

"BRIGHT AUSTRALIA POLICY."

On 2nd Inst. "On Dit" published a provoking article, "Blight Australia Policy," which I read with interest. As I incline to the opposite view I have re-named my reply as above and present my Apologia in the following words:—

You may have noticed that on the question of the wool industry Professor Giblin in his Joseph Fisher Lecture, spoke with caution. He said that the recent tariff action "shows short-sightedness" because it "might jeopardise" this industry. In other words, he cannot say definitely that the wool industry will be jeopardised. Much is made of the threat of Japan's transferring her purchases from Australia to South Africa and the Argentine, but the world wool clip, which has little or no carry-over, is limited, and those countries who have been buying South African or Argentine wool will, by the entry of Japan into these fields, be obliged to buy Australian. The wool industry is one in which the law of supply and demand operates without great interference. These countries now to be favoured with Japan's purchase can only expand their wool clip by developing their more marginal and consequently less profitable areas. It simply means that the Australian clip must be sold—after all the finest wool in the world, admitted to be the Australian, will not lack buyers. The maximum detrimental effect on Australia's finances would be the temporary easing in price until automatically adjusted by the law of supply and demand. In any case the embargo will not apply to Japan, who has a favourable trade balance, except that the increased tariff means that some decrease in imports of cotton and rayon goods from that source is inevitable. Why make a song about this? What ties bind us to Japan? The answer is, of course, that the Japanese are good customers, the inference being that our relations with other countries are to be measured in terms of £ s. d. Perhaps it would mean a great expansion of our trade if we voluntarily entered the Japanese Empire, for your correspondent seems to make a strong feature of its increasing population.

Japanese Influence.

The article ignores or overlooks the fact that it is this very increase of population that has contributed in a large degree to the Federal Government's decision. Japan's sphere of influence is like a great cancer eating into Asia. Are we then to remain complacent and supine until the time comes when it touches the shores of the Commonwealth? We even have a predisposing symptom in the apparent impunity with which Japanese sampans infest our northern coasts. Any person who doubts the reality of the "Yellow Peril" should read Professor T. O'Conroy's book, "The Menace of Japan." The book was written by a man who was professor of English at Tokio University for many years and, in marrying a Japanese woman, had an opportunity of coming to grips with the Japanese mentality as is afforded to few white men. His considered opinion cannot lightly be set aside.

Retaliation.

Any discriminatory action by Australia against Japan is bound to provoke sharp re-action in Tokio, and,

Tariff Controversy.

as Japan's population is increasing at the rate of one million a year, from our point of view, the sooner the clash comes the better. Your contributor finds it "rather difficult to understand the economic theory (if any) which lies behind the latest fiscal move of the Federal Government." He has missed the point, although it has been explained in the newspapers that the aim is to divert imports from countries with trade balances adverse to Australia to those having favourable balances. No difficulty will then be experienced by anyone desiring to import approved articles from Japan.

Professor Giblin's dismay at finding the Commonwealth Government acting independently of the Tariff Board's recommendations can well be understood, but because the Government has consulted the Tariff Board in the past, is that any reason for doing so in the future? With due deference I submit that the learned professor is looking at the question solely from an economist's point of view, regarding Englishmen, Americans, Japanese and Australians, merely as individual producers or consumers, mere units in the economic system. The Commonwealth Government has gone beyond this and looked at the ties which bind Australia to England and the complexes that contribute to the Japanese psychological makeup. No doubt your contributor is an advocate for internationalism. Plato, however, in his Republic, urges the abolishment of all family relations, the affection usually devoted thereto is to be transferred to the State. As Aristotle rightly objects, the intense affection that a man feels for his family, when transferred to the State, becomes only a "watery friendship." Aristotle was referring to the city state, having no conception of the large highly centralised organisations of to-day. Will not then patriotism also suffer in the process of transference from native land to the world as a whole?

Self-Sufficing Australia.

Can we then trust a nation who has no conception of this internationalism, a nation of which each member not only believes but knows he is a god and that any means are justified to obtain a desired end? The Federal Cabinet believes that the only way of preserving Australia's very existence as a nation is to strengthen the ties that bind her to England. A strong self-sufficing Australia, working in harmony with the other members of the British Empire, will be more of a deterrent to Japan when the inevitable crisis comes than all the amicable trade relations in the world. Consequently air-craft, motor cars and so on are to be manufactured in the Commonwealth. Economically this policy may have its disadvantages by increasing the price of top hats and teapots, but strategically it is sound.

