

In January, 1922, two trade schools—the ironworkers and the woodworkers—were established for the accommodation of classes under the Technical Education of Apprentices Act. This year classes for boiler-makers, pattern-makers, and polishers had been established. (Applause.) Approval had now been given for the establishment of a central apprentice school for various classes under the Act, and for the establishment of classes in coach and motor body building, electrical fitting, brass working and lithography. Separate technical schools had been established at Kadina and Wallaroo, and it had been decided that new buildings should be erected for the Technical Schools at Port Pirie and Mount Gambier. Woodwork centres had been established at Kapunda and Gawler, and the centres at Gilbert street and Norwood had been doubled in size and equipment. Centres would shortly be established at Port Pirie, Parkside and Prospect. The teaching of woodwork in country schools had been extended, and encouragement was being given to teachers to further extend this work. The Government had approved of the opening of a junior technical school at Thebarton, and it was hoped that this would be started next January. Evening technical classes are to be established in country districts. The first of these to be opened were at Clare, Peterborough, Quorn, and Murray Bridge.

Helping the University.

The Government had not neglected the highest branch of education—the Adelaide University. (Applause.) Since 1920 a special grant of £20,000 per annum had been paid to the University to assist in the expenses of management, and to permit of expansion. A Bill was now before Parliament, which, if passed, would increase the limit of the Government grant based on endowments to the University from £10,000 to £20,000 a year, and also free the University from the payment of land tax. In 1920 the Government agreed to contribute £600 per annum to make possible the appointment of a professor of pathology. The State was fortunate in having Dr. J. B. Cleland (an ex-South Australian) appointed to this position. Careful attention had been given to the question of buildings. Many new schools had been opened in both metropolitan and country districts, and additions made to others. The expenditure for last year was over 50 per cent. more than three years ago, and it was the intention of the Government to provide for still further expansion during the coming year. (Applause.) Included in the programme of buildings would be the erection of a teachers' college in Adelaide, and of a central apprentice school. It was also intended to provide for the old-fashioned desks in many schools to be replaced with others of modern type.

Shortage of Teachers.

In spite of the advancement in the general average of salaries paid, the department still had great difficulty in staffing the schools. A new scheme of training was started in 1921, based on the assumption that 220 new teachers would be required each year. Unfortunately the requirement had been greater than this, and the scheme had not yet had time to fulfil itself, with the result that the supply of trained teachers had not been equal to the demand. The Government had, therefore, commissioned the Director of Education during his visit to England to employ 70 trained men teachers. Advice to hand show that he had executed this commission successfully, and the first batch of teachers engaged had already arrived and been employed in schools in and around Adelaide. It was expected that the remainder would arrive at different times during September and October. (Applause.)

REGULAR also added SEP 1923 EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Advantages Extended.

Speech by the Premier.

During his address at Glenelg on Friday evening, the Premier (Sir Henry Barwell) gave interesting facts and figures showing the great advance made in educational matters in this State during the last three years. The Premier said that in the period the present Government had been in power there had been a greater expansion in education than during any similar three years in the State's history. For the financial year ended June 30 last the expenditure on education was £650,758, compared with £504,496 for the year ended June 30, 1920. A considerable portion of this amount had gone in providing increased salaries to teachers. During 1919-20 the amount paid to all teachers was £289,125; but, feeling that salaries were not then high enough to attract and retain the best class of teachers, the Government had granted material increases to all grades, involving about £70,000 a year. It had also agreed to a scheme propounded by the Director of Education, by which every classified teacher was paid a special salary for the qualification he had acquired. Under this scheme many teachers had received further advancements in their salaries. This scheme formed the basis on which further increases were granted from July 1 of this year. The amount of £289,125, for the year ended June 30, 1920, had been paid to 2,249 teachers, an average salary of £129 each. For the year just closed the salaries had totalled £399,450 which, divided among 2,090 teachers, gave an average of £187. The additional amount required to pay salaries under the new regulations was £25,300, which brought present salaries to £415,750 (an average of £199). That was an average increase of £70 a year per teacher throughout the service. This increase had done much to create contentment in the service, and it was certain that the system of paying a teacher according to his qualifications had brought about a decided uplift in efficiency of teachers and schools. (Applause.)

