

Register  
January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1916.

#### TRIBUTES TO THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Letters have been received by the relatives expressing regret at the loss incurred through the death of the late Sir Samuel Way from the following public bodies:—South Australian Chamber of Commerce, Corporation of the Town of Hindmarsh, the South Australian Caledonian Society, South Australian Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society, Corporation of the Town of Kadina, District Council of Morgan, Council of the City of Port Adelaide, Young Men's Christian Association of Adelaide, the Chairman and executive of the King Edward VII. Statue Fund, Freemasons' Hall Trust, United Tradesmen's Lodge, No. 4., S.A.C., and the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The following letter is of outstanding interest:—"Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, South Australia. Freemasons' Hall, Flinders street, Adelaide, January 17, 1916. Mrs. Campbell, Prospect House, Pennington terrace, North Adelaide. My dear Mrs. Campbell—In the name and on behalf of every Freemason in South Australia I send you the most sincere sympathy on the death of your dear brother, and our beloved Grand Master, the late Sir Samuel James Way. For many years he has been the head of our order, and has guided its destinies with wisdom and tact. Our Grand Master was beloved by every member of the Craft, and his loss to us is irreparable. Personally, I have been in close touch with him in Masonic affairs, and I know from practical experience something of the great work he has done for the institution which he loved so dearly, and the great influence for good which he has exercised not only in this State, but throughout Australasia, in all matters affecting the welfare and interests of the order. We are now deprived of his wise counsel, of his ever kind and tactful government, but we still possess his example to inspire each one of us in his sphere of action, whether large or small, to help us to emulate his untiring energy and devotion to duty, and above all his supreme and undaunted courage. This remains to encourage and stimulate our efforts to render the services of Freemasonry more and more helpful, not only to those who have the privilege of membership, but to the world at large. The memory of our great Grand Master will be cherished for all time, and our esteem, our admiration, and our affection for him will never die. Accept, I pray you, our deep sympathy with you in your great sorrow, and may it prove of some comfort to you to remember the high esteem and affection felt by every member of the order for your distinguished and dearly loved brother and our honoured and revered Grand Master. I am, my dear Mrs. Campbell, sincerely yours (Sgd.) Eustace B. Grundy, Pro. Grand Master for South Australia."

Daily Herald  
January 24<sup>th</sup> 1916

The death of Sir Samuel Way was alluded to at the meeting of the council of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce on Friday. The president (Mr. F. W. Vasey) remarked that the commercial community shared in the regret at the passing of one who during about 40 years had given especially valuable services to South Australia in many official positions. Apart from other attributes, Sir Samuel had possessed a most kindly disposition, and an extraordinary fund of indomitable pluck, which had served him well during his failing health. It was stated that a letter of condolence, in behalf of the chamber, had been sent to the bereaved relatives.

The Register  
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The elevation of Mr. Justice Murray to the Chief Justiceship was the basis of expressions of gratification at a meeting of the council of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce on Friday. Reference was made by the President (Mr. F. W. Vasey) to the subject. He said no one would cavil at the selection. The new Chief Justice was a courteous and cultured gentleman who possessed most if not all of the attributes desirable in his high position. Mr. Murray possessed the confidence of all sections of the community.

Daily Herald  
-27-  
Tasmanian, 25.16

### THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

From John Sanders (ex-president of the O.M.B. Association), Parkside:—Re the appointment of Professor Jethro Brown as Judge of the Industrial and Arbitration Court. I am really surprised at the selection of a man whom the workers hardly know. What is wanted is a man like Mr. J. H. Sinclair, S.M., who has been chairman of a large number of wages boards, a man who has the knowledge of the conditions of the workers, who has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the workers generally, and whose decisions have given satisfaction. It seems to be a very bad piece of legislation to appoint a man who is practically unknown so far as industrial matters are concerned. What is wanted is a man whom we know has a backbone, and is not afraid to give his straightout opinions of the merits or otherwise of any matter. What is required is a man who will make the conditions of the worker better. I hope for the sake of all concerned Mr. Brown will not accept the position offered to him, and the Government will appoint a judge who has experience of and a grip of the industrial question. It is time the workers woke up to their responsibilities, took an interest in industrial matters, and had a say when any matter is against them. Their last appointment from the brickmakers caused a bad feeling among good unions, and we don't want any more of it, for we are the governing body, and the Government is our servant for good or evil. If Ministers think they hold the jack of trumps we hold the joker.

Registered Jan 25<sup>th</sup> 16

## RESEARCH LABORATORY.

### A TASMANIAN PROPOSAL.

HOBART, January 24.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. J. H. Butters (chief engineer and manager of the Hydro-Electric Department), J. R. Chapman and A. H. Asbolt (President and ex-President of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce), W. F. D. Butler and Dr. Glasson (representing the University of Tasmania), waited upon the Premier (Mr. Earle) to-day, and asked that the Government should make available £2,000 to build and equip an industrial research laboratory as an adjunct of the university at Hobart, to be used as a research institution, and as a testing and standardising laboratory for the State.

Mr. Butters, in explaining the objects of the deputation, referred to the announcement recently made by the Federal Prime Minister regarding the establishment of a national research laboratory and the encouragement of new industries within the Commonwealth. He contended that Tasmania had special claims to consideration in connection with the carrying out of such a scheme for the reason that she had an unlimited supply of cheap power, and if electro-chemical or electro-metallurgical undertakings were to be inaugurated in Australia they were bound to come to Tasmania, where the requisite power was available. For that reason Tasmania would have the first claim, and might also be expected to assist in the carrying out of the larger scheme.