The Federal Cabinet has thus taken the long view, so far-sighted that the academic speculations of the economists seem myopic by comparison. It is not solely a question of whether Australia will sell the whole of her wool clip next year or of whether the price will ease one halfpenny per pound, but rather of whether, in ten or twenty or fifty years time, there will be any white Australian nation left to grow the wool. After the shameful

failure of the League of Nations to prevent war, Australia's very existence depends on the closest economic and military co-operation with the rest of the Empire. We have not jeopardised our friendship with the United States, many of whose exporters are in sympathy with Australia's desire towards economic and national independence, and are urging Congress to give Australia more favourable treatment. How can we be regarded as having the door "already half-shut" against her trade when the trade balance last year was approximately £11 millions against Australia? Your contributor should be on his guard against making such statements as "pernicious principle of economic nationalism." The unwary might be led to believe that there was something inherently pernicious about the policy, instead of its merely indicating that the author's views have coloured his choice of words.

There has been no suggestion of Great Britain's withdrawing her demand for our products. The demand has been constant, and it is of more value to Australia to increase such a reliable and friendly factor than establish profitable trade relations with countries that might return their profits some day in the form of shot and shell. In any case as the majority of Australia's exports are primary products, she has less to fear from economic discrimination than countries who depend on manufactures. People must eat even if they can do without razor blades.

P. D. COLES, L.I.C.A.

OUR REPLY.

We are compelled to say that we are in profound disagreement with Mr. Coles' optimistic nationalism. Dealing with his argument point by point and ignoring as far as possible the obvious inconsistencies we first repeat the economic axiom apparently overlooked by the writer that Australia's solvency depends on her export market for primary products, and mainly wool. It follows from this that any move which "might jeopardise" the wool industry must be regarded as the height of "fiscal folly" and well worth making a loud song about. Has the writer considered the impetus the new tariff policy must give to the search for an artificial substitute for wool? In answer to the absurd suggestion that we should enter the Japanese Empire, we merely remark that political forces are subordinate to economic forces and can be effective for good only when they act in conformity with economic forces. Anyone with only a fragmentary knowledge of the history of the British Empire knows this to be true; witness the gradual attainment of fiscal autonomy by the Dominions.

The Yellow Peril.

Mr. Coles wanders into the realms of romanticism with Japanese sampans and "The Yellow Peril." Professor O'Conroy's book, "The Menace of Japan" (note that the learned professor married a Japanese) is for Mr. Coles the epitome of Japanese foreign policy. Many authorities on population trends inform us that Japan is

going through a stage analogous to that of Great Britain and other Western countries immediately prior to a slackening in the birth rate.

Is "The Yellow Peril" as black (!) as it's painted? Great Britain is far more thickly populated than Japan. Furthermore, the "rising tide of colour" failed to overflow to any extent into Manchukuo or Formosa as Mr. Coles' remarks lead us to believe it should have done.

Let's Have War.

The next part of the letter leads us to doubt the writer's sincerity. He advocates "discriminatory action against Japan" on the grounds that "the sooner the clash comes the better" (is he really serious!). If we missed the point of the "fiscal move of the Federal Government," Mr. Coles failed even to sight the target. He says: "It has been explained in the newspapers that the aim is to divert imports from countries with trade balances adverse to Australia to those having favourable balances." We suggest that Mr. Coles tempers his assiduous newspaper reading with a little quiet study of the Commonwealth Year Book. Furthermore, his pathetic faith in our "long-sighted" Government must have been rudely shattered by the embargo and licensing system recently imposed. His statement that "no difficulty will be experienced by anyone desiring to import approved articles from Japan," besides being pointless has now become a mockery. The writer goes on to condemn internationalism and to advocate the prostitution of true economic policy to preparation for and acceleration of war.

Economic Nationalism.

His whole argument in short is the encouragement of particularism as against internationalism: entrench the British Empire behind an insurmountable tariff wall and thus insure the advent of war with excluded nations before the inevitable economic collapse of the closed Empire renders it indefensible. In other words, the peace and prosperity of the world are well lost for the integrity of the British Empire, which might find itself seriously embarrassed even after the destruction of its trade rivals. We still believe with the economists and with all other thinking men that the principle of "economic nationalism" as such is pernicious, in that it can never lead to world peace and prosperity.

Mr. Coles clearly indicates his whole attitude in the following revealing sentence: "economically the policy may have its disadvantages...but strategically it is sound." ("Bright Australia Policy"—Mr. Coles would call it). Even a strategist must be convinced of its unsoundness.

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Tuesday, 14th July, 1936.

A WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

It seems strange that although there are more than 450 women students at the 'Varsity, as well as an additional 200 attending the Conservatorium, that no Women's Residential College has yet been established in Adelaide. The result of the Women's Union Debate last week is no real indication of the feeling of women students towards such an establishment, for the debate was judged on the merits of the speakers and not on the practicability of the subject.

