

The "Tolerant" English.
 There were no other people on earth, nor ever would be, remarked the speaker, as tolerant as the English. Invaders had come, had stayed, had gone. In each case they too had been used by the English, who had enriched themselves by absorbing the best qualities of their visitors. Almost anyone, not wanted in his own country, could find an asylum in England, and he was free to abuse England's hospitality and her conduct and her institutions in almost unmeasured terms. Nelson's monument and Hyde Park were set apart in England for that purpose, and true to the English traditions Adelaide had a park of its own. (Laughter.) Unlike other nations the English admitted their defects. They were not quick-witted. It was quite likely Shakespeare would have been allowed to perish from inattention if the Germans had not made such a fuss about him. A sorry display was made at banquets, as the only song, except God save the King, which all were sure of, was "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Love of Justice.
 They were, however, told by others, continued His Honor, and they did not deny it, that the outstanding characteristic of the English was their passion for liberty and love of justice. "What about Ireland?" he could hear someone outside that gathering say. Well, was the past all England's fault? The Scotch and the Welsh were completely reconciled to England. They received all the best jobs. Forty years ago Joseph Cowen, a Newcastle-on-Tyne man, said "It is difficult for a rigid methodical, puritanical Englishman, with all his push, and thrift, and tact, to appreciate the bright, quick-witted, imaginative and emotional Roman Catholic Celt with his slovenliness and irregularity, his strong measure of acuteness and simplicity, of melancholiness

and mirth. We forget that men are ruled as much by their hearts as by their heads. I all but despair of seeing an assimilation between such incompatibles as the Irish peasant and the English tradesman, but they may advance in their own way, side by side, in a career of reciprocal amity." He was strongly inclined to the belief that the moment was fast coming when the antagonisms of the past would be reconciled. A little over a year ago the British Parliament ratified the Irish Free State Treaty, which provided that members of the Irish Free State Parliament should swear to "be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

There had been the terrible happenings in Ireland during the last 12 months, and it would seem to be reasonably hopeful that those who rebelled against this treaty had failed, and that the Irish Free State might steer a more steady course as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Every one in Australia hoped that all who found their home and habitation in that great land would dwell together in peace and concord working as one united people for the welfare of Australia and of the British Empire. The Society had had the great pleasure during the past year of forming a branch at Murray Bridge, which had now a membership of 250—a splendid achievement which all hoped would be emulated in other parts of South Australia.

Free to Worship.
 The President referred to His Majesty's projected visit to His Holiness the Pope as one of profound importance. It was not for no purpose that our Protestant monarch proposed to enter through the portals of the Vatican. If he might conjecture any part of the reason, it was that the step was to be taken with the hope of bringing about better relations among His Majesty's Protestant and Catholic subjects. In the amplitude of freedom, as understood and practised by Englishmen, man was free to worship according to his faith. Who could mark out on the map of life the highways of conscientious belief? Let all hope, and work, for reconciliation. Canada had cause enough against England when won from the French, but 20 years afterwards she remained loyal during the American War of Independence. Fifteen years before the outbreak of the Great War, England had conquered the Transvaal and Orange River Free States; but Botha and Smuts showed their devoted loyalty to the British cause. The Germans plotted against India and Egypt; but their hopes were disappointed. He did not know how these matters could be explained, except that England had remained, as Burke prayed that she might, the wisdom to keep her sovereign authority as "the sanctuary of liberty, the sacred temple consecrated to our common faith," with the result that "wherever the chosen race and sons of England worship freedom they have turned their faces towards her, whom Adam Smith so happily described as 'the best of all Mother-

