# THE GERMAN NOTE.

## ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

### OPPOSITION IN FRANCE.

### Passive Resistance Must Go.

**The latest German Note containing proposals to meet reparations has had a mixed reception. While in some quarters it is considered to be better than previous schemes, in others it is regarded as not good enough.**

LONDON, June 8.

It is understood that official circles regard the latest German Note as an improvement upon previous efforts. The British Cabinet will probably deal with the question on Monday, and in the meantime there will be an exchange of views between the Allies.

BRUSSELS, June 8.

In official circles here the new Note is regarded as unacceptable, as the abandonment of passive resistance in the Ruhr is the sine qua non for the consideration of any new German proposals.

#### QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

#### VAGUE AND EQUIVOCAL.

ROME, June 9.

The newspapers Messaggero, Giornale d'Italia, and Iniziativa de Roma consider the German offer insufficient. The Giornale says the principle of non-signatories of the Treaty of Versailles deciding upon the amount and method of the German payments, is quite impossible. The Allies must not permit it. The Messaggero says.—The guarantees are vague and equivocal. The German railways, for instance, are at present making a loss of thousands of milliards of marks.

#### MILITARY CONTROL COMMISSION.

#### TO RESUME IN BERLIN.

PARIS, June 8.

Following upon the unanimous decision of the Ambassador's Council, the French Premier (M. Poincare) has handed to the German Charge d' Affaires, a Note informing the German Government that the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission, which the German Government has refused to recognise since the occupation of the Ruhr, will now resume operations in Berlin. The Note calls upon the Government to afford facilities for the commission to carry out its task.

#### COMMUNISTS AGAIN.

#### ATTACK ON COBLENZ GAOL.

BERLIN, June 8.

A large force of Communists stormed the gaol at Coblenz and endeavoured to release a number of their comrades. After a severe struggle the police dispersed the attackers, of whom 20 were wounded badly. A number of the police were also injured.

#### REJECTED.

#### FRENCH REFUSE TO DISCUSS NOTE.

LONDON, June 8.

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent reports:—Cabinet has carefully examined the German Note, and has found it to be unacceptable, because there is no promises to cease passive resistance at the Ruhr. M. Poincare's Government, therefore, will not discuss the Note at all. A reply to this effect will speedily be sent to Berlin.

M. Poincare also disapproves of the suggested international commission on reparations, which would entail the abolition of the Reparations Commission, and would, therefore, be an infringement of the Versailles Treaty.

#### BRITISH INTERVENTION.

#### PROPOSED LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 9.

The Daily Express says the British Cabinet will hold an early meeting to consider the German offer. Lord Robert Cecil is now in Paris to advance the proposal of an Allied conference, and the Prime Minister (Mr. Baldwin) is prepared to invite representatives of the Allied Governments to London. Whether M. Poincare will await this conference before replying to Germany is unknown in London, but he could not refuse the suggestion of the British Premier for a conference without putting France and Great Britain in an awkward position.

British official circles are disappointed with the Note, which, however, is regarded as enabling the Allies to come together in conference in Paris.

#### LORD ROBERT CECIL IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 9.

Lord Robert Cecil, Lord of the Privy Seal in the British Cabinet, to-day saw President Millerand, who afterwards had a conference with M. Poincare.

It is understood that both the French and Belgian Governments will send Notes to London and Rome explaining why the German offer is unacceptable. In the meantime Germany will be asked to state her views on the passive resistance in the Ruhr.

M. Poincare, speaking before the Senate Commission last night, said that the French and Belgian Governments had agreed that no proposals of Germany would be examined unless preceded by a complete and definite cessation of resistance in the Ruhr.

#### BELGIUM DETERMINED.

BRUSSELS, June 8.

The Belgian Government, in a telegraphic communication with the British Government, has asked the British point of view on the decisions of the Brussels Conference, and has indicated the portions of the Note from Germany to which Belgium will send a preliminary reply to Berlin, demanding cessation of the Ruhr resistance. If the reply to that demand were satisfactory an allied conference would follow.

M. Poincare has told the Paris correspondent of Le Soir that the French Government is not hastening to reply to the German offer, and that the only answer it will eventually make will be to ask the German Government whether it conforms to the decisions published officially after the Franco-Belgian Conference regarding resistance at the Ruhr. M. Poincare adds that if Germany refuses the undertakings asked, the new memorandum will not be examined by France and Belgium.

#### NO DOMINATION.

#### ITALY'S PREMIER SPEAKS.

ROME, June 9.

Signor Mussolini, speaking in the Senate, said it was agreed that Italy should insist that Germany must pay; but Italy would resist any attempt at domination by other Powers.

#### BRITISH CABINET TO MEET.

LONDON, June 9.