Education in the Country.

Considerable attention had been given to the extension of facilities for education in country districts. The conditions under which a school would be established and maintained by the Department were more liberal than in any other State in Australia (Applause). Where an average attendance of six children could be assured the department was prepared to maintain a school, and would also pay conveyance allowance at 4d. a child per day in the case of all children who lived outside a radius of three miles from a school. Even under these liberal conditions some children could not attend any school, and consequently the Government had established a correspondence school in Adelaide, and had approved of a scheme for subsidized schools under which the children of two or more families might be taught by a teacher appointed by the parents, and a portion of whose salary would be paid by the department. (Applause.)

Higher Primary and High Schools.

The benefits of secondary education had been considerably extended in the country districts by the establishment of higher primary schools. The regulations governing these schools provided that a school would be established where an average of 20 could be assured and contingent on the undertaking that the children would attend for two years. Already 10 higher primary schools had been established in towns as far distant as Streaky Bay and Port Augusta. In other places, where a higher average attendance could be assured for a secondary school, high schools were being established, and three such had been opened during the last three years, viz., at Balaklava, Port Lincoln, and Clare. New buildings with all modern equipment had been erected or were in course of construction at Kadina, Quorn, Jamestown, and Kapunda. In all of these places the residents had contributed to the cost, and, in the case of Kapunda, the Government was indebted to Sir Sidney Kidman for the gift of his magnificent residence, which had been converted into a school.

Domestic Arts Course.

The question of the extension of domestic arts training was receiving consideration, and the number of students taking this course had been doubled. It was hoped that by this means the department would be in a position to open fresh classes in January next.

now. They had been given a trust to safeguard. She was out to appeal for peace. The union aimed at increasing the knowledge of one another. It sought no formal alliance. It had nothing to do with governments, but strove to promote good feeling and understanding between the English-speaking democracies. The British Empire and America had it in their power to secure peace, and to police the world. In America there were 21 branches, and in England there was 1 branch, which was doing wonderful work.

A Message from England.

At that stage the chairman read the following letter received by Mrs. De Castro from Earl Balfour (President of the English branch), under date January 24 last in which he said:—"I hear you are engaged in extending the English-speaking Union in Australia and New Zealand. May I wish you all success. Mutual sympathy and knowledge, and the personal services which form their fitting accompaniment, are the very lifeblood of the Empire; and an organization like the English-speaking Union which promotes them may perform invaluable work to men of our speech and race throughout the world."

A Timely Warning.

The Hon. D. J. Gordon, M.L.C., moved:—"That a branch of the English-speaking Union be established at Adelaide forthwith, and that the same, for the time being, be conducted in accordance with the rules of the already constituted branches of the said union in other parts of our British Empire." He said that they were in danger of allowing to slip the great benefits they hoped would be derived from peace. It was impossible to travel in Europe to-day without realizing the dreadful condition of affairs there, and how easy it might be for another war to start at an early date. If there were anything in the world they wished to avoid more than another, it was to live again through dread years like those of 1914 to 1918. He had been in the company of prominent American citizens, who had expressed the view that it was necessary for the British Empire and their own country to come into closer relationship, to see that there would be no more war. That was one of the best objectives they would have in view in connection with the union.

Mr. H. H. Balch (American Consul for South Australia) seconded the motion. He said that no better institution could be created for useful service in the world to-day. Englishmen should strive to understand the American motive, in matters where differences of opinion existed. If a mutual understanding were secured, both countries could afford to be charitable one to the other, and avoid harsh criticism. It was more than 100 years since there had been a conflict between the two countries. The peace of the world was in the hands of the English-speaking peoples. The motion was carried unanimously. The chairman said it had been considered desirable to defer the appointment of officers, with the exception of the secretary. On the motion of Mr. G. McEwin, seconded by Mr. H. S. V. Carey, it was unanimously decided to appoint Mr. R. H. Cheek as honorary secretary.

