

The Southern Argus 11/7/07

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which had marked effect on his subsequent life, accounting to a great extent for the tenor of his writings. He was of analytical, peaceful nature, a lyric not a dramatic poet, one to dissect things and idealise them, not to create and direct them. Professor Henderson quoting from several of Wordsworth's well-known poems to illustrate his point, and claiming for his writings a soothing healing power which few other poets' verses possessed. His message to democracy was that nature provided the best of everything for every body, the standard true democracy seeks to attain to being, unlike that of ancient Greece, to win the best life for not the few but for all. The study of Wordsworth's writings took one a step nearer to that ideal life, taught one to see newer and richer beauties in the commonplace, made life itself richer and fuller, uplifting from the merely sordid to the spiritual. There was too great a tendency in the present day "for things far off to toil" at the neglect of blessings near, to attach more value to the painting than to the subject of that painting, to see beauties in the flashing of the diamond but none in the prismatic glories of the sun-lit dew drop, to go into raptures over the "sunny skies and starlit nights" of other lands and ignore the equal glories of our own sunrises and settings, our own gloriously bright starry nights. Like Peter Bell there were too many who saw no beauties in the commonplace—"a yellow primrose by the river's brim a yellow primrose was to him, and it was nothing more"—but Wordsworth's poems would clear the cataract from the inward eye, the soul's lookout, and show beauties infinite all round; and with this fuller vision expand the mind, elevating the aspirations, and lifting one up to a newer, higher, and better life.

Professor Henderson's lecture was very highly appreciated by all present, most rapt attention being evident, and it is pretty certain that at his second lecture—that on Tennyson on Thursday next 13th inst—a still larger attendance will assemble to hear him.

### STUDENTS' RAILWAY PASSES.

To the Editor.

Sir—I am glad to see that Mr. Smeaton has drawn attention in the Assembly to the clumsy and drastic measure introduced by the Railways Commissioner, and I trust that such an agitation will be aroused that the Commissioner will be compelled to withdraw his ugly and unfair coupon books. Why should the children be singled out as victims of the Commissioner's whims, any more than the vast army of young women and men who are travelling with the ordinary season ticket at half-fare, simply because they are not earning more than £15 per year? Had the Commissioner attacked these he would have been doing a good thing, as he would then have been the medium of keeping a lot of young girls and lads at home of an evening, instead of their roaming the streets and lolling about the parks and lawns of the city when they ought to be at home and in bed. I consider this latest fad of the Commissioner's is not only cumbersome, but manifestly unfair. When these books have been purchased, the coupons should be available whenever the child is required to use them (even Sundays and holidays), seeing that "no refund will be made on the unexpired coupons," or that "no fresh book will be issued if the original is lost." Did any one ever hear of such a measure? It seems to me that the Commissioner has laid himself out to attack the weak. What about our members of Parliament and their passes? Why not have a go at them, and say that they must not use their passes for any other purpose than going to and from the House? The Commissioner attacks instead the struggling man and woman who are endeavoring to give their children the best they can in the way of education, even at the cost of their own comfort. Then, to cap all, he demands a deposit of one shilling, as a guarantee of good faith that they will not use the coupons after date. I hope now the House has had its attention drawn to the matter something more reasonable and just will be done.—I am, &c.,  
A. G. EDSON.

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### AN ADELAIDE SCHOLAR.

A RENEWED SCHOLARSHIP.

LONDON, July 10.

The Commissioners of the London International Exhibition of 1851, considering the cases of Mr. R. D. Kleeman, B.A., B.Sc., of Adelaide, and Mr. T. H. Laby, B.A., B.Sc., of Sydney, to be exceptional, have renewed their Research Scholarships of £150 annually for a third year.

Mr. R. D. Kleemann, who is a graduate in science of the Adelaide University, was recently awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge for his researches in physics, while Mr. Laby received a similar degree at the same University for his researches in chemistry. Mr. Kleemann is pursuing his laboratory work at Cambridge University under Professor J. J. Thomson.

### RETURN OF A RHODES SCHOLAR.

MR. BEHAN INTERVIEWED.

APPOINTMENT AS UNIVERSITY LECTURER.

Mr. J. C. V. Behan, who was the first Rhodes Scholar from Victoria to go to England, is a passenger to Melbourne by the R.M.S. Himalaya, which touched here on Saturday. Mr. Behan is paying a brief visit to his relatives, but the chief object of his return to Victoria is to marry Miss Caldwell, a step-daughter of the Rev. D. Mackenzie, formerly minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Collingwood. Mr. Behan hopes to return to England before the next October term begins, in order to undertake the duties of lecturer in law at the University College, Oxford. He stated that he received a telegram notifying his appointment whilst on his way to Australia.

Referring to his studies at Oxford, Mr. Behan said he went to England in October, 1904, and entered Hertford College, Oxford. In the examinations for admission to the English bar during Easter, 1905, he gained a first-class in constitutional history and law, and a first-class in criminal law evidence and procedure, as well as a special prize of £50. During the Easter of 1906 he was placed in the first class in the final examination, and gained a certificate of honor and a special prize from the Middle Temple. In March, 1906, he won the Vinerian Law Scholarship; in June he was placed first-class in the Honor School of Jurisprudence, and first-class in the B.C.L. examination, and in November he won the Eldon Law Scholarship. There were now 18 Australian and three New Zealand Rhodes scholars at Oxford, and altogether 170 from various parts. The total complement ought to be 200, but South Africa and some of the western states of America had not sent their full complement because of the dislike entertained by would-be scholars to Greek.

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### UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

The syllabuses for the primary junior and senior public examinations for 1908, in connection with the University of Adelaide, have been approved by the council of that institution. A high standard has been set by the examiners, and the papers for the "primary" to be held in August, 1908, would probably puzzle the average citizen, though schoolboys will have to tackle them. To pass a portion of the examination in English the student will require to possess "an elementary knowledge of grammatical distinctions, including inflections," and to be able to parse and analyse sentences and detect grammatical errors. The other subjects are geography, history, Greek, Latin, French, German, algebra, geometry, and drawing. The "junior" will be held in November, 1908, and the "senior" in November, 1908, and March, 1909.