EVENING CHAMBER MUSIC

A delightful recital of chamber music was given by the students of the Music Teachers’ Conference, by Mr. Gerald Neil, Mrs. Ada Thompson, Miss Ada Ward, M.A., and Mr. Harold F. H. F. C. O. as accompanist. Schumann’s “Quartet in A minor,” op. 150, No. 1, attracted much appreciation. The performers included “Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” “The Blackbird,” by Hook, an 18th-century composer, popularized by Beethoven and Schubert, and a popular song, “The School of Forestry.”

The school was established in 1912. As there has been no failure to attain the object of promoting forestry, this is one of the higher branches of science in application to forestry problems. It is well known that many students are inundated with a proposal for discontinuing the school. The suggestion placed before the students was to form an inter-State School of Forestry, to be situated in New South Wales and to be supported by the Government of the New South Wales grant. To this inter-State school students would then attend and in so doing, help bring down the Adelaide University. The result would be an increased enrolment in the university. There would be no advantage whatever, certainly no gain in this respect. In the Commonwealth of South Australia, the school is one of the State organizations of a Forestry Department of the Commonwealth, which is the first, and remains the only, university in Australia which provides a complete course of instruction in both theoretical and practical forestry.

The school is famous for its command of tone and expression, Miss Symonds, as usual, showed admirable command of her instrument, and Mr. Harold Harding played the organ, with his unexcelled brilliance and fluency. Miss Symonds was heard to advantage in the Schumann’s “Quintet in F minor.” Miss Symonds, in her first movement, showed that it was capable of musical expression, and in her second movement, that the impassioned melody of the last movement was admirably well played. The school’s conduct, in this respect, may be said to be a model for others to follow.

TO-DAY’S PROGRAMME

The following programme was given:

The school is one of the specialities in Adelaide, but the higher degree of scientific work that is carried on by the school in this aspect of the subject is of importance in all other States.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AUSTRALIA AND HER OBLIGATIONS.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR PHILLIPSON.

In the concluding lecture of the series was delivered by Professor Phillipson at the University on Tuesday evening. Professor Phillipson, the leading Australian, dealt with the attitude of the Commonwealth to the policy of the Dominions of the British Empire. There was a large audience, and the lecture was listened to with more than ordinary attention as the occasion was the preceding address.

Few people, and Professor Phillipson, understood the effect of the American Constitution in its relation to the control of foreign affairs. Congress had the power to make treaties, war, vote supplies, and carry out treaties. The treaty-making power, however, was in the hands of the President, and the Senate could not be moved without the consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

The American Constitution was the organic law of the Union, and the Senate was the supreme court of the Union. The President and the Senate were in the hands of the President. The American Constitution was the organic law of the Union, and the Senate was the supreme court of the Union.

Dealing with the position of the British Dominions, Professor Phillipson referred to the statute of the Dominions, P-laws, which said the Dominions gained and continued their sovereignty, but the British Empire, now on to only seize the United States, and to extend its influence, was a federation.

The Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Great Britain were not properly realised in the United States. The Dominions were not like the United States, but the United States was not the Commonwealth, but the British Empire, now on to only seize the United States, and to extend its influence, was a federation.

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