

STUDENTS PLEASE

Conservatorium Concert

PROMISING ARTISTS

There was a fair attendance at the Conservatorium concert given in the Elder Hall last night, when a pleasing programme was submitted by students. The work was the more praiseworthy as a number of the young performers were making their initial bow to the public. The first of these, Master Harry Hutchins, a young violinist, opened the programme with Ten Havey's "Allegro Brillant," and created most favorable impression by his fine intonation, full tone, and variety of expression. He may be looked upon as one of our coming violinists. Miss Elsie Wilson sang the air "O Love, From Thy Power," from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah." She has a good mezzo voice of much possibility, and an easy production. Another young debutante was Miss Irene Thomson-Webb, who played the first movement of Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, Mr. William Silver playing the orchestral part on a second piano. The young pianist displayed facile technique and excellent gradation of tone color.

VOICE OF GREAT POWER

Miss Hilda Barnes essayed the aria "Ah, Fors e Lui," from Verdi's "Traviata," which proved somewhat beyond her ability. She has a voice of great power, but a strong vibrato marred her work. Miss Helena Harris pleased with the old "Londonderry Air" for cello. One of the most musical vocal efforts of the evening was contributed by Mr. Ken Hughes, who sang "Che Gelido Manina," from Puccini's "La Boheme." His lyric tenor voice suited the atmosphere of the number.

Cesar Franck's "Symphonic Variations" for piano was played by Mr. Alex Burnard, A.M.U.A., with Mr. George Pearce at the second piano. Good technique was displayed, though the long number lacked a little in variety of mood. Miss Mavis Hurn sang a bracket of numbers in Strauss' "Tomorrow" and Brahms' "Sweet Melodies" with musicianly correctness, though a little more warmth of expression would have aided conviction.

FIRST APPEARANCE

Miss Sadiie Penn made her first appearance in the pianoforte solos "Serenade," by Chaminade, and valse in C minor (Chopin). She proved a highly intelligent player with a deft touch and a lively sense of meaning. Miss Alice Burke in the air "Ab, Lo So," sang with finish. Her voice is one of great purity, which, however, lacks temperamental warmth. Miss Vera Simpson was at home in her playing of the first movement of de Berliot's violin concerto in A minor, and Miss Mabel Siegel (Elder Scholar) did good work with her contralto solos, "Life and Death" by Coleridge Taylor, and "Lament of Isis" by Bantock.

The concert closed with three numbers from Schumann's "Kreisleriana," Op. 16. Miss Adele Wiebusch, A.M.U.A., being the pianist. The accompanists were Misses Alice Meegan, A.M.U.A., Muriel Prince, A.M.U.A., Marjorie Salter and Joan Mellowship.

A chamber music concert will be given on May 31 by the Conservatorium String Quartet, assisted by Mr. William Silver and Mrs. Smedley Palmer, A.M.U.A.

REG. 18.5.26

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

Successful Students' Concert.

The third concert of the 1926 session of the Elder Conservatorium given at the Elder Hall on Monday evening was a students' concert, and the standard of performance was in many instances decidedly high. Australia is so rich in naturally fine voices that it is curious that until recently the instrumental side of Conservatorium work has been apparently the stronger. At Monday's concert, however, vocal numbers preponderated. There were also a number of admirable piano solos, but only two from violinists and one cello solo. The programme was varied, and the different character of the music, the quality, and production of the voices made the concert of especial interest.

Mr. Ken. Hughes, who possesses an unusually true and sympathetic tenor voice, gave a sincere and artistic rendering of "Chegelida manina," from Puccini's "La Boheme," an air which calls for especially expressive treatment. The voice production was particularly good in its unforced mellowness. Miss Mabel Siegel (Elder Scholar), a remarkably rich and powerful contralto, sang with considerable expression Coleridge Taylor's "Life and Death" and Bantock's dramatic "Lament of Isis."

Another notable feature of the evening was the rendering of the air "Ah, lo so," from Mozart's "The Magic Flute," by Miss Alice Burke, whose singing was marked by purity of tone, and restraint. The position was moving against the unions. The council came to the point of calling out all gas, electric power, and post office workers, including telephonists and telegraphists. It was then realized that the strike had become revolutionary, and might go beyond control. The leaders learned that the Government contemplated calling out the army reserve, and had notices ready to post. The council thereupon realized that this would immediately

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Artistic and sympathetic accompaniments are always a pleasing feature of Conservatorium concerts. The accompanists were Miss Alice Meegan, A.M.U.A., Miss Muriel Prince, A.M.U.A., Miss Marjorie Salter, and Miss Jean Mellowship.

