

Register, April 5/13

Advertiser, April 8.

The Heinicke Orchestra.

Constant rehearsals are steadily bringing the new Heinicke Orchestra up to concert pitch. The inaugural series will be on Saturday evenings, May 3, 10, and 17, in the Exhibition Hall. Popular items will predominate, and there will be a large selection of concert numbers for string orchestra only. Besides the 60 performers, under the baton of Herr Heinicke, there will be prominent vocalists or solo instrumentalists at each engagement. The concert platform of the Exhibition Hall has been entirely rebuilt to ensure better acoustic properties than have hitherto graced the North terrace building. It is the intention of the promoters of the Heinicke Orchestra to model their performances on lines similar to the far-famed Marshall-Hall concerts in Melbourne, and to make the one as permanent and popular a feature as the other. The combination of instruments will be among the finest ever presented in our city. Wide interest is already evoked in the debut of the new society. Among the newer works intended to be performed will be the following:—

- Overture, "Tannhauser" (Wagner); overture, "The flying Dutchman" (Wagner); overture, "Rienzi" (Wagner); introduction, "Brautchor," act 3, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); "Kaisermarsch" (Wagner); Prelude, "Meistersinger von Nurnberg" (Wagner); "Ride of the Valkyries," "Walkure" (Wagner); "Trauermarsch" ("Die Gotterdammerung") (Wagner); "Siegfried idylle" (Wagner); "Album Blatt" (Wagner); "Suite bal costume" (Rubinstein); overture, "King Manfred" (Schumann); Five-tone pictures (Reinecke); "Suite Caisse Noisette" (Tschalkowski); overture, "Solennelle, 1812" (Tschalkowski); ballet music, "Rosamunde" (Schubert); overture, "Rosamunde" (Schubert); overture, "Meeresstille und gluckliche Fahrt" (Mendelssohn); overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn); ballet music, "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn); "Dance of the Sylph" (Berlioz); overture, "Freischutz" (Weber); overture, "Oberon" (Weber); overture, "Le Rouet d'Omphale" (Saint Saens); overture "Nach Klange von Ossian" (Niels Gade); overture, "Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar); overture, "Figaros Hochzeit" (Mozart); overture, "Zauberflote" (Mozart); overture, "Prometheus" (Beethoven); ballet music, "Coppelia" (Delibes); ballet music, "Sylvia" (Delibes); overture, "Si j'etais Roi" (Adam); overture, "William Tell" (Rossini); suite, "peer Gynt" (Grieg); "Kamartinskaja" (Glinka); "Heldenleben" (R. Strauss); overture, "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck); "Unvarische rhapsodien" I and II. (Liszt); "Les pre-ludes" (Liszt); "Scenes pittoresques" (Massenet); symphonic poem, "Finlandia" (Sibelius); "Valse triste" (Sibelius); "Dance of the hours" (Ponchielli); "Three dreams dances" (Coleridge Taylor); "Britannia overture" (Mackenzie); "Deux Arabesques" (Debussy).

Register, March 29/13

BABY OF THE EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF MR. CORRELL. PERILS OF THE ANTARCTIC.

Probably no other person alive has had the experience of what Mr. Percy Correll can boast. More than a year in the antarctic, and, as he put it on Friday morning, "not struck 21 yet." He was the baby of the Mawson Expedition—baby in age, but certainly not in physique and courage. Mr. Correll shared the perils of the unmapped snows with the best of them. He returned home on Friday morning, full of healthy vigour, and ready to go back to the work. "It's a game that gets into your blood," he remarked in an ecstasy of retrospect. "Give me the chance and I'm off there again. Already I'm hoping to have a trip down south when the Aurora goes down to pick up Dr. Mawson and his relief party."

"When will that be?" he was asked. "Probably towards the end of the year, I should say. Yes, I could have stayed like a shot, but there was no room for more than six; a bigger party would have been superfluous, and perhaps a menace. Nobody jibbed about spending another 12 months among the ice. Still, there was food and equipment only for six, and I had to come away. It's a big fight down there to keep life going, a fight all the time. The party that have remained will have winds and blizzards to face, and they will need a fire the whole winter."

"You had plenty of work to keep you warm?"—"Yes, plenty. Oh, the cold was all right, once you understood how to dress for it. Then you were quite snug and comfortable. There were two eastern parties from the main base. One consisted of Dr. Mawson, Lieut. Ninnis, and Dr. Mertz, and the other of Madigan, McLean, and myself. When we left Dr. Mawson and his colleagues after having accompanied them for 25 miles they were going in fine style. They had three sledges and 18 dogs and plenty of provisions. Our object was to make a detailed survey of the coast, and theirs to connect up the land discovered by Scott from the ship."

and, of course, you had experiences. What was the worst of them?"—"One I remember was quite bad enough, thank you. We were out on the sea ice for 29 days—Madigan, McLean, and myself. It lay in our course, which always had to be as direct as possible. Sometimes the surface was a foot or two thick; sometimes only an inch or two. I did not fully realize the peril until afterwards. One occasion we camped on the ice that was a few inches thick. Madigan went through some very treacherous stuff, and he fell in up to his armpits."

