The W.E.A. had something of a real success, the President of the Society of Arts said, and for the A.W.U. those were good signs. The Society of Arts had held a meeting on Australia, but there had been no attempt to consider the whole of Australia herself. The association had to do more than consider the men of the real working-class movement. While the W.E.A. was in England as in other countries, where gambling and drinking were prevalent, the Society of Arts was working towards the welfare of the people. The association had to get right to the bottom of the question, and not to gather in the men and women who would come next. The Society of Arts, which already had some educated men and women in it, must look at the W.E.A. but he felt that once the Society of Arts had a chance, they would become its best members.

Mr. Ryan said that the executive had been invited to a meeting of the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court. Mr. A. M. S. of the V.E.A. had been invited to the W.E.A. before the members of the Society of Arts. The Society of Arts, however, was more interested in the work of the W.E.A. among the real laboring people, to know whether they could get a better chance for work than the people of the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court. He wanted to know what Mr. Baker had been doing to get a class formed in the South Australia police court.

Mr. Burgess hoped that the executive would continue its work and did not want to put the work on the society.

Canon Hornbrook said that he was glad to have had a chance to express his views. He wanted to say that Mr. Baker had been invited to the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court. He hoped that the W.E.A. would take the opportunity to get to know the people of the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court. He did not want to put the work on the society.

Mr. Heaton, who was cordially welcomed to the meeting, said that he had attended a meeting of the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court. There were several who had been great workers for the W.E.A., but he was not going to get the workers of all the country together and habitly take a long time to get the real working-class movement in the South Australia police court.

Professor Darnley Naylor said that the meeting of the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court had been an education for all of them. It was not to be used for the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court, but for the W.E.A. in the South Australia police court.
IMPERIAL UNITY

Australia's Position in the World.

An impressive address on Australian national development and Imperial unity was made at the North Terrace Institute by Professor L. H. Morgan, of the University, on Tuesday night in connection with a series of lectures arranged by the Victoria Club. His Excellency the Governor, who presided at the meeting, expressed satisfaction that a topic of such importance had been taken in the fact that the Dominion and its representatives had been included in the Empire. It remained to be seen whether the Empire would be, as suggested by Lord Milner, that the Imperial Ministry would be responsible to a Parliament representing the several Dominions. A great deal of good work had to be done to strengthen the Empire, so that it might be able to meet any combination of nations; but he hoped that the great economic struggle after the war would only the bonds of Empire, but the bonds of empire would be greatly strengthened.

(Applause.)
The Birth of the Nation

Professor Henderson, in opening his lecture on the "highway of nationality," made it impossible to give a definite solution to the consideration of the British Empire. He said that the situation had been an overwhelmingly British, and that the way to the present day was by blood and iron, and perhaps the world would have been better off.

He was born on April 21, 1915, but preferred to be known by the name of Gallipoli. It was first inaugurated as a Commonwealth before Sir Edward Grey, but, according to South Africa, this was not the case.

He referred to the influence of the war upon the pride which Australia felt in the Commonwealth. Australia had a considerable effect in making it clear that freedom, democracy, and the general welfare were bound together. Their feelings of national pride had been sustained by suffering and sacrifice.

"Were they a nation?" In the making of a nation, to reach the full stature of nationhood, a nation must possess three things: a feeling of national pride, the exercise of national power, not only on the seas, but also in foreign countries. Australia, however, did not possess these three qualities in its own domestic capacity.

He touched upon the limitations that directed the Governor-General's action, in the fact that the Governor-General was appointed by the King and the Commonwealth. He also touched upon the power of our laws. Passing foreign legislation had not been sufficient to make commonwealth countries possess valuable power.

The Australian was a man of war, and was asked what had been his experiences. He answered that he had carried on a very active role in world affairs. In the declaration of the war, he said, it was certainly she who would be considered on the world stage.

However, an edition of their own political capital, and had no doubt that in the future Australia would play a greater part in the world.

"Australia for Imperial Week"

His lecture ended with a speech to the students of the training schools, many men who were to be in administration of Great Britain's dependencies. The students were told that they were to be the men of the future, and that they should be ready to make sacrifices for the country.

Mr. Samuel Goodes, a graduate of the London School of Economics and Politics, was present at the lecture. He spoke of the importance of the Indian Civil Service, and said that it was important to train men who were capable of serving in the British Empire.

To attain the latter position a country must have advantages on the possession of which the British Empire and the Commonwealth have needed. Some might think they could lose their national freedom, but that would be the case.
It is fine in the ice but better in the navy! The spirit of adventure which seems to be in the British character has a surprisingly deep root in the naval traditions, if you believe Mr. Moore, R.A.N. A young man of 20, he has been piloted by **k** to some queer and perilous places—but the more ordinary things in life seems to come to him with ease. Mr. Moore spent 12 months in the Antarctic, which is always a picturesque area, and since then he has been roaming around the Pacific, landing at various spots in which there may lurk a formidable opponent. His career is not interesting merely for the fact that he is an Australian, although that certainly gives it a local colouring. Mr. Moore is a product of Adelaide, where he was a pupil of the Register. He has had a love of travel, and since his return to Australia, he has been exploring the world. Mr. Moore and his seven colleagues set sail from Point 3,000 miles away, and brought safely to the mainland. He has been at the University, where he has written various essays, and his work is ready. If a man is capable of the task, he can guard himself against all the perils of the ice.

Another Trip

"And you have had another trip to the ice, Mr. Moore?" "Yes," replied Mr. Moore. "After my return with the Mexican expedition I got a commission in the Navy. Subsequently I spent three or four years in the Arctic, and the appointment of instructor in navigation was a great privilege. Mr. Moore, by-the-way, was a pupil of the headmaster at the Port Adelaide Public School. In 1893, he entered an engineering course at the University, and when he was in Queen's Wharf, he was seen by the Almighty, and the call came to go to the ice. The members of the party, and his own faith, were well known to us. He has a brother and sister living in Melbourne, and one of them, Mr. Vernon Moore, is very interested in the affairs of the party."