

Fascism In Our Midst.

"PATRIOTISM MUST BE PARAMOUNT."

So, Mr. Editor, in this year of grace 1936, on this centenary of our infamous Crimes Act (Part II), we have in this country all the constituents of the Fascist tyranny. Ten years is not a short period for such development (Italy did it in four), but it is rapid enough to be alarming.

LYONS AND DEMOCRACY.

First there is the National Leader. For a fortnight now the Prime Minister has been trying to "shut people up"—of disgruntled Parliamentarians, and infuriated, fear-filled woolmen he has required silence. He wants no comments on his policy, no comment on his actions, "which (comments) may embarrass the Federal Ministry in its negotiations with Japan." The Prime Minister wishes to act the autocrat in this matter, touching intimately our national economic welfare though it does—to act it not as Mussolini acts it, frankly, but as the popularly elected Prime Minister of a "democratic" country.

Is such an attitude to our people democratic? Democracy, as Dr. W. G. K. Duncan said in a broadcast talk (27/4/36), is a faith in men's power to develop to the full their mental stature, given a favourable environment. Man is not to be encouraged to lean spiritually or mentally on another. A. D. Lindsay has it that the purpose of discussion is to find something out, to discover something, not just to register consent. Democracy assumes that, from the free interplay of minds, everyone creates some contribution, valuable in greater or less degree, to the ultimate decision. Democracy not merely allows opposition, but should invite it, as being an integral part of the democratic principle. There is not necessarily good in unanimity as such, it depends what the unanimity is directed towards. The democrat refuses to regard dissension as sin.—Such is the burden of Dr. Duncan's exposition. How lamentably, then, does the Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, P.C., C.H., measure up against these standards in his recent desire to suppress dissension.

THE CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURERS.

But it takes more than a Leader to make "Fascismo." It requires strong financial backing. That, too, it would seem, is forthcoming. Under the heading "Speeding Up Defence," the "Advertiser" (11/7/36) published a report of the annual meeting in Sydney of the Chamber of Manufacturers. Their policy is just that of their prototypes in Fascist countries: "Profits no matter how we get them."

MANUFACTURERS AND THE TARIFF BOARD.

First, they have a typically Fascist disregard for sound theoretical and practical economics. Thus "manufacturers deplore the tendency of the Tariff Board to assume the functions of a supreme economic council by determining what industries shall be developed, the capital that shall be invested, and the profits earned." Now this is a gross and false over-statement. The Tariff Board, as becomes such an institution in a democratic State, has never tended much less tried, to assume the functions of a

supreme economic council." The fact is that the Chamber of Manufacturers fears the effect upon its interests of broadcast economic advice of the sound and far-seeing type which the Board lends to Parliament and the people for their acceptance or rejection. What the manufacturers would like, of course, is a public quite ignorant of economic truths, quite malleable and exploitable at their (the manufacturers') own sweet will. If the manufacturers had only read their Allen Fisher ("The Clash of Progress and Security," MacMillan, London) they would realise that the Board, insofar as it advises, from its expert knowledge and extensive data, on problems of capital-investment—a function which, as the Chamber said above, manufacturers attribute to the Board—it is performing a function to their own particular and peculiar interests. The Tariff Board is an independent advisory board of experts whose function is to educate and pro-



"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart." Psalm 55.*

tect us, the democracy. Their knowledge and freedom of function and expression is our protection against Fascism.

PROFITS FROM ARMAMENTS.

In the second place, the manufacturers show their Fascist qualities in their boosting of the defence construction programme. They see in it a made of investment and profiteering. They flatter and cajole you and me, Mr. Editor, like a very Goebbels. "We have fighting men equal to any in the world" (F. W. Hughes)! Is that all Australia breeds and educates you and me for, to be the world's best fighting men? What a life—from the football field to the superphosphate heap! Naively, but, oh, how truly, Mr. J. Powell is reported to have admitted that "members of the Chamber, as manufacturers, would gain by the spread of armaments. It would be well if we did not say very much about

*Drawing by Arthur Wragg, from "The Perils for Modern Life" by kind permission of Selwyn and Blount, publishers.

AMERICAN DEBATERS.

Report of Finance Committee.

The Union Committee adopted the recommendation of the Finance Committee that a Centenary edition of "On Dit" be published either during the conversazione or in the first week of next term, and that one other issue be published next term. The question of selling the Centenary issue to the public at the Conversazione was left for further investigation. The Secretary was asked to write to the Graduates' Association to see if they would be interested in this issue.

