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**"Popeye the Sailor Meets
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Vol. 7 TUESDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1938 No. 20

SHOULD WE GO GOWNED?

SOVIET RUSSIA

AND WITH A TRENCHER CAP BE CROWNED?

DEBATING VICTORY

ADELAIDE WINS INTER-VARSITY

OR, THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
It is a great pity that more students do not take advantage of the lunch-hour lectures in the George Murray. Mr. Tony McGillick's talk on Soviet Russia was entertaining, as well as being extraordinarily interesting. He told how, with three other delegates from Australia, and delegates from England, Spain, France, and Belgium, he visited Russia this year, and was shown the inner workings of the U.S.S.R.

He spoke of the great improvement of living conditions since capitalist days, and of the enormous strides taken by both the primary and secondary industries of the country.

Russian money is measured as a hundred kopeks to one rouble. Seventy kopeks buy a pint of beer, and for just over a rouble anyone can buy a meal consisting of, for example, caviare, chicken soup (through which the chicken did not walk on sticks), fried fish, veal, and vegetables, ice cream and mineral water—and this for less than the price of two pints!

Mr. McGillick gave statistics showing the shorter working hours, better conditions, longer holidays, and fairer pay of factory workers. He spoke of the greatly advanced position of women, who are there permitted to work highly technical machinery, and are paid on the same basis as men. Workers are paid a basic wage, and this is increased according to the quantity and quality of their work, so that two men on the same job, one may earn four hundred roubles a month and the other as much as twelve hundred. The Constitution is such that the wife and children of the lazy worker do not suffer because of him. Their roubles are worth more than those of the better worker. For example, they may both rent similar houses, but the Constitution says that no man shall pay more than 10 per cent. of his wages for rent, so one man will pay forty roubles a year and the other a hundred and twenty.

One of the most successful of the post-capitalist industries is Stalin's motor factory. No cars are produced with less than eight cylinders, and they are all made entirely from Soviet materials. Synthetic rubber is manufactured from a small native shrub, and has been proved to be extraordinarily successful. When this factory first began, less than 100 cars were produced each year, now 70,000 are put on the road annually.

Agriculture has progressed immeasurably, and over 100 million more acres of land are now being farmed than in capitalist days. The delicate agricultural machinery, which a few years ago the Russians could not even handle, is now being produced by the Soviet and universally used. Russia's terrific export trade in grain has vanished as home consumption has increased, and in ten years the total wages have passed from eight milliards of roubles to seventy-eight, with no increase in the price of commodities.

Mr. McGillick stressed the comparison between the hotels they stayed at for the same cost in Moscow and in England. The latter were a typical example of mildly shabby, middle-class English hotels. The new Hotel Moscow, on the other hand, was a veritable palace, with private telephones, writing desks, and bathrooms. On the establishment there was a private hospital, with doctors and nurses, a dentist, a barber, and a beauty salon. All these free to staff and customers alike! All through the U.S.S.R. medical and dental attention is free.

Mr. McGillick's opinion is that Russia is a glorious Utopia for the ordinary man. The reports that he gave us—no one is unemployed, under-clothed, or under-fed—support this opinion admirably, and we cannot help but be impressed. We must not,

On several occasions during this year of grace mention has been made of the appalling habit of undress prevailing among the students of this University. Our own cultural organ, to wit, those columns headed "Provocations," once lightly and gracefully touched on the subject, and a short time ago we received correspondence on the matter. It would appear, therefore, that the interest of the apathetic masses has already been quickened. We proffer this article with a fervent hope that it may further leaven the lump.

The Position at Law.

Legally, it is the duty of every student to appear at lectures garbed in the traditional black stuff gown and mortar board. There is a certain statute of the University which reads thus: "At all lectures, examinations, and public ceremonials of the University, graduates and undergraduates must appear in academic dress. The academic dress shall be: For undergraduates—a plain black stuff gown and trencher cap."

This enactment has apparently never been complied with, nor, for some reason, has obedience to it ever been enforced, although it is certainly imperative in its terms. However, the existence of the statute ensures that any student who, feeling that aca-

ademic dress is desirable, is so courageous as to appear at a lecture gowned and crowned, will be quite safe. He may, of course, be subjected to a good deal of banter—an affliction which is fairly prevalent among our numbers—but he may rest assured that his conduct is unimpeachable by the authorities. Which is always a soothing reflection.

