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UNION



LAST FOUR DAYS—

"EBB TIDE"

with
OSCAR HOMOLKA, RAY MILLAND,
FRANCES FARMER.

Support:

"LOVE ON TOAST"

Vol. 7

TUESDAY, 19th JULY, 1938

No. 16

AMERICA FIGHTS DEPRESSION

PROF. MAXWELL EXPLAINS POLICY

RECESSION NOW, BUT OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Last Friday night in the Physics Building, Professor Maxwell, of Clark University, U.S.A., examined the depression in his country, the efforts to restore economic stability, and the recent recession.

At the beginning of the depression Governments everywhere took steps to stimulate industry, and America was no exception. The Hoover Administration tried to patch up the system, and it seemed for a time as though success might be achieved; but confidence was not restored, and when Roosevelt was elected as President he adopted a more positive policy—he tried to stimulate recovery.

TWO PHASES.

The Roosevelt attempt divides into two periods. The first period, coming at a time when hopes were still entertained for help from the World Economic Conference, was characterised by an attempt to balance the budget. N.R.A., with an attempt to raise industrial prices, was the feature of this period, and when the Supreme Court declared several important measures invalid it signed the death warrant of this policy.

The second phase has been the attempt to fight depression by means of increased Government spending. This does not apply to State and local governments, but from 1930-37 the Federal debt increased well over 100 per cent. But although the Federal debt was increased to this extent, the interest bill has grown by only 30 per cent. This result, which has confounded many of Mr. Roosevelt's critics, has been achieved by the issue, not of long-term bonds, but of short-term Treasury notes (with interest at 1½ per cent.) and Treasury bills (interest at 4-1/2 per cent.). These issues have been very popular with the private banks because they offer a short term, solid, and relatively liquid investment.

PERIOD OF RECOVERY.

As a result of this Government spending there was a long period of halting recovery from the spring of 1933 until June, 1937, but even at the latter date there were still ten million unemployed and an unbalanced budget.

This recovery was peculiar, in that it was based not, as is usually the case, on increased investments, but on increased consumption due to the Roosevelt spending policy. Most recoveries have gone forward on a wave of investment mainly directed towards production goods, and calling for a larger consuming power. Such recoveries have more momentum than the recovery, based on increased consumption power, which occurred in the U.S.A.

During this period valuable work was done by R.F.C.—Reconstruction Finance Corporation—which lent money at low interest rates (between 1 and 2 per cent.) on second class risks which the private banks would not accept. Very little capital was lost.

TO ALL THOSE LADIES AND GENTS

who, when using
THE REFECTORY,
find it either necessary and/or
amusing to put
**SALT IN THE SUGAR,
PEPPER IN THE SALT,
SUGAR IN THE MUSTARD,
MUSTARD IN THE PEPPER**
etc., etc.,
**WE HUMBLLY SAY
DON'T
By Order.**

ENGINEERS MEET

At the meeting of the Junior and Students' Section of the I.E.A., held in the Engineering Building last Wednesday (July 13), two excellent papers were given, which merited a much larger attendance than they received.

Mr. D. C. Longbottom's paper on "Stamp Battery Practice" gave a practical idea of the operating difficulties encountered in running a type of secondary crusher, which still has a wide field of application in smaller plants, especially in South Africa.

After giving a brief outline of the general principles, Mr. Longbottom dealt in more detail with the different methods of fixing the cams, and the factors, such as weight of stem, height of drop, speed, and feed density, which affected the capacity and tendency to "camming"—the bugbear of battery operators.

The discussion raised several other points, such as patented inventions towards improved efficiency and the suitability of the machine as a secondary crusher.

THE TREND IN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. W. B. C. Rutts' paper on "The History of Architectural Construction" was the first architectural paper read since 1926, and was one of the best written papers given for some time. It dealt with the main architectural phases where engineering principles were of foremost importance, namely:

1. The Hellenic Greek Period, from B.C. 700 to A.D. 150, when the post and lintel was practically universally used, and the Greek found in it means perfectly adequate to realise his high ideal of beauty. The Parthenon is typical of this period.

The method of obtaining equal distribution of pressure by rubbing stones to finely fitting surfaces, the use of terra cotta or marble roofing, and the correction of optical illusion particularly interested the engineer.

2. Gothic Architecture

(12th, 13th, and 14th centuries), characterised and distinguished by the use of the pointed arch, high-pitched roofs, and flying buttresses. By means of these half arches, the weight and thrust are distributed to supporting piles of masonry, and the entire structure consists of a skeleton of piers, buttresses, arches, and ribbed vaulting, all held in equilibrium by the combination of oblique and vertical forces neutralising each other. This is well shown by Westminster Abbey.

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STUDENT ALLEGES SAVAGE ASSAULT

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

CIVIL AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO TAKE ACTION, BUT LAW STUDENTS NOT SATISFIED

Astounding allegations were made in the Law Students' Court on Thursday last by Mr. X, a prominent member of the Arts Faculty. He alleged that he had been savagely attacked by Mr. Y, of the Engineering school on the previous day, and had been left hanging by his own socks from the windows of the Publications Room in the George Murray Building. An order was made suppressing the publication of all names, and the accused was remanded for trial until Wednesday, the 20th day of July, at 8 p.m., in the George Murray Hall.

The court was crowded for the hearing, which lasted only one hour, when the learned magistrate ruled that the Crown had established a prima facie case, and committed Mr. Y for trial on a charge of attempted murder, or, alternatively, of assault with intent to occasion actual bodily harm.

The trial will be held on Wednesday (to-morrow) night, at 8 p.m., in the George Murray Hall, and the whole University is invited to attend. The Law students feel that a grave injustice has been done, which ought to be rectified. They hope to choose a jury

from the general body of the students in attendance. Come along and undertake your democratic obligation of acting as a jurymen. British justice is at stake! Mr. Arthur L. Pickering, of the Crown Law Office, will be on the bench.

Both the accused and the person allegedly assaulted are well known students, and the trial promises to be sensational. Mr. H. E. Zelling and Mr. Palmer are for the prosecution, while the accused has briefed Mr. D. C. Menzies and Mr. E. F. Johnston.

VON LUCKNER MAKES A HIT

THE SHOWMAN SUPERB

Despite the enormity of the entrance fee, the University rolled up practically en masse to hear Count von Luckner, or, as he is more generally known, the Sea Devil, reveal the preparations by means of which he succeeded in breaking through the British blockade.