The Men's Union has expressed itself as very keen to have here a debating team of American students which is coming to Australia. The Union is writing to invite them, provided that the date of their coming does not clash with the Conversazione.

Misses Bidstrup and Wighton, and Messrs. Ellis and Bridgland were appointed as the Union Ball Committee, and Mr. Bridgland as Secretary. A girls committee of 20 members has also been formed. The price of the tickets was fixed at 3/6.

Constitutional Sub-Committee.

The new constitution of the Men's Union was left to this sub-committee to draw up and present at the first Union Committee Meeting next year.

It was also adopted that in voting for candidates for the Union and Men's Union Committees, any vote registering less than the maximum number of candidates needed on the committee would be valid. Thus, those who knew only three or four of the candidates would not be impelled to vote for four or five more about whom they knew nothing.

It was decided to incorporate in the Constitution provision for the annual election of both a Disciplinary and a Regulations sub-committee.

The "Flickers."

It was decided that cinema shows should only be held during the second term. All agreed that comedies were by far the most appreciated.

The Union accepted with pleasure the offer of Canadian Pacific Railways that Dr. Lang, D.D., who is on a lecture tour of Australia, should come down and give us a talk on Canada, illustrated with moving pictures.

COMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 21st.—Meeting of Arts Association in the Lady Symon at 7.45.
Wednesday, 22nd.—Finals of Women's Interfaculty Debates at 8.

it, although we may approve it." There is the mind of the consciously naughty schoolboy, and remember, it is the aim of Fascism to stunt individual human intelligence at such a stage.

THE SUBSERVIENT PRESS.

A third factor, quite as essential to the Fascist regime, is a subservient Press: it exists in Australia. There are notable and honourable exceptions, such as Truth (see its open letter to Lyons, 4/7/36). But, for abject subservience to the leader and his party, it would be hard to find worse papers than the Melbourne "Argus" and "Australasian." The latter, a paper catering largely for country readers, in its leader (4/7/36), "Patriotism must be Paramount," had first the temerity to cast lightly aside the very real and reasonable apprehension of the primary producer about the tariff de-

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE MEN'S UNION?

At the first meeting of the Men's Union after the Annual General Meeting this year, we held a debate on Parliamentary lines—new to this University. There were over 70 members present, which may be counted as some measure of success. At the next meeting, the first this term, there was another such debate—34 members were present. Last Wednesday we had arranged what promised to be a most interesting address. Of those that heard it, all agreed that it was.

This year material steps have been taken towards the erection of a building for the Men's Union. Are we a lively enough body to warrant this?

I think we are—or could be. The term Union in its original sense signifies a union of the interests of (in this case) the men of the University.

Ask any fresher what he thinks of the University life: "Oh, it's not as good as School—there does not seem to be any collective spirit in the place." Have you never heard it said that a member of one faculty never meets a member of another at the University—that of course excludes sports.

My idea is that for these reasons the Men's Union meetings should be the best attended of any society in the University. They are arranged so as to be as far as possible of common interest to all, and above all a chance to learn something that cannot be learnt in the lecture rooms, but is all important in every University man's education—to see the other fellow's point of view and know what he is thinking.

There is in Perth a society where all the men meet and amongst other things they have lively arguments as to the right or wrong of what is going on in their University—say what they think is wrong or suggest new ideas—praise or damn the editor for what has appeared in the University newspaper, and the editor has to explain.

I would therefore like to make a suggestion. Could we not devote some of the time at our meetings to such discussions, where lawyer, doctor and engineer can all make their contribution to the question. The Men's Union Committee is keen—between us we may make University life more a corporate life, as it should be.—J. A. GAMBLE, Sec Men's Union.

velopments: e.g., "But really the question is not one of retaining or losing the Japanese market. There are two vital reasons why Australia must disregard the Japanese threats." Then it goes on to defend Lyons & Co in a paragraph strung together by "probably's" and "more than likely's" and "supposes". The whole winds up with the Totalitarian rallying cry "Patriotism demands that all should support the Ministry's policy." Could any "inspired" Italian or German newspaper write a column of more completely abstract drivel?

Add to these forces those legal forces such as the Crimes Act and you will realise how immediate is the menace of Fascism. Can a Council of Civil Liberties be formed: is it too late to stem the tide of our leader, our business interests, and their press?—PERTINAX.

ON DIT

Editors:—J. C. Yeatman,
W. R. Harniman.

Sub-Editors—D. C. Cowell,
Miss H. Wighton.

Reporters.—F. L. Crisp, J. Moulden,
Miss Edith Irwin.

Tuesday, 21st July, 1936.