And so we urge you, if you feel moved in this direction, to show that you have the courage of your convictions (this is a wonderful thing, and is largely responsible for the British Empire), and purchase from the Union Store a gown and a trencher cap. Our arguments in support follow:

Tremendous Fillip to Dignity of University.

The most obvious difference between the old-established Universities of England and the Continent and their more modern contemporaries is the latter's lack of tradition. It is often impossible to remedy this—it is clear that a University such as ours must hope in vain, for the present at any rate, for libraries stocked with old manuscripts, for ancient buildings, and other such constituents of the traditional atmosphere of the halls of learning. This is a very good reason why we should cling tenaciously to those venerable customs which it is possible for us to observe. Adherence to such enables us in some measure to

achieve continuity with the past, and mellow to a slight extent our patently new red brick and whitewash. Further, there is a certain dignity attached to the gown, not only by reason of its association, but also by virtue of its very appearance, whereas although our bright and brief modern attire is often exceedingly attractive it can scarcely be termed dignified, and dignity goes well with learning.

The adoption of a uniform dress for all students might also, possibly, diminish the operations of female sartorial competitors. This, however, is open to doubt. Women usually manage to contrive something.

Advantageous to Our City.

The important effects on the reputation of Adelaide of compliance with the terms of the unfortunate statute are worthy of note. It is our proud boast that this is not only a garden city and the jewel of the south, but the City of Culture also. Surely, anything which we can do to render this assertion ever more true must be dear to our hearts. This is our chance to aid the home city. For you must know that it is proposed to don the gown in our perambulations through the city streets, as well as in the precincts of the University. One can imagine few pictures more pleasing

than the spectacle of a bevy of students proceeding along King William Road, their gowns fluttering to the winds. The effect of such a sight on overseas visitors would be tremendous, and might even compensate for the Outer Harbor, which is ugly.

It is probable that the average citizen also would appreciate the innovation, for scoff though he may at tradition, he yet loves it very dearly. Adelaide is almost ideally suited to be a University city. It seems a pity not to seize the opportunity and make it more nearly like one.

The Artistic Argument.

Statute 18 deals with the question of academic dress, with reference to both graduates and undergraduates. A study of the hoods prescribed for Bachelors, Masters, and Doctors of the various Faculties reveals the fact that strict compliance with the enactment would result in a riot of color, embellishing our sombre lecture rooms. We quote the statute: "The hoods for Bachelors to be of black silk or stuff lined to a width of six inches with silk. The

color of such lining to be: for Bachelors of Laws, blue; for Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery, rose; for Bachelors of Dental Surgery, salmon pink; for Bachelors of Arts, grey; for Bachelors of Science, yellow; for Bachelors of Engineering, light brown" (this would accord well with the swarthy complexion of the Professor of Laws), "and for Bachelors of Music, green." This recital speaks for itself.

We Exhort You to—

Preferably, obtain a gown at once and appear in such at your next lecture. If, as we fear, you are not sufficiently courageous to do this, talk

about the project to your friends, and interest them in it, when they will probably join you in the great adventure. But, at all events, treat the matter seriously.

(Continued from previous column.)
however, be carried away by one man's flow of eloquence, but must realise that, pro-Soviet as he is, Mr. McGillick may be suppressing from us the gloomier side of things.

Adelaide secured its first victory in inter-Varsity debates for well over ten years when it won the contest held in Melbourne last week. The team, consisting of L. F. Crisp, V. C. Mation, and E. F. Johnston (speaking in that order), showed their best form in the semi-final debate against Melbourne, but managed to defeat Sydney by a narrow margin in the final on the following night.

The First Round.

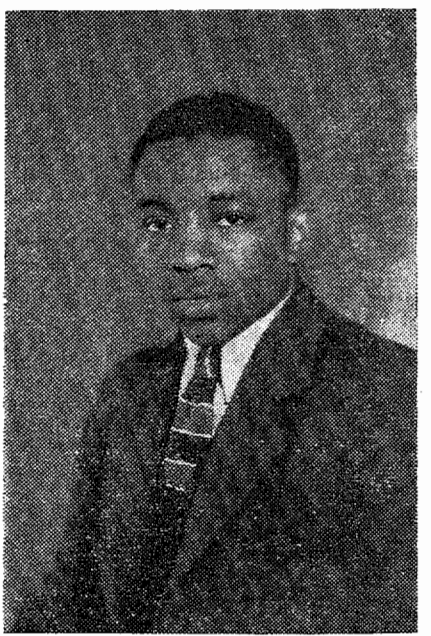
The first debate was between Brisbane, who affirmed, and Sydney, who denied that "Euthenasia should be legalised." Both sides were extremely serious, and the argument followed the usual line, the pro side relying on hard cases, and the con side on the all-importance of human life. Sydney won by a narrow margin, probably because Brisbane never clearly defined euthenasia.

exact grounds of their disagreement until the sixth speech. This probably contributed more than anything else to their defeat, although they neglected to answer several weighty arguments. Star features for Adelaide were Mation's opening and Crisp's reply.

