JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Japan is always interesting. Professor Jordan told the large audience at the El Desert Hall of the 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 hair rich in pictographic 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 Japan with a character that stimulates the imagination. The story of modern Japan, seeking to cast off the shackles of the past, and hold there two promenades of 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 ineficiently heard by those in the rear seats. Sir Samuel handed the professor a note to that effect, and he with a retardation referred to 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 manner seems to be "information first, style afterwards," and he does not go out of his way to make a joke or to tielele 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 beginning to raise wheat, peas, and fruit. "There is room for 10,000,000 more people in the north island, and Japan should no longer ask why Japan should crowd other countries." Attention, too, was being paid to the advancement of art. Industrial cultivation. Of all the people in the world the Mikado's subjects had learned the fine art of how to get along in the world. Religion was a mixture of patriotism and right doing. Commercial relations were based on the assumption of country rights and contract. A high wall of protection had been built around the country to discourage too much foreign trade, and the twentieth century policy of deferred payment and credit was distasteful. As a whole, however, Japan was a land of plenty, and an enterprising nation, which was fast endeavoring to adopt a thoroughly modern form of civilization.

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLES.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

JAPANESE AND A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

Professor Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, lectured on Japan under the auspices of the University on Friday evening. His lecture was to have taken place in the Prince of Wales Theatre, but the audience being unusually large, it was transferred to the El Desert 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 spéke 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 suita 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 people 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 whatever they could, and California was faced with a serious problem in relation to them. In America they found that Japan would agree to any request made to them as regards the immigration of the lower-grade Japanese, if the authorities of the state of California would not make any immigration policy and courteously. Professor Jordan said that there would be no war between the United States and Japan, or between England, Australia, and Japan. The idea of the Rising Sun would consist any request made to them as regards the immigration of the lower-grade Japanese, if the authorities of the state of California would not make any immigration policy and courteously. Professor Jordan said that there would be no war between the United States and Japan, or between England, Australia, and Japan. The idea of the Rising Sun would be entirely with it exclusively. Several lantern slides, representative of life in Japan, were shown at the close of the lecture.

ELDER CONSERVATORY.

The first staff concert of the session was given on Monday evening, June 24, when the students were introduced to our new director, the well-known musical director, Mr. Jordan. The programme will include Chopin's "Etude," Op. 10; "Menuet" and "Minuet" by Beethoven; the vocal numbers "Hymn to the Sympathetic" by Beethoven; "Revere" (Hahn), "Wait Thou Still" (Paine); and "The Solitary" (Beethoven). Tickets may be obtained at the University.

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