The Count, whose general appearance is certainly that of the typical sea captain, described himself as being a gentleman of the sea, speaking, not as a diplomat, for, he said, diplomacy is unknown to sailors, but as belonging to the world-wide brotherhood of the sea.

There, he said, if a ship is in distress, another will come to her rescue, whether they are enemies or not;

CHAMPAGNE KING.

This was during the war, when he had captured an enemy ship off the Pacific islands, with a cargo of champagne! Needless to say, this stroke of fortune was duly celebrated on one of the islands. The natives, who were

and, he asked, why this spirit is not found everywhere, and steel and iron used to bring nations together, and not so that they may destroy one another?

Before telling us the fascinating story of his preparations, he gave a few glimpses into his own life. Like so many heroes of fiction, when he was a boy of thirteen he ran away to sea, not returning until seven years later, when he could do so proudly as a fully fledged lieutenant, with a larger number of life saving medals than anyone in Germany. Four years later he obtained his commission as ship's captain, and out of the many and varied experiences which he must have had in that capacity told us one rather amusing incident.

FIRST PLANS MADE.

Then, as the war advanced, England extended her effectual blockade of German shipping, and the situation was becoming serious for Germany. So the Sea Devil decided on his plan, which brought him the well-deserved

fame which is his to-day. He decided to slip through the blockade in what would be to all intents and purposes a Norwegian windjammer, with himself as the captain.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

Two things were in his favor in overcoming the seemingly insuperable difficulties which the plan entailed, and these were that he himself had sailed Norwegian boats, and that he spoke the language perfectly. But there were many more. To begin with, he had to obtain official consent, and everything had to be kept an absolute secret, as Germany was riddled with spies, and nothing must leak out. Then when he had at last succeeded in buying a sailing boat—an amazing purchase for a German sea captain to make—there were the thousand details to think out and make perfect. So he travelled to Norway, and choosing a wine cellar as the most favorable place for such a rendezvous,

talked to an old Norwegian captain whose ship he knew had been held up and examined by British authorities.

The old seaman was very helpful, as he pointed out many things that the Count could never have reckoned with. For instance, the crew was the danger point, not the papers, for an impostor would have to be sure of these; nor the captain, who would, of course, have to be perfect. But the crew, their photos, their letters, all the details about their home life—these would have to be absolutely convincing. Lastly, the biggest difficulty of all, the Norwegian authorities would be wirelessed and asked to check up on the boat. Letters, photos, a Norwegian speaking crew—all these could

(Continued on page 2, column 1.)

MAKE YOUR MONEY FAST

THE GREAT SHOP COMPETITION

Excuse us talking shop; but last week we told you how, in the near future, you can make money for yourself and the Union by buying at the new Union shop. That seemed an easy way of making money slowly, but now read this and learn how to get rich quick.

John Martin's have decided to make a fine shop, and accordingly it will be some time before the fittings are available and the room ready for business—three weeks, perhaps. In the meanwhile, under preparation for the grand opening ceremony, we are conducting a

UNION SHOP COMPETITION

Think of a catchy phrase in connection with the shop—"Martin's for the misogynists," or (a little off the point) "U-need to U-nite"—put it on a piece of paper, together with your name and sex, and drop it in the "On Dit" box in the entrance to the Refectory. We are going to award a prize to the man and woman submitting the best entry. The male prize will be a free ticket to the Men's Union Dinner, while the female—well, that's a secret, but be prepared.

The judges have not yet been appointed, but several names spring to mind as strong candidates. The closing date will not be fixed until we know more definitely when the shop will be opened. Meanwhile, send in your wisest and your wittiest; all entries are absolutely free, and there is no restriction on the number of entries from each individual. Gentle reader, this requires neither obstinacy nor artistry, so go straight to it, and remember the glittering riches ahead.

This competition is open to everybody in the University. All Faculties welcomed. The only people barred are the staff of "On Dit" and their children, and the people appointed as judges. Remember, put your entries in the "On Dit" box.

Meanwhile, control that shopping instinct—in a short time you can save 5 per cent. for yourself and 5 per cent. for the Union.

COMING EVENTS

July 19, Tuesday.—P. & I.R.C.: Discussion on Collective Security, 7.45 p.m.
 July 20, Wednesday.—Law Students: Criminal Trial, 8 p.m.
 Arts Association: Talk by Mr. Frank Johnston.
 July 23, Saturday.—Science Dance.
 July 28, Thursday.—Rennie Theatre: Dr. Stanley Jones on "The Christian Challenge to the Student," 1.20 p.m.

U.S.A AND CANADA

At lunch time on Friday afternoon Professor Maxwell addressed the P. & I.R.C. on the relations between the United States and Canada.

The Canadians, he said, do not feel a separateness from America, and the Americans are in the same position; but, nevertheless, the Americans are far more indifferent to the welfare of the Canadians than the Canadians are to that of America. The Canadians are irritated by this indifference. The actions of the United States are of major importance to Canada, while those of Canada carry little weight in America. Professor Maxwell then gave an example of how much the Canadians were influenced by America. In 1911, Canada and the United States were negotiating a reciprocity treaty. During these negotiations an American let fall the remark that this was the first step of the United States towards the absorption of Canada. It was quite untrue, but nevertheless was at one stage a vexed question.

CULTURAL INFLUENCE.

In his opinion, the political absorption of Canada by the United States was impossible, despite the wide cultural absorption.

Professor Maxwell thinks this cultural absorption is of little importance save that it makes it more difficult for Canada to have a national sentiment. Geographical conditions and racial influences enhance this difficulty.

Canada, because of this pervading American influence, relies in many ways on the United States. There is three times as much spent on defence in Australia as in Canada. And why is this? Merely because Canada relies on America as a source of protection. Some people may ask why doesn't she arm against the United States—she has hundreds of miles of her boundary completely unfortified. The cynic's answer would be that it is an impossible undertaking for Canada, but that is not a sufficient reason. Peaceful relations exist between these two countries, which are a credit and an example. They may have squabbles, but these are regulated by common sense.

The example of Canada as neighbor of the United States has a deep significance. Canada, unlike her neighbor, has retained some links with Europe, and naturally keeps well in touch with America. Thus she can and does act as an interpreter and mediator between the United States and Great Britain, and has helped to maintain friendly relations between them. Professor Maxwell ended on the note that the friendly relations between Canada and the United States are in the interests of the preservation of the Empire, world peace, and democracy.

