

R. S. Wallace), the Professor of Engineering (Sir Henry Barraclough), the Acting Chancellor of Adelaide University (Professor R. W. Chapman), and the Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Western Australian University (Professor A. D. Ross).

The subjects for discussion include conditions of matriculation, the establishment of a diploma in public administration, mining education and uniformity of surgery degrees, and a proposal for the nomination of Australian University graduates for appointments made by the Colonial Office.

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## EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

### Canadian Professor's Arrival.

Professor W. F. Osborn, of the University of Manitoba, Canada, arrived in Adelaide by express from Melbourne on Saturday morning. He was met at the Railway Station by Professors R. W. Chapman and Kerr Grant, Dr. C. Duguid (a member of the council), and Miss Doris Johnson (hon. secretary of the English Speaking Union). Professor Osborn has been connected with the University for about 35 years, and is visiting Adelaide to induce educational and public bodies in South Australia to send delegates to the fourth Educational Conference to be held at Vancouver next year.

The Professor explained that during the last 10 years a group of public-spirited Canadians, headed by the Governor-General of Canada, and a number of Lieut.-Governors and High Court Judges, had been working with the idea of increasing the contribution that the schools of the country could make to the type and ideal of citizenship. As a result of their efforts the National Council of Education had been formed, and it had devoted itself to stimulating public opinion in Canada regarding the national functions of the schools. Three great conferences had been held at intervals of three years at Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal. At those conferences imposing and valuable programmes had been put through, and in each case about 1,500 delegates attended, including representatives of the British and French Governments. It was expected that the conference at Vancouver next year would be larger and more representative than its predecessors. During the intervals between the conferences the council had arranged for the visits of 20 distinguished British publicists, including scholars and public men. The council believed that such visits contributed to the cultural and intellectual solidarity between Great Britain and the Dominions. The main object of Professor Osborn's mission to Australia is to secure a large and imposing Australian delegation composed of educationists and distinguished citizens interested in the things that affect the national life of the country. He hopes to secure the co-operation of the Commonwealth and States Governments, the Chamber of Commerce, the Universities, Rotary Clubs, and other important organizations. The Government of New Zealand, he says, has promised to send a Cabinet Minister to the conference, and he hopes the Australian Governments will do the same.

During his stay of a week in Adelaide, Professor Osborn will lecture on various subjects. He will address the English-speaking Union, the Commonwealth Club, the Rotary Club, and the League of Nations Union. He will return to Melbourne next Saturday, and leave Sydney for Vancouver on August 23.

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## ADVANCED SCIENCE TRAINING.

### Chances for Students.

Seven studentships to graduates or persons of equivalent training, who in the opinion of the professors or others under whom they have been trained, are likely to develop into first-class research workers, are being offered by the trustees of the Science and Industry Endowment Fund. Each studentship is valued at £300 a year, and is tenable for two years. Travelling expenses are provided to and from the country in which the required training will be sought. In addition, £100 will be made available to cover fees and to permit of visits to other laboratories and attendance at congresses. Successful students are required to give the trustees an option over their services for three years after training has ended, at salaries of not less than £400, £450, and £500 for each year respectively.

In making an appointment, the trustees will be guided almost solely by the advice given them by the principal teacher under whom the applicant has studied, either at a university or a technical college, or other institution.

The seven studentships at present available are:—One in the application of statistical methods to agriculture, suitable for a

graduate in mathematics, tenable probably at Rothamstead Experimental Station, England; one in dairy bacteriology, and one in dairy chemistry, both tenable probably at the Dairy Research Institute, Reading, England; two in animal nutrition work, tenable probably at the Rowett Institute, Scotland, suitable for graduates in physiology and bio-chemistry; one in veterinary work, tenable probably at the Pasteur Institute, France; and one in plant pathology or plant physiology.

Applications close on August 6, and students appointed for training abroad must be prepared to leave Australia about the end of August. Further information may be obtained from the trustees, 314 Albert street, East Melbourne, C2.

## A CANADIAN PROFESSOR.

### His Views on Empire Unity.

Professor W. F. Osborn, of the University of Manitoba, Canada, is in Adelaide with the object of inducing educational and public bodies to send delegates to the National Conference on Education to be held at Vancouver next year. In a chat with a representative of The Register on Monday, Professor Osborn said that one object of his visit was to acquire knowledge, as a Canadian citizen, in regard to Australia and New Zealand. It must be generally recognised that, if the dominions were to keep together closely, as parts of an effective Empire, it was extremely desirable that the citizens of those respective countries should know something of the dominions other than their own. Our devotion to the



PROFESSOR W. F. OSBORN.

