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On Dit

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
UNION



SESSIONS at 10.50 a.m.; 2 p.m.; 7.50 p.m.
Phone: Central 4455.

John Barrymore, Louise Campbell,
Reginald Denny in

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND COMES BACK"

Charles "Buddy" Rogers in
"THIS WAY PLEASE"
Also Grantland Rice's Spotlight—
"SWING STARS"

Vol. 7

TUESDAY, 7th JUNE, 1938

No. 10

SHOULD 'VARSITY BE REVUED?

SPORTS ASS. ALL FOR IT

Last year the 'Varsity Revue, that notorious entertainment famed alike for its (always strictly proper) witticisms and for its sound financial returns, was not produced. Its non-appearance was not due to lack of enthusiasm, but rather to the fact that certain important persons found themselves, though willing, unable to help. That is not the position this year, and it is in the hope that students will be aroused to exploit their talents as of yore that this incitement is published.

Big Men Will Help Us

An informal meeting of persons interested in the production of the Revue at the end of this year was held last term. At this meeting the students were promised the assistance of various folk skilled in the production of shows and in allied matters. Dean Hay, whose agile hands produce the very type of music that is so essential to the success of a show like the Revue, would be prepared to officiate at the piano. This disposes (and how gracefully) of one of the most difficult problems. Then Max Taylor, solid but not stolid, has lent

us his support, which is of necessity a strong one. The trusty Searcy is prepared to undertake the onerous and important duties of business manager, provided always "that it is going to be a really decent production." This, of course, depends to a very large extent on us. He will shortly consult the proprietors of the Tivoli with a view to engaging the theatre for one, two, or three nights. Surely it is up to the students, in appreciation of these generous offers, to rally round and lend their support to the scheme.

Big Business

Figures show (they often do) that the various Revues have been remarkably successful from the financial aspect. All of you who have organised dances or bridge parties, or even whist drives, with a view either to financial gain or to social advancement, will appreciate the statement that vigorous effort is almost invariably rewarded by meagre profits.

Then recollect that the net profits from the 1936 Revue were £600—a sum which far exceeds the dreams of even the Obstinate Artist. Are we willing to drop such a lucrative proposition? Certainly the Sports Association is not. The following figures are perhaps the clearest explanation of the Association's desire for a Revue:—

Year.	Amount received from Revue.	Final result of year's activities.	Result if no Revue had been held.
1929	£74	Surplus £137	Surplus £63
1930	£126	Surplus £46	Debit £80
1931	£85	Surplus £275	Surplus £190
1932	£85	Debit £36	Debit £121
1933	£257	Surplus £104	Debit £153
1934	£305	Surplus £337	Surplus £32
1935	£374	Surplus £200	Debit £174
1936	£602	Surplus £461	Debit £141
1937	—	Debit £30	Debit £30

So that over this period £1,908 has been paid to the account of the Sports Association. Since 10 per cent. of the profits is paid as commission to the business manager, the proceeds have really totalled £2,000.

The estimated deficiency for this year will, unless the income is augmented by a Revue or concert (?), be approximately £75-£80. This is after taking into consideration the estimated receipts (£15) from the grandstand (a step which was reluctantly taken).

What We Can Do?

We can help first of all by letting people know that a Revue has been suggested and will probably eventuate, and by impressing on them the fact that valuable assistance has been offered us already. This assistance will be useless unless we co-operate. The leaders are willing: it is up to the masses to support their efforts. There is plenty of talent inside the 'Varsity—all that is needed is enthusiasm. If you are interested, you are asked to give your name to Mr. Hamilton and to attend a meeting which will be held shortly, probably

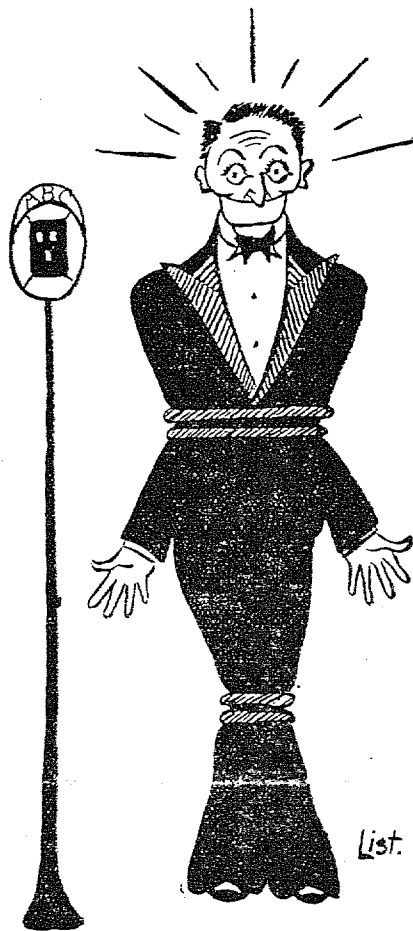
Applications from clubs this year were £687 14/11, whilst the amounts actually granted were £512, which leaves £175 14/11 to be met by the members of clubs concerned. (After cutting out certain items and reducing others, a 10 per cent. all-round cut was imposed.) And then there is still the ideal of an inter-'Varsity fund from which travelling teams could be assisted. So it appears that a Revue is necessary.

If you have a flair for singing or playing, for designing costumes (strictly scantie) or scenery, if you can dance, you will be useful; even if you think that none of these accomplishments are yours, you will be welcomed. Above all, if you have Bright Ideas, come along and speak on the subject. Since the Revue is not only educational, but co-educational as well, we ask women students to take their part.

Joseph Fisher Lecture

We learn from the front office that Mr. Colin Clark has consented to deliver the Joseph Fisher Lecture on Economics this year. Mr. Clark was formerly a lecturer in statistics at the University of Cambridge, but is now employed by the Queensland Government as a statistical expert.

Many people will remember his splendid lecture in Adelaide last year on the relation between prosperity in England and the rearmament policy. That was generally conceded to be one of the finest lectures held in Adelaide for years. Mr. Clark also reviewed Mr. Strachey's "The Theory and Practice of Socialism" in last year's "Phoenix."



... and these men, the flower of our nation's manhood, gave their lives in the fight against tyranny and to ensure that we would have freedom."

Mr. W. M. Hughes on Anzac Day.
[This cartoon is reproduced by courtesy of the "Workers' Weekly."]

LIBRARY SYSTEM

Borrowing as from Yesterday

The regulations governing the borrowing of books from the Barr Smith Library have been framed, and the system came into operation as from yesterday.