The Observer's diplomatic correspondent states that the first critical Cabinet meeting of the Baldwin administration will be held on Monday, when the Government's policy towards France and the German offer will be considered. Mr. Baldwin has made a special point that he is personally investigating the French view. The correspondent concludes that there will be no solution until the French Government makes up its mind whether it wants money which can be paid only by a thriving Germany or the ruin of Germany. If M. Poincare's policy is not changed, it is certain that British policy in Europe will seek an entirely new orientation. In Paris, it is stated that M. Poincare is communicating with London through diplomatic channels regarding the offer. He has had conferences with the Belgian Ambassador for the second time in two days.

# "A PAINFUL NECESSITY."

## Vindication of the Irish Free State.

The following statement has been issued by the Irish Government Publicity Department for the information of the Australian press:—"The most painful duty that falls to the Government of a new State is the necessity of vindicating the law against former comrades who may refuse to accept the new order. The Irish Government has not escaped the common lot; though it may challenge the history of the world for a parallel to the patience and long-suffering with which it withstood provocation and menace, the destruction of property and the lives of civilians and non-combatants. The Provisional Government had been in office for nine months, war had been made upon it for four months, notwithstanding that at a general election its policy had been approved by the overwhelming majority of the people, before ever a single execution took place. From January, 1922, to June, 1922, the assailants of the Free State carried on their preparations for a coup d'etat undisturbed. Banks and shops were raided to provide the revolters with money and equipment. Arms were imported, chiefly put ready, the underlings of the British Navy permitted a cargo of arms, ammunition, machine guns, and Lewis guns to be captured on the high seas by the organizers of revolt. The Diehard Clubs in London rocked with laughter over 'the good story.'

#### People's Impatience.

"Hoping against hope, the Provisional Government tried negotiation and compromise to avoid a fratricidal conflict. The great-hearted Michael Collins shrank with agony from the prospect. The Government held its hand, the believers in the Free State began to waver and lose faith. The patience of the Government was attributed to weakness and pusillanimity. Then the election came, and there could be no longer any doubt about the will and the wishes of the people. This verdict was received with scorn by the Irregulars. It was denied that the Irish people had a right to choose their own government or to determine their own fate. Mr. De Valera, Mr. Roderick O'Connor, Mr. Liam Lynch, repudiated in terms the principles of democracy. A military junta set up its fortress in the Irish capital, proceeded to make levies and seize prisoners, to force a war with England and 'Ulster,' and 'compel the British to come back.' All would then be well.

#### Forced to Act.

"At length a general of the Free State was seized and clapped into a cell in the Four Courts. Then the Irish Government was forced reluctantly to act. The revolters in the capital were compelled to surrender. For months, from June to November, the conflict continued with some semblance of a military character. At the end of that period, through nine-tenths of Ireland, the Irregular action ceased to be warfare. From a war against the armed forces of the Free State the Irregular onslaught degenerated into an attack on civilian life and property. Assassination, incendiarism, and looting took the place of even the questionable methods of guerilla warfare. The 'Government' of the so-called Republicans met and solemnly 'outlawed' the representatives of the people, the members of the Dail and An Seanad. A combined effort was organized to effect the economic destruction of the people. Railways, posts, and telegraphs became the object of general attack. Attempts were made to paralyse the State by fomenting mutiny in the Civil Services. Such isolated attacks as continued against the army were planned with increasing treachery. Unarmed soldiers were shot down on their way to Mass on Sunday. Mines and ambushes were laid, and so secure did the ambushers feel of safety even in defeat that in many cases they surrendered in numbers, in the very presence of the dead, to the comrades of the officers and those whose dismembered bodies were scattered over the roadways. Young and half-disciplined as the Irish Army was, it withstood in an extraordinary fashion the provocation to revenge. But there were murmurs. The soldiers knew that whatever the treachery of which their comrade were the victims no condign punishment would be inflicted on their assassins, arrested though they might be hot upon the crimes. The discipline of few armies would have stood the strain.

#### "A Cinema Stunt."

"All the while the gaols and prison camps were being filled by the defeated revolters. Nothing happened to them. They suffered nothing but the irksomeness of internment. Not until all military character had disappeared from the revolt, not until its incidents became a mere catalogue of outrages mainly against civilians and their property did the Irish Government evoke those sanctions which, according to all the laws of civilized States, are at the service of established Governments against those that assail or attempt to usurp their authority. Forced to act, the Government was still patient. It sought the approval of An Dail, one of the most representative institutions in the world, in which Labour is strongly represented, before proceeding to inflict the capital punishment. When the approval was given the Government proclaimed a general amnesty, and both three weeks before the crucial date had the Free State placarded with the offer of pardon and the warning of the alternative. Not until the proclamation of outlawry against the members of An Dail and An Seanad by Mr. De Valera and his executive began to be acted upon in the streets of the capital by their Jahisarries did an Irregular leader suffer.