British race should depend not simply on sentiment, but should be buttressed by mutual knowledge. He had always had romantic ideas regarding those outposts of the Empire in the Southern Pacific, but his information up to date had not been equal to his sentimental attachment. However, his interest and knowledge had been greatly stimulated by a month's visit to New Zealand, and by his present stay in Australia. He had been enormously interested in New Zealand which he had found to be just about a replica of Great Britain itself. The vast size of Australia reminded him strongly of Canada, though, of course, Australia's semi-tropical vegetation and her products differed materially from those of Canada. And, above all, the difference created by geographical situation caused him to strongly realize the contrast between Canada and Australia. He had been greatly impressed with the cities of Australia which, on the whole, he thought were superior to the Canadian cities, and with the exception of Montreal and Toronto—which were not quite so large as Sydney and Melbourne—Canada had nothing to show quite so imposing.

#### The Racial Problem.

Canada's population to-day was about 9,000,000. Nearly one-third were French in speech, while in the prairie provinces, in Western Canada, they had a population of nearly 50 per cent. of which was non-British and non-French in origin. In Winnipeg and Western Canada there were probably nearly 50 European nationalities represented. Canada, however, was not daunted by that racial problem; and, as a matter of fact, they considered that she was in a fair way to fuse that population into a condition of unity and mutual co-operation. The French-Canadians, of course, did not desire fusion, because they thought that it meant the

annihilation of their nationality. What they wanted was co-operation on the basis of complete equality. The English-Canadians, for their part, were quite contented to accept it as a principle of their Canadian life, because they believed that the addition of the French traditions, French language, and French culture meant a distinct enrichment of a composite Canada, which was their inevitable destiny. Of course, the commercial, financial, and even social influence of the United States was very strong, in view of the fact that Canada was immediately adjacent to them, and because their frontier was so long and not the slightest intention of succumbing to American influence in the sense either of social absorption or political annexation. That was to say, the intention of the Canadian people was to remain a separate entity, in association with the British Empire. Canada had, perhaps, rather taken the initiative in the development of the idea of dominion and autonomy; but the dominant wish of an overwhelming proportion of her population was to remain in full contact and co-operation with Great Britain and the other dominions.

#### The Ties That Should Bind Us.

Professor Osborn regards the investment of British money in the dominions and the outflow of British population to the dominions as highly important, but he suggests that it is not wise to think that the bonds which unite us should be chiefly of a material or selfish character, since what might appear to be to our material interest to-day might cease to be such to-morrow. The more permanent bonds were to be found in racial affection, in the observance of British traditions, and in the cementing of the intellectual, cultural, and moral relations which now united us. Such, he thought, were the surest guarantees for permanent unity and co-operation. His mission to Australia, which concerns consultation between the dominions in respect to the relation of education to citizenship, he thinks is fully representative of the type of bond upon which we can safely and surely rely.

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## "THE NECESSITY OF PEACE."

### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR OSBORNE. ANGLO-SAXON BOND.

Under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union, Professor W. F. Osborn lectured in the physics room of the University on Tuesday evening on the "Common Characteristics of British and American People." He dealt mainly with the effect of a polyglot population on national tendencies, and the difficulty of merging them in a common purpose. He also showed by analogy the dangers which awaited any country which failed to assimilate all of its people, and which permitted any portion to remain so isolated from world affairs as to become completely self-absorbed.

#### Sense of Detachment.

Professor Osborn said that, from the time of the American Civil war, the people of the United States had become engrossed with the development of their own country. It was such an immense undertaking that they lost sight of the problems of other nations; and their distance from Europe, while sea communication was slow, gave them a sense of dissociation from the affairs of the rest of the world. That was what led to the popularity of a policy of no entanglement in European affairs, which became intensified as a rush of immigration brought millions of people from every country of Europe. The problem of dealing with those people was an immense one, and added to the detachment. The feeling of isolation in America seemed strange to Australia, which, in spite of its great distance from Europe, was intimately concerned in international affairs. That isolation of America continued during the three first years of the Great War, and it was overcome only by a sudden realization that it was no longer possible for Americans to go where they pleased. That was a distinct shock to a people accustomed to doing as they pleased, and moving about at their pleasure. To realize that they must keep out of certain areas of the sea, and away from some countries, was a rude awakening to realities.