BUFFALOES! RALLY, BOYS AND GIRLS, RALLY!

The Union Committee have given the "On Dit" staff permission to produce a special enlarged Centenary number, to be published either during the Conversazione or in the first week of next term. The Editorial staff intend to write a short history of the University, Union and Sports' Association, and will try their hardest to make both this and the whole paper as attractive as possible. Some of you may remember "Autumn Leaves," well, we hope even to surpass that riot of fun and nonsense! Aiming high? Certainly we are. But we must have your help! We want everyone to contribute something—be it verse, story or article; be it humorous, sad or sensible, and a prize of half a guinea is offered for the best original contribution. Entries close on Saturday morning, August 22nd. That gives you the first week of the holidays, but don't leave it too late. Please mark your entries "Centenary issue," and place them in Box XYZ, front office, or in the "On Dit" box in the Refectory vestibule. Several illustrations will break through the sea of print, and altogether we are hoping big things! "Get busy. Go on. Let's have your message to humanity, and don't forget there's a thousand bucks bonus if you let on you smoke La Pianola cigars."

**COME TO
WOMEN'S INTER-
FACULTY DEBATES
WEDNESDAY, at 8.**

THOUGHT FOR THE THIRD TERM.

"I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours."—
Jerome K. Jerome.

**BROWSE AMONG THE
UNLIMITED RANGE
OF BOOKS
At
PREECE'S**

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALLING MR. COLES!

Sir,
I feel your rebuttal of Mr. Coles' "Bright Australia Policy" was somewhat inadequate. Your statement that "political forces are subordinate to economic forces," with a cross-reference to the British Empire, is at once too vague and sweeping. Moreover it must be remembered that although Australia's export market is very dependent on wool, nevertheless she is one of the most highly industrialised nations in the world. There is some danger that Japan might undercut our own industries. But Australia is not interested in textiles, so a duty on rayon and cotton goods rather lacks point.

To turn to Mr. Coles, his article betrayed on antiquated nationalism fit for a Germany or Italy. He turns to Aristotle and cites "watery friendship." Does Mr. Coles dare to suggest that there is anything watery about Italian or German nationalism? Aristotle imagined that loyalty to a vast state, to anything bigger than a city, would be impossible; he was wrong; he would be equally wrong in a question of "watery" world loyalty.

Mr. Coles refers to "A strong self-sufficing Australia working in harmony with the other members of the Empire"; this after saying that Japan will turn to South Africa (and New Zealand, I suppose) for her wool supply and, of course, driving out British products from their markets. Such, sir, is harmony. Moreover, the Federal Cabinet is "far-sighted." And his defence goes on, "There has been no suggestion of Great Britain's withdrawing her demands for our products." Presumably not to Mr. Coles or at Canberra, where economic facts find it hard to penetrate. Sir, in this year of grace, Britain's population reaches its maximum; in ten years' time it will have decreased by 1.2 million; in 20 years by 4 million; in 30 by 7.6; by 1976 it will be 32.7 million (a conservative estimate and provided gas and bombs don't cause further reduction or persuade women to give up reproducing altogether). Inevitably with decreasing population and rising age level, Britain will not only reduce orders but will become increasingly self-supporting. A market in food-stuffs is a phenomena of only the last 80 years. A shrinking market will appear not in Britain only, but throughout Europe and America; so a good market in the East is not to be spurned. Finally, there is to be "military co-operation with the rest of the Empire." I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that there is too much to do in China for Japan to want to attack us here; if she does she will take good care to do it when Britain is busy in Europe. And then imperial co-operation will do a lot of good!

For God's sake let us concentrate on increasing world friendship by extending the span of trade. Surely there is enough enmity now.

Mr. Coles wishes Australia to be strong and self-sufficing. Good. Let her at least be strong in her own courage and self-sufficing in well-doing. But how? There are two ways only: by trade or by arms. I can but conclude that Mr. Coles and the Federal Cabinet support the tariff, as it may help the building up of armament industries in Australia—even then I can't see what rayon and cotton have got to do with it. Apparently Mr. Coles and the Federal Cabinet are at one with those charming gentlemen in Sydney (old and heavy of paunch) who say, "We have fighting men equal to any in the world, but . . . the Government should raise a special defence loan, so that Australia would

LITTLE MAN IN REGARD TO YOUR DEVASTATINGLY BUSY DAY!

Sir,—
Mr. Blackburn wants a fight! O.K., Mr. Blackburn.