There are two imperative reasons why Adelaide should have a Women's College like those established at the Universities in England and America and even Sydney and Melbourne. Firstly, to provide a home for girls who come from country districts and, of necessity, have to live at dreary hotels and cheap boarding houses or with friends. Secondly, to fulfil the underlying principle of a University training. Under the present system, students attend lectures and a few belong to 'Varsity societies, but the majority look no further than their lecture books for knowledge, except, perhaps, in "Stew Vac." The need is for a College where individual thought and action can be developed by discussions, and University life rounded off by companionship with other students.

For this last reason, Prof. H. Darnley Naylor, M.A., proposed that a Women's Residential College be established in Adelaide, as early as 1919. Prof. Naylor's experiences during four years at Cambridge, eleven years at Ormonde, and twelve years at the University of Adelaide (before he made his proposal) made him realise fully the value of college life and made him "feel that what is good for men is mutatis mutandis good for women also." But the scheme went no further, due either to lack of money or enthusiasm.

The number of women students has increased enormously since 1919, and so has the need for a Residential College. But, as the Opposition asked in the women's debate: "Where is the money coming from?"

We agree with the speaker of the Affirmative who answered that when a thing is wanted badly enough, ways and means can generally be devised to attain it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,—
I am the perfect man. My hat retains its pristine beauty—exactly as it left the shop. My clothes show just that nice degree of distinction worthy of ten faultless nails.

I abhor alcohol and when a young lady starts to tell me a little story,—well, I simply walk away! I am so self-effacing, even to the plainest co-ed, but, when I shut the Refectory door which she has left open, she does not even notice me—not much chance of a "jolly good time" there!

Sir! I am mortified!
I am,
"NO FRONT."
(Sorry, couldn't draw your hat in.—Ed.)

THE 'VARSITY BALL.

Sir,—
What was the point of your article headed "The 'Varsity Ball' in the last issue? Is the writer a budding journalist trying to be funny and writing a cheap story very badly, or is he just a plain snob, or both? I think the article was a blot on an otherwise very interesting issue.

Yours, etc.,
"ANTISNOB."

AN ANOMALY.

When we published Mrs. Higginbotham's account of the 'Varsity Ball in our last issue, we meant it purely as a story and had no idea that anyone would look upon it in any other light. Our object was to write an article which would be read instead of the traditional method of mentioning the orchestra, floor, flowers, debts and sub-committees. We are sorry if we have hurt anybody's feelings—if we have done so, then it was quite unintentional.

But now the question of the Ball has been raised, it is high time that some just criticism was levelled at it.

1. As it is run at present, the 'Varsity Ball is a dance held by the Sports Association with the express purpose of making money.

2. Consequently, even the reduced prices are too high for most 'Varsity students.

3. The organisers go out of their way to attract outsiders who will buy the expensive tickets (by press photographs of the Committee, posters on cars, etc.).

4. This year there were fewer debts and a greater proportion of them were members of the 'Varsity. But for many years, debts who had no connection whatever with the University have been welcomed, mainly because they usually bring parties with them.

5. Therefore, students who made an effort to attend the Ball in 1933-34 found the Refectory overcrowded. Now very few come at all.

6. Owing to the expected crowd, catering is done by outside caterers, despite the notice on the Union Board urging Societies to have their catering done by the Refectory.

7. There is a Union rule that there must be a two-thirds majority of University people at any dance held in the Refectory. But, except the expense of the tickets, there is nothing to prevent the whole of Adelaide descending en masse upon the Refectory on the night of the Ball.

8. The Ball is always held on a week night, which, in itself, is enough to keep students away. A Friday night would be far more suitable from the students' viewpoint, and would probably be just as convenient for the Staff.

Therefore, we feel that the name 'Varsity Ball' is an anomaly. We have no objection whatever to the Sports Association holding a dance to raise funds and attracting as many outside people as they can, but the 'Varsity Ball should be an annual function held primarily for members of the University, and the interests of students should be consulted more in the pricing of the tickets and choice of night. Yesterday, there was to be a Union Meeting to discuss the proposed Union Ball, but "On DIT" goes to print before the result of the discussion can be published. This dance we feel should be named the 'Varsity Ball.

Union Personalities.

No. 1.
There was a young lady of Tyre,
Who went and sat on a fire!
When I said "You are hot,"
She replied "I am not;
I'm B. Winterbottom, you liar!"

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

A CRITICISM.

Sir,—
The writer of the article, "What is Socialism?" in your number of 7/7/36 does not, as I see it, answer explicitly the question which he poses. Even conceding that he has stated adequately the policy of the Socialist Party (by which I presume he means the Labour Party) of Great Britain, is he justified in giving a summary of their policy as an explanation of what Socialism really means. It would seem to be self-evident, for instance, that there are significant discrepancies between the principles of the Labour (or "Socialist") Party and those of the Socialist League. I submit that the policy of the former is so presented as to attract to Labour a maximum of the "floating vote" of the middle and lower middle classes and of the constant readers of newspapers—that their policy is framed to this end and not with the aim of explaining the full implications of Socialism.

