

**ELDER CONSERVATORIUM**

**CONCERT BY THE STAFF**

The third concert of the Conservatorium season was given by members of the staff in the Elder Hall last night. An interesting programme was presented, and the appreciation of a large audience was shown by the enthusiastic applause which followed each item. The artists were Miss Sylvia Whittington, and Messrs. George Pearce, Harold Denton, Harold Parsons, and William Silver. Mr. John Horner was accompanist.

The first item was "Sonata in C Sharp Minor" for violin and piano (Dohnanyi), played by Miss Whittington and Mr. Pearce. It was in three movements—allegro appassionata, allegro ma con tenerezza, and vivace assai. The first was full of variety, in which the beautiful pianissimo passages were in striking contrast to those more passionate and vivacious. There was a tender appeal in the second movement, in which the melody was alternately taken by the piano and violin. The vivace was richly expressive and full of lovely harmonies. Mr. Harold Denton's first item was a bracket of hymns from the Rig Veda (Holst). The first, "Varuna," portrayed sadness and tragedy, hopelessness, and finally triumph, and the second, "Ushas," was a charming lyric poem. His second bracket, "The Vagabond," "Bright is the Ring of Words," and "The Roadside Fire" (Vaughan Williams), was artistically sung, and sadness and gaiety were faithfully interpreted. Mr. Harold Parsons was enthusiastically applauded for his rendering of "cello solo." The "Sonata No. 6 in A Major" (Boccherini-Platti)—Adagio and Allegro—was an attractive composition, alternating from deep, rich tones to graceful cadenzas. "Chanson Louis XIII. and Pavana" (Couperin) was another fine number for the cello and the organ accompaniment, played by Mr. Horner, greatly added to the beauty and charm of the composition.

An outstanding performance was the "Concerto in C Minor" (Saint-Saens), with Mr. William Silver as soloist, with Mr. George Pearce at the second piano. The fine work gave wide scope to the performers. The majestic opening of the allegro moderato, in which the plaintive melody is reiterated, was followed by a strongly marked theme which sparkled and scintillated with brilliant scale and arpeggio passages. A stirring climax was reached in the last movement. Prolonged applause followed, and the artists were recalled several times.

The next concert will be given by the Conservatorium students on June 10.

**THE GRAINGER FUND**

Dr. Harold Davies has received from Mr. Percy Grainger a further cheque of over £100 from various English friends who have subscribed to the Grainger fund. The names on the list which Mr. Grainger has forwarded are of peculiar interest to music lovers. They include Roger Quilter, Vaughan Williams, Cyril Scott (English music composers), and Herman Sandby, the well-known Danish composer, some of whose works were produced in Adelaide at the time of Mr. Grainger's last visit. These gifts in aid of the S.A. Orchestra from friends overseas are not only welcome, but are also ample proof of the fact that music knows no national bounds.

**PROF. HANCOCK**  
—SUB-EDITOR

**Writes Real Headlines**

**ILLUSTRATION OF LOST CHANCES**

The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, 21st May, 1929.

The Editor,  
The Register Pictorial

Dear Sir—  
Your representative has stated that his report of my address was "fair and accurate in every respect." Then I must blame the sub-editor, who mangled his report and composed the headings.

My complaint is not only that my address was distorted, but that the result of this distortion was bad journalism. How much better these headings would have been:—

**PROFESSOR'S PREJUDICES**

**Indicts Australia And The Sewerage System**

**DENOUNCES TRAVEL AGENCIES, MILLIONAIRES AND MOTOR-CARS**

**Went Six Weeks Without A Bath —And Liked It**

Something like this would at least have made it clear that I was entertaining myself (if not my audience), and not preaching.

Since Australia is my country, I sometimes bless it and sometimes curse it. It would be easy to prove that very civilised

travellers, such as Montaigne or Mr. Belloe, would think it uncivilised. It is all a matter of standards. But the other evening I was concerned with Australia no less and no more than I was with the sewerage system. Perhaps I shall sometime repeat the address and invite all those who have commented on it without hearing it, to roll up.

Yours faithfully,  
W. K. HANCOCK.