Just by way of a beginning, I would like to point out that Mr. Blackburn did not keep his implied promise to deal with "sporting jargon," and by his omission deprived "On Dit" readers of possibly another column and a half's enjoyment. But perhaps that is reserved for next week's issue. However, it doesn't matter, as there is still plenty of material about which a fierce combat can be waged.

First: Words like "filthy," "bestial," "foulest," "obscenities," and "disgusting abominations" are blots on Mr. Blackburn's otherwise sprightly discourse, and while perhaps they warn us as to the possible range and force of his vocabulary in ordinary conversation, they harm his cause. They take away the effect of his strongest points, leaving us amused but not very impressed. He finds it hard to justify "typists," but why call it "disgusting"? He calls Mr. McFarlane's sentence an "obscenity," but confining ourselves strictly now to the sentence and not to its commentator, how is it "obscene"? Obviously these words and phrases, whatever they are, are not what Mr. Blackburn calls them—a technical criticism perhaps, but some of Mr. Blackburn's views are the essence of technicality. "What possible justification is there for this?" he asks, referring to "typists." I ask that question about Mr. Blackburn's words and Mr. Blackburn.

He performed, so he says, his duty as a good little warrior, in delivering this "really devastating attack." Well done, little man! No one will disagree with him about words like "minimise" and "heautification," but all the same is such a devastation really necessary? Are we to walk in fear and trembling for the rest of our University days for the thought of another such broadside? Are we to say "We are pleased to publish a saying from Alderman Holden." Are we to eschew "in regard to" and its brethren every time and use "about," "about," and "about" again just because it is a shorter and simpler word? Are we, gentleman, to take this onslaught quietly, never to use two words where we could use one, even though we have just used that one again and again, never to make full use of that richness of vocabulary and phrase which the English language has, keeping monotonously to the short-syllabled phraseology of a child, while all the time more than half of the words at our command fust unused? Certainly not.

Carry on, On Dit! Squash this upstart.

F. P. KELLY.

We must have more contributions. This paper at present is far too one-sided. As the N.Z. "Smad" put it: The success of a publication is directly proportional to the size of its wastepaper basket—give us a chance to reject something.

spend money on defence at an increased rate." We are to defend what? The Western Front? Blood money. Would it not be better to subsidise France and have our war materials ready for us where we shall need them. I may have to go, and I do so hate carrying things.

Love, bombs and gases,
from MADAME TABOUI.

Don't Forget

**NEXT WEDNESDAY
WEEK!
July 29th.
Annual Debates
Between MEN'S and
WOMEN'S Unions.**

LAMENT FOR ECONOMICS.

[The questions set for the Economies' half-yearly examination, held on Thursday, July 16th, were set, not upon the academic work of the year, but upon topical economies. Hence the torture of the soul of Percy Bysshe.]

O weep for Economies—it is dead!
O weep for Economies; though our tears
Help not the void which fills the aching head!
And thou, dread hour, selected from all years,
To cause our loss, gloat over thy competitors,
And teach them thy foul victory: "By me
Died Economies: till the Future daves
Forget the Past, my name and fame
shall be
An echo and a blot unto eternity."

Where wert thou, broken student,
when it lay,
Thy Subject lay, slain by the dark
which lies
In ignorance? Where was poor Henderson
When Economies died? With stricken eyes,
With sorrowing Canman, in his Paradise
He sat, while some, with hard and
laboured breath,
Tried kindling all the fading memories,
With which, like flowers that mock the
course beneath,
We had adorned and hid the coming
bulk of death.

O weep for Economies—it is dead!
Wake, melancholy student, wake and weep!
Yet wherefore Quench within their
burning head
Thy fiery tears, and let thy loud
heart keep,
Like its, a mute and uncomplaining
sleep.
Thy swot is vain! Thou canst but do
and dare—
And guess! Yet dream not that La
Nauze will keep
His bonedry subject from thy loving
care:
Dons feed on our dead hopes, and
laugh at our despair.

—F.M.

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MOMENTS!**

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"INSIDE EUROPE--"

PROF. HICKS TELLS THE I.R.C.

On Friday night Prof. Sir Stanton Hicks gave the I.R.C. some impressions of an "ordinary man" visiting Europe—visiting Europe not in express trains with Messrs. Cook at his elbow, but travelling "hard," meeting the man in the street, and (most important) being able to chat with him in his own German tongue.

Switzerland.

The urban Swiss proved most tiresome people in 1935—dull, pigheaded, unreasonable, but withal clean. Their banks are full of the illgotten gains of war-fearful international capitalists. Their hearts are full of a blind mistrust of Germany, except that in the country they tend to be pro-Nazi.

Austria.

