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from the intelligence to make use of them, were merely sleeping powers. And how little considered was the important question, how to produce character? Men could be seen in dead earnest making a living—no one could blame them in the least—but it was a rare spectacle to see men or women devoting themselves primarily to the problem of forming a noble national character, and considering the means deliberately. More often was it left to mere accident. The most intricate piece of machinery in the world was that of modern society, with all its interwoven interests, all agreeing fairly well and able to live one harmonious life. "In your own province," he continued, "it is a piece of machinery with 380,000 parts in it. Every one of those parts with wishes of its own, desires of its own, and free will of its own. Here's a bit of machinery to manage! Yet you commit the management of it to persons who have never studied the underlying principles governing the growth and progress of human society. The most powerful thing in our lives is really committed to the ruling passions of politicians and public ignorance. We acknowledge this great truth about priority of human character, and then we pass it by. But we are not a bit better at home—(laughter)—though we have a few men whose one business is to attempt the scientific understanding of society, and who are trying to inspire students with the desire to understand social environment."

Education for its Own Sake.

But, the professor continued, there were signs that the sciences of man would yet rival the sciences of nature. Man was being forced back from the outworks. Gradually the arena of conflict between nations and individuals was being changed—the fight was pressing upwards to higher plateaus. It was becoming more and more, as between nations, a battle of the intelligence, commerce and industry, and there was no way of getting this advantage except through educating men. He was rather afraid that some of them would be rather sorry for that. (Laughter.) It would not be enough to educate man for the sake of the industries. The man must be educated for his own sake. (Cheers.) "You already stand first among the nations of the world with your natural opportunities," continued the lecturer, "but I won't predict your greatness myself until I am more certain than I am of the other factor. I want to see evidence that the strength of the people will be turned in a greater degree to the services of the great ideals that hitherto have always formed the great nations of the world. Don't rely on the extent of your territory. The great nations of the world are not necessarily those with extensive territories."

Working Out One's Own Destiny.

The lecturer then dealt at length with the complexity of human nature, and pointed out that character was an isolated affair. It must be worked out in utter loneliness. No father, for instance, could give his character to his son. The child might be surrounded with opportunities, but the whole moral struggle was an absolutely isolated battle. Each individual carried his destiny in his own hands—he was his own destiny. Similarly each man was a cycle of his own possibilities. The supreme fact of his isolation was that he acted from ideas which he himself made, and which no one else could make for him. Kant spoke truly when he said, "The only causes are ideas." After elaborating on the extent to which each man was indebted to society, the lecturer pointed out that intercourse one with another played an important part in rational and moral education, and from that point he would speak further on Monday night.

At the instance of the Treasurer (Hon. A. H. Peake) the lecturer was heartily thanked.

PROFESSOR HENRY JONES.

A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR.

Professor Henry Jones, who lectured at the Adelaide University last night, and who is to deliver another lecture there on Monday, is a remarkable man, and has had a wonderful career. We is a Welshman, having been born at Llangernyw, and he was educated in the principality. He determined to become a teacher, and for that purpose entered the Training College at Bangor. He dipped deeply into the philosophy of the Sage of Chelsea while he was there, so that he became known as "Carlyle" Jones. He was assiduous in study also, and won such a reputation for scholarship that he was encouraged to enter at Glasgow University.

Professor MacCallum, of Sydney University, in a recent biographical sketch contributed to the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," remarks:—"He had not been many weeks in the literature and philosophy classes at Glasgow when he was carrying all before him. I was assistant to the professor of English literature at the time, and still remember the perplexity that Jones' essays caused him. On the one hand they abounded in expressions that were hardly English, and that would have counted heavily against the ordinary undergraduate. On the other, not only were the matter and treatment quite out of the common, but there was a distinction of style, a sense for the felicities of phrase, that marked the writer as one predestined for the craft. It was some time before the examiner found but the answer to the conundrum, namely, that the essayist was really a foreigner in his way, or at least, that he was still far more at home in his native Welsh than in his adopted Sassenach. Despite this disadvantage, however, he was easily first in literature, and showed even more aptitude for philosophy. After taking his Master of Arts degree, he won the Clarke scholarship, which is regarded as the blue ribbon of young Scottish graduates. I recollect his despondency when he came out of the examination. 'I'll tell you what,' he exclaimed in his vehement Celtic way, 'I've made an atrocious mess of it, and I bet you the whole scholarship to a penny that I've failed.' In point of fact he had done brilliantly; but he had not the grace to discharge his debt of honor. On the contrary, he used his new resources to pursue his studies in Germany.

