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30 AUG 1923
Dr. W. J. E. Phillips, son of Mr. J. H. Phillips, of Mitchell-street, Hyde Park, has graduated as Doctor of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at London University. Dr. Phillips is at present medical officer to the Government of the Malay Federated States. He was born and educated in Adelaide and he graduated in medicine and surgery at Adelaide University in 1915.

board.
Next Saturday the Largs Bay will leave from the Outer Harbor with a further trial consignment of 15 cases, including oranges. These will be sealed, and on their return they will be delivered intact to the officials of the Citrus Growers' Association. Mr. Marston stated on Thursday that the dipping solution used was quite harmless, a fact which was borne out by the perfect flavor of lemons from the first shipment that were cut for sampling.

board.
the Russo-Japanese war, when Europe patted them on the back and said:—'Ha! clever little boys, you have done wonders,' they became a little bit conceited, but hostile criticism helped to establish a more satisfactory state of affairs."

We are told that Japan looks enviously at Australia and that the next war will be in the Pacific? Is that the Japanese point of view, too?

"I have not noticed it. Many wrong impressions are getting abroad. I think the idea in Australia is that the Japanese are aggressive. They are not. Of course the military party have exercised great influence, but their power is now being curbed. Only recently the army was reduced by 50,000, and under the Washington Pact, only naval units to replace out-of-date vessels being constructed. It is quite a mistake to believe they are preparing for war. I do not think they have the shadow of a design upon Australia."

No Complaints About White Australia.

They do not complain about our exclusion policy?

"Not so far as laborers are concerned. They realize that every country has a right to restrict migration, and to tell you the truth they practice a bit of it themselves. No Chinese coolies are allowed to enter Japan. But Tokyo does think

that Japanese merchants might be allowed to enter Australia. Another factor is the outlet for surplus Japanese labor in the South American coffee plantations, and in any case, there is plenty of work at home. Only about 12 per cent of the country is cultivated, and just now a good deal of labor is being absorbed in developing Hokkaido, a rich and hitherto neglected northern island.

"Under these circumstances, there is no need to fear an irruption of Japanese into the Commonwealth. I think countries just as individuals, often put ideas into other's minds. When one country shows strong suspicion of another, and constantly points out unpleasant possibilities, it is likely to suggest ideas that were never before entertained."

Japan's Wounded Pride.

The Singapore Naval Base looks like an unpleasant intimation to somebody or other in the Pacific?

"Yes. In the English press, its establishment was dismissed with Japan as the potential enemy. That gave considerable offence. It hurt the Japanese, whose national pride was wounded by the suspicions. There is a feeling that England and the Dominions show few signs of gratefulness for the honorable way in which Japan fulfilled her part in the war, and Australia especially, since Japan rendered her great service in conveying troops."

Do you consider this yellow peril of which some politicians speak, is likely to eventuate through Japan securing dominance over China and waking up its millions?

"No, they do not love each other too well, and there is still a lot of friction. With such a huge population at her front door, Japan is naturally anxious to open up trade. To get her goods in would be an enormous advantage. Other than to protect these interests, I do not think Japan has any mission in that territory."

Copying the West.

At any rate, there is no doubt they have adopted western civilisation—manners, dress, socialism, football, soap box orators, Soviets, colored Sox, and all that sort of thing. The change is rather sudden, isn't it since the last of the Samurai flourished but a few years ago?

"Yes, they are copying the West. The change since I went there in 1904 is simply tremendous. In cities like Tokyo, the majority of the men dress in European style, but when they go back to their homes, I rather fancy they resume the national costume. All who can afford it, build their houses on Western lines, and some retain a Japanese house alongside. As the Soviets, well, Japan, is pretty efficient, although it is impossible to stop all Republican literature coming in. If there are to be any more abdications I imagine that the Japanese Monarchy along with England's will be the last to fall."

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31 AUG 1923
CITRUS FRUIT.
A NEW METHOD OF SHIPMENT.
TRIUMPH FOR ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

There is great rejoicing in citrus-growing circles over the discovery of a method whereby oranges and lemons can be shipped overseas without refrigeration, and arrive in perfect order.

