

Continued. On the one hand it mechanized large areas of work, and so tended to stultify the work. On the other hand it released a much wider margin of leisure. The whole creative issue of life lay in a man's finding and acting out the high purpose of his life. To a life uninformed with an adequate purpose, leisure became a social menace. Minimum hours of work, and maximum hours of leisure, accentuated lawlessness when men took a low view of life. To the spiritually undisciplined mind the larger margin of leisure became the happy hunting ground of hooliganism, or of that dull boredom whose edges must be sharpened by excess and the inventing of new vices, to keep its frayed interest in, and hold on, life at all. Nothing tested a man more than the way he used his leisure. It was a subtle fallacy which regarded leisure and happiness as identical. Happiness was never yet held on a basis of life uninformed by a high moral and spiritual challenging purpose. Only on the high view of life as a stewardship entrusted to man for God did life swing to its true centre, or leisure find its guarantee of a true handling and interpretation. It was a poor thing to square all their accounts with life except that greatest account of life itself—its meaning, its whither, its end. Looking back from the angle of their post-war years they felt that such a war ought not to have been possible. Western civilization had lost its way. If it was to find its way it could only be as it came back to itself, on those needs, yearnings, impulses, and aspirations which flickered in the soul of man. Economic progress, informed by ethical sanctions springing from a life bent on doing the Master's will, indicated the true line of all human advance.

Mr. Eardley's Address.

Mr. F. W. Eardley, B.A., was the other speaker. He said that the forces that kept them diligent in their working hours usually could not be evaded, but in their leisure hours, when they were free, they revealed their attitude to life and their sense of values. The pleasures of a people marked the stage of their growth, and were a true indication of their spiritual development. If they had any reforming instinct, or if they were at all reflective it behoved them to look about and to say whether they were satisfied. Sometimes there were enough reformers to head them from every possible pleasure, but such efforts were merely protective, and did not make for progress. It was their task to find some unifying principle. Carlyle favoured diligence. "Every man's task was his life preserver." The breadwinning task was usually taken seriously enough, but in their free hours they needed most help. There was little fear of undue austerity in Australia. They were not like the Puritan who restricted his enjoyment of the good things of life so much that his contact with the world was incomplete. He fought life's battle with one arm tied behind his back. They had grown more in cleverness than in spiritual matters.

Obligation of Leisure.

Those who professed and called themselves Christians, continued Mr. Eardley, were bound to pause sometimes to consider the implications of their faith. He knew that he was by birth the natural heir of all the spiritual wealth of the past, although he usually lacked the courage to enter upon his heritage. Nevertheless he found it difficult to externalize his convictions. He knew that if he willed it he could influence for good the infinite future into which he looked so expectantly. It was too rarely that the Christian was stung into action by the splendour of that thought. He was seldom satisfied with his efforts because he continually put the wrong question to life.

It was the duty of every man to turn his "capabilities into realities." That was the challenge and the obligation of leisure. It was the time for recreation and re-creation. Christianity would not answer all the questions that fussy righteousness wished to put to it about their pleasures, but it promoted the right frame of mind for correct answering. The responsibility, however, was personal. The Christian life did not eradicate the natural, but controlled it, and turned all the natural tendencies to the highest possible service. It was easy to condemn popular pleasures and to clamour for their suppression. That which appeared pernicious might be so for some, but considered in conjunction with a soul-benumbing labour its nature became more or less transformed.

The Art of Living.

The use of leisure, concluded Mr. Eardley, could be considered in connection with the development of mind, body, and spirit. Preparation for the daily task made some demands on their leisure, for they had no business to be doing all their practising while on duty. The obligations of citizenship in a modern state also were urgent; they should try to understand the problems of others. The mind was a wonderful instrument, and it was worthy in its own right. As regarded the body, in Australia there need be no anxiety about that; they were rather apt to show too much veneration for the athlete. It might be a question whether the Australian indulged too much in sports, but there could be no question that he thought and talked too much about them. The development of spirit should have primacy in any Christian view of life. The crux of the whole matter was how should they in their leisure get the finest and best out of life? Their calling required us to be mentally alert. Nature guarded their bodies, but there was no coercive, protective authority in things of the spirit. They could never get away from their moral freedom. The whole question of leisure was a moral one, and they should be educated for leisure, for there they practised the art of living.

Continued. Further if a man settled those things wisely he would have no selfish interest in his own destiny, his fellows were similarly endowed with him. He would not condemn their pleasures before he knew their circumstances and their needs. He would fight vice by welfare, and try to make to-day's pleasures stronger than its temptations.

