it has imported valuable training to 1,000 men in ten years, and the number of students is increased each session. A special bureau, supported by the German Government, deals with the African scourge of the "sleeping sickness," and has cost £1,200. The National History Museum is partly responsible for a committee for African Entomological Research, which includes many well-known authorities, and draws £4,000 a year from the Treasury. The University of Wales has granted £750 a year to assist work bearing on tropical medicine. Thus Great Britain, whose trade interest in tropical countries far exceeds that of any other nation, spends only £23,000 annually in aiding private effort in the war against tropical maladies. In this crusade the United States offers liberal help, and has won notable successes. In six years yellow fever, once considered endemic, was stamped out of Havana. The Panama Canal zone, which was once a healthy place of residence for whites, Britons have won astonishing victories in Asia and Africa. Malaria has been overcome in the Federated Malay States and Hongkong. In Uganda 20,000 people perished in one district from sleeping sickness, but that mysterious malady is now yielding to scientific methods of prevention, and a cable message to-day shows that special measures are being devised to check it in its eradication in regions crossed by the Capo to Cairo Railway. In 1907 the deaths in Uganda were 4,000, and in 1908 they fell to 1,700. The subject of tropical medical research is of increasing importance to the Empire, and the Commonwealth Government and Australian citizens, in view of the necessity for effectively occupying and developing the Northern Territory and Papua, are deeply concerned in the progress made.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY.

The claim made on behalf of the University about to be established in Western Australia, that it will be broad and democratic and one in which all the people have a voice, has been well sustained. According to the ordinance supplied by the Premier, Mr. Wilson, in the speech on the second reading of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly, the scheme in all its parts is to be placed on an exceptionally liberal basis. Whether the State has the means to make the new institution equally popular and useful will be followed. The free university which in many American states owns the elaborate educational structure that cannot yet be practiced in Australia, but this is the ideal of Perth, and it if cannot be realized at once, at least we in the same position, but may appear to be the highest, and it is possible, were prepared to accept a considerable measure of financial responsibility. The Western Australian Government will do to shrink from the obligation. Of the estimated annual cost of the University, amounting at the present time to £60,000 a year, may be increased to £90,000 or £100,000; and if anything else the same expenditure is maintained in future, the University may be in an exceptionally full sense a national institution. Temporary quarters are to be provided, but the University is poor, willing to vote for the erection of a permanent home giving all the accommodation and adding to the architectural beauty of the capital. Naturally, in the circumstances, the Government propose to take a substantial, though not in the same proportion. There is to be a Convocation, consisting of residents, with a Senate partially chosen by the students and partially nominated by the State. An endeavor to establish close relations between the University and the life of the people in appliance to the facilities offered to students, but also from the general plan of work. While the literate humanities will not be neglected, and may be increased to receive increasing attention with the growth of wealth and leisure, the immediate aim is to bring prominence rather than to sacrifice. In the words of Mr. Wilson, "the needs of the State have determined the main features of what the University will be," and in it is a university of the old-fashioned, simple scheme. Besides a number of scattered buildings, there are to be at least four professors, a naturalist, a historian, a mathematician, a physicist, a chemist, and an engineer, and there will be a chair in agricultural science. The University is planned for a period of five years, and the tenancy of the site is to be purchased at a sum not less than the value of the property invested in its application to industry. It is expected to be a great Western Australian University. It is planning its policy on some lines which will enable it to render the maximum of service to a young and progressive State.