

EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS.

TRAVELS OF SIR ARCHIBALD STRONG.

Most oversea tourists, probably, follow more or less a similar or recognised route of travel. When Professor Sir Archibald Strong went abroad last year, he wandered somewhat from the beaten track, however, and availed himself fully of the opportunity, in particular, of seeing Spain. That that land furnished him with the brightest and most colourful memories of his trip was evident from the enthusiasm he displayed while describing that picturesque country during the course of a lecture on "Impressions of European Travel" to members of the Society of Arts at the Institute, North terrace, on Tuesday evening.

Sir Archibald, who was introduced to the gathering by the President (Mr. J. White), stressed upon his attentive listeners the fact that if ever they set out to visit England, they could without inconvenience take in a tour of Spain on the way. Travelling in that country was just as interesting as in Italy, and a further advantage was that the chief places of interest bordered upon the main railway lines. He went on to describe, with a wealth of eloquence and detail, his appreciation of the delightful architecture he witnessed in the different cities. He had a word of praise for Spaniards the average specimen of whom, he said, was courteous and kindly, and he found no attempt at any dishonest practice so far as he was concerned, which was more than he could say for most other countries in Europe. In Paris, he proceeded, there was no blinking one's eyes to the fact that feelings with England were strained, and that prevented one from liking the Frenchman with that degree of wholeheartedness which one would like to display. The Frenchman, however, still possessed the same qualities as of yore—an intense interest in art and things of the mind, and a complete frankness where matters of thought were concerned. French acting was of quite as high a standard as ever it was, and her comic talent, in particular, was of the first order. Touching on the cost of living, Sir Archibald mentioned France, Belgium, and Italy as being the cheapest countries for the tourist. Holland was not cheap to live in, and when one stepped from there to Belgium, the contrast was amazing. As Sir Archibald went on to detail his journeyings through Scandinavia, Norway, and Sweden. One was impressed, he said, by the fact that the peoples of those northern countries had evolved a sane and happy way of living. In Berlin he found apparent prosperity. On the other hand there were numerous accounts of unemployment and bankruptcy. The cost of living in that city was about on a par with London. After remarking upon the importance of Poland, with its population of 28,000,000, in relation to the other countries in Europe.

KANGAROO ISLAND CAVES.

At the last meeting of the Flinders Chase Flora and Fauna Board it was reported that during the recent visit paid to the caves at Kelly's Hill, Kangaroo Island, a very important find of the bones of extinct animals and birds had been made. The extinct emu of Kangaroo Island, hitherto represented in the museums of Australia by only a few stray bones, was found in many of the cave deposits. One practically complete skeleton and some half-dozen partial skeletons were secured for the Adelaide Museum. Besides that valuable addition to the State collections, the skeletons of numerous animals were found more or less complete. Remains of extinct wombats, native cats, bandicoots, rat kangaroos, wallabies, and rats were collected for examination and description, and the collection bids fair to prove a valuable addition to our knowledge of the former marsupial fauna of Australia. It was reported that the whole system of caves probably contained very large deposits of these important specimens, and the board resolved that every step should be taken for securing and protecting the caves, and for saving the bones for the national collections. The honorary secretary of the board (Professor Wood Jones) reported that the Royal Society of London had granted him the sum of £100 in aid of research work on the development and life history of the monotremes and marsupials, and that that sum would be placed at the disposal of the board and the work conducted on Flinders Chase.

KANGAROO ISLAND CAVES.

By L. Marks.

