

will divide and crack. Ten per cent. of the Italian people are given unlimited power over the lives of the other 90 per cent., in industry as in politics. This 10 per cent., which can close the doors of its associations to its opponents, is entrusted with unlimited power over their daily lives. It has a guarantee for itself of complete immunity from suffering in the normal chances and changes of this mortal life; every Fascist knows that whoever is dismissed in times of industrial crisis, his own post is safe. The Fascist compose a privileged ruling oligarchy which forms an exact parallel with the Communist party of Russia. This oligarchy intends to keep what it has gained. It is armed; the great majority has no arms. It has a leader; all opposing leaders have been exiled or driven into obscurity. As long as Mussolini lives, the privileged oligarchy need have few fears. And Mussolini's system may outlive him for many years. Sometimes institutions based upon force crack suddenly, but sometimes they decompose gradually, painfully.

In all English history there is only one character who could be compared, even for a moment, with Mussolini. Oliver Cromwell, like Mussolini, exercised a dictatorship grounded upon the power of an armed, disciplined minority. But Cromwell, being typically English, just as Mussolini is typically Italian, distrusted the bases of his own power, where Mussolini glories in them. "What you gain by force," declared Cromwell to another Puritan, "I look upon as nothing." The history of Cromwell's protectorate is the history of his never-ending efforts to have done with force, and to find within the nation a basis of consent. The most enduring achievements of England have been won, not by driving men, but by persuading them. Not that England has shrunk from force. On questions of principle Englishmen will always struggle; they will admit no compromise which outrages their convictions. They fought civil wars for political convictions and religious beliefs. But, at the end of these wars they discovered that they could do justice to beliefs by exercising religious toleration (which they taught to the world), and could reconcile King and Parliament through responsible government. In South Africa and in Canada they long sought for peace based upon the forcible control of one race by another. But, in the end, they succeeded in creating for both races a common organisation grounded upon their mutual consent. To-day, in England and in Australia, a similar struggle of principle is taking place in workshops and mines. The issue of this struggle, when it comes, as it will come, will be according to old tradition. There is in every Englishman and every Australian a spirit which echoes the words of Cromwell, "What you gain by force, I look upon as nothing."

In conclusion, is it necessary to remind ourselves that we, as a people, have never accepted the Continental idea of the State—the God-State, the Moloch-State? Is it necessary to remind ourselves that we do believe in the spiritual reality of each individual? We cannot repudiate that belief without denying the greatest of Englishmen—Shakespeare. For all his tolerance and for all his sympathy there are two things which Shakespeare never tolerated. "He hates pedantry—all that complicated mechanism of theory and regulation which systematic men attempt to impose upon human flesh and blood. He hates cruelty, the ugly daughter of pedantry." His loves and hatreds are part of the spirit of his countrymen.

REG. 13.9.26

Dr. Lionel W. Hayward, of Burnside died on Sunday after a long illness. He was born at Riverton in 1881, and was educated at St. Peter's College, where, as well as at the Adelaide University, he had a brilliant career. He practised at Yorketown for three years, and afterwards at Loxington for seven years. During the war he was a medical officer at Torrens Park, and later was medical officer of Bedford Park, and Myrtle Bank Sanatoriums.

MAIL 11.9.26

A concert by members of the Conservatorium staff on Monday night opened the week's music. It was particularly well attended, and struck a high note as to individual performance. Miss Puddy's work at the piano is always acceptable for its crystal clarity and perfection, and with Mr. Charles Schilsky, a fine performance of Cesar Franck's sonata for piano and violin was given. Mr. Schilsky is a temperamental violinist, who draws a light, but pleasing, tone from his instrument. As a pianist, Mr. William Silver did excellent work with Beethoven's piano-forte concerto in C minor. Mr. Silver is exceedingly human in his playing, therefore he makes a special appeal to his hearers.

Mr. Kemmann's co-operation on a second piano, the sound depth of the German School of music was well contrasted with the lighter French of Cesar Franck. Cesar Franck was really a Belgian but lived nearly all his life in Paris. He was the father of the modern French School, of which Debussy, Vincent d'Indy, Maurice Ravel and Gabriel Faure are the later exponents. There is a certain sweetness about the music of the French school, that palls with repetition, but a decided move has been made to get away from old forms and break new harmonic ground, for a Frenchman loves the unexpected in music as in all else. Ravel has utilised natural history stories and fairy tales as subjects for his songs and instrumental works, and has set for large orchestras French fairy tales which correspond to our "Mother Goose," though he is equally fond of gruesome subjects as in "The Gibbet" played in Adelaide by Percy Grainger recently. This is a breakaway from the sensuous and artificial types of the earlier French School of music.