#### Saved from Bolshevism.

"The Irish people are the most sensitive in the world to the excesses of an Executive Government. Capital punishment is repugnant to the vast majority of them. They are lenient in their views of political offences. But despite every effort to foment an agitation against the action to which the Government were compelled, none but the feebleist of protests was evoked. When one recalls the profound and universal outcry against the executions of 1916 and the martyrdoms of 1920, and contrasts these outbursts with the 'resolutions' condemnatory of the Government action one realizes how utterly the mass of the Irish people reject the pretension that those victims who were led by Mr. De Valera to imbue their hands in the blood of their own countrymen and of the soldiers of Ireland are to be regarded as of the companionship of the men of 1916 and 1920. A few resolutions from local councils passed under threats from the gunmen make up the sum of the protest. The fact is, and from some points of view a melancholy one, the mass of the people accepted the decision of the Government as inevitable if Ireland was to be saved from a descent into the hell of Bolshevism. Private greed had begun to take the place of a pretended public need; loot, not levy, became the order of the day; honest debts were refused; business had become impossible. Even the Red Flag and a socialist organization would have been preferable to the anarchy into which gunmen cut loose from any effective discipline or control were plunging many districts of the country. Even in the height of the conflict against Britain and its Black-and-Tans the private thief was shown no mercy by the old I.R.A. The land stealer had to pay or surrender. The property of even the Unionist landlord and the absentee was respected. All was changed. Ireland was becoming another Russia when the Government struck.

#### Many Lives Saved.

"The stroke was effective. One justification for the drastic treatment of crime is that it should be preventive. The executions, though a dreadful necessity, have saved many lives and shortened the conflict. There is plenty of evidence to hand. The brave Sean Hales was the first and last victim of Mr. De Valera's proclamation of outlawry. Senators have had their houses destroyed, but their threatened lives still endure. The release of Sir Bagwell on the morrow of Gen. Hogan's warning told its own tale. So also do the captured papers published from time to time give evidence of the salutary effect. The cinema thrill has given way to another more sobering one. And the tale of executions, compared with similar action under similar provocation in other countries, is so short as to establish the humaneness of the Irish Government as clearly as their original long suffering.

"Day by day those weary days of war on their countrymen are handing in their guns. Even when the notches on their revolvers tell the story of five, 10, 15, and even more victims, they are allowed to depart in peace. The Irish Government is still patient to the limit of patience, merciful even when and where mercy has been abused. But it charged with the life of Irish democracy, and it must save and defend or betray that life. There is no other alternative."

# FOOTBALL IN THE RAIN.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA EASILY SUPERIOR.

### "Would Have Won in Any Case."

By Steve McKee.

**South Australia won handsomely over Western Australia on Saturday after an exhilarating struggle in the mud, during which the local representatives were always doing better work, and at the end were winners by a decisive margin.**

Conditions underfoot hardly have been worse, the arena, already soaked by the over generous precipitation early in the week, being converted into a sticky morass owing to the return of the rain, which commenced almost coincidentally with the first bounce of the ball, and continued intermittently until the end. Despite the great difficulty of the players in retaining the perpendicular when propping for a turn and in picking up the ball, the game never once degenerated to the level of a mud scramble, the team work of both States reaching a high standard considering the sodden and elusive condition of the ball. Just for a few minutes in the second quarter, following a particularly heavy shower, "soccer" tactics were mostly relied upon, the sphere was booted along off the ground, and play appeared to lose all direction and system, but the lifting of the rain was accompanied by a return to a more orderly and coherent style of play, which endured till the final bell. The footpassing was at times beautifully accurate, and encourages the belief that the great crowd, officially estimated at 31,500, was cheated of a grand exposition by the downpour which from the point of view of the assembled multitude came so inopportunely. Both our own representatives and the defeated visitors gave every indication of the game reaching a very high plane, had it been fought on a dry day, but in my opinion South Australia would have won under any conditions, so clearly was their superiority manifested. Neither side could claim to have been disadvantaged to a greater degree than the other by the clouts, and the wearers of the brown and blue would probably have inflicted a defeat equally severe had Jupiter Pluvius not intervened.

E. MUCKLOW.

One of South Australia's wingers, who played a brilliant game against Western Australia on Saturday. He and J. Scanlon (also on the central wing) were probably the two most effective men on the home side.