Matriculated students have the right to borrow two books at any time, provided they have lodged with the University Accountant a deposit of 10/- as security. This money will be refunded on application.

Books cannot be retained for more than seven days (except on the recommendation of a Professor), but at the end of that period the Librarian may renew the loan for a further period, provided there has been no other application. If a borrower keeps a book for longer than the set period he shall incur a penalty of twopence per volume per day beyond that period. Fines will be deducted from the deposit.

A voucher must be filled in for each book; if a book is removed without such voucher the person doing so shall be liable to a penalty of 10/-. Borrowers will be held liable for any damage done to books, and people who fail to comply with regulations will be liable to be prevented from using the Library.

The Librarian can in his discretion recall a book after three days, and also has the right to keep certain in reserve. Students are not permitted to borrow periodicals.

CRISP TELLS THE NATION

WHAT'S WRONG WITH OUR 'VARSITIES?

Last night, at the invitation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr. Finlay Crisp spoke over the national network on the subject "Our Universities." His talk was one of a series presented by the youth of Australia.

Crisp began by expressing regret at the great loss which Australian Universities had suffered by the departure this month of Dr. Priestley, ex-Vice-Chancellor at Melbourne, for England.

Sidney Webb, he said, has written that the Universities have become "technical schools for the brain-making classes." Much that we criticise in our Universities derives from acquiescence in the "technical school" view of those institutions. The old Universities of Europe attempted to give each student, whether he followed medicine, law, science or arts, a vision of and a capacity to comprehend the greater part, if not the whole, of the whole of the world around him. But in Australia the Faculties tend to become mere technical units for the production of professional men, teachers, and civil servants.

Learning Facts.

The technical school attitude results in a lowering of the quality of teaching. Universities tend to give facts and information, and fail to give judgment, inspiration, and the beginnings of wisdom. Lectures are too frequently a mere matter of dictation. But facts are soon out of date, and we can keep step with the march of time only if we are trained to understand; and if all we do is to gather information we shall be, in the words of Mencken, "incapable of bearing the pangs of liberty." They make him (the University man) uncomfortable, they alarm him; they fill him with a great loneliness. There is no high adventurousness in him, but only fear. He not only does not long for liberty, he is quite unable to stand it. What he longs for is something wholly different—to wit, security. He needs protection."

The Lectures.

What our Universities lack is good lecturing, the intimacy of staff and students, and good spontaneous student activities. A lecturer, he said, must genuinely convince a student that the theme is of first-rate importance—it must, that is to say, drive him into personal investigation of its substance. Or it must contain genuinely new knowledge or a new point of view not obtainable in the obvious books. Thirdly, the lecture must raise problems upon old material which force the student to think out for himself the way and the nature of their solution. Lectures in Australia would probably be better if professors and lecturers had more time for individual research.

It is plain that there is little intimacy between staff and students,

while the number of spontaneous student groups is growing—to the great advantage of the students. In conclusion were quoted the words of Professor Whitehead:

"The justification of a University is that it preserves the connection between knowledge and the zest of life, by uniting the young and old in the imaginative consideration of learning. The atmosphere of excitement arising from imaginative consideration transforms knowledge. A fact is no longer a mere fact: it is invested with all its possibilities. It is no longer a burden of the memory. Imagination is not to be divorced from facts: it is a way of illuminating the facts. Youth is imaginative, and if the imagination be strengthened by discipline, this energy of imagination can in great measure be preserved through life."

"On Dit" congratulates Crisp, firstly on being asked to speak, and secondly on his effort.

LAW MEN HEAR WOMEN

On Tuesday, in the last week of term, the A.U.L.S.S. held an historic meeting. Two women were permitted to attend and to put the case for amalgamation of the two existing law students' societies.

Mr. Bunday was catapulted into the chair and so fierce were the preliminary exchanges that the only reason why he was not catapulted out was that nobody remembered to put the appropriate motion. After much constitutional bickering, Miss Lovick opened for the women. Her main contention was that the division was merely a prejudice which had hardened into a tradition; that the members of the two societies are all law students, all do the same examinations, the same articles, and should have the same faculty society. Women are in the profession to stay and it is useless for men to attempt to keep them out. The women law students are severely handicapped by their lack of numbers when arranging debates. Miss Frick spoke in support of these arguments.

From the house, Messrs. Menzies, Stokes, and Hawkins supported the amalgamation on various grounds. Mr. Ligertwood, however, argued that this division had existed since somewhere about 1910, that it was a tradition, a precedent, and lawyers live by precedent, and therefore, ipso facto, we should oppose amalgamation.

This meeting was preliminary to the special general meeting to be held on June 22. Law students, you must attend the greatest constitutional battle of the century, and vote as your conscience dictates, without fear of, etc. It is hoped that Professor Campbell will occupy some of the chairs.

ARDATH SPECIALS

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OUR NEW STAFF.

For some time it has been felt that the size of this paper should be increased. The Editors have had to reject a certain amount of copy almost every week. It has now been found possible to make the paper larger, and it is expected that there will now be space available for most of the copy received.

It has been decided to add to the staff: Michael Quinn Young has taken over the foreign section, which is to be a regular feature. There will also be a News Editor and two reporters. Elizabeth Salter has accepted the position of Reporter, but the other two positions are vacant. It is hoped to make these appointments within the next week. If anyone is keen to fill either position, or if they know of anyone who might be suitable, the Editors would be pleased to receive their names.

COMING EVENTS

Tuesday, June 7: Admiral Harper on "Sea Power," George Murray Hall, at 7.45.
Wednesday, June 8: Swing Club, 1.15.
Monday, June 13: Last day for contributions to "Phoenix."
Wednesday, June 15: Science Association, 2 p.m.
Saturday, June 18: Football Club Dance.
Tuesday, June 21: Arts Association.

"ON DIT" SURVEYED

As the title implies, this article is the work of an engineer, a member of a somewhat modest and retiring faculty, which does not intrude itself into the public eye unless circumstances prove too strong. This article, unfortunately, was written on short notice, and is possibly not as representative as could be wished.

The general opinion—among those engineering students who read "On Dit"—seems to be that too much of the paper is occupied with political and other rubbish. Long reports of P. and I.R.C. meetings are of interest to only a small section of the University—those who attend the meetings. It seems fairly logical, then, to assume that these people, having been present in the flesh, have no need to read a condensed and scrappy account of their activities. A similar comment applies to accounts of the S.C.M. and other meetings, which again are of most interest to those who actually attend.

