

between Germany and Austria which the Treaty forbids. She is thinking also of the frontiers of Poland, which cut eastern Germany into two parts. Germany agreed at Locarno not to disturb these frontiers by war, but she will not renounce all hope of reuniting east and west Prussia by peaceful means. But Poland is the ally of France!

Incompatible Aims

France, in fact, wants to have her cake and eat it. Her frontiers are guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe, including Germany and Britain. She wishes to have the guarantee of a military alliance as well; she wishes to have Germany friendly; she wishes also to keep Germany incapable of acting in her own interests as a great Power.

These aims are really incompatible. Germany cannot love France so long as France keeps her military grip. And so long as Germany does not love France, France will do all she can to keep her military grip. Yet, according to the Treaty, that grip must be relaxed in 1935. The Rhineland is to France an asset of diminishing value. Commonsense suggests that she should make an early bargain, for the earlier the bargain the better will be its terms.

However, commonsense does not rule in international politics. Those who are familiar with Europe understand that nations always seek to pursue their own interests, but do not always understand them. How much simpler things would be if nations (and classes) were not only egotistical but intelligent!

CANCER RESEARCH.

Mr. R. W. Foster, M.H.R., has a great admiration for the Federal Minister for Health (Sir Neville Howse), and he is looking forward to the Minister's visit to Adelaide in connection with cancer research. Mr. Foster said on Friday:—"Sir Neville will arrive on October 4, and will confer with Dr. Lendon (chairman of the local committee), who has devoted himself for some months past to this particular work. Sir Neville was in supreme command of the Australian medical forces throughout the war, and for the past two years he has devoted himself heart and soul to this question of research. When Mr. Bruce was last in England the Imperial Government urged that Dr. Howse should be sent home at once to attend the Empire congress of medical experts, who were called together to deal with this particular subject. On his return to Australia Sir Neville made a statement to the House of Representatives covering his visit and his association with the special representatives in London. For nearly two hours he thrilled the Parliament in a way I have never known during all my experience. Ever since he has devoted himself night and day to the problem, and he has been in touch with every part of the Empire and beyond. In the circumstances the Adelaide Town Hall should be crowded to hear one of the best authorities of the present day on this subject of national-wide interest. Sir Neville will also deal with tuberculosis." Recently the Chief Secretary (Hon. H. Tassie) announced that the Government had agreed to grant a subsidy of £5,000 to the cancer research committee on condition that an equal sum is raised by the public, and that the Commonwealth Government also contributes £5,000, making a total of £15,000.

University of Leeds, Sir William Bragg was president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in Brisbane, and received the Fellowship of the Royal Society, the blue riband of the scientific world, for his researches in radio-activity. Sir William was president of the British Association, which has just met at Glasgow. The younger Bragg, also F.R.S., was educated at St. Peter's College and Adelaide University, where he graduated B.A. in 1908. He became a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge—his father's college—taking his M.A. degree, and was a Fellow and Lecturer there from 1914 to 1919. Nine years ago he succeeded Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., the eminent New Zealander, an authority on the atom, as Langworthy Professor of Physics in the University of Manchester, a position he still holds. Both Sir William Bragg and his son have won world-wide renown for their scientific work, particularly in connection with the investigation of radio-active substances and phenomena. In 1915 they were awarded conjointly the Nobel prize for physics, and also the Barnard medal by the Columbia University—two great honors in two continents.

Sir T. Hudson Beare.

Nearly half a century ago the first holder of the South Australian Scholarship, Thomas Hudson Beare, a Prince Alfred Collegian, left his native shores to continue his studies in the old land. This was in 1880, after he had graduated in arts at the University of Adelaide. He proceeded to University College, London, where he won the Gilchrist engineering scholarship and took the B.Sc. degree in pure science. He was the first Professor of Applied Mechanics and Engineering at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, in 1887-9, and then for 12 years Professor of Engineering at University College, London, in succession to Professor Kennedy, whose assistant he had been. For the past 27 years Professor Beare has held the Chair of Engineering at Edinburgh. The professor, who was knighted in 1926, was born at Edwardstown, near Adelaide, in 1859. His father was the late T. Hudson Beare (a descendant of Hudson, the portrait painter), who came from England in the first ship, the Duke of York, that brought settlers to South Australia, in 1836.

Professors in America.