#### Home Side Quicker to Attack.

Western Australia took the field severely handicapped, in that their leader, Ray Mudie, led his men out with a badly damaged finger, still in splints, and Wally Steele sustained a sprained wrist while training on Friday, which looked very swollen prior to the beginning of the game. South Australia were quicker to attack in the first quarter, Bent taking the pass from Barnes, and kicking his first goal after a couple of minutes' play. West came back instanter, the veteran Wimbridge, who was outstanding of the visitors, and the last carnival side, but was at half-forward at this juncture, coolly snapping the ball through. The crowd sat up and visualized a keenly fought battle, an impression which two following major successes by Barnes and Bent, while tumultuously acclaimed, did not remove. West were in the hunt, and within measurable distance of the leaders, but the second quarter had not been long in progress when South Australia began to get a strong grip on the game, and while holding the Gropers pointless, added three goals ere the half-time interval arrived. The latter had kicked towards the river goal in the first quarter, and had received some assistance from the wind, which was in the north-west. The flight of the ball had not been appreciably affected, and the home side were able to build a two-goal lead while facing the breeze. With the wind behind them the locals steadily widened the breach, and Mudie brought the versatile Wimbridge in as a loose man, working from the back lines up into the attack, usually the distance of an average kick behind the ruck. Wimbridge rendered excellent service in his role, repeatedly forcing the leather forward, where, however, the South Australian back men had their task simplified by the absence of an unguarded man at centre-forward.

#### Western Australia's Weakened Forward Line.

Mudie further weakened this section by throwing in an extra rover into the ruck, with the result that the forward line was now two men short, and as often as the ball was forced in that direction it was promptly kicked away. For a considerable part of the term Golding had no opposing goalsneak to watch, and White was out in his place in similar circumstances, so that on the rare occasions when the powerful outer defence, formed by Moriarty, Scott, and Stephens, was penetrated, either one or the other of the pair first mentioned would clear in leisurely fashion before the depleted ranks of the Western attack could reach them. South Australia attained an unassailable position in the third quarter by again holding the opposition goalless, while adding three to their own tally, and it was now only a question of how much South Australia would win by. The visitors were in an impossible position, and the crowd which had remained on the mounds through the drenching rain while the contest retained a semblance of evenness, began to drift towards the exits. With the game in safe keeping, South Australia relaxed, and two goals in succession to the visitors, the first since the opening quarter, brought applause from the spectators, and incidentally reduced the huge gap between the tallies.

#### None Excelled Mucklow and Scanlon.

For the winners none excelled Mucklow and Scanlon on the flanks, both of whom sparkled with consistent brilliance and effect. South Australia held a decided advantage here, Mucklow in particular beating his opponent decisively. Holt offered resolute opposition to Scanlon until the former was badly shaken by a collision on the ground in the third quarter, but the South man was very sound in his footpassing, and kept on improving right up to the end. At centre both Richardson and Hamilton were hampered by the thick mud of the cricket pitches, the worst part of the ground on a day such as Saturday. Each of them showed up at different periods, but neither exerted the big influence on the game which usually comes from the pivotal position. Moriarty played correctly at centre half-back. He mingled in the muddy scrimmages with indomitable skill, and stood out as the best on the side prior to half-time. Scott and Stephens completed a half-back line that was always on top, and never looked like being seriously threatened. Their strength giving Golding and White infrequent opportunities to show their paces, of which they availed themselves faultlessly.

#### Battle Between the Rucks.

The battle between the rucks was of an indecisive character with no dominating advantage either way, around the line. The rovers, Barnes and Daly, both acquitted themselves well, Lewis also taking a turn on the ball with good effect. Bent was the star forward of the match, five goals in an interstate game and on such a day setting the seal on his fame as a goalgetter. His bag might have been even larger, he missed fire several times from good position, but his skill in anticipating the pass, and his ability to go into the crush and get the ball for himself when necessary, were prominent features in a great first appearance in classic football. Caust worked nicely at half-forward centre, albeit he found the rugged tactics of Brentnall rather upsetting in the early stages, and McGregor, who was very seldom used as a follower, confirmed the selectors' judgement by defending very solidly back in the pocket. Of the others C. Dayman and Potts followed usefully, but Riley and L. C. Dayman both disappointed, the sloppy turf evidently putting them right off their game.

#### Gosnell's Dashing Performance.

Of the losers Gosnell comes to mind first for a dashing performance at half back. He carried altogether too much pep for L. C. Dayman, and in addition to his fine work in getting the ball, invariably finished with an accurate pass to a comrade. Steele roved with much of his old-time skill, and right to the bell, continued to stab the ball unerringly and Brentnall's aggressive defensive tactics nonplussed the local forwards in the early part, his full-chested rushes scattering them like chaff before the wind, and long after hope of victory had departed his stuff was continued to cleave a way through the crushes. Hamilton was not suited by the conditions, but played serviceable football. A section of the crowd very unfairly demonstrated against the ex-South Australian on two occasions, when his action in checking an opponent attempting to break away was perfectly legitimate, and the hooting reflected more upon their own knowledge of the game than anything else. Boyd was very reliable in defence, and unwound a couple of fine bursts of speed when roving. Western and Owens struck me as a better ruck than West's first pair, the latter in particular following solidly, and with unruffled demeanour in the crushes. Western inclined to a vigour that was ill-timed, and served no purpose, several times shouldering an opponent after the latter had dispatched the leather on its course.

