South Australians are proud to welcome to the State one of the most distinguished of living scholars and diplomats—Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador to Mrs. Bryce. In common with other Australians, they are grateful to Mr. Bryce for the readiness with which he is placing his vast store of useful knowledge, and large experience of wise world affairs at their disposal. He is visiting Australia, on a holiday tour, for the first time, and is in search of information. Evidently, he has had no difficulty in acquiring it through out the Empire of accurate ideas concerning the remarkable democratic, social, and educational movements witnessed under the Southern Cross. In the cities and small towns of these new cities he has emphasized the fact that the Empire is just as much the possession of the self-governing Dominions as it is of Great Britain. He has said: "What more is needed to make it stronger and to ensure its purpose? Chieftly, I think, that we should have a fuller knowledge of each other's needs and that we should understand the enthusiasm raised by the visit of the United States Fed to Australia had left no impression in America. But, says Mr. Bryce, there is no interchange between Great Britain, America, and Australia, not only of products, but of people. "We are all sprung from the same race, and cherish the same sentiments and the same nature from such an authority show that little attention need be paid to the superficial opinion that Britons and Americans are drifting further apart. Nevertheless, Australia, especially after the opening of the Panama Canal, if Mr. Bryce will enlighten Americans concerning the political and social conditions of this young continent that would follow flourishing trade intercourse between Australasia and the United States and Canada. Since the appearance of his "American Commonwealth," all thinking America has felt it indebted to Mr. Bryce. Indeed, he founded a new school of political thought and enquiry in that country.

As a politician, Mr. Bryce is recognized as the representative of British interests in that country. His work in the House of Commons as a member of the Liberal Party, where he was also an able and respected orator. He was then 63 years old, he is now hale and hearty at 74—and was without previous experience in diplomacy. Since Lord Palmerston's day at Washington had lost prestige and importance. Mr. Bryce's task was to reestablish it with its former primacy and distinction. As qualifications for the new assignment he had been a regius professor of civil law at Oxford, a member of the House of Commons, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, President of the Board of Trade, Chairman of a Royal Commission on Secondary Education, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Through his faithfulness adhered to the main features of Mr. Gladstone's policy. He championed the cause of home rule for Ireland, labored for the spread of higher education, advocated measures calculated to promote commercial enterprises, and to secure the maintenance of peace, and he made keen appreciation of the principles of liberty and autonomy which were essential to the development of the overseas Dominions. His activities outside of public life had made him a fellow of Oriel College, a Lincoln's Inn barrister, fellow of the Royal Society, corresponding member of the Institute of France, foreign member of the Royal Academy of Turin, Brussels, and Naples, and a member of the Society of the Linzle at Rome. These are some of the reasons why Mr. Bryce was soon thoroughly at home among all the leading statesmen and savants of America.

As an ambassador he has laboured quietly but most assiduously to establish a firm and lasting Anglo-American friendship, and he has achieved remarkable success. Within five years he had negotiated and concluded six or seven important treaties, and practically "wiped the slate" clean of every outstanding contentious issue. Peace-loving Britons hope he may be spared to witness the ratification of a general treaty of arbitration, which will be a glorious and imperishable landmark in the relations of the two great English-speaking nations. Mr. Bryce is much more than a plenipotentiary. He has made himself an ambassador to the American people as well as to their devoted and able assistance of Mrs. Bryce—participated freely in their public life. He has lectured under the auspices of the best-known universities and colleges, and delivered countless speeches before all sorts of organizations and societies. Probably no other Briton to-day is more deeply respected and popular throughout America, and none is more capable of advancing some of the highest ambitions of the Empire's civilization. By honouring such a man, as the Adelaide University, has decided to do this week, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, that sort of learning is also honouring itself.