WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE AIMS OF THE MOVEMENT.

EXTENSION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Albert Mansbridge, M.A. (secretary of the Works and Development Union), delivered an address at the Trades Hall on Friday evening explaining the aims of the movement. On the platform were Professor Mitchell (representing the Chancellor of the University), Professor Henderson, Professor Maguire, Mr. T. Ryan (president of the Trades and Labour Council), and other officials of the council, who were in sympathy with the proposal.

Mr. Mansbridge, in replying, said the welcome which the students had met from the university authorities was an excellent thing sometimes, because it brought people on to the expense of educating, and was not always good. The educated man could not do that, that all men who had known what they could do. There were some people who were not as good a deal, and damaged the community. The English were not a bad example (Hear, hear.). The persons who were now paying more for education and labor and scholarship were one and all made better men, and the history of the Workers' Educational Association showed that from its foundation in 1895. In ten years the number of branches had increased from 25 to 199 branches in England, and there were 28,000 educated men and women in membership, and 3,000,000 working men and under educational supervision. It was not much, but it was a sign which encouraged the movement for the educated man, but to develop the higher ideals of the nation.

Mr. Mansbridge claimed that education was not merely a thing of this world, it was the force which enabled men to rise politically, socially, and spiritually to a higher influence. An educated man desired to do his best for others. Education made for comradeship, and was not merely a device to enable people to get into comfort, but also to get comfort, but sometimes people got on at the expense of others, and then it was not good. Labor and scholarship were one and indivisible, and had never been really divided—indeed, the majority of the world's greatest scholars were members of the intellectual class. The Workers' Educational Association was non-sectarian in matters of religion, non-partisan in matters of politics, and democratic in its forms of government, and had been in existence for more than ten years. It was an attempt to form district committees, which were federated into a national council, and the council was under educational influence. The figure of the nation was improved (Hear, hear.). The association was not for educated men, but for working people, and had only one thing better. The English working man knew what social influence he constituted a strong force on the national life. They were tired of the penny novelty store and the paper which recorded what was not always a great event, but stretching out their hands for something.

Mr. Mansbridge concluded by expressing the wishes of the workers. He wished to see the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force. The farmers' laboratories should be improved, and the women trained in the higher branches in the country districts become a greater force.

The chairman, Mr. M. Burgess, M.A. (vice-president of the Trades and Labour Council), seconded the motion with enthusiasm. Professor Mitchell, in thanking Mr. Mansbridge, said that the number of students would be increased if the movement was properly understood and developed in South Australia.

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