

HERE AND THERE

Telling his mother and his bride of two days that he was a business failure...

A three-year-old son of Lem Turner has been lost in the Ozark mountains of Arkansas...

During the year ending August 31 Federal prohibition agents in Philadelphia raided 524 saloons...

When Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine prize fighter, arrived at Callao, Peru, Friday, he was received with all the ceremony and enthusiasm...

John P. White, a negro, has been sentenced to prison for six to ten years by an Atlantic City, N. J., judge for having killed another negro by striking him on the head repeatedly with his fist.

Two men were perhaps fatally injured Saturday morning by the premature explosion of a powder charge on the Lenoir-Blowing Rock, N. C., highway.

The 99,000 employees of the Southern Pacific Railway company have been insured under a blanket policy of \$100,000,000 issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

J. P. Morgan will probably represent the United States in the German reparations conference.

Mrs. Amanda Chapman, who is in her seventieth year, has covered half the distance in a journey afoot from her home in Miami, Fla., to Montreal, Canada.

Mrs. Harding, wife of the late President Harding, holds the honor of being the first lady of the land to ever cast a vote, she having sent her registration as a legal voter to Marion.

Miss Hettie Howell, a teacher in the schools of Greenville, was perhaps fatally injured Sunday morning when struck by an automobile at Greer. She was alighting from a car when struck by another machine.

Mrs. Mariette Clark, who twenty years ago was a noted social leader in New York, died in poverty in San Francisco Sunday. She was divorced from her first husband Abbott Patt Mann, who after divorcing her left his fortune to his sons.

Gayle Alexander, expert golfer, while playing the game on a golf course near Lexington, Ky., Monday, swung a golf ball into the air, the ball struck a Jack flying in the air, killing it instantly.

Women influenza workers suffer from colds more often than men, and illnesses which keep them from work one day or longer are twice as frequent as in men.

Mrs. E. L. Bogart, wife of the American director of the Persian mission, recently completed a 1,900 mile trip in an automobile across the wild country of the mountainous part of Arabia.

Princess Ina of Life, recently crowned in London, is an expert angler, and because of a fishing incident in her youth she is often referred to as the "Marine Princess."

AMUSEMENTS

The new musical comedy just enrolled in the city...

The big musical comedy...

The big musical comedy...

The big musical comedy...

The big musical comedy...

The big musical comedy...

Miss Florence Caldwell, of New York city, has formed an "all feminine" orchestra which she directs herself.

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 acquired 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 northeastward 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 Lu-Chu archipelago, extending from the southernmost of the large Japanese islands southwestward for 700 miles to Formosa. China laid claim to these small but pleasant 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 (officially known as Taiwan) with its 37,000 square miles of territory and its 2,000,000 inhabitants, and the Chinese peninsula of Liaoning on the coast of the Yellow Sea. After its annexation of Korea, Japan laid the same claim on the island of Russia, and in 1905 she won it from the Russian empire. In 1905 she also won the southern part of the island of Sakhalin, and in 1911 she won the island of the Philippines from Spain. In 1914 she won the island of the Carolines from Germany. In 1919 she won the island of the Marshalls from Denmark. In 1920 she won the island of the Marianas from Spain. In 1921 she won the island of the Ladrone from Spain. In 1922 she won the island of the Caroline from Spain. In 1923 she won the island of the Marshall from Denmark.

As a result of these acquisitions Japan has become a world power. Her empire now extends from the tip of Kamchatka in the north to the tip of Sumatra in the south, and from the tip of the Kuriles in the east to the tip of the Philippines in the west. Her population is now over 40,000,000. Her navy is the second largest in the world. Her army is the largest in the world. Her industrial production is the largest in the world. Her scientific achievements are the largest in the world. Her cultural achievements are the largest in the world. Her political achievements are the largest in the world. Her economic achievements are the largest in the world. Her social achievements are the largest in the world. Her artistic achievements are the largest in the world. Her literary achievements are the largest in the world. Her musical achievements are the largest in the world. Her dramatic achievements are the largest in the world. Her theatrical achievements are the largest in the world. Her cinematic achievements are the largest in the world. Her photographic achievements are the largest in the world. Her scientific achievements are the largest in the world. Her literary achievements are the largest in the world. Her musical achievements are the largest in the world. Her dramatic achievements are the largest in the world. Her theatrical achievements are the largest in the world. Her cinematic achievements are the largest in the world. Her photographic achievements are the largest in the world.

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.

Good 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 westward 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 presses, 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. Having nothing to offer every country that could appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's spirit was marked from the start as a diplomat of the first order.

When the negotiations had reached a stage where the United States had nothing to offer, Perry's spirit was marked from the start as a diplomat of the first order. 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. Having nothing to offer every country that could appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's spirit was marked from the start as a diplomat of the first order.

One of the most interesting features of the story of Perry's voyage to Japan is the fact that when this country was visited by the Commodore, she was a "Great and Good Friend." Perry's spirit was marked from the start as a diplomat of the first order. 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. Having nothing to offer every country that could appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's spirit was marked from the start as a diplomat of the first order.

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Are Taking Advantage of the Facilities

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For Them To Do Their

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