STUDENT'S CONCERT
 AT ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

An excellent concert was given by students of the Elder Conservatorium of the University on Monday night before a good attendance. The songs were all well received—as they deserved to be. The programme was as follows:—Organ solo, Fugue in G (Mendelssohn), Mr. Roy Wood; "Song of Ruth" (Gounod), Miss Olive Saltmarsh; pianoforte solo, sonata "Waldstein," first movement (Beethoven), Mr. Edward Black; violin solo, concerto in D, last movement (Seitz), Mr. Owen Stenden; song, "Requiescat" (Tosti), Miss Betty Hamilton, with organ obligato by Mr. Roy Wood; pianoforte solo, Ballade in A flat (Chopin), Miss Brisbane Mathews; cello solo, "Chanson de Louis XIII." and "Pavanne" (Compiègne-Kreisler), Miss Alice Gammis; songs, "The Unforseen" and "Arietta" (Orrill Scott), Miss Betty McGrath; pianoforte solo, Rhapsody in G minor (Brahms), Miss Winifred Hill; violin solo, Romance from D minor concerto (Wieniawski), Miss Clarice Gmeiner; songs, "Never Till Now" (old English modernised by Corde) and "Where the Bee Sucks" ("The Temper," Sullivan), Miss Eileen Hancock; pianoforte solo, Rondo in G, from First Sonata (Weber), Miss Hilda Stone; song, "Still at the Night" (Böhm), Mr. Henry Green; piano solo, Concerto in C minor, first movement (Saint-Saens), Mr. Alex Burnard. These concerts are to be repeated at intervals throughout the year, and the next is set down for May 21, when a chamber music recital will be given.

Register 25-4-23
 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE AND THE VICTORIA LEAGUE.
A LECTURE
 On THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS will be given by Professor H. Darnley Naylor, M.A., at the Lecture Room, Public Library, North terrace, on THURSDAY, APRIL 26th, at 8 p.m. LANTERN SLIDES.
 ADMISSION FREE. NO COLLECTION. A109,14,6

Advertiser 25-4-23
University of Adelaide.
ANZAC DAY.
 The UNIVERSITY and the ELDER CONSERVATORIUM will be Closed on Wednesday.
 N.115 CHAS. R. HODGE, registrar.

Register 25-4-23
UNIVERSITY CLOSED.
 Students of the University and the Elder Conservatorium are notified that there will be no lectures or lessons on Anzac Day.

Register 26-4-23
A DELAIDE UNIVERSITY SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.
 To-night (Thursday, 26th April), At the Prince of Wales Theatre (University), PROF. A. T. STRONG Will deliver an address.
 Subject: "This Wooden O"
 Sir J. H. Symon will take the chair at 8 p.m.
 Members and Friends cordially invited.
 RUTH HARMAN, Hon. Sec.

Register 27-4-23
JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.
MR. H. M. MUIRHEAD, S.M.

The Executive Council on Thursday appointed Mr. Henry Mortimer Muirhead (Registrar of the State Industrial Court) to be a Special Magistrate for South Australia, and to be a Special Magistrate for the country Local Courts and Courts of Insolvency Department, Mount Gambier. In the south-east he will succeed Mr. L. H. Haslam, S.M., who has been transferred to the Adelaide Police Court Department as a Special and Stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. Muirhead was born at Glenelg in 1885. His father, Mr. C. M. Muirhead, was for many years a prominent solicitor in Adelaide. The new S.M. was educated first at St. Peter's College, and he entered the Adelaide University in 1904. He served his articles as a solicitor partly with Messrs. C. M. & J. B. Muirhead and partly with Messrs. Murray



Mr. H. M. MUIRHEAD, S.M.

