

The Advertiser
January 28th 16

THE LATE SIR SAMUEL WAY.

BIBLE SOCIETY APPRECIATION.

The annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was presented at the business meeting on Thursday evening, contained a reference to the late Sir Samuel Way. In it the committee said the late president gave valuable counsel and advice in connection with the general conduct of affairs, and through his advocacy the South Australian auxiliary had entered into a closer fellowship with the parent society. Sir Samuel Way was a firm believer in the Bible as the inspired Word of God, and was whole-hearted in his advocacy of the work of the Bible Society. He became a vice-president of the parent society in 1901, and followed with the deepest interest the story of the distribution of the Scriptures throughout the world.

Mr. W. Herbert Phillipps (a vice-president), who occupied the chair, said they would wish him to give expression to what was dominant in their hearts, as it was in his own—their sense of emptiness, of sorrow and regret that the annual gathering was not, and never again would be, presided over by him who had filled the position of president for so many years. They would remember that it was 14 years ago that the late Sir Samuel Way consented to accept the office, at a time when, for some reason, the interest in the society was flagging. It was an easy thing to become associated with a movement in the hey-day of its prosperity, but to lend one's name and service when the public applause was not sounding indicated a conviction which was deep and sincere. The late president had filled a very exalted place in the life of the State; his important duties were numberless, his time seemed overfull, and yet so deeply did he believe that the work of that great Bible Society was divine, and incumbent on all who could help in its accomplishment, that he not only gave his patronage and financial support, but all through those years, when not prevented by illness or pressing duties, he was at the committee meetings, full of earnestness, and vigorously suggestive of new methods and aggressive movement. He followed the operations of the society at the centre, and the South Australian branch, with a remarkable knowledge of the facts. They could never forget how his faithfulness to his duty as president brought him to their meetings, after his sad bereavement and his severe operation, and lately, when very feeble from the fatal illness which deprived the State of his devoted services. They missed him as a true friend. They could not replace him, but knowing that their work was of God, they would resolve that with the help of their Divine Head they would do what they could to maintain their auxiliary in full life.

The Daily Herald
January 29th 16

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION COURT

THE NEW PRESIDENT

PROFESSOR JETHRO BROWN ACCEPTS INVITATION.

The Attorney-General stated last evening that Professor Jethro Brown has accepted the position of President of the State Industrial Court, which was offered to him some days ago on the retirement of Mr. Justice Buchanan.

The formal appointment will probably be made at the meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday next, and at the same meeting the professor is likely to be made President of the Prices Regulation Commission, and automatically he becomes President of the Rents Court to be established under the new Licensing Act. It is not anticipated that the Fourth Judge Bill will be reintroduced during the next session of Parliament, but as the necessity arises Professor Brown will be appointed an acting judge of the Supreme Court. He will receive a salary of £1250 as President of the Industrial Court, and the fees payable for the duties attaching to the other offices will bring the total to over £1500. Professor Brown has been granted 12 months' leave of absence by the University, so that he can begin his new work at once.

Than Professor Jethro Brown there is no one more qualified to fill the position. The professor is one of the most brilliant men this State has produced, and his remarkable career sheds lustre upon the land of his birth. He was born at Mintaro on March 29, 1868, so that he is in the prime of manhood. Professor Brown received his education at the Stanley Grammar School, Watervale, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated with double first honors in the Law Tripos in 1889-90. In 1889 he won an Inns of Court studentship, and in 1891 a common law scholarship at Middle Temple. The professor was called to the English bar in 1891, and from 1892 to 1896 was the McMahon student of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1893 he was appointed professor of law and history in the University of Tasmania, a position he occupied until 1900. He was also acting professor of law in the Sydney University in 1898. In that latter year Professor Brown took the LL.D. degree at Cambridge University. During 1900-1901 he occupied the position of professor of constitutional law and history in the University College, London, was examiner for the law tripos at Cambridge from 1902 until 1905, and examiner in jurisprudence at London University in 1905-6. In the latter year he was appointed professor of law at the Adelaide University, a position he has since held with distinction. The professor has contributed many valuable books on law and other subjects, and is a very close student of social questions of the day. Included in his works are "The New Democracy" (for which the Dublin University conferred upon him the degree of D.Litt. in 1900), "Why Federate?" "The Study of the Law," "The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation," "The Austinian Theory of Law," and "The Control of Monopolies." When Sir John Gordon resigned the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Industry in 1912 Professor Brown was appointed to the position, and filled it with marked distinction. His intimate knowledge of social questions, of which he takes a broad view, fit him admirably for the position.