Prof. Hicks arrived in Austria at the time of von Rintelen's trial and found the most amazingly open sympathy for Germany. This applies more particularly to the countryside. In Vienna, on the other hand, there is a great Jewish and extranational population. Viennese opinion is not Austrian opinion, yet Vienna wields the power, and that when her press is almost entirely in Jewish hands. Indeed, this is the story of so much of Central Europe—poverty the common lot, money-power in the hands of aliens. While agreeing with the Nazi policy against this state of affairs, Prof. Hicks does not necessarily condone the method of its execution. A Nazi uprising in Austria would probably cause the worst anti-Semitism in Vienna that Europe has seen.

The Dolfuss murder seems to us all very violent, but to Austrians it is just an ordinary happening in a violent atmosphere. Even devout Catholics are "fed up" with Austrian clericalism. (Schuschnigg is a clericist.) The Church has played its cards carefully. The martyrdom and canonisation of Dolfuss is complete—at street corners candles burn beside the portraits erected in his memory. The alternative to Schuschnigg (other than the Anschluss) is Staremborg, but that ex-Nazi is too fond of parades, women and power to prove a wise or good ruler of Austria.

In Vienna people are slowly starving to death—literally; skeletons walk abroad in the streets, not the slum streets only, either. The palaces of the old nobility are subdivided into flats—for which the owners can get little or no rent. The magnificent salary of 15/ a month is the reward of the assistant research worker in the State clinics. A General, his wife, two daughters, and a son-in-law find it just possible to get enough to eat from the combined proceeds of the General's pension, the daughters' salaries, the mother's text-book writing, and the son-in-law's insurance agency. Is it any wonder that these people look to union with Germany as their economic salvation now that all hope of the restoration of Austro-Hungarian "status quo ante bellum" is vain? The Government of Austria fears to hold a free plebiscite.

Germany.

Then Germany. Professor Hicks' Swiss friends have never written to him since he crossed the frontier into the Reich. After the Swiss, the people seemed amazingly bright, cheerful, and—be-swastika-ed. A case of "smiling faces in the land of iniquity." Here was no sign of the money-making motive in people's little personal attentions. The south and west has enjoyed an unparalleled "clean-up." The old traces of moral depravity have fled before "Catholic Hitler's white flame of Puritanism." On this count it was that many Jews suf-

fered, for they provided much of the commercialised vice of Berlin.

The German of our local press—seemingly a monster who ranges about on all four taloned limbs, eating babies at first sight—is, needless to say, a cruel and disgusting myth. The press in Germany, on the other hand, is said to be controlled. In fact, it is no more "controlled" than here—though what influence is brought to bear comes from a different direction. For the Reich Government forbids, on pain of heavy penalties, the publication of anything for which documentary evidence cannot be produced. The press of Australia would not exist if these terms were applied here! Not that Prof. Hicks thinks Nazism irreproachable—indeed, he explained it as a European movement of people who were discontented with their present governments, which sought, at the price of crushing all else to let money and its powerful possessors reign.

He pointed out that the Frenchman sees France in terms of the concrete, in square inches of soil, something that his senses will respond to. But the German thinks in terms of his "volk"—even though the people of Tanunda may be Australian now, they are simultaneously exhorted to be "loyal" Britishers, yet never to forget "the Fatherland." Prof. Hicks says they do not necessarily believe that Germans cut off by frontiers should be won back into the Reich, though our papers give us strongly to believe that. Thus, the leader of the Czechoslovakian Germans' Party, after success in last year's election, offered unwavering allegiance to the Czechoslovakian Republic. Developments,

UNION BALL
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th.
The 'Varsity's Ball.
TICKETS 3/6

nevertheless, are likely in this direction—for even some Frenchmen regard the Czech treatment of Germans, who are mainly in poverty and comprise 20 per cent. of Czechoslovakia, as a disgrace to the League. The new Austro-German agreement also underlines the common "Germanity" of the two peoples.

Prof. Hicks does not believe that affairs in Central Europe are as terrible as our papers make out. It is only that interested people howl when trends go against them. Such an interested party is France, not "le Peuple" but the Comite des Forges, down behind its "rabbit-warren of cowardice and fear" (her most remarkable contribution to modern civilisation), the Maginot line. Truculence was the only method of dealing with her, and Hitler's bluff has succeeded.

Two factors have prevented Britain's playing the conciliator in Central Europe, her being tied up with France and her lamentably ineffectual (because many-voiced) government.