(Continued from page 1.)

and would be obtained, and secrecy maintained, but how could he conquer this last and greatest difficulty? At last inspiration came, and he decided to pattern his ship on a genuine Norwegian wind-jammer to the last detail, so that even the authorities would be deceived. And this, with a great effort and the minutest attention to detail, he did, and at last, on a black, windy night in December (sent by Fate, as he could never have accomplished his project without exactly this weather) a Norwegian wind-jammer, the "Maletta," set out with a crew of Norwegian-speaking Germans, who none of them knew what they were being led into, a cargo of timber—an effective shield for a 1,000 horse-power engine, a wireless apparatus, and accommodation for prisoners—and captained by the Sea Devil.

The rest of this thrilling expedition the Count had not time to tell us, but ended with the expression of goodwill with which he began. Outside three or four stalwart policemen gazed suspiciously as the crowd of harmless students flitted by. Perhaps they thought a bomb had been concealed in the lecture hall!

"On Dit"

Tuesday, 19th July, 1938

Editors: Gwenneth Woodger.
 Elliott Johnston.

Sub-Editors: Mimi Richardson.
 Donald Kerr.

Foreign Editor: M. Quinn Young.

News Editor: Geoffrey Anderson.

Reporters: Elizabeth Salter.
 Peggy Britten-Jones.

Production: Elizabeth Hackett.

Business Manager: Robert Cotton.

"He gave us his word that he was indispensable, and we took it."

So, concisely and gracefully, Shaw condemns firstly, the self-importance of all stupid people, who, like his Augustus, appear in their own perverted vision to be veritable pillars of society, when in reality they are idle nothings, and secondly, our misguided habit of accepting everything and everyone without regard to usefulness or otherwise. "And we took it," some of us because we lacked the intelligence necessary to perceive Augustus was an utter fool, some of us, most of us in fact, because we were far too lazy to bother, though we knew he was utterly useless we accepted him without demur.

The results of this unfortunate habit are apparent in the survival of traditions and institutions which have long since outgrown their usefulness—if they ever were of any benefit. Of these relics, some are merely irksome, others such as compulsory examinations, and corporal punishment, and war (though the last is perhaps regarded more as inevitable than indispensable) are pernicious.

An excellent example of the merely vexatious survival is that amply proportioned woman, the chaperone. We have always been accustomed to her and have never queried her social function, though often enough we have lamented her presence. But a cursory consideration of her *raison d'être* shows that this person is entirely useless, for if her proteges intend to behave in a respectable (delightful word) fashion, she is superfluous whilst if their intentions are not honorable they will circumvent her. In the latter case the good lady may prove a bother but never an insuperable difficulty. Why then tolerate the convention that demands her whenever and wherever young people are met together?

And the pernicious survivals? They are more numerous. One of the most deadly of them all is the practice of inflicting corporal punishment on those whom we are pleased to term criminals. Although, of course, it is very satisfying to reflect that we are really much more human than our ancestors, my dear, who hanged poor wretches for literally dozens of quite petty offences. And, of course, only those brutes who are guilty of the most unmentionable crimes are flogged nowadays. Nevertheless, such punishments can be upheld (if at all) only on the grounds that they are necessary to protect society from the individual in question (and simple incarceration would be equally effective for this purpose), or that they are the only possible deterrents. Statistics deny their deterrent effect. Their social value is, therefore, non-existent, yet we are content that they should remain with us.

One might adduce endless examples of the folly of tacitly accepting the status quo, but these must suffice. Keen minds to discern the defects of our institutions, and energy to remedy them when once discovered are sadly needed.

Why a foreign editor? Why such a hustle and bustle about such things as foreign affairs? The fine sporting bodies can't understand it. Why on earth should we give any attention to the doings of the U.S.S.R., to the present (at time of writing) policy of Great Britain, to the New Zealand Labor Government, to the population figures even of Australia? The general plea from those secluded in their ivory towers is that such things are not of much importance. "I'm not concerned with politics." Apart from the obvious foolishness of the phrase, the statement is just a weak excuse to avoid thinking—to jog along quite peacefully, with occasional snorts at foreigners and pacifists until the day comes. And then the youth of Australia rises in its hairy pride, puts on its respirator, and casts off shackles, protects democracy, and prevents all future wars. These things concern every one of us, and concern us vitally. We must try to understand, for it is only by knowing and understanding that we can plot courses and keep ships of State from clashing rocks, etc. Things can't be left altogether to the politicians, foreign editors, and watchmen of this world.

And along with this lack of knowledge, this lack of interest in the things of this world (a lack not compensated by other worldly interests either), there goes an amazing dogmatism. After all, it is only natural; we are all of us most dogmatic on the things which we know least about, trying to convince ourselves, which

we generally do, and others as well (and much depends on the others). If the average happy-go-lucky person sat down now and thought of all the opinions he had given this morning, and then thought of all the evidence he had on which to form them, the result would be astounding, and possibly chastening.

That line of thought is unfortunately always seized by people who don't want to think, for it gives them an excuse—that they haven't any reliable evidence on which to think. Of course, we don't get "evidence" in anything like completeness or truth (that's what newspapers are for in any society), but the question is not one of evidence and thought, but evidence or "facts" and opinion.

Men are supposed to be rational. But in reality we have preconceived ideas on everything under the sun. Subjects are not really thought of, approached with an open mind. Instead, they just hit a keynote, Ping! and out comes the automatic reaction, conditioned God only knows where. Men have made a habit of sweeping generalisations: we've been told that over and over again to sickening point. But there is no result. People still get some broad, abstract idea into their heads, and it can't be shifted. Ping, ping, ping, the keynotes are going right and left.

And the University is as bad as anywhere. Refectory lunch is just a babel of keynotes and reflexes. Anything, from the woman down to religion, presses a button and out comes the automatic answer without thought

or consideration. And, the point at the moment, politics and international relations, must be taken seriously, must be considered. The penalty for not doing so is always insularity and lack of sympathy with others: at the present, lack of sympathy and understanding is storing up thousands of bombs, some to bomb us, some to defend us.

The University is supposed to be the playground, or the training field, or something like that, for the leaders of the future. Yeah, we have been told all that. But does the community benefit on the whole? Everybody's quite willing to lead in one particular sphere and set the pace there—Mining or Medicine or Law. But there are very few who know anything outside their range. They are, admittedly, prepared to express an opinion on politics and international relations. But they don't know anything on which to base their opinions.

