WORKER'S EDUCATION

IDEAL TO BE ATTAINED

CHAT WITH DEAN OF NEWCASTLE.

One of the visitors to Adelaide in con-
nection with the recent Assembly was
the Dean of Newcaste (Very Rev. H.
He is keenly interested in the Work-
ners' Educational movement, and has
practical student of social problems the
appealed to the Wyburn's Sunday
organ of the Archdeacon of the
and the local branch of the associa-
tion, recognizing the vital necessity
of a good education for the working
children of the district. Much has been
successful in securing his consent to
address the meeting of the Workers' Ed-
Trade Hall to-morrow evening.

The dean holds strong and decided
views on the subject, and the lecture
will be worth hearing.

The Oxford Movement.

During a chat with the dean yesterday
regarding the progress of the work in
England, he spoke of its remarkable
development as one of the most important
of the educational movements of the

Oxford, being the outcome of the enthusiastic
struggle of a small group of men to
shrewdly an educational one.

Dean Atock, who will be remembered in
England, the movement is entirely apart
from the official teaching of the church
and is simply and solely an educational
one. It is a movement to show young
men and women that democracy needs thought and
education.

The movement is in Australia under
the auspices of the University of
Sydney, who is on the staff of the Sydney
University, and is to be found in all the
universities of the various States. It is actually
educating people in the universities of the


Search After Truth

The dean was informed by Mr. Atock,
that the movement is entirely practical, and
is the direction of tutorial classes. A tutor
is chosen on some subject, according to the
interests of the student. Students joining a class
proceed under the tutelage of the master, and at
any hour is devoted to the study of the subject.
The dean was rather surprised to hear of the
existence of such a movement in Australia,
and said, "It is one of common sense after
all, and it is most important. The outlook
of the students is wide, and it is a battle of
brains in the class. The tutor, of course, knows his
subject, and it is his task to keep the minds of his students with
him, and to present the arguments in a

Usefulness Unlimited.

The dean was asked if there was such
a movement in a country where
people work from seven in the morning
and eight hours later.

In such circumstances, said the
dean, "The people are being
provided for them to devote the
attention to the study. The "practical
posture of making the best
of the movement is essential.

There are no limitations to its usefulness, for
its applications are sure, and in every
direction.

It is an opportunity for
those who have a
"lack of
understanding of the
movement."
MR. PRESIDENT BROWN.

CRITICISM IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Assembly on Thursday the Hon. A. H. Peake continued the debate on the second reading of the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Bill No. 2. This measure seeks to make the president of the Industrial Court (his Honor Mr. Jethro Brown) a judge of the Supreme Court. He said he could see no urgency in the matter. The work of the Industrial Court had been transferred from the Government to the House. Since then it had increased. It would be interesting to trace the manner in which the Government had introduced the Bill. The speech of the Minister of Industry in introducing the Bill was one of the weaknesses of the Bill. If the Supreme Court bench was strong enough, what need was there for the present Industrial Court? It was said in the House that the number of judges was increasing, and that the president of the Industrial Court could be made an ex officio judge. The House should consider the matter carefully. Mr. Brown had suggested that the Act should be altered to allow the president of the Industrial Court to assist the Industrial Court when necessary. The sections embodied in the Bill came from Mr. President Brown, he had very quickly written an essay on the various sections and had given a great deal of information.
Mr. Robinson—What will be the increase if he is appointed a judge?

The Government should look at the matter in that way, and not follow that line of argument. The suggestion of everyone who was interested in the matter of the Royal Commission's report, that there was a waste of time, was that the Bill was that the present House of Commons should take the first step in the matter of the rise in the cost of living. There were cases awaiting the decision of the Court of Industrial Causes. If they were to have a successful Arbitration Court they must have one that met with the approval of the country. Otherwise there would be strife and chaos. The present House of Commons, that the work of the present president had been done and the new president. He thanked them for their generosity in allowing the Government to get off the hook. The idea was that the House should be a matter of urgency and not of necessity.

The second reading was carried on a party vote.

The measure was considered in Committee. The Committee of Public Works took a different view. That Committee, in view of the speech of the Member for the Industrial Court, had the Bill. It was not a fit and proper person to be a judge of the Supreme Court. The idea in the mind of the Member in addressing the House was that the president should be a member of the House of Commons. There were cases awaiting the decision of the Court of Industrial Causes. If they were to have a successful Arbitration Court they must have one that met with the approval of the country. Otherwise there would be strife and chaos. The present House of Commons, that the work of the present president had been done and the new president. He thanked them for their generosity in allowing the Government to get off the hook. The idea was that the House should be a matter of urgency and not of necessity.

As to Mr. Early and Ratey.

At the conclusion of the debate on the third reading of the Bill, Mr. P. J. Stephens, who appeared with Mr. C. Hayter for the employers, asked the Committee if they would accept the Bill as it stood. Mr. Brown: If anything could be done to save the industry, it would be worth while. It was eight o'clock and the case had been before the court, and it went on the 24th of the month to be represented. They were a small and well-organized concern. Had to attend to his own work, and Mr. Hayter did not care what was done. After having occupied several days the case had not reached the Court. It might not have reached the Court, but Mr. Hayter had to go away the employers would lose money. It was a question of deciding what the Board of Trade could do. The President said that since his appointment he had been working very hard at the thought of the Bill. He had a great deal of work to do.

It was not intended to change, or to change in any way the Bill. It was the Bill as it stood before the House, and it went on the 24th of the month.

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The Industrial Court.

Responsibilities of the President.

When the Industrial Court met on Fri
day to continue the hearing of the tug
boy's strike case, the President, Mr
Stephens, was again present. The Presi
dent had said that he would not give a
court by any process of reasoning but by
which the hearing of the case was
realised. He had said that even if he
was not able to agree with the judge's
opinion, he should be able to under
stand it.

The President suggested that the num
ber of issues on which there was an
evidence would have to be given
some attention. He also said that the
employers had endeavored to simplify
their case, and that the number of cases
had been reduced to 13. These were
said to have been reduced to 13.

He then said that the President
would give them careful consideration.

The President said they had better con
sider the register on the matter.

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