

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

VIOLIN, PIANO, AND ORGAN RECITAL.

The interest of the series of concerts at the Elder Conservatorium has been remarkably well maintained. The 12th concert of the 1922 season was one of particular attraction in many ways. The musicians are deservedly popular, and the music selected was well calculated to illustrate varied schools of composers. The large and enthusiastic audience in the Elder Hall on Monday evening gave a deservedly warm reception to Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., Mr. George Pearce, and Mr. Harold Wylde, F.R.C.O., and it was easy to recognise the appreciation of thorough understanding in the way each writing was followed and applauded. The recital opened with a strongly individual composition—a Sonata for violin and piano (op. 39)—by Vincent d'Indy, played by Miss Whittington and Mr. Pearce, with artistic finish and expression. The first movement (Moderato) with a curiously unusual effect—swaying, wavering, like wind in the forest. Sometimes turbulent, sometimes dreamy changing to a kind of Gipsy song, then drifting back to the first subject, this movement was distinctly modern in treatment. The second was a scherzo movement with pizzicato of the violin against syncopated chords on the piano. Then came a slower movement, with effective appoggio writing for the piano, and a sustained subject taken by the violin. The closing movement had a fine rhythmic swing, and contained brilliant writing for both instruments, the time varying rapidly throughout. Both Miss Whittington and Mr. Pearce were at their best in this distinctly exacting composition, and the applause at the close was well deserved. An organ solo, "Fantasia in F minor" (Mozart), by Mr. Harold Wylde, was a notable performance. The imposing opening passages were well brought out, and the peculiarly lucid quality of the composer was emphasized all through, while the treatment of the florid and intricate passages was particularly good. Mr. George Pearce played a piano solo, "Ballade, Op. 24" (Greig) with strikingly expressive effect. He has great command of technique, but still more feeling for the meaning and message of what he is rendering. There was prolonged applause, and Mr. Pearce had to give an additional number, which added still more to the enthusiasm of the hearers. Miss Whittington has accustomed the Adelaide public to a consistently high standard of playing, and her group of violin solos amply illustrated her command of the instrument. They included "Fugue" (Tantini-Kreiser) and bright and florid "Aria" (Zipol), contrastingly plaintive and both charmingly given. Even more delightful was her dainty handling of "La Procession" (Couperin-Kreisler), and the quality of tone and expression in "Dragon flies" (Zsolt). A storm of applause followed, and the violinist had to give another number, which was as delightful as those which had gone before. Two organ solos by Mr. Wylde concluded the programme. The first—"The nightingale and the rose" (Saint-Saens)—idealistic and descriptive, he played with a great feeling for tone colouring; and "Scherzo" (Lemare), working up to an effective climax, was impressively given, and the audience emphatically demanded an encore.

AUSTRALIA

"A LAND OF GREAT POTENTIALITIES."

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S VIEWS.

Sir Douglas Mawson delivered a thoughtful address on "Australia," which was the principal toast at the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Association on Saturday evening. Sir Douglas remarked that on such an occasion no more congenial duty could fall to the lot of a true Australian than to submit a toast to the great and fair land to which they all belonged. By true Australians was meant such as sincerely co-operated in striving for the common goal—the welfare of the citizens within the 13,000 miles of coast which girded their great heritage—a legacy bequeathed to them and succeeding generations by the early pioneers won by them as the reward of intrepidity and self-sacrifice, and held by the sweat of their brows. Citizenship of a young country as was theirs meant much both in the moral and economic sense. The foundations now laid—moral, intellectual, and administrative—must leave their mark on the people of Australia for all time. The administration of to-morrow hung on the moral and intellectual teaching of to-day, and national administration concerned the piloting of the ship of State through the difficult waters of public welfare, business concerns, and international relations. Surely that was an onerous task. But Australia and her future were their special concerns; Australia to-day because they were part of it; Australia of the future because it was their bequest to their children and theirs through all time. They should jealously guard that trust, and, above all, beware of the nomad amongst them who, having no rooted interest in the land, sought only to despoil it for temporary gain, knowing full well that, when the whirlwind was reaped, he would bid him to another country, as did the parasites from the dying carcass, upon whose blood they had grown fat. (Applause.)

White Australia and Black India.

