FIRST UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Though the foundation of the Adelaide University dates back many years, and it has had remarkable development, it has always lacked the real fullness of university life, in that there has been no residential college affiliated with it. Students who have been taking courses at the University have been scattered all over the city and suburbs.

In this way the interchange of ideas and collaboration in studies, so valuable in the acquisition of knowledge, were entirely lost. The personal friendships and esteem, which are formed in college life and are great pleasurable assets in after years, have been missed. Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane Universities are equipped with residential colleges, which are grouped in groups around the Universities. The limited area in which the Adelaide University is situated makes such a desirable arrangement impractical, but there is still need for the colleges.

As Mr. Justice Poole pointed out at the opening of St. Mark's Residential College—the first of its kind in South Australia—the institution is not a superior school, but a hostel, or boarding house, in which students attending the University can live and work together under certain conditions and restrictions, which make for their well-being. By this method the students are brought together and learn how to understand each other, besides being able to discuss subjects on which they are engaged and be of incalculable mutual help.

St. Mark's College is a beginning in the community life of the Adelaide University, and there is no doubt that the step which the Church of England has taken will be followed, at no great interval of time, by other denominations.

The new college commences with 20 foundation students, and it is estimated that in 1926 more accommodation will be required—strong argument in favor of the need for its establishment. Apart from the educational advantages of grouping the students together in an institution, it will be infinitely more convenient for them individually and will save immeasurable journeys and waste of time between lectures.

Hitherto the best has not been obtained from the University, because of the difficulties surrounding it, but a new period is being unfolded, in which all that is finest in university life, its educational and research work, as well as its associations, friendships, and influences will have full play.

SAFETY IN THE SPANISH GRIN

COUNTRY'S TRAGIC CHOICE

TYRANNY OR BOLSHEVISM

By ARTHUR B. STRONG, Professor of English Literature in the University of Adelaide.

The Southern Spaniard, in my limited experience of him, is in the best natured fellow in the world. He is always grinning, and printing merrily, although they are forbidden to receive any tips at all. And when I was taken as a guest to the Ribachuelo Club in Granada, its (secret) members exchanged grins with me, and everything went swimmingly after that. Even at Madrid, even in the Escolar, this merry habit prevailed, though the man who grinned in the Escolar, that vast 'temple' of Grin, must have a jollier nature than Mark Tapley's.

It is the Spanish grin more than anything else. Never has so long a suffering people had such a lucky natural at their command. This convivial, moreover, was confirmed by the conversation of every man and woman whom I talked in the Peninsula. Yet the methods of the Directory, so called, continue to suppress the free government of the Marquis de Almeida, are tyrannical, and in the case of the diplomats, excessively cruel.

The Fear of Lawless Anarchy.

It must be difficult for any Anglo-Italian to imagine that a woman can remain contented in any country, where the free right of speech, of print, and of meeting is absolutely non-existent. The explanation is that the average Spaniard accepts the Directory and its methods as the lesser evil. The greater evil, which the Directory has foreclosed, is lawless anarchy. I was told by man after man that under the Almeida Government, especially in the large commercial cities of Spain, life was not safe, whereas under the Directory there was a general feeling of security, and order is everywhere maintained. The same fear of Bolshevism, which in Italy has produced Mussolini, has in Spain given practically automatic power to Primo de Rivera, and in Italy has produced an Italian leader, it will apparently maintain him in power for some time to come.

It may be asked whether Bolshevism would not have been averted by such means. The answer is that Spain, in 1919, it apparently could not. Without reflecting too reflectively upon the fate of "Nations not so bold as we," we Australians may at least thank our stars that our state is not part of an empire which has been an easy prey of dealing with these obvious difficulties. The present regime in Spain, the invented alternative to Bolshevism, is inauspicious, and hopeless, and its people merely of dealing with three other methods of dealing with these obvious difficulties, for the present regime in Spain, this invented alternative to Bolshevism, is inauspicious, useless, and hopeless, and, its methods simply justly justify the protests of the Spanish intellectuals.

These methods are displayed in the most scandalous and astounding way in relation to Spain's worst. That against him should be the deepest moment to the country, for it abdomen, a hundred thousand of her worst troops, and has cost twenty-five thousand lives. Yet after reading every Spanish newspaper I could lay hands on, from Alagin to the San Sebastián, I could see nothing to be seen. There were a couple of things mentioned in the blank valleys of Marocco. The French papers, on the other hand, list long lists of Spanish war news, and more than that of me have the same in print, at the front. The Southern Spanish Directory apparently forbids the very existence Spanish war news, and to filter into the national press other than official bullion censure promoting and infinite change, position. Obviously here are the tactics of future.

No Criticism Allowed.

Nor does the military censorship admit any word of criticism of the existing position. In the Spanish press, at present probably the greatest in all Europe, to turn it from its usual gentle, complacent current, was to have a reminder of the Cairene genius and pathetic. Lenders are published, praising the great days of the shedding of the Spanish from Parliament, the Cortes, curbed the exercise of arbitrary power; there are a few. Everything is censorship and that. All these men suppressed the free government of the Marquis de Almeida, are tyrannical, and in the case of the diplomats, excessively cruel.

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