#### Vindication of the Selectors.

Hoft was always in the picture until that heavy knock sent him forward, where he also figured prominently in the visitors belated revival, which brought two goals in the waning light of the last quarter. Allen was outskilled by Mucklow on the flanks, and Bahen also disappointed in front of goal. Green defended superbly at times, and with Gosnell, Steele, Hamilton, and Hoft, stood out from the rest of the side. The result was a complete vindication of the selector's judgment, and while I think that Saturday's team was easily superior to the combination which went down to defeat at Perth in 1921, the Western representatives were not nearly as good as the champions of that year.


## GIRLS, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.

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# SEX EQUALITY.

## New Divorce Laws.

### Debate in the Commons.

LONDON, June 8.

The House of Commons to-day debated the report made by the grand committee on the Matrimonial Causes Bill introduced by Major Entwistle (Liberal), which seeks to make the sexes equal in relation to divorce. One object is to enable a wife to obtain a decree on the ground of her husband's adultery alone, instead of having, as now, to prove desertion or cruelty in addition to misconduct.

Major Barnett (Conservative) proposed a new clause that the husband should not be deprived of the custody of the children solely because he was guilty of a single act of misconduct.

Dr. Chapple (Liberal) in opposing the amendment, said not one woman in 100 would seek a petition if she were going to lose her children, notwithstanding that it was her husband's infidelity that had caused the proceeding.

Mr Rawlinson (Conservative) said he thought easy divorce would be a curse to the country. He suggested that the Bill would produce thousands of collusive divorces, the husbands willingly supplying evidence.

The proposed new clause was defeated by 172 votes to 25. Mr. Entwistle accepted an amendment providing that a husband could not be divorced for misconduct committed prior to the passage of the Bill. The closure was then applied, and the measure was read a third time by 257 votes to 26.

# IN STEEL CAGES.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paris, June 3.

La Martiniere, a convict ship, has left La Rochelle en route for the Cayenne (French Guiana) penal settlement, with 423 convicts aboard. Each is in a steel cage, and will be allowed half an hour's promenading daily unless he is too seasick. Gendarmes with carbines and machine guns will keep guard day and night.

# AUSTRALIA BOUND.

#### ALLEGED AMERICAN FUGITIVE.

MICHIGAN, June 8.

It is believed that Benjamin Parnell head of the religious cult, known as "the House of David," who is a fugitive from justice, having been charged with improper conduct towards girl members of the cult, has fled to Melbourne. The Australian officials have been requested to watch for Purnell should he reach the Commonwealth.

# ENGLAND'S MUSICAL OUTLOOK.

## Mr. Gerald Walenn's Impressions.

Mr. Gerald Walenn, violin professor at the Elder Conservatorium, recently spent several months in London, and made good use of the time in musical circles. In company with Mrs. Walenn, he returned by the Orsova last week, and, to a representative of The Register, spoke of some of his interesting experiences.—One happy discovery was made at home, and that was that Australia is no longer unknown in the centre of the Empire. Mr. Walenn met many prominent musicians in London, such as Sir Henry Wood, Gustav Holst, Vaughan Williams, and Eugene Goossens; and, with them, many helpful and pleasant hours were spent. At the Royal College of Music, there was a distinct trend back to the Early English school of composers. The work of Holst and Vaughan Williams was having an important effect, and was backed up by Kitson, who is bringing out a new textbook on harmony which should The trend was to go back to Byrd, Gibbons, and others associated with the Early English school—as a basis for modern development. The influence of foreign nations, which had been so exert great influence on musical training, marked for the last century—dating from the time of Handel—was now more or less at an end.

MR. GERALD WALENN.

In reply to a question, Mr. Walenn said, "One of the most enjoyable concerts that I attended was at the Royal Albert Hall, when Sir Edward Elgar's 'Gerontius' was performed; and also a choral work, "The Hymn of Jesus," by Holst. Speaking of the latter, great effects were obtained by the use of a hidden choir, in addition to the usual choir. Holst's composition was keenly interesting, for, though using many of the devices of the old English writers, it was extremely modern in its treatment. It was a listener, with a distinct feeling of both the old and the new. Modern was the treatment of the orchestration and full of brilliant tone colour. A large orchestra was required for the work. Probably Holst's most advanced work is "The Planets," written for an unusually large orchestra, which, although being performed during my stay in London, I missed hearing. Mr. Holst most kindly arranged for me to hear it on two pianos, and I had the score to go over.

