

111 Register, Oct. 26/12, Register, Oct. 31/12

### A MISSIONARY FAMILY.

Sir Samuel Way presided over a meeting of the Southern United Mission at the House on Friday evening. He alluded to the workers who had gone to various foreign fields from South Australia. There was a great missionary influence working in quiet Christian homes in their midst. Many of these present knew Mrs. Trudinger. That lady had offered herself, prior to coming to South Australia, for service in the mission cause, but had not been accepted. She was a Moravian, and they all knew something of what the Moravians had done. (Applause.) After she came to the State, from her quiet home six boys and girls had gone out to work as zealous missionaries in China. (Applause.) He was glad, from the Christian standpoint, that the Students' Christian Union was in operation at the Adelaide University. Two young graduates of the University were sons of the Trudinger home. Dr. Ronald Trudinger was about to devote himself to missionary work. Six or seven years ago he had entered on the science course, and graduated on that. Then to finish his study for a missionary he entered on the medical course. In his fourth year he was the best student in the section, and gained the Dr. Davies Thaw scholarship. In the fifth year he was first again, and won the Everard scholarship, and for the last two years he had been in Queensland at the School of Tropical Medicine. They ought to be proud of young South Australians with that spirit of self-sacrifice and missionary heroism. (Applause.) There was an eighth member of the same family, Ronald's brother, Mr. Martin Trudinger. He had earned his living by day at an insurance office, while attending the University in the evenings, and living laborious nights to obtain the B.A. degree. He believed he would have the honour of conferring that degree on him in December. Both those heroes would one day go to join their brothers and sisters in the mission field. (Applause.) He was proud to be connected with the University, with which they had so long been identified. (Applause.)

## UNIVERSITY FOR ALL.

### NEW SOUTH WALES BILL.

SYDNEY, October 30.

The University Bill was taken up by the Government in the Legislative Council to-night. Mr. Flowers, in moving the second reading, said they were only trying to modernise the university, so that it should fulfil its great work more efficiently. While not saying that the Sydney University was equal to any other in the world, he had to express admiration for the work being performed. The object of the Bill was to extend that sphere of usefulness by bringing it into closer touch with the Government. It sought to extend the work of the institution so that degrees gained by rich and poor alike could be turned to some commercial advantage. "My personal idea," said the Vice-President, "is that I do not think that in this world of affairs a master of arts should draw higher remuneration than a certificated plumber."

Mr. Ashton—It depends upon what you want him for—whether as a scholar or a plumber.

Mr. Flowers—The Bill will enable hundreds of students to enter the university who cannot now do so.

Mr. Ashton—Yes, and spoil hundreds of those who might develop into good plumbers.

Mr. Flowers said the Bill sought to give equal opportunities to all students, and if a board was appointed to conduct examinations there would be little chance of candidates not properly qualified entering the university. He would move an amendment to establish such a board. The Government would meet all the extra obligations cast on the university. He was willing to accept an amendment eliminating representatives of municipal bodies from the senate of that institution.

business transactions beyond those immediately concerned in any suspended issue before the Court. In this connection it should be sufficient to recall, without amplification, the unfortunately significant memory of the famous corset case, on which so many thousands of pounds were spent locally in legal proceedings with such curiously abortive results, largely owing to the unconscionably late appearance of the judgment.

