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difficult to hate a man when you both have your feet under the same table, and even more difficult to maintain the attitude that his actions and motives are wholly vile.

Social Achievement
Hence the annual conferences have reached solid achievement and large measures of agreement. Opposing views have found common ground in workable compromises, and from this international economic council far-reaching recommendations have been sent to the Governments of the world. To Australians enjoying the benefit of advanced factory and wages regulation many of these recommendations may seem tame and obvious. But to workers in many parts of Europe and Asia the acceptance by Governments of recommendations for an eight-hour day, a weekly day of rest, better conditions in the fo'castle, the abolition of night work, the non-employment of children, the protection of the worker in a foreign land, and the right of association—these things are a great charter of liberty, the door to a new heaven and a new earth.

These proposals are accepted parts of our own code of social justice, and we can therefore rejoice that in the backward countries of Europe and the new industrial lands of Asia the worker, thanks to the activities at Geneva, has been granted many of the reforms within the past five years. In nearly 150 cases recommendations of international Labor conferences have been accepted and ratified by Governments. At the pre-war pace it would have taken about five centuries to achieve so much. The 48-hour week—a wild dream of the European wage-earner and a revolutionary tenet of the Jap 10 years ago—now prevails over the greater part of Europe and is in force in Japanese mines. Soon child labor will be a thing of the past in the factories of the world and the work of women be freed from many of its abuses. Health, safety, security, protection from the ravages of unemployment, leisure, all are being studied and discussed. The achievements of half a decade silence the cynic and hearten the forelooker. Long live the Geneva International!

NEWS 13-6-25

CHAIR OF COMMERCE

University Education

BUSINESS MEN'S IDEALS

Leaders of commerce for some years have urged a higher standard of education in branches peculiar to the commercial world. Their ideal is a University Chair of Commerce which would enable students to take a Bachelor of Commerce degree. An endowment of £20,000 would mean the realisation of their desire.

Adelaide University was the first in the Empire to institute in 1902 a commerce course. Birmingham University was next, six months later. Leaders of commerce regret that Adelaide has not got beyond the diploma course, although it was first in the field in this important branch of education.

Sydney University established a degree course in 1913, Hobart in 1920, and Melbourne this year.

Mr. S. Russell Booth (chairman of the Board of Commercial Studies, Adelaide University) is seized with the importance of giving commercial students every facility to acquire knowledge. "Apart from the University of London, I believe there are more commercial students at this University than at any other in the Empire," he said. "Adelaide has 314 at present, Melbourne began the diploma course this year. Soon 228 students entered for the diploma course, and 101 for the degree course. The movement there has been fostered by the Chamber of Commerce and the business community. The interest shown in Melbourne augurs well for the future here, and the time is opportune to press for a degree course in Adelaide."

MONEY REQUIRED
The establishment would entail the creation of a Faculty in Commerce, with its corresponding chair. For this money is required. It is estimated that an endowment of £20,000 or £25,000 would provide sufficient income.
"On June 4, 1918, the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce asked the Registrar of the University to formulate a scheme in view of the chamber making an ap-

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peal for funds. The Board of Commercial Studies took the matter up, and advised that the degree course should serve four classes—those seeking industrial careers in factory, mine, or engineering; those favoring commercial life as merchants, shippers, exporters and wholesale dealers; profession of accountants or finance; and the higher posts in the Civil Service.

"The appeal of the chamber, however, fell flat. No one took a live interest in the matter, and it remained for the diploma course partially to fill the long-felt want.
"In the diploma course study in economics, commercial history, industrial and commercial law, and accountancy, is compulsory. Three optional subjects are included in industrial practice—commercial practice, banking and exchange, public administration and finance; transport and marketing; Australian industries, statistics, and economic geography II. This course was taken by students engaged in business during the day, and five or six years' evening tuition is looked upon as a reasonable time to take a diploma.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS
"The degree course would include the study of modern languages for two years at University standard and other subjects connected with the occupation of the student. In these would be courses in sciences for those who desire to qualify for control in manufacturing, engineering, or mining concerns.
"In 1922 the degree course was again considered. The net result was that the proportion of the degree course to the diploma course would be 11½ units as against 4½ units. A degree course provided for nine compulsory and two and a half optional subjects. This would involve about as much work as the bachelor of law degree.
"The inclusion of a language and a subject from the Arts course made the proposed curriculum a happy combination of a liberal education and training for special commercial work, while the range of optional subjects made it possible for students to choose courses most suited to their commercial needs. The suggested courses embodied the best features of such universities as London, Birmingham, and Sydney.

