

Adv. 25-7-31

ADELAIDE SHAKEN

Worst Earth Tremor for 29 Years

MANY REPORTS

At 10.28 yesterday morning Adelaide and suburbs, and certain districts as far north as Kapunda and Owen, experienced the most severe earth tremor for 29 years.

INTER ALIA

Walls and Floor Shaken

Mr. C. T. Madigan, lecturer on geology at the Adelaide University, reported to Mr. Dodwell yesterday that in his room on the second floor of the University, he had felt the floor vibrate rapidly 10 or 12 times within a space of 10 seconds. The walls appeared to shake, windows rattled vigorously and pictures on the walls slipped sideways.

The Right Rev. J. S. Moyes, Bishop of Armidale, who is a South Australian, was born at Koolunga 47 years ago today. He was educated at St. Peter's College, and subsequently entered the Adelaide University, where he did remarkably well, and took his M.A. degree in 1907. He qualified for the ministry by a course of study at St. Barnaba's Theological College. After his ordination he filled several important positions, and had charge of St. Cuthbert's, Prospect, St. Paul's, Port Pirie, and St. Bartholomew's, Norwood. Until his appointment as Bishop of Armidale he was Archdeacon of Adelaide and ex-vicariate of Adelaide. Bishop Moyes was always exceedingly popular with his parishioners in this State. He is married to a daughter of the late Sir Richard Butler.



Bishop Moyes

An invitation has been extended to the Rev. Harold Giles, of St. Aidan's, Payneham, to succeed Canon Dempster as rector of St. Matthew's, Kensington.

Mr. Giles, who has been rector of St. Aidan's for the past eight years, is keenly interested in social work, and has been very successful in his work among young people. As a preacher he is noted for the thoughtful and practical nature of his sermons. Educated at St. Peter's College and the University of Adelaide, he had a most successful career at the latter institution, where he graduated in Arts in 1911, winning the Roby Fletcher prize and the Tinline and Orient scholarships. He attended St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, during 1913 and 1914. Ordained deacon in 1915 and priest in 1916, Mr. Giles spent the first four years of his ministry in the Bush Brotherhood. From 1919 until 1923, when he was appointed to St. Aidan's, he was rector of Auburn.

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Dr. W. Christie, acting principal medical officer of the Education Department, has taken the place of the late Mr. A. N. Roupell on the educational committee of the South Australian group of the Institute of Public Administration.

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CHAMBER MUSIC AT CONSERVATORIUM

Jongen Piano Quartet and Mozart

By ALEX. BURNARD

An admirable programme of chamber music was given last night at the Conservatorium to a large audience. Played by Mr. Peter Bornstein, Miss Kathleen Meegan, Miss Sylvia Whittington, Miss Clarice Gmelner, and Mr. Harold Parsons, Mozart's G Minor String Quintet was a glorious conception. The opening Allegro is full of diversity, with straightforward yet very effective development, the two themes lending themselves equally to discussion, whether singly or in juxtaposition. "Absolute" music, it left me the impression of a scarcely ruffled calm (despite what the annotations had to say to the contrary). The unanimity of its playing was most satisfying. Perfect balance and legato bowing marked the performance of the typically naive Mazartian Minuet—the embodiment of serenity and innocence. What a lovely creation the slow movements! Muted, and for the most part in sad vein, it is deeply expressive throughout. Here also is ample evidence of Mozart's skill in manipulating his forces, in the various combinations in which he presents his ideas. Now one pair drops quietly out, now another, yet the haunting mood flows on, its sadness lit by a fleeting gleam that only twice appears. A movement of heavenly beauty—a beauty we should do well to commune with more often in these days. After a short, pensive adagio, the work ends with an allegro full of spirit, exhibiting the healthy fun of a jolly young urchin. Into this the artists threw themselves with a justly ordered abandon.

Miss Hilda Gill's Songs

Miss Hilda Gill, accompanied by George Pearce, sang three songs from the pens of French composers. An excellent recital marked the singing of Hahn's "D'une Prison" and Faure's "Le Secret," but "Le Manoir de Rosemonde" (Henri Duparc) was not entirely successful. Miss Gill certainly caught the mood of this fierce, virile song, and a great climax was built up, but, to begin with, it was not up to speed, there was a mistimed entry (as once in "D'une Prison"), and both singer and player took liberties in rhythm (beyond an understandable rubato) and nuance. At times the former might have been almost anything. I also fall to see what purpose was served by the accompanist's rendering the last phrase fortissimo, when it is clearly indicated as a regretful pianissimo.