The Core of Socialism.

The article says that "It is the name and not what it stands for that arouses these fears." It then states very vaguely that "Socialism does not aim at eliminating individual enterprise, but rather by its financial policy at encouraging it;... it looks to... a rational reduction of the fantastic incomes of the over-rich,"—which all smacks unmistakably of election-time sophistries. The change to Socialism would not be so easy and so simple as your writer would imply. This should become evident if the core of the whole Socialist theory is apparent. I quote from the fascinating book "I Write as I Please," by an educated, unblinded newspaper correspondent, Walter Durranty, of the "New York Times":—

"In practice the thing which distinguishes a real working Socialist system from a pseudo-Socialist system is the abolition of the power of money and the profit motive and of the possibility of any individual or group of individuals getting surplus value from the work of others. This, and this alone, is the true foundation of Socialism... In full real Socialism... all the dynamic forces of the country, not only the forces of money but the forces of invention, energy, discipline, technique, effort, and initiative are applied for and by the community instead of for and by individuals."

The Contrast.

In practice, how does the enormous change which this would entail appear? Let Lord Passfield's words to the Royal Institute of International Affairs give us just one impression:

"Consider what it means to every worker, by hand or brain, that there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union, that there has been none for the past five years, and that it is fully believed there will be none in the future. Suppose that there was no unemployment in Great Britain, or the U.S.A., in Germany or France; that there had been none for five years, and that it was confidently believed there would be none in the future! The International Labour Office (at Geneva) tells us impartially that the simultaneously registered unemployed in all the nations of individual development number the prodigious total of twenty-two million men and women, representing a population not far short of one hundred millions workless and wageless, and quite certainly insufficiently fed, clothed, and housed. By unemployment I mean, of course, what the I.L.O. means—the involuntary mass of unemployment of able-bodied men and women of working age."

There is the contrast; and it is in

NEWS ITEMS.

DEMOCRACY!

After a long night of hectic business, when the morning sun was already slanting across the lawns of the Capitol at Albany, the New York Legislature mustered just enough votes to appropriate \$15,000 for a committee to investigate "communist activities" in the schools and colleges of the State. The appropriation had originally been \$150,000; it must have been some wag who cut it down, and indeed the legislature may have intended the whole thing as a joke—with the taxpayers' money. For this is how it works out... you have a total of roughly two and a half million people to be "investigated" to the extent of \$15,000. This divides up to exactly three-fifths of a cent per person.—"The Nation" (New York), May 27, 1936.

"DEAR OLD GRANNY."

"Mr. C. R. J. Glover, a former Lord Mayor of Adelaide, has been laid aside by illness."—"Advertiser," July 6th.

* * *

Very warm congratulations to Jack Pritchard (our Rhodes Scholar for 1935) on gaining a first class in the Honours Physiology School at Oxford.

the hands of the middle classes. It would seem, to say whether or not this shall go on. Do the futures of these millions of people mean more than the positions of comfort and social advantage which, for instance, most 'Varsity people enjoy in our society to-day? "This is a hard saying, who can hear it?"

J. S. Mill's Conclusion.

Just such a problem confronted John Stuart Mill. Here is his answer, given after a lifetime of training in the middle class doctrines of his day:

"If the choice were to be made between Communism with all its chances and the present state of society with all its sufferings and injustices; if the institution of private property necessarily carried with it as a consequence, that the produce of labour should be apportioned as we now see it, almost in an inverse ratio to the labour—the largest portions to those who have never worked at all, the next largest to those whose work is almost nominal, and so in a descending scale, the remuneration dwindling as the work increases in hardship and disagreeableness, until the most fatiguing and exhausting bodily labour cannot count with certainty on being able to earn even the necessaries of life; if this or Communism were the alternative, all the difficulties, great or small, of Communism would be as dust in the balance."

The central problem of Socialism as it faces us, then, is the problem of the elimination of human exploitation as it exists under a system of private enterprise. Socialism is a state of society in which neither directly as employer nor indirectly as shareholder does man derive profit from the labour, with hand or mind, of a fellow man.

PERTINAX.

BROWSE AMONG THE
UNLIMITED RANGE
OF BOOKS

At

PREECE'S

WOMEN'S INTER-FACULTY DEBATES.

WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE

In the first round of the Women's Interfaculty Debates held on Wednesday night, Medicine and Science defeated Law and Arts.

"That a Woman's Residential College Should be Established in Adelaide."

Although the proposers of the motion, Law, brought forward some excellent reasons why a College should be established, their plans were of necessity rather dry and conjectural. The Med and Science team, on the other hand, were more practical and based most of their arguments on the lack of necessary funds.