Greetings to Headquarters.

Professor H. Darnley Naylor moved:—"That the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) be communicated with forthwith, and that he be requested to convey to the general headquarters of the union in London, the good wishes of the Adelaide branch, and to give the assurance that this branch is in entire agreement with the movement, and that it will do everything in its power to further the good cause; and, further, that the Prime Minister be authorized while abroad in England and America, to represent the Adelaide branch in conjunction with the Melbourne and Sydney branches." They were glad of the opportunity which the Prime Minister would have of assuring American citizens that the feelings of the people in Australia were very friendly toward the people of the United States. Few men in Australia could represent their feelings in a more appropriate way than could Mr. Bruce.

Brig.-Gen. S. Price Weir seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman expressed the gratitude of the meeting to Mrs. De Castro, in connection with the hard work she had done in initiating the movement.

At the instance of Mr. Barr Smith, the thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the chairman for presiding.

Members' Creed.

The following is the creed of members of the union:—"Believing that the peace of the world and the progress of mankind can be largely helped by the unity in purpose of the English-speaking democracies, we pledge ourselves to promote by every means in our power a good understanding between the peoples of the United States of America, and the British Commonwealth."

bold. ✓ it will take many years to efface. One must remember in this connection that in pre-Restoration days the merchants were the most despised members of society, ranking below the farmers and artisans, and above only the eta, or outcasts, and not unnaturally, perhaps, they thought they might as well live up to their reputation. This state of affairs cannot be changed in a moment, but it is changing, rapidly, with the entrance into business of people of the better class and the influence of men of integrity and true patriotism. I recall the concluding sentence of a speech on commercial morality delivered by an undergraduate in the commercial course of Waseda University to a vast audience at one of their annual English dramatic and elocutionary entertainments—"Be honest, not because honesty is the best policy, but because it is the best principle." Many may have had unfortunate experiences with regard to Japanese goods, but are our own manufacturers or merchants above reproach? I am told that Australian goods do not enjoy an altogether favorable reputation in England, and I have had some unfortunate experiences myself with Australian people and commodities during my brief visit. Let us, therefore, be more tolerant of others' failings and strive to show them, by force of example, the right way, and, above all, let us reserve our judgment and not form hasty generalisations of nations or individuals from one or two experiences, whether favorable or the reverse.

GOVERNMENT'S UNIVERSITY GRANT.

Arising out of a recent request by the Adelaide University authorities, the Government propose to introduce a Bill providing for an increased annual grant to that institution, and exempting it from payment of land tax. In the Assembly on Thursday, the Premier (Sir Henry Barwell) in committee, submitted a motion to that effect. The motion was carried.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION.

Branch Formed in Adelaide.

A representative meeting of citizens, convened by the Premier (Sir Henry Barwell), to arrange for the formation of a branch of the English-speaking Union in Adelaide, was held in the reception room of the Adelaide Town Hall on Friday afternoon. Mr. Justice Angas Parsons presided, and was supported by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Lewis Cohen). By a unanimous vote, a branch was established.

The chairman read a letter from the Premier, expressing regret at his inability to be present, owing to official duties, and stating that he was pleased with the success attending the efforts of Mrs. De Castro, the organizer of the movement, in starting branches. It was of utmost importance that adequate powers in the world's affairs should be wielded by that race, or group of races, which was most capable of giving to the world the moral, political, and economic guidance that would best serve the interest of humanity as a whole. By no other group of nations could that be so effectively done as by the Anglo-Saxon group. They were the pathfinders for all liberty-loving people. Mrs. De Castro, in outlining the objects of the union, said that never in history was there a greater need for unanimity among the English-speaking nations than at present. As a delegate to the Peace Conference, from the International Council of Women, she had learned the true condition of Europe. As a result of what the people had learned, they would not be worthy of the sacrifices of their men if they were not going to play their part

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