KINGSFOTE, May 27. Professor Wood Jones, accompanied by Dr. Morgan and Mr. Eldridge, visited the Kelly Hill caves last week-end. The visitors were favourably impressed with the beauty and magnificence of the caves. On Friday they motored 57 miles to the foot of Kelly's Hill approaching it by the bed of a watercourse which comes to a dead end, water percolating through the hillside. The hill had been densely wooded, but its natural beauty had been destroyed by the large fire that swept through the district some months ago. The caves were entered by a ladder about 20 feet long. In one place the formation of the cave appeared like honeycomb, and one could see where the bees had swarmed to build a home. The first chamber was a fine cavern appearing as if smoke had discoloured it. After travelling a short distance a narrow opening was met, and some difficulty experienced entering the next chamber, but the beautiful stalactites hanging from the roof with the grotesque shapes, many of them branching at right angles, repaid for the trouble. Without much imagination battle axes, spears, umbrellas, and statuettes, and many other forms could be seen. Here Mr. Burgess had fixed a line so that the visitors would not lose their way. Opening lead off from every chamber, few of which have been explored. The deeper one went the more beautiful were the caves. The last two evoked expression of admiration. Stalactites hang from the roof in various formations, while from the floor stalagmites rise up for several inches. It reminded one of an army marching up a hillside. One large stalagmite was similar to a tent and to the Diamond Casket of the Jencolan Caves. Again many beautiful shawls were seen, and some were streaked in such a way as to remind one of rashers and bacon. The tracks and bones of animals in a subterranean watercourse were seen. There are still some unexplored chambers and if these prove to be as good as those already seen in Kelly's Hill the island will have further attractions for the visitor. The caves are a present closed to the public, but they will undoubtedly be opened when the summer season commences.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry recently appointed an executive of three, comprising Mr. S. A. Julius (Chairman), Professor A. C. D. Rivett (Professor of Chemistry at the Melbourne University), and Mr. W. J. Newbiggen, to consider the best methods of extending the scope of the work of the institute. Professor Rivett is now in Adelaide to secure the co-operation of the Adelaide University and the local advisory board of the institute in furthering research. He explained on Wednesday that recently a Bill was passed in the House of Representatives without a dissentient vote appropriating £250,000 for the operations of the institute. The measure, however, had not been before the Senate. In addition, a trust fund of £100,000 had been set up, the interest of which would also be used to assist those engaged in general scientific work. The executive was now considering plans for increased research work in various scientific problems, including the study of animal pests and diseases, plant pests and diseases, the preservation of food, forest products, and fuel research. Consideration of various schemes was well advanced, and the executive would report to a meeting of the council at the end of this month.

MIGRATION PROBLEMS.

Continued from page 10.

FORCE FOR PEACE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EULOGIZED.

On Wednesday evening, at the Adelaide University, Sir Henry Lunn lectured to a public meeting on the League of Nations as a force for peace. Professor Darnley Naylor presided over a big attendance. Sir Henry said he had noticed that day that the International Labour Bureau had been attacked because it had not forced its views on all nations. They could not expect a great organization like the Bureau to force any policy upon nations immediately it had been founded. It had, however, performed magnificent service both to capital and labour by its admirable and carefully compiled statistics. There were many people, he thought, who failed to realize how tragic the last war really was. The war cost £39,500,000,000. Great nations had been brought to bankruptcy. Great wars had no beneficial aspect for the nations. The best of the youth of all nations had been killed or wounded. They did not know how many great philosophers, scientists, leaders of religious thoughts, poets, and prose writers had been lost to humanity. Another aspect was that while the white races had been pouring out their best blood, the brown, yellow, and black races had been in the main just lookers on.

He thought that it was quite possible that there would be further wars. He asked if they were to have a force behind the League of Nations that would make the world respect the League's decisions. There was the case of Russia, which was at present outside the League. It was quite possible that there might be a military genius arise in Russia who could weld together the component parts of that great nation and lead the endless forces of the East against the white European races. He had been very pleased to see recently that Turkey had accepted the dictums of the League. At the same time, if Turkey continued her terrible oppression of the Armenians it was quite possible that force would have to be used against that country to compel the Turks to stop barbarous practices. It had been said that the last war, was a war to end war. That was a ludicrous expression. There was always a tendency after wars to consider methods of preventing war. One thing was certain—it was impossible to obtain security by great armaments. That was proved by the Great War, and the events leading up to it.