In the final, on the following night, Sydney affirmed that "Modern Civilisation Kills Personality." Individually, Adelaide did not speak as well as on the previous night, although probably more balance was secured by Mation introducing a small amount of rebuttal into his speech, and Johnston devoting the full fifteen minutes to rebuttal. Sydney defined very clearly and argued from the swing to Fascism into particular emphasis on education, industry, and art. Adelaide replied with increased emphasis on "kill," denied that Fascism was killing personality, for otherwise there would be less stress and strain in the totalitarian States, and affirmed that personality was given scope and stimulus with increasing leisure. The three judges agreed in favor of Adelaide, but all by a very narrow margin.



LE MOYNE DEBATERS.
Above: J. Byas.
Right: C. Gilton.



On the following night, Melbourne (pro) defeated Tasmania (con) on the subject, "Conservatism is the worship of stagnation." There was something of a paucity of argument on both sides, but Melbourne was very much more entertaining and gained the decision.

Adelaide v. Melbourne.

On Wednesday night, Adelaide affirmed against Melbourne that "Democratic ideals are incompatible with 20th century conditions." Adelaide surprised Melbourne by speaking as the supporters of democracy, and maintaining that its ideals could not be achieved in the face of 20th century methods of education, authoritarian tendencies in political science, and ideological conflicts. Melbourne disagreed with this interpretation, but neglected to state the

The victory, after so many defeats, is particularly pleasing, and much praise must go to Mr. Barbour. He worked with the team over several trial debates, giving valuable hints on style, delivery, and general conduct and arrangement of argument. The team rejoices that it was able to repay these good services in the most practical manner possible.

RE YOUR TRAYS

The Union Committee, at its last meeting, expressed its strong disapproval of the conduct of those of its members who leave their trays lying on the Refectory lawn after lunch, and at other times. The committee is determined to stop this practice, which is not only untidy, but is also extremely unfair to those who have to carry in a large number of loaded trays. So just be a little more thoughtful—if you are an offender—and carry in your own tray.

International Debate.

On the Friday night, Thonemann (Melbourne) and Jenkins (Sydney) debated against the Le Moyne boys, Byas and Gilton, and were duly defeated. The latter are well worth hearing. To-morrow night, in the Bonnython Hall, they affirm that "America has found a formula for happiness." Piper and Blackburn will oppose the motion. On Friday night, in the same hall, they debate a team from the S.A. Debating Union on the subject that "World peace is neither possible nor desirable."

COMING EVENTS

August 29, Monday.—1.30: Debate, George Murray Hall, Law II v. Conserv.
 August 31, Wednesday.—1.30: Talk by Mr. Gilton, G.M. Hall.
 August 31, Wednesday.—Debate team from Le Moyne College, U.S.A. v. Adelaide University Union, in Bonython Hall.
 September 2, Friday.—Le Moyne College Team v. S.A. Literary Societies' Union, in Bonython Hall.
 September 16, Friday.—Arts Association: Dinner-Dance at 7.15 p.m., at Southern Cross Hotel.

“On Dit”

Tuesday, 30th August, 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.

Provocations

**GREAT HUMAN DRAMA
 “JOURNEY'S END”**

The immense amount of undue matter which has been written and spoken in the past few weeks about the production of "Journey's End" led us to expect that it would be a good deal worse than, in fact, it is. It is regrettable that the performance should have been invested from the start with such an overwhelming cloak of bag-pipes, uniforms, flags, and decorations generally, because it has acquired the air less of a piece of serious dramatic work than of a tawdry military tattoo, and, unfortunately, the bulk of the audience seemed, at the opening performance, to regard it as such.

"Journey's End," as a play, is remarkable rather as evidence of courage on Mr. Sherrif's part than as a good piece of dramatic work. It is all far too broadly drawn, in far too heavy lines. The characters are all well-defined types, and run through a series of well-defined emotional adventures, which are neither subtle nor unexpected. Thus, the favorite old remark immediately occurs—the play, in the present production, is extremely well cast. (We can't see that this is in any way a compliment; and, by the way, we should like to state it most emphatically that we are abominably sick of Mr. "Whacker" Dawe's peculiar type of clowning.)