The general policy of the paper—in so far as it may be said to have a policy—also comes in for a degree of disapproval. Some of our members at least consider that the whole purpose of the paper is wrong, and that it should be a sort of weekly comic for the edification and amusement of students. Whether this is possible or not is another matter.

In general, however, the attitude of the majority of engineering students seems to be one of quiet disdain; the paper does not contain anything of direct interest and so they ignore it.

The editors wish to thank the people who have written these various criticisms of the paper for the constructive attitude they have adopted. We make, however, the following observations:—

Law: (1) We agree that sporting has too much space, but public opinion demands it. (2) Original cartoons are too expensive. (3) Generally speaking, we agree that speakers' arguments should be reported and not humorous dicta. (4) We prefer articles from students as a general rule—lecturers get other opportunities.

Dental: (1) S.C.M. and P. and I.R.C. are not entirely rubbish even if mostly so. (2) There are no goings on at committee meetings so far as we know, though we have never seen the dental delegates in action. (3) Editorials are printed in big type for the sake of appearance—the result, we feel, justifies the small amount of lost space. (4) Critiques of the sporting teams is a good idea.

Arts: (1) Possibly too much space is given to reports of meetings: the reports of the P. and I.R.C. debate on Eden was a horrible blunder (due to inexperience—we hope). (2) We agree that there should be more articles, and have arranged for same.

Engineer: If the engineers think that the paper should be consistently "funny," we can only advise them that there are still some imported comic cuts which have not yet been banned as salacious literature.

"On Dit"

Tuesday, 7th June, 1938

Editors: Gwenneth Woodger
Elliot Johnston

Sub-Editors: Mimi Richardson
Donald Kerr

Foreign Editor: Michael Quinn Young

Reporter: Elizabeth Salter

Production Manager:
Elizabeth Hackett

Business Manager: Robert Cotton

"Fie on't! O fie! 'Tis an unweeded garden

That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature Possess it merely."

Hamlet's bitterly contemptuous description of the world of his day was the outward sign of a frustrated and ineffective character. He railed at it, but he made no effort to change it. Hatred of and disgust for the contemporary world is an attitude which leads one to spend one's energy on invective, and to accomplish nothing which is constructive. This is to be deplored. True, there is evil and injustice everywhere about us, and it is well that we should loathe these things; but if we continually exhaust our energy and our talents in outpourings akin to Hamlet's, we shall contribute little to the social heritage, and our children will be confronted with the same abuses that provoke our scorn. Instead of exclaiming "Fie on't," we should, once having detected the weeds, bring others to recognise that they are such, and further, point out possible substitutes. Nor is this sufficient. We must then begin the actual weeding, and the sowing of better seed. It is only thus that the world can be changed from a wilderness of thorns and stunted bushes to a garden.

The destructive outlook is typical of a large number of young people today, especially, perhaps, among the comparatively well educated. It therefore becomes important to arrest its spread, for this reason: the ills of the world have always been attacked with the most zest, and consequently with the greatest success, by people who are reasonably young. This may seem an impertinently immature statement, although it is not meant as a condemnation of old age. It is only natural that as a man grows older he should become less energetic, less eager for change, and increasingly desirous of a static life. This is equally the case (though there are exceptions) whether a man be what Marx would call an oppressor or an oppressed. According as his embonpoint advances before him, so his earlier aspirations (at any rate, those of a more or less spiritual nature) dwindle and finally shrink into nothingness. These men will not inaugurate a new era—they will become ever more tolerant, perhaps even approve of those things in the social, religious, economic, or other spheres which some of them condemned soundly in less rotund days.

The task is one for the younger members of the community. Some of these set about it in a practical way; others, who also see that the world is wrong, deny them their aid, and succeed only in arousing the anger of their elders by their rashness and futility. This attitude of vain intolerance is perhaps preferable to complacency—it certainly shows that one is awake and dissatisfied with injustice. So far, so good. But we must not be satisfied with dissatisfaction and noisy expressions of disapproval. This was Hamlet's way, and his life, though it displayed many excellent qualities, was essentially futile. Take heed!

FOREIGN NEWS

Even at the present time, when the international outlook grows more and more gloomy as the armaments' race intensifies between groups of rival nations and systems of government, there are people who regard interest in world affairs as a thing to be left to their rulers but of no immediate value to themselves. This is the attitude which assumes individual effort to be useless; its favorite phrase is, "What can one isolated person do?" To this there is an obvious reply, which is very seldom given, that we are not isolated. Each of us is in contact with a large number of people, and since it is admitted that we are swayed by the opinions of others they too must be influenced by us.

This irresponsibility is one of the symptoms of youth. Our minds are in the process of active development, and we have little or no time to give to things outside our immediate work. To the University student, in particular, the thought of increased demands on his already overburdened time seems repugnant. Hard work necessitates relaxation, and only too little opportunity is given to us to rest our overtaxed minds—so runs the argument of those who treat the University as a tedious but necessary path to a bigger, better, and brighter professional future.

And at first sight the temptation is to give way, to work hard and play hard, and do nothing more. But it is necessary to do more than this. Outside interests must be cultivated if we are to escape from becoming professional automatons, capable of nothing but the regulation of our knowledge, without comprehension of its place in the structure of the world around us.

UNDERGRADS. WIN DEBATES

Spruker Bridgland, Ace Promoter

President Bridgland sat in the chair in the midst of six lovely damsels—three of them members of the Bar (Misses Roma Mitchell, Jean Wilson, and Christina Walker) and three of them were undergrads (Misses Gwenneth Woodger, Lillian Lovick, and Audrey Simpson). The former rose one after the other and tried to show the audience by a series of examples "That the Way of the Transgressor is Hard"; while the latter scaled Jacob's ladder into Heaven and descended with Persephone into Hell to prove that it is the transgressor who usually comes off best. The names of Solomon and Byron were banded lightly across the table, and mention of seducers, exhortation, slanderous tongues, drunken drivers, and bigamists fell like thistle down from these feminine tongues. We particularly noticed Miss Mitchell's "primrose path of dalliance paved with the empty bottles of the night before," and Miss Woodger's Rosetticreated Heaven where the most interesting occupation indulged in by the five loveliest damsels on the place was sewing.

Then up rose the chairman, congratulated the speakers on entertaining him so well, and suggested that during the ensuing interval of five minutes the audience might walk and talk and, perhaps, discuss the afternoon's sport. The members of the audience thereupon rose and walked.