Mr. Carey is always a platform favorite, and his group of modern French songs given a second time at these concerts by request, was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Carey has the art of putting over his vocal message with a light baritone voice, into which he can infuse a musical quality not always present in a bigger voice. It's all in the art!

MAIL 11.9.26

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

Dr. Richardson in America

(SPECIAL TO "THE MAIL")  
NEW YORK, September 10.

Growing anxiety at the disproportionate growth of population compared with the increased production of foodstuffs and a livelier realisation of the fact that agriculture is the handmaid of commerce, are the reasons given by Dr. A. E. V. Richardson, the Australian Commissioner, who is enquiring into agricultural research abroad, for the tremendous development in agricultural scientific research in Europe since the war.

Dr. Richardson, arrived today from Canada, England and the Continent, where he extensively studied research methods.

He says that Australia is stationary but that England is spending millions, and that all the Continent of Europe is active in applying science to agriculture.

The new wheats and other products already obtained were useless for Australian conditions, but the methods whereby they were obtained were valuable. He expects the trip to be of much benefit to Australian agriculture. He goes on from the study of American research to the Science Congress to be held in Japan.

ADV. 14.9.26.

The Rev. K. F. J. Bickersteth, headmaster of St. Peter's College, who has been absent in England for some time, is expected to return to South Australia at the end of the month.

ADV. 14.9.26.

Mr. Frederick Bevan, of the Elder Conservatorium, who is returning from his trip to England, reached Auckland yesterday on the steamer Abrangi. He will arrive in Sydney on Saturday and continue his journey to Adelaide by the R.M.S. Orama, being due here about September 22.

ADV. 14.9.26

PART SINGING.  
AT THE CONSERVATORIUM.

A programme of vocal music chosen in good taste, and presented with restrained artistic effect, was heard at the Elder Conservatorium last night. The ladies' part singing class gave the concert, assisted by pupils of Madam Delmar Hall and Mr. Winsloe Hall, and what the audience lacked in numbers was made up in the appreciative applause they gave. Considered on its merits, the performance was worthy of a larger attendance. Among those present were Lady Bridges, Miss Bridges, Sir George Murray, and Miss Murray.

A women's choir is not often heard in Adelaide, and that fact lent an added interest to the performance by Mr. Winsloe Hall's class, who acquitted themselves well, especially in the softly sung passages. The voices blended nicely. They sang as a choir, and not as a number of individual singers. The programme opened with "Clouds" (Walford Davies), and later in the evening another number by the same composer, "The Clouds," was given. Some delightful harmonic effects were heard, and the result was wholly pleasing to the ear. "The graceful, swaying wattle," and "Lullaby" (Bridge) were gratefully melodious, and as gracefully sung. The first was entrancing in its sweetness, and the second swayed in slumbrous rhythm. In "Fairy song" (Wolf), Miss Jessie Anderson sang the solo part and did it well, the whole being fairy-like, in keeping with the theme. The last concerted number was "Song of the roses" (Thuille), and was redolent of the spring.

The programme was well-served with soloists, and one of the most popular songs of the evening was "Ocean, thou mighty monster" (Weber), sung by Miss Valda Harvey. This big soprano aria from the opera "Oberon" was splendidly sung. Songs of noon and of drowsy summer heat were given by Miss Dorothy Fullgrabe and Miss Lila Kempster, the former singing "Silent noon" (Vaughan Williams) and the latter "Summer fields" (Brahms). Some nice phrasing was heard in the contralto songs, and the demands made on Miss Kempster for legato singing were well met. Miss Hilda Barnes was heard in the florid operatic aria, "Waltz song," from "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod), which required facile vocalisation and a big soprano range. The singer was warmly applauded, as was Miss Edna Laurence for her interpretation of the bracket "Humility" and "The ring" (Schumann). Miss Violet Berriman (soprano) sang "The dreary steppe" (Grechaninov) nicely, and Miss Gladys Michie, who is a contralto of unusual quality, sang an old Irish air to the words of "Danny boy."

Two men singers lent variety to the programme, Mr. Ray Piercy, a natural bass, giving contrasted numbers in "Sea fever" (Ireland) and "The magpie is a gipsy bird" (Lohr). The other was Mr. Gerald Moyse, who sang the favorite baritone aria, "The prologue" from "I Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo), with dramatic effect.

ADV. 14.9.26.

