

RHODES SCHOLARS

Scattered Far and Wide

FAMOUS SOUTH AUSTRALIANS

What has become of South Australian Rhodes Scholars?

The question is prompted because this year for the first time since 1904 no South Australian Rhodes Scholar was appointed to the customary three-year scholarship at Oxford University.

When that great South African statesman, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of the establishment of 60 scholarships at Oxford for picked students from different parts of the British Empire, United States, and Germany, one of his ideals was that the merging of selected students from these three countries might help to preserve the peace of the world.

Though in this one respect the object of the South African empire builder apparently did not bear appreciable results, his scheme has given to the world some brilliant scholars.

The following list will show, as far as is possible, the present whereabouts and work of South Australia's 21 Rhodes Scholars.

1904. N. W. JOLLY.—Professor of Federal School of Forestry. Now working at Adelaide University.

1905. R. L. ROBINSON.—No information available.

1906. W. R. REYNELL.—Practising as a nerve specialist in Harley street, London.

1907. W. RAY.—An Adelaide doctor; acting dean of the faculty of medicine at Adelaide University and lecturer in clinical medicine.

1908. R. J. RUDALL.—Solicitor practising at Gawler. Former lecturer on Constitutional Law at Adelaide University.

1909. H. K. FRY.—An Adelaide doctor, who is lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics at Adelaide University.

1910. H. THOMPSON.—Adelaide solicitor, formerly lecturer on "Laws of Wrongs" at Adelaide University.

1911. C. T. MADIGAN.—Lecturer in geology at Adelaide University. Accompanied Sir Douglas Mawson into Antarctic.

1912. E. B. JONES.—An Adelaide doctor, now abroad.

1913. H. H. L. A. BROSE.—At present delivering lectures on physics at Sydney University. First man to translate Einstein's works into English.

1914. A. W. MOREY.—Killed in action in Great War.

1915. F. E. WILLIAMS.—Doing valuable work as ethnologist under Justice J. H. P. Murray in Papua. Author of several books.

1916. H. L. RAYNER.—Practising medicine in England.

1917. H. W. B. CAIRNS.—Practising medicine in England.

1918. L. C. E. LINDON.—An Adelaide doctor.

1919. S. HOWARD.—Doctoring abroad.

1920. H. I. COOMBS.—Engaged in chemical research study at Cambridge University.

1921. H. W. FLOREY.—A doctor, with headquarters in London.

1922. T. ASHHURST.—In Sydney, engaged on chemical research work, having for an aim the neutralisation of the by-products of coal gas.

1923. D. R. J. SUMNER.—At Oxford. Recently represented the University in tennis contests at Wimbledon.

1924. F. J. THYER.—A doctor, who is still at Magdalen College, Oxford. He is stroke of one of the college boats.

1925. M. L. FORMBY.—At Oxford. Recently accompanied the University lacrosse team to Canada.

STUDY OF MUSIC

BENEFITS OF WIRELESS

View of Professor Davies

"No. Such methods will result in increasing the scope of music and will be of great advantage," was the emphatic reply of Professor E. Harold Davies, Mus. Doc. (Director of the Elder Conservatorium), when asked this morning if broadcasting, the gramophone, and other mechanical means of spreading music would have an adverse effect on the numbers who otherwise might study music.

During the last decade, he said, the spread of music by mechanical means had been a factor of outstanding importance in public education. The gramophone, player piano, and broadcasting had all combined to this end. Where at one time opportunities of hearing either great works or great artists were reserved for the few, today it was possible by one or other of those agencies to enjoy equal privileges.

In an incredibly short time the earlier and cruder methods of reproduction had given place to relative perfection. Science under the stimulus of an ever-growing demand, had steadily bent itself to the solution of the many problems involved in a faithful representation of the most exquisite requirements of touch and tone.

To the teacher, he continued, the significance of it all lay in the educational results that must accrue from the wonderful reproductions of musical masterpieces authoritatively interpreted.

Leaving on one side the more obvious advantages to be derived by students and performers, including the artists who actually recorded and who so realised objectively, there was the vast influence brought to bear on millions who could never hope to enjoy music except as hearers.