So what is going to happen? Contented, snore, and drop "On Dit," or try to get it into our heads that, as future leaders of the community (that gets 'em) our job is to learn something of what is actually happening in the big, bold, bad world outside us? So get inside Europe, try your Penguin Specials, even come to P. & I.R.C. meetings. But, please, don't sit back in your chair, strike an automatic keynote once more as you read P. & I.R.C., and drop off to sleep again, as you're probably going to do now, whether you've read this far or not.

CORRESPONDENCE

ATTACK ON A CORPORAL

The Editors, "On Dit."

As an extension of your Foreign Editor's admirable article a fortnight ago, relating to corporal punishment, as applied to criminals, may I draw your attention to a book called "The Criminals We Deserve," by Henry Rhodes, written last year, and reviewed in the "British Medical Journal" of January 8, 1938? The title alone is indicative of the new spirit that is beginning to spread abroad in our dealings with the problem of crime. Unfortunately, I have not yet read the book, so can only quote the "B.M.J.": "Crime is, broadly speaking, an act which breaks the rules of society, but emphasis is usually laid by criminologists on the criminal and not on the social code which he infringes. Mr. Rhodes' theme is that society may be wrong, too. To say that the responsibility for crime should rest equally on the criminal and on society is not a popular attitude, but more and more thinkers are becoming convinced that it is the only starting point for a really effective attempt to abolish crime. Mr. Rhodes has an international training, another unpopular thing in this country, but one which is likely to teach him more about crime than a purely domestic outlook. . . . Eventually, he prophesies, we shall become convinced that the only effective way to punish crime is to prevent it. . . . He doubts, however, whether any of these things can be done within a social system that produces for profit and not for use. . . . He deals with crime of all kinds, and tells many stories of single crimes to illustrate his opinion that crime, by peaceful penetration, is making itself an organic part of a system which is in decay."

J. C. Y.

DO YOU UNDERSTAND ?

The Editors, "On Dit."

The few words of Mr. E. Johnston in invalidation of my views on the compulsory lecture system, derived, I think, undue force from their position as the last word. They are very moderately put, but they certainly overlook the point I was trying to make. Suppose a student attend what he would suppose a sufficient number of lectures to ascertain, as he would suppose, the scope of his course. I suggest that this student, in the maximum of lectures he would assign himself, could easily get an erroneous idea of the scope of his course, which compulsory lectures might well make impossible; in all probability the idea of the scope of his course would be acquired quickly by May and regretted in December. I affirm that the guidance to be found in lectures is a constant necessity: and as it is necessary to the welfare of students, good and

bad, it should be enforced for their good, even against their will.

I say this with special reference to the classical branch of the Arts Faculty: whether these remarks apply equally to other branches and Faculties, I do not know, but should like to. A further remark I shall put in a more compact form. A normal lecturer prepares for his students material specially suited to their needs and up to date; books, however good, are too advanced, or too old, or too long, or do not deal as usefully with the subject. Compulsion for the good of unwilling patients again!

J. D. GOUGH.

To the Editors, "On Dit."

Like many of my associates, I feel that it is about time our lecture plans were modernised.

In this year, 1938, we still take down notes at the rate of ten pages per 40 minutes. Surely this is wrong, for it has so many disadvantages.

(1) We are only able to get down half the notes. The remainder we try to fill in from old-fashioned textbooks.

Result: We spend a great deal of unnecessary time looking things up, and then we are unable to find them.

(2) We write so fast that our writing tends to go from bad to worse.

Result: We can't read our own writing.

(3) The "lecture" is a dictation period and not a lecture at all.

Result: We find the work uninteresting.

(4) We do not get a chance to get the long scientific names down correctly.

Result: We cannot reproduce them, and so we fail in the exams.

These are a few of the disadvantages, and where are the advantages? We are unable to see any.

Surely our professors do not like that way themselves. Wouldn't they like to be explaining things to us, expounding their own pet theories and generally helping us on?

This can be done.

As all the notes are the same year by year, have them typed. You say, "What about the cost?" Well, let the professor have a book of his lectures printed just as he delivers them in his own particular style.

You say, "But what about the cost to us?" Buying one of these lecture books would most likely cost less than buying two 2/6 black note books, pens, pencils, and the ink used, which is "plenty."

Now, if these practical ideas were carried out, or ideas on a similar line, the subjects would be more interesting for the professor and certainly for us.

I hardly need to point out to the professors that a book of their own would be of considerable revenue to them.

ROBERT TRENT.

SHOP DEAL

To the Editors, "On Dit."

So the Union has decided to become a party to competitive capitalism! A party to inefficiency in commerce, to distribution for profit and not for use, to exploitation of producer, consumer, employee, and competitor.

I refer to the shop.

Well, let's meet the question on the level of competitive capitalism.

Any fool who holds himself out to be a member of the teaching fraternity, the bank officials' association, or a score of similar organisations, or who has a friend whose "father has a wholesale account," can obtain discounts of at least 10 per cent. with the greatest of ease at the city address, and without having to give to the firm (hereinafter the "company") a lease of a valuable piece of property, free of rent, rates, taxes, depreciation, repairs, interest, and insurance.

I'm sorry if, in future, I shall only be able to get 5 per cent. of the rebate. I would be sorry if I were only able to get 50 per cent. of it.

And one has to be fairly foolish not to be able to obtain 2½ per cent. in 30 days on proprietary lines. I'm sorry, too, that I will lose that.

I am also sorry for those people in the Union office who will have to keep records distinguishing between discountable and non-discountable purchases for every individual purchaser.

And records of each individual's share in the monthly rebates.

And records of the payments to those individuals.

And records of the cash for that purpose.

What are we or the Union getting? Or losing?

But do let's look at it from the viewpoint of competitive capitalism.

The Chairman of Directors in the Chair.

"Gentlemen, we are happy to report that we have entered into an arrangement whereby we are assured of having on our books an account for the majority of professional people and butterflies of this State for some generations to come. In addition, we have been enabled to open a new branch, entirely free of rent and overhead charges, where doubtful debts will be followed up free of charge, where substantial sales, at our usual margin of gross profit, are assured, and where accounts unpaid within 14 days, but payable at usual settlement dates, will carry interest at 270 per cent per annum. Thank you, gentlemen. I feel that the applause is well merited."

"ANON."

ON THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY

For some years I studied physics at school and University, and for half that time was struck by a remarkable fact: That whenever I made mention of the theory of relativity in my exam. paper—be it end of term or end of year—I came second, and, likewise, when I ignored the aforesaid theory, I came top. (My modesty compels me to leave this article unsigned.)