Meanwhile the team of the Red Carnations assumed their seats and waited for their graduate opponents (Messrs. Kearnan, Ohlstrom, and Dr. Bray). Of the Red Carnations, Mr. Blackburn spoke on the bones, Mr. Matison on the zones, and Mr. Johnston on the drones, of Adelaide's culture, in their endeavor to shake the audience from its attitude of "hypocritical complacency," and disprove the proposal "That Adelaide is becoming a City of Culture."

The debate was opened by Dr. Bray, who, talking of cultures, turned deferentially to his small colleague, Mr. Ohlstrom, and said that he would deal with the culture of microscopic organisms. He compared the Adelaide of one hundred years ago, and preferred our present cultural organization to that of the crude native sitting under a gum tree on the site of the George Murray building. Mr. Ohlstrom picked up the argument and made familiar reference to the "drunks' express," which used to leave town at 11.30 p.m., to non-stop bars, to the Suppression of Brothels

And surely an understanding of, and interest in, the events of the contemporary world must be of primary importance if we are to guide ourselves and not be content to stumble from crisis to crisis, from University to war, to the grave. The ideal of democracy is that each man should have a say in the policy of the nation, and what is the value of that if we repeat mechanically the catchwords of our daily press, and walk obediently where our leaders will, incapable of criticism or constructive action?

And here there is another criticism which has to be made. A large proportion of people agree that an interest in world affairs is desirable. Where, then, do they obtain their information upon which their ideas and reactions must be based? From the daily press, and from this alone. And it is in those words, "from this alone" that more trouble besets us.

For the regrettable fact is that newspapers are not impartial. Their viewpoint is always more or less biased; and so it is only by reading as many as possible and attempting to strike the mean by balancing carefully the facts given that any adequate grasp of a situation can be obtained. And the blame does not lie entirely with the papers. Their sources of news are often completely contradictory, masked by propaganda and by inaccuracies.

And, after all, the reading of newspapers alone is hardly the way to obtain an extensive grasp of the extremely complex motives which underlie modern politics. One must go farther afield to books and journals devoted exclusively to politics before

BY THE FOREIGN EDITOR.

claiming anything but the most rudimentary knowledge of the mad game of bluff and gamble played out in the arena of the contemporary world.

The first and most essential requisite for the student of world affairs is therefore the capacity to see both sides of a question. It is here that a further limitation to the average reader's powers become important—he is not usually a linguist. There must always be a danger of smug self-satisfaction if one is never brought to notice the ideas of other people. In time the capacity to see that any ideas apart from one's own exist may shrivel away—a very unhealthy condition. Germany and Italy, for example, undoubtedly have grievances. To judge from a very large section of the British press these are completely unsound, but it is an unfortunate fact that they do exist. Our perfect student should then be able to read fluently in all the languages used by the misguided nations of the world—an obviously vain ideal, but one which each should fulfil as far as he is able.

In an effort to counteract in some very slight degree the comparative isolation from outside news in Adelaide it is proposed that a weekly column should appear in "On Dit," in which news which does not appear in the daily paper will be treated in as impartial a way as possible. This may appear to be an almost impertinently ambitious task, and it probably is, for the sources of information will be fairly slender. However, if it is possible to give at least some indication of the fact that there is always another side to every question, the purpose of this column will not have been wholly unjustified.

ARTS ASSOCIATION

At the last meeting of the Arts Association, held on Tuesday, May 17, we were fortunate enough to hear two very good talks, the first by Mr. Cornell on the University of Paris, and the second by Miss Doreen Jacobs on "J. S. Bach."

Mr. Cornell, who is the new lecturer in French, gave us an interesting and entertaining account of the rise of the Sorbonne from its humble beginnings—lost in the mists of antiquity—to its present world-famous position as part of the University of Paris. Its beginnings were extremely humble. The extreme poverty of the early Sorbonne was the source of its power. No buildings existed to shelter it, and it owned no property; hence any hostile act on the part of the authorities could be met by threatening to move to taverns situated in some town with ideas more favorable to the University—a power of adaptation which unfortunately has since vanished for ever.

From the first, students of all nationalities joined the Sorbonne. In the early days they were divided into "nations," a system which has survived to the present time. Buildings were gradually acquired and the University flourished. In the 17th century Cardinal Richelieu took an active interest in the Sorbonne, and the French Revolution did not affect its growth, which proceeded unimpeded until present times. The Sorbonne now contains a series of lodgings for foreign students, but forms only a portion of the University of Paris.

Miss Doreen Jacobs, a student at the Conservatorium, said that in choosing Bach as a subject she wanted to attempt to dispel any bogies which we might have about the dryness of Bach's music. To fully appreciate Bach we must be prepared to ourselves make an effort and to meet him, as he is expressed in his music. She first played a Minuet written for one of his twenty children (by two wives), then a love song written for his second wife. A two part invention introduced us to counterpoint—the interweaving of melodies. This Bach used as a means to an end—the expression of the best in him.

The next step in our education was an introduction to the preludes and fugues. A prelude originally consisted of a collection of chords strung together before a recital. The C Sharp Major Prelude showed to what an extent Bach had developed the prelude, and was full of "spiritual joy." Miss Jacobs next played two fugues, the C Minor and A Flat Major, the last having a "beautiful little tail (the coda) which rounds the whole thing off." "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desire," was played as an example of the chorale. Bach composed a large number of these, and by improvising between lines "confounded the congregation."

The judges (Messrs. Pickering, Finnis, and Joseph) awarded the laurels to both undergrad. teams.

Proof in Crime

Much of the present dissatisfaction with democratic government has as its basis ignorance of what might be called the realities of the legal and administrative world. And unless a larger number of people have some clear conception of the law this disgust will lead to needless and harmful dissension. At present none but those professionally interested has access to legal literature, and, as a consequence, large numbers of people are, accidentally, through their training and their outlook, unaware of many laws which vitally affect them as citizens, and which, when applied in court, cause surprise and dismay. Chief of these is the modern criminal law and its rules as to the burden of proving his innocence which sometimes rests on the prisoner accused of crime.

These rules at first sight appear to be technical methods with which the layman is unconcerned, but they are in fact of the utmost importance, and their application has wide effects on the liberty of the subject. It should be noted first, that, as has been long known to text writers, a modification in procedure has often been the means of altering substantive laws. The unenforceable or unprovable right is at best but a mockery.