"But is not this wider sphere of education by far the most important," continued Prof. Davies. "Comparatively few can ever hope to excel as performers, and still fewer are destined to be great composers, but the whole world can listen to and appreciate our divine art. Only a moment's reflection is necessary to see the effect of this listening. Its repercussions are inevitable, for without a doubt it will become harder and harder for indifferent players and poor musical compositions to survive.

"The present floods of bad music as well as the host of immature performers who are constantly assailing us only exist by virtue of the ignorance of their hearers. By educating our audiences both are doomed to extinction, and a blessed riddance it will be. There is no need for expert guidance in this process of public education.

"People only need attentively to hear good art, and they instinctively sense its greatness. Every gramophone or player-piano salesman has the same unvarying experience that demand is first for the worst class of record. These are quickly discarded for better things and in a short time the enthusiast is asking for only the best.

"His taste improves and his musical intelligence grows naturally, without any special culture. One of the delightful autobiographies of such growth is Rorke's 'Musical Pilgrim's Progress,' a work of astonishing appreciation and insight written by a non-musician."

Professor Davies is hopeful of installing at the Conservatorium in the near future a recording instrument to be used for the express purpose of giving students, particularly of singing, an opportunity of hearing themselves as others hear them. This, he contends, will result in "objective realisation," and will be an invaluable aid to the scholar whose difficulty often lies in such realisation.

During the regime of Professor Davies as Director of the Conservatorium for seven years the numbers attending classes and those studying principal subjects have increased from 250 to 670. Of those attending 200 are class students and 475 are interested in the following principal subjects:—Piano (207), singing (152), violin (59), cello (17), orchestral wind instruments (20). The balance are studying advanced composition.

The following numbers are engaged in classes:—Orchestral (33), special instrumental (60), opera (62), languages (23), and advanced harmony (14).

BUSINESS ABROAD

More Motors; Better Roads

Mr. Holden Impressed

With new contracts from motor manufacturers in Great Britain and America and with faith in the continued progress of the motor trade in South Australia, Mr. E. W. Holden, B.Sc. (managing director of Holden's Motor Body Builders, Limited) has returned from a four and a half months' business trip abroad.

In an interview today Mr. Holden said that the primary object of his visit was to enter into a new contract with General Motors Corporation in America. That had been satisfactorily completed, and in addition he had secured contracts with



Mr. E. W. Holden, B.Sc.

who has returned to Adelaide with contracts from British and American concerns for the production of motor bodies.

other manufacturers in America and Britain so that the production of the company in South Australia for the 1926-27 season would be largely augmented.

"This does not necessarily mean," he said, "expansion as regards buildings and plant, except that more expensive metal-pressing machines for panel making will be installed. I found that the improvements made to our plant since my last visit in 1923 have kept us up to date and greater output will be possible owing to the rapidity with which pyroxalin finish can be applied. This finish is being universally used in America and some wonderful color combinations are being developed. They will now be available in Australia."

Mr. Holden was impressed with the remarkable development in the motor industry and in roadmaking in both countries. The road policy in Britain and America was exceptionally farsighted. Wide roads of concrete, bituminous concrete, and asphalt were being built to cope with motor traffic.

As an indication of the importance with which road development was regarded in America he mentioned that in Philadelphia a wide road had been built from the outskirts to the centre of the town. Factories, shops and houses had to be pulled down, but it had been considered necessary to provide facilities for motor traffic.

Local governing bodies in America had no such troubles as beset councils here, because roads had to be made through subdivisions before the land was offered for sale. The result was that new suburbs were interlaced with wide concrete roads, and sidewalks and every convenience was provided before the land was sold. The higher prices received compensated the vendors. As a result of better roads the dust nuisance had been eliminated.

In America trade was booming, said Mr. Holden. All the large motor factories had increased their production to such an extent that he wondered what the future of the industry would be.