Miss Newland (Law) proposed a Residential College on the same lines as the English Collegiate system, and proposed that the ultimate benefits of establishing a College would be threefold—added independence and sense of responsibility, intellectual attainment, and culture and breadth of outlook resulting from College associations. She said that a College would afford women an opportunity to meet and discuss topical problems whereas now "student activities amount only to social gatherings." Miss Lovick (Law) taking for granted the fact that the proposed College would be either in the University grounds (perhaps on the Jubilee Oval) or very near them, stressed the fact that proximity to the University would save time, and women students would therefore be able to indulge in more sport and more work. Miss Woodger attacked two objections to the proposed College—lack of money, and the lowering of the moral standard of the students. For the first, she disclosed a confidential hope that there is a way in which money may be obtained for the venture, and for the second she stated that it is better to meet with the temptations of College life and not to succumb than to lead a sheltered existence.

Opposing the establishment of a College, Miss Pritchard (Massage) declared that even if the Lord Mayor, in the first flush of his new office, were to grant a College Button Day, the scheme would still be a case of the Music goes round and round. No money—no College—no students—no money, and so on ad infinitum. She also brought up the knotty problem of denominational control. Miss Kennedy (Med.) discussed two tendencies which might make themselves felt in a College. Firstly, College members might become so wrapped up with their own College activities that they would become uninterested in University societies and clubs; or, on the other hand, they might tend to "run the shows" at the 'Varsity. Attacking the supposed benefits of College tutorials, she prepared a tutorial system embracing the whole body of students as a better plan.

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DIVIDENDS AND DEFENCE.

SYDNEY.

"Declaring that Australia is defenceless, a speaker at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Manufacturers this afternoon, suggested that the Federal Government should raise a loan to enable it to speed up its defence programme.

"We have fighting men equal to any in the world," said Mr. F. W. Hughes, "but we lack the mechanism which would enable them to be effective. We should speed up any movement that will hasten our defence preparations. The Government should raise a special defence loan, so that Australia would spend money on defence at an increased rate. If we could manufacture aeroplanes, tractors and small speed boats Australia would be in a position to defend herself."

Mr. J. Powell pointed out that, as manufacturers, they would gain by the spread of armaments. "It would be well if we did not say very much about it, although we may approve," he said.

Mr. Kneeshaw referred to the importance from the defence aspect of the Commonwealth Government's decision to extend the activities of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to embrace the problems of manufacturing industries.—"Advertiser," July 11th.

From all that terror teaches
Deliver us, Good Lord!

"That Convention is the Curse of Society."

In this debate the Arts team were defeated by the superior logic of Science who proved to an incredulous audience that Convention is not the curse of society.

Miss Hilsgrove (Arts) showed that convention retards progress in that it lives long after the reason for it is dead. The unthinking obedience to convention is a prelude to Fascism, Bolshevism, etc.

Miss Anderson (Arts) deplored the petty tyrant, convention, which warps and narrows us. To illustrate the insincerity and unhappiness caused among people she told a touching fable of the little Hyacinthia, a would-be social butterfly, which, however, met with scorn from the mighty scientific minds across the table.

Miss Wighton stated that the present disorganised state of society is due to the fact that we have grown into the conventional attitude of looking upon such evils as war and unemployment as inevitable.

Miss Macdonald (Science), who led the Science team to victory, declared that convention is necessary as it forms the foundations of men's corporate life. According to Miss Macdonald, convention adapts itself to changing times, and she illustrated her point by showing the change of the conventional honeymoon. Originally the honeymoon was an old Scandinavian custom, and for thirty days after the wedding, the bride and groom lived on some kind of a solution of honey. To-day the honeymoon persists, but is merely a breathing space after the bustle of the wedding preparations.

Miss Warhurst (Science) showed the absolute necessity of convention in business.

Miss Irwin (Science) dividing society into the fool, the average man or woman, and the genius, showed how for the fool (and there is one born every minute) convention is necessary, for the average man it is desirable, and the genius disregards it altogether. Consequently convention cannot be the curse of society.

MEN'S UNION.

CEYLON—AN ECONOMIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce that Mr. Jewell-Thomas has agreed to speak to the Men's Union in the Refectory to-morrow evening (Wednesday, July 15th) on the subject of Ceylon and India. Mr. Jewell-Thomas, who has recently come to Adelaide to retire, previously held a responsible administrative position in Ceylon, which has enabled him to come into close contact with both native chiefs, whose language he speaks, and European officials. He has thus had the universal advantage of closely studying the problems to be met with in the future development of Ceylon and India. He has been able to observe the influence of the Portuguese, Dutch and British administration on the lore of these people, and being himself an economist, has been able to form a broad conception of trade and political difficulties and possibilities.