Such, indeed, was my scientific zeal through those years that for ten examinations I alternately boosted and ignored the theory in at least one part of the paper, and the seconds and firsts followed one another with algebraical precision.

I have since given up the twin subjects of physics and relativity, but the problem has always loomed somewhere in the background. Now that I have been forced to indulge in some psychology, the light has burst upon me, and is, indeed, almost blinding.

For, during those years, I could no more account for the practical scorn which those physicists manifested for relativity than I could account for the existence of matter. This latter still perplexes me, and, I have no doubt, will continue to do so for many years: but the relativity scorn I believe I have solved, and here intend to offer it for the increase in learning of the young, by which I mean those who are not yet bewildered by the babble of those who read the daily papers, their Sir Arthur, their Sir James, or even (as a sorry last) poor old Albert E. himself. This explanation, indeed, I intend to offer in the most concise, digestible, natural, and, therefore, most efficient form: behold.

As I almost said, from my youth up I read my Sir Arthur regularly with my "Advertiser" and Mickey Mouse, and incorporated him into my being as being (so I thought) a necessity for the most efficient passing of exams.

But there was one thing I forgot, and that was the worst blunder I could have possibly made, to wit, that only twelve men in the world understand the theory. And the physics teacher, who was not even the 13th, felt it as an insult that I, a lowly student, should pretend to an understanding of a theory which was, he believed (for so he had been told) beyond the capacities of his own brain.

Now, I may as well say straight away that I never did understand the theory, and, indeed, do not understand it now. Nor am I ashamed to confess this, but, on the contrary, very proud, for it has become a custom, and even the mark of an honorable man, among physicists, at least, to say that it is beyond all understanding. But here I will diverge from the physicists in saying that I am not ashamed in not understanding surface tension, nor its twin terror, the phase rule. For they, poor souls, think they understand them, but I know that they do not. But this very belief of theirs caused them to believe that I knew and understood S.T. and the phase rule, as their disbelief caused in them a disbelief in my understanding of relativity.

And the insult in the relativity case was sufficient, no matter what my powers of description of S.T. and the phase rule were, to warrant them carving a slab off my percentage, and hence my progression of firsts and seconds, arithmetic-cum-geometric.

"BISMILLAH."

THE JOSEPH FISHER LECTURE IN COMMERCE

for 1938 will be given in the **BONYTHON HALL**

on **TUESDAY, AUGUST 9**

At 8 p.m.

By

COLIN CLARK, Esq., M.A.

(Continued from page 1, column 3.)

3. The Modern Period,

commencing with the discovery of iron and steel, which was first used for high buildings in Chicago in 1890. The introduction of new materials—structural glass, reinforced concrete, and sheet steel, etc., bringing their own values, decorative, sanitary, and constructive—have revolutionised architectural ideas, as the illustrations very clearly showed.

Provocations

PEACOCK

Probably nobody in English literature has excited such a strong and at the same time unrecognised influence as Thomas Love Peacock. He lived from 1785 to 1866—from the death-pangs of the "classical" period, through romanticism, and into the golden heart of mid-Victoria. And so he picks up into one cord all the threads of English literature for a century and a half, for even Aldous Huxley has been his disciple. Peacock himself is like Blake: he stands outside the "true" tradition of Eng. Lit.: he is a throwback, a sport, a what-you-will. He is at once with Congreve, the Restoration writers, the French wits, and the modern satirists.

He was, I suppose, a "Romantic"—that is, he was one of Shelley's circle—but he was only a Romantic in so far as that implies closer contact with world environment, and all the other arch phrases of Eng. Lit. And it was not Romanticism in those meanings that he attacked, but all the petty, stupid fallacies and dull absurdities which the Romantic theorists failed to cure: such things as deteriorationism, perfectibilism, and political economy. Such things are personified, and given an owner who supports his particular ridiculousness with quotations from Rabelais, from Plautus, from Aeschylus, and the whole glorious gamut of literature—classical and everything else. And before deteriorationism, or whatever it may be, is gently annihilated in its very exposition.

The tremendous characteristic of all this debunking was delicacy. Peacock was "immoderately civilised," he was "a sceptical, immensely elegant, faintly foppish, immoderately civilised classic." He gently disposed of Wordsworth, Shelley, and Coleridge, amongst many others, but he never did it personally. Even Shelley admitted it.

Most of his novels are in the form of house parties (and you will remember "Crome Yellow" and "Those Barren Leaves")—house parties in which people exist only for brilliant epigrammatic conversation, delicately passionate love, and heavy, but gentlemanly drinking. They talk and talk and talk, and build up towering

preposterous houses: but Peacock's finger is always very close to touch the cards and bring them down in collapse. We can be sure of nothing in this world except nonsense.

And, fortunately, you don't have to be all highbrow and erudite all the time. Peacock could write low comedy, real slapstick stuff, with anybody. There are continual rounds and songs, and refrains from Omnes (each with a bumper in his hand). And at the end of the evening, with their rounds and their bumpers and their conversation, omnes are, in a very gentlemanly way, well done.

It is extremely difficult to write about Peacock in the way in which he should be discussed. His polish makes one conscious of one's own barbarism: and that is one extremely good reason for reading him. Another, which I have just thought of, might be recommended to the History school, for it is this. It is extremely hard to get a better idea of English social life in the first half of the last century than can be gained in Peacock's novels. It is not done consciously, or didactically: anything but that: but there is a very definite and very helpful picture of "society" of the period. Peacock tells what the best people talked of, thought, and drank. And, incidentally, he does it in what has been called the canon of English prose, the chaste, perfect balance and turn of the classical mind, but without any classical pomp and heavy grandeur. Peacock was too dainty, too fastidious and civilised for anything but the Versailles style—although he occasionally degenerated into what Shelley called "crotchety fastidiousness." Civilisation is the keynote, and for sheer incompatibility is hard to believe that Peacock was for twenty years in the India Office.

"None shall laugh in my company though it be at my expense, but I will have a share in the merriment. The world is a stage, and life is a farce, and he that laughs most has most profit of the performance. The worst thing is good enough to be laughed at, though it be good for nothing else; and the best thing, though it be good for something else, is good for nothing better."

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING

On July 4 a meeting of the Science Association was held in the Rennie Lecture Theatre. The President, Mr. Parkin, was in the chair, and opened the proceedings with reminders of the annual dance, to be held on Saturday, July 23, and of subscriptions, which are now overdue.