"Any extension of the commercial work of the University in this direction would demand expansion of the library. Trade journals, consular reports, and other official publications are urgently needed, and would be accessible to all business men.
"The Council of the University hastened to state that it desires to be of the fullest value to the community, but it felt that the success of its work was necessarily dependent upon the support and assistance of employers and their giving preference and encouragement to holders of University qualifications in commerce."

"There are two University societies associated with the Commerce course. That known as the University Society of Commerce, founded in 1909, has for its main objective the obtainment of a degree course. The other society open to all students is equally active. This shows that the holders of the Diploma of Commerce and those working for the diploma are anxious for the higher standard, and there is every reason to expect many candidates."

PRACTICE v. THEORY
"The situation is that the University has had a lectureship in economics for many years, and lectures in the usual studies for any curriculum in commerce," said Professor Mitchell (Vice-Chancellor).
"It has been often considered whether the present standard, which is that for a diploma in commerce, might not be raised to the standard for a bachelor degree in commerce. A few years ago the Council decided that degrees should not be granted in a department of study for which there was no professor. That accounts for the present situation.
"There are about 300 students in commerce, but I think they are all evening students, and the course takes at least four years.

"The more advanced course would rather be for men who were students, and little else, in the daytime. So far as I know, the question has not yet been answered as to how many such students there would be.

"I am aware that the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Manufacturers have adopted resolutions, asking for the establishment of a professorship in commerce. I assume that the professor's own subject would be economics, as almost everywhere else, and that he would be a man who has never been in commerce. I doubt if this is what the chambers have in mind.
"In the faculties of law and medicine the usual subjects are taught by men in actual practice."

ADVERTISER 16-6-25

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

CONCERT BY STAFF MEMBERS.

The Elder Hall was crowded last night, when a concert was given by several members of the Conservatorium staff. It was an extremely interesting concert, and served two distinct purposes. First, it enabled professional exponents to give finished representations of notably difficult works not often used for the concert platform, and secondly, it created for students a standard from which their vision should be enlarged and their powers of musical appreciation stimulated. That the audience recognised the earnestness and skill of the members of the staff was evident. Amongst the director's guests were his Excellency the Administrator and Mrs. Poole.

From the works of Gabriel Faure, one of the most richly endowed of the modern French composers, Mr. Charles Schilsky and Miss Maude Puddy selected the sonata for violin and piano, Op. 13. Mr. Schilsky is a notable authority on French art, violin playing in its various phases, and everything appertaining to perfection in musicianship. Miss Puddy is known through her richly developed scholarship and command of technique. Consequently the sonata was heard under ideal conditions. Utmost refinement, beauty of tone, and exquisite realisation of musical meaning made the four movements, especially the glorious message of the andante, a memorable performance. Mr. Harold Wyld's organ solos were two Karg Elert compositions, the first aptly described as a "Landscape in mist," in which the organist's decisions in registration were entirely successful in delineation. The second number, "Hymn to the stars," was a demonstrative spacious score, which gave full scope for executive power. Miss Hilda Gill was the only vocalist. Her songs were a group by Schubert. Much admiration was directed towards the contralto for a beautiful interpretation of "To music;" for the smooth, even tone in "Thou bringest peace;" and for the intense dramaticism of "The young nun." Mr. Harold Parsons's violoncello solos are always a source of pleasure to his audiences. This time he had to return four times to acknowledge the continued applause. He presented an adagio and minuetto, with variations, by Locatelli-Piatti. Mr. W. H. Foote and Mr. William Silver played a sonata by William Hurlstone for bassoon and piano. The five movements, vivace, ballade, a la valse, moderato, and animato revealed the facility and experience of Mr. Foote as a soloist, and found Mr. Silver equal to the complexity and robustness were qualities assigned to the bassoon part, all of which Mr. Foote made very interesting. Percy Grainger's arrangement for six hands at one piano of "A Zanzibar boat song" was played by Miss Maude Puddy, Mr. William Silver, and Mr. George Pearce. Mr. Harold Wyld and Mr. Pearce were accompanists.

NEWS 15-6-25

Band Conductors

C. J. Madge, Norwood:—The controversy which has centred round the proposed formation of a national band and the retention of the services of Mr. Foote is a matter in which I have purposely refrained from participating, as any member of a brass band is accused of bias should he venture to express an opinion on such a question.
However, the latest statement of Mr. Foote, in which he criticises the ability of our present conductors, is an insult to the intelligence of a body of men who are freely giving of their best in the interests of the bands of Australia. The painfully correct playing of which Mr. Ord Hume and Mr. Foote complain was the playing that carried the Newcastle Steelworks Band ahead of the best bands that Britain and her conductors could produce. But Mr. Hume went farther, and stated that there were even better bands in Australia than that at Newcastle. These better bands are conducted by Australian conductors whom Mr. Foote characterises as leading bands which only muddle along.