Dr. L. W. Hayward, whose death was announced in "The Advertiser" yesterday,



Dr. L. W. Hayward was a son of Dr. W. T. Hayward, and was born at Riverton in 1881.

REG 14.9.26.

A committee has been formed to arrange a social to welcome Mr. Frederick Bevan on his return from Europe, at the Conservatorium on Wednesday, October 8. News was received yesterday that Mr. Bevan had reached Auckland and would arrive in Sydney next Saturday. As he intends to travel round the coast by sea he will arrive home about the 22nd of this month.

REG. 14.9.26

WOMEN GRADUATES.  
International Conference.

Leading women doctors, barristers, teachers, and scientists from 27 countries took part in the fourth biennial conference of the International Federation of University Women at Amsterdam on July 27, at which the South Australian Graduates' Association was represented by Miss F. B. Whitham, B.A., and Miss Anna Menz, B.A. The first conference was held in London in 1920. The federation, by establishing personal contact between educated women of different nationalities aims at promoting international goodwill. This ideal it sets itself to achieve by many interesting methods, such as the establishment of a chain of clubhouses in different capitals for the use of university women of all nations. Another plan is that of the foundation of research fellowships open to international competition among its own members. It is also very interested in the realization of the aim for a common standard of education throughout the world. At present educational equipment varies immensely.

The conference hall was a meeting place of brilliant and strongly-contrasted personalities. The President was Dr. Ellen Gleditsch, of Norway. She is a well-known scientist, who received a grant in 1907 which made it possible for her to work in Madame Curie's laboratory at Paris. She has gained many distinctions in France, America, and her own country. Madame Suzanne Grunberg is a very charming and clever young barrister, well known in Paris. Among the American delegates was Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, of New Jersey, an engineer, a specialist in industrial psychology. She is proud of being the mother of 11 children, and in her paper on "The Reconciliation of Marriage and a Profession," showed how the moral applied in her case.

The large number of women barristers drew attention to the growing attraction which this profession has for women. In Holland 350 women have now been called to the Bar and in France 150. Spain and Germany both have women barristers. England has the relatively small number of 60. But a conceivable explanation of this discrepancy lies in the fact that the English wig and gown were plainly made for man, and that their heaviness and pomposity are well calculated to conceal feminine charm! In France, where the "sunburn complexion" is the fashion, the more becoming Geneva gown is provided, with a lightening touch of colour. Moreover, the shingled head is displayed, for the beref is carried under the arm. The legal dress in Holland is very similar to that in France, and Madame Simons, a famous Dutch barrister, with a striking face framed by white hair, graces it in a particular way. As the President of the Dutch Federation of University Women, she acted as hostess throughout the visit of the delegates.

The retiring President was Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, a very distinguished American. The British Federation sent about 50 delegates, who included Professor Winifred Cullis, Dr. Smedley MacLean, and Professor Caroline Spurgeon. Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and India were well represented among the communities of the British Empire. Altogether, the 27 national federations represented over 30,000 graduates. One of the most interesting events in connection with the conference was the awarding by the Australian Federation of two fellowships, each worth £500, for the purpose of six months' research work in that country. Towards the establishment of the international research fellowships not much has been done, but the British Federation announced that it has already collected the sum of £1,300 to that end.

The question of an international language was raised at the conference on July 29 by Mr. David Sarnoff, a great American authority on wireless, who made the point that with the development of "radio" it will become more and more desirable for the programmes to be in a language that can be universally understood. The morning of July 31 was given up to the subject "What University Women do in Holland and the Colonies." Dutch women have long held a somewhat special position as the counsellors and co-partners of their menfolk, and they have in recent years won an exceedingly high place for themselves in public and political life. During the afternoon the legal position of married women engaged in the professions was examined by Madame Suzanne Grunberg. An interesting address on the part which University women can play in modern social movements was given by Dr. Jeanne Tysebaert, of Belgium.

REG 17.9.26

By the express which left Adelaide on Thursday, Professor G. E. M. Jauncey, originally of the Adelaide University but now of Washington, U.S.A., departed for America, after having returned to South Australia in connection with the jubilee celebrations of the Adelaide institution.

REG. 13.9.26



THE LATE DR. J. W. E. MONFRIES, concerning whom biographical particulars recently appeared in The Register.

REG. 13.9.26

Professors E. H. Rennie, Brailsford Robertson, Wood Jones, and J. A. Prescott returned to Adelaide on Sunday after a tour of inspection of the Murray Valley. A report of their observations will shortly be made to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.