

show and opera. No doubt much of the vivid poetic description of Elizabethan drama was due to the limitations of the Elizabethan stage. Nowadays, with the aid of stage craft they had established illusions in place of symbols. The change had dated from the time of the Restoration, when the evolution of the modern stage began. Poetic drama was still a part of the English character, as the works of Shelley, Coleridge, Keats, Byron, Browning, Tennyson, and Swinburne witnessed. Good plays were written to-day, but what was urgently wanted was a national theatre. He thought it was more necessary in Australia than anywhere else, for in the nature of things repertory theatres produced realistic rather than romantic plays. (Applause.)

Professor Strong was warmly thanked for his instructive address. Misses Phyllis Everett, Alice Meezan, A.M.C.A. and Lillian Pether and Mr. Fred Stone contributed to a musical programme. Miss Beryl Kook and Messrs. George McLeay and Fred Adams gave a finished example of play reading in "How She Lied to Her Husband."

Advertiser 29-3-23.

The Royal Agricultural Society had a distinguished gathering at a banquet held to-day, the official opening day of the show.

Herald 28.3.23.

W.E.A. LECTURE

"THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONALISM."

The fourth of a course of lectures arranged by the Workers' Educational Association was delivered in the Prince of Wales Theatre, University, on Tuesday night, by Mr. A. L. G. Mackay, B.A., B.Sc., Dip. Ed. Mr. Mackay recently took up his duties as Assistant Lecturer in Economics at the University. Dr. Mackay, in introducing Mr. Mackay, mentioned that he (Mr. Mackay) had distinguished himself in Economics at the Sydney University.

The lecturer said the two conditioning forces of the 19th century were the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution. In the re-grouping following these events England led the way, using the first to realize the impossibility of absorbing production in the home market.

This policy led, inter alia, to the loss of the American Colonies, and in the Napoleonic wars England had the American Colonies on the side of her enemies. While France and Russia attempted to follow England in her new industrial and commercial ventures, Germany and Italy undertook the more provincial task of winning their nationality before following in the wake of the others. With the addition of Japan to the economic battle, we have the stage set for the final struggle that culminated in the present war. It was in an economic atmosphere of this nature that Australia's nationality was created. The supply of wool to England during the Napoleonic wars, the advent of the gold rushes, and the question of Chinese immigration, all of which were results of the larger struggle in the older countries (resulted in commercial and political union under the name of Federation, in a fiscal policy of Protection, both within and without Australia, and the whole was grouped about that corner stone of Australian nationality—the White Australia policy.

Australia fought the war in economic self-defence, but the Peace Treaty had brought economic power and responsibility of such a nature that they would have to re-examine the whole of their economic-political system. The administration of New Guinea, Papua, and Nauru, had already made them clash with economic interests of other nations who were bound to scrutinize the administration of the mandates very closely in order that they might strike at Australia either directly or through the Court of the League of Nations. There would have to be an economic and political re-examination of the position. The main lines along which this would have to be made would be in the form of several groups of problems. These were:—

1. The problem of the mandate and the attendant atmosphere of economic imperialism that may thereby be created.
 2. The distribution of wealth, with the possibility of ourselves supplying the necessary credit for our economic development. This can best be supplied by our own mobilization of credit as it flows from industries, trade unions, and other groups.
 3. Our dependence on the outer world, with the matters of world parity, population, land supply, the Trust monopoly, and Arbitration.
 4. The future of Great Britain and the possible changes in her commercial policy, coupled with the change in the basis of her industrial system.
- In the past, Great Britain had been the world's workshop and the transmitter of European civilization to the New World and the British colonies. This function having been performed, what was the real one that she would perform? Whatever it would be, it would vitally affect Australia. The great need for Australia at the present time was a plentiful supply of correct information at the hands of the press, and the Universities. For the great loss of a nation did not depend on mandates, phosphates, and indemnities, or even on though these played their part, but upon ever-increasing distribution of general welfare upon a nation's capacity for obedience to its government.

LAWN TENNIS.

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCHES.

