

INTERESTING LECTURES CONTINUED.

The summer school of the Workers' Educational Association continues with great success at Holiday House, Mount Sully. There was a large and appreciative attendance of members and visitors at the assembly room on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. G. E. Hale, B.A., delivered an interesting address on "Speech problems in Australia." After dealing with the right of free speech and its limitation, the lecturer dealt with the technicalities of effective speech, in the observation of phonetic principles, the proper articulation of vowels, and the observation of the acoustic properties of the voice selected for public addresses. The subject evoked a large amount of spirited discussion, which was led by the director of the association (Professor Danley Major) and Miss Olsen, who both conveyed interesting information concerning the dialects, provincialisms, and the general principles of pure and convincing articulation.

Four study groups met again on Wednesday morning and advanced their various subjects a stage further. Mr. A. L. O. MacKay continued his discourse in the "Novel as a vehicle of social criticism." Extracts from Dickens' "Hard Times" were read, and discussed, in relation to the conditions prevailing in the writer's time. Galway's "Poppet" was contrasted as a work of our own time, setting forth the views of the poet of poetry.

During the discussion the students and tutor compared the influence of the novel as propaganda with that of the cinema, and the work of associations formed to combat specific evils. Mr. E. G. Haegans' group resumed the study of the "Novel as a vehicle of social criticism." The period was taken, showing the increasing poverty and unemployment of the period. A change for the better occurred in Elizabethan times, the well-known legislation of the period including the provision for the assessment of wages by justices of peace, and the beginning of a method of poor relief, which had continued with some modifications to the present time. The Rev. G. E. Hale discoursed in his class in literary appreciation on the questions, "What is poetry?" giving as an example the history of the "daisy." The "Herb instinct," with his psychology group. On Wednesday afternoon a brief preliminary talk on geology was delivered by Mr. C. V. Madigan, M.A., B.Sc., the students subsequently going for a ramble under his leadership to study the rock formations of the neighbourhood.

Eugene Alderman Scholar
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Mr. Hartley Williams, the winner of the Eugene Alderman Memorial Scholarship for 1925, has achieved a fine record in the musical world. In February, 1924, he came from Broken Hill to study the violin under Miss Kathleen Meegan, A.M.U.A., L.A.B. Since then he has



MR. HARTLEY WILLIAMS
promising violinist, who has made rapid progress in his studies.

made rapid progress, and gained many distinctions in the University and Associated Board examinations. From both a technical and an artistic standpoint his playing gives remarkable promise for the future.

Three months after he began with Miss Meegan he passed Grade 3 theory with credit, and in the following September he gained honors in the Grade 3 violin examination. The next month he passed in rudiments of theory, and in November he secured honors in intermediate violin. In May, 1925, he passed in Grade 4 theory with honors, and in September gained honors for Grade 2 violin. Two months later he passed the advanced grade with honors, and then gained the Alderman Scholarship. This is tenable for three years at the Elder Conservatorium of Music, and will enable him to take the A.M.U.A. diploma course.

WOMEN'S WARDEN
Miss Phebe Watson Appointed
New Position Created

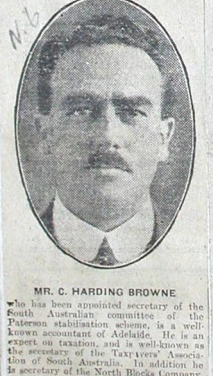
Miss Phebe Watson, who since January, 1922, has been senior lecturer at the Teachers' College connected with the Education Department, has been appointed to the position of Women's Warden at that institution. This is the first appointment of the kind in South Australia. There is a similar position in New South Wales.

The duties of the warden will comprise a general oversight of the women students in the college with regard to physical welfare, their moral tone, department, dress, manners, habits, and companionship; selection and inspection of boarding places, with advice to students regarding board, oversight of their conduct, similar advice by correspondence to former students in the country, and to give women to whom help in difficult situations; organization and chaperonage of social functions and sports, and generally to maintain a high standard of ideals and conduct in the college.

There are about 150 women students in the college, following all courses of training such as country teachers for one-teacher schools, primary school, infant, high school, and domestic science teaching. Many of them are recruited from country high schools and suitable boarding places are found for them in the city and suburbs, as the college is non-residential.

