THE NEWS
ADELAIDE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1927

ge was much practised, and music and slavabout corroboree were an important feature of native play. He had learned from Mrs. Norman that play sticks, called "wirlet," were formerly much used in native reserve at Maraiuka, on the Murray River. One she possessed was 30 inches long, club shaped, with a slender handle. Several methods of play were adopted; in one the stick was projected along a cleared track upon which porcupine grass was laid to form a slippery surface.

Mr. Jennison said that at Batavia River, in Queensland, his favorite game was to secure as one in which one boy stood without moving his position, while others threw reed spears at him.

Mr. Stanleton said that Reuben Walker, a halfcaste of the Narrinyeri tribe, had killed him at a game formerly played with emu feather. One man ran with it and the others tried to catch him, singing repeatedly the phrase, "Emu has come to my country."

ADV. 2·8·27
THE CONSERVATORIUM.
CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.
The delightful melody of Brahms's songs, their sentimental rhythm of his orchestral compositions were admirably displayed at the Chamber Music recital in the Elder Conservatorium on Monday evening, when a large and appreciative audience filled the second concert of the season. The entire programme was devoted to selections from Brahms, who was represented on account of his preeminence in the chamber music literature, some of his string quartets being considered his greatest works in this branch of the art. The programme opened with a string quartet in C Minor, played by Messrs. Schlesky (violin), Schlesky (violin), Harold Parsons (violoncello), Misses Sylvia Whittington (viola), and Kathleen Meagan (second violin). The four movements were all truly representative of Brahms's somewhat austere method, and were rendered somewhat in character. They were delightfully executed. Mr. Parsons played with his usual precision and Miss Meagan the delicacy of Mr. Schlesky's touch was most pronounced, and Misses Whittington and Meagan showed their usual ability in accompaniment. The second portion of the programme was devoted to a series of five songs, which afforded Mr. Clive Carey an opportunity of displaying his range and versatility. The contributions consisted of "Auf Dem Schlosse," "Sommerabend," "Auf Dem Sommerrnacht." A feature of Brahms's songs is the fact that the accompaniment is more important than the vocal works of the majority of composers, and a tremendous amount is given to the accompanist. In many instances the songs give the impression of duets, as the air of the song and the accompaniment are equally balanced. Miss Maude Parsons, accompanist, ably supported Mr. Carey, who gave his usual artistic interpretation of the charming melodies. The concert entertainment concluded with an major piano quartet, which was one of Brahms's best efforts, and was one of the most part full of gracefulness, contrasted with passages of almost turbulent joyous ness. The final quartet, composed of Schlesky (violin), Mr. Parsons (violoncello), Miss Whittington (viola), and Miss Buddy (pianoforte).

REG. 4·8·27
FOLKSONG AND DANCE.

Professor Strong at Society's Gathering.

On Wednesday evening a well-attended gathering of Victoria Hall, Gawler place, signified the growing interest manifested in the Folksong and Dance Society. Mr. Clive Carey presided, and expressed pleasure, on behalf of the members, that Professor Sir Archibald Strong had consented to address them that evening. In addition to the intellectual information of the lecture, the usual procedure of vocal and instrumental work occupied a portion of the programme. Mr. Clive Carey was responsible for song, and Miss Buddy for pianoforte dance demonstrations.

"Folk Ballads."

Taking for his subject "Folk Ballads," Professor Sir Archibald Strong began by drawing a distinction between the true Folk Ballads of the 15th century on the one hand, and the imitations of the Renaissance period. Subsequent ballads of various kinds, of which the authorship is unknown, were also discussed. One of the difficulties dealing about the ballads of the 15th century, was that they were all anonymous. They came into being at a time when English literature was at its lowest ebb—the period between the Chaucer and the Elizabethans. Chaucer was the first to realise the beauty of the English language, and was the first to write poetry in English. Before his time, the best for English poetry had been found in the Latin tongue. Chaucer, however, was the first to write in English, and he had a charm of simplicity, a classical beauty, and a sense of proportion which was unknown to the writers of the 15th century. Chaucer and the Elizabethans who heralded the advent of Shakespeare, were the first to read some of the ballads of the 15th century. They were like nothing else in the world. They had a charm of simplicity, a classical beauty, and a sense of proportion which was unknown to the writers of the 15th century. Chaucer and the Elizabethans who heralded the advent of Shakespeare, were the first to read some of the ballads of the 15th century. They were like nothing else in the world. They had a charm of simplicity, a classical beauty, and a sense of proportion which was unknown to the writers of the 15th century.