This address offers a rare opportunity to us as students to learn something of the problems of a white people—the British—in controlling the destinies of hordes of dark-skinned peoples with an age-old love of their own.

Mr. Jewell-Thomas has asked that his address should be followed by a discussion in place of the usual question. The Union invites all its members and any of their friends (male) who are interested, to help make this discussion both interesting and instructive.

LAW STUDENTS.

The Annual Dinner of the A.U.L.S.S. on Saturday night was a roaring success. The top table was graced by the presence of His Honour Mr. Acting Justice Reed, Mr. Herbert Mayo, K.C., Mr. E. W. (Fundamental Principle) Bonham, Mr. A. L. Pickering (Police Force), and Mr. F. E. Piper (vide P.I.L. lectures), and last, but, never let it be said, Professor Arthur Campbell, who had charge of the function in every way but one.

Many pleasant toasts were proposed and responded to, and the very nicest spirit of fellowship prevailed until someone started throwing food at Mr. Ryan during his speech. Mr. Brown pleasantly surprised all present by making a dashing speech in the grand manner in proposing the health of Kindred Societies. He was ably supported by Mr. Tom Davoren.

There were more than 80 present, which constitutes a record for the Society, and all appeared to relish their fare. Behaviour, we might say, was exemplary. The only complaint which the proprietor had was that he would have to face the music when his wife discovered that her delicate little blooms in some window-boxes had been wantonly plucked by the roots and cast away. (The offender or offenders would oblige by coming forward.)

Two cups were presented during the evening, one to Mr. Wallman as Captain of the Swimming Team, the other to Mr. Harry, of Lacrosse fame.

WATCH FOR NEWS OF THE
UNION BALL
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

St. Mark's.—The College Bridge Night on July 4th went off with success after much moving of chairs, borrowing of tables and general tidying of rooms. After having supped, everybody danced in the Common Room till midnight, then departing elsewhere.

A beautiful day ensured some brilliant performances on Sunday at Mt. Lofty, where golfers and others tried their skill. A terrific outsider in Will, Aekland-Horman won the championship. The Stroke Handicap was a tie between John McFarlane (26) and R. P. McAskill (33). Lunch must have damped many spirits, as the Bogey Competition which followed, proved the old Colonel too cunning in a big way in spite of many a lash at him. Cowan and Horman went nearest to downing him.

On Thursday we play a return football match against St. Peter's on the Adelaide Oval.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Members of the College Club were the guests of the Master and Mrs. Parbour on the evening of July 4th. Everyone enjoyed themselves very much; in fact, things proved so enjoyable that certain members continued bowling, golfing, tennis-ing and blow-ponging until about 2.30 a.m.

Monty is again running smoothly. He piled up big, despite rapid calculations of relative velocity, refractive indices, humidity, wind pressure (?), etc. The chagrin at a collision in the college drive, after eluding traffic jams, traffic cops and trams, struck only too deeply.

Billiard Tournaments.—Dan (Hell-Driver) Dawkins is favoured for the final.

Mr. Geo. (O) Bunday, the College nutrition expert, in collaboration with other experts, says there is absolutely no truth in the reported remarks of a Med. Student (feminine?), that men in College have developed bad table manners, through "hopping into the butter" (we have margarine!!).

The Inter-Collegiate Hockey and Bridge are drawing nearer. St. Mark's—girt up your loins or you'll be routed (in heaps).

Coming Events

Wednesday, 15th—Men's Union Meeting at 7.45.

Thursday, 16th—Meeting of the Rover Crew in the Men's Reading Room.

Saturday, 18th—Science Dance

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Saturday's Games

FOOTBALL.

A'S DEFEAT KENILWORTH AFTER HARD MATCH.

'Varsity won the toss and began kicking with the wind. We had practically all the play for the first quarter, but through bad kicking and lack of combination in the forward lines we could manage only 3.1. Our opponents scored two points.

Our second quarter was much better, and we succeeded in scoring 2.4 against the strong breeze. Kenilworth kicked 4.7 in this quarter, thus making the half-time scores—'Varsity, 5.5; Kenilworth 4.9.

As was the case last week, we played much better football in the second half. In the third quarter we scored 5.5 to Kenilworth's 2.2, and we changed over for the final quarter with score-board reading—'Varsity 10.10, Kenilworth 6.11.

The match, and also our chances of getting into the final four this year depended on our play in the vital last quarter, and Kenilworth had the wind, and were only 3.5 behind. Playing brilliant football, we completely shut out Kenilworth for the first ten minutes of the quarter. Our forwards were now opening up the play and leading out well, while our opponents found our back lines almost impregnable. When we scored a goal on top of five consecutive behinds, our position looked safe. Thereafter the play was fairly even, the teams scoring goal for goal, and we ran out winners by 19 points. The final scores were—'Varsity 12.15, Kenilworth 9.14.