Miss Watson receives letters every week from former students appointed to country schools, asking for advice regarding board and boarding conditions. The supervision of boarding places has been in Miss Watson's hands for some years. It was unofficially begun by the Women Teachers' Progressive League as a help to young country students, but the Director of Education subsequently put it on an official basis.

Miss Watson was formerly mistress of method and in charge of model country schools, and was at the Curle Street Practising School for 15 years.



MR. C. HARDING BROWNE
who has been appointed secretary of the South Australian committee of the Paterson stabilization scheme, is a well-known accountant of Adelaide. He is an expert on taxation, and is well-known as the secretary of the Taxpayers' Association of South Australia. In addition he is secretary of the North Blocks Company. No Liability.



MISS PHEBE WATSON
who has been appointed Women's Warden at the Teachers' College.

Sir Langdon Bonython (77 years of age) is seen a mistake to ask a man to retire when he is fit to go on. Gladstone was in harness when 80 years old. Sir Charles Todd was about 75 when he retired from the position of Postmaster-General.

Mr. Sidney Pick, who has been awarded the A. H. Peake bursary, and who also obtained first place in the honors list at the recent leaving honours examination of the Adelaide University, has entered into articles with the Hon. W. J. Denny (Attorney-General) of the firm of Messrs. Denny & Daly. N. 8

SIR LANGDON BONYTHON
who points out that Gladstone was in harness at the age of 80.

(By A. C. Garnett, M.A., Litt. D.)

Forming good resolutions on New Year's Eve is rather a rash procedure, yet it is one in which many well-intentioned people still freely indulge. If a course of resolution-making is probably to be found that a majority of the resolutions made two days ago have been broken already. How sad is this constant failure of our moral aspirations and decisions. And how happy is the bounding optimism of our human nature which enables us to make them again and again.

The sophisticated cynic laughs at the annual resolves and repeated failures of his fellows. But these New Year episodes contain something that should be too sacred to allow them to become mere butts for ridicule. They are examples of that upward striving amid weakness which is at once the tragedy and the glory of human life.

Is Man a Free Agent?

This spectacle of the constant failure of the human will has led philosophers to raise the question whether man is really the master of his fate and captain of his soul, as he is prone to believe. Free will and Determinism is an ancient battleground. Christian churches as well as philosophic schools have been divided on the issue. The question remains logically unsettled. There are arguments on both sides which have not yet been answered.

Yet the issue does not vitally affect practical conduct, even if a man believe that he is not a free agent he must act as if he were. He must accept responsibility. He must face the future as presenting open possibilities, make his choice between good and evil, and strive to obtain self-control.

Because this is his everyday experience the common man will probably always hold to a philosophy of free will, even though in moments of defeat he takes refuge in determinism and, like the Turk, murmurs "Kismet" — "It is fate."

Dangers in Both Philosophies

The moral danger in Determinism is obvious and has been frequently emphasised. The belief that all our actions are due to impulses and desires which arise in us as inevitably as does hunger offers no logical ground for moral endeavor, for if that be true all our moral conflicts are but conflicts of such desires, and their solution depends on the question of which the forces of Nature have made the stronger.

On the other hand, there is a danger in the doctrine of Free will. It is often too lightly assumed that the will is free to choose at any moment. The youth cultivating a bad habit persuades himself that he has only to make up his mind and he can give it up at any time that he wants to. But when the time comes to call a halt he finds that there is something wrong with his philosophy. He either cannot make up his mind or he does not "want to" strongly enough. Freewill, as he discovers, is not all-powerful against formed habit. Fine resolves form a weak barrier against strong and long-encouraged impulses. That is the trouble with our New Year resolutions.

Psychology of Will

In a sense there is no such thing as will. Will is neither more nor less than formed character in action. The rest is impulse. This is the verdict of modern psychology and it offers a compromise between the contending schools of Freewill and Determinism and a safer guide in matters of practical conduct than either of the old philosophies, as usually formulated.

It is true that the source of all our actions lies in impulse and desire. But man's desires fall into two classes — spiritual desires and desires of the flesh. It is as truly a part of human nature to love goodness, beauty, and truth as it is to seek the satisfaction of the appetites or obey the impulses of anger and fear. It is when those higher desires come in conflict with the lower that we have the experience which we call a moral struggle within the soul.

The determinist may say, if he pleases, that the end of that struggle depends only on the innate strength of the contending desires in the circumstances which have called them forth.