ADV. 19.5.26

WORLD PEACE.

League of Nations' Ideals Discussed.

Professor McKellar Stewart, Ph.D., addressed the members of the League of Nations Union at the weekly luncheon on Tuesday at the Regal Cafe, Grenfell street, Adelaide. Speaking of the educational basis of the League, he said that every form of social organization rests ultimately on the minds of the persons who constituted its members. Its strength and its effectiveness were to be measured by the enthusiasm, intelligence, and will which lay behind it. The League of Nations, one of the most recent forms of social organization, was no exception to this rule. It had its birth in the idea of the rule of right in human affairs, an idea which had hands and feet, because it was rooted in the enthusiastic will of millions of men and women who, through blood and tears, saw the vision of a world in which men might dwell together in unity. Men of practical sagacity had translated that idea into organization; but the organization drew its driving power from the mind and character of the individual members of the nations compacted together. It was, therefore, of supreme importance that that driving power should be brought to and maintained at its maximum pitch; and that meant education, education which must begin with the youth of the different peoples. Such education should include the training of the emotions, for recent psychology had made it clear that the emotional foundation of character was of first importance. It had shown that the emotions were forces, in the sense that within each was an active tendency, which sought expression in action, and which used intelligence for its own end. The primary emotions, such as fear, anger, wonder, disgust, sorrow, and joy acted spontaneously in the interests of the body in the first instance; but as mind developed those forces were re-directed to the welfare and happiness of life, as distinguished from its mere preservation. They came to be organized round all those objects that were regarded as the good things of life. As thus re-directed and organized, the primary emotions entered into larger systems, which in psychology were known as sentiments, organized systems of emotions centred upon objects or ideas of objects. The problem of the training of the emotions was that of re-directing and organizing primary emotions in relation to objects that were of genuine human worth. All those forces which cut across national boundaries, and disregarded international barriers, should be exalted—such facts as art, science, morality, religion. At the

INTER-UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Australian inter-university athletic championships will be held on the University oval on June 2, when representatives from the Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide universities will compete. It is probable that Brisbane will also send a team. This will be the first time the championships have been held in Adelaide since 1922. The Adelaide University team will include E. N. Howard, State champion for sprint distances; J. A. Davis, who won sprint events at the recent university sports; and C. A. Brooks, who won the university cup at the same meeting.

MUSIC AND ART.

RICHARD WATSON CONCERT.

To-night, at the Adelaide Town Hall, a complimentary farewell concert will be given to Mr. Richard Watson, Elder Scholar, who is about to proceed to London to continue his studies. Miss Irene Kemp will play piano solos:—Two Spanish dances, (a) "Andantino quasi allegretto" (Granados); (b) "Sequidillas" (Albeniz); and "Gavotte with variations" (Rameau Leschetizky). The following vocalists will sing:—Miss Valda Harvey (a), "Depuis le jour" (Carpentier); (b), "The spring" (Buzzi Peccia); Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac. (a), "The monkey's carol" (C. V. Stanford); (b), "Bluebells from the clearings" (Ernest Walker); (c), "The bellman's song" (Elizabeth Poston). Miss Hilda Gill, "O Don Fatale," from "Don Carlos" (Verdi). Miss Elsie Woolley, "Softly awakes my heart," from "Samson and Delilah" (Saint-Saens). Mr. Richard Watson (a), "She alone charmed my sadness," from "Irene" (Gounod); (b), "Vecchia Zimarra Senti," from "La



MR. R. C. WATSON.

Boheme" (Puccini); (c), "Der Doppelganger" (Schubert); (d), "The wanderer" (Schubert). Mr. Charles Schilsky will render a violin solo, "Preislied" Wagner-Wilhelmj), and the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet will play (a), "Andantino Cantabile;" (b), "Scherzo" (Tchaikowsky). Mr. Harold Parsons will give a cello solo, "Ungarische Rhapsodie" (Lizt-Popper). Miss Alice Meegan will act as accompanist. Tickets and plans at Cawthorne's, Limited, Rundle street.