ADV. 24.8.25 THE BACH SOCIETY.

SECOND PERFORMANCE OF "EVERYMAN."

Adelaide music lovers were afforded a second opportunity of hearing "Everyman," the old morality play, set to music by Sir Walford Davies, when it was produced by the Bach Society, under the baton Dr. E. Harold Davies, at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. The task which confronted Sir Walford Davies was an exceptionally difficult one, for much of the text of the play had to be rearranged and some omitted in order to adapt it to modern standards, while preserving the beauty and stately simplicity of the original. Just as he achieved this in his music, so his brother, Dr. Davies, surmounted his task in welding the work of orchestra, chorus, and solo singers into a magnificent whole. The work of the South Australian Orchestra in "Everyman" was of a particularly difficult nature, and the splendid balance and tonal effects achieved on Saturday showed not only the long practice which had preceded the performance, but what was more important even, the depth of feeling an innate understanding of the theme they were to present. Before the production of the great cantata itself the orchestra, led by Miss Sylvia Whittington, played the first movement of the Beethoven Symphony in C Minor, and the audience warmly recognised the musical talent and discretion displayed in this.

"Everyman" calls for much devotional feeling and expression, and the Bach chorus did exceptionally well, the impressiveness of the tremendous theme being well preserved, from the time God calls upon Death to bring everyman to Him, to the powerful and touching condemnation of his soul at the conclusion, in which the work of the semi and full chorus was deserving of all the praise bestowed upon it by a delighted house. Careful phrasing, accuracy of attack, and delightful modulation were features of the work of the chorus throughout the production. Of the solo parts the weight fell upon Mr. Clive Carey, who, as Everyman, added considerably to his reputation, not only by the purity and beauty of his tone but by the depth of his interpretation. Mr. Fred Stone, in the tenor role, acquitted himself well, and Miss Elsie Woolley's rich mezzo soprano voice was equally notable in solo and ensemble work. Miss Valda Harvey and Miss Mabel Siegele added much to the general excellence of the performance, and Mr. George Gardner was an highly efficient and sympathetic organist. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the work of Dr. Davies, and the wonderful response he evoked from singers and orchestra alike was proof of his knowledge of music and powers as a conductor.

REC. 24.8.25 "EVERYMAN."

ANOTHER OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

The great technical difficulties that abound in "Everyman," that wonderful old morality play set to music by Sir Walford Davies, prevent its being performed save by extremely capable musical bodies. Adelaide is fortunate to possess her Bach Society, and South Australian Orchestra, both originated by the Director of the Elder Conservatorium (Dr. E. Harold Davies), for, otherwise, such works as Elgar's "Gerontius" and Walford Davies's "Everyman" would never be heard locally. On Saturday evening "Everyman" repeated the success achieved upon the preceding Thursday, and substantiated all that was written for that occasion. There was a widely representative musical audience, but the Town Hall was not crowded as should certainly have been the case when so inspired a work was in performance.

The same soloists repeated their previous discriminating interpretations of the chief actors in the drama. Mr. Fred Stone was rightly entrusted with the task of singing Death's part, one not of long duration, but teeming with difficulties. Mr. Clive Carey was ideally cast for the role of "Everyman," the supplicatory trend of the whole discourse being eminently suited to his sympathetic tones. Miss Valda Harvey, who has lately leapt into prominence as a soloist, added her soprano portion as Good deeds, and sang it impressively. A similar tribute is due Miss Elsie Woolley, as Knowledge, and both these artists added their influence to the concerted numbers.

The South Australian Orchestra likewise merited its share in the audience's continued demonstrations of appreciation. The lovely first movement of Beethoven's "Symphony in C minor" was again played as a preliminary item, Miss Sylvia Whittington occupying her usual position as leader. Mr. George Gardner was at the organ, and Mr. George Pearce at the piano. The instrumental section provided a sympathetic accompaniment for the vocalists. The whole ensemble was such that, at the inspiring finale, prolonged applause was bestowed by the delighted assemblage.

PUBLIC TEACHERS' UNION.

The Annual Conference. A Strenuous Year.

The 30th annual conference of the Public Teachers' Union was held at the Price Hall, Adelaide High School, on Saturday.

The president (Mr. F. J. Gartrell) in opening the proceedings, briefly referred to the work of the executive committee during the year, and to the general progress of the union in the objects for which it exists.

The report of the general secretary, and also the balance-sheet, particulars of which were published in "The Advertiser" on August 20, were adopted.