An outlying feature of the island continent was its great size, particularly in relation to the very limited population, which only now reached a total of five and a half millions. When lecturing in America in 1915 he came in contact with individuals in all stations of life, but all, with few exceptions, had no conception of the potential importance of Australia, and he lost no opportunity of disseminating some information to the point. (Hear, hear.) The statement that the Australian Commonwealth was larger in area than the United States caused astonishment, and he could see by the way nine-tenths of the people took the information that they were unconvinced; indeed, were not quite sure whether it was meant as a joke or as an intentional exaggeration. But there was no deception, for while Australia had such wide acres, at the same time there were more people in New York City than in the whole of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding that disparity in density of population, the annual stream of immigration from Europe to the United States was infinitely greater than the mere trickle which found its way to their unpopulated spaces. It was an emigrant stream of sound European stock that they most needed if they had an eye to the future, and, indeed, the very near future, if they were to maintain the White Australia policy. (Applause.) In that connection he would say why not let them stick to a White Australia, a black India, and a black Java, and if they embarked on a sound immigration policy let them encourage only the best British people to settle amongst them. (Applause.) The geographical situation, and even the very shape of the continent was unique. Isolation in relation to the other great land masses was the most arresting feature of the map. That could not be without a far-reaching effect upon the development of the nation. It was a factor that needed to be constantly borne in mind when considering internal development and external relations. It must prove a splendid shield in defence, but on the other hand, by restricting intercourse with other methods and other ideas isolation tended towards the side-tracking of the people in the ever-lasting onward march of civilisation. There could be no more prophetic example to warn them of the peril of that pitfall than the archaic fauna and flora around them. Even the contemplation of the aborigines themselves in that connection should satisfy them there were inestimable advantages from the mingling of nations and their ideas.

Lines of Communication Necessary.

Australia was a compact land of large area in relation to coastline. Lines of easy communication were fundamentally necessary for the development of any country. Where the coastline was small and the rivers offered little in the matter of transport, as was the case in Australia, railway lines were more than ever needed. Small as was the population there had been laid up to date within the Commonwealth Government railways more than equal to a girdle around the earth's equator. Indeed, no country in the world had so much railway line per head of population. The main inter-State line connecting the several State capitals, extending from Perth to Brisbane, represented a length of 3,500 miles. The train miles run in the Commonwealth during a single year (1920) aggregated over 60,000,000, or two-thirds of the way to the sun. The growth of the railway system and its proper administration was a matter of great concern to the country. The various Governments upon whom that responsibility devolved had a great trust, in the execution of which unlimited foresight and judgment were called for. Too often measures were adopted which satisfied temporary needs, but without regard to the future. (Hear, hear.) An illustrating what mistakes of that sort might be made, no better example could be quoted than the variations in the railway gauges. Surely uniformity in gauge was the only thinkable system, and yet, through the crass ignorance or pig-headedness of somebody in the past, they were now faced with a bill for £57,000,000 to effect that reform, representing nearly 25 per cent. on the original cost of construction. That was surely a very unpopular sort of legacy. Let them beware lest they also, through stupidity, saddled future generations with unbalanced expenditure. The statesman was distinguished by his long-sighted views. They could do with more statesmen. (Applause.) They could honestly feel proud of Australia, and look forward to a great future, but to realise that on the surest and safest lines they must stimulate immigration, securing the best possible European stock. (Applause.) Furthermore, it was important that national development for a long time ahead should be directed principally along lines of primary production. In their legacy they had certain assets, which other peoples had not. It was in the realisation of those assets that they should be primarily concerned. It was no small thing to have the use of a whole continent of pastoral and agricultural land, a vast God-given timber harvest in their forests, and mineral wealth of untold proportions. With such bounties waiting to be garnered, it would surely be uneconomical to press forward in the manufacturing industries in competition with the crowded centres of the world's population. As a young country, Australia was still in the stage of growth when the greatest returns for labor, under open-market conditions, were to be gained from primary production, for there was returned not only the equivalent of the labor involved, but the additional increment representing the cash value of the asset marketed.

The Primary Industries.

The business aspect in the development of Australia therefore should mainly centre about the primary industries. In that connection the first thing to do was to size up the natural resources, and develop them to the greatest degree practicable. Primary production within the Commonwealth in 1920 aggregated £250,000,000 sterling, against £98,000,000 from manufacturing. The greater the figure for primary production, the greater the stability of the country. Primary production included agriculture, pastoral pursuits, general farming, forests, fisheries, and mining. At the present day the returns from the pastoralist were greatest of all. Their sheep flocks were the largest of any country in the world, and in the aggregate the flocks and herds of Australia approximated to an equivalent of 20 animals to every human being in the Commonwealth. There they saw the national assets—broad acres—being worked to great advantage. If the lot of the laborer in this country was more easy than that of his fellow across the sea—and who could say that it was not?—

let him remember that he owed much to those 20 animals who shared the burdens with them, and represented the agency through which the inherited blessings of Australian citizenship were converted into a cash asset. Agriculture and farming of every description were, and always would be, a basic factor in every country, and that was particularly so in Australia to-day. But every year brought fresh acres under the plough, and the aggregate return from that source must steadily increase. All that was needed to secure a sure and lasting future for those industries was to see that in production the aim should be not only quantity, but quality. (Applause.) There would always be a demand for the best at some price, but there might be no demand at any