Memorable Work

The Belgian, Joseph Jongen, was represented by his amazing Piano Quartet, written approximately 30 years ago, it is assured of an honorable niche in the Chamber Music Pantheon. Each movement is a self-supporting entity, and in conjunction they form a glorious whole. Opening with alternate impressive octave passages from piano and quiet harmonies from strings, it proceeds to some lively music—rich in harmonic effect and pianistic writing. Contrasts abound, but the prevailing note is one of happy buoyancy. The movement closes with passionate unison passages for strings. The Scherzo, muted save for one brief episode, was the acme of delicacy—an errant fay incessantly flitting, never alighting. It was given with great brilliance and a beautiful restraint in tone. After some deep-felt unison strains from viola and cello, all four unite in the slow movement's exquisite emotional out-pouring. Its second section has once or twice a slight Franckian turn, harmonically—yet it is essentially individual writing. A great passage of iterated chords from the strings formed the crest of a telling passion-wave, whence it sank again to a peroration somewhat trite after the heights that went before. The *Assez Anime* breathed at once into the fray. The initial appassionato outbursts recur and are set off by more quietly moving episodes, among which was an exceptionally beautiful legato section for the three strings, the piano all but silent. Jongen's mastery of rhythm and harmony were wonderfully to the fore in this movement.

Mr. George Pearce was at all times master of the grateful piano part, and with the string players (Mr. Bornstein, Miss Whittington, and Mr. Parsons), rose to the great occasion of this memorable work.

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SWIFT'S DISEASE

Named After Adelaide Doctor

Few living medical men have the honor, like Dr. H. Swift, of North Adelaide, of having had a disease named after them.

A recent issue of the Medical Journal of Australia contains a paper by Dr. C. H. Dickson, of Melbourne, which refers to the comparatively rare disease of erythroedema, or Swift's disease, and mentions that the latter name has become used generally. Dr. Warthin, of the Pathological Laboratory of Michigan University, suggested the designation of Swift's disease, and its world-wide recognition is an honor not only to the doctor but also to South Australia.

Dr. Swift read a paper on the new disease, which he called erythroedema, at the Australian Medical Congress in New Zealand in 1914. Children from six to 16 months of age appear to be most susceptible to it. The symptoms include a bluish-red swelling of the hands and feet, which instead of being hot, are clammy and cold, and considerable muscular pareses. It is seldom fatal, and the cause is unknown.

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NATIONAL RESERVE IN METEORITE AREA

Federal Government Wants Voluntary Move

Canberra, July 26.

Provided a voluntary resumption of the area can be arranged, the Commonwealth Government will create a national reserve in Central Australia, embracing the meteorite deposit which has lately aroused scientific interest.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Blakeley), in announcing this yesterday, said he had had considerable correspondence on the question, and the creation of a reserve had been strongly supported by Sir Douglas Mawson and the South Australian Public Museum. The deposit is believed to be the second largest in the world.

In an area about half a mile square, seven miles from Henbury cattle station, on the Finkle River, there are 13 craters, varying in size from 220 to 10 yards across.

Mr. Blakeley said the financial position made it impossible for the Government to resume the property in the ordinary way, but it was hoped that the owners of the pastoral lease on which the deposits occurred would generously surrender the area.

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Dr. Marcus Oliphant, who has spent four years at Cambridge University doing research work in physical science, in association with Lord Rutherford, and who is now on his way to Australia for a brief holiday, has been elected to a Messel Research Fellowship by the Royal Society. This Fellowship is granted for special research and carries with it valuable privileges. After visiting his relatives in Adelaide, Dr. Oliphant will return to Cambridge to fulfil the terms of his Fellowship.

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MICHAEL FARADAY'S WORK

Lecture by Prof. Kerr Grant

An entertaining lecture, combining a study of Michael Faraday as a man and of his work as practically a pioneer of modern industrial electricity, was delivered by Professor Kerr Grant at the University of Adelaide last night.

The son of a blacksmith, Faraday became assistant to Sir Humphry Davy—the inventor of the Davy lamp still used in mines—at the Royal Institution, which was even then a popular almost a fashionable, centre of popular scientific experiments and lectures. In 1813 Davy married a rich wife and travelled Europe for two years, with Faraday as assistant. He visited all the leading men of science of the day and, whenever opportunity offered, conducted scientific experiments in which Faraday assisted. On his return to the institution, Faraday was appointed to a better status than his previous one, his salary being raised from 25/ a week to 30/ a week. He was, from the beginning, an acute observer and original experimenter, and Davy acknowledged that, in his invention of the safety lamp, he owed a great deal to Faraday's practical assistance.