#### A Helpful Form of Study.

Mr. Walenn said that Vaughan Williams's "London Symphony" had been well received, and it was a splendidly representative example of the Modern English school of composition. During his visit, he lunched many times with the musical staff of the Royal College of Music, whose cordial hospitality had been of the most practical nature. Many enquiries were made in reference to Australian musical life, and the guest took every opportunity to interest the gatherings in that subject. Sir Hugh Allen, the present director of the R. C. M., is particularly strong upon Bach; but, at the same time, he is greatly in favour also of British composers working out their musical salvation from the purely English school. Mr. Walenn was invited to attend a class, held by Mr. H. C. Colles, upon "Musical criticism;" in which Sir Hugh Allen is most interested. He was keenly impressed with all he heard, and found that, in that unique class, the result achieved was a comprehensive outlook on music. Each student was required to supply a criticism or an article upon some particular subject connected with music—on a performance or a subject—and the professor criticised both the literary and the musical point of view. Among the subjects brought up were:—"The value, or otherwise, of transcribing music (from one instrument to another") and "the use of English words in German lieder and Wagner opera." Mr. Walenn said he could quite see the immense educational value of a class dealing, on the broadest lines possible with such subjects. It enabled students to gain a far larger outlook on music, and therefore was a most valuable addition to the ordinary curriculum. Both at the Royal College of Music and at the Royal Academy of Music there were attendances already tending to overcrowding; and what was to be done in the near future was a great problem—particularly as a splendid work is being done. Strauss's "Rite of spring" was heard by the visitor, at one of the Philharmonic concerts, and was conducted by Eugene Gossens, one of the most brilliant of our young conductors. The work had only been performed in London two or three times previously, and the demands made on the performers is very great. Although there had been only two rehearsals, a remarkable performance was given of probably one of the most difficult works written. Mr. Walenn felt that the "Rite of Spring" should not be given without the ballet, although a second ballet was written after the music was finished. The effect on the audience was interesting to observe, for, at the end, a section hissed loudly. On the other hand, the majority drowned the adverse demonstration with their immense enthusiasm. Talking the work over with several other composers, it was found that very divided opinion existed. One well-known man remarked, "I never will hear it again!"

#### Among the Violins.

Discussing his own particular branch of study, Mr. Walenn considered that Fritz Kreisler still held prestige in the world of violin playing. Eugene Ysaye gave a recital in London which the speaker could not attend, but, according to the reports, that artist was not playing as well as he did 20 years ago. "That is natural," commented Mr. Walenn, "but there is only one Ysaye." Pleasant recollections were summarized of a performance of "New Violins versus Old," at the Aeolian Hall. Albert Sammons played on a Stradivarius, and immediately afterwards performed on a new violin. It was almost impossible to say which was the old and which was the new. Mr. Walenn's opinion was that every artist produced his own particular tone on a violin, and with Sammons this was much marked. Similar trials had taken place in Paris with the same result, apparently. "With all that I heard," observed Mr. Walenn. "I still hold the opinion that you cannot make a new violin sound like an old one. All the same, due credit is due to Mr. Cobbett for thus encouraging the art of violin making in Great Britain."

#### Personalities.

Mr. Walenn was induced to give a recital in the Aeolian Hall, which was very well attended. It was an opportunity to play in public while in London, and his hearers gave him a cordial reception. Asked of Madame Clara Serena, Mr. Walenn said she had started well in London, and should go far to achieve marked success. Madame Ada Crossley had rendered much assistance to her countrywoman. A fa recital at Wigmore Hall there was a crowded attendance, and at the close several familiar cries of "Coo-ee!" resounded, showing that Australians were represented in the throng.

# DEATH OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

## A Widely Beloved Philanthropist.

LONDON, June 9.

Princess Christian died to-day.

#### COURT MOURNING.

#### NO PROLONGED PERIOD.

LONDON, June 9.

The King's command that court mourning shall only be worn for four weeks for the Princess, shows consideration for the public at the height of the London season, and the announcing Courts on Wednesday and Thursday have not been cancelled. In the Ascot arrangements it is stated that the Court mourning order will not apply to the dress worn by ladies at these functions.

The funeral service will be held in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle on Friday at 11.30 a.m. and there will be a memorial service in Westminster Abbey at the same hour.