Owing to increased plantings of citrus trees, growers were becoming alarmed over the prospect of finding a market for their fruit, and with the annual surplus reaching up to half a million cases action was imperative to find a means of cheap and safe shipment whereby a profitable outlet could be obtained overseas.

In the past the difficulty has been to land even refrigerated produce in good order. Often from 40 to 50 per cent. of such fruit is unfit for sale, and with freight at 17/6 a case export has become a losing proposition. Recognising there was likely to be a glut of citrus fruit in Australia, Mr. A. Hooper, a Salisbury grower, put the problem before the Adelaide University, and for a year Mr. H. R. Marston, the administrator in bio-chemistry, was engaged on the problem of treating the fruit so that it could be shipped without refrigeration, and reach the world's markets in good condition. It was a stiff proposition, but Mr. Marston has succeeded.

A fair amount of research work was done from a purely biological point of view, and then a start was made with experiments in a big way. Formerly all citrus fruit was cut from the tree, the hands of the gatherers being gloved. It was wrapped in tissue paper and packed in special boxes for refrigeration purposes. Actually the fruit was never touched by hand from the moment it left the tree until it reached London.

Under Mr. Marston's system the fruit is picked without any special precaution, dipped in a vat of solution, and packed in the cheapest hardwood case that can be made. No refrigeration is necessary. The cases can be stowed anywhere in the holds or even on deck, and among any sort of cargo.

Five months ago a trial shipment was sent for a trip in the Largs Bay, accommodation having been provided on the vessel by the Commonwealth Government. No attempt was made at grading, and stuff with blemishes on it went through as well as sound fruit. Every lemon, however, was dipped, except one "control" case which was sent in the ordinary way. The cases were stored wherever the captain had room and there was great interest evinced at the University a few days ago when the unopened cases came back. The treated fruit was found to be in perfect condition, and the "control" case was putrid. Considering that the fruit twice journeyed through the tropics, the results speaks volumes for the Adelaide University and Mr. Marston. In freight costs alone, by reason of being able to dispense with refrigeration, it is estimated that a saving of £100,000 per annum will be made for the new method. That is only the beginning of the benefits, as a greater return still will come from the absence of loss transmit and the certainty of being able to clear a glut by shipping it abroad.

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31 AUG 1923
At the central council meeting of the Workers' Educational Association on Friday last, Mr. G. McRitchie was unanimously re-elected general secretary for a further period of three years. Mr. McRitchie was first appointed to the position in 1920, and during his period of service the growth of the association has been so great that the South Australia branch is the second largest in the Commonwealth, being exceeded only by New South Wales. The enrolments in University tutorial classes were doubled last year, and stands at nearly 700 this session. Members of the central council spoke in appreciation of Mr. McRitchie's services.

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16. 8. 23.

MODERN JAPAN.

AN ADELAIDE SCHOOL-MASTER.

TAUGHT IN TOKYO FOR 20 YEARS.

After spending nearly 20 years in Japan, teaching the brown men to speak English, Mr. C. F. Stephens, M.A., at one time a master at Pulteney Grammar School, feels satisfied they have no designs on Australia. The Japanese are a proud race, and they feel hurt at the suspicions raised against them.

Mr. C. F. Stephens, M.A., reached Adelaide on Tuesday, and will leave again on Sunday to catch the Yoshino Maru on its return trip to Yokohama. After such a long sojourn in the Orient, he feels quite at home among the Japanese, and smilingly confessed that coming back to Adelaide, he felt more like a foreigner than a native.

Mr. Stephens had a distinguished scholastic career in South Australia. Educated at Prince Alfred College, he took the science course at the University, and won the Angas Engineering Exhibition. For a couple of years he taught at the Pulteney Grammar School, and then went to Oxford, where he took his degree. Acquaintance with the East came about through an English merchant at Yokohama, who desired a tutor for his sons. Mr. Stephens accepted the post in 1904. In 1908 he returned to England for a few months, and then went back to Japan as a teacher of English, at Waseda University, Tokyo, an institution founded by the late Marquis Okuma.

When the Japanese railway service founded schools, thousands of Japanese, young and old learned their A.B.C. from Mr. Stephens. In one capacity or another he has been connected with that service for 15 years, but at present he divides his time between railways and the Nippon Yusen, Kaisha line of steamers, as a translator of official correspondence. Teaching English, so far as he is concerned, has dropped into the background, especially since the N.Y.K. discontinued its schools, as part of a general scheme of retrenchment.

