NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE POSITION EXPLAINED.

BY PROFESSOR JETHRO BROWN.

A meeting of prominent citizens has been convened by the Mayor (Mr. A. A. Smith) in the Aid Head Office next Friday, at which a resolution in favour of national service will be submitted. In order to gain an idea of this resolution, a "Mail" reporter has been dispatched to the meeting.

"What is the resolution?" the Professor asked.

"It is to advocate the immediate passing of an Act empowering the Commonwealth to introduce national service for the period of the present war. It is proposed that every citizen in every part of the Commonwealth should be called upon to serve, whether at home or abroad, as the Government may decide necessary. The object is not an innovation on the Defence Act, but an extension of its application to the armed forces.

"Who are the members of the Defence Forces who will be called upon to serve?" the Professor asked.

"All members of the Defence Forces who are members of the military forces of the Commonwealth or any territory, and who have been called upon to serve by the Government.

"What is the principle of national service?" the Professor asked.

"The principle is that every citizen in every part of the Commonwealth should be called upon to serve, whether at home or abroad, as the Government may decide necessary. The object is not an innovation on the Defence Act, but an extension of its application to the armed forces.

"What is the purpose of the Act?" the Professor asked.

"The purpose of the Act is to enable the Government to control the national resources of the Commonwealth, and to ensure the security of the Commonwealth and the safety of its people. The Act would enable the Government to call upon every citizen to serve in the armed forces, whether at home or abroad, as the Government may decide necessary.

"What is the difference between national service and the Defence Act?" the Professor asked.

"The difference is that the Defence Act applies only to the military forces of the Commonwealth, whereas the national service Act would apply to all citizens, whether they be in the military forces or not. The national service Act would enable the Government to call upon every citizen to serve in the armed forces, whether at home or abroad, as the Government may decide necessary.

"What is the position of the Government in this matter?" the Professor asked.

"The position of the Government is that it will support the resolution when it is submitted for consideration. The Government believes that national service is necessary to ensure the security of the Commonwealth and the safety of its people. The Government will support the resolution, and will work towards the passage of the Act.
A special congregation of the Adelaide University will be held in the theatre buildings on Wednesday, October 6, for the purpose of conferring degrees on the following students: Bachelor of Medicine, John Edgar, Douglas Lewis Parrow, John Wright, Arthur Howell Guymer, Lyman Frank Kallolouc, John Alexander James, William James Ellery, Philip James, Patrick William Richey, Harold Alexander Wymers, Hugh Alexander Wyrley. For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—Harry G. Smith (in absentia), Edmund C. Chadwick. For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—The Rev. Llewellyn D. Bown, M.A., University of London. The Chancellor of the University (Sir Samuel Way) will preside.
BACHELOR OF LAWS

DR. BEVAN TO BE HONORED

When Lord Bryce was in Adelaide the ad hoc degree of Doctor of Laws of the Adelaide University was conferred upon him, and it was intended that the Rev. Dr. Bevan (principal of Parkyn College) should also be honored on that occasion. Owing to illness, however, Dr. Bevan was unable to attend the ceremony, and it was then arranged that the LL.D. degree should be conferred upon him later. As other degrees are to be awarded at a special congregation of the University to-day, the opportunity has been taken of enclosing a list of the names of those to be honored. Dr. Bevan stated on Tuesday that he deeply appreciated the honor the University was about to confer upon him. He received a similar mark of Australian kindness at the hands of the Melbourne University in 1899.

In the Early Days

"This throws me back in my memory to the time when I took my degree. In my early days I was a student at the London University. My school and college brought me into contact with men who have become prominent in various spheres. Dr. Jefferis is an LL.B. of the London University, but he was before my time. I entered the college the year he left. I rejoice at the wonderful vigor and energy he still shows. The school I attended before going to New College was University College School, and there I had an opportunity of knowing men who have since become distinguished. They say—I don't know how far it is true—that school has sent out a larger number of future men who have become prominent during the last 50 years than any other school in England. That was the first of the great schools to throw open its doors to boys of all classes. Since then a number of Jews have, some of whom belonged to the best Jewish families, and have become prominent in all the great institutions of the day. It was owing to my friendship with Magnus that I took part in the opening of a Jewish institute."