Not only does the incidence of the onus of proof vitally concern the prisoner, it also concerns and evidences the relationship which the citizen bears to the State, and thence his position in the State as a free citizen or as a mere unit among millions who are methodically realising, not their own qualities and capabilities, as they should in a free country, but the greatness of some totalitarian State. Where there is as much equality as possible between citizen and State, there will the individual be free to make concrete his own vision of life unfettered; where the State embodies all power and all righteousness, becomes Caesar and the expounder of Divine law there cannot be that reasonable and civilised tolerance of all but the regicide and assassin which should be the mark of democracy.

"Throughout the web of the English Criminal Law one golden thread is always to be seen," said Viscount Sankey in *Woolmington v. The Director of Public Prosecutions*, "that it is the duty of the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt, subject to what I have already said as to the defence of insanity and subject also to any statutory exception. If at the end of the case there is a reasonable doubt, created by the evidence given by either the prosecution or the prisoner, as to whether the prisoner killed the deceased with a malicious intention, the prosecution has not made out the case and the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal. No matter what the charge or where the trial, the principle that the prosecution must prove the guilt of the prisoner is part of the common law of England and no attempt to whittle it down can be entertained. When dealing with a murder case, the Crown must prove: (a) death as the result of a voluntary act of the accused, and (b) malice of the accused. It may prove malice either expressly or by implication. For malice may be implied where death occurs as a result of the voluntary act of the accused which is (1) intentional and (2) unprovoked. When evidence of death and malice has been given (this is a question for the jury) the accused is entitled to show, by evidence or by examination of the circumstances adduced by the Crown that the act on his part which caused death was either unintentional or provoked. If the jury are either satisfied with his explanation or, upon a review of the evidence, are left in reasonable doubt whether even if his explanation be not accepted, the act was unintentional or provoked, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted. It is not the law of England to say, as was said in the summing up of the present case: 'If the Crown satisfies you that this woman died at the prisoner's hands then he has to show that there are circumstances to be found in the evidence which has been given from the witness-box in this case which alleviate the crime so that it is only manslaughter or which excuse the homicide altogether by showing it was a pure accident' . . ."

This judgment was that of the House of Lords, and is the law of England. Its citation is (1935) A.C. at p. 482. Although not technically of irresistible authority in Australia, and doubts have been cast upon its historical basis, this statement of the law would undoubtedly be followed by the South Australian Courts.

From this quotation it will be seen that the prosecutor, in all criminal cases, must establish not only, in the case of alleged murder, that the de-

Provocations

"THE BLACK HOLE"

A Put Up Job

"It is now used as a warehouse, and has a monument commemorating those who died in it during the Indian Mutiny"—"The Black Hole of Calcutta": glowering symbol of the monstrous barbarity of the Indian, and convenient justifier of all British barbarism.

Needless to say, the monument is a thorn in the side of the Indians. It was erected in the early nineteenth century, chiefly at the instigation of Lord Curzon, in remembrance of the Serajuddaulah—Clive and the East India Company affair. The popular story was, and is, that Seraj locked up a large number of English prisoners in a small, unventilated building and callously went to sleep. As he could not be woken up, the prisoners appealed for help in vain, and by the next morning most of them had suffocated to death.

According to an article in a recent "World Review" (March, 1938), the sole authority for all this was a man called Holwell, a confederate of Clive. It's a good story, but it got out of hand, and the wretched Seraj has arrived to us to-day a perfect monster of bland cruelty. Actually, the matter was taken up, it would appear, highly efficiently at the end of the last century by a Hindu historian, called Babu Akshay Kumar Maitra. He "proved to the hilt that the Black Hole was a colossal hoax and Holwell was the most unmitigated liar going at the time."

To the intense gratification of the people of Bengal, Maitra produced a Seraj very different from the one beloved of third-rate English historians, and he exploded the Black Hole by a solution of indisputable facts and arguments, his main point being that there was no reference at all to the episode in any despatches, and that it was not mentioned once by contemporary writers.

The book must have been a nasty shock to Lord Curzon, who, as the

Viceroy, had his headquarters in Calcutta. The writer of the "World Review" article says, "That prancing pro-consul of India was not the person to admit that Holwell or any of the divinities of the Company regime was a liar, but probably it was felt, even by him, that it was not possible to meet the arguments of Mr. Maitra, built on solid historical facts." He did give an answer, however: the eloquent monument.

Lord Curzon's "superior" gesture was not, of course, generally appreciated, but the protests against it were futile, and it was not till 1915, when a European, J. H. Little, wrote an article in "Bengal, Past and Present" corroborating Maitra's contentions, that anything was done.

It is doubtful, as a matter of fact, if what happened then was much use. At any rate, the question was considered, with extreme unction, at a meeting of the Calcutta Historical Society. Those present, some of them reputable historians, under the presidency of Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, decided unanimously that the story of the Black Hole of Calcutta was a complete fabrication, and in no way "based on historical facts."

A pretty subject for contemplation is, what would have been the feelings of Lord Curzon if he had been the Viceroy at the time? However, the monument was a settled article of local furniture by that time, and "despite the verdict of history against it," stayed on, and is still there to-day.

As it happens, a short time ago the question was dug up again when a Muslim member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly tabled a question for the Ministry on the subject, enquiring whether the monument could not be removed from the site, out of respect for the feelings of the Hindu and Muslim public against it. The answer he got is not known.

CONFLICT IN EUROPE

The Age of Anti-Reason

"There is in Europe to-day a clash of ideas," said Miss Kathleen Courtney, prominent supporter of the League of Nations, and of the International Peace Campaign when addressing the P. and I.R.C. on the last Thursday of term. "The clash between Communism and Fascism is not fundamental."

We are often informed that the great division in Europe is one of ideology between the Soviet and the Fascist ideal. "An ideology is a set of connected ideas relating to the aim and to the method of the State and it includes the social, the politi-

cal, and the economic organisation of the State." But in the realms of religion, or private enterprise and private property, there is no fundamental clash between Communism and Fascism—the State overrides all three. The fact that it was thought that such a clash did exist has done much to cause the present tension in Europe.

A more important conflict is that between Reason and Unreason. We see in Europe a strange revival of a kind of mysticism . . . "I go on my way with the assurance of a somnambulist, the way that God has sent me"—Herr Adolf Hitler. There is a new mystical conception of the State and of the Nation; one based, not on reason, but on intuition.