It was suggested that the proposed laboratory should be controlled by an industrial research committee of six members and a Chairman, the latter to be appointed by the Government, and the committee to be nominated, two by the University, two by the Chamber of Commerce, and two by the Government. It was asked that the Government should urge the Federal authorities to immediately assist this institution in view of Tasmania's position as the only cheap power centre for the electric, chemical, and electro-metallurgical industries. Mr. Butters' statement of the case was supported by Dr. Glasson and other members of the deputation.

The Premier, in reply, said he had been profoundly impressed by the manner in which the matter had been placed before him by the deputation. He had not previously recognised the great importance of the matter or the immense possibilities involved by such a proposition. He regretted that the proposition had not been placed before the Government before Parliament rose, because, as they would understand, the request for £2,000 was a fairly large one to make to the Government of a small State like Tasmania. He would have to visit Melbourne in the near future, and he would confer with the Federal authorities before he made any definite proposition to the Cabinet. If he could get an assurance from the Federal Government that they would recognise the possibilities of the State, its mineral resources, its hydro-electric power, and its climate, he would recommend to the Cabinet the appropriation of the money necessary to carry out the scheme, which had been suggested to him.

Requies  
July 27<sup>th</sup> 16

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND  
FORESTRY.

An owner of extensive forest lands in Scotland. His Excellency the Governor-General has, since his arrival in Australia, been persistently urging the Federal and State Governments to prompt and adequate action in respect of afforestation. When the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. C. Goode) was in Melbourne, this week, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson met the interstate Ministers, and earnestly advocated a joint systematic policy, so that the problem might be attacked with vigour and method. His Excellency suggested that a Federal conference should be held, so soon as possible, to discuss a plan of operations throughout the Commonwealth. He said he would be pleased to place a room at Government House at its disposal, and would esteem it an honour to be allowed to take part in the debates. The Ministers at once agreed, and steps will be taken shortly to bring the idea to fruition. Mr. Goode, who has been keenly interested in afforestation, and has initiated a forward movement in South Australia, said he was delighted with the Governor-General's proposal, and was sanguine that practical achievements would follow. The Commissioner added that the Instructor in Forestry (Mr. H. H. Corbin) had charge of an area of land for experimental purposes, and no doubt, with more favourable seasons and finances, much more would be done. "The Governor-General," remarked Mr. Goode, "told us that in other parts of the world, in mountainous country, tests for ascertaining timber values of trees were made in areas which gave varying temperatures by reason of increasing altitude, and His Excellency thinks there are regions in New South Wales where similar experiments could be made."

Advertiser  
January 27<sup>th</sup> 16

Miss E. Dorothea Proud, the Catherine Helen Spence scholar, who has been in England for nearly three years studying social economics, has been given a position of some importance under the Munitions Act. She writes:—"My thesis is now beginning to be typed. It is a big thing, and at present it is difficult to get it through with any celerity. It is entitled, 'Welfare work—A Study of Employers' Experiments for Improving Conditions within their own Factories.' Should the University of London deem the thesis satisfactory, they will, after publication, give me the degree of Doctor of Science. The London streets are full of Australian and New Zealand soldiers, and now the Springboks are here too. I think even the Little Englanders are beginning to be proud of 'our colonials'—and the colonials must have a care lest their pride grows beyond bounds, even while their hearts are breaking. Quite what has happened I am at a loss to say. This morning (December 1) I was summoned to Mr. Lloyd George's house, and he said he had commandeered me for a new department of the Munitions Department—one that should deal with the welfare of the workers. This is the whole thing! It remains to be seen whether I shall be really wanted in the department. In my next report I shall be able to tell you just how matters stand. If I am appointed in the Munitions Department here I suppose it will mean 'for the period of the war,' and I suppose that, for that time, I shall cease to be under the Education Department of South Australia. I know this development was not contemplated by any of us. If it is possible for me to do my part here so that I may be worthy to share in the Australian service I shall be content. Mr. Lloyd George knows how to inspire enthusiasm, it would seem, for he said to me—'This is another service which Australia has rendered us.' To an Australian—as he doubtless knows—that has to mean 'the best possible.' What my duties will be I cannot say and nobody knows. For the present I have to find out what possibilities there are of getting ladies to superintend munition factories, or, rather, the women and girls working in them. You will see that my past two years may well prove of some assistance in that task."

# The Register

January 9<sup>th</sup> 1916

The Attorney-General (Hon. J. H. Vaughan) announced on Friday night that Professor Jethro Brown had accepted the position of President of the State Industrial Court, in succession to Mr. Justice Buchanan, who has been promoted to the Bench. The office was offered to Professor Brown several weeks ago, but there were matters associated with the duties of



PROFESSOR JETHRO BROWN.

the University, where he occupied the Chair of Law, which required to be finalized. A meeting of the council was held on Friday afternoon, when, it is understood, Dr. Brown's resignation was dealt with. Professor Brown stated on Friday night that until his successor had been appointed he would remain Dean of the Faculty of Law, but that it would be a purely formal relationship. Arrangements would be made in connection with his lecture work. It is understood that the formal appointment will probably be made at a meeting of Executive Council on Thursday next, and at the same meeting the professor is likely to be made President of the Prices Regulation Commission, and automatically he becomes President of the Rents Court, to be established under the new Licensing Act. It is not anticipated that the Fourth Judge Bill will be reintroduced during the next session of Parliament, but as the necessity arises Professor Brown will be appointed an acting Judge of the Supreme Court. He will receive a salary of £1,250 as President of the Industrial Court, and the fees payable for the duties attaching to the other office will bring the total to more than £1,500. Professor Brown has been granted 12 months' leave of absence by the University, so that he can begin his new work immediately.