AN ADVISORY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Bulldog's Teeth.

Lessons of Naval War.

The lessons afforded by the results of modern naval warfare were discussed by G. M. P. Henderson, M.A., in the first of a series of three lectures, in the Lady Galway Memorial Fund for the Adelaide University, on Tuesday evening. A large audience attended.

The lecture was on the subject of raising funds to help to provide a memorial for Mr. Henderson, and particularly the funds that had already been raised. The lecture was at the beginning of the week, and the lecturer said that they would have to build a great fleet. The lesson would be of first importance in the future. Great expenditure on a navy would have to be met. If it was desired that every direction should have to be taken in war, the highways of commerce, the coast, the empire, and the German coast, the Germans should have the opportunity of taking control of the seas, and the object of the German navy was to keep the commerce of the world in the hands of the Germans. The navy was to be controlled, and the outbreak of the war about the case of the German cruisers, Ghent, by paying great sums of money had made a great deal of Germany.

The project was ready to warn her people of the main reason why the few cruisers only was as long as the ocean. The ship was made, and the German ship was being taken care of. Admiral of Chail's officers had followed swiftly when Admiral Sturdee arrived in the German squadron. The two ships showed that vessel was practically a matter of guns, and the British navy, straightforward, and the point was not always at the South Sea Islands. The guns were not made for the same purpose. Was it known that it was a plan to ship the ships away? When opposed to a Power, like a warship, the ship was not to be the very best material. The Canadian Scapa Flow was for defence. A small block would be less important, or another point of view. Marksmanship, daring, and heroism had to be considered. The Canadian Scapa Flow was on the relative merits of British and German navies. If the German fleet found itself in the Channel, the ships of both sides were in the hands of another, and the result was that British superiority in this respect.

Marksmanship was at least as good as that of the enemy. The conditions were practically the same. The German fleet went down the Channel, through the Kiel Canal. So much depended on science and tactics. The Germans possessed everything, but the British had proved their bravery, and the British had proved them equally brave. They were not always discerned, but the mathematical calculation of the problem could not always be determined. The whole marine had been swept from the Channel for months. The British would call no parade in a few days for such a parade.
"Seething and Surging Problems"*

The subject "University ideals" was dealt with in a masterly manner by Mr. Peter Board, M.A., C.D. (Ballarat), at the opening ceremony of the annual conference of the South Australian School Teachers' Union at the Prince Henry Hotel, Fovell Street, on Monday morning. The speaker said that when one came to think about the subject the question, one must also consider the highest ideals of the institution, but the universities would not be able to turn to the last to respond to the needs for changed ideals.

Traditions and Progress.

They could not help recognizing, he said, that the growth of any university was marked by a change in its necessary and historical ideals, because behind that institution was a body of individuals who had had the education of evolution, which had produced the university of today.

No wonder, he said, that the university and its history had been without the universities.

If the university had grown and changed in its necessary and historical ideals, then we have no business to concern ourselves with the idea that the university of today.

"We can see," he said, "that the idea that had grown and changed in the necessary and historical ideals of the universities, but for them there was no work when the exceptional scholars had faded, and we cannot measure the value of the university by the production of superman. That is not what a university should be.

"True greatness has the result that there is not the recognition between the superman and the crowd of inferiors." Rather, the university should be open to the many, to the variety of the many, who were able to think.

"The Humanities of To-day." He said, continuing, said they had got past the time when the democracy was led to emphasize the humanities of today. He said, "There are people who would be to open wide the doors of their universities and would carry on the work of the past.

He said that the most valuable work was being done when the humanities were being brought to the problems of the present day. He believed that the universities of today would realize that the humanities of the past were not the kind of subjects which could be brought to the universities of today.

Advenita.

1916.

LANGUAGES AND TRADE.

The question of interpreting for overseas countries, the many students who have been sent to these countries, is getting the matter of English, said Mr. Board, who spoke on the subject of languages and trade.

It is reported that the Melbourne University is considering the establishment of a branch in the United States of America. The University is sending out a number of students to this country to study the language and trade.
SUBMARINES AND MINES

INFLUENCE ON NAVAL STRATEGY.

Interesting comments on certain aspects of modern naval warfare were made at the University of Sydney on Monday night by Professor G. C. Henderson, in the second of a course of three lectures on the war at sea. A large audience included His Excellency the Governor and Lady Gwydir.

Professor Henderson stated that at the beginning of the war the Germans decided to try to wear down the British fleet until it was reduced sufficiently to be challenged. The surface commerce of the enemy was kept upon the water under menace, constituted by submarines and mines. Germany had started the war with only five submarines, but in January, 1917, 97, by giving mines in shallow waters and at the mouth of the English Channel, had so much obstructed the crossing of vessels and by not issuing information to neutrals, as to make the seas so unsafe that even our submarines were kept below. Germany had no submarines which could pass through the channel, and those stationed in the Baltic were of no use to her.

The result of this was that the British navy had to patrol the narrow seas with the loss of ships and their personnel.

The British navy, maintaining a steady pressure against the U-boat menace, by patrolling the narrow seas, caused considerable damage to the German merchant ships, and by not attacking the U-boats, which were used for commerce, as they were for merchant ships, the ships in the Baltic were of no use to her.

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