[Professor Hancock's letter is acknowledged in the spirit in which it is written. The report was not mangled by the sub-editors who are rather envious of the headings the professor has written. They protest, however, that they did not have the chance to write such alluring headlines because the report they received did not embrace all the fascinating points on which Prof. Hancock's effort is based. It is a pity if our report converted a little jesting into dull preaching. Even if we have to get Prof. Hancock to help us out with the headlines there shall be no more lost chances.—Ed.]

**THE JOSEPH FISHER LECTURE**

The Joseph Fisher lecture in commerce this year will be given by Professor R. C. Mills, who fills the chair of economics in the University of Sydney. The subject of the address, "Public Finance in Relation to Commerce," has aroused considerable interest, and requests have already been received from Melbourne for copies of the lecture when it is printed. Professor Mills is a Master of Arts of Melbourne University and a Doctor of Science (economic) of London University. During the war he was a captain of artillery in the A.I.F. He is well known for his book, "The Systematic Colonisation of Australia," which deals with the Wakefield experiment, and is particularly interesting to South Australians. Dr. Mills has never broken completely with his Wakefield studies, and in the last month there has appeared in the Everyman Library an edition of Wakefield's Letter from Sydney, edited by him. While he is in Adelaide he will address the South Australian Historical Society on the Letter from Sydney. Since he has been professor of economics in the Sydney University, Dr. Mills has devoted considerable time to the study of economics, as they are practised in Australia. Last year he was president of the economic section of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and his presidential address on "Finance and Federation" provoked wide discussion, in which the Prime Minister joined. It was an admirable economic analysis. Dr. Mills is also the joint author of a book on Australian banking practice. His speaking, like his writing, is very clear, interesting, and coherent.

**MONOPOLY MAKES RADIUM COSTLY**

**Chance For South Australia EXPERTS SURVEYING FIELD**

CLOSE upon the cabled announcement that British hospitals are likely to require a gram of radium a month for years, and that scientists urge the exploitation of Empire resources, comes the knowledge that a South Australian official survey party is already at the Mount Painter field.



Professor Kerr Grant

The party includes the Chief Inspector of Mines (Mr. L. J. Winton) and Mr. H. W. Gartrell (lecturer on mining and engineering at Adelaide University).

The exact nature of their work is not known, but the visit possesses particular significance in view of the statement of the Acting Premier (Mr. Jenkins) in the Assembly on Tuesday that confidential enquiries, the nature of which could not yet be disclosed, had been received from Great Britain "in reference to a proposed exploitation of radio active ores inside the Empire."

**SHREWD AMERICANS**

When radium was discovered it cost about £500 a gram. Today it costs more than £10,000 a gram.

Professor Kerr Grant, of Adelaide University, puts this down chiefly to the fact that the Belgian Congo has a practical monopoly in its production.

"Before the war," he said yesterday, "the largest producing centre was Colorado in U.S.A., although there were minor centres in Bohemia, Cornwall, and Olary on the Broken Hill line in our own country."

"Then large deposits of minerals rich in radium were found at Katanga, in the Belgian Congo, and these were developed during the war to such an extent that the Americans were unable to compete.

"They then went out of production merged with the Belgians, and acted as their selling agents.

**CURIOSITY AT FIRST**

"Radium was cheap when first discovered, because its potentialities were not fully known, and it was only a curiosity used mostly for experimental work.

"Today its therapeutic qualities are realized, and there is an ever-increasing demand.

"At the same time, the high price is not so great as that which the Americans were charging before the war.

"If something can be made of the Painter field it will be a big thing for this State.

"The field is very large, and highly mineralized. In parts the radium content is quite high.

"Unfortunately the field is badly situated as far as transport is concerned, and it must not be overlooked that in the best of circumstances the matter of extracting the radium and concentrating it is a most costly process.

"Once it is concentrated, however, our radium will be as good as that of the Belgians. There is no difference in the quality of the finished article."

**The Register NEWS - PICTORIAL**

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1929.

**HUMOUR OF THE UNDERGRADUATE**

A STRANGE, immemorial tradition of reckless horseplay, an heroic disregard for the feelings of Chancellors, has long been the treasured possession of those coteries of undergraduates who have no intention, whatever the innocent philosopher may think, of passing the whole of their time in "the quiet air of delightful studies." The outrage at the Sydney Cenotaph, however, cannot seem, even to the most tolerant, to be consistent with the theory that unchecked horseplay now and then is the wholesome corrective of a youth devoted too exclusively to intellectual pursuits. Something has happened, either to the tradition or to the undergraduates, to rob the idea of its essential appeal.

