

JAPAN and the PACIFIC



Street Scene in Tokyo.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Japan's great catastrophe has served to turn more than ever the attention of the world to this country which, from a position of isolation in the Asian seas, has emerged to become one of the dominant factors in the Pacific and a world power overtopping in importance many of the old powers of Europe.

This island empire might be termed the narrower and less compact Britain of the Far East. Like the British Isles, the Japanese islands form the fringe of a great continent; both were in the hands of petty kings and grew into a centralized nation; both looked abroad for expansion; and both have conceived that their safety and future prosperity depends largely on sea power.

But there are differences as well as likenesses between these two island nations. Since she began to grow into an empire Great Britain has absolutely turned her back on Europe in so far as territorial acquisitions are concerned, and has sent her colonists into the remote parts of the world. Japan, on the other hand, has required large blocks of the neighboring continent, but has expanded somewhat in other directions also. Great Britain has become the headquarters of a scattered, distant empire. Japan has remained so far the center of her empire with her possessions drawn relatively closely about her.

Though Japan had imperial ambitions even in the early centuries, as indicated by the fact that she once conquered Korea, and laid claim in the sixteenth century to Formosa and even the Philippines, the national life when Commodore Perry opened communications with the West in 1854, was confined to the three main southern islands of Japan proper and the small islets near their shores. Not until the seventies did the government begin development of Yezo, the big island to the north—the Japanese Scotland. Both Russia and Japan claimed Sakhalin, the fifth and northernmost of the large islands of the Japanese group, and there were similar double claims to the Kurile group, a chain of small volcanic islands, comparable to the Aleutians, which stretch from Yezo northward to the tip of Kamchatka. In 1875 Russia induced Japan to take the Kuriles and relinquish all claims to Sakhalin.

Beginning of Her Expansion.

These expansions to the north were of little value for the cold, bleak northern lands have never appealed to Japanese colonists. Yezo is sparsely settled, and the Kuriles have only a handful of inhabitants. Japan's next step was to the south. In 1879 she annexed the Ryukyu archipelago, extending from the southernmost of the large Japanese islands southwestward for 700 miles to Formosa. China laid claim to these small but populous and populous islands, as she did to Formosa, but she finally consented to Japan's annexing them.

Japan's victorious war with China in 1895 gave her immediate territorial advantage and in addition greatly heightened her prestige among the nations. China ceded the island of Formosa (now officially known as Taiwan) with its 13,000 square miles of territory and its 3,500,000 inhabitants; and the Chinese peninsula of Liaotung on which battlescarred Port Arthur is now situated; and acknowledged the independence of Korea. Russia, France and Germany forced Japan to relinquish the Liaotung peninsula, and Russia later leased it from China; but the Russo-Japanese war placed it again in Japanese possession, and the island empire now holds it under a 99-year lease. By defeating Russia, Japan further extended her influence both on the mainland of Asia and among the islands. She obtained a protectorate over Korea, a "sphere of influence" in Manchuria, and the cession of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin.

As a result of the World war, Japan has made further territorial advances north, west, south and east. Her sphere of influence has included eastern Siberia, she took over the 8,000 Chinese troops on Manchuria in China, and by receiving a mandate for the three Micronesian former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator, she has forced thousands of miles eastward into the Pacific.

The magnitude of Japan's present in-

terests in the Pacific can better be understood, perhaps, by imagining her island territories transferred to the more familiar Atlantic and the east-and-west directions reversed. The various groups of Japanese islands would then extend from the Shetland Islands southward along the coast of Europe and Africa for 2,700 miles. Formosa would be situated just north of the Cape Verde Islands. The Marianne or Ladrone Islands of the mandate would occupy a position near the Azores; and the hundreds of islands of the Caroline and Marshall groups (the remaining mandate islands) would string out across the Atlantic from near the Cape Verdes almost to Cuba. Honolulu, under this transposed geography, would occupy about the position of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Safe Naval and Trading Bases.

As direct outlets for emigration, Japan's mandate islands, because of their restricted area, are of little importance. But as bases to facilitate naval operations and trading activities to the south and east they are comparable in importance to Hawaii as bases for the western activities of the United States. And Japan means to make the islands "pay for their keep." She is stimulating the systematic planting of coconut groves, and her traders are fast replacing foreign goods in the islands with those of Japan. The islands add only a few thousand miles of territory and some 50,000 people to the Japanese empire. But the scattered points of land "fence in" approximately one million square miles of the Pacific.

