

Admiral's, 24th June/18

## Univers Activity.

Fifteen of the 26 heads of colleges at Oxford University have pronounced themselves in favor of compulsory military service.

The governing body of Cambridge University have formulated a scheme, under the operation of which students who are unable, by reason of physical defects or other causes to join the colors, will be enrolled to assist in chemical and industrial work for military purposes. Large numbers of the undergraduates, both of Cambridge and Oxford universities, are on active service in France or Flanders.

*Advertiser, 4th June 1915*

### SCHOOL INSPECTORS TO VISIT SYDNEY.

The Minister of Education (Hon. C. Vaughan) stated on Thursday that, following upon the practice established by his predecessor in office (Mr. Angus Parsons), of sending two inspectors to enquire into educational methods in Victoria, it had been decided that Inspectors T. W. Cole and J. Fairweather should visit Sydney and see the agricultural high schools and junior technical schools there—both day and evening classes—and also make a report upon school furniture and equipment. They would remain in Sydney for probably a fortnight. The idea the South Australian Government had in mind was to make use of the land given by Mr. Peter Waite, at Fullarton, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural high school. It would not in any way compete with Roseworthy College, but would be supplementary to that institution, and boys would pass on to Roseworthy from Fullarton if they desired.

*Register, 4th June 1915*

STRATHALBYN, June 3.—Professor Henderson, of the University of Adelaide, gave a lecture on "The great war" in the local institute on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance. Mr. N. G. Williams (President of the Institute) occupied the chair. The lecture was given in aid of the Belgian Fund. The speaker was accorded a vote of thanks at the instance of the Rev. T. P. Wood.

*Register, 5th June 1915*

One of the latest to enlist for the Empire's service is the last Rhodes Scholar of the Adelaide University, Mr. Francis E. Williams, B.A., son of Mr. D. Williams, of Messrs. Williams & Good. Mr. Frank Williams had arranged to leave Adelaide for his course at Oxford University, but has decided to forego that privilege for the present.

*Register, 7th June 1915*

### MEDICAL STUDENTS.

#### Universities' Action.

MELBOURNE, June 5.

"I have been sounding the various Universities," said the Minister for Defence (Sir Pearce) to-day, "to see if steps cannot be taken to expedite the turning out of medical students. We have received replies, and I quote from that from the University of Sydney:—I am now in a position to say that the Senate, at a special meeting held yesterday, decided to adopt the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, which was that fifth-year students should be allowed to present themselves for the final examination in September next, instead of in March, 1916, and the present fourth-year students in March, 1916, instead of March, 1917. These conditions apply only to undergraduates who have volunteered for active service. No less than 50 of the present fifth-year, and the whole of the fourth-year, students, to the number of 74, have already volunteered in writing to go to the front. Of the present fifth-year lot three are women, and though they cannot go to the front, they will take the places of some of the men."

The Minister added that this action on the part of the Senate had given him great pleasure. The Adelaide University had taken similar action. The Melbourne University had made arrangements for students who would have presented themselves for their finals in March, 1916, to take the test in November next.

Register of Members

# SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR  
HENDERSON.

At the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide, on Tuesday evening Professor G. C. Henderson, M.A., gave a delightful discourse to a large assembly on "Stratford-upon-Avon." The occasion was the first of an illustrated series of three discourses dealing with "Shakspeare's home and homeland." There was a large and most attentive audience. During the professor's last visit to England he made research at Stratford into a number of debated points regarding Shakspeare's life and associations. The titles of the two subsequent lectures will be "Shakspeare's homeland" and "Shakspeare's London."