Melbourne, March 28.
Teams representative of the Adelaide and Melbourne Universities met to-day on the outer courts at the Albert Cricket Ground in a preliminary tie of the Australian Universities Lawn Tennis Championships for 1923. The winners in the tie which will be concluded to-morrow will meet the Sydney University on Saturday and Monday. Six doubles and six singles matches were contested to-day. Melbourne will enter upon to-morrow's programme of nine matches with a handy lead of two matches. Of the three doubles matches played this morning Adelaide carried off the honors with two. G. Hone and R. Hone carried metal too heavy for Baker and Brown (M.); Fitts and Melnes (M.) gave Willing and Leidig little chance; and Sumner and Hoopman (A.) defeated Hallows and Hoopman after a great set-to, Hoopman displaying consistent length and tossing with remarkable effectiveness. The remaining three doubles were contested late in the afternoon, Melbourne gaining two and Adelaide one. Of the singles ties Adelaide only succeeded in winning two. G. Hone (A.) wore down Fitts in two hard-hitting sets, and Melnes defeated Sumner in a way that left little to be accounted for. Hallows and R. Hone provided an interesting contrast in temperament and style, in which the Melbourne player, after five times reaching match point, at last took the deciding game after two advantage sets. Hoopman wore down Hoopman in three positive sets, both men playing careful, persistent tennis. The turf, especially on the further of the three courts, was inclined to be rough and is already showing wear. Scores:—

Singles.
G. Hone (Adelaide) versus C. H. Fitts (Melbourne), 7-5, 6-1; I. D. Melnes (Melbourne) versus Sumner (Adelaide), 6-1, 6-3; R. J. Hoopman (Melbourne) versus Hoopman (Adelaide), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3; H. P. C. Hallows (Melbourne) versus R. Hone (Adelaide), 8-6, 7-5; K. Brown (Melbourne) versus C. L. Willing (Adelaide), 6-3, 6-4; Leidig (Adelaide) versus B. Baker (Melbourne), 6-2, 4-6, 6-4; totals, Melbourne, 4 rubbers, 9 sets, 73 games; Adelaide, 2 rubbers, 5 sets, 64 games.

Doubles.
G. Hone and R. Hone (Adelaide) versus B. Baker and K. Brown (Melbourne), 10-8, 6-2; C. H. Fitts and I. D. Melnes (Melbourne) versus Leidig and Willing (Adelaide), 6-2, 6-1; Sumner and Hoopman (Adelaide) versus Hallows and Hoopman (Melbourne), 6-4, 8-10, 6-2; R. J. Hoopman and H. P. C. Hallows (Melbourne) versus G. Hone and R. Hone (Adelaide), 6-3, 6-3; C. H. Fitts and I. D. Melnes (Melbourne) versus Sumner and Hoopman (Adelaide), 6-2, 6-4; R. Baker and K. Brown (Melbourne) versus Willing and Leidig (Adelaide), 7-5, 8-6; totals, Melbourne, 3 rubbers, 7 sets, 77 games; Adelaide, 3 rubbers, 8 sets, 81 games.

Progress totals—Melbourne University, 7 rubbers, 16 sets, 150 games; Adelaide University, 2 rubbers, 11 sets, 145 games.

Advertiser 30-3-23.

Sitting as a Full Court on Thursday, the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray) and Mr. Justice Gordon, admitted to the bar Cedric Charlie Hayward, on the motion of Mr. R. N. Finlayson. The Chief Justice said he was delighted to be able to admit to the bar a son of Mr. C. W. Hayward, whom he knew well. If he remembered rightly, it was in the early days of the war that Mr. Hayward, jun., enlisted, and he was one of those unfortunate enough to be seriously injured. Mr. Hayward was about to make a trip abroad for the benefit of his health, and it was to be hoped that he would return restored to health, and take up his profession with vigor. Sir George wished him every success. Mr. C. C. Hayward, who is a son of Mr. C. W. Hayward, of the firm of Isobister, W. Hayward, of the firm of Isobister, W. Hayward, Magarey & Finlayson, is 28 years of age. His studies included a period at Magdalen College at Oxford. On January 8, 1915, he enlisted, and served continuously in the British army and the Royal Air Force until February 18, 1919.

Advertiser 30-3-23.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B., March, 1923.
Law of Wrongs (in order of merit).—Third class—Heuzenroeder, Reginald Leo; Pavy, Gordon Augustus.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHESTRA.

FUTURE BRIGHT WITH PROMISE.