Another Adelaidean occupying a professor's chair is Dr. George E. M. Jauncey, who eight years ago was appointed Professor of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis, U.S.A. The professor, who visited his native city on the occasion of the University jubilee celebrations in 1926, was born here in 1888. From Prince Alfred College he proceeded to Adelaide University, where he graduated with honors in physics in 1910. Two years later he won the 1851 Exhibition research scholarship, and was demonstrator of physics in the University of Toronto in 1913-14. Thereafter he was successively Instructor of Physics in Lehigh University, U.S.A., the University of Missouri, and Iowa State College. In 1922 he received the degree of Doctor of Science in the University of Adelaide.

Professor R. W. Chapman recently referred to the intellectual triumph of one who was formerly a wheelwright who passed through the Adelaide University and went to Cambridge, where he became a very distinguished investigator. This gentleman is now Professor of Mathematics in a University in the U.S.A. The brilliant South Australian is Dr. Kleeman, who took his D.Sc. degree at Adelaide in 1908, and who, I understand, was born at Lyndoch.

Dr. Brose.

A former Prince Alfred Collegian, who now writes M.A. and D.Ph. after his name, is Dr. Henry Brose. Born at Adelaide in 1890 he entered Prince Alfred with a Government scholarship, had a scholarship at the Elder Conservatorium of Music, took his B.Sc. degree at Adelaide University in 1909, and four years later, with a Rhodes scholarship, went to Christ Church, Oxford. At that University he received the M.A. degree in 1919, and his D.Ph. in 1925. In 1926 he became assistant professor of physics in University College, Nottingham. Dr. Brose is author of a number of important scientific publications and numerous translations from the German.

Former Agent-General.

Before he was 40 Sir Frederick Young went to England as Agent-General, up to that time the youngest ambassador from South Australia to the motherland. He had proved an able Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Peake Cabinet in 1912-15. He was Agent-General for three years, was knighted in January, 1918, and before the close of that year was elected to the House of Commons for Swindon. Sir Frederick is the only South Australian born to reach the dignity of membership of the Mother of Parliaments. A pioneer South Australian, but not a native of this country, Sir Robert Torrens, of Real Property Act fame, sat in the Commons for Cam-

bridge from 1868 to 1874, and shortly before his death, in 1884, was advanced to the distinction of G.C.M.G. Sir Frederick Young was born at Blyth in 1876, son of the late John Young, of Mount Templeton, pastoralist. He went to Prince Alfred College and Adelaide University, graduated LL.B., and was called to the Bar. Sir Frederick is a brother of Mr. Walter Young, C.B.E., general manager of Elder, Smith and Co., Ltd.

Official Representatives.

The present Agent-General in England is a native of Adelaide. Sir Henry Barwell is the thirteenth of the line of South Australian Agents-General, and the seventh Premier or ex-Premier of this State to be appointed to the office. Three lawyers have held this position—the late Sir John Cox Bray, Sir Frederick Young, and Sir Henry Barwell, and the three have been the only South Australian born to represent this State as Agent-General. Mr. John B. Whiting, the Agent-General's right-hand man, was born in Adelaide in 1859. It is many years since Mr. Whiting went to London as secretary to the Agent-General, and he has on numerous occasions ably discharged the duties of Acting Agent-General. Sir John Cockburn, Sir Frederick Young, Sir Newton Moore (an old Prince Alfred collegian), and others as Sir Joseph Cook, recently stated, "continue to go about London, intent on serving Australian interests at every conceivable opportunity." Sir Benjamin Morgan remarked in Adelaide the other day of Sir John Cockburn, who is in his 79th year, "He is as young and assiduous in the service of the Empire as ever."

Ada Crossley and Her Husband.

Dr. Francis F. Muecke, of London, who married the famous Australian contralto, Madame Ada Crossley, and was created C.B.E. for his service in the European War in 1914-19, took his M.B. degree at Adelaide University in 1901, and his F.R.C.S. in England in 1909. He is a son of Mr. H. C. E. Muecke. Dr. Muecke and his wife are noted for their attention to fellow Australians visiting England.

ADV. 25. 9. 28

"ROME'S MASTER MIND."

