

# THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS A RIOTOUS EVENING.

Students have been allowed plenty of license at their entertainments from time immemorial, and those from the Adelaide University took full advantage of the fact at the Norwood Town Hall last night, when they held their annual concert. They counted their friends out and in with the utmost impartiality, and every song had its students' chorus of cat calls, pertinent questions, and impertinent remarks, until it was difficult at times to tell whether those on the stage or off it were contributing most to the entertainment. Angry scene-shifters swept up the tomatoes, carrots, plums, apples, and other tokens of appreciation hurled from the dress circle and stalls on to the stage, and unless they hurried were themselves the target. Meanwhile the people in the line of fire must have been particularly thankful for the athletic training which ensured a straight aim.

The programme was set worth as "a feast of hilarity," and the early birds among the audience began by making remarks as any unfortunate entered the building. If he happened to be paying the cavalier to a lady, so much the worse for him and annoying for her, for an utterly misleading story of his life was concocted on the spot and communicated in a stage whisper to someone half-way down the aisle. It must have been a relief to many when the curtain went up on the smartly costumed first number, in which the big chorus of boys and girls wore peg-top trousers of shepherd's plaid, with sleeveless silk shirts and artists' bows and Tam o'Shanter. The effect was particularly good. Messrs. Haynes, Leader, and Gordon Cowling set the ball rolling with their friendly greetings to the people in the audience, including the Lord Mayor (Mr. Wallace Bruce), whose position they assured him was "tres bon-point," and Professor Rennie, who, they presumed, would still be earning a crust when the University "had crumbled into dust." Mr. Bruce Lawrence and Miss Threda Symons contributed advice to lovers, in which the gentleman was advised to keep whatever he had to say under his hat, a hint which a number of young gentlemen in the dress circle firmly declined to take. Miss Blanche Schneider is evidently popular with her fellow-students, and she received rounds of applause for her singing of "The blues." Later in the programme, with the aid of an extremely gauche male chorus, she told of the joys of gathering nuts in May, and was carried off the stage shoulder high in a somewhat wobbly finale. Mr. Jack Glover was the life of the show, and he reappeared continually in various disguises, either as a bearded porter on the "Adelaide-Smashem Line" or tastefully disguised in curl papers as he introduced a ballet to the strains of "Somebody's pinched my pyjamas." This was an exceedingly popular number, and the University girls looked pretty and frivolous in their silk pyjamas as they danced no one foot, more like ballet girls than students, and finally swung off in line in this fashion to the catchy strains. As a curate Mr. Glover expressed some exceedingly unclerical wishes, among others that he was a button on the Lord Mayor's trousers, or a wrist watch—or better still, an anklet—for a pretty girl, or a necklace that Pavlova could don as a costume twice a night. What was described as a "Soup potage" was "That Designing Woman" as given by the University Dramatic Society.

Any serious momenta there might have been in the play were an opportunity for throwing fruit at the actors, and requests to "speak up" completely drowned their attempts to do so. The mournful remark of one character that her boy no longer loved her led to affectionate enquiries from all quarters of the house regarding another gentleman friend. However, the players struggled gamely through the good-natured banter, and Mr. Basil Harford and Miss Verna Hackett at least managed to make themselves heard. Miss Hope Crampton and Mr. Cyril Langley and Miss Mary Angel did as well as could be expected in the circumstances. Blood-curdling shrieks from a darkened stage a little later led to the belief that a particularly cruel stage murder was being committed, but it was only the time-honored tooth-pulling episode. Miss Claire Harris shrieked with dramatic effect in this scene.

Mr. Moxyn Skinner sang "The Waggoner" with fine effect, and he was promptly encored, despite one or two attempts to "Wheel Him Out." He sang "Shipmates o' Mine," as an extra. Miss Elsie Woolley was also popular and her "Break o' Day" had to be supplemented. Miss Enid Bosanko was another singer who had to contribute an extra number. There was perfect quiet in the house for the singers.

