It is not denied that there are many difficulties to be overcome. In England, strikes have been the order of the day, and many industrial leaders have pointed out the unfitness of the low state of general efficiency. The trade union movement has resulted in higher wages and a better standard of living, but there is much concern among manufacturers that such wages make it difficult to conduct business.

At present, says one economist, "the trade unions have done a good management must be paid for, and is not obtained for free. The future of this subject is well shown in the recent county council election, when he had never seen such a large attendance as 2500 a year. Several experiments in this direction have been tried, but the results have not been entirely satisfactory. The chief cause for this is the difficulty of concentrating the labor of the workers in one place.

"There is a great deal of talk about the advantages of large-scale production. But it is necessary to have first-class directors at the head of the industry, and these are not cheap. The recent collapse of the cooperative bakery and wood yard in Boston Hill was due almost entirely to mismanagement. Experience and ability will play a large part in overcoming these initial difficulties."

Mr. B. S. Mills said that he was in general sympathy with the scheme for the development of industrial socialism. He believed that co-operation could come from the middle class, and he and his family were working towards a larger departure from the old scale and into a new one.

Mr. Mills thought that the scheme would work out very well for the workers. He believed that the workers would appreciate the necessity for having a number of directors at the head of the cooperative industries. He suggested that the past practice of co-operation had succeeded most in those industries such as farming, where the workers were free from the constant worry of the capital. He thought that the scheme would be a great success in Denmark. A friend of his had recently visited Denmark and had told him that what impressed him most about the country was the intelligence of its population as a whole, and he thought that this would certainly be the case in Australia. He thought that the workers would be very well off under such a scheme.

Mr. Mills thought that the proposal was a good one. (Applause.)

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THE BEST POLICY

The solution of the problem was not by a return to the old methods. The owner of the industries believed in the best policy. This scheme would bring industrial content, and it would be easier to understand and to follow. The workers would be able to understand the plan and to follow it.

In the past cooperative societies had been looked upon as a means of controlling the capital. They had been successful in this, but they had not been entirely satisfactory. The workers needed to remember the qualities which went to make a success of management. Success was the result of the right selection of men who were able to work for the good of the workers.

This lesson was learned, industrial socialism would be feasible. (Applause.)

AD EUNDENM DEGREES

SUGGESTED ABOLITION

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MELBOURNE, May 8.

At a meeting of the Council of the University of Melbourne today the professtional board laid before the council the results of the investigations and recommendations for the amendment of the system of obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Eundenum.

Professor Lock, in explaining the object of the proposed amendment, said the council realized that the system of academic degrees was a matter of vital importance. It was only a few years ago that the council realized that the system of academic degrees was in need of reform. It was therefore decided that the system should be amended in such a way as to ensure the highest possible degree of merit.

The amendments proposed were that the council should have the power to grant the degree of Bachelor of Eundenum to any student who had passed the examinations required for the degree. This would enable the council to control the examinations and to ensure that the students were of the highest possible merit.

The amendments were also proposed that the council should have the power to control the examinations and to ensure that the students were of the highest possible merit. This would enable the council to control the examinations and to ensure that the students were of the highest possible merit.

Elder Conservatorium.

The first students’ concert of the semester will be given on Wednesday evening next. The concert will be the first of a series of recitals that will be given during the session. The students will be given the opportunity to perform in a variety of scales, and the recital for the single concert may be obtained from Elder’s Music Store, 430 William Street.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

Since 1900 the Adelaide and Melbourne universities have been in the habit of holding examinations in connection with the conduct of the degree courses. The University of Queensland and Tasmania have also followed the same practice. The council has now decided to make these examinations compulsory for all students who have taken the Bachelor of Music degree.

Professor Lock, in explaining the object of the proposed amendment, said the council realized that the examinations were of the utmost importance. They were designed to test the students’ knowledge of music and to ensure that they were of the highest possible merit.

The examinations will be held on Wednesday evening of each week, and the students will be given the opportunity to perform in a variety of scales. This will enable the council to control the examinations and to ensure that the students are of the highest possible merit.

Elder Conservatorium.

What is being aimed at is not a system of examinations or a system of examinations in Music, and that all students should be able to obtain a thorough knowledge of the subject.