theory of their origin, their authors were to be regarded, not as professional minstrels but as observant members of the village community, on whom the gift of song suddenly and mystically descended during a dance. One professor claimed that the authors were members of the "Folk." Another stated that the process of improvisation was not a solitary act, but one in which the audience participated, after some mysterious fashion. There was not a shred of evidence for that conjecture, which was utterly out of keeping with all the literary processes of composition. They might assume that there was a definite individual author for each of the ballads, and that he composed them before, and not at, the choral singing to which they were attached.

"Magic and Romance."

Continuing, the lecturer dwelt upon the ballad in Western Europe, which was composed, originally, in order to be sung with recitative and chorus, as an adjunct to dancing. It was, therefore, lyrical in its origin, and was closely connected with the carole or French round dance. The ballad probably passed out of the dance stage towards the end of the 15th century, and was recited, instead of being sung. Most beautiful of the Folk Ballads were those that dealt with magic and romance. Where the tragedy or romance was natural, and not supernatural, there was, perhaps, still greater beauty. To that class belonged "Lord Thomas and Fair Annet" and "Robin and Portingale," and "The Lass of Loch Royan." Especially tragic themes of love were developed in five or six particularly fine ballads, "Glascerion," "Clark Saunders," and "Childe Waters." Other types of ballads in the Scottish Border Speed the Queen's Marie," dealt with romance shading off into real history. Of the historical ballads the classic example is that "The Ballad of Otterbourne" and "The hunting of the Chavict"—in its later and less excellent form—in this class. Some spirited ballads of that variety dealt with Robin Hood and his company. The finest of them all is the Gest of Robyn Hood. Ballads was "Robin Hood and the Monk."

Concluding his discourse, Professor Strong said that to account would there be given of the Folk Ballad in its decay. That was a subject for further consideration. The audience was aroused during the evening by Sir Archibald giving several readings from the chief ballad collected.

ADV. 3·8·27

LECTURE ON GEOPHYSICS.

Dr. R. Krahmann, Professor of Applied Geology at the Royal University, and the president of the Council of Scientists directing the Elbol Geophysical Research organisation, who is accompanying an Elbe of group of four trained field operators to New Zealand for the exclusive geophysical investigation of the extensive petroleum areas controlled by Coal, Oil, (N.Z.), Limited, has accepted the invitation of the Royal Geographical Society of Victoria and South Australia to deliver lectures at Melbourne and Adelaide on the modern science of geophysics. Dr. Krahmann is expected to reach Adelaide on October 1, to deliver his first lecture the following day. Dr. Krahmann is regarded as one of the leading geophysical scientists in the world.

REG 6·8·27
UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.

"Knowledge—education both of mind and heart"—such is the keynote struck in connection with the life of the University of Adelaide. In order to develop further progress, and to increase that spirit of fellowship, so essential to its well being, it is proposed that a Students' Union Building and a War Memorial be erected on the University. Through the generosity of Sir Josiah Symon, a Women's Union building has been made possible. A corresponding building for men's sports' ground, and with dining hall, equipment, and cloisters at a cost of £20,000 would now be needed. The council and the professorial staff have the matter under consideration, and by the issue of their ambition, a committee has been taken to launch the project. Mr. C. T. Madigan is organizing secretary. The first meeting will be held at a public meeting for next Friday evening, at the Jubilee Town Hall, when the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) will be Chairman. Other speakers will include Sir Josiah Symon, the Premier (Hon. R. L. Butler), Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., and Mr. Justice Angas Parsons. Mr. C. T. Madigan, the organizing secretary, will be present, and will read a public message from Sir Henry Newman, Minister (the Hon. S. M. Bruce) in sympathy with the matter, and has sent, through his private secretary, the following message:—"Mr. Bruce wishes me to say that he trusts the appeal is launched it will meet with whole-hearted support and response; and so ensure the erection of a building which will be not only of material advantage to the University, but also form a welcome addition to the City of Adelaide."

ENCOURAGING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Those who are endowed with the ability to acquire knowledge and excel in their classes at school and the university are frequently without the means of completing their educational courses abroad. Many aids are provided in the shape of scholarships and other endowments to assist students of that class, but in a great many instances they are inadequate without further help.