A feature of the performance was that only University students took part. Mr. Bill Runge scored an immediate hit when he mentioned that he followed the medical profession, being an undertaker, and "Matilda" made one of the outstanding contributions of the programme. Messrs. Jack Glover and Frank Collison and Miss

Verna Hackett were responsible for an extremely frank little domestic drama, which convulsed everyone with its clever finale. "So this is Negligence" was an original corset parade, in which Mr. Glover in a red wig and a draped gown was the demonstrator, and a number of male students of varying build the beautiful models. The audience rocked with mirth as they appeared in various styles of corsets best suited to their ill-disguised manly figures. The parade concluded with a dance in which one unfortunate mannequin slipped on a tomato and went sprawling on the stage. Miss Mary Angel was the solo dancer in this number. The dancing of the girls and the smart costuming were features of the show, and the apt topical allusions in the songs, and sayings added greatly to the fun of the occasion. The remark of Miss Hope Crampton that she had hoped her "son" would be safe at St. Mark's elicited roars of laughter.

Those taking part in the programme, in addition to the performers already mentioned, were:—Misses Lucy Solomon, Jean McKay, Isobel Kelly, and Marjorie Kelly, and Messrs. H. Leader, F. Collison, B. Lawrence, D. McKay, A. Dawkins, B. Hansen, J. Christopherson, G. Gowling, A. Chandler, N. George, J. E. Myers, R. Krantz, J. H. Yonkman, W. Todd, M. Kelly, Geoff Morey, Wynne Riddle, and Kirk Reeves.

Mr. Eric McLaughlin was musical director, and Miss Nellie Morton (The Kitten of the Keys) pianist. Mr. George Letcher was stage manager and Messrs. Jack Glover (producer), Haynes Leader (hon. secretary), George Letcher, and Frank Collison, and Miss Verna Hackett formed the committee. The members of the sweets and programme committee were Misses Eda Dorsch, Gwen Richards, and Ina Davies.

## WOMEN GRADUATES. Million Dollar Fund. R. 23.

The International Federation of University Women has in hand an interesting scheme whereby it is hoped to endow 30 fellowships for women graduates all over the world who are engaged in research work. The sum of £6,000 is required to establish each fellowship. The task of raising the £180,000 will be divided between the 23 nations which are members of the federation, and will be spread over a considerable number of years. The idea originated in this country, but the title "Million Dollar Fund" was chosen for the effort, as it could be easily memorised.

Since its foundation, in 1920, the federation has recognised the part of its programme which should be considered most urgent is the provision of facilities for women graduates to visit the country which offered the most favourable opportunities for their studies. Hitherto it has not been found possible to do much in this direction, although various national federations have made grants of small sums annually. For instance, the British Federation in 1922 offered a fellowship of the value of £300, which was won by a distinguished Swedish archaeologist, Dr. Hanna Rydh. It has also given a prize for research in art, and during the last two years has awarded five vacation scholarships to foreign students who wish to study in England. Every year the Canadian branch of the federation raises 1,000 dollars to send one of its own members to Europe, and the American association offers annually an international fellowship which is of the value of 1,000 dollars. A magnificent offer comes this year from Australia, which has provided two fellowships—one for a British and one for a non-British graduate—value £500 each, for research work in the Commonwealth. They will be awarded in July at Amsterdam by a committee recently set up for the purpose of allocating the awards offered by the different federations.

No important scheme of travelling scholarships for women graduates has previously been formulated. The idea of the "Million Dollar Fund" was first mooted by Dr. Ida Smedley MacLean, a British delegate, at the last conference of the International Federation, held in 1924, at Oslo. The proposal was adopted with enthusiasm, and it was decided that junior and senior fellowships should be established. All the nations represented were asked, and consented, to contribute according to their means. It was, however, impossible to fix a definite quota for each country, particularly as some of the European federations which have the highest standard of scholarship find it exceedingly difficult to raise funds. It is hoped that two countries which do not yet possess federations—China and Japan—will ultimately participate in the scheme. There are a great many Chinese women graduates, and schools in that country specially prepare their pupils for the scholarships awarded to Chinese students at American universities.