From E. DUGDALE, Prospect:—"The pleasure which 'A Listener' so well expresses is shared by many who had not the privilege of listening to Professor Conway, but who, like myself, informed themselves by reading the very admirable and ample reports published by 'The Advertiser.' This and the splendid leader in Saturday's issue enable one to estimate the work which Professor Conway is doing for Australia and the Empire. The value of classical study is of immense importance to us moderns, and the recent attempt to eliminate this study from our educational institutions has, very luckily, failed. No advocate for its retention has been more successful than Professor Conway, and one hopes that he may induce our educationists to establish a Chair for Latin (at least) if not for Greek. There are no people more keen for education than South Australians. The professor's elucidation of the Greek conception of democracy has no doubt surprised not a few educated persons, but I think that there can be no doubt about the matter. It is interesting to remember that the sea battle of Salamis, in which the Persian fleet was destroyed by the Greeks, preserved freedom for Europe, surviving the barbarism of the dark ages and the feudal system. By what fatality Prussia was exempted from this spirit of freedom it would be important for the professor to point out. One thing seems clear—it is that this exemption cost the world the greatest war in history, for the repudiation of democracy by the Prussians was the chief factor in causing the war. If they had won the war we should never have had any unions of workers. These 'masters' would have said in effect, 'Here, my man, is the mine, and here is the bayonet behind you. Now go down, and don't let us hear any more of your damnable Socialism!' I cannot close this letter without thanking 'The Advertiser' for the great interest it takes in culture, and for the big space it accords to things pertaining to philosophy, science, and literature."

NEWS 20. 9. 28

REC. 22. 9. 28

ECONOMIC SOCIETY

Progress in South Australia

As a result of a resolution of the social and statistical science section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand was formed in 1924. This society concerns itself with the examination of economic problems affecting the welfare of Australia. Another work of the society is the publication of a quarterly journal "The Economic Record," which has a reputation for the value and accuracy of its information.

The South Australian branch of the society is progressing favorably. Many lectures have been given by prominent business and professional men. Officers of the branch are Dr. W. Jethro Brown (president), Messrs. A. E. Clarkson, E. Little, and I know of no one who knows more. The only cure for cancer is proper food.

FIGHT AGAINST CANCER.

From CHAS. NEWLING:—"A deputation waited on the Chief Secretary to provide £5,000 for cancer research. Why any further research work at all? For years it has been carried on, and the cause of cancer is definitely known. The cause is diet in at least 90 per cent. of cases, occurring in the alimentary canal or its associated parts. Cancer in the early stage in operative cases may be successfully cured by the surgeon. In internal inoperative cases "we know no more about its cure than was known three thousand years ago," is declared by one eminent cancer expert. One thing at least we do definitely know, and that is that radium will cause cancer, as those experts who have lost their limbs, and lives, testify. Radium has been used in research on cancer for more than 20 years. I have read much concerning findings of the most able research workers. I have read of its disastrous results, of its so-called scientific benefits I know little, and I know of no one who knows more. The only cure for cancer is proper food."

SOUTH AUSTRALIANS ABROAD.

By FRED JOHNS.

South Australians are proud of their native-born and others from this State who have settled in the motherland and other parts of the world and have made their mark. Some of the most distinguished of South Australia's sons who went abroad have passed away, and they will be gratefully remembered as are our living notables for service to their native land, and for the honor which they brought their country. There are many South Australians abroad—in the motherland, Africa, Canada, and America—holding their own against allcomers. I shall first of all refer to five of our native-born, who have achieved distinction in scholarship and science.

World-wide Renown.

One of the most celebrated of living South Australians is Professor William Lawrence Bragg, D.Sc., F.R.S., who was born in Adelaide on March 31, 1890, son of Professor Sir William Bragg, now Director of the Royal Institution, London, a physicist of world-wide reputation, who married Gwendoline, daughter of the late Sir Charles Todd, F.R.S., Postmaster-General of South Australia. The elder Bragg, third Wrangler of Cambridge in 1884, came to Adelaide in 1885 as Professor of Mathematics and Physics, succeeding in his chair Professor Horace Lamb, F.R.S., another famous man, and remaining at our University for 23 years. Before he left Adelaide in 1908 on his appointment as Cavendish Professor of Physics at the

REC. 21. 9. 28

PROFESSOR FITZHERBERT WELCOMED.

Members of the Classical Association and their friends gathered at the Bohemian Tearooms on Wednesday afternoon to welcome Professor J. A. Fitzherbert, the newly appointed Professor of Classics at the Adelaide University. In introducing Professor Fitzherbert, the president (Mr. D. H. Hollidge) read a letter of greeting which Professor Conway, during his recent visit, had brought from the Classical Association of England and Wales. In the course of the letter, reference was made to the pleasure with which the council of the English association had recently welcomed to its deputation Professor Darnley Naylor, a scholar distinguished for his profound study of the poetical methods of Horace. After a suitable reply to this letter had been proposed and seconded, Professor Fitzherbert thanked the members of the association for their welcome.