#### Biographical.

The late Princess Christian was the third daughter of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham Palace on May 25, 1846. As a baby she is said to have been a remarkably pretty and engaging child, with what one of her nurses described as "a heavenly temper." The latter characteristic the Royal lady preserved to the end, for a society writer says:—"I have seen the Princess Christian under all circumstances, under some in which she would have been justified in manifesting the utmost anger; but never have I seen the least ruffle of her sweet and even temper." Her Royal Highness, who was greatly beloved by the people of Great Britain, was married at Windsor Castle on July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg, and upon her marriage a dower of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000 was granted to her by Parliament. The Princess was a member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (first class), and a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and of the Royal Red Cross, and a Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. She received in 1874 the Russian Order of St. Catherine, and in 1918 was made a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. The Princess was well known for her active interest in every philanthropic movement, and was a consistent patron of the arts—especially of music, for she was herself an accomplished musician. Her's was no life of mere ease, and up to a very few months of her death she frequently presided at and addressed meetings of various philanthropic associations and similar gatherings. Princess Christian took a particularly warm interest in nurses and the nursing profession, and for many years and until her death was President of the Royal British Nurses' Association, which has branches throughout the Empire, and includes a considerable membership in our own State.

#### A Town Hoaxed.

As a baby Princess Christian accompanied her Royal parents on an excursion down the Channel in the yacht Victoria and Albert, and was a chief but innocent performer in a tremendous hoax played off upon the good people of Totnes. On the day of the arrival of the royal yacht at Plymouth, Friday, August 21, 1846, a portent entered the town of Totnes in great force, and, making enquiries for the Mayor's residence, proceeded thither with a letter purporting to be a communication from one of Queen Victoria's attendants, stating that it was Her Majesty's intention upon going down Channel from Torquay to proceed up the River Dart to visit the town of Totnes. Immediately upon receipt of this communication the Mayor summoned the town council to prepare for the Royal reception and to show the loyalty of the townspeople. he bells were rung, some old artillery was loaded and fired in salutes at serious risk to the gunners, and flags and bunting were set floating at various spots. In the letter delivered to the Mayor it had been specially mentioned that Her Majesty would be accompanied by the latest addition to her family. "Here was an excellent opportunity for the ladies of the place, and with the Mayoress at their head they ransacked the jeweller's shop for a suitable present. This was found in a fine gold and malachite rattle, and being secured by a scarlet ribbon and the gift was held in readiness, with a suitable address, for the baby's coming. Hours passed, and then the anxiously waiting ladies and gentlemen of Totnes concluded that they had been hoaxed, the news arriving that the Queen's flotilla had proceeded down Channel for Plymouth. A reward of £50 was offered by the irate Mayor for the discovery of the perpetrator of the joke, but he was never found. The rattle for the little Princess was, however, presented later, and was graciously received.

#### Domestic Relations.

The married life of Princess Christian lasted for 51 years. Her husband, who was a general in the British Army and a personal A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., and King George V., died on October 28, 1917. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters. The eldest child, Prince Christian Victor, died at Pretoria in 1901, of fever contracted on service with his regiment, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, in the South African War. The surviving members of the family are:—Prince Albert John, a captain in the Prussian Hussars of the Guard, born 1869; Princess Helena Victoria, born 1870; and Princess Marie Louise, who was born in 1872 and married, in 1891, on the date of her mother's silver wedding commemoration, Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The marriage, however, was dissolved in 1900. The train for the wedding dress of Princess Marie Louise was designed by Princess Christian herself, and was worked at the South Kensington School of Art Needlework. Her daughter's marriage, occasioning, as it did, the gift of a trousseau and other things to the bride, proved a great expense to the modest household at Cumberland Lodge—the home of Prince Christian—and in consequence expenses had to be rigidly kept down for long afterwards. the Princess Christian sharing a room with her daughter Victoria in order that not a farthing more than was absolutely necessary should be spent on household matters. At Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park, the Princess brought up her children in very quiet and unostentatious fashion; for, taking into regard the position she held, she was the poorest of all the members of the Royal Family. Her daughters were taught to make their own dresses and to perform many domestic duties, "having," says a well-known lady writer, "the admonition continually impressed upon them by their mother that only wealthy people can afford to be idle."

# GIRL SWIMMER'S FATE.

#### ELECTROCUTED IN A TANK.

PARIS, June 8.

Sightseers at a village fete in Northern Italy were horrified witnesses of the electrocution of a beautiful girl named Nina Pancaera, known as "the human fish," while she was giving a performance in a large tank, the water of which was charged with electricity sufficiently to give a slight shock to spectators who were invited to shake her hand. Accidentally the current had been increased to too high a voltage, which caused the swimmer to suddenly become rigid and sink to the bottom of the tank. When taken out she was dead.


## HEALTH!

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# SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

## JAPAN'S SEARCH FOR EXPANSION.

### TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

**By arrangement with The London Morning Post (copyright Australian Press Association) The Register begins to-day a series of articles on new problems created in the Pacific as the result of the Great War, the Washington agreement, and the desire of the Japanese Empire for expansion. The articles have been written by a special correspondent who has returned to London after a prolonged visit to Japan, China, and Singapore and the Far East generally undertaken for the purpose of studying these problems on the spot.**

LONDON, June 40.