Though Japan has grown to a greatness in world councils perhaps not dreamed of in 1853, the spirit of kindness then established between her and the United States by the visit of Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry has continued to mark their relations. This opening of Japan to the world by an American constitutes one of the most important events in our history. The story of Perry's voyage to Japan has all the glamour of the stories of the Orient, and is fascinating beyond the imagination of the most fertile novelist. Armed with a letter from the president of the United States to his imperial majesty the emperor of Japan, saluted as a "Great and Good Friend," Commodore Perry made a thorough study of Japan and the Japanese character before starting on his epoch-making voyage.

He carried as presents specimens of the products of the farm and factory, which he thought by their novelty and usefulness would interest the people of Japan. A miniature locomotive, with tracks and rails to be laid down, one mile of telegraph line with Morse instruments, photograph-camera, printing press, puzzles and toys, some of the newest things in America, were in the cargo.

Commodore Perry's Diplomacy.

The story of his wisdom, his patience, his consummate diplomacy, going into weeks and months and years, the employment of every art that statesmanship and strategy could invent, is as thrilling today as when it was first told. He had gone to Japan with a friendly key to open the door for the furtherance of trade, the protection of life, and to obtain a treaty with a power destined to occupy a large place in the world. Hurrying nothing, observing every ceremony that could appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's success marked him as a diplomat of the first water.

When the negotiations had reached a stage where the high contracting parties had about agreed, Hayashi wished to insert a clause that no American woman should be brought to Japan. Tradition has it that when this proposition was submitted the Commodore excitedly exclaimed, "Great heavens! If I were to permit any such stipulation as that in the treaty, when I got home the women would pull all the hair out of my head."

Overlooking a little harbor south of Yokohama stands a monument to Commodore Perry, commemorating the sailor-diplomat whose wisdom made Japan and America know and esteem each other. The spirit of Perry and Hayashi still pervades both countries, which, in the language of the letter borne by Perry, "Live in friendship and commercial intercourse with each other."

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Galdona Sperry, deceased, has filed his final account in said estate with the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, and the said Court has fixed Monday, January 7th, 1924, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time and the County Court room in the Court House at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, as the place of hearing objection to said final account and the settlement of said estate, and all persons having objections to said final account or to the settlement of said estate are hereby required to file the same in said court on or before the time set for the hearing thereof.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1923.

WAYNE SPERRY, Administrator.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that petition signed by Northern Pacific Railway Company, the United States of America Bureau of Reclamation, H. M. Schilling, project manager, and John Kilkenny was on the 16th day of November, 1923, filed with the Board of Directors of the John Day Irrigation District, praying that the lands hereinafter described be excluded from the John Day Irrigation District, and the boundaries so changed as to exclude the said lands therefrom, and that notice of the filing of said petition and the time and place of the hearing thereof be given by publication as required by law, and that upon such hearing an order be made excluding all of the hereinafter described lands from the John Day Irrigation District, to-wit:

The United States of America; The Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) and the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Sec. Six (6), Twp. Four (4), N. R. Twenty-eight (28) E. W. M. The Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) and Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Sec. Twelve (12), Twp. Four (4), N. R. Twenty-seven (27), E. W. M. All of Sections 14, 25, 28 and 34; the East half (E 1/2) of Sec. 22; the South half of Southwest quarter (S 1/2 of SW 1/4) and Northeast quarter of Southwest quarter (NE 1/4 of SW 1/4) of Sec. 22; West half (W 1/2) of Sec. 24, and North half (N 1/2) of Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Sec. 32, all in Twp. 4, N. R. 27, E. W. M. The South half of the Southeast quarter (S 1/2 of SE 1/4) of Sec. 6; the North half (N 1/2) of Sec. 8, and North half (N 1/2) Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Sec. 8, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M. The North half (N 1/2) of Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) and Southwest quarter of Northwest quarter (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Sec. 4, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M. The West half (W 1/2) of Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Sec. 10, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M.

Northern Pacific Railway: All of Sec. 23; all of Sec. 27, and Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Sec. 15, Twp. 4, N. R. 27, E. W. M. The Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (SE 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Sec. 7, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M.

R. S. Howard, Jr., as receiver of Title Guaranty & Trust Co.: The Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter (SE 1/4 of NW 1/4), Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter (SW 1/4 of NE 1/4), Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter (NE 1/4 of SW 1/4), South half of Southwest quarter (S 1/2 of SW 1/4), Northwest quarter Southeast quarter (NW 1/4 of SE 1/4) and South half of Southeast quarter (S 1/2 of SE 1/4) of Section 21; the East half of Section 29, and all of Sec. 33, Twp. 4, N. R. 27, E. W. M.

John Kilkenny: Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter (SE 1/4 of NE 1/4) and South half (S 1/2) of Sec. 5, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M. The West half (W 1/2) and the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Sec. 9, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M.