The speaker for the evening was Dr. Pennycuik, and his subject, "Lofty Thoughts of a Lowly Scientist." In introducing Dr. Pennycuik, the President made it clear that the title of the address was not chosen by the society. Dr. Pennycuik replied that he would not have it otherwise expressed, as he never had any lofty thoughts. He then told us some real life stories from among the ants and from his early experiences with a dentist, who was very determined. From these Dr. Pennycuik drew the first principles which go to the making of a real scientist.

He told us of the lives of noted scientists through the ages, from Leonardo de Vinci to Rutherford, illustrating them with lantern slides, and showed how their careers bore out the principles which must be part of any true research worker—those of determination, inquisitiveness, far-seeing, of humbleness and of pride.

A sincere vote of thanks to Dr. Pennycuik for his instructive and inspiring address was moved by the President and carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned to supper in the Refectory. During supper the Secretary urged members to form a team for the debate against the Medical students, and our thanks are due to Misses Wellbourn, Clark, and Hendrikson, who accepted the challenge.

BUNDEY PRIZE FOR ENGLISH VERSE.

The following subject has been prescribed for the Bunday Prize for English Verse for 1939, viz.:

"A poem or poems aggregating approximately 100 lines."

F. W. EARDLEY, Registrar.

SWING CLUB

At the thought of Mr. Pilgrim giving a talk on the use of the bass in swing, crowds literally rolled up to the Swing Club on Wednesday afternoon. And, indeed, it was well worth their while, for not only was the lecture, scrappy as it was and interspersed with numerous not-very-illustrating-the-point records, very interesting, but after it there was a short recital (that is, a little too formal for its informality) of live artists—very live—who swung it with great gusto.

THE BASS IS THE BASIS.

The Pilgrim began by telling us that the bass produced the rhythmical effect in swing, and that it should be the main factor in defining the rhythm. When swing first began to be the rage, the suzaphone, a wind instrument, was used for the bass work. As swing developed, however, the suzaphone was abandoned for a string bass. The usual and most popular method of playing the instrument is either by plucking the strings and letting them vibrate or by slapping them.

As he illustrated in the record, "Satan Takes a Holiday," the string bass can also be played with a bow instead of being plucked, but this is most unusual in swing.

After this enlightening talk, Mr. Pilgrim proceeded to illustrate his matter by playing the string bass in fine style in accompaniment to Mr. MacIntosh, the pianist, the saxophonist from Miss MacGregor's band, and Mr. Hodge, who amused us with his unconventional drum work, which consisted of rhythmically banging the table with his hands. The music produced really did swing, and was remarkably good, considering that none of the performers had ever practised together. The meeting dribblingly broke up, but unperturbed Mr. MacIntosh sat at the piano and played and played and played. . . .

MEN'S UNION DINNER
Refectory, Saturday, Aug. 6

ABOUT IT

AND

ABOUT

By Omar Khayyam

I feel that this week it is high time for me to become really Significant and Profound. No doubt I have been much criticised already for my superficiality. Despite the fact that there seems to be amongst us a definite demand for earnest discussions of the Life (whatever that is) and How to Live it, I have been vaguely dithering on my way in a completely trivial, unsatisfactory manner. It is not worth while, is it? And yet I am still rather chary of expressing definite opinions on any subject—even assuming (which I don't for one moment) that you'd be interested in them. I think my reluctance to do so is due to my keen realisation of the extreme impermanence of any opinions I happen to hold at any given moment. Of course, I realise that everyone must expect to change their views as experience shows the need for change, but I find that my opinions change radically even with my mood. I should never say, "My opinion is . . ." but "My opinion in this mood is . . ." It's all too, too uncertain-making, isn't it? Do you have the same difficulty? And will our opinions crystallise as our arteries harden?

* * * *

Whilst on the subject of opinions, I would like to quote R. L. Stevenson, from his "Virginius Puerisque." I think what he has to say is relevant to the discussion, although perhaps he doesn't quite recognise the above point. He says: "All my old opinions were only stages on the way to the one I now hold, as itself is only a stage on the way to something else. I am no more abashed at having been a red-hot Socialist with a panacea of my own than at having been a sucking infant. Doubtless the world is quite right in a million ways; but you have to be kicked about a little to convince you of the fact. And in the meanwhile you must do something, be something, believe something . . ." Do you agree?

* * * *

I see that the film-fan magazines are talking quite technically these days of the so-called "Slapstick Revival." Apparently the partial or complete return to custard-tart-throwing comedy is part of a definite policy in film production. We've already seen several examples of the trend here in Adelaide, but I should imagine that a little of that sort of humor, like a cowardly egg, goes a long way. I can thoroughly enjoy it, of course, but one's enjoyment of slapstick depends rather more on one's mood than is the case with most other forms of comedy, don't you think? In fact, that seems just another platitude . . .

* * * *

There's no poem for this week, but I heard another amusingly worded popular song the other day. It is called, "Sing me a song with social significance (or damme, I won't love you)." Have you heard it?

* * * *

The other day, too, I saw a copy of the "Mad Doctor," by F. J. Thwaites. On the dust jacket were a number of the publisher's blurbs about other books by the same author. One of them was about "Broken Wings," which, it says, is "powerfully written and full of moving and memorable incidents." It concludes: "Incidentally, with the publication of this novel, Mr. Thwaites, who is only twenty-six years of age, will have contributed approximately three-quarters of a million words to Australian literature . . ." Well, I mean to say!

A Date to Keep Free!
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CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAM TICKETS

The Editors, "On Dit."
May I answer "Tramcar" by saying that the prime urge in this concession tickets for students' racket, O. C. Nichterlein, and I, interviewed Sir William Goodman last week, and he will consider our proposals (?) at the beginning of the next financial year.

ROGER WILLOUGHBY.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MR. COLIN CLARK

Mr. Clark was formerly University lecturer in statistics at Cambridge, and is recognised as one of the leading authorities on national income and on statistical economics generally. Born in 1905, he was educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford; trained as a chemist, he has done research work in radioactivity. In 1928 he was Frances Wood Prize-man of the Royal Statistical Society; he worked on the new survey of London life and labor; in 1928-29 he was assistant director of the social survey of Liverpool; and he was on the staff of the British Economic Advisory Council in 1930-31. In addition to pamphlets on national planning and control of investment, and articles in the "Economic Journal," the "Journal" of the Royal Statistical Society, and the "Political Quarterly," Mr. Clark has published two books, "The National Income, 1924-31," in 1932, and "National Income and Outlay," in April of this year. In reviewing the latter book, "The Economist" said that in his breadth of interests Mr. Clark had shown himself to be a real social philosopher, while "The Banker" said: "Mr. Clark is indisputably the leading authority on the economic and statistical problems concerning the calculation of the national income."