#### Making a Nation.

Until 1917, continued Professor Osborn, the populations of the United States went their own way, and there was no co-ordinated effort to weld them into one people. They remained separate, and it seemed impossible for the nation to assimilate what was known as the foreign element. Even the sinking of the Lusitania caused only a mild ripple, and there was intense surprise when some leaders in politics began to advance a contention that it was a duty of any State to protect its nationals wherever they went, even at the risk of war. It seemed to many people that such an assertion meant assenting to a principle that if one life were lost, others must be sacrificed to avenge it. The fact that it was really a protection for others in future was not understood. For the first time, in 1917, the United States found it necessary to weld the people, and the Government began, with characteristic energy, to apply the national hand and will to the task of compelling the multi-

tinuous peoples to realize that they were really one nation, and must act as one for the good of the country. Such a task was stupendous, and any Government would be pardoned which spent many years in giving effect to it. To the surprise of every one who understood the nature of the problem, the United States Government was successful in every way, which showed that beneath the surface there was a vital flame of patriotism. It was the opinion of Professor Osborn that no other nation could have given such immediate and successful effect to a policy of conscription in an emergency, particularly when it was foreign to the settled defence policy of the country for decades. In the Mississippi Valley alone there were 40 million people, contented and prosperous, who were previously out of touch with world affairs, and it became necessary to make them realize that they had a responsibility to other nations. People in Australia, linked by shipping with all other parts of the world, could not understand the isolation of those in the Mississippi Valley, who lived in the centre of a continent. Such people had to be educated up to the idea that it was the duty of a State to protect its citizens in whatever part of the world they might be. One factor in that education was the destruction of United States shipping in the war zones. It was his opinion that if that country had entered the war sooner the hostility of its foreign population would have hamstrung it for an active part.

#### Natural Companions.

The United States' aloofness from Europe, continued Professor Osborn, was due to the domestic struggle between the foreigners and the State. President Wilson was a product of that struggle, being at once small as a politician and great in international affairs. His smallness led him to antagonize the Republicans, instead of co-operating with their leaders. Had he accepted the help of men like Root, Taft, and Lodge, he could have carried his own nation into the League of Nations, and the price of his uncouth rejection of those men was that they and their party determined to prevent the realization of his ideal. Thus the United States remained indifferent to the affairs of other nations. What was good in that country was due to the Anglo-Saxon. That part of the population acted slowly; but

it was definitely conquering the other elements. The noisy, excitable American seemed typical of the nation in time of peace; but, in a crisis, it was found that he was a nonentity. Professor Osborn had been impressed with the profound attachment of the Anglo-Saxon element for Britain. Britain and the United States were held together in strong bonds. They had a common language, literature, and parliamentary system, and those things evoked mutual sympathy. It seemed also that both nations had a common detestation of war. Therefore, Kellogg was really expressing the great ideal of his country when he pleaded for a renunciation of war. That made a co-operation between the Empire and the great Republic a necessity for the world, and the people of both should press for it.

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## AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

The following programme has been arranged for the Australian Library Conference to be held at the Melbourne University:—Tuesday, August 21.—Official opening by the Chief Secretary (Hon. G. M. Prendergast); paper, "Australia Requires a Better Library Service," Mr. W. H. Gould, O.B.E., Sydney; paper, "Libraries Seen Abroad," Mr. S. Talbot Smith, M.A., LL.B., Adelaide; paper, "Co-operation in Library Work," Mr. E. R. Pitt, B.A., Melbourne; at home at Anzac House (evening). Wednesday, August 22.—Discussion on the formation of a Federal Library Association; paper, "State and Municipal Libraries: a Question of Policy," Professor E. Morris Miller, Hobart; paper, "The True Foundation of the Public Library System," Mr. G. M. Wallace, Melbourne; invitation tea at the Prahran Town Hall, given by Cr. A. H. Woodfull, LL.M.; lecture, "Life in the Forest of Arden," by Mr. Frank Tate, C.M.G., M.A., Melbourne. Thursday, August 23.—Paper, "The Organization of a Lending Library," Mr. C. H. Bertie, Sydney; paper, "The Public Lending Library of Victoria," Mr. T. F. Cooke, B.A., Melbourne. Luncheon given by the Hon. G. Swinburne (president of the Victoria trustees of the Public Library of Victoria) at the Hotel Australia, to be followed by a visit to the Public Library. South Australian institutions will be represented at the conference as follows:—University Library (Professors Chapman and McKellar Stewart), Public Library (Messrs. S. Talbot Smith and H. Rutherford Purnell), Institutes' Association (Sir William Sowden and Mr. F. E. Melang), Adelaide Circulating Library (Mr. F. W. Bampfield), and the Railways Institute (Mr. B. H. Gillman).