John McFarlane, at centre half-back, was the best man on the ground, and was rarely beaten either in the air or on the ground. Bill Betts (ruck), who like McFarlane, has had a quiet spell lately, also played a great game. Phil McBride was in the thick of the fray all day, and brought off some brilliant marks. In the third quarter he kicked a wonderful goal from about 50 yards out.

Goalkeepers: Sangster (5), Rice and McBride (2). Lindsay, Betts and W. P. Goode.

B. FOOTBALL.

'Varsity defeated School of Mines, 33-16 to 1-1.

Goalkeepers—'Varsity: Homburg, Goode, A. H. (6), Tom. Goode (5), Williams, Lloyd (3), Bowering, Margaret, Cherry, Gratton, George (2), Woolcock (1), Dawkins, 7 behinds and 1 goal.

Best players—'Varsity: The whole 18 played so well that it would be injudicious, as well as indiscreet, to single out half-a-dozen.

The game was marked by the keen opposition between our goalkeeper and goalsneak, who both kicked 6 goals in between the times when they were keeping scores. Another highlight of the match was the rally of our opponents in the last quarter. A sporting gent in long trousers and khaki shirt, ably assisted by the umpire, kicked a goal.

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RIFLE CLUB.

On Saturday last the club fired the second stage of the club championships at 600 yards under difficult conditions. The changing light and varying wind accounted for low scores among members who have had very little coaching experience. The handicaps allotted seem to be very accurate as on Saturday no one reached the handicap limit of 80.

The outstanding performance of the day was the possible scored by C. J. Starling, and it looks as though he is back to the standard which he maintained through last year. His possible was the only one scored for the club, and there was only one other recorded by any other member on the range. This showed a combination of excellent shooting and good self coaching. Although this possible was scored he could not claim a committee spoon as he is the first to reach the limit of spoons awarded by the committee.

C. H. Mutton holds the lead in the championship with Starling one point behind and closely followed by S. W. Smith and A. E. Welbourne. Mutton is shooting exceptionally well and should hold the position which he now fills.

Our friend from Goolwa is not up to last year's standard, but when he arrives in duck shooting gum-boots can it be wondered at that he should score an occasional bird. We are hoping that he will reach old form during the later stages of the championship.

The following list shows the positions of individual members at the end of the second stage for the championship, handicap and Cooper Cup. Position as at Second Rangé, 500-600.

Championship: Mutton, 150; Starling, 149; Smith, S., 148; Welbourne, 148; Brooke, 147; Mattingley, 143; Smith, K. W., 142; Walter, 141; Robinson, 140; Neale, 138; Bullock, 137; Allen, 137; Holmes, 133; McFarlane, 130; Hamilton, 128; Smith, D. McL., 127; Barrien, 116.

Handicap: Welbourne, 158; Starling, 157; Smith, S., 156; Mutton, 154; Neale, 154; Mattingley, 154; Robinson, 154; Brooke, 153; Smith, K. W., 152; Allen, 151; Bullock, 151; Walter, 145; Holmes, 141; Hamilton, 140; McFarlane, 140; Smith, D. McL., 139; Barrien, 130.

Cooper Cup: Starling, 78; Brooke, 76; Welbourne, 76; Mutton, 76; Smith, K. W., 75; Smith, S., 75; Allen, 74; Bullock, 73; Mattingley, 73; Neale, 73; Walter, 73; Robinson, 71; Hamilton, 69; Holmes, 69; McFarlane, 69; Smith, D. McL., 66; Barrien, 64.

RUGBY.

The A's had a bye on Saturday, and dissipated their energy in other diversions, such as getting ready for the Law dinner, counting the hotels in Rundle Street, or having a modest handle. Some of the team came down to the Jubilee Oval and unsuccessfully urged the B's to victory.

The B's were less fortunate. They played well, but were unlucky in not finishing close to Army, a vastly improved team. We played well, but just lacked either that je ne sais quel or the necessary luck to clinch matters. Two of the Army team were apparently quite ignorant of the off-side rule and by means of this ignorance, or possibly cunning trick, actually scored a couple of very damaging tries. Our forwards outclassed the opposing forwards, but our three-quarter line seemed disorganised, although individual effort there was praiseworthy. Rugby, however, is nothing if not a game of co-operation, and failure to co-operate probably accounts for our not winning.

The scores were:—Army 26 points, 'Varsity B 12 points.

Scorers:—Napier and Ward 1 try each, Keats two penalty goals.

HOCKEY.

The A's were very unfortunate to lose to Shell by 3 goals to 1. The forwards shot accurately for goal, but despite our numerous attacks the opposition always managed to save the goal.