In conclusion Prof. Hicks recommended Bruce Lockhart's book, "Retreat from Glory" and the French newspaper "Le Journal"—the former for its splendid picture of Central Europe, the latter for the sanity of its views (have you ever seen it quoted in the Advertiser? Probably never!—Ed.).

This report has given no idea of the delightfully informal approach which Prof. Hicks made to his subject. It must mention, too, the pile of extremely interesting newspapers, advertisements, and propaganda which he brought to the meeting to illustrate his talk.

MELBOURNE STUDENTS START OWN UNION APPEAL.

The Melbourne Students Union has long had to put up with most inadequate buildings. Funds for a complete set of new buildings have been slowly accumulating. At last work is being soon begun on new dining rooms, new common rooms for both men and women, and new lavatories, to cost £50,000. This includes no new rooms for clubs and societies, and other social activities. £17,000 more is required to complete the scheme, and the Melbourne students are making a splendid effort to raise this amount themselves. "Farrago" has opened a Union Appeal Fund, the Editors starting it off with a guinea. The President of the Students Representative Council has sent a letter to each of the 3,500 students: "The plan is simple—3,500 students—beg, borrow or bluff one guinea from each of three friends—and the result is the £10,000 needed. But every student must do his or her share." The Conservatorium Orchestra has held a concert in aid of the Building Fund, while a revenue, "Bridal and Bits," akin to our Footlights Revue, raised £500 for the fund.

How much more is required for our Men's Union fund? And couldn't we make some big effort in this Centenary year to rake in the necessary? After that we could get busy about a Women's College.

INTERVARSITY ICE-SKATING.

The Sydney University Ice Skating Club has proposed that Inter'Varsity ice-hockey matches should be arranged. The Melbourne fraternity cannot raise a team this year, but hope to hold Inter'Varsity speed and figure skating contests next vacation.

"MURDERERS and MARAUDERS."

We sincerely thank "Granny" for taking to task Judge Brennan who, at Maryborough, Queensland, last Tuesday, said, in sentencing to 15 years' imprisonment, a man who pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence, that he regretted that the criminal code prevented him from ordering the prisoner to be periodically flogged. Surely the death penalty would be more merciful than this. Brutality will only beget brutality. Place him in an environment of sympathy, trust and understanding, and you will cure the most inveterate murderer. The learned Judge also said, "the whole of Australia is reeking with murderers and marauders," and implied that this was due in part to the corruptibility of the police. Holy Moses!

(Leader in "Advertiser," July 16th.)

Dr. Nikola Tesla has celebrated his 78th birthday by announcing that he has perfected a new "death ray"—News Chronicle.

Albert Edward Martin, aged 52, of York Street, Southampton, father of a family of nine, was yesterday found hanged in a shed.

He had been worried by unemployment.—Daily Herald.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

May we be permitted to bring before your notice a film of outstanding interest to the Medical Profession in particular and the public in general. "LIVING DANGEROUSLY" is not a film dealing with sex hygiene or any matter pertaining to same, but a gripping piece of entertainment capably directed and enacted.

In short, the picture portrays the conflict of medical etiquette with human emotions . . . of the doctor who has his choice . . . love of his partner's wife . . . at the price of his partner's death.

Of special interest is "THE DOCTORS' COURT." For the first time in the history of motion pictures the General Medical Council is shown on the screen, and this scene is one of the many dramatic highlights of a fine production.

"LIVING DANGEROUSLY," a British International Picture, suitable only for adults, features Otto Kruger, Leonora Corbett, Francis Lister and Aileen Marson, and is now showing at "THE MAYFAIR" Theatre, Rundle Street, Phone Central 2552.

ELEPHANT ATTACKS MOTOR 'BUS.

On Wednesday last an extremely interesting paper on Ceylon was given by Mr. Jewell-Thomas to a tiny weeny little piece of the Men's Union—in fact, 20 were present. The excellence of the address deserved a much larger audience, but of course it is common scientific knowledge that the sloth goes to sleep in the winter—as well as in the summer.

Mr. Jewell-Thomas began by giving a geographical survey of Ceylon—its climate and physical characteristics—and went on to describe its many natural products. A very interesting historical survey included the early development and exploitation of the island by the Portugese, Dutch and British. Every phase of the life of the island was dealt with, and members enjoyed the various anecdotes and reminiscences of the speaker—the story of the "rogue" elephant which ambushed, attacked and severely defeated a large motor bus! One writer described the downfall of the Dutch in the island as "due to tobacco and gin in the morning, and gin and tobacco in the evening, with long siestas during the day!"

An interesting discussion followed, and the evening concluded with supper.

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Saturday's Games

FOOTBALL.

