SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON.  America and the War.

SYDNEY, May 4.

Sir Douglas Mawson, of Antarctic fame, returned to Sydney by the steamer Sonoma today, as he said in an interview—"My opinion is that 90 per cent. of the population of America is in favour of the Allies." This impression was gained by him during an extended visit to America. Regarding the attitude of the President of the United States, Sir Douglas remarked that he had heard extremists declare that President Wilson must be pro-German. Some critics appear to be fair-minded, and whose qualifications merit respectful hearing, but I do not believe Mr. Wilson's attitude by explaining that he has a great abhorrence of war, and looks upon it as crime for any nation to start, but I found that a great many of America's young men were actually fighting with the Allies. Many American patriots send their sons to England and France to be educated, and a large percentage of those enlisted when the call came to meet some future prominent German-Americans, who did not hesitate to announce Germany for her part in provoking the war."

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Principal Order, of Trinity College, Cuddalore, who is a native of Adelaide, returned to India on the "Sydney" on Tuesday evening. On his arrival in Melbourne, he was met by Mr. Justice S. M. Judge, and with the prominence of his subject in the British Empire, he was welcomed as a friend of Christianity and devoted to the education of the children of all classes, and among the natives.

Lieut. Muirro.

The late Lieut. Muirro was born at Kilbride, Co. Down, in 1834, and was educated at the Woodville Public School, and was subinspector of education in New South Wales, and afterwards at Sydney, before the war broke out, and he embarked for China in 1895. He landed in India in 1897, and ultimately settled in Calcutta. He was a man of great ability, and was connected with the Indian Public Service. He was a man of great ability, and was connected with the Indian Public Service. He was a man of great ability, and was connected with the Indian Public Service. He was a man of great ability, and was connected with the Indian Public Service. He was a man of great ability, and was connected with the Indian Public Service. He was a man of great ability, and was connected with the Indian Public Service.
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May 20th, 1915
LOYAL INDIA.

ADDRESS BY PRINCIPAL FRASER.
HIS EXCELLENCY’S PRASE.

The Rev. A. G. Fraser, M.A., principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, during his short stay in Adelaide has created an impression of great force, and one that is not to have a stimulating effect. On Wednesday evening he addressed a well-attended meeting held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Church Missionary Association of South Australia. His Excellency the Governor, the chief justice (Sir Samuel Way), the Bishop of Adelaide (Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Thomas), and many prominent clergy and University professors for Principal Fraser is not only an enthusiastic missionary worker, but he is a man of great ability on educational matters, especially matters affecting India and the East. The addresses delivered were most interesting, and the meeting was marked by much enthusiasm.

The Governor’s Tribute.

His Excellency, in introducing the Rev. A. G. Fraser, M.A., principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, to the audience, said that Mr. Fraser was a man of great force, and one that was not to have a stimulating effect. He went on to say that Mr. Fraser had been one of the grandest examples of Empire-building the world has ever seen, and in response to the overseas Dominions to which he had given his life, and in that response was that of India, people of races of different blood and colour, who had proved an example to Germany. (Applause.) The loyalty and attachment of the Indian princes and troops have surpassed everything ever expected. It has been one grand response, and the way in which these troops have shown their loyalty to the Motherland has been an inspiration to all. You know that the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris are occupied by British and Indian troops. It is a fact that the Indian army of the last 100 years is a great example to the world. (Applause.) In the last 3 years the army has been occupied, not by the Germans, but by the Muselman soldiers, even to the grant of land in the country which Fable says was given to the Muselman soldiers. (Applause.) This meeting is held under the auspices of the Church Missionary Association, and in remembrance of the 3 years’ residence in West Africa I can speak with some confidence of the splendid work performed by the Church Missionary Society. After my work in Nigeria and elsewhere, under the most disheartening circumstances and in the most trying conditions, I can speak with confidence of the splendid work performed by the Church Missionary Society. (Applause.) When I think of the terrible things that have been done in Nigeria, I am reminded of the doggerel I learned when a child:

If I were a screwdriver, I’d put a nail in the timber, I would eat a missionary, Skin, bone, and livers, too. (Laughter.)

I learnt afterwards that the great bird who was nobody impressed me with the difficulties missionary work had to face. (Laughter.)
Mr. Fraser said there was unrest in India, but unrest was not synonymous with disloyalty, any more than the word "war" on a ship's side implied that the vessel was disabled or incapable of proceeding. The House of Commons was in full session. India was not disloyal. Her response to the Empire's call for volunteers was not disloyal, but patriotic. (Applause.) India to-day was facing a crisis in her history, and on the manner of her emergency from the present state of unrest, the Empire depended. India had not been more widespread, more intense, than in other times, and yet it was the feeling of a force of incredible strength. One of the ablest Indians had sacrificed himself for the Empire, as also had Mr. Fraser himself, because he believed that he could make more people realize that the time had come for the Indians to be taught that it was not enough to be a Buddhist, but to be a Hindu, and that they would be less a man if they never felt a true Indian. It was the foreign contact with the East that had made the Indians discontented; but they realized now that they had brought about their own freedom. All the people who had asked what was the position of India, and after twenty years of the questions had been answered, the Government will have the sense to take them. (Applause.) How true that the events of the past were due to the actions of the present. The war had set at rest all doubts concerning India's loyalty. To-day, a leading Indian native, who had been a most active member of the "uncrowned King of Bengal," who was known as a sedentary agitator, was working with all the enthusiasm and with all the energy of the present time. The war was a war of necessity, and it was the Indian who had volunteered for the Army in India during the previous years. The war had been fought, and the battle was about to be fought, and the victory was sure. The Indian had their "kultur" on the world, but that was not the way to win. Surely it was not the way to win by force. There was no place for the war spirit in India, and it made a grey, colorless, and characterless country, the wonderland of the world. Lahore in the north, and the south of the land was essential to complete the British Empire, as a national force was to complete Europe and the national in India was the indispensable beauty of that country. A national India would enrich the British Empire and make it great. For the overtures of the race and a quiet unassuming courage, which the world might benefit. There was not a Christian in the land who would learn what Christianity meant. He had seen a mountain stream, dammed up, and the water rushing into the valley, and then the stream spread out; it was always the same, and pure again. Christianity, if it were to live, it would lose its purity and be the image of the stream, which came from Christ. It would become an image of itself, and the water would be worthy of them. They should open the gates and let the stream go into India, and they would gain as the trade would.