The minute secretary (Mr. J. W. Odgers) presented his report, in which feeling reference was made to the loss sustained by the union in the death of Mr. Charles Maley (vice-president) and Mr. T. H. S. Nicolle (a former president). The past year had been a strenuous one for the president, who had not only to preside over 19 ordinary and special meetings, but also over a large number of committee meetings. The amount of time he had put into Arbitration Court proceedings was remarkable. The attendance at the 19 meetings had been good. Some of the country delegates found it difficult to be present when special meetings had to be called. There were now 40 names on the executive roll.

The report was adopted.

Healthy Finances.

The treasurer's report, which has adopted, disclosed a healthy financial position. The volume of business transacted during the year eclipsed all previous records. The total financial credit of the union was £1,506. Receipts amounted to £2,851 against an expenditure of £1,345. The payment of travelling expenses of association delegates was a recurrent and increasing item of expenditure, and had advanced from £20 in 1924 to over £80 in 1925. The principle underlying all operations of union funds was that the money was held in trust for the subscribers of the union, and that while effort had been made to protect the fund from improper usage, no effort whatever had been made to save money by hindering the legitimate aims of the union. It was true, nevertheless, that while suggestions for saving money or adding to the receipts were rare, the number of fantastic schemes aimed at reducing the balance had been large. In that respect the past year had been no exception.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed:— That rule 20 be amended by adding after the word "shall" in the first line, the words "be an executive officer of the union, &c." That the whole of part VII. of the rules be deleted. That sub-section (b) of rule 30 be amended

by deleting the word "over" before the figure 100, and by adding after the word "representatives" on the fifth line, the words "and one representative for each addition 100 members." That section 30 be amended by adding the following sub-section:—"All representatives of associations shall vacate office at the close of each annual conference, but shall be eligible for re-election." That rule 37 be amended by striking out the word "midwinter" in the second line, and substituting for it the word "August." That rule 38 be amended by adding to it the words "otherwise they shall not appear on the printed agenda of conference, but may be considered at the discretion of the president." That rule 39 be deleted.

Motions carried were:— "That this conference desires to express its approval of the development of the education system in the establishment of central schools." Mover, Mr. L. Lipert; seconder, Mr. T. Raggatt.

"That this conference desires to express its approval of the development of the education system in the establishment of central schools." Mover, Mr. L. Lipert; seconder, Mr. T. Raggatt.

"That this conference desires to express its appreciation of the work accomplished by the salaries committee in preparing the log for Arbitration Court claim." Mover, Mr. L. Lipert; seconder, Mr. Ashton.

"In view of the recent amendments and additions to the rules of the union to comply with the conditions of the Industrial Code Acts 1920 and 1924 for purposes of registration, it is advisable that they be revised, and the executive committee is hereby requested to submit such a revision for the approval of next conference." Mover, Captain Lionel H. R. Gordon.

"That this conference ask the executive to consider the establishment of a sick relief fund in connection with the union." Mover, Mr. T. Raggatt; seconder, Mr. L. Lipert.

Valedictory.

The chairman then vacated his office, and installed his successor, wishing him the same cordial support that had been accorded to himself, and expressed the belief that the union would progress under the leadership of its new president.

Mr. H. M. Lushy, the president-elect, then took the chair, and on assuming office referred in eulogistic terms to his predecessor, and also to the retiring treasurer (Captain L. H. R. Gordon).

The retiring president acknowledged the kind references that had been made about him, and said he desired to share them with the officials of the union, and especially the salaries committee, which had acted with him, and was still acting in the cause of increased salaries now before the Industrial Court. He paid a special tribute to the work of Colonel T. H. Smeaton, general secretary,

ADV. 22.8.25.

Continued

Mr. H. M. Lushy, B.A., who will succeed Mr. F. J. Gartrell as president of the Public Teachers' Union, was born at Alberton in 1884, and received his early education at the Hindmarsh Model School. He left school when 18, and after five years' clerical work entered the Education Department of Western Australia. He returned to South Australia in 1911 to take the Arts course at the Adelaide

and Wellington-road public schools, and is at present a lecturer at the Teachers' Training College, North-terrace. For some years he has been an active worker on the executive committee of the Public Teachers' Union, and for a time was treasurer. He is one of the delegates representing the teachers on the Public Officers' Federation.



Mr. H. M. Lushy.

University and graduated in 1923. He spent four years at the Unley Public School, two years at Port Pirie, three years at Flinders-street, and three years at Currie-street. He has acted as locum tenens for head teachers at Basket Range, Forest Range, Gumeracha, Murrumbidgee