Hayward, & Magarey. After his admission to the Bar in April, 1909, he was appointed managing clerk to Messrs. McLachlan & Napier, and he remained with that firm for about two years. In March, 1911, he was appointed Clerk of Arraigns and Third Associate at the Supreme Court, and he was attached to Mr. Justice Homburg until His Honor's death in the following year, when he was transferred to Mr. Justice Buchanan, with whom he was associated until 1916. Mr. Muirhead has for 12 years been prominent in industrial arbitration. In 1911 he was appointed Registrar of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and on the constitution of the Industrial Court in 1913 he was made Industrial Registrar, and he has since served in that capacity. He enlisted with the A.I.F. in 1917, and was on active war service for approximately two years. He fought in France and Belgium as a private and N.C.O. in the 10th Battalion. He has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT.
MR. T. R. BRIGHT, S.M., ACTING PRESIDENT.
 During the absence of Dr. Jethro Brown, who will leave shortly on a visit to England, Mr. T. R. Bright, who is a temporary Stipendiary Magistrate in the Adelaide Local Court, will be Acting President of the Industrial Court.



Mr. L. H. Haslam.

Mr. Haslam is a son of the Hon. William Haslam, and was appointed stipendiary magistrate at Mount Gambier on September 30, 1920.

Register 27-4-23
 Prof. Watson and Mr. Cavanagh-Mainwaring left by the Karoola on Thursday en route for Norfolk Island, where they intend spending a brief holiday. Mr. James Moorhouse is also making the trip.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
 "The League of Nations" was the subject of an instructive lecture delivered by Professor H. Darnley Naylor at the Institute Hall, North-terrace, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the League of the Empire and the Victoria League. Brigadier-General Price-Weir presided. The lecture was illustrated by fine lantern views. Professor Naylor referred to the Anzac celebrations of the previous day, and remarked that the Australian soldiers had done a splendid thing for the sake of others. The brutal militarism of Prussia had been crushed, and the soul of Germany had been saved. Unfortunately they still saw militarism raising its head elsewhere. The things the men had suffered for had not been entirely accomplished. But there was still a last hope for the world in the League of Nations. He desired to tell those present what the League meant.
 A map of the world was then screened, showing the extent of the war area. Another map indicated the portions of the earth's surface which were represented in the League of Nations, and the lecturer remarked that the best way to realise what the League was, was to consider what countries stood outside it. Everyone hoped that America would soon become a member. Personally, he thought it would not be long before this happened. All lovers of Europe wanted to see Germany included as early as possible. Russia at present had no Government would could give the necessary guarantees.
 A number of distinguished statesmen, representing different nations were shown, and Professor Naylor explained the parts they had taken in regard to the formation of the League. An interesting group of the men who framed the covenant of the League was exhibited and it was explained that it embraced several of the greatest lawyers and statesmen of the world. The picture of the table at which the signatures were attached, was greeted with applause, especially when the lecturer reminded the audience that the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes was one of those who signed the document at that table. Some good views of Geneva, including the home of the international civil service, and the building where the Assembly met, were screened, and were followed by views of the sittings of the Assembly. The exterior and portion of the interior of St. James' Palace, where the Council of the League met in reference to the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the ownership of islands, gave the lecturer an opportunity to refer to the settlement arrived at, which was "fairly satisfactory" to both parties. He thought settlements of such disputes could not be more than "fairly satisfactory" to either party if they were to be just and right. Professor Naylor explained the constitution of the League with its "four arms"—Council, Assembly, International Civil Service, and International Court of Justice. He outlined the methods of calling the Council together and mentioned that of the 10 members four were permanent—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. The Assembly was representative of 52 nations and three-quarters of the population of the world. The vote of Australia was equal to that of any other nation. It was the duty and privilege of Australia to be represented, women should play their part. They were as much concerned as were men in the work of the League, and they should see to it that they realised their great possibilities. The Court represented all the great legal systems and was the greatest court in the world. In conclusion Professor Naylor said thousands of young fellows went to the war believing that what they lost those who came after them would gain, and that the war would put an end to such horrors for ever. (Applause.)

Register 27-4-23

DECLINE OF MODERN STAGE
PROFESSOR STRONG'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Instructive and delightfully entertaining. Professor A. T. Strong's address "This wooden O" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, North terrace, Adelaide, on Thursday evening, was listened to with much interest by those present. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Adelaide University Shakespeare Society. Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., occupied