No More "Banzai."

"My impressions of the Japanese are of course, favorable on the whole" said Mr. Stephens, when interviewed. "Like other people they have their faults, but their good qualities far outweigh them. They are a generous, kind-hearted, and exceedingly proud race. It is wrong to get an impression of the Japanese as sword-rattlers and shouters of 'Banzai's'. They are lovers of peace. For some time after

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Mr. C. F. Stephens, who is returning to Japan after a visit to Adelaide, is a grandson of the late John Stephens, one of the founders and first proprietors and editors of The Register. He was born at Mount Pleasant, South Australia, and educated chiefly at Prince Alfred College. He won the Malpas Scholarship for Natural Science in 1894, and the Angas Engineering Exhibition in 1895. Two years afterwards he took the degree of B.Sc. with honours in geology at Adelaide University. After serving as first assistant at Pulteney Street School in 1898-9, he entered Oxford University in October, 1900. He took the B.A. degree at New College in 1903, at the head of the list in geology in the Honour School of Natural Science. This was followed by the M.A. (in absence) in 1907. Mr. Stephens won the Burdett-Coutts scholarship for research at the end of 1901, and went to Japan as private tutor in an English family in 1904. He returned to England by the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1908 for a short visit, and went back to Japan the same year as lecturer in English at Waseda University, Tokio, and the Central Training Institute for Railway Employees. Resigned from the former post in 1910. In 1916 he accepted the post of lecturer on commercial correspondence in the Tokio Higher Commercial School, but resigned two years later, and entered the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) as reviser of foreign correspondence and publications. He still maintains connection in a similar capacity with the Imperial Government Railway Department and the Japan Tourist Bureau.

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MODERN JAPAN.

From F. C. STEPHENS, M.A., steamer Yoshino Maru, Sydney:—In your issue of August 16 there appeared an account of an interview which one of your staff had with me. As one or two slight errors have unwittingly crept in, I should like to correct the wrong impression they may produce. In the first place, I am not a "translator" of official correspondence for the Japanese Government Railway Department and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but a reviser of the official letters, conference agenda and reports, and various publications which they issue from time to time. I act in a similar capacity for the Japan Tourist Bureau, which forms a link of connecting link between the above two institutions, inasmuch as both are important members of that organisation. A second small, but misleading, point in the heading "No more Banzai," attributing to me the statement that the Japanese were not shouters of "Banzai." That word was not mentioned in our conversation, but as used in the reported interview, it would give the impression that it was a jingoistic cry. It is, however, a perfectly innocent word, used by the Japanese when they cheer, with both arms raised straight from the sides; in effect, it corresponds to our "Hurrah," or its numerous variations. While on the subject of Japan and the Japanese, I should like to correct an apparently widespread, but grossly misleading, impression of Japanese commercial integrity, which has been repeated to me from Brisbane south to Melbourne and west to Adelaide. The belief is current that the Japanese do not trust their own people, inasmuch that the Japanese banks are all manned by Chinese. This is an

absolute canard. The truth is that there is not a single Chinese employed in any Japanese bank throughout Japan—I doubt whether there ever has been. This false impression probably arose through some tourists having been attended to by a Chinese clerk in the branch of the Bank of China and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama, or other local foreign bank, and we all know how easily facts become metamorphosed after frequent and slightly inaccurate repetition. The majority of the foreign residents in Tokyo do all their banking business with Japanese banks, a fact which is eloquent of the reliability of these institutions and their employees. As regards the general integrity of the merchant-traders, the bulk of the firms are perfectly reliable, though mushroom companies have sprung up during the European war, and selfishly strove to amass fortunes by the method, have unfortunately besmirched their commercial reputation and produced a widespread unfavorable impression regard to Japanese goods in general.

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31 AUG 1923
THE UNIVERSITY GRANT

A BILL FOR AN INCREASE.

On the motion of the Premier it was decided in Committee, in the Assembly on Thursday, that it was desirable to introduce a Bill to provide for an increased annual grant to the University of Adelaide, and to exempt the University from the payment of land tax.