Keith Macdonald as Captain Stanhope is excellent, especially in his moments of maudlin hysteria and anger, but his whole performance is precise and felicitous. He is, perhaps, a little too much for his complement, Richard Harding Browne as Raleigh. There is always something about Mr.

Harding Browne faintly reminiscent of school dramatic performances. It is probably something to do with his movements, which are rather uncertain and untidy. He is, however, on the whole, satisfactory, and, like Mr. Macdonald, really good in his hysterical scenes. This is odd, because the hysteria of amateurs is usually rather penny whistleish.

Phil Peake (Hibbert) is the same: best in his hysteria scenes; but as the prurient drunkard he is decidedly off. Incidentally, Mr. Macdonald is as good a dramatic drunkard as we have ever seen. Mr. Peake, at his best, is better than anyone else in the play.

Mr. Walsh as "Uncle" Osborne is far too avuncular. He is flat. Certainly, that is his function in the play, but in the opening performance he was just dull, and, a good deal of the time, inaudible. Second Lieutenant Trotter (Mr. Dawe) we have mentioned already. He has a weak part ("his tunic appears to be on the verge of bursting at the waist; his face is red, fat and round," etc.), and he fills it admirably. Perhaps our objection to Second Lieutenant Trotter has something to do with the objection to the hilarious way in which the audience responded to every movement he made and every word he uttered, quite irrespective of whether they were funny or not.

The other comedian of the play, Frank McCarron, as Mason, has had luck. Nearly all jests about food are feeble, and it is hardly Mr. McCarron's fault that Sherrif has filled Mason's part with a mass of the feeblest jests about food in modern

drama. At the same time, we got extremely tired of his eternal whine, which is apparently his own idea, and quite unnecessary.

The only other minor character of any importance is Hardy (Malcolm Anderson). If Mr. Anderson is attached to Station 5AD, he has missed his vocation, because as the fresh, suave, nonchalant young officer he is perfect. He would also, of course, make the perfect matinee idol.

As "The Advertiser" so poignantly says: "The mutter of distant artillery and the chatter of machine guns are a constant accompaniment to the action." Even "The Advertiser" admits that after the play "has been running for five minutes the audience realises that the surroundings of war are unimportant compared with the characters themselves." Why, then, the constant striving after realism? The play would have been a lot better without the off-stage artillery and machine guns, which sounded nothing like the real thing, but like a low-powered motor bike surrounded by a collection of rubbish bins, periodically erupting. They were certainly a constant accompaniment, and a constant source of irritation, especially as they were accompanied by dense clouds of acrid fumes. At the same time, it must be admitted the set was good, and the final caving in of the dug-out was certainly impressive. Generally speaking, the whole production of the play was impressive, and "compelled the attention," but it did not "grip in the way a great human drama on the stage" should.

HEADS IT IS

From time to time throughout the evolution of civilisation there have been outbreaks against the severity of the punishment accorded to criminals, and with more or less regularity have these punishments been gradually decreased. Through the development of most nations may be traced the growing perception of the futility of unnecessarily harsh sentences. The sentence of death, which until little more than one hundred years ago was the recognised penalty for a whole host of offences, has been now restricted to two ordinary crimes, and in most cases to one method of execution. From "Blackstone's Commentaries," published in 1769, we learn that among the variety of actions which men were daily liable to commit, no less than 160 had been declared by Act of Parliament to be punishable with death on a first conviction. In the list of methods by which such sentence could be executed are included, besides the modern hanging and a few more barbarous ways—e.g., crushing to death with iron weights and drawing and quartering—the common ones of burning at the stake, usually reserved for women, beheading or boiling alive. Now, however, in South Australia, sentence of death is practically confined to cases of murder. Will the process stop here, or will another few years see the abandonment of this punishment altogether? There are many who favor its abolition, and there is much to be said in support of their opinion. On the other hand, there is a great faction which upholds it as an element necessary to the correct functioning of the law, and their main argument appears to be the indispensability of the sentence.

Can this contention be maintained? If not, then the whole reason and justification of its infliction is absent. The Bible, so often resorted to by adherents to either cause, really affords very little help, as although some passages expressly indicate its use, as in Genesis, "Whoever shed man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed"; and, later, in Leviticus: "He that killeth a man shall surely be put to death." there are frequent examples of Divine forgiveness, and the whole doctrine of Christianity teaches that the Lord desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he shall turn from his wickedness and live.