"Rather uncomfortable that?"—"Yes, rather, in these temperatures. We had only one suit of clothes, and they simply had to freeze on you. We covered 350 miles on the sea ice without any trouble, but it was a hazardous journey. We had to cross many open rifts, and there were some awkward moments. Our most exciting adventure of all. Crossing over, a glacier we had discovered 100 miles from the hut we were held up for a couple of days by bad weather right in the middle of the glacier on the return journey. It would have been suicidal to have moved on. There were crevasses and chasms on all sides. We had just run short of food. There was half-a-day's supply in hand, and the next depot on the top of Mount Outlook (2,000 ft. high) was 15 miles away."

"Well, what happened?"—"We got to the foot of the mountain when we were again blocked by a blizzard. Food gave out, but we had to push on and take our chances. We advanced towards the summit one midnight, had a couple of hours of sunlight, and were held up once more by heavy blizzards. We found a great snowfilled gully at the foot of Mount Outlook, and it was possible to progress only at the rate of a mile a day. We had to halt in that raging storm for two days without food. We were pretty well exhausted. Then we had 12 hours of fine weather, and it occupied us the whole of that period getting to the crown of the mountain. We had to throw away instruments and all superfluous clothing. We were carrying some specimens of a fossilized rock, which was 200 miles away, and that was valuable, indispensable before that. When we planted the supplies at Mount Outlook the mound was 10 ft. high, with a small black flag fluttering from the top. Since our departure 8 ft. of snow had fallen in eight weeks, and there was merely the remnant of the flag showing. A few weeks later the signal would have been invisible. Even then the whole of the landscape had altered."

"How long were you on that trip?"—"Seventy days, and it was not until the journey was over that we got any idea of the close call that we had received. It's pretty tough doing that work on a 29-oz. ration, and then having to starve for a couple of days. You are only muscle, flesh, and blood, not a scrap of reserve."

"But you would go again, you say?"—"Yes, like a shot. It's grand."

DR. MAWSON'S PARTY.

A GOVERNOR'S SUGGESTION.

MELBOURNE, April 6.

In a speech at the university Commencement yesterday, the Governor (Sir John Fuller) said that Dr. Mawson in ordinary circumstances would have been there that day. The expedition was Australian, and he thought it was the duty of the Commonwealth Government to send a properly equipped party to the antarctic to bring Dr. Mawson and his companions back before next winter.

MAWSON'S DISCOVERY.

Message from the King.

MELBOURNE, March 30.

The Governor-General on Saturday dispatched the following wireless communication to Dr. Douglas Mawson, leader of the Australasian antarctic expedition:—"Have received the following message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies—'His Majesty is graciously pleased to approve of the giving of the title of King George V. Land to the newly discovered territory lying between Victoria Land and Adelie Land.'—(Signed) Denman."

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

SIR JOHN FULLER'S SPEECH.

WARM RETORT BY MR. THOMAS.

Melbourne, April 7.

The suggestion by the Governor of Victoria (Sir John Fuller) that it was the business of the Commonwealth Government to see that a properly equipped rescue party should be sent to bring back Dr. Mawson and his companions, now isolated in Adelie Land, in the Antarctic regions, is resented by Mr. Thomas (Minister of External Affairs). When the suggestion was brought under his notice to-day and he was asked if it was proposed to do anything, the Minister replied:—"I am hopeful that his Excellency the Governor of Victoria has been mis-reported. As far as I remember or recollect, this is the first time since Federation that a State Governor has been good enough to say what, in his opinion, the Federal Ministry ought to do. One cannot, of course, enter into a controversy on any statement made by anyone occupying the position of a Governor. I may, however, say that in his Excellency the Governor-General we have a gentleman who, I feel sure, is quite competent and able along constitutional lines to advise his Ministry what they ought to do or leave undone, and I feel confident that it would only lead to friction and unpleasantness should State Governors at public meetings give advice to a Federal Ministry. For public advice to their own Ministries they would be called to task."

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MAWSON EXPEDITION.

A CHAT WITH CAPT. DAVIS.

MELBOURNE, April 7.

The commander of Dr. Mawson's relief ship Aurora (Capt. Davis) arrived to-day from Sydney en route to England. In an informal chat he explained that he had come to Melbourne to confer with Professor Orme Masson, Vice-President of the Mawson Advisory Committee, regarding the future programme of work. "Not being able," he said, "to bring Dr. Mawson back with me was indeed a very great disappointment, but from the wireless messages that have come through within the past two days, and which will be published during the next day or so, it is very evident that good use will be made by Dr. Mawson of his enforced stay of another year in Antarctica. I expect to hear per wireless very shortly the details that have been arranged for further sledging expeditions by Dr. Mawson before it will be possible for the Aurora to return to the main base at Commonwealth Bay. The little party at the winter quarters are pursuing their scientific work in spite of the frightful weather conditions. It is a great relief to everybody concerned that the wireless apparatus is now working so well. At the present time a great number of messages are being exchanged by Mawson and the committee concerning the distribution of the scientific specimens secured by the expedition. Directly some of the pressure is off the apparatus Mr. Baracchi has made arrangements to transmit time signals to Mawson's base, so as to establish a fundamental meridian at the main base. That will be a most valuable piece of work." Capt. Davis said he would leave almost immediately for England on business connected with the expedition. He hoped to return early in September, when the Aurora would be recommissioned preparatory to going south again in December.

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