The first gift of 2,000 kroner to the fund was received from a group of veteran Norwegian graduates, who had entered Christiania University in 1893. A notable lead had also been given to other countries by Dutch university women, each of whom is contributing a day's earnings to inaugurate the fund.

The total sum to be raised over a period of years by the British Federation of University Women is in the neighbourhood of £18,000. The immediate appeal is for £1,000, which is required before July, when the International Federation meets at Amsterdam for the biennial con-

ference. This amount represents Great Britain's quota towards funds for the first fellowship, which will be endowed on that occasion. A substantial contribution is also looked for from America, which has a membership of 23,000, as compared with Great Britain's 2,000. The British Federation has already started, through its 18 branches in the university centres, to appeal for funds. The good results the fellowships have already given are remarkable, and sympathetic interest in the cause has been shown in many quarters. Dr. Smedley MacLean is the Chairman of the International Fellowship Appeal Committee, and also of the sub-committee for the British appeal. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, Professor Winifred Cullis and Professor Spurgeon are among the distinguished members of the sub-committee.

## WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

### LECTURE ON THE SOUDAN.

The third free public lecture given under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association was delivered last evening at the Institute Building lecture room, North Terrace, Adelaide, when the vice-president of the association (Mr. C. H. Dickert) took the chair.

The lecturer, Mr. C. T. Madigan, spoke on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He said that after the Great War he was appointed assistant geologist to the Sudan Government, and gained a considerable knowledge of the country and its inhabitants during the long camel treks, of which the life of the geologist mainly consisted. The history of the Sudan was closely bound up with that of Egypt. The Egyptians and Soudanese were hereditary enemies, and the story of the Sudan was one of continual struggle with the invading Egyptians, who had alternately been driven out, and again firmly established. This had gone on since the most remote times of ancient Egypt. During the chaotic times in 1882, when England took control, the Mahdi revolted in the Sudan, which culminated in the murder of Gordon. The Egyptians were all driven out of the Sudan, and a reign of terror set in which lasted for 15 years, during which time the population of the Sudan was decimated by internal strife. In 1898 Kitchener's expeditionary force set out to reconquer Sudan with a mixed force of British and Egyptian troops, and peace was restored, a peace the like of which had never before been known in the Sudan. It was only 28 years since those dark times, yet hardly a trace of them remained. The present state of the Sudan was a perfect triumph of British administration over native races. The Government was still nominally a joint Anglo-Egyptian one, but no Egyptians held any office of importance. The whole of the Egyptian army was sent back to Egypt during the recent troublous times in Egypt, when Egyptian influences attempted to stir up a revolt against the British in the Sudan, an attempt which received practically no support, and soon fizzled out. Under British rule trade had revived, famines were provided against, water supplies opened up, 1,500 miles of railway constructed, educational facilities provided, a port established at Port Sudan, and hospitals built. The population had increased, and the people were happy, peaceful, and contented. They were grateful to the British; they saw all the advantages that had accrued to them under British rule, and were still content to learn from the British. Up to the present neither the British Government nor people had benefited in any way from this great work in the Sudan. Everything had been done in the interests of the natives. Their language, religion, and customs had been interfered with as little as possible. No land was owned by any Europeans. Last year a huge dam was completed on the Blue Nile, built with British capital, and cotton growing was planned. This was the first sign of exploitation of the Sudan. The area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was about that of India, a million square miles, and the population was estimated at four millions, rapidly increasing. The population was reckoned to be ten millions before the Mahdi's time.

A number of lantern views were shown.