Many people object to it on the grounds of inhumanity. They hold that man should strive to eradicate criminal tendencies in his fellow-men by kindness and education, but these amiable souls seem to lose sight of the fact that we lead an essentially practical existence, and that the corrective methods propounded by them would in point of fact often prove unduly expensive and wholly futile, according to the mentality of the individual under treatment.

In endeavoring to find a reason for the continued existence of capital punishment we may consider, firstly, its effect as regards the individual subjected. Here the irreparability of such a sentence in the case of a mistaken conviction is advanced against it, but there are few instances actually recorded where this has happened. The sentence of death, on the other hand, removes the criminal for ever from the scene of his activities, and which from gaol there is always the chance that he may escape or return on the completion of his sentence, embittered and revengeful.

However, the principle, in fact the only ground, on which it may be justified is its supposedly detrimental effect on potential criminals. At one time public executions were thought to achieve this end, but the glorification accorded the felon and the holiday afforded the witnesses by such an exhibition led to its abolition.

Now the detailed accounts of sensation hunting newspapers serve to bring

The subject of peace has been so often broached in the columns of this paper that were it not for the extreme urgency of the problem, an apology might well be deemed necessary. But so vital is the question that excuses for its discussion are rendered superfluous.

It is glaringly manifest, as our newspapers are pleased to remind us every day, that the tide of world events is flowing with increasing rapidity to the chaotic maelstrom which is war. It is not only alarmists who to-day are prophesying that, unless this vicious current is stemmed very shortly, we will be embroiled again in war.

Such being the position, it is incumbent on us to strive to the utmost in an effort to bring about peaceful relations between country and country. Warfare is essentially futile, and needless slaughter seems to have become more criminal than ever before, for life to-day offers unlimited opportunities of achieving real happiness—though few are wise enough to take them. It is not only because the vain butchery which characterises every war will, in the nature of things, be on a much larger scale to-day than formerly, that armed conflict is less justifiable than ever; another reason is that, as a result of the achievements of science, we have within our grasp a life far surpassing in its wonders and delights the Utopias of ancient writers.

Our efforts to eliminate war are seriously hampered by the divisions existing among those who profess to be lovers of peace. Comparatively few people are unwilling to aver that they are pacifists. Moreover, most of those self-styled pacifists are sincere, though often rather listless. But though their aim is identical, the means which they advocate are numerous, and disagreement as to these frustrates the realisation of their end. Some assert that capitalism and lasting peace are incompatible; others see in disarmament and complete pacifism the only solution of the problem. Each associates himself with one particular school of thought. Unhappily, he often becomes so ardent a protagonist of that school that he quarrels with those who hold different views, and so weakens the forces which are working for peace. It would be well if these differences could be submerged in the immensity and importance of the common goal.

It is as true as it is commonplace to say that peace begins at home. We cannot expect men and women who, in private life, are selfish and grasping to display, when directing affairs of State, those qualities which statesmen must show if war is to become a thing of the past. Conversely, a nation composed of people who, in their relations with one another, are loving and selfless, is unlikely to provoke a quarrel. The important bearing of private life on the problem of war is worthy of note, particularly, perhaps, in the case of University students, many of whom will later fill responsible positions in the community. The cultivation of habits of non-attachment to the interests of self is probably the most valuable contribution which such persons can make to the cause of peace.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

On Monday evening, August 8, the Conservatorium Orchestra gave its first concert for the year. There was a splendid attendance at the Elder Hall, and the audience was very appreciative of the diverse programme which was presented.

The value of such an orchestra within the University cannot be too highly stressed, for it must be remembered that the orchestra is a purely amateur organisation, and that all its members play for love and not for money. Besides providing orchestral experience for students who would not otherwise have such an opportunity, the orchestra also gives advanced soloists a chance to perform concertos and arias with the proper accompaniments, whereas before a piano had to serve this purpose.

The conductor (Mr. Harold Parsons) deserves every support for the excellent work he is doing, not only in training young performers in orchestral technique, but also in choosing programmes which could not fail to please the most fastidious of music lovers. The concert under review included works by Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Purcell, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Gounod, and Sir Walford Davies, whose "Solemn Melody" for 'cello, organ, and strings, was an outstanding item.

Another interesting programme is being prepared for the next concert later in the year, and it is hoped that many University students will come to the Elder Hall and hear what their orchestra is doing. That admission is free should be an added inducement!