"Shortly after his return to his native Wales he was appointed to the Chair of Philosophy in the University College of Aberystwith, where he showed that he was no less excellent as a teacher than as student. In this position I had experience of him as colleague, and a delightful colleague he was. Many is the time that he has come in to smoke and talk in the evening, and gone on doing both vigorously till the small hours. When he was in earnest, and he was always in earnest, he made a point of letting his pipe go out, and reighting it, at recurrent intervals hardly exceeding one minute; and, moreover, he could never be got to understand that a churchwarden was of more brittle material than a sledgehammer. The consequence was that long ere midnight on such occasions his corner of the study fender was hidden under a crumple of broken clay and scarcely struck matches. These talks about all things and some others' date back almost quarter of a century, but even now the memory of them is neither lost nor unprofitable, at least to one of the talkers. From Aberystwith he was transferred to the University at Bangor, thence to the University of St. Andrews, and when Edward Caird became master of Balliol, at Oxford, Mr. Jones followed him in the professorship of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow. Dr. Caird's old students will probably agree that no higher compliment could be paid his successor than to say, as may in all honesty be said, that under the new regime the chair has certainly not lost in influence.

"Mr. Jones, as a philosophic specialist, holds a very high place; witness his 'Examination of Lotze's Philosophy,' and the numerous technical papers he has contributed to Transactions and periodicals. But he is a great deal more. There is in him a marked literary strain that appears, for example, in his 'Browning,' a book that, I believe, is widely read in Australia, and that discusses the presuppositions of Browning's poetry in a very lucid and a very penetrative way. And he has a practical side to his nature as well. Perhaps owing to his early experiences in Bangor Training College he has always taken a deep interest in school work; and in 1907 the Bannerman Government, when

proposing to reorganise the Welsh educational system, offered him the secretaryship and directorate. This he declined, though with great reluctance and hesitation; for he loves 'Wild Wales,' he loves education, and he loves to lay down the lines on which the future will have to move. But his refusal was obviously right. He is good at other things, but he is best at lecturing; and it would have been a thousand pities if he had abandoned that for anything else. He has a real gift of eloquence, and that quite as much of the popular as of the academic kind.

"He never fails to impress his hearers, whether he is addressing his class at the university, or a mixed audience that is numbered by thousands. Indeed, his closeness of touch with the community at large has made him a power with the public wherever he has been. Some little time ago he gave in Glasgow a series of thirty-minute lectures on social subjects to business men in the luncheon hour, and though Glasgow merchants are pretty well engrossed in their work all day, there was hardly standing room to hear him. In the same spirit he founded a 'Civic Society,' made up of citizens of all ranks, with the object of discussing social matters and promoting the welfare of the municipality. I am told it has a great and good influence—as was to be expected, for, as the Bishop of Chester once said to me, 'Mr. Jones is a born leader of men.' This account has dwelt on the more popular aspects of Professor Jones' powers, as of chief importance for the present purpose. But it must not be supposed that there are not at the back of these the qualities of the thinker and student. The distinctions that have been conferred on him—the honorary LL.D. of St. Andrew's University, the honorary D. Litt. of the University of Wales, especially the Fellowship of the British Academy, are sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he is held by academic bodies. In 1907 he was appointed Hibbert Lecturer at Oxford, and was reappointed for the present year, but postponed the delivery of his lectures in order to come to Australia, his place being taken by Professor James, of Harvard, the well-known investigator of religious experiences."

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INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Adelaide has this year witnessed quite a number of inter-University contests. Lawn tennis was the first, and in that game Sydney defeated Adelaide, after having beaten Melbourne in the first round. In rowing the honors also fell to Sydney, who won from Melbourne, with the local crew a poor third. The general athletic contests were decided in favor of the Sydney men, Adelaide defeating Melbourne badly for second place. An innovation in inter-University sports was the ladies' hockey match, which was held here for the first time. The local ladies, despite the fact that they had never formed a club before, succeeded in defeating the Melbourne players by 3 goals to 1. Only two more contests remain uncompleted, and both of these will be held in this city. To-morrow the University football team will try conclusions with the Melbourne students. The latter only just missed inclusion in the semi-finals in their State, while the local men, although not forming a regular club, include some good league players, and one inter-State man, H. W. D. Stoddart. A keen match should result. The lacrosse fixture will take place on the Adelaide Oval next Monday. The local men are minor premiers of the South Australian Association, and as in the visiting team there are three inter-State men—W. Summons, E. Tyrie, and F. Clarke—the game should be exciting.