

of musical training in public schools throughout the Commonwealth. 5. The holding of occasional conferences of those who were chiefly interested in musical education in the various Australian States. 6. An extension to country districts of the undoubted advantage of combined musical efforts, such as the annual concerts given by primary and high schools in Adelaide.

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT.

The final concert under the auspices of the conference attracted a crowded attendance last night to the Elder Hall. Magnificent programmes have been submitted throughout the week by various artists, and this instrumental and vocal concert added further prestige to the members of the Conservatorium staff. The performers were Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac., and Mr. George Pearce. Great things were done in the opening Dohnanyi sonata, opus 21, for violin and piano, and Miss Whittington and Mr. Pearce were jointly responsible for a thoughtful and technically brilliant interpretation for this classic work. Each of the three movements was given with a restraint and tenderness befitting the beautiful theme that was kept in its continuity by a skilful interweaving of those three movements. Both players had to return and bow their acknowledgments of the ovation that followed. Later on, these instrumentalists were heard in solo work. Miss Whittington submitted a group of violin numbers that further indicated her musicianship. These were "Aria" (Zipoli), "Theme and variations" (Tartini-Kreisler), "Minuet" (Stoessel), and "Tableau Oriental" (Barmotine). In response to the assemblage's obvious request, Miss Whittington returned to add a further item. Mr. Pearce's pianoforte solo was Greig's "Ballade opus 24," which was rendered with characteristic clarity and crispness of touch, and had to be supplemented. Both selections deserved the applause that ensued. Mr. Clive Carey contributed the vocal section of the programme with customary artistry and with an enviable production and articulation—well-nigh perfect. His first song bracket comprised four traditional ballads of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries:—"O mistress mine," "Phyllida flouts me," "Spanish lady's love," and "Come, sweet lass." The succeeding five-fold group included:—"Spring sorrow" (John Ireland), "The mad prince," "At the bierside," "Corinna goes a-maying," and "Lullaby," all by Armstrong Gibbs. Both appearances were followed by such appreciation from the audience that additional items were given. Mr. Pearce capably performed the role of accompanist throughout the evening.

News 17/7/25

Guests at the weekly Rotary Club luncheon held today were Messrs. Herbert Mayo, J. C. Marshall, Donald Reid, and W. Marshall (Melbourne). The president of the day was Dr. A. E. V. Richardson.



DR. M. ERICHSEN

President of Prince Alfred Old Collegians' Association, which is holding a week for former scholars from July 20 to 26.

News 17/7/25

MUSIC TEACHERS CONFER

Interesting Session Today

Interest in the conference of music teachers is being well sustained, and the attendance at today's session was large and appreciative.

This morning in the South Hall at the Elder Conservatorium Professor Harold Davies, Mus. Doc., and Mr. I. G. Reimann conducted a question box and open discussion on various points of technique in playing and singing. At noon in the Elder Hall Miss Elsie Willsmore, Mus. Bac., gave a pianoforte recital, at which she played D. Scarlatti's Pastorale in D. Minor, Theme with Variations (Beethoven), Ballade in G minor and Berceuse (Chopin), Ricordanza Etude (Liszt), Rhapsodie in E flat, Op. 119 (Brahms), "La Nuit" (Glazounow), "Hexentanz" (Macdowell), and Staccato Etude (Rubinstein).

In the Elder Hall this evening a concert will be given by Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., and Mr. Clive Carey, Mus. Bac., and Mr. George Pearce. Mr. Pearce will play the pianoforte solo, Balade, Op. 24 (Grieg), and with Miss Whittington Dohnanyi's Sonata, Op. 21, for violin and piano. Mr. Carey's songs will be four additional sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century numbers—"O Mistress Mine," "Phyllida Flouts Me," "Spanish Lady's Love," and "Come, Sweet Lass"—John Ireland's "Spring Sorrow," and a group of three by Armstrong Gibbs—"The Mad Prince," "At the Bier-side," and "Lullaby."

Miss Whittington's violin solos will be Aria (Zipoli), Theme and Variations (Tartini-Kreisler), Minuet (Stoessel), and Tableau Oriental (Barmotine).