Science Dance
Refectory
SATURDAY, JULY 23

D. C. MENZIES, EDITOR.
MARGARET COWELL,
REPORTER.

BIG THINGS IN BOXING AND WRESTLING

Championships.

The Boxing and Wrestling Club will hold its annual championships to-morrow week, Wednesday, 27th, in the Refectory, at 8 p.m. This is an annual event, and there are quite a number of cups and trophies to be won. Moreover, entries are free, and can be lodged with any of the following: F. W. Parkhouse, J. A. Roberts, or D. B. Hendricksen. So don't be backward in coming forward, if you understand. It's sure to be a good show and a large number of entries is wanted. If you can't take part you can at least come and watch. The admission will be free and all are invited to come along.

FOOTBALL

Despite the much appreciated efforts of the Lacrosse Club, we were unable to produce our best form on the Varsity Oval on Saturday. Col. Light Gardens defeated us, 13-18 to 8-15.

The first quarter was our downfall. Kicking with a strong wind, we could manage only 2-3 against our opponents' 3-3, and kicking with the wind in the second quarter they added some seven goals to give them a lead of 8-8 at half-time.

However, playing brilliantly in the third term, Varsity drew to within 3-4, and with practically no wind against us in the last quarter we still had a chance of pulling the game out of the fire. This, however, was too much for us, and though we played strongly we could not clinch the match.

Dawkins was the only man in the side to play consistently well. He defeated his immediate opponent pointlessly, and his speed, determination, and delivery left little to be desired. Of the rest, Jim Hodge showed glimpses of football which stamp him as a coming strength in the backlines.

Our chances of making the finals now are still promising, depending a lot on next week's match against Exeter, at Largs Reserve.

Once again we wish to thank the Lacrosse Club for giving us the use of the oval on Saturday.

Goals: Page, South (3), Hammill. Best players: Dawkins, Hodge, Betts, Masters, Elix, Madigan.

The B's lost to Teachers' College, 11-12 to 16-11.

Goals: Tregonning (5), White (3), Cherry, R. Steele, King.

Best players: McKay, R. Steele, Tregonning, McGlashan, Homburg, White.

The C's played well to lose by a relatively small margin to Concordia, who have not been beaten for some three years. Scores: 9-7 to 14-16.

Goals: Hutton, Wellington (3), Norman (2), Parkhouse.

Best players: Wellington, Fletcher, Newland, Bennett, Hutton, Hammond.

SOCCER

Sturt B 8 goals d. University B nil. Best Players: Savas, Parsons.

This was a very even match up to the last 10 minutes, Sturt scoring 4 goals and University shots being saved by excellent work by Sturt goalkeeper. In the last 10 minutes Sturt put on 4 goals, while University went to pieces.

Inter-'Varsity.

For the first time on record the inter-'Varsity contests are to be held here. They cannot possibly be held here for another four years at least, so all Adelaide should rally to support. There will be representatives from Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, and the standard is sure to be high. The dates are fixed for August 23 and 25, and the place will be Adelaide's boxing stadium—more familiarly known as the City Baths.

There will be quite a number of visitors seeking accommodation, and any person willing to billet one or more should get in touch with Hendricksen or Mr. Hamilton. Adelaide has a reputation for hospitality, and here is an opportunity to prove it.

LACROSSE

As the interstate practice match was held on Saturday, our A's did not play, and the interest, if any, centred around the B and C Grade matches.

The B's were defeated by Legacy Club 7-4, but despite the difference of three goals our team had most of the play. Our chances of winning were marred by the shocking play of the forwards, particularly Heddle, who missed some very easy shots. Indeed, Captain Ryan, at one stage, called loudly on his Maker, and expressed the wish that he would like the statistics of Mr. Heddle's play, just to see how many goals he had missed. Bonnin played moderately well, but owing to faulty stickwork missed two very easy goals.

Goal throwers were: Krantz (2), D. Taylor and Bonnin (each 1).

Best players: Buick, Porter, and Formby.

The C's were unfortunate in losing

HOCKEY

GOOD WIN AGAINST CENTAURS.

It is fortunate that we were playing Centaurs and not another team on Saturday, for, although we won 6-1, we have nothing much to be proud of. This is not meant as any reflection on Centaurs—it is a complaint against our own form, which will certainly have to improve if we are to do any good in the inter-'Varsity.

It is not easy to point out definite faults. Several members of the team are too slow, without that evenness which is the only compensation of slowness, and those who can play well are apt to have unaccountable lapses. If Jimmy Allen, who scored Centaurs' only goal, had had any support from his team we should have been in serious trouble. Reg. Motteram, who has recently been appointed honorary coach to the old scholars' hockey team of one of our prominent girls' schools, justified this distinguished appointment by playing a sound game, and others who played well were Forbes, Fenner, and Close. The goalhitters were Fenner, Hargrave, and Forbes, but the "Mail" does not disclose the respective numbers, and the writer has forgotten.

B Lost to Blackwood, 1-nil.

Apparently the B's had bad luck, and were attacking repeatedly towards the end without being able to score. As usual, they were strong in defence, particularly with the return of the three men they were without last week, and four of the six backs, Irvin, Clarke, Hutton, and Bowen receive special mention. Knight was the best of the forwards.

C Lost to Holdfast Bay, 9-2.

We are without positive information as to the numerical content of our team, but it seems that they must have been short. It is good to hear that the forwards are getting a better idea of things, and particularly of the basic fact that the ball is meant to be hit between the uprights, or goals, as they are called. This was done twice on Saturday, by Hunter once, once by Gold. Crisp, Simpson, and Lloyd played well.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CAR CLUB

At a recent meeting, Mr. Aian King described the happy agreement come to with the Sporting Car Club, and read a letter from the Secretary of the Melbourne University Car Club. This was most encouraging and helpful, as particulars on running trials were generously included.

A competition for the design of a Car Club badge was arranged, and the best of these designs will be selected by the committee.

The officers for 1938 were elected. The committee consists of: A. J. King (secretary), N. Bakewell, Max Taylor, W. B. C. Rutt, and R. H. Burden. Mr. Stan Facey was elected president, but unfortunately he is unable to accept the position.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

TRADE UNIONS AND DEFENCE

Last Wednesday, at 1.30, in the George Murray Hall, Mr. Goring, a prominent delegate from the Trade Unions, spoke on the attitude adopted by the unions towards the Lyons defence policy.