figure for less than the best. The total production from forests and fisheries were grouped together in the Commonwealth Statistician's tabulation, a curious combination which suggested that the forests were regularly turned into ships and fishing rods to catch the fish. (Laughter.) In any case, Australia was not specially favored with fishing possibilities, and, so far, the attractive opportunities ashore had monopolised the interest of Australians. The trawling investigations conducted by the late Mr. Dannevig had definitely indicated the existence of unlimited quantities of edible fish off their shores, which were available as the need arose. The sponge and pearling industries were, of course, artificially limited by the White Australia policy. In the forests of the Commonwealth was an asset of great importance—it was a mature crop grown for them and handed to them as a legacy. On account of the enormous extent of that bounty, and its bulkiness, it could not be marketed at a sufficiently rapid pace for the farmer, and a very great portion of it had been dissipated in smoke. The value of timber was becoming every day more apparent as the world's virgin forests were depleted. Already the planting of timber was recognised in most lands as a crop of value, and it competed with other produce of the land. It had often been the case in the past that the pioneer, having no railway facilities for transport, wore out his energies and resources in destroying God's harvest of timber prior to assuming the role of planter himself. In the future things should be different, for the Government, realising the value of the marketed timber, would run out the railways in advance to secure the traffic from the great natural harvest before so much freight was for ever lost. Timber was a primary production, and until rectified the importation of so much timber from abroad would always remain a standing reproach to their great land, which was favored with every variety of climate suitable for every variety of timber.

The Mineral Resources.

The production of the Commonwealth to date from mining was given as £1,000,000,000, and the last complete yearly return—(1919-20)—was £20,000,000. That figure was several millions short of what it should have been owing to industrial troubles. Of the various States of the Commonwealth South Australia figured near the bottom of the list in mineral production. The principal reason for that was the absence of coal in the State. If they were to leave out coal and consider only metalliferous minerals South Australia rose to a much higher place in the list. Considered geologically, the area of the Barrier Ranges was typically South Australian. It was a small tongue of an ancient geological formation which outcropped over a large area in South Australia, and which crossed the border into New South Wales. There was nothing else like it in New South Wales, but it was one of the common geological horizons in South Australia. It was a mere accident that that area had been included within the State boundary of New South Wales, and from a prospector's point of view it belonged to South Australia. The mineral wealth of that area, when scientifically considered, must be related to the great mother area of pre-Cambrian rock in South Australia. If, therefore, they wished to give a true statement of the mineral yield from the class of geological strata which went to form South Australia, they should include in the returns of the State the wealth of Broken Hill. South Australia then rose to the first position in metalliferous mining in the Commonwealth, and the State became pre-eminent in the production of lead, silver, zinc, copper and iron, and stood out as one of the world's important mining countries. It was recognised that extensive geological formations in South Australia were rich in the metalliferous minerals in at least certain spots, which was an indication to the geologist that like opportunities were offered throughout the whole of that same class of formation. They therefore had sound hopes of further important finds until the whole of the State was geologically examined and mapped in detail. All that that really meant was taking stock of the State's mineral resources. That should appeal to everyone as fundamental to the proper development of that great branch of primary production. It was not only the metalliferous minerals which geology was concerned with, but with everything in the nature of mineral, or stone, and even artesian water fell within the geologist's province. South Australia was much concerned in the production of certain of the earthy minerals. For instance the State was the principal producer in the Commonwealth of barytes, gypsum and talc. Building stone, road metal, clay, lime, and cement were all geological problems. Geology applied the facts of chemistry and physics in a study of the inorganic world, and the branch referred to as economic geology was that section which directly applied that knowledge to

LACROSSE.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY VICTORIOUS.

The fourteenth annual inter-University lacrosse match between Melbourne and Adelaide took place on the Adelaide University Oval on Tuesday, in the presence of a large attendance. Adelaide had been victorious on seven occasions against Melbourne's six, and the visitors were sanguine of equalising the tallies. Both sides were greeted with cheers as they entered the arena. The teams were:—

Melbourne.—C. B. Cotes, G. P. Beattie, R. Beattie (captain), B. R. Hallows, D. W. Gale, M. Renou, G. Wright, J. C. Spencer, R. Bretherton, A. Hands, F. Swain, and C. Douglas.

Adelaide.—B. G. Johnston, D. A. Dowling, H. M. Bourke, L. B. Matthews, G. H. Howard, C. J. Glover, H. M. Rees, H. M. Fisher (vice-captain), J. S. Kessell, M. L. Formby, G. A. Pavy (captain), and J. R. Gordon.

The first quarter's play was very even and an exciting finish was looked for. The first quarter ended with the scores 3 goals all, but at half-time the local men had a two-goal advantage. Goal for goal was scored after the long interval, and the final results were:—

Adelaide, 9 goals.
Melbourne, 7 goals.

Best players.—Adelaide — Matthews, Rees, Gordon, Johnston and Kessell. Melbourne—Beattie (2), Wright, Bretherton, Renou and Douglas.

Goal-throwers.—Adelaide—Gordon (4), Fisher and Formby (each 2), and Kessell. Melbourne—Douglas (3), Wright, and Bretherton (each 2).