A's Stage Brilliant Last Quarter to Secure Surprise Win over Underdale.

Underdale are always very hard to beat on their home ground. Last week they defeated the strong Old Blues team, so although most of our chaps entered the fray declaring openly that we would win, most of us had a sneaking suspicion that we were going to be beaten.

Up till half time honours were even, and the scores stood at 5.5 each. The backs of either side had been too strong for their opposing forwards, although Page, our half-forward right, was the exception in that he was too good for his immediate opponent.

In the third quarter the play was fairly evenly contested, but Underdale, making better use of their opportunities, kicked more accurately and secured a nine point advantage at three-quarter time.

Right from the first bounce in the last quarter our fellows seemed a rejuvenated side. (We heard a whisper that some science students fed our men with oxygen instead of the customary oranges—or didn't we? Anyhow, why worry over that!) Three times we drove the ball into our goal-mouth, only to see our forwards miss from easy shots. However, after about ten minutes of the last quarter had ticked away our efforts were rewarded with a goal. Thereafter the match was a walkover. We kicked four goals in succession. Underdale replied with one, but we did the same, and the match ended as 'Varsity were attacking again.

It is years since 'Varsity have beaten Underdale on their home ground so decisively, and this win augurs well for our future matches this year, especially as we have four out of our remaining five matches on our own ground.

Geoff. Page was our match winning player. Right through the whole game he provided a safe avenue of attack for 'Varsity. His high marking and long left foot kicking were superb, and he fully deserved his five goals. John McFarlane, who has regained his top form, completely subdued Conroy, the usually brilliant Underdale centre half-forward. Rice, until injured in the third quarter, played a great game at centre. He was too good for Eason, the opposing centreman. Tlix, who went to centre in the last quarter in place of Rice, was the best man on the ground during that quarter. There's no doubt about the position which suits our "Bertie" best. The above mentioned players were our stars for the day, but the whole team played well, there was not a "passenger" in the side. The final scores were: 'Varsity 12.10, Underdale 8.9.

Goalkeepers: Page 5, Homburg and Betts 2, W. P. Goode, Funder and McBride.

Next Saturday we play Exeter at the 'Varsity Oval. We beat this team by only two points in our previous encounter this year, so a good match should result.

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LACROSSE.

Good Showing Against East Torrens. A GRADE.

It was generally anticipated that East Torrens would easily outplay 'Varsity. However, by unexpectedly strong opposition by the 'Varsity defence and back men, and good combination amongst the forwards, the score stood at 4 all at half time.

After half time East Torrens made one or two minor alterations, which resulted in their gaining the lead, which they increased as the game progressed.

Harbison played excellently in goals and it was due to his many fine saves that 'Varsity were not beaten by a greater margin.

M. F. Bonnin and Nancarrow both played well on defence, and the backs were at times too good for the opposing forwards.

In the first half the 'Varsity forwards had slightly the better of the East Torrens backs, but towards the end of the game they found it more difficult to pass their men.

B Grade.

'Varsity again comfortably accounted for Brighton. The forwards wasted many opportunities by faulty shooting, by over-crowding the goal-mouth, and by ignoring the directions given them. Cottle played a sterling game at back, repeatedly repulsing Brighton attacks. Duffield stopped some hard shots in goal and near the end of the match achieved his one ambition by scoring a goal after a brilliant dash up the field.

C Grade.

The C's once more showed puzzling form by going down 1-35 to West Torrens. Their one and only goal was incidentally thrown by a substitute, who, showing fine sporting spirit and ignoring the possible result of his action, hurled the ball mightily into the net, remembering that "the game is the game, and to hell with the result!"

As there are several really promising players in the team it is a great pity that some sort of system cannot be introduced, as they have material which is worthy of better than 1-35 against a team like West Torrens and 0-55 against St. Peter's Church.

Results.—A Grade: East Torrens 11, defeated 'Varsity 5.

Goalthrowers: Harry 3, Brookman and J. M. Bonnin.

Best players: Harbison, M. F. Bonnin, Mucke and Nancarrow.

B Grade.—'Varsity 10, defeated Brighton 7.

Goalthrowers: Volk 4, Osman and Lemn 2, Krantz and Duffield.

Best players: Osman, Cottle and Duffield.

C Grade.—West Torrens 35, defeated 'Varsity 1.

Goalthrower: Substitute 1.

Best players: Snow, Robertson, and Buick.

FOOTBALL—B GRADE.

'Varsity B 10.9, drew with St. Peter's College 9.15.