For the most part there are generous citizens who are pleased to make smooth the way of brilliant students, whose progress is retarded, if not held up altogether, by their financial limitations. Most of these benefactions are made unostentatiously, because of the modesty of the authors and out of consideration for the feelings of the recipient.

One of these liberal aids to deserving students was recently disclosed. That is that 19 free first saloon return passages are granted by the P. and O., Orient, Blue Funnel, and Aberdeen steamship companies every year to the universities of Australia. Four each of these passages are granted to Sydney and Melbourne, three each to Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth, and two to Tasmania.

It is unnecessary to say that these generous gifts are highly prized by the students, and that there is keen competition for them. Their monetary value represents something more than £3,000 a year, and a fine donation in the cause of higher education.

Liberal publicity should be accorded gratuities of this character, for they suggest to other generously disposed citizens channels through which their desire and power to help others may find expression.

This laudable contribution to education is not confined to Australian students. The companies already mentioned, together with the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Shaw, Savill line, grant every year nine free passages to Australia and New Zealand to graduates of the universities of Great Britain and Ireland accepting temporary teaching appointments in Australia and New Zealand or engaging in research into the problems connected with the development and resources of those dominions.

Too much assistance cannot be extended to the work of education and research, the latter being the extension and application of the former in a practical way. The whole future of Australia in its industrial and productive enterprises is bound up in efficiency and economy, and they can be achieved only by education and research in their highest forms.

NEWS 4·8·27
"DESPISE AFFECTATION"

Judge Advises Law Students

The Adelaide University Law Students' Society held its annual dinner at the club room of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League. Mr. Justice Angas Parsons presided.

After the loyal toast had been honored Mr. N. McEwin proposed "The Bench and the Bar." He referred to the dignity of the judicial position, and the friendly relationship existing between the Bench and the Bar. He commented upon the deep interest in the law students' functions so constantly evinced by Mr. Justice Angas Parsons.

In replying, Mr. Justice Angas Parsons dealt with some interesting episodes in his travels abroad. He referred in particular to the grandeur and dignity of the English Bench. His advice to Adelaide law students was, "Despise affectation in your life. You will find that it you want to be effective you must be yourself. Never try to be somebody else."

Mr. H. Mayo, LL.B., submitted the toast of the society, in which he referred to the ethics of the legal profession and the need for helping it to the highest plane possible. The legal profession, in this State, he thought, should be divided into two groups—barristers and solicitors. He contended that a saving in work and cost would be thereby gained.

Mr. G. D. Rollison, LL.B., in responding, urged law students to show more interest in the doings of the University associations.

Mr. A. L. Mangan gave "The Professors and Teachers," Prof. A. L. Campbell, in response, referred to the drive for funds for the Students' Union Building. He trusted that the drive would be successful.

Mr. F. B. Angas Parsons proposed "Kindred Societies," to which Mrs. E. Kirkwood responded.

A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of popular University choruses.

ADV. G·8·27

UNIVERSITY UNION BUILDING.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Friday next to launch an appeal for funds for the proposed new University Union building. The Chancellor of the University (Sir George Murray) will preside, and among the speakers will be the Premier (Hon. R. L. Butler), the leader of the Opposition (Hon. A. H. Hill), Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., and Mr. Justice Angas Parsons. The need for a Students' Union has long been felt, to provide a bond of fellowship which is such a necessary adjunct to university life. The project was primarily made possible by the generosity of Sir Josiah Symon, who, on the occasion of the University jubilee, made a gift of £10,000 for the erection of a women's union, to be known as the Lady Symon Building. This will be erected immediately, and a corresponding building for men will require another £10,000. It is estimated that the dining hall and equipment and the cloisters will together cost £20,000. An elevation of the proposed building, complete, appears on another page. The movement dates back to 1896, when students themselves raised £750, with which the present small men's common room was built. Later a women's union was formed and was granted the use of a room on the University building, and subsequently of a small cottage in the old Police Barracks. This accommodation has been for a long time inadequate, and after the war it was decided the memorial to former students who died with the fighting forces should take the form of a Students' Union Building. During the past year a strip of land on the flat facing Victoria Drive has been secured by the University and alloted to the union. This has led to the definite effort, which will be inaugurated on Friday, to raise the £20,000 still required.