The dissatisfaction among members of the legal profession in consequence of the protracted and apparently inexcusable delay of important judgments in spite of many protests has become so acute as to lead to the serious suggestion that the Attorney-General should deal with the matter officially in the public interests, which cannot be promoted by the deferring of judicial decisions month after month, if not year after year. One irate practitioner has even urged the adoption of an old proposition to the effect that an Act of Parliament should prevent any judgment from being delayed more than one month, as the utmost maximum—and then only in case of illness—after the hearing of the parties concerned. However much of an innovation that might be, it would be better than the present deplorable system, or lack of system, which—in addition to its material disadvantages—is inducing a diminishing respect for the administration of the law. It is distinctly a public grievance that scores of people—if not hundreds directly and indirectly—should be worried, and probably as many thousands of pounds of money involved, merely because judgments of a Court cannot be or will not be delivered when they ought to be. If the Judge particularly affected by the criticism has not been allowed sufficient time to do his work in connection with the judgments, the Attorney-General might relieve him from all other official duty, and allow Commissioner Russell or some other competent authority to act for him while he shall bring up the arrears in the Wallaroo Mines and the pastoral taxation cases, and other suits, which ought to reach finality before the end of the year, since that aim has not been attained long ago. The permanent appointment of a fourth Judge may or may not be necessary. Upon that point differing opinions may fairly be held. There cannot, however, be any reasonable dispute about the fact that all pending judgments, which have been awaited so long with such sickening anxiety, must be delivered, and delivered practically at once. The alternative will be a public outcry, with the significant reminder that the Courts were made for the public, and not the public for the Courts. Already correspondents have written to The Register ironically quoting a Judge's remark in Court recently, to the effect that "if the parties desired it, later on he would give a formal judgment setting out his reasons; but he could not do it at that time, owing to a pressing engagement!"

There are numerous reasons why no more paltering over this matter should be tolerated. The first is that with orderly procedure no cause for complaint—reiterated and re-reiterated, and re-reiterated—should have been given. Another is that no guarantee against the attacks of human mis can be supplied to even the

Register, Oct. 26/12

The Registrar of the University of Adelaide reported at a meeting of the council on Friday that the meeting of the University convened for October 2 for the purpose of electing two representatives on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, had lapsed for the want of a quorum. The council then re-elected Professors Henderson and Jethro Brown to be the representatives on the board.

The question of retirement of five members of the council of the University of Adelaide, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, was considered at a meeting of that body on Friday. His Honor Mr. Justice Murray, Professor Stirling, C.M.G., and Dr. W. T. Hayward retired by effluxion of time. Of the remaining members, Messrs. G. Brookman, F. Chapple, J. R. Fowler, W. J. Isbister, the Rev. Canon Girdlestone, and Professor Rennie had been next longest in office. On a ballot being taken Messrs. G. Brookman and J. R. Fowler were declared to be the retiring members.

Mr. J. L. Glasson, who has just qualified for the degree of Doctor of Science, obtained the honours degree of B.Sc. in physics of the University of Adelaide in 1908. In 1909 he was awarded an 1851 science research scholarship, with which he went to Cambridge, and for two years worked in the Cavendish laboratory under Sir J. J. Thomson, where he made a special study of X-rays. Mr. Glasson obtained the degree of B.A. of Cambridge in 1911.

Advertiser, Oct. 26/12

Mr. H. J. Priest, M.A., formerly acting professor of mathematics at Adelaide University, was last month mountaineering in Switzerland. He met Professor Ernst-Carroll (formerly of the Tasmanian University, and once a resident of Adelaide) at Neuchatel.

Professors Henderson and Jethro Brown have been re-elected representatives of the University on the Public Library Board.

### THE DELAYED JUDGMENT DANGER.

One of the saddest verses in the Bible is said to be that in Jeremiah which reads:—"The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." As Adelaide lawyers abstractedly turn over the leaves to the next Book, which is appropriately entitled "Lamentations," they apply the phrase, with prosaic additions, to their own exasperating condition—"The year is nigh closed, the Long Vacation is upon us, and still our clients and ourselves are caused serious expense, irritating annoyance, untold inconvenience, and even misery, because of the unaccountable delay of Supreme Court judgments which ought to have been delivered long ago." And the legal gentlemen do well to be angry—although perhaps as well, in a politic sense, to disguise their chagrin. From their standpoint, especially in relation to their clients, they have in some cases for years been forced, through no fault of their own, into a situation which they ought not to be compelled to occupy; and yet it is hardly surprising if those clients should attach to them blame concerning a matter in which they are not blameworthy at all. It would not be a cause for wonder, either, if they were to proclaim the law to be what Mr. Bumble, in his contempt, said it was, and resolve not again to appeal to a Sphinx which seemed disposed in some instances never to answer the petition of its suppliants. There is also a broader standpoint than that of harassed and disappointed lawyer and client, sick at heart with hope deferred or apprehension unsettled. There is the public point of view. The influence of delayed judgments in important cases affects many people and more