The remarks of Mr. W. Levy (president of the Bands Association) also call for comment. It is hard to credit that the president of the bands criticises the men who work for practically no or little remuneration. Certainly the conductors can improve, and from what we saw of Mr. Ord Hume, while in Adelaide he, too, is not infallible, but it was hardly expected that our president would criticise band masters, and thus probably sow the first seeds of dissatisfaction in the bands he professes to cherish.

NEWS 15-6-25

ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION

Adelaide Branch Reorganised

Dr. H. Heaton, M.A., will deliver an address on Anglo-American relationships at a meeting of the English-Speaking Union in Victoria Hall tomorrow night. Mr. Justice Angus Parsons will preside.

Mr. J. W. Humand (secretary) stated today that the Adelaide branch had been reorganised, and an effort was being made to enrol more members and to stimulate interest in the union. The meeting was convened by Sir Henry Barwell (then Premier), and was attended by nearly 70 persons.

The union does not seek formal alliance with Governments, but aims at the promotion of good-fellowship and understanding among the English-speaking people of the world.

Officers of the Adelaide branch of the union include Mr. Justice Angus Parsons (president), Sir Langdon Bonython (vice-president), Mesdames C. R. J. Glover (Lady Mayores), J. E. Goodie, and J. C. F. Shute, the Hon. P. McMahon Glynn, K.C., Cr. G. McEwin, Mr. H. H. Balch (Vice-Counsel for the United States), and Dr. C. Duwald (members of the executive committee). Mr. G. A. Ward (treasurer), and Mr. D. Johnson (assistant secretary).

REGISTER 17-6-25
ENGLISH FOLK SONG.

MR. CAREY'S SECOND LECTURE.

The popularity of the musical theme, "English folk song," chosen by Mr. Clive Carey, B.A., Mus. Bac., for a course of three lectures, was again evident, on Tuesday evening. The Prince of Wales Theatre, at the University, was filled by an intensely interested audience, when the second lecture-recital of the series was given in a charming way, with frequent vocal interpretations, so that every point of information was clearly illustrated. Mr. Carey began by further reference to last week's remarks concerning the connecting link to be found among many folk songs and old scales. He observed that no two singers ever sang the same song alike, which showed how the music became gradually moulded as it passed from mouth to mouth. The rhythm of the songs often seemed to depend upon the demands of the words and the idiosyncracies of the singers. Different versions of the rhythm occurred sometimes in one song, and the vocalist illustrated this with some delightful and quaint numbers. It was explained that the words of folk song might be divided into two main groups, personal and ballad. Many illustrations of the ballads were given, as well as of songs of other varied types, and their derivations were considered. The difficulties to be encountered in the tunes and the words were also dealt with. Speaking broadly, there were two types of song, the ballad which was of a narrative character, and the song which was more personal. Ballads had been always made upon events, and in the early periods, minstrels were wont to string together happenings of these times, thus making epics for the nobility's entertainment. But, with the coming of the printer's art, the nobility were able to read for themselves, and so this form of minstrelsy ceased. The singers then turned to the unlettered section of the people, who took part in them, and also danced to them. In Russia, Scandinavia, and some of the northern islands this custom still prevailed.

Referring to the origin of the word "ballad," the lecturer spoke of its Italian origin, meaning "to dance." The music of those ballads of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were invariably of the dance type. A ballad was really a dance song, and one of the notable ones, that had come down from early times, was "Chevy Chase." "As it has about 72 verses," added Mr. Carey, "I will not versify it to you!" The extraordinary travelling capacity of ballads was also discussed, and it had been proved that one could travel all over the world. This type of work was often much older than its known date, and the speaker quoted, "The ballad of Queen Jane," as an illustration. He had personally taken this composition when he was visiting Sussex, and it down, when he was visiting Sussex, and it referred to Jane Seymour and the birth of Edward VI. It was probable that a much earlier incident was taken in order to give an account of the death of Jane, and this idea was verified shortly afterwards when Mr. Carey was in Cambridge. He happened to mention the matter to a great folklorist, who said that the narrative was almost identical with that of Queen Dagmar of Denmark—a much older period—in fact a thirteenth century incident. Speaking of oral sources of music, the lecturer considered that such an origin was often nearer the truth, and purer in form. Sex and battle songs, and those dealing with piracy came in for a word. Another form of ballad—the spiritual—was illustrated by a beautiful melody, "Death and the Lady," founded on an air of 1639. Other items, pathetic and humorous, further added to the instructive and enjoyable aspect of the lecture. A richly deserved ovation followed.
The concluding lecture will be given next Tuesday night.