There is also the clash between the "haves" and the "have-nots" or, more accurately, between those who are satisfied with the status quo, and those who desire a change. The difficulty is to make a change without bloodshed.

The democracies and the dictatorships stand in opposition. A State exists to make full co-operation possible. The dictators impose co-operation from above; the democracies attempt to obtain it by consent.

The final and most important clash is between those countries which believe in the new idea, peaceful arbitration, and those who still cling to the idea of force. The latter must be resolutely opposed. "The deterioration of international affairs is to be referred to the lack of co-operation, to the failure of the Disarmament Conference, the failure to oppose Italy in Abyssinia, Japan in China, and the Fascist powers in Spain."

WE MAKE POLICY.

Miss Courtney finished with the welcome news that strong public opinion in the Dominions would influence the Imperial Policy. English statesmen and English people are intensely interested in the Dominions, and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, when outlining their policy, never fail to add that it has the support of the Dominions. This assurance counts considerably with the English electors even though probably or possibly it is quite without foundation.

THE REAL AUSTRIA

Dr. Koch Emery, who came here recently from Austria to take a teaching appointment at St. Peter's College, addressed the last meeting of the Music Students' Association. Seldom, if ever, have we seen a speaker gain such complete mastery over his audience with such little apparent effort. His subject was "The Last Twenty Years of Austria."

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

For the foreigner, he said, Austria means Vienna, coffee houses, operas, concerts, and the theatre; but to the Austrians themselves, the mountains offer the greatest beauties—mountains of rock covered with snow feet deep. He painted a glorious picture of the Viennese workers taking the tram on Saturday afternoon into the mountains behind the city—a journey of 1½ to 2 hours—600 feet high—and tramping through the snow to one of the hostels. After dinner, everyone, irrespective of class, gathers around and sings the age-old Austrian folk songs, and performs the traditional peasant dances. On Sunday they climb up the mountains on their skis, and then the glorious run down the slopes to the railway line, and back to the city. Skiing is the national sport; everyone goes at some time to the mountains and mingles their sheer beauty with the thrill of the slow hard climb and then the swift downward plunge. In the higher mountains, the peaks will frequently be above the clouds so that the climbers will bask in warm sunshine and look down upon the world through a thick haze, while from that void comes the clear frosty clang of the church bells from all the neighboring villages. Dr. Emery showed a great number of slides, many of which were perfectly glorious views of the mountains, and the villages half covered with snow.

IN THE CITY.

Vienna itself has a population of two millions. There is nothing in the country to support the two millions—nothing but rock and snow. It was a crime that an area so economically destitute was ever created a political unit. The tourist trade, the timber industry and a little farming are the chief sources of wealth.

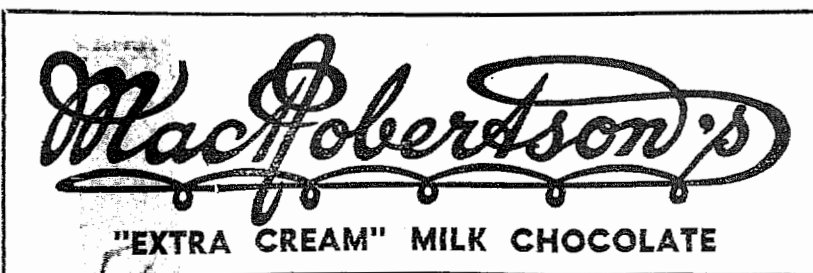
The Viennese have two professions—one by which they gain money, the other pleasure. The latter they obtain from the opera, the concerts or the National Theatre. A University student will often have no dinner so that he can attend the opera at night. In England the theatre is still identified with Sin; in Austria the children are sent to the National Theatre; the programmes are concluded sufficiently early so that the children can attend; they are taught not standard German or the King's German, but stage German, because the actors in the National Theatre are taught to speak perfectly.

The condition of Vienna over the last few years has been desperate; there was simply no work to be found; graduates faced certain unemployment; people were literally starving to death. A civil war seemed unavoidable. The entry of Hitler was perhaps the only solution, but nevertheless the Austrian people will retain their individuality, even though politically they are absorbed into the Reich.

We believe that the P. and I.R.C. have arranged for Dr. Emery to speak at their meeting on the 21st of this month. We recommend this meeting to you with the very greatest confidence. Dr. Emery knows Austria; he understands the Austrians, and he loves both. As a speaker, he is charming.

DIRTY WORK

Attention is drawn to the fact that there is a Union regulation prohibiting the leaving of dishes on the Refectory lawn or on the cloisters. Also the Union Committee requests that no papers be left lying on or about the lawn.



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UNION COMMITTEE

Chairs in the Air

First the Women's Union offered their friends across the way the loan of 40 chairs to relieve congestion in the George Murray Hall. The condition of loan was that women should have equal right (so often possessed in practice) to the use of cane chairs, formerly adorning the now extinct men's lounge. The Men's Union Committee was asked to give an opinion. Complaint was made of the shortage of chairs in the G.M.H., and their use, to the exclusion of Union members, by a considerable influx of outsiders at a recent meeting. It was pointed out that some Union members had been unable to effect even entrance to the hall, much less to chairs; while one member had fainted from an hour's standing in the crowd at the back of the hall. The matter of admission of outsiders was referred to the Regulations Sub-Committee.

Permission to use the Refectory for a dance and a tournament was refused the Aquinas Society and the Boxing Club respectively. The S.C.M. was granted permission to run an appeal for Chinese University students. They may hold a button day, and may take collections at meetings. A letter of thanks from the Aquinas Society for Union hospitality to Father Dudley was received. A letter from the University Council granted permission for the holding of the Men's Union Dinner (in toto) on the Union premises. Mr. Wallman, our representative at the Melbourne Union opening celebrations, submitted his report, which is available for scrutiny at the Secretary's office.

'VARSITY UPSETS BOGEY IN FOUR SPORTS

BY THE SPORTS EDITOR.

D. C. MENZIES, EDITOR.

MARGARET COWELL,
REPORTER.

The four sports referred to by our screaming headline are, of course, rifle, lacrosse, baseball and hockey. The rifle club won its first intervarsity for ten years. The lacrosse team won its first match of the year by beating a previously unbeaten team. The baseballers won their first match in convincing style, scoring seven runs in one innings. Our hockey men, not having won before, played all over their opponents to win by the huge margin of 9-0. This all happened on Saturday week. Last Saturday the footballers and hockey men kept on with the good work, while the baseball and lacrosse teams had byes, and so we have bright prospects this year of restoring Varsity to the high standard of sport of a few years ago.