Peter Kilkenny: Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Sec. 7, Twp. 3, N. R. 27, E. W. M.

Notice is hereby given that said pe-

tion will come up for hearing before the Board of Directors of the John Day Irrigation District at the next regular meeting of the said board in the First National Bank Building at Heppner, Oregon, on December 4, 1923, at 7:30 p. m., or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard, at which time and place all persons interested in or who may be affected by the exclusion of said lands from the John Day Irrigation District and by such proposed change of the boundaries of the said district, may appear and show cause in writing, if any they have, why said lands should not be excluded from the said John Day Irrigation District and the boundaries of the said district changed accordingly, as proposed in said petition.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.

C. L. SWEEK, Secretary of Board of Directors of John Day Irrigation District.

30-31-32

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, Peoples Hardware Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs. A. E. McBride, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order and order of sale issued out of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause, to me directed, dated the 26th day of October, 1923, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 25th day of October, 1923, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, A. E. McBride for the sum of \$5.40 and \$47.83 with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from May 29, 1920; \$213.37 with interest at 5 per cent per annum from May 29, 1920; \$13.95 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from May 1, 1919; the sum of \$29.00 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from June 21, 1919 and the further sum of \$35.00 attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in the sum of \$38.00 and costs of and upon this writ commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

East half of the Southwest quarter of Section 20, Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 31, in Township 4 South Range 28, E. W. M. in Morrow County, State of Oregon.

I will, in compliance of the commands of said Writ, on Wednesday, the 28th day of November, 1923, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. at the door of the County Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, State of Oregon, sell at public auction subject to redemption to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to said lands or any part thereof, to satisfy the said execution, judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1923.

GEO. McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.

WOODSON & SWECK, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Heppner, Oregon. 27-33

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, Helen V. Knappenberg, Plaintiff,

vs. A. C. Allison and Cora A. Allison, his wife, and the Farmers and Stockgrowers National Bank, a corporation, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause to me directed, dated the 26th day of October, 1923, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 25th day of October, 1923, in favor of the plaintiff, Helen V. Knappenberg and against the defendants above named for the sum of \$10,000 with interest thereon from November 1, 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, \$640 attorneys fees and costs and disbursements taxed and allowed in the sum of \$18.60, and accruing costs of sale, and wherein the court decreed the sale of the real property mortgaged by the defendants, to secure payment of said judgment.

I will on Friday the 30th day of November, 1923, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House in the city of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property situated in Morrow County, Oregon, and ordered sold by the court, to-

Southwest quarter, East half of the Northwest quarter, East half of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, West half of the Northeast quarter, West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 8, also that portion of the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 8 lying west of the Gosseberry road, as the same is located and established over and across said lands, all in Township 1 South Range 23, E. W. M.

Or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Heppner, Oregon, October 29, 1923.

GEORGE McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Ore. 27-31

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County The First National Bank of Heppner, Oregon, a Corporation—

Plaintiff,

vs. Ida Thompson Catlin, Seth Catlin, Harriet Thompson Burke, Edward Burke, Edna Thompson Nelson, Clark Nelson, Sadie Weller Routh, Albert Routh, Eva Weller Flynn, P. C. Cresswell, Mary M. Cresswell, James L. Cresswell, Martha J. Cresswell, Mary E. Cresswell, Ellis, M. Bell Thompson, Ralph Thompson and Helen Thompson—

Defendants.

To P. C. Cresswell, Mary M. Cresswell, Sadie Weller Routh and Albert Routh, of the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, filed against you in the above entitled cause and court, on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before Wednesday, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1923, and if you fail so to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit, that you, and each of you, be decreed to have no estate, right, title or interest in or to the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots numbered Seven (7) and Eight (8) and all of that portion of Lot numbered One (1) lying on the west side of Willow Creek in Block numbered Eight (8) in Standsbury's Addition to the Town of Heppner, in Morrow County, State of Oregon.

or any part thereof, and that it be decreed that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of all of said described real property, and that you, and each of you, be forever enjoined and barred from asserting any claim in or to said premises, or any part thereof.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1923.

GEO. McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.

WOODSON & SWECK, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Heppner, Oregon. 27-33

adverse to the plaintiff herein, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable and just.

This Summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Heppner Herald, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Morrow County, Oregon, once each week for six successive weeks, under and by virtue of an order duly made and entered in the above entitled Court and cause on the 15th day of October, 1923, by the Honorable W. L. Campbell, County Judge of Morrow County, Oregon.

Dated and first published this the 16th day of October, A. D. 1923.

VAN VACTOR & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Postoffice and residence address: The Dalles, Wasco Co., Or. 27-31

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