Motor Price War

Financial authorities in New York, however, had faith in its progress. A price war was going on, and while that would mean that some of the smaller factories would close down, the larger concerns were becoming more prosperous. About 85 per cent. of the motor production of America was represented in closed cars. He was confident that they would become popular here. His plant was capable of coping with that development.

Americans were prosperous, and were seeking foreign loans as an outlet for their investments.

During the three weeks he spent in Britain, Mr. Holden made a survey of the

motor industry. He found manufacturers concentrating upon the production of cars for export. The outlook was much brighter than he had found it in 1924. Before the strike the industrial position was rapidly improving.

He paid a hurried visit to France, and learned that there was little unemployment there. People were buying a lot and not paying their taxes. Although an arrangement had been made with America with regard to debt repayment, Americans were doubtful about the pact being kept. The position in France was not hopeful. The Government would not impose more taxation, and prosecutions against those who did not pay the present taxes were not being launched.

REG. 29.6.26

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM. GOOD PROGRAMME BY STUDENTS.

There was a large gathering at the Elder Hall on Monday evening, when the sixth concert of the session was presented entirely by students. The diversified programme comprised vocal, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, instrumental quartet, and studies for two pianos. To Mr. Stanley Fairweather was deputed the task of opening the concert, and his cello solo, Popper's "Gavotte in D," held promise of further excellence. The young performer played with great thoughtfulness and sincerity. To Miss Jean Baldwin is due a tribute for the pianistic ability displayed in the first movement of Beethoven's "Concerto in D minor." It was a remarkably sound performance in every way, and the technique was outstanding. Miss Maude Puddy, Mus. Bac., lent great support in the orchestral part on the second piano. One of the finest vocal numbers of the evening was that supplied by Miss Marjorie Walsh, whose sweet and flexible soprano voice was heard in that exacting solo, "Charming bird" (David). Miss Constance Pether's flute obligato was discerningly played. Another pupil, who should go far, was Mr. Eric McLaughlin. His rendering of the violin solo, "Malaguena" (Sarasate), held promise of greater things to come. In the choice of her vocal offering, Miss Dorothy Mansom did not spare herself for the "Hindu song" from "Sadko" (Rimsky-Karsakov) makes keen exactness upon the interpreter. But Miss Mansom came through the test creditably, although one would have preferred to have heard the item transposed to a lower key.

Mendelssohn's melodious quartet for piano, violin, viola, and cello was heard in part, through the instrumentality of the Misses Dorothy Barlow, Mary Hancock, Gertrude Benson, and Helena Harris. Mr. Alan Cheek is the possessor of a baritone voice of beautiful quality, as was revealed in "The wanderer," of Schubert; and he sang the classic theme well. Miss Blanche Schneider has a pure, sweet, mezzo-soprano. She gave a threefold bracket of British writings, consisting of "There is a lady sweet and kind" (Warlock), and two songs by Arthur Bliss, "The hare" and "The buckle." A reading of the wistful "Romance from concerto in D minor" (Wieniawski) proved the budding musicianship of Miss Imelda Smith, who gave a good account of herself in this soulful violin number. A brilliant exhibition at the keyboard was presented by Miss Jean Renon, A.M.U.A., through the medium of Chopin's "Largo and Scherzo," from "Sonata in B minor." All through the two movements she exhibited digital facility, temperamental reserve, and requisite poetical insight. This item was one of the gems of the programme. Miss Valda Harvey, who has made a number of professional appearances, was heard in the operatic excerpt, "Softly sighs," from "Der Freischutz." Miss arvey acquitted herself with distinction, and the rich nuances of her mezzo voice were specially commendable. The dramatic recit and aria were finely interpreted. The final portion of the programme was supplied by two pianos. Miss Gladys Henry—with Mr. William Silver at the second instrument—played Beethoven's "Concerto in C minor, first movement," with marked ability and a clear sense of values. Miss Henry exhibited considerable mastery in her rendition of the immortal work. Mr. Silver ably supported his fellow-musician at the second piano. The Misses Alice Meegan, A.M.U.A., and Muriel Prince, A.M.U.A., share the duties of accompanist, and fulfilled their part with consistent ability. Each number on the programme evoked enthusiastic applause.