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

A meeting was held recently at the Lyceum Club, and plans were discussed for the establishing of a University Women's College. Mrs. Grenfell Price was in the chair, and a large committee was present, including many non-University women.

Miss Helen Wighton spoke of the need for a Women's College. She pointed out that there are at present twenty-eight country women students, and there are many more who will be leaving school in the next few years. There are a hundred country women students at the Teachers' Training College, and Miss Wighton suggested that the Government might be persuaded to give scholarships to the most promising of these students. There are also a few city people who would join the proposed college. She concluded by proposing that "An undenominational college be established in Adelaide as soon as possible." This proposal was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Cave's house on South Terrace is being considered by the committee as a possible property for the college. The house is being offered for sale at £10,000, and Mrs. Cave has very graciously proposed to give £5,000 towards the purchase of this house by the University. As the overhead expenses are still enormous and are blocking the way towards making further plans, donations will be welcome.

Miss M. Baker spoke of the suitability of this house, both in position and outlay. It is a spacious old house, with two acres of land and a tennis court. It is close to the tram, and only a city section from the University.

Mrs. Price said that it had been decided not to join with the Catholics and Methodists in a deputation to the Government concerning the granting of a site on Frome Road.

A special committee, comprised of Dr. Mayo, Lady Hudd, Mrs. Grenfell Price, Miss Baker, and Miss Wighton, was formed to continue with the plans. Mr. E. W. Holden consented to be acting treasurer.

The next meeting of the general committee has been arranged for September 1, at 4.45 p.m., at the Lyceum Club.

UNION COMMITTEE

At the meeting held towards the close of last term it was decided to supply Christmas cards to members at 2d. each, as formerly. The old cards, with the Union crest on them, will be on sale, and, in addition, cards bearing photographs of various University buildings, etc., will be available for the same price. Helen Wighton and Alan Pilgrim are making the arrangements.

It was resolved that for the future moneys payable by advertising firms should be collected by the Business Manager of "On Dit." The committee decided to adopt the practice by which members making purchases on behalf of the Union should obtain order forms beforehand.

Disapproval of the conduct of those persons who find it necessary to leave trays and crockery on the Refectory lawn was expressed, and deterrent measures discussed.

MORE COLD FEET

The Editors, "On Dit."

I should like to endorse Miss Beaton's statements with reference to the lack of heating facilities in the Law Library and Lecture Room.

It would seem that it is only we Law students who are subjected in an unprotected state to the rigors of winter nights. In all other cases the warmth of the students is considered. Surely this calls for reform.

The only possible objection to the installation of heating apparatus in the legal quarters is the financial one. But surely this is negligible. Should the provision of a central heating plant prove unduly expensive, the acquisition of several radiators (which cost very little) would probably serve to warm our feet.

In common with my fellow-students, especially with those whose offices do not possess extensive libraries, I feel that this matter should be remedied forthwith.

"FREEZIA."

(Continued from column 1.)

the results of detected crime forcibly to the mind.

It has been stated that the effect of capital punishment is appreciable—and in some cases considerable—in a direct and ordinary manner; that is to say, when a man is going to commit a crime, he thinks, "If I do this I shall be hanged for it." Is this the case? Crimes against the person, as a rule, are due either to the indulgence of passion or to a reckless indifference to the rights of other men. In a moment of great heat a man does not stop to consider the results to himself of an act done spontaneously. But there is no doubt that the severity of the sentence, indeed its very finality, would to a great extent tend to decrease the number of premeditated crimes. The possibility of a life sentence would be of little deterrent value in the case of a crafty murderer, but the knowledge of certain death if he is detected would make the most unscrupulous stop to think. For this reason, if for no other, it is contended that the penalty should be retained, as the life of one criminal is at the most a small price to pay for the safety and security of the community at large.

International Debates

TO-MORROW, BONYTHON HALL, 8 p.m.
LE BOYNE v. ADELAIDE 'VARSITY
 "THAT AMERICA HAS FOUND A FORMULA FOR HAPPINESS."
 J. BYAS H. PIPER
 C. GILTON R. A. BLACKBURN
 FRIDAY, BONYTHON HALL, 8 p.m.
LE MOYNE v. ADELAIDE 'VARSITY
 "THAT WORLD PEACE IS BOTH IMPOSSIBLE AND UNDESIRABLE."
 ADULTS, 1/- STUDENTS, 6d.

(Continued at bottom of column five.)



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