At present the unions are not prepared to assist because they believe (and they have evidence to support their belief) that Lyons is prepared to introduce industrial conscription in an emergency; and, further, they are not satisfied with the Government's explanation of what the armaments are to be used for. If the Prime Minister will definitely declare his complete support of the League of Nations, and strengthen that declaration by overt acts, then industrial Labor will be prepared to assist.

The speaker asked a very pertinent question: What is going to be the attitude of workers employed at award rates of, say, £1 per day, to enlisting at the old rate of 6/- per day? It is feared that in any emergency this difficulty will be surmounted by suspending the operation of the awards.

The address was arranged by the P. & I.R.C.

BASKETBALL

The A's weakness in passing and combination proved fatal on Saturday, when Menaydies' superior work in the forward line secured them a win of 52-26. A general lack of team spirit is unfortunately becoming noticeable. Best players were Marjorie Crook and Joy Tassie.

The B's match against Blair Athol was not good, though we won by 6. The defences played well, and Prim. Viner Smith did very good work. The full goalthrower, though her goals are good, needs more energy in getting in front of her girls and better combination with the other forwards.

The C's lost to Broadview 22-16 in spite of good play by the backs.

BASEBALL

On Saturday the A's had an excellent draw with the top team, Goodwood. We were really unfortunate not to win, because we were ahead for most of the time and never behind at the completion of any innings. Both our batting and fielding was good. We scored one run in the first innings, and in the third we went to a 4-1 lead. In this innings Ash Gould smashed a fine three-bagger through left field, and Swan batted him home. Goodwood errors gave us two more runs. A home run by Keith Taylor gave Goodwood three runs, but we evened the score in the same innings.

Swan and Gould were the stars, Swan holding first base safe and Gould being our best batsman.

Scores:
Goodwood: 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0-5.
Varsity: 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0-5.
Safe hitters: Gould, Swan (2), Nichterlein, Noack, Johnston.
The B's defeated Adelaide, 11-9.
Safe hitters: Alderman, Schwartz (2), Morrison, Wilkinson, Kerr, and Potter.

RIFLE CLUB

A practice shoot was held at 700 yards on Saturday in inclement weather conditions. The cold rain wind swung from 6 right into zero, necessitating numerous quick changes. This resulted in poor scores throughout the range.

W. C. R. Brooke put on a good 48 and R. C. Bills and H. E. Woolston had one round scores of 45.

The next stage of the championship will be at 300 yards next Saturday.

SHOP OPENING SOON.

Preparations for the Union shop (sponsored by John Martin & Co.) are going ahead with all possible speed, and the fittings, show cases, and so on, are going to be so elaborate that the shop will not be actually opened for about another three weeks. But Mr. Hamilton advises all customers to come to his office as soon as they can and fill in the required forms and obtain their membership card, without which it will be impossible to make any purchases when the shop does open.

PRIVATE FACES

Possibly one or two Law students remember Florenz Zeigfeld's superstition about elephants and good luck, for since the Law dinner two white elephants have been missing from the pub chosen for that occasion. The management, unfortunately, believe in elephants, too, and feel very apprehensive as to what might happen to trade while the animals are out.

* * *

The owner of one of our best-known faces and more than a fair share of Christian names has announced his intention of founding a Chair of Practical Romance—operating from the lawn, we presume. Taking experience and tactics into account, we feel no one could fill the professorship more appropriately than this same initial-sprinkled guy. Lectures, which would be essentially colloquial, could have headings like "Nice work if you can get it," or

"Up girls and at 'em!
Play the game to win."

Count von Luckner turned on a trick less publicised than directory

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The A's had a very good match against Largs Bay, winning 5-nil. The combination showed improvement, especially in the forward line, where the alteration of the wings proved most effective.

Alison Anderson, who hit three of the goals, played an outstanding game, following in very well in the circle. Vera Szlich and Betty Irvine were also in good form, while Jean Ward did good work as back. Heather MacDonald played her usual excellent game in goal.

The B's defeated Y.W.C.A. 5-3. Rhonda Donaldson, Jean Menzies, and Alison Bickford were the best players, though all the forwards played well.

The B2's lost to A.T.C. 4-nil, an improvement on last time's loss of 13-nil to this team. Mary Bateman played especially well, and Janice Crase and Nancy Camm were also in good form. Joan Stokes was quite an effective goalie.

RUGBY

Both 'Varsity teams competed in the semi-finals of the Navy Cup, the A's being successful in beating Woodville and the B's, playing their first really hard game of the season, were defeated by North Adelaide A's.

A's v. Woodville 20-6.

The 'Varsity did not seem to settle down in the first half and were closely pressed by Woodville, who opened the scoring with a penalty goal. 'Varsity replied with a good run by Jeffries, who received the ball from a line-out. There was no further scoring during this half, the game being held up by injured players.

The second half opened well when Lokan intercepting a Woodville pass, scored his first try. A little later he scored again in a scrum. Woodville now lost another man and was playing the upper hand. This gave 'Varsity the men short, the forwards taking control, and Reilly forced his way through to score two tries. Lokan came into prominence again to score another try just before the bell.

Final scores: 'Varsity, 20; Woodville, 6.

Scorers.—Tries: Lokan (3), Reilly (2), Jeffries. Convert: Lindsay.

B's v. North.

The final scores of this match, 33-13, do not do justice to the B's, who put up a very good fight against a team much stronger than they had played before. They were unfortunate not to have scored more. The highlight of the match was a try scored by Edelman, who intercepted a long pass from the North half.

Final scores: North, 33; 'Varsity, 13.

Scorers.—Tries: Edelman and Thomson, who converted both tries and kicked a penalty goal.

Inter-Faculty.

The Engineers beat Medicine last Wednesday in a very exciting match, and the final, Engineers v. Law, Arts, Commerce, Sciences, and any other comers (excluding Med's) will be played to-morrow.

PUBLIC PLACES

tearing at the luncheon here on Wednesday. While someone held a pencil at both ends, the Count took a wetted pound note, snapped it down on the pencil—so breaking it—and replaced the smacker whole in just as good condition as a few seconds before. Several citizens, who look as strong as the Count, have been anxious to try this, but have been stalled by the fact that few people have experimental pound notes handy.

* * *

There was a certain quietness about the W.U. at home which seemed unaccountable until we remembered several people conspicuous by their absence. One of these was Professor Portus, who usually adds to the swing at Refectory hops. We heard that temporarily he is at the mercy of influenza and the dentist.



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