GRADUATES of another day, recalling the exploits of their ungracious youth, may be pardoned for the feeling that what is lost is some rich quality of university life. For some reason, there has been a decline in undergraduate humour. Displays of boorishness, or worse, too often distinguish a student's rag today. In the past, on the contrary, the elaborate devices for embarrassing the great had usually the merit of provoking amusement.

IN the Adelaide University, considerable ingenuity was once devoted to providing Chancellors with uneasy moments. There is, for instance, the celebrated example of one commemoration ceremony held in the library, in the days before the Elder Hall was built. Some bright but fallen spirits had conceived the idea of hiding a number of clocks, with alarms set at one minute intervals, behind the books on the shelves. The first clock was timed so accurately that it went off at the very moment the Chancellor began his speech. The clock had to be searched for and silenced, and, just as it was discovered, the next one went off. Alarms and excursions were repeated with a frequency that not even the Chancellor found monotonous.

THE impressive, rather than easy, manner of Sir Samuel Way, that very admirable Chancellor, made him peculiarly liable to the attacks of light-hearted students. On one occasion, as unofficial history records, a clangorous electric bell, hidden under the platform, disturbed his commemoration speech.

When Sir John Forrest (afterwards Lord Forrest) appeared brilliantly gowned in scarlet, to receive admission *ad eundem gradum*, one undergraduate demanded loudly, "Who is he?" "Little Red Riding Hood!" shouted another. At the impressive moment when Sir John was actually being presented, a skeleton, clad in a black apron, was let down from the roof and dangled over his head. In this spirit, the undergraduates accompanied the whole ceremony with a running fire of robust wit, concluding with this complacent benediction of their own composing—

*God bless our native land  
And send us Jurisprudence;  
And bless His noblest work on earth  
The Adelaide Varsity Students!*

DEPLORABLE as these proceedings were felt to be at the time, they did at least mingle a little of the honey of laughter in the gall presented to the authorities, and must even now provoke a smile in the midst of censure. No-body will ever laugh at the idea of tearing from a Cenotaph the wreaths placed there in memory of the dead. Traditions should perhaps be examined occasionally, in order to observe a possible deterioration. Filtered through innumerable minds, even the idea of undergraduate jollity may come to mean something scarcely recognisable as the brightness of audacious youth.

**RESEARCH STATION IN SOUTH-EAST**

**Professor Robertson Arranging**

Professor Brailsford Robertson, of the Adelaide University, an official of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific Research, is making arrangements for the establishment of a field station in the south-east. He is staying with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sutton, of Dismal Swamp.

**MEMORIAL TO WAKEFIELD**

**Sydney Professor's Suggestion**  
PROFESSOR R. C. MILLS (Professor of

Economics at the University of Sydney), who will deliver the Joseph Fisher Lecture in Commerce at Brookman Hall tonight, addressed the South Australian Historical Society at St. Mark's College, North Adelaide, last night on Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his letter to Sydney.

Wakefield, he said, was an English statesman, who was sent to prison at Newgate. While there he wrote a letter to a friend in Sydney, giving a picture of the conditions in the new colony (which he had never seen, but had read of in reports and papers), and proposing a particular plan of colonization which was afterwards known as the Wakefield system.

**Real Founder of Adelaide**

He proposed that it should be tried out at a particular place which should be called Wellington. His suggestion as to the place and the plan was carried out, but the name was changed to Adelaide. He was, therefore, in a sense, the real founder of Adelaide. Subsequently, as a mark of disapproval at the name of Wellington not being adopted, he was instrumental in having it associated with the capital of New Zealand.

Wakefield street, Adelaide, commemorates his contribution to South Australian colonization.

Professor Mills said it was time that Adelaide had a monument to the man who had probably a greater effect on colonising her than any other man, and suggested that the centenary of the State in 1936 would be an appropriate occasion on which to erect such a monument.

He will speak tonight on Public Finance in Relation to Commerce.

The Joseph Fisher Lecture in Commerce is given each alternate year, and on the last occasion, in 1927, the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) spoke on The Financial and Economic Position of Australia.