FOOTBALL

On May 21 we unfortunately lost to Exeter, who as yet have not lost a match. This game we should have won, holding on to a small lead right until about ten minutes to go, but the bell left us some two goals behind.

The following Saturday we had a comfortable win against Alberton Church United at Woodville Oval. The game was very bad from the point of view of football, the wet conditions for the first time being to some extent responsible.

On June 4 we had our best win so far this season, defeating Kenilworth by 20 goals. Varsity really looked like a football team in this match, every man pulling his weight at some time.

Bob Elix, Parkin, and Le Messurier must be bracketed as our best players. Parkin's kicking for goal was most pleasing, while "Lemony" worked like a tiger around the rucks.

The opposing forwards found a big stumbling block in Pat Kleinschmidt, who displayed unerring judgment, and always disposed of the ball to advantage. Bob Brown played his usual brilliant game at centre wing, while Playford and Magarey did a lot of hard work, the former "putting it all over" the veteran Jack Owens. King South did a lot of work to get seven goals, and his half-forward wing is now a safe avenue to goal.

We only hope we can repeat our performance next Saturday against Walkerville at the Varsity Oval, and continue on the upward grade.

Varsity, 24-11.
Kenilworth, 4-11.
Goals for Varsity: South (7), Page (5), Parkin (4), Rice (3), Elix (2), Le Messurier, Madigan, W. P. Goode.
Best players: Elix, Parkin, Le Messurier, Kleinschmidt, Brown, Playford, Magarey.

HOCKEY CLUB ON THE UP

Although the vacation is usually an unfortunate time for Varsity sport, it has not been so for the hockey club. On the first Saturday, May 21, we could not manage more than a draw, but on the 28th we startled everyone with a 9-nil victory over Centaurs, and followed this last Saturday by beating Wanderers 4-nil. As a result of these matches we have risen from seventh place to fourth.

The first match, against Argosy, has to a great extent slipped from the writer's mind through lapse of time and because the next two are more gratifying to remember. So we shall pass to the Centaurs' match which the papers solemnly prophesied would be a draw. This was a day out for our forwards, especially Fenner, who hit six of our nine goals. Centaurs could not strike form, and were unable to break through the halves and backs. Spafford, in particular, played a very safe game at right back. Hargrave, at right inner, and Forbes, right wing, combined well with Fenner, and were able to pass Centaurs' backs almost at will.

Last Saturday's match against Wanderers was poor hockey, and we were lucky to win. We got our first goal early, but from then on we were continually pressed by our opponents,

BASEBALL

Saturday, May 28, was an eventful day for Varsity baseball fans, as the A's managed to secure their first win for the season, defeating Prospect by 8 runs to 2.

The match was without much interest in the early stages, neither team being able to break through its opponents' defence. However, in the sixth innings well-bunched hits by Varsity players, aided by errors from Prospect, enabled no less than seven runners to cross the home plate safely.

A whitewash appeared likely, but such a one-sided score aroused the generous instinct in Varsity's catcher (Kilgariff), who omitted to throw a dropped third strike to first in the approved fashion, thus allowing two Prospect base runners to cross the plate.

Catt, an excellent utility man, was once more called on to pitch in the absence of Noack, and it was largely his good work that was responsible for Prospect's small score.

Safe hitters for Varsity were:—Swan (2), Kilgariff, Lewis, Nichterlein, Gould (1).

Last Saturday, as the A's had a bye, the B's played their match on the Varsity Oval against Kensington.

The B's have been unlucky this season, not only in the promotion of their best players to A grade, but also in losing the three matches that they have lost by only one run in each case. However, in an exciting last innings on Saturday Varsity managed to send three runners across the plate, and thus drew (6 runs all) with Kensington.

Kensington batters were as incapable of connecting with Noack as Noack was of finding the plate, and although only three hits were made off him he allowed no less than nine walks.

Safe hitters for B's: Lewis, Kerr, O'Brien, Morrison.

C's lost to Sturt, 16 runs to 3.

Safe hitters. Schwarz, Ryan, Staton, Potter, Johnston, Alderman (1).

who had numerous opportunities to score. During this time we were playing in a way that C Grade would have been ashamed of. About a quarter of an hour before time, however, by some miracle the ball managed to get up our end and someone put it through. That gave the team new heart, and we managed to get two more goals. It would be hard to say whether we or Wanderers were more surprised at this burst of scoring—we certainly didn't deserve it. Arty Cocks, in goal, played very well, having spent the previous match in frozen aloofness without ever seeing the ball.

INTER-VARSITIES

Apart from the rifle shooting, three intervarsities were contested during the vacation—the rugby, golf, and athletics. Unfortunately, they were played in other States, and our special correspondents—"On Dit" has them like all the best papers—have dallied rather long away from home. We shall do our best to have the reports of these matches in our next issue.

VACATION LACROSSE

The vacation has made serious inroads into our C team which has had to forfeit twice. This has been very discouraging and it is to be hoped that they won't take it to heart. On Saturday, they played Legacy at Urrbrae, and although Nicholson of our A team was umpire, they still lost 15-5.

To work up we come to the B's. This team had a bye on Saturday and the week before it lost rather badly to Legacy on the Varsity Oval. They have not won a match yet and are not likely to do so until its members, captain included, come out to practice with some degree of regularity.

With the A's, however, the club can be content. The members have been practising fairly well and although they have had two players absent from their forward line during

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the vacation, they lost one match by only one goal, and they won the second in convincing style 10-6. This last game was described by the "Advertiser" as "one of the biggest surprises in senior lacrosse in this State for several seasons." It was the first time we had won and the first time our opponents, East Torrens, had lost this season. We have not beaten this team for many years; in the first match last year we lost 30-3. The result, however, can be put down to the improved play of the forwards. Barnfield has improved out of sight, and is a reliable goalgetter. Martin also can be relied on. The forwards have found that by passing the ball across the goal front they can score much more freely. The backs and centre men have been playing solidly all the year.

Results: May 21—A's lost to Goodwood 3-2. Goalthrowers—Barnfield, Martin. Best players—Duffield, Nancarrow, Nairn, Taylor, Menzies.

May 28—A's defeated East Torrens 10-6. Goalthrowers—Barnfield 5, Martin 4, Nicholson. Best players—Duffield, Barnfield, Nairn, Cottle, Menzies.

ADELAIDE WINS SHOOTING

FIRST TIME SINCE 1927.