SEASON OPENS THIS MONTH

Professor Harold Davies is filled with hope concerning the prospects of the South Australian Orchestra. The ultimate issue, he says, is secure, but he comments on the difficulty of engaging either the Adelaide Town Hall or the Jubilee Exhibition Building for performances, owing to the authorities favoring the claims of pictures and skating.

In view of the opening of the concert season a representative of "The Advertiser" this week waited upon Professor Harold Davies, to discuss the South Australian Orchestra's prospects for the com-



Dr. Harold Davies.

ing year. This is the beginning of the fourth year of the orchestra's existence. It will be remembered that the orchestra was founded by Dr. Davies' exertions early in 1920, when, in response to his earnest



Mr. W. H. Foote.

appeal, about £3,500 was subscribed by generous citizens for the purpose of securing a permanent orchestra for South Australia. In further support of the movement the Council of the University also purchased a complete set of low pitch woodwind and brass instruments for the

use of the newly-formed orchestral school at the Elder Conservatorium, which is now in a flourishing way.

When questioned in reference to the general outlook, Dr. Davies expressed himself as not only confident, but enthusiastic concerning the future. "We have moved slowly," he added, "but the essential work is being done quietly, and, I hope, thoroughly. The executive of the orchestra brought Mr. Foote to South Australia two years ago, and his exceptional gifts as a teacher have been availed of not only for the South Australian Orchestra, but also by the University to train young players in the orchestral art in the Conservatorium school. This is the most vital need of all. The South Australian Orchestra is, after all, only the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, and I am satisfied that so long as this work of training our talented youth is going on soundly and efficiently the ultimate issue is secure."

What about this student orchestra? the pressman enquired. "I wish you could sometimes hear them at work on Friday night," said Dr. Davies. "It would do your heart good to see 50 or more splendid youngsters tackling difficult orchestral works with all the vim of experienced players. They are so plastic, so teachable; and, under the enthusiastic leadership and guidance of Mr. Foote, their work is simply immense. I could only wish that more music students would take up wind instruments. They have no idea of the fun and the profit they are missing. Tell them that in the biggest type you dare put into a serious interview."

But now, what of the South Australian Orchestra? "There is nothing but good to report. Last year seemed to me the definite turning point in our destiny. Our audiences grew steadily larger, in fact, there was a double performance of the Coleridge-Taylor works in conjunction with the Bach Society, and on both nights the hall was crowded out. Here is our balance-sheet, which shows a very healthy situation. It still indicates a loss, of course, but quite a small debit compared with that of former years. But what else can you expect of any big educational movement. We have no State or municipal endowment to help us on, and there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of the 'powers that be' to volunteer recognition of our efforts. On the contrary, there is one item you might like to note—£200 paid in State and Federal income tax for 1922. It does seem a bit ironical that when a big body of public spirited people get to work for the benefit of the community they must submit to such a penalty upon their disinterestedness. I think you might put that in big type, too. And, by the way, while the grumbling mood is on let me vent one more little growl."

What is that? "Well, would you believe it, we find it almost impossible to secure dates for our concerts at the Adelaide Town Hall. If it had not been for the special kindness of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Cohen) there would have been little or no hope for our first two fixtures of this season. The policy of the Adelaide City Council is to regard the Town Hall as exclusively a revenue-producing place, and it must be let at all times for picture shows or any other money-making project in spite of civic needs and the claims of education. I am not quite sure, but I fancy the other day someone told me that in future, even the flower-growers of Adelaide will have to arrange for their flowers to bloom only when the Town Hall is not occupied by picture shows; otherwise there can be no public exhibitions of floriculture. Perhaps that is not true, but, quite seriously, I do think the citizens should have first preference over their own hall for genuine community interest. Unfortunately, we cannot fall back on the Exhibition Building this season, for, as far as we see now, it is to be given over to skating—more profitable, of course."

But, could you fill the Exhibition? "I really believe we could. It was too small for the 'Messiah' performance last November, when many hundreds of people were refused admission. This year, being well, we shall remedy that with two performances." Evidently public interest in orchestral music is on the up-grade? "I am pretty sure about that," said Dr. Davies. "At any rate I am going to believe it is and that is half the battle. You see last year we somewhat relaxed the severity of our programmes. People wanted an infusion of more popular music, so we included a fair proportion of operatic selections, and so forth to 'sugar coat' the more serious works."