Goalkeepers.—'Varsity B: Arthur Goode 3, "Hooley" Lloyd 2, Tom Goode, George Gratton, Wellington, Stokes and Woolcock 1 each.

Best players.—'Varsity: Johnston, Arthur Goode, George Gratton, Stokes, Wilkinson, and Steele.

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RIFLE CLUB.

Saturday's shoot, the third stage of the Club Championship, was fired at 900 yards in difficult conditions. The start was delayed for over half an hour, owing to a heavy shower of rain, and when shooting started the light was bad. The wet made it difficult to pick shots which hit the mound and people who were uncertain of their 900 elevation had difficulty in finding the targets.

Mutton put up an outstanding performance. His sightings were missed and his first scoring shot a 3, after that he lost only 1 more point for that round and scored a possible in his second round. Holmes and S. W. Smith showed improved form, while Walten and Starling, both of whom did not find the target until after their first scoring shots, did moderately well. Of the coached division, K. W. Smith had the best score and a mangle was the only fault in his second round.

A Spoon Shoot was held in conjunction with the championship to raise funds for the Club's dinner. The spoon was won by Mutton, who was the only competitor to reach the hand-icap limit of 80.

The leading scores are: Championship: Mutton 227, S. Smith 220, Starling 214, Welbourn 213, Walter 212.

Handicap: S. W. Smith 234, Mutton 234, K. Smith 229, Allen 228, Welbourn 228.

Cooper Cup: Mutton 116, Brooke 113, S. Smith 113.

Monster Protest Meeting

LADY SYMON HALL,

Thursday Next,

At 1.30 p.m.

"That this house condemns the latest Tariff moves of the Federal Government."

Proposer: R. W. T. COWAN.

Seconder: MISS H. WIGHTON.

Chairman: The President of the Union (Mr M. F. Bonnin).

The first two speakers will have 5 minutes each, after which 15 minutes will be allowed for speeches from the House. Division called for at 1.55 sharp. Results to be sent to Canberra.

NEWS ITEMS.

Melbourne.

"Farrago" publishes an Editorial in Latin.

* * *

Big drive to wear gowns to lectures.

* * *

The members of the Peace Group have bound themselves to the following undertakings:—

"If they fight at all, not to support the British Empire, unless the British countries are fighting genuinely on behalf of the League of Nations, and not for imperialistic interests."

"To oppose compulsory military training."

"To oppose military display at Anzac and Armistice Day celebrations, and other forms of militarist propaganda."

"To oppose all rearmament that is not undertaken under a plan formulated by the League."

"To support universal disarmament."

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CHRISTIANITY B.C.

An interesting address was delivered to the S.C.M. on Friday, June 17th, by Mr. R. R. P. Barbour, on the subject of "Christianity before Christ." Such a subject should normally include the whole range of Hindu and Chinese philosophy B.C., but the speaker limited himself to the discussion of the Greek tradition as developed by Plato and Socrates. The extent to which the system of morality which they developed anticipated Christian morality suggests that the underlying principles are basic and ultimate.

Most moral systems do not consist of a mass of precepts but are associated with a definite character, e.g., Socrates and Christ. The remarkable feature about Socrates was the exact parallel between practice and precept in his daily life. His main problems were: What is the true good, and how can one best serve one's fellows? Paramount in importance was the care for the soul, the development of the good within us. The development of the self can be achieved, not in asceticism, but in the wider whole of the community. Altruism is as necessary as egotism; virtue must be essentially practical and positive. Each individual is obedient to the state, yet the ultimate authority is the good within us. This was admirably exemplified in his own life, when he took poison from his own hand, in obedience to the state, yet also in obedience to the good as he knew it. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

Socrates was unusually ahead of his time in his urging of the forgiveness of injury. He was ridiculed by his fellows, but it was an accurate anticipation of "Love them that hate you." In religion he was tolerant, but indignation was not excluded from his virtues. His (or Plato's, one cannot decide which) idea of the Good is practically the Christian concept of the Kingdom of God. Even in language there is a striking similarity of expression, e.g., "How would it profit a man, if for love of gold and silver he would subordinate that which is best in him to that which is worse?"

The element of reward—as in true Christianity—is not a motive of morality; goodness is its own reward. The good man alone will know true happiness and satisfaction. "For what does God require of a man but to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before his God?"

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Barbour said there was a strong strain of mysticism in the character of Socrates. He was aware of a mission from Heaven, and spoke of hearing a warning voice. A story—curiously well attested—asserts that he stood for a whole day and night wrapt in meditation. His perception of the good was not merely intellectual, but was more recognised by emotion and intuition, as well as by reason. In many ways he was a saint.

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