In 1831 Faraday discovered the principle of magneto electrical induction, the result of long years of experiment and failure. It was a noteworthy characteristic of Faraday, however, that he never admitted defeat. Had he not been looking for the wrong thing, said Professor Grant, he would probably have made the discovery in 1824. In the meanwhile, he made a casual discovery of benzine, now an important adjunct to industry, while engaged in work for a commercial firm.

As well as showing a number of interesting slides, Professor Grant demonstrated some of Faraday's actual experiments, with almost exact replicas of the original apparatus.

Not only did Faraday lay the foundation for the development of modern machinery, said the professor, but his experiments were enormously fruitful in the understanding of magnetic and electrical fields, and finally to the development of the theory of electromagnetic waves, which led to their artificial generation by Hertz. The work of Faraday and Clark Maxwell was taken up and led to the development of the theory of the electron by the Dutch experimenter, H. A. Lorentz. The modern theories of Einstein were based on the work of these three men. "Conscious ignorance and active curiosity" were given by Faraday himself as the secret of all success, a maxim which he himself typified, said Professor Kerr Grant. It was also said of him that he "pressed on to the goal of scientific study, and took no notice of the golden apples thrown at his feet." To Faraday was due not only the basis of the great electrical industries of today, but one of the most wonderful examples of what a man may do by his own unaided efforts.

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Members of the Advisory Board of Agriculture, who retired on June 30, and were reappointed, are Professor A. E. V. Richardson, Messrs. Geo. Jeffrey, A. M. Dawkins, J. Wallace Sandford, R. H. Martin, and S. Shepherd.

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REDUCING VOTE FOR EDUCATION

Speaker's Suggestion

A suggestion that the Government should appoint a committee of the House to consider what cuts in the education vote should be made was made on Saturday by the Speaker (Mr. Shepherd), who is an old scholar of the Adelaide and Mount Gambier High Schools.

In proposing the toast of "The School" at the annual dinner of the Adelaide High School Old Scholars' Association, Mr. Shepherd said that if the Premier would say how much must be saved on that vote, and give that committee access to the necessary documents, he was certain, from opinions he had heard expressed by members on all sides of the House, that the necessary savings could be made without interfering with small country primary schools, or with high schools.

"As I am indebted to such schools for my education, received at a time when it would have been impossible for my parents to make any payment at all, I must strenuously oppose any policy that would exclude any child in the State from the full benefits of our education system, both primary and secondary."

Existing Anomalies

Mr. Shepherd said members of Parliament would like the opportunity of making suggestions how the savings should be made, for they believed that anomalies exist. For instance, the University, with 2,085 students, spent £105,000 annually, of which £50,000 was a Government subsidy. The School of Mines, which cost £32,000 a year, £23,000 of which came from a Government grant, had 4,000 pupils, most of whom were studying book-keeping, typewriting, shorthand and dressmaking. Comparatively few were taking the technical subjects for which the school was primarily established.

Country High Schools

"The total cost of country high schools, which have an aggregate attendance of 2,354 children, is £38,880 a year," said Mr. Shepherd, "and the total annual expenditure on the 27 high schools in the State is £32,497, which for the 6,038 pupils attending them works out at £17 5/ a year for each child. The fees charged at private colleges for the same tuition is practically double that amount, being as high as £34 13/ a year in one instance. To levy a charge on pupils attending high schools, as suggested in the Education Committee's report, is not an economy, but a direct tax on certain portions of the community. The total savings to be made by closing the 154 small country schools, as suggested, would be only £9,000 a year."

Mr. R. A. West (headmaster of the Adelaide High School) responded. "I was chered up when I heard the Speaker's fine speech," said the Premier (Mr. Hill), proposing "The Association."

"Are the savings to be made on education wise or foolish? I would say that it would be very foolish indeed to make unwarranted or unwise cuts in education expenditure."

Cost of Government

Mr. Hill said they could not get out of their difficulties unless they trained the brains of the people of the country. The responsibilities of the country were as much those of the young men and young women as his.

"We have got a cheap and nasty form of government in Australia," Mr. Hill said. Figures quoted showed that the people paid 2/11 each for the State Government. Possibly some would say that was the market value. The total Parliament cost 1/11.