

Register
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THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Satisfactory Progress

Last night the Sydney correspondent of The Register telegraphed:—"Sir Samuel Way passed another good day, and his condition to-night is described as very satisfactory."

Mr. E. B. Grundy, K.C., received the following telegram on Thursday, from the Chief Justice's Associate (Mr. G. C. Ligertwood):—"Saw His Honor this morning. Looks splendid. Was well enough to receive a little correspondence. Sir Alexander MacCormick says condition very satisfactory."

His Honor Mr. Justice Gordon announced the fact at the Supreme Court, and Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., who was addressing the Bench at the time, expressed the pleasure the Bar felt at such a "cheerful message." Sir John Gordon intimated that he would telegraph his congratulations and those tendered in Court to the Chief Justice.

—Three Months' Leave.—

In Executive Council on Thursday it was decided to grant three months' leave of absence on full salary to the Chief Justice.

—Sympathy from the Country.—

Our Chain of Ponds correspondent wrote on Wednesday evening:—"The news of the serious illness of the Chief Justice was received with deep regret in this township. Sir Samuel Way, in his younger days, was intimately acquainted with one local family. He often came here with his parents, and would spend days at a time at their homestead. This family has several times lately been bereaved, and among the first messages to come to them in each instance has been that from the Chief Justice. The kind sympathy of one in such an exalted office shows that Sir Samuel never forgets old friends, and they sincerely hope that he will speedily recover his health and strength."

—Methodist Concern.—

The following resolution was adopted on Wednesday evening at the quarterly meeting of the Parkside and Malvern Methodist Circuit:—"That we convey to Sir Samuel Way (Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor) the expression of tender sympathy in his sore affliction, and assure him of our fervent prayer for the preservation of his valuable life to the church and State, which he has faithfully served over 50 years."

—St. Peters Corporation.—

Sympathetic references were made to the illness of the Chief Justice at a meeting of the St. Peters Corporation. The Mayor (Mr. J. H. Thompson) said they all recognised the unique services Sir Samuel Way had rendered to the State, and they regretted the necessity, at his advanced years, of such a severe trial. It was resolved, at the instance of Ald. Heinemann, seconded by Ald. Lowen, to send a message of sympathy to His Honor in Sydney, and expressing the council's gratification at the success of the operation.

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The Anglican Bishop of Perth (Dr. Riley) was on Thursday re-elected warden of the University of Western Australia at the convocation. A resolution was carried by the convocation that there should be always at least two women members of the senate.

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THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

CONDITION VERY SATISFACTORY.

On Thursday morning his Honor Mr. Justice Gordon, in the Civil Court, announced that "a very cheerful telegram" had just been received concerning the condition of his Honor the Chief Justice. The message was from his Honor's associate (Mr. Ligertwood) and stated that Mr. Ligertwood had seen Sir Samuel Way that morning, and he was looking splendid. He was well enough to receive a little correspondence, and Sir Alexander MacCormick thought his condition was very satisfactory.

Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., on behalf of the bar, said:—"We are all very glad to hear such a cheerful message."

A little later his Honor Mr. Justice Gordon said he was sending a telegram to Sydney saying how pleased all present in court were with the report regarding the Chief Justice's condition.

At Thursday's meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to grant three months' leave of absence on full salary to the Chief Justice.

A Most Encouraging Report.

Mr. G. C. Campbell, a nephew of his Honor the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way) received a letter from Sydney on Thursday, containing a most encouraging report of his Honor's progress. The communication bore out what the telegrams had previously told, namely, that there had been a steady improvement from the time of the operation. The letter stated that his Honor had occasionally suffered pain, but not a great deal. Mentally he was as alert as he had been before he went under the anaesthetic, and he was in excellent spirits. The medical men expressed themselves as very satisfied with the way the patient was progressing, and held out encouraging hopes for a complete and speedy recovery. The letter further stated that his Honor was very much gratified with the letters and telegrams he had received from Adelaide.