Within the last two months two events have occurred which should serve to focus the thoughts of the British Empire upon the Far East. The first is the determination of the Admiralty to convert the Singapore naval base in order to maintain British prestige and to protect British trade in Pacific waters. This is a determination which has met with strong opposition from those who look no further than Europe and who imagine that the natural defensive and aerial measures of another great Western Power may have a sinister intent towards a late comrade-in-arms. The second is an event which has probably attracted but little attention either at Home or abroad. It was the delivery of an address by Professor Hishimuma to the Japan Society in London, entitled, "The Main Features of the Japanese Problem." In that address the lecturer said that unless some of the Western nations realized their mistaken attitude toward the Eastern nations, the struggle between East and West would involve the whole of humanity in the most disastrous war the world had ever seen. That address, doubtless by a coincidence, followed closely upon the public pronouncement of the development of the Singapore Naval Base scheme. For that reason it is not inappropriate then to endeavour to visualize the main features of the Japanese and other Pacific problems from the English and American viewpoint.

#### OVERCROWDED JAPAN.

The population of the Japanese Islands is steadily increasing to an astonishing degree; and at the present moment they contain about 360 inhabitants to the square mile, although only about 16 per cent. of the land is of a character to make it available for habitation or cultivation. The big population problem has at various times in history presented itself to England, to Germany, and to other great nations. The Japanese, from the similarity of their geographical situation, have closely studied England's remedy for over-population, and they are beginning to feel aggrieved that they have no overseas dominions to cope with their would-be migrants. The time is not far distant when it will be impossible for the average adult male Japanese to find work or wages within his own isles. Under present conditions he is, therefore, constantly scanning the surrounding countries of the world for an outlet for his enquiries. Korea has served only in a limited sense as a field for exploitation by Japan, but not for settlement. The main value of Korea to Japan is strategic. The country serves as an excellent backdoor fortress. It also serves as a direct connecting link with Southern Manchuria and the northern provinces of China. The Korean railways are a great tribute to Japan's engineering and military foresight. The Island of Formosa could absorb very little more immigration, since its interior is mostly mountains and forests. Here again Japan's main advantage in the possession of the island is its strategic situation in its relation to the Philippines, to Hongkong, and to Fukien. Her mandatory islands in the Pacific are of little use to Japan from the migration standpoint.

#### WHERE TO LOOK.

Where, then, is she to look? To Canada, the United States, South America, or Australia? In all these countries, in greater or lesser degree, the white man has won for himself from Nature a position and a living by his own efforts, and without outside assistance. He found in them an indigenous native population which did not work, but which rapidly deteriorated. Further, the white man knows that his chance of existence is to keep up the racial standard; and he regards coloured immigration from Asia as the precursor of a lowered living standard, and as debasing the blood standard. It is true that there has been a limited admission from both the Chinese and Japanese countries mentioned; but it has seldom been found that these immigrants become real citizens of their adopted country, while from their habits of living they are almost always able to do some white man out of his job. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the Governments of Canada, of the United States, and of Australia refuse to consider the possibilities of further Chinese or Japanese immigration. Japan might say, as Professor Hishimuma recently declared, that she would limit the number of her migrants so as not to disturb the peace of her neighbors. The great objection to this is that she could not possibly impose a limit that would be agreeable to all; and that Asiatics are by no means celibates. There would, therefore, seem to be no immediate chance of Japan obtaining an outlet for her population in any of the countries mentioned.

#### BIRTH CONTROL.

The Japanese, then, realising the above to be the position, begin to consider why the few hundreds of miles of sea which separates them from China should prevent them from gradually obtaining a control of the Middle Kingdom herself. China has a vast potential reservoir of labour which only awaits inspired organization to enable it to produce goods of all kinds at a price which—in the Pacific at least—would undercut every other productive nation on the face of the earth; and Japan, who is most racially akin to China, desires this power house for herself. In spite of the large population of China, it is still possible for a considerable number of Japanese to be absorbed in that country, while a large number of Japanese now workless could be profitably employed in Japanese industries, fed with raw material from China. There is yet another remedy—birth control. This, however, finds no favour in Japanese eyes, and cannot affect the surplus population of to-day.

# ENGLISH CRICKET.

#### DOUBLE CENTURY BY SEYMOUR.

LONDON, June 8.

Gloucester, 361, beat Derbyshire, 88 and 201. Notts, 192 and 41 for 1, beat Hampshire, 47 (Richmond 7 for 30, Stephen 3 for 8) and 184. Kent, 401 for 8, declared (Seymour 143