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Adelaide 3rd 16

The death occurred at Quambi private hospital, North Adelaide, on Wednesday of Mrs. Tate, widow of Professor Ralph Tate, who for about 28 years was professor of natural science at the University, and who died 15 years ago. Mrs. Tate, who was a native of Wales, lived in Bristol for some years before coming to South Australia, and had resided in the same house in Buxton-street, North Adelaide, for about 43 years. She had been in poor health for 18 months, and a month ago was removed to Quambi so that she could have constant attention. She grew weaker, and on Tuesday evening she became unconscious, death following peacefully on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Tate was the second wife of the professor, and her family living are Messrs. E. Tate, Salisbury; A. R. Tate, Buxton-street; and Mrs. W. L. McDonald, of North Bore, Lamerco. Of the first family there are Mr. R. Tate, of Sydney; Mrs. J. H. Newman, of Medindie; and Mrs. J. McLeod, of Semaphore. Mrs. Tate, who was 76 years of age, was one of the founders of the Grange 29 years ago, and remained a member of the committee up to the time of her death.

The Register
February 3, 1866

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

From "Justinian":—"I am no lawyer, but just an ordinary citizen, with, I hope, the average intelligence. I confess to having shared with many others an anxiety with reference to the vacancies created by the death of the lamented Chief Justice, lest appointment should be made of persons inadequate to the positions. It was a relief to have that anxiety removed, and the Government is to be congratulated in having faithfully discharged a weighty responsibility. I am, however, seeking information with reference to the generally held opinion that 'the Attorney-General would have appointed himself if he had chosen,' or, as I have seen stated in the papers, that the late Sir James Boucaut, who happened to be Premier at the time of the death of Chief Justice Hanson, could himself have annexed the office. Is there any right on the part of the Attorney-General or of any lawyer who may happen to be in the Ministry to an appointment on the Bench of the Supreme Court? If so, the system which confers that right is a vicious system. It may be objected to me that the rule in England recognises the claim of the Attorney-General to a vacant Judgeship, but to this I would reply that in England only the highest qualified lawyers have any chance of filling the office of Attorney-General. Without making any invidious comparisons, any one with a knowledge of those who in England have held that office cannot fail to recognise that they have been men of marked legal eminence. With us, though some of our Attorneys-General have been similarly eminent, it cannot be said that they have invariably, or even generally, been so. If this right exists then we have stood in great danger in the past, for many of our Attorneys-General have not been in any way distinguished as lawyers, indeed, in one case he was not a lawyer at all. I am not disputing the right of the Ministry to make the appointments, but I question the right, or if that does not exist, the wisdom of making appointments from their own circle. I do not deny that in some cases it has worked very well, but I can go back to the time when we had in South Australia what was perhaps the strongest Bench south of the line, when Hanson was Chief Justice, with Gwynne and Stow as Puisne Judges, and since that time I have been acquainted more or less intimately with every Judge who has sat upon that Bench. Many of these were appointed for political reasons, either to reward a supporter, or to make a vacancy for some persistent supplanter, or to get rid of a dangerous opponent. Some of these I do not hesitate to describe as weak appointments of men who were estimable in many ways, but not among those who were best qualified for so great a dignity and so important an office. So peaceful and so law-abiding are the vast majority of the citizens, assisted to this character by education and tradition, that the power which is given to a Judge is hardly realized at anything like its full value, and yet our reputation, our property, nay, our very lives, may be taken away on the arbitrament of a Judge, and this absolutely, except in those rare cases where an appeal may lie or is allowed. If one suffers owing to the ignorance or inexperience of the Judge, one has to suffer in silence. Quite rightly are Judges, once appointed, sacrosanct, and they are guarded against being treated with contempt. This only gives additional reason for the wise and careful selection of those who are to preside in our Courts. It seems to me that to make of so high and sacred an office a political prize is shameful, and the mere possibility of it being so should be absolutely removed. It would be an impertinence in me, as a layman, to suggest an improved method of selection, but I have often thought that if it could be arranged that the members of the profession who are of 10 or 15 years' standing should be given the power to nominate and recommend in case of a vacancy, in this way, or some other, the scandal of a purely political appointment might be removed. The powers and duties of the Judges being what they are, they should be discharged only by the very best men we have. It has been more than once stated that the salary attached to the position is not sufficient to induce men who have a large and lucrative practice to listen to the call; if so, it will be true economy and therefore true wisdom to increase the emoluments so as to give a fair expectation that the leaders of the Bar may listen to the call of duty. Germane to this is the question of a pension. Not only would it heighten the attraction towards the Bench, but provision of a delicate and yet effective character might be made, and justly made, for the retirement of a Judge who had outlived his usefulness."