Mr. Richard Watson, who is the holder of the Elder Conservatorium Scholarship, is to leave early in July, for the Royal College of Music, London, to study opera under Mr. Johnson Douglas, a teacher of note. Mr. Watson, in 1921, won the Elder Scholarship, which entitled him to three years' tuition at the Adelaide Conservatorium. There he studied first under Mr. Winsloe Hall, and later under Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac. Mr. Watson sang with success the bass solos in "Hiawatha," "The Messiah," "The dream of Gerontius," and Mozart's "Requiem Mass," for the Bach Society; and, with the Royal Choral Society, "The creation," and "King Olaf." South Australians will follow with interest the career of this talented young singer.

UNIVERSITY DEBATERS.

Visitors' Second Victory.

Interesting Racial Discussion.

A large and enthusiastic audience listened to the second of three debates between the English universities' team and the Adelaide University team at the Liberal Club Hall on Monday evening when the motion discussed was "White supremacy is in imminent danger of being overthrown by the coloured races."

Sir Archibald Strong presided, and the adjudicators were Messrs. F. Kelly, A. Grenfell Price, and Harry Thomson. The affirmative argument was taken by the Adelaide team—Mr. J. R. Kiernan (leader), Mr. J. F. Brazel, and Mr. B. G. Griff. The visitors were represented by Mr. A. H. E. Molson, Mr. R. Nunn May, and Mr. P. Reed.

The Adelaide team argued that the enormous increase in the population of coloured races, coupled with their awakening to the active animosity of the white peoples to each other, as revealed in the late war, indicated that there was justification for the fear of the rising tide of colour, and that while history had shown that the white races had gone to their coloured brethren ostensibly with the object of improving them, the temptation to exploit them had proved too strong and it had led to the former acknowledgment of white supremacy being replaced by something far more sinister. It was a question of life or death to the coloured races, and when such was the case the issue was severe and vital. Within the last 50 years Japan had arisen from a nonentity to a trade rival for the world's markets, and combined with China to prepare, if necessary, to oust the white man's products. The Northern Territory was by its geographical position alone an open invitation to a coloured immigration; and unless the policy of no trespass was adopted, nothing could prevent the overthrow of the white supremacy. Unless some whole hearted and sympathetic movement was begun to bind the races of the world closer together, the policy of "sufficient unto the day" would result in the abandonment of supremacy by the whites. The negroes in North America were demanding the franchise, and it was not so much a question of "What will America do with her negroes?" as "What will the negroes do with America?" That was nothing to the picture presented by the Pacific, where Japan, one of the leading Powers of the world controlled the whole of the Western Pacific, and although Singapore was in the hands of the British, it was practically peopled by Chinese. If there were no menace to fear from Japan, why did the British take such pains about a naval base at Singapore? The trade routes between America and Australia were menaced by the Japanese naval base in the Pacific; and while the British Fleet extended over the oceans of the globe, the Japanese Fleet was concentrated in her naval base not 14 days' sail away.

The visitors submitted that no one imagined that the white men planned to remain indefinitely in the countries of the coloured races, but had only gone to them to establish trade relations, and until the people themselves proved capable of government. The supremacy of the white races did not consist of political control, but of matters intellectual, of civilization, of medicine, sanitation, religion, and such moral and physical progress as the world had made. There was no likelihood of a "rising tide of colour" because there was never likely to be any co-operation between the coloured races. There was a prejudice between the coloured races themselves as strong as that between them and the whites. While it was true that the coloured population had increased, it did not continue to do so at the same rate; and in many instances had declined. But it was not, after all, a question of numbers. The rat was the most prolific of animals; but there was no danger of the rat displacing the lion's supremacy. The economic danger, too, was becoming less real, because, while the products of the coloured races had increased, so had their standard of living. The Northern Territory had been open to coloured immigration for 50 years previous to Federation; but its advantages had not been availed of. They had no quarrel with the policy of no trespass for Australia. The white races were doing only what they had always intended by the coloured races, and they looked forward to the time when India would cost Great Britain far less than she did at present. There remained the Japanese menace which alone would be powerless against the combined might of Britain and America, and the other allied white nations. The white race held supremacy, although not by numbers.

The judges declared in favour of the visitors, and the audience registered by show of hands the same judgment. On the point at issue the voting was against the proposal.