The lecturer said he intended first to describe the great dramatist's environment at Stratford-upon-Avon, principally because there were many theories regarding the development of his power, which theories were based almost entirely in some cases upon a study of his works. Here and there would be found certain incontestable facts associated with Shakspeare's life, and others which could not and ought not to be included in any study of the development of his power. There was the theory, for instance, that he wrote the great comedies in the joyous period of his life, the tragedies after misfortune had overtaken him, and comedies again towards the end of his life, because a serene feeling had come over him in that portion of his career. George Brandes was the best representative of that school, and had written a book in which he took up that view. After going to Stratford, however, and working up facts, also in London, he (Professor Henderson) had come to the conclusion that the theory was not borne out, and it was only because of the obstinate nature of certain facts that one was able to arrive at that decision. There was another theory which was hardly worthy of mention, and that was the Bacon-Shakspeare controversy—the argument that Bacon wrote the works attributed to his contemporary. The people who subscribed to that theory had been alluded to in rather strong language as "literary lunatics." (Laughter.) What he was prepared to say regarding them was that if facts had been reckoned with, and due acknowledgment given to them, the world would not have been troubled with such a theory at all. (Applause.) Professor Henderson proceeded to draw attention to facts of great significance in Shakspeare's life which, he contended, made it impossible for the Bacon arguments to be upheld. It was his aim to bring the Shakspeare of controversy down to the Shakspeare of fact as far as possible, according to the revelations of that recent research, and the information he had himself been able to obtain while on the other side of the world.

A capital selection of pictures were then presented, embracing reproductions of ancient prints and engravings, and recent photographs of buildings and its relics. A lucid explanation accompanied each view. The illustrations included a map showing the principal thoroughfares of Stratford in Elizabeth's reign, the traditional birthroom, the museum, the kitchen, old Tudor houses, and other buildings of Shakspearean interest, the River Avon, the graves in Trinity Church, the Memorial Theatre, the parish register with entries of baptism and burial, and scenery among which the poet lived. The lecturer said nearly all the trees, flowers, shrubs, and creepers mentioned in the plays were those which grew in Warwickshire, which was a very important point in relation to the question of authenticity. Shakspeare's works showed that in his youth he must have been a very careful student of the plant life in his neighbourhood.

Concluding, Professor Henderson remarked that any one wandering around Stratford could not fail to be impressed by the indications of how far Shakspeare had left his personality on the town. Even on mustard pots in the hotels the visitors found the inscription—"The evil that men do lives after them." Just why those words should be on mustard pots he did not know. (Laughter.) In 1913, an average year, there were no fewer than 42,968 visitors to Shakspeare's birthplace, representing 70 different nationalities. It was rather creditable for Australia, so far distant, to have had 722 of her people go there. (Applause.)

Reg. 9<sup>th</sup> June 15-

Before Mr. Justice Gordon, Mr. Justice Murray, and Mr. Justice Buchanan, in the Full Court on Tuesday morning, Mr. E. B. Grundy, K.C., moved for an exemption under the rules in the case of Harold Bayard Piper, Bachelor of Laws, articled clerk, of Wattle street, Fullarton Estate, South Australia, and applied for special leave for his admission as a practitioner of the Court. Mr. Grundy said that Mr. Piper had been accepted for military service, and would probably leave the State before the expiration of the next term, which would end on July 24. Mr. Piper's action would commend itself, not only to their Honors and members of the Court, but also to the young men of South Australia. He felt it was a privilege to speak on behalf of Mr. Piper. Mr. Justice Gordon, in agreeing to the motion, complimented Mr. Piper, who that day was entering on two momentous experiences. He and his colleagues wished him every success, and hoped he would return to the State safe and sound. Mr. Piper is the second son of Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C.

Registers 9 June 15-

News has been received that Dr. H. D. Kleeman, a graduate of the University of Adelaide, has received the appointment of Professor of Physics at the Union College, Schenectady, New York State. Dr. Kleeman began his university studies somewhat late in life, but his name has become well known throughout the scientific world. He was associated with Professor Bragg's research work at the University, and they made the first actual observations of the limited path of the Alpha rays from radium. This unexpected discovery brought both men into prominence. In 1904 Dr. Kleeman was awarded the research bursary by the commissioners of the exhibition of 1901, and a year later he secured the travelling scholarship on which he proceeded to Cambridge. In 1905 he obtained the B.Sc. degree of the University of Adelaide, and the D.Sc. degree in 1908. For some time after going to the Cambridge University Dr. Kleeman was a demonstrator in physics, and there won several valuable scholarships for research investigations. He has published many papers concerning the results of his work.

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## Patriotic University Staff.

MELBOURNE, June 8.

A deputation from the Senate of the Melbourne University met the Minister for Defence (Sr. Pearce) to-day, and offered to place the services of the staff at the disposal of the department in any way in which they could be of assistance.

The Minister subsequently stated that he had pointed out the difficulty in which the department found itself regarding the shortage of medical men for the base hospitals, and for the front. He had submitted certain proposals, which the deputation promised to consider.