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other animals in the mountains, and subsequently the British Museum sent that student to the Appennines for any specimens he could find there. Out of 1,200 students they had fully 200 who had nothing to help them but what they could earn. They had given up the idea of providing work for them. It was demoralizing, as it gave them the idea that the world owed them a living.

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"DO IT POLITELY."

Probably no American of distinction has developed a greater appreciation of Japan than Professor Jordan, who is at present in Adelaide. It might be said that he goes out of his way to twist censure into eulogism. Wherever there is a defect in the national life he seeks an underlying motive worthy of approval. In him Japan has an advocate fired by an energetic regard for its people and their all-round effort to become a twentieth century nation in the complete sense of the word. In the course of his lecture on Friday night the Professor said a university authority in Mikadoland had declared that the two countries that stood above all others were Great Britain (or America, if the person addressed happens to come from the United States) and Germany. It then became an open question whether Japan or France came next. The professor illustrated the desire of the Japanese for modern methods and systems, particularly in reference to educational matters, by briefly tracing the careers of three boys, for whom his personal assistance was sought. They were deserving of American university honours, and in order to obtain the necessary cash they scrubbed floors, became cooks, or sold blankets, entering a higher grade of service as their savings advanced. One of the students graduated as B.A., and went back to Japan to teach; another secured a professorship in the Military Academy of Tokio; and the third was chosen to assist in editing the great Carnegie dictionary! Fundamentally, remarked Professor Jordan, the idea of a white Australia was a good one. Low-grade Japanese extended wherever they could, but they in America had found Japan willing to prevent that on the request being politely made and offensive demands avoided. President Roosevelt had declared that it always paid a nation to be a gentleman, and under his regime the United States had ever endeavoured to act that part in its relations with other countries. Regarding the indiscriminate emigration of the lower type of Japanese, the Mikado's Government had done everything America had asked in a gentlemanly fashion, and so long as that spirit was adopted war between Japan and England or the United States, or Australia, would not come—in his day, at any rate.

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JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Japan is always interesting. Professor Jordan told the large audience at the Elder Hall of the Adelaide University on Friday night that it was one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Everything about it seems to touch the romantic side—the people with their long history rich in picturesque traditions, the delicacy and majesty of the scenery, the rapid rivers and the wide waterfalls, the snow-capped peaks and the cherry blossoms. Institutions and customs lend themselves to poetry. The clash of east and west, industrial, political, and economic developments, the audacity of enterprise—all this invests the nation with a certain charm and stimulates the imagination. The story of modern Japan, seeking to cast off the shackles of the past, and bidding for world prominence and influence, was happily related on Friday evening by Professor Jordan in the presence of an influential gathering, which included His Excellency the Governor and Lady Le Hunte and Sir Samuel and Lady Way. Unfortunately the acoustics of the building are not in favour of the public speaker, and the sentences were indifferently heard by those in the rear seats. Sir Samuel handed the professor a note to that effect, and he wittily retorted that his remarks were of minor importance. Only the pictures would be worth troubling about. The distinguished visitor is a representative of the heavier type of American speakers, to whom facts are above a polished and flashy rhetoric. His maxim seems to be "information first, style afterwards," and he does not go out of his way to make a joke or to tickle enthusiasm by a pretty phrase. It was consistent therefore that following a few introductory sentences, agriculture was selected for reference. The Japanese, he said, had been in the habit of growing rice, tea, and mulberries wherever possible, and they were only now learning to raise wheat, grass, and fruit. "There is room for 10,000,000 more in the north island, and there is yet no reason why Japanese should crowd other countries." Attention, too, was being paid to stock and advanced methods of cultivation. Of all people in the world the Mikado's subjects had learned the fine art of how to get along with each other. Their religion was a mixture of patriotism and right doing. Commercial relations were based on a system of equity rather than contract. A high wall of protection had been built around the country to discourage trade, and the twentieth century business policy of deferred payment and credit was distasteful. As a whole, however, Japan was a honest, sober, singularly modest, and enterprising nation, which was fast endeavouring to adopt a thoroughly modern form of civilization.

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

JAPANESE AND A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

Professor Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, lectured on Japan under the auspices of the Adelaide University on Friday evening. The lecture was to have taken place in the Prince of Wales Theatre, but the audience being an unusually large one, it was held in the Elder Hall. This was rather unfortunate in a way, for those at the back of the hall found a difficulty in hearing Professor Jordan. The Governor, the Chancellor, and the Premier were amongst those present. Professor Jordan spoke of the primitive methods formerly employed in agriculture, and compared them with the more up-to-date appliances used by the Japanese now. He dwelt upon the Shinto religion, which was a mixture of patriotism, religion, and right doing, and also upon the commerce of the nation. He said the Japanese as a whole were a sober and singularly modest people. He gave instances of the genius of Japanese students, who had risen from the humblest surroundings to positions of great importance in the academic and diplomatic world. Fundamentally the idea of a White Australia was a good one. The lower grade Japanese extended wherever they could, and California was faced with a serious problem in relation to them. In America they found that Japan would accede to any request made to them as regards the immigration of the lower-grade Japanese, if the authorities of the nation were approached on the question politely and courteously. Professor Jordan said that there would be no war between the United States and Japan, or between England or Australia and Japan, for the reason that the Government in the Land of the Rising Sun would consider any request made to them courteously, and deal with it equitably. Several lantern slides, illustrative of life in Japan, were shown at the close of the lecture.

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ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The first staff concert of the session is announced for June 24, when a programme of great interest will be presented. The numbers to be performed are:—Duo, by Chopin, for two pianofortes, Professor Ennis and Herr Reimann; pianoforte trio, "Op 99," by Schubert, Herr Reimann, Herr Heinicke, and Mr. H. S. Parsons; adagio and minuet, from "Sonata in C," for violoncello, Mr. Parsons; Liszt's "Polonaise in E," for pianoforte solo, Herr Reimann. Miss Guli Hack will sing "Reverie" (Hahn), "Farewell at morn" (Pessard), "Wait thou still" (Franck), and "The Solitary" (Brahms). Tickets may be obtained at the University.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The first staff concert of the session will be given on Monday evening, June 24, when an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music will be presented. The programme will include Chopin's duo for two pianos, Liszt's "Polonaise in E" for pianoforte solo, "Adagio and minuet" from "Sonata in C" for violoncello by Haydn, and Schubert's pianoforte trio, "Op. 99." The vocal numbers will be "Farewell at morn" (Pessard), "Reverie" (Hahn), "The solitary" (Brahms), "Wait thou still" (Franck). The performers will be Professor J. Matthew Ennis, Mus. Doc., and Herr F. G. Reimann (piano), Mr. H. Heinicke (violin), Mr. Harold S. Parsons (violoncello), and Miss Guli Hack (vocalist). Tickets may be obtained for the session or the single concert at the office of the university.