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February 3rd 1916

MOUNT REMARKABLE ESTATE.

PURCHASED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

On Wednesday the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. C. Goode) stated that he had completed arrangements for the purchase from the Willowie Land and Pastoral Association of the Mount Remarkable estate, containing about 41,280 acres of freehold land, for £142,000, in Treasury bonds bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Colonel A. C. Catt, of Messrs. Bennett and Fisher, conducted the negotiations on behalf of the association. Some weeks ago the property was placed under offer to the Government, and the members of the Land Board inspected and reported in favor of the purchase. The Commissioner said with Mr. Catt he visited the estate last week and was thoroughly satisfied that it was eminently suited for closer settlement. "In fact," he added, "I consider this is the most satisfactory purchase yet effected on behalf of the State, not even excepting the Yongala estate."

Situation of the Estate.

The property is in the hundreds of Gregory and Wongyarra, close to Melrose and Wilmington, the railway to the latter township running through the estate. "It is a magnificent piece of country, embodying rich hills and gullies," the Commissioner said, "also undulating agricultural and grazing lands, with plains that will grow lucern, fodder plants, and cereals. The rainfall average varies from 25 in. in the hills, on the western boundary, to 14 in. on the farthest eastern boundary. There are valuable improvements well spread over the property, and 12 houses, apart from the beautiful homestead, with its parklike surroundings. There are 61 paddocks, all sheep proof, with the boundaries wire netted, and the growing timber on the estate is a valuable asset. In 1914, the worst year on record, the owners carried about 20,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses, without any special losses, and without buying any fodder. The land has not suffered by the drought, but has responded promptly to a reasonable rainfall during the past winter. The crops now being reaped are excellent, and no part is giving a bad return, the best having returned 11 bags per acre. For nine consecutive years, 1905 to December, 1913, the owners reaped on the average per year 2,465 acres, and harvested 16 bushels per acre. Although the sheep had been through a drought, which did not break until about Easter, 1915, the owners have had a splendid clip of wool, averaging 9 lb. 4 oz., from 15,000 sheep and lambs, both Merino and Lincoln cross, which realised at Adelaide sales 8/9 per head. This speaks well for the country. The land is suitable for intense culture, horticultural, agricultural, and dairying pursuits."

Speaking with reference to the sale of the property, Mr. E. H. Bakewell, the managing director of the Willowie Company, said the area was a little over 44,000 acres, and it was all splendid country, well watered, and with much fertile plain. The estate was originally owned by the late Mr. J. H. Angas, who started it by purchasing some leases near the Mount, and gradually extended the area until he acquired over 49,250 acres. About 34 years ago Mr. Angas sold the property to the Willowie Association, and about ten years ago 5,000 acres east of Melrose, near White Well and Morgandale, was cut up and sold to farmers, who had done well there. The late owners of the estate had been carrying cattle, horses, and sheep, and recently had been cultivating the rich plains, where fine crops of wheat had been grown. There was also 500 acres of lucern along the Willochra Creek, which ran through the property. Spring Creek traversed the estate, and the two water-courses junctioned at one end of it. Spring Creek ran from the Flinders Range, and there was always water in the bed, although it was not an absolutely permanent stream. The creek was several miles in length in the property, and there was a lot of red gum timber on