

until fuller accounts of their proceedings, both past and future, had come to hand. But he was glad to take the opportunity of expressing his own personal opinion that no explorer obtained any vested right merely by exploration, and that all foreign competition on the Antarctic continent should be welcome, wherever it might appear. He would also be glad to think that the most cordial relationship would be established between the Norwegian and British expeditions, as appeared to have been the case in the present instance. But he could not refrain from mentioning his regret that Captain Amundsen did not give an opportunity for discussing his Antarctic proposals before he left Europe for the south. Major Darwin subsequently announced that the Royal Geographical Society were so convinced of the scientific value of Dr. Mawson's expedition that they had just decided to make him a grant of £500. It must not be supposed that this sum measured their goodwill towards the expedition.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who warmly wished his former colleague success, said he hoped Dr. Mawson would not get £35,000 into debt as he (Sir Ernest) had done.

Register, May 17/11

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

LEARNING TO FLY.

LONDON, May 15.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, of antarctic fame, who has evinced the deepest interest in the project of Dr. Mawson to include an aeroplane in his antarctic expeditionary equipment, has announced his intention of taking an active part in the development of aeroplaning. He is now learning how to handle a machine, and will probably qualify for a pilot's certificate. The question of improvement and developments for such practical purposes as scouting will occupy his chief attention.

CONGRESS OF RACES.

Those who believe that an enlightened civilization should seek to remove, or at least lower, the barriers separating the East from the West will be interested in the proceedings of an important gathering to be held in London in July next, at which the Public Library Board on Friday decided to be represented. The objection of innumerable white people to the darker-skinned races has its root chiefly in ignorance. A contemptuous indifference has too often marked the attitude of white men to the lore and civilization of those whom they regard as their inferiors. Possibly this feeling is due largely to the fact that wherever their enterprise has led them fair-skinned adventures have conquered—and sometimes annihilated—the original dusky possessors of the soil. In India the amazing spectacle of the subjugation of millions of natives by a handful of hardy Englishmen was witnessed; and probably the tendency to despise the customs and culture of dark peoples originated in the knowledge of enormous physical superiority. The white man, however, may not always maintain the world-supremacy which scientific advancement and military discipline have given to him. The yellow races are a great and growing power; population among them increases in proportion as the birth rates of some white races diminish; a section of the coloured nations has already demonstrated its military and naval efficiency; and advanced thinkers foresee the time when the face of the globe may be altered to the disadvantage of the white man. Manifestly, then, efforts should be made to reduce the possibility of racial conflict by the cultivation of a better understanding between white, yellow, and black; and the best means of promoting that ob-

ject is for representatives of various countries to assemble as equals in friendly conference.

The primary aim of the First Universal Races Congress will be "to discuss, in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation." Lord Weardale is President of the Congress, which should be of incalculable benefit in removing misconceptions, and its supporters include many prominent statesmen, members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, delegates to the Second Hague Conference, bishops, professors of international law, and leading anthropologists and sociologists. Papers will be presented on China, Japan, Turkey, Persia, the Jewish race, India, Egypt, Hayti, the American negro and Indian, and the Negro of West and South Africa; and the subjects for discussion will include meaning of race and nation; general conditions of progress; peaceful contact between civilizations; special problems in inter-racial economics; the modern conscience in relation to racial questions; and positive suggestions for promoting inter-racial friendliness.

Among English contributors will be Sir Sydney Olivier (Governor of Jamaica), Sir Charles Bruce (late Governor of Mauritius), Sir Harry Johnston, the famous explorer; Sir John Macdonnell; and Professors Rhys Davids, Mackenzie, Margoliouth, and Myers.

It is evident from the support to the movement, in which about 50 countries are participating, that—although the divine ideal of the "brotherhood of man" may be deemed impossible of speedy accomplishment—many leading thinkers hold that much may be done in the direction of establishing respectful and friendly relations between the nations of the earth. The evolution of the human race from the squabbling and slaughtering stage is painfully slow; but humanitarians believe that the time will come when war-weary nations will lay aside the sword for ever. And the first steps towards the realization of the hope of "peace on earth, goodwill to men," must be international and inter-racial appreciation of divergent ideals and toleration of dissimilar religions. Although the Powers are still arming with feverish haste, and the dawn of the day of world-wide peace is far distant, there is evidence of a tremendous and increasing movement in favour of dispassionate arbitration. An indication of this spirit, which is not confined to English-speaking countries alone, was the Peace Day meeting held in Adelaide this week. Supporters of such movements earnestly hope that a consummation of the remarkable Arbitration Treaty proposed between Britain and the United States of America will be the first fruit of the peace spirit, and are convinced that sooner or later that agreement will be followed by similar understandings between all the enlightened nations. Meanwhile, Australia has no alternative, while praying for peace, but to prepare for war.

Advertiser, May 23/11

UNIVERSITIES OF MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN THEORY OF MUSIC.

Adelaide and Western Australian Pass-List.

Grade II.

Daw, Beatrice (Dominican Convent, Kapunda).

Grade III.

Harper, Tristram (Miss A. Flaherty, A.M.U.A.); Tuck, Jean Craig (Miss Sprod).

Grade IV.

Honors—Cairns, Elizabeth Margaret (Mrs. T. N. Hunt); Patrick, Elsie Furneaux (Mrs. A. G. Curthoys); Walsh, Dorothy Counley (Miss M. A. Steadman).

Pass—Dohler, Alma (Dominican Convent, Kapunda); Hawke, Winifred (Miss M. Muller); Hodd, Florence Fairlie (Mr. A. J. Leckie, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.); Tassie, Priscilla Janet (Miss M. A. Steadman).

Grade V.

Baker, Stella (Dominican Convent, Kapunda); Bowden, Stella Maria (Miss A. Flaherty, A.M.U.A.); Daw, Lillian (Convent of Mercy, Angas-street); Dolan, Barbara Gladys (Miss R. M. Hooper); Hogan, Ellen Honora (Convent of Mercy, Angas-street); Laintoll, Gertrude (Convent of Mercy, Angas-street); Langrehr, Adolph Charles (Miss R. M. Hooper); Langrehr, Edith Lily (Miss R. M. Hooper); Long, Vera (Convent of Mercy, Angas-street); Marsden, Olive (Convent of Mercy, Angas-street); Quigley, Dorothy (Dominican Convent, Cabra, Clarence Park); Raymond, Annie Adelaide (Miss R. M. Hooper).