Goal hitter: Close.

Best players: Allen, Fenner, Close, Salter.

The B's were evenly matched against Argosy, and were leading 1—Nil at half time. Argosy managed to pick up, however, the final score being 2 goals all.

Goal hitters: Johns, Mills.

Best players: Grierson, Healy, Johns. The C's displayed greatly improved form, being narrowly defeated by Shell; the scores were 3—2.

Goal hitters: Shepherd, Rance.

Best players: Field, Whittington, Dennis.

INTERFACULTY HOCKEY.

This resulted in a decisive victory for Medicine. The Meds. attacked from the start, and quickly scored two goals. Mackay, the Law goalkeeper, very cleverly hit himself in the eye with the ball early in the match, thereby providing himself with an excuse for any deficiencies later. The score at half-time was 4-1.

After the interval, Law put Litchfield in the forward line, and increased their score by two goals, but the Meds increased theirs by four, and when the match ended by common consent the score was—Medicine, 8 goals; Law, 3 goals.

Goal hitters—Medicine: Newland (4), Fenner (2), Ray, Motteram.

Law: Litchfield (2), Hargrave.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

Saturday, 11th. Results of Matches.

A's lost to Graduates, 5-1.

B's lost to Sheton, 1-0.

Best players:—Lesley Bidstrup, Helen Brooke, Helen Church, Dorothy Hedger.

B2's a bye.

THE WORD WAR—FRESH OUTBREAK.

To the Editors, "On Dit."

Sirs.—The last words of that great word warrior, A. P. Herbert, in his splendid articles in "Punch" last year, were "Fight on!" He reminded his under-warriors that the war must be carried on to the farthest parts of the earth. As one of the humblest of them, I feel it my duty to point out that a really devastating attack is necessary in "On Dit," and I appeal for support to all who are interested in the cause.

The University is supposed to be dedicated to liberal learning, and it is therefore lamentable to see the official organ of its Student Union succumbing to the attacks of the foulest corrupters of the King's English. I admit that I have not yet seen in "On Dit" anything as bad as some of the worst specimens discovered by A.P.H., but after the last few issues I would not be surprised to do so.

There seem to be two natural divisions of the mess—pure (or article writers') jargon, by which I mean that beastly pompousness which is so common in print and fortunately much rarer in conversation, and sporting jargon. I will deal with the former first.

The main canon of pure jargon seems to be "Never use one word when you could use three"; but it also includes a few other kinds of horror. For example, the pages of "On Dit" are full of those miserable little lice "in view of," "in regard to," "in respect of."

... the attitude adopted by the City Council in respect of the erection of a footbridge . . .

On June 26th "in view of" appeared on the front page three times! What is the matter with "because" for "in view of," and "about" for "in regard to" and "in respect of"?

One of the easiest ways of saying the same thing in more words is to talk not about a thing itself, but about its nature. The President of the Union himself does not say that he knows nothing about the Council's beautification scheme, but that he is "unaware of the details of its nature"; and this, I think, must surely take first prize! It beats even Mr. J. P. McFarlane's rendering of "this can be overcome" as "this disability seems about to be minimised." There are scores of others which should receive honourable mention, but there is no space for them. Let us go on to a few minor obscenities.

First, what is the good of that officious fool "to state" for "to say."

"The report stated that . . ."

"Councillor Rymill states that . . ."

Its first cousin is the equally unnecessary "statement."

"We are pleased to publish a statement from Alderman Holden."

Have these people ever stated good-bye to anybody? Why not, "Johnny, state your prayers!"?

All faithful warriors were shocked to see that disgusting abomination "typiste" in "On Dit" of June 26th. What possible justification is there for this? Is Miss Eardley a botanist, or Miss Cleland a zoologist? It was not necessary to show the typist's sex, for the word "her" a little later made everything clear; anyhow, the question whether the typist was male or female was quite irrelevant in this place. If it ever should be necessary to find a feminine form of "typist" (which I doubt), the form "typiste" has nothing to recommend it. And unless we are to pronounce it as a French word, how are we to make the difference clear in speech?

There are still two nasty habits which I must mention. The first is the use of the preposterous word "approximately" for "about."

"Commerce students at the University number approximately 400" is a fantastic way of saying "There are 400 Commerce students at the University," but perhaps not surprising in a writer who "experiences" difficulty where ordinary people simply "have" it.

The other is the brutal treatment of that poor word "definitely," which is on the point of death from misuse. Is it not atrocious to fire on wounded men?

"To have a fairly definite point of view" is poor, but just passable, but "the general opinion, so definitely expressed" is filthy!

Rally, warriors!

I am, Sirs, Yours in hope of a keen fight.—R. A. BLACKBURN.

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