## GENEROUS GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar of the University of Adelaide sends us the following paragraph:—The Chancellor of the University has received a letter from the Hon. Sir Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G., who has been a member of the Council since 1916, offering to present the sum of £20,000 for the purpose of endowing the Chair of Law at the University. The letter was considered by the council at its meeting on Friday last, and Sir Langdon's offer was most gratefully accepted. The Chancellor was requested to convey to Sir Langdon the warm appreciation of the University for this latest instance of his public beneficence. It will be remembered that in 1921 he agreed to provide in 1930 the sum of £40,000 for the erection of a Great Hall at the University, and that he has also made many gifts of great value to the School of Mines, of which he is the president of the Council.

## LATE SIR HARRY ALLEN.

### A Distinguished Pathologist.

MELBOURNE, Sunday.

Sir Harry Allen, formerly dean of the faculty of medicine of the Melbourne University, died at his residence in the University grounds this afternoon, after an illness lasting for more than two years. Sir Harry Allen was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Watts Allen, and was born at Geelong on June 13, 1854. His early education was at the Flinders National School, Geelong. Thence he went to the Melbourne Grammar School. On entering the Melbourne University he took an exhibition in classics and was promisee accessit in mathematics in his first year. He obtained first-class honours and the exhibition in medicine in each of the next four years. He was promisee accessit for the natural science exhibition in 1872, and finally gained first-class honours and the scholarship in medicine when he graduated M.B. in 1876. Two years later he graduated M.D., and in 1879 he took the degree of Ch.B. He was registered as a medical practitioner in June, 1876.

### Raising University's Status.

Afer such a brilliant school and university career it was fortunate for the medical school that Sir Harry Allen should have devoted his attention to its development. In 1876 he was appointed demonstrator in anatomy. He was appointed pathologist at the Melbourne Hospital in the same year. In 1881 he became lecturer on anatomy and pathology, and in 1882 professor of those subjects. Since then his life's work has been the building up of the Melbourne Medical School, until today it holds a high place among the medical schools of the world. It was largely due to his personality, ability and reputation that when he visited Europe in 1890 he succeeded in obtaining the recognition of the Melbourne medical degrees. He was elected President of the Medical Society of Victoria in 1892, and was also President of the section of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and pharmacology at the Medical Congress in Sydney.

### Work for Pathology.

After 1906 Sir Harry Allen became Professor of Pathology alone, and his research and study in that subject had made it so important that it was impossible for him to devote time to anything else. In all these years his services at pathologist at the Melbourne Hospital had been invaluable. The Pathological Museum established by him at the Melbourne University ranks high among institutions of the kind. His monument, however, is the Medical School, which under him has reached a high standard. He was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for 23 years from 1886, having succeeded Professor Halford. For his services to medical education the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1912, and by the University of Adelaide in 1914. He was created a knight bachelor in 1914. For 22 years Sir Harry Allen was a member of the council of the Melbourne University, and he was President of the professorial board from 1895 to 1897. He was President of the Old Melbourne Society in 1897, and had been for some years Chairman of the executive and finance committee of the Australian Red Cross Society. The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of research in pathology and medicine was organized by Sir Harry Allen in 1916, and he was honorary acting director at its inauguration. Many valuable contributions to scientific literature had been published by him during the last 30 years. Sir Harry Allen left a widow (daughter of the late Mr. Henry Mason, of the Customs Department, Liverpool), whom he married in 1891, and three daughters.

A cablegram was received yesterday by the Registrar of the University of Adelaide (Mr. F. W. Eardley) from Dr. Heaton, now professor at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, stating that Professor Fay, of Toronto University, is unable to accept the invitation of the Australian universities to visit the Commonwealth on a lecturing tour on account of ill-health. Professor Fay has had a nervous breakdown, which will necessitate a complete rest for a year.

## UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

The extension lecture committee of the University of Adelaide has arranged for courses of lectures to be delivered during the winter by Sir Archibald Strong and Professors Kerr Grant and Prescott.