METHODIST SYMPATHY.

The following resolution was adopted on Wednesday evening by the Parkside and Malvern Methodist quarterly meeting:—"That we convey to Sir Samuel Way (Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor) the expression of tender sympathy in his sore affliction, and assure him of our fervent prayer for the preservation of his valuable life to the Church and State, which he has faithfully served over 50 years."

REFERENCE AT ST. PETERS.

Before any business was called on at the meeting of the St. Peters Council on Thursday evening the Mayor (Mr. J. H. Thompson) made reference to the serious operation Sir Samuel Way had just undergone. They all recognised the unique services his Honor had rendered to the State, he said, and regretted that it should have been necessary for him, at his advanced age, to undergo such a terrible trial. It was subsequently decided, on the motion of Alderman Heinemann, seconded by Alderman Lowen, that a message should be sent to his Honor at Sydney, conveying the council's sympathy with him in his troubles and its gratification at the happy outcome of the operation.

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WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

FIRST UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

The interest shown in the lecture given at the University of Adelaide on Wednesday evening by Professor G. V. Portus on "How the first English Workers lost their liberty" may be taken as a good augury for the future of the Workers' Educational Association. Intending members of the proposed tutorial classes were specially invited to be present, and the audience, consisting of both men and women, was described by the Chairman (Mr. T. Ryan, President of the Adelaide Trades and Labour Council and of the Workers' Educational Association in this State) as being one of the most representative gatherings of workers he had seen in South Australia. Mr. Ryan mentioned that other lectures, it was hoped, would be given before the inception of the tutorial classes. Dr. Halley had been invited to speak on hygienic matters, Professor Gonner on "The comparison of costs," and Miss Allen on "The philosophy of education." A sufficient number of students had already been enrolled to form two classes in economics and two classes in industrial law, and they had strong hopes that Professor Naylor might help the movement by inaugurating a course of lectures on literature. (Applause.)

In opening his address Professor Portus said the study of economic history was more necessary now than ever it was. Although it was not an exciting subject, with accounts of battles and murders, and despite the fact that it offered nothing brilliant in the way of biography, yet they were beginning to realize its importance. Its causes and changes were slow, but more and more it was being seen that the economic causes were effective causes of events. The lecturer invited his audience not to be over-anxious to rush into economic theories. Theories of production and distribution were very often caused by the conditions in which their authors lived. The best way to get a proper understanding of economic theories was to look at economic history. The first English workers were almost entirely agricultural. By economic freedom, the subject with which he would deal, he meant the right of a man to work where he liked, when he liked, and how he liked. About the year 100 A.D. a Roman named Tacitus wrote a book about Germany and its tribes, and told the kind of people the ancestors of the English were. That was 300 years before they crossed over to England. In a very rude manner they tilled the soil and grew wheat for bread, and barley for strong drink. On the whole they had a democratic form of government, and settled public matters in a council of the tribes. The kings and chiefs received portions of the fines imposed, and also voluntary contributions. Their principal occupations were war and agriculture, and they were much fonder of war than of agriculture. That was the state of these people about 450 A.D. By 1000 A.D., however, the English agricultural labourer was not a free man, because he was made to work for his lord at certain times, whether he wished to or not. In a popular and attractive way the lecturer described the Saxon invasion of England. He explained the formation of agricultural settlements, and the division of labour. As war was the normal state of the inhabitants of England from the year 450 to 1066, the tillers of the soil had to support the kings and their followers in return for the protection they received against bands of marauders, so they paid rent in labour and rent in kind. Eventually the agricultural workers became so tied down to their land that there was no market for free labourers, and if they left their holdings they lost the protection of their lords. Thus a feudal system was introduced long before the Norman conquest. It meant that a class of military specialists obtained domination over what was originally a nation of free men. When they came to England those who followed the occupation of war were gradually raised up in the economic scale, and those who were agricultural workers were gradually depressed in the economic scale. That