Prof. E. Harold Davies who will give the inaugural address at the opening on Monday of the interstate musical conference at the University.

Chair of Commerce

"Commerce," Adelaide:—It is hoped that the admirable leading article in "The News" on "Chair of Commerce and Economics" will forcibly bring home to South Australians the necessity of such a chair at the Adelaide University. We have the distinction of being the first in the field in Australia to undertake the teaching of commercial subjects at the University, and Adelaide can be justly proud of its present Commerce School. But there should be a degree such as the bachelor of commerce.

If we are to find markets for our products and to develop our resources we must enable the young man of this State to obtain the best education possible. No one can deny that the commerce course at the Adelaide University is not admirable, but why not create a Chair of Commerce as well? The man with business experience and a University training in commerce will bring South Australia ultimately into a condition of prosperity undreamed of before.

Mail 11/7/25

AUSTRALIA BORROWS FROM AMERICA

Twenty Millions at Five Per Cent.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIERS CONCERNED

Advices from London indicate that Australia intends to borrow £20,000,000 at 5 per cent. from the United States.

British financial circles strongly criticise the weakness of the London authorities in sending Australia to America.

Some Australian financiers assert that the loan will mean a heavy increase in imports from America.

(“THE SUN” CABLE SERVICE)

LONDON, Today.

It is asserted by "The London Standard" that American financiers are taking up an Australian loan of £20,000,000 at 98½ at 5 per cent. "The Standard" declares that Australia endeavored to negotiate a loan in London, but the policy of going to America was dictated by the authorities controlling the London money market, who, desiring to conserve Britain's supply of gold, previously banned the issue of foreign loans.

The argument used was that the loan would give Australia power to take gold, because money was required to meet her internal obligations.

The attitude of the authorities is bitterly criticised by the gilt edged market, where there is no hesitation in taking Dominion loans.

Authorities Weakness

It is maintained that the authorities have displayed weakness in sending Australia to America, indicating that those responsible for the restoration of the gold market are afraid to face the consequences of a free gold market, and ran away when the first shot was fired.

Severe opposition will be offered to the American intention to sell Australian stock in London, even to the extent of refusing to deal in the scrip.

GOODS OR GOLD

Dr. Heaton's View

Dr. H. Heaton (Lecturer in Economics at the Adelaide University), when shown the above message said that it was quite evident that the British Treasury and Bank of England were sticking firmly to their determination to conserve the British gold supply, and would not let gold go out of England, if they could possibly help it. England no longer possessed the

big supply of money she once had. Before the war she probably had £130,000,000 to £200,000,000 available for foreign investment, but at present that huge sum had shrunk approximately to £20,000,000 or £30,000,000, so it was obvious that the old country could not lend money as easily as before.

"Of course," said Dr. Heaton, "the London Stock Exchange say they could have raised the money readily, but it is really very doubtful if that is so."

"America obviously has offered very good terms, and, apparently, financial interests in the United States have done that in order to get a footing in Australia."

"So far as the gold standard is concerned, the contention of 'The London Standard' is quite sound, and many people who criticised the re-establishment of the gold standard pointed out that this sort of thing would happen."

"The position is that we are sending wool, wheat, and other products to England, who pays for them by sending us goods in return. If, on top of paying for those goods, England has to send us £20,000,000 in addition, she can only do it in one of two ways, either by sending us additional goods worth £20,000,000 or gold of similar value. That is what would happen if England lent us money and we did not take the whole of the proceeds in goods."

Policy of Banks

"It is evident that we at this end are deliberately encouraging the importation of gold, and probably we have bought in about £10,000,000 this year. If the banks pursue the policy of strengthening their gold reserves they would see that portion of the £20,000,000 came to us in additional gold, and that would be a very heavy drain on the British reserve, as Great Britain has not as much gold to spare. When she fixed up the gold standard she arranged, if necessary, for a loan in New York, which would excuse her from sending gold to the United States."

"The effect of such a loan from America probably would be that Australia would take more American goods, or get more gold from the United States' big hoard, unless, of course, it is intended to use the money for conversion purposes."