The inter-Varsity rifle shooting was won this vac. by Adelaide, who thus hold the Vernon Nathan Shield for the first time since 1927 (not counting the occasion when they temporarily borrowed it in Tasmania in 1934).

This win was a well-deserved finish to a team's extremely persistent and hard practice. In fact, the practice team was not satisfied with Saturday practices only, and on more than one occasion practised on Sunday mornings.

The match commenced at 300 yards in fine weather with a light breeze but poor visibility, owing to the sun being behind the small "tin-hat" targets.

Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney all finished level here with scores of 365, Tasmania scoring 345. Best scorer for Adelaide was Brooke, with 48 out of 50.

At 500 yards sighting was a little easier, but the light fishtail wind was badly handled by all but the Adelaide coaches, and we finished 16 points ahead. Both Robertson and Welbourn scored 48 and were best for Adelaide. Adelaide, 373; Melbourne, 357; Sydney, 355; Tasmania, 334.

This lead was slightly more than held at 600 yards, where we registered 364; Sydney, 359; Melbourne, 359, and Tasmania, 341. Our best here was a 47 by Starling.

In the uncoached emergencies' shoot Sandford (140), of Adelaide, was eight points ahead of Rodwell, of Melbourne.

Second Day.

Conditions were again fairly easy, though light rain fell at 700 yards. Welbourn, shooting under adverse conditions, dropped his last shot for a fine 49, and Robertson later equalled this, and Adelaide increased its lead by 18 points to 39. Adelaide, 368; Sydney, 349; Melbourne, 350; Tasmania, 327.

At 800 yarding sighting was easier and many good scores were registered. Here Mutton put on the only "possible" for Adelaide during the match, and the result of the match was put beyond all reasonable doubt when we again shot best. Adelaide, 379; Sydney, 368; Melbourne, 364; Tasmania, 357.

The Adelaide team went back to the 900 yards mound with a lead of 50 points, and increased this by two to win the match by a very wide margin. Adelaide, 365; Sydney, 366; Melbourne, 360; Tasmania, 333.

Final totals—

Adelaide, 2,214.
Sydney, 2,162.
Melbourne, 2,155.
Tasmania, 2,039.

ALBERT AND IMPERIAL RIFLE MATCHES

GOOD PERFORMANCE BY
A.U.R.C.

The club fired the Albert and Imperial matches for 1938 at Port Adelaide on Wednesday, May 11, under difficult conditions. The wind was steady and did not cause much trouble, but the light was very bad, and this, coupled with the smaller aiming mark, made sighting extremely difficult.

Scores—	Imperial.				Albert.	
	300	500	600	600	300	Ttl.
H. E. Woolston	45	44	45	49	183	
T. A. R. Dinning	45	45	44	47	181	
A. B. Robertson	48	44	45	44	181	
F. B. Harris	46	47	41	45	179	
C. J. Starling	45	47	46	36	174	
A. E. Welbourn	44	44	43	41	172	
W. Bateman	39	43	44	46	172	
R. C. Bills	45	45	39	12	140	
	356	358	348	320	1382	

Albert.	Imperial.				Ttl.
	300	400	500	600	
C. J. Starling	45	40	47	46	178
A. B. Robertson	48	40	44	45	177
H. E. Woolston	45	43	44	45	177
T. A. R. Dinning	45	43	45	44	177
F. B. Harris	46	41	47	41	175
G. P. Sandford	41	43	47	44	175
A. E. Welbourn	44	43	44	43	174
E. G. Robinson	41	41	46	46	174

Range totals 355 334 363 355 1407

ABOUT IT AND ABOUT

By Omar Khayyam

Have you ever noticed how the word "undergraduate" is frequently used as a descriptive term to disparage any thought, word, or deed savouring of immaturity? In this sense, it vies in popularity with the word "adolescent" as the final comment on anything that the critic considers half-baked or puerile. And, no doubt, the indictment is justified. . . . We do tend to take ourselves rather seriously, don't we? Violently declaimed opinions and enthusiasms, arrogance, intolerance, a definite conviction that the University is the hub of the community—and there we have an undergraduate. Or have we?

We all remember Florence Desmond's popular series of impersonations of film stars a few years ago. As far as I know, however, there were not, at that time, any outstanding male attempts at the same thing. This position has now been rectified by a recent record, "Michael Moore's Film Fair." Amongst a remarkable series of imitations are included W. C. Field's spruiking for the dancing girls at the "Fair" ("Come and see them dressed in twenty beads, nineteen of them perspiration!") and Ronald Coleman's spruiking for the fat lady ("Would you believe it, ladies and gentlemen, I once tried to put my arm around her waist and met a perfect stranger coming around the other side!").

If I felt as privileged as "The Watchman" to comment upon current trends and to point morals, I might be tempted to deplore the present glut of topical news-pictorial periodicals that parade all the latest sensational and sordid happenings and freaks for the visual edification of the weary. We have our Australian representatives of the species, but the pattern appears to have originated along with the lately banned "salacious sex magazines" in America, where they cater especially for that class of person the Americans themselves call "morons." And that reminds me of a poem:

See the happy moron,
He doesn't care a damn;
I wish I were a moron—
My God, perhaps I am!

I notice President Roosevelt recently agreed to the allotment of a further fifteen million dollars for the anti-syphilis campaign. America certainly seems to be facing this big problem with frankness and energy. The facts and figures suggest that it is not any too soon. Reports vary, but apparently at least half a million new cases are reported under treatment by reputable physicians in U.S.A. each year, with no doubt quite an equal number not under reliable treatment at all. There is surely no need for me to dissertate

on the desirability of a sane, realistic approach to the question, unencumbered by so-called "moral" considerations?

Not so many years ago motor cars heralded their approach with raucous klaxons. Then they graduated to the beep-beep tooter. Now any modern car worthy of consideration has at least two horns, more or less in harmony. In the near future, the tooters of all cars, no doubt, will play well-known melodies to draw attention to their otherwise silent approach. (Indeed, some car-radios already serve that purpose). Nowadays we tend to pay more attention to the gadgets and superficialities when considering a car purchase, taking mechanical efficiency for granted, so we can readily visualise the time when we will buy a particular car only if we like the tune played by its warning device.

I've never been dated,
I've never been kissed.
They said if I waited
No man could resist
The love of a pure
And innocent Miss.
The trouble is this—
I'm fifty.

C. B. (Otago).

WEST END
XXX BITTER BEER