One thing that was imperative was that Germany should come into the League. In that respect he was glad to see that Brazil had withdrawn her objection to Germany's entrance to the Council of the League. They had to remember that the constitution of the League was not sacrosanct. As they went along they could amend that constitution as required until it was brought as near perfect as possible. In America he had found that there was a vast multitude of real friends of the League. He was confident that America would shortly be a member of the League. They were already members of the International Court at the Hague. As the League of Nations became an accepted fact for generation after generation, he thought that all necessity for force behind the League would disappear and as in the case of the High Court of America, its decisions would become sacrosanct and would never be questioned. He concluded that the League had justified itself. It had already settled a number of disputes, and he thought it would go on from strength to strength, and be the real force for peace in the world.

An appeal for members for the local branch of the League of Nations Union was made by Mr. P. H. Nicholls (treasurer), a vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried on the motion of Rev. Dr. Davidson, and Sir David Gordon, and a vote of thanks to Professor Naylor for presiding was carried at the instance of Dr. Gertrude Halley.

A COMING SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PIANIST.

Mr. I. G. Reimann, of the Elder Conservatorium, said yesterday that he had received a letter from the Leipzig Conservatoire thanking him for having introduced to that institution "so brilliant a pianist" as Mr. Harold Foale. Mr. Foale was a student of Mr. Harold Wylde at the Elder Conservatorium, and went abroad for further study at the beginning of this year. He carried letters of introduction from Mr. Reimann to various musical centres, and on his arrival in Leipzig presented himself at the Conservatorium there. After subjecting him to a serious musical test the authorities hailed him as 'an Australian genius,' and he has been admitted into the personal classes of Professor Max Pauer (director), who considers him to be "one of the best, and most carefully grounded students" who has come before him.

Professor A. C. D. Rivett, Professor of Chemistry at the Melbourne University, who is a member of the executive of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, arrived in Adelaide on Wednesday to discuss with the Adelaide University and local advisory board closer co-operation with the institute in further research under the recent grant of £250,000 approved by the House of Representatives. He will leave Adelaide on his return today.

OUR NATIONAL HYMN

STIRRING CARNIVAL FEATURE

Commended by Dr. Davies

"It is an excellent idea, entirely befitting the occasion and in every way desirable."

That was the comment of Dr. E. Harold Davies (Professor of Music at the Adelaide University and Director of the Elder Conservatorium) when informed that the Football Charity Carnival Committee intended to ask the great throng at the Festival on Saturday week to sing two verses of "The Song of Australia."



Dr. E. Harold Davies

Director of Elder Conservatorium of Music, who commends the idea of inviting the public to sing "The Song of Australia" at the Football Charity Carnival on Saturday week.

Ten metropolitan massed bands comprising more than 300 bandmen will play the accompaniment. In the middle of the arena a huge Australian flag will be unfurled. The musicians will render the air of one verse, after which the bandmaster will turn to the concourse, inviting them to sing.

The effect should be magnificent and inspiring, as the words swell from perhaps 50,000 throats:—

There is a land where summer skies
Are gleaming with a thousand dyes,
Blending in witching harmonies;
And crassy knoll and forest height
Are flushing in the rosy light,
And all above is azure bright.

Australia!

There is a land where, floating free,
From mountain top to circling sea,
A proud flag waves exultingly;
And Freedom's sons the banner bear,
No shackled slave can breathe the air;
Fairest of Britain's daughters fair—

Australia!

Dead, indeed, to national sentiment and pride will be he who hears unmoved the stirring native strains. The heart of every true Australian will surely beat with emotion as the exultant notes ring out in a glad crescendo, proclaiming far and wide the virtues of the nation.

Dr. Davies said that the full effect could be secured only if all the bands played an identical arrangement of the song at a pitch which would permit of the public effectively and comfortably singing the verses.

"In my opinion there is nothing to compare with it